June 17th tonal harmony Live stream notes

- I. Introduction
 - A. What is analysis?
 - 1. Studying a piece of music's building blocks micro & macro
 - 2. Form, harmony, structure, melody, contour, modulation, etc.
 - 3. Use to help with learning/teaching interpretation or composing.
 - a) It allows you to better identify specific moments for expressive choices in playing, or when utilizing a work as a model piece in composing
- II. Form
 - A. Smaller forms
 - 1. "Smaller" does not refer to the length of the piece, rather the number of sections within the piece
 - 2. Binary: A-B (statement-contrast)
 - 3. Ternary: A-B-A (statement-contrast-return)
 - 4. Rounded binary: A-B-1/2A (statement-contrast-partial return)
 - B. Larger forms
 - 1. Sonata-allegro: more complex version of ternary form
 - 2. Rondo: A-B-A-C-A (5-part) A-B-A-C-A-D-A (7 part)
 - C. Phrases/sentences & cadences
 - 1. Phrases are harmonic statements in tonal music
 - 2. Cadences in tonal music are specific harmonic progressions consisting of 1-2 chords that terminate a phrase
 - a) Elided cadence is when the ending of the first phrase is also the beginning of the second phrase
 - 3. Sentences are based on immediate repetition of a musical statement (short or long) that delays the eventual arrival of a cadence
 - D. Period forms
 - 1. Specific combinations of phrases based on their cadence type relationships
- III. Tonal harmony
 - A. Diatonic pitches & harmony
 - 1. Diatonic
 - a) Belongs within the key signature you are reading/writing in
 - b) A.K.A. you don't need to write or read any accidentals in the music because they are already written in the key signature.
 - 2. Key signatures
 - a) Specific scale patterns for the major (ionian) and minor (aeolian) modes dictate which accidentals belong in the key signature using whole steps (W) and half steps (H)
 - (1) Major scales steps patterns: W-W-H-W-W-H
 - (2) Minor (there are 3 types, let's focus on natural minor since it builds the key signature for minor): W-H-W-W-W-W-W
 - 3. Scale degrees
 - a) Numbers
 - (1) Used to describe the notes' placement in the scale
 - (2) They are written as a number with a "carrot" (^) above.
 - (3) 1-7 is in ascending order alphabetically
 - b) Names
 - (1) Apply a function within the tonal context
 - (2) Tonic: scale degree 1
 - (3) Dominant: scale degree 5
 - (4) Leading tone: scale degree 7 WHEN it is a half step below tonic
 - 4. Diatonic triads

- a) Triad means 3 note chord
- b) Built on top of each scale degree using thirds
- c) Roman numerals are applied according to the scale degree number of the "root" of the chord (C major's root is C)
 - (1) Major triads: uppercase
 - (2) Minor triads: lowercase
 - (3) Diminished triads: lowercase with a "o" (viio = the seven diminished triad)
- 5. Diatonic seventh chords
 - a) Four note chord built on thirds
 - b) Most commonly used: ii7, iiø7, V7, viio7, VII7
- B. Chromatic pitches & harmony
 - 1. Non-chord tones (NCT)
 - a) Pitches that do not belong to the current harmony
 - b) Diatonic NCT belong to the home key
 - c) Chromatic NCT use accidentals
 - d) NCT do not have a function outside of melodic elaboration or contour control
 - 2. Secondary chords
 - a) Secondary dominant: "tonicize" another harmony momentarily using the dominant harmony within the tonicized chord's key signature
 - b) The accidentals in secondary harmonies DO have a function since one of the accidentals will always be a "leading tone" that wants to resolve to the tonic

IV. Analyses

- A. Couperin
 - 1. Listen first!
 - a) Identify phrases, sections, repetition
 - 2. Form
 - a) Label larger sections and phrases
 - 3. Harmonic & pitch analysis
 - a) Label chords, NCTs, modulations
 - 4. Extra notes: Couperin is from the Baroque era and has a satisfying balance of tonal harmony conventions and the oddities/ambiguities of the Renaissance

B. Tarrega

- 1. Same process as before
- 2. Extra notes: Tarrega also follows conventions pretty closely but deviates through odd phrase lengths, mode mixture, general looseness of form, non-traditional harmonic statements especially the ending