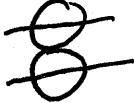


Die Terz (von lat. tercia = die Dritte → 3. Stufe der Tonleiter)

... im Notenbild:  oder 

Klangeigenschaften:

"Warm wird's um das Herz, so schön
klingt die Terz."

- wohlklingend
 - fertig, abgerundet, geschlossen, zu Ende gekommen
 - fest
 - im Fluss → kann immer so weitergehen (Beispiele im Arbeitsbuch S. Terz 2, 3 & Bach & Brahms)
 - warm, seelisch, innig (Beispiele: Prokofiev Sonate d-Moll 3. Satz, Arbeitsbuch S. Terz 3 & Terz 4)
 - bei sich, persönlich, im eigenen Gefühlsleben, nah
 - eindringliche Terzenstimmung (pastoril oder traumig)
-
- große Terz (4 Halbtonschritte) : nach außen gerichtet, expansiv, extrovertiert
 - kleine Terz (3 Halbtonschritte) : nach innen, innerlich, introvertiert, zurück kommend

Häufig verläuft eine zweite Melodiestimme im Terzabstand zur ersten.

Beispiele: Händel - Passacaglia aus der Suite Nr. 7 HWV 432
Beethoven - Variationen in c-Moll, Variation XIV & XXVI
Schumann - Romanze in Fis-Dur, op. 28 Nr. 2 (Arbeitsbuch S. Terz 4)
auch häufig bei Volksliedern und Gesangsduetten

Die Terz ist die Grundlage der Altkordbildung (Terzdichtung)

→ Zwei Terzen ergeben einen Dreiklang ] Quint

gr. Terz + kl. Terz = Dur kl. Terz + gr. Terz = Moll der Rahmen ist jeweils die Quint

kl. Terz + kl. Terz = verminderter Dreiklang gr. Terz + gr. Terz = übermäßiger Dreiklang die oben aufgeführten Eigenschaften der gr. / kl. Terz sind hier jeweils verstärkt

Die Terz in der Mitte des Dreiklangs ist der Anzeiger für Dur bzw. Moll und gibt der Harmonie ihren Charakter.

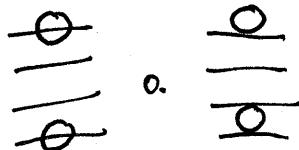
Beispiele für Begleitungen mit Dreikängen: Haydn Arietta, Beethoven Variationen

Beispiele für Begleitungen mit Terzen: Scriabin Prélude op. 9 Nr. 1
Bach Konzert in d-Moll BWV 974, 2. Satz

Die Septim

(von lat. *septimus* = siebente → 7. Stufe der Tonleiter)

... im Notenbild:



kleine Septim: 10 Halbtonterschritte

→ gehört zum Dominantseptakkord (II. Stufe)

große Septim: 11 Halbtonterschritte

→ Leitton → führt zum Grundton

Klangeigenschaften:

- stark dissonante Wirkung; Spannung
- zerstreuend; ein Gedanke, der sich auflöst
- schwebend
- märchenhaft
- Nostalgie & Sehnsucht
- nicht ganz da
- es wird etwas vermisst
- doch wohltönend

Beispiele:

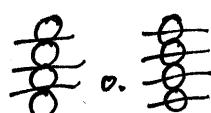
Arbeitsbuch Septim 3 Chopin
Septim 1 Liszt
Septim 5 Chopin

→ im Jazz (dauerhafter Einsatz von Septimen ohne Auflösung)

Die Septim ist traditionell auflösungsbedürftig.

Sie wird vermehrt verwendet ab der Barockzeit im Rahmen der Affektenlehre als Ausdruck von Schmerz, Zweifel, teufischem/dämonischen, schrecklichem oder um bestimmten Worten mehr Ausdruck zu verteilen.
(Beispiel Arbeitsbuch S. Septim 2 Bach, Septim 3 Verdi)

Der Vierklang / Septakkord:



Terzdichtung mit drei Terzen

→ In der Musik von Barock bis ca. 1900 vor allem als Dominantseptakkord auf der II. Stufe der Tonart, der sich dann in die Tonika (I. Stufe & Grundtonart) auflöst

Beispiele: Beethoven Mondscheinsonate 1. Satz
Chopin Revolutionstudie

→ Im 20. Jahrhundert steht der Septakkord oft für sich und wird nicht mehr aufgelöst

→ Im Jazz löst der Septakkord den Dreiklang als Basismaterial ab.
Die Akkorde werden außerdem durch weitere Aufdichtung von Terzen erweitert.

