

EXERCISE 25-1

- A. Analyze the given chord. Then show any possible enharmonic reinterpretation(s) of that chord, keeping the same key signature. The enharmonic reinterpretation should involve a new key, not just an enharmonically equivalent key (like $g\sharp$ and ab). Number 1 is supplied as an example.

1 2 3

F: V^7/IV = A: Ger^+6 g: _____ = _____ D: _____ = _____

4 5

Bb: _____ = _____ = _____ = _____ F#: _____ = _____

- B. Each of the following short passages contains an enharmonic modulation. Analyze each passage after playing it slowly at the piano and listening for the point of modulation. Do not try to analyze these passages without hearing them.

1

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree' in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score is written for piano (p) and consists of two staves. The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The piece is marked with a '1' above the first measure.

2



3



C. Analyze the progressions implied by these soprano and bass lines, and fill in the inner voices. Analyze enharmonic common chords where indicated.

Use two different chords on the last beat of m. 2 and the first beat of m. 3 in exercise 1.

1



b:

i

V

:

2



C:

I

:

E. Analysis. Be sure to play as much as you can of each excerpt.

1. This passage modulates from $f\sharp$ minor to $A\flat$ major by way of E major. The bass notes are found above the "Ped." markings—the other notes in the bass clef are arpeggiations into inner voices. Label all of the chords, including common chords for both modulations.

Chopin, Nocturne Op. 27, No. 1

The image displays three excerpts from Chopin's Nocturne Op. 27, No. 1, each with a treble and bass staff. The excerpts are marked with measure numbers 41, 45, and 50.

- Excerpt 1 (Measures 41-44):** The first system shows measures 41-44. The bass staff has a *Ped.* marking at the beginning and asterisks at measures 42, 43, 44, and the end. The treble staff has a *sempre più stretto cresc.* instruction and a *sf* marking at measure 41. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' in measure 42.
- Excerpt 2 (Measures 45-49):** The second system shows measures 45-49. The bass staff has a *Ped.* marking at the beginning and asterisks at measures 46, 47, 48, and the end. The treble staff has an *appassionato ff* instruction at measure 45.
- Excerpt 3 (Measures 50-53):** The third system shows measures 50-53. The bass staff has a *Ped.* marking at the beginning and asterisks at measures 51, 52, and the end. The treble staff has a *sostenuto* instruction at measure 50, a *ritenuto* instruction at measure 52, and a *dim.* instruction at measure 53.

2. This excerpt begins in g minor. Label all the chords.

Beethoven, Sonata Op. 13, I

Measures 133-135 of Beethoven's Sonata Op. 13, I. The key signature is G minor (two flats). The tempo is Allegro molto e con brio. The score shows a piano introduction with a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 133 starts with a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 134 has a forte-piano (fp) dynamic. Measure 135 has a forte (f) dynamic followed by a piano (p) dynamic.

Measures 136-140 of Beethoven's Sonata Op. 13, I. The tempo is Allegro molto e con brio. The score shows a piano introduction with a decrescendo (decresc.) dynamic. Measure 136 starts with a decrescendo (decresc.) dynamic. Measure 137 has a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 138 has a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 139 has a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 140 has a piano (p) dynamic.

3. This excerpt begins in B major and ends in E major, but there are modulations to B $\flat$ and D $\flat$ along the way. Label all of the chords, and analyze common chords for each modulation.

Schubert, Piano Sonata in B $\flat$, D. 960, I

Measures 149-150 of Schubert's Piano Sonata in B $\flat$, D. 960, I. The key signature is B $\flat$ major (two flats). The tempo is Allegro. The score shows a piano introduction with a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 149 starts with a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 150 has a piano (p) dynamic.

Measures 151-155 of Schubert's Piano Sonata in B $\flat$, D. 960, I. The tempo is Allegro. The score shows a piano introduction with a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 151 starts with a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 152 has a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 153 has a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 154 has a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 155 has a forte (f) dynamic.

155 *p* *cresc.*

160 *tranquillo* *ff* *p* *pp*

165 *pp* *p*

p

4. The next excerpt is quite challenging. Label both chords and NCTs.
You might find it helpful to label the chords with pop symbols before
assigning roman numerals.

Haydn, Quartet Op. 76, No. 6, II

31

p

p

p

p

35

pp

pp

pp

pp

poco f

poco f

poco f

poco f

5. This dance modulates from D $\flat$ to A and back again. Although both modulations involve enharmonicism, only one of them is a true enharmonic modulation—the other uses enharmonic spellings for convenience.

- Label all the chords, including two common-chord modulations.
- Label the enharmonic modulation.
- Name the form of this piece.

♩ Schubert, Originaltänze, Op. 9 (D. 365), No. 14

The musical score is for Schubert's Originaltänze, Op. 9, No. 14. It is written for piano in 3/4 time. The key signature is D-flat major (three flats). The score consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system has a measure number 10. The third system has a measure number 15 and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth system has a measure number 20 and a first/second ending. The key signature changes from D-flat major to A major (no sharps or flats) at measure 15. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat signs for the first and second endings.