Neuausgabe
Kurt Herrmann

Passacaille

3teilig
1x

1x

2x

2x

X

PRÉLUDE

Alexander Scriabin (1872-1915)

op. 9 Nr. 1

Herausgegeben von Wladimir Pohl

Andante

linke Hand

III

Sergej Prokofjev
Sonate in d-Moll, 3. Satz

Andante

The handwritten musical score for the third movement of Prokofiev's Sonata in D major, Op. 28, is presented in five staves. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The tempo is Andante.

- Staff 1:** Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *OP* (likely referring to Opus 28).
- Staff 2:** Shows a series of eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings *p*, *p*, *p*, *p*.
- Staff 3:** Includes dynamic *p* and a performance instruction "mit dem linken und rechten Daumen".
- Staff 4:** Dynamics *pp* (pianissimo) and *rit.* (ritardando).
- Staff 5:** Dynamics *p*, *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), and *f*.

3.48

Var. XIV

Var. XIV

sempre staccato

Var. XX

sf

Var. XV

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom is in bass clef. The score consists of two measures. Measure 3 begins with a dynamic marking 'dolce' and includes three slurs over groups of notes. Measure 5 begins with a dynamic marking 'cresc.' and ends with the word 'risoluto' under a slur. The music is written in common time.

Var. XVI

5 5 5

5

cresc.

rinf.

dim.

Musical score page 191, measures 5-10. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, B-flat key signature, and 4/4 time. It features sixteenth-note patterns with grace marks. Measure 5 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 6 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 7 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 8 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 9 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 10 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The bottom staff is in bass clef, B-flat key signature, and 4/4 time. It features eighth-note patterns. Measure 5 has a bass note. Measures 6-10 have bass notes. Measure 6 has a dynamic marking *sfp*. Measure 10 ends with a bass note.

7.06

Var. XXVI

The image shows two staves of musical notation for a piano or harpsichord. The top staff is in G major (indicated by a C-clef) and the bottom staff is in F major (indicated by a B-flat-clef). Both staves are in common time. The music consists of eighth-note patterns. Various dynamics are indicated, including forte (f), piano (p), and accents. There are also performance instructions like 'G' and 'C' with arrows pointing to specific notes. Measure numbers 5 and 1 are visible at the beginning of the second staff.

Var. XXVII

The image shows two staves of musical notation for piano. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time and feature a mix of quarter and eighth notes. The key signature changes between measures, indicated by various sharps and flats. Dynamic markings include a forte dynamic 'f' and a piano dynamic 'p'. Fingerings are marked above the notes, such as '5 3' over a group of notes in the first measure. Measure numbers 1 through 5 are printed vertically on the left side of each staff.

Bach Konzert in d-Moll
BWV 974

Adagio.

Quintfall-Sequenz ↑

B. W. XLII.

Barocke Auszierung der
Melodie

B. W. XLII.

D²

A²

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

AUTUMN LEAVES

(MED. JAZZ)

- JOSEPH KOSMA /
JOHNNY MERCER /
JACQUES PREVERT

39

The following musical score is a handwritten transcription of a piece of music, likely for a wind ensemble or orchestra. It consists of six staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of common time (4/4). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The vocal parts are written in soprano range, and the instrumental parts are written in bass range. The lyrics are written in cursive script above the music, with some words underlined. Chords are indicated above the notes, and specific notes are circled. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'soft' (p), 'moderate' (mp), 'loud' (f), and 'very loud' (ff). The overall style is expressive and melodic.

The lyrics describe a scene of a winter landscape with falling snow, a sun rising over hills, and a person's thoughts about time passing and loved ones.

The chords indicated in the score are:

- Measure 1:** A7, D7, Gmaj7
- Measure 2:** Cmaj7, F#-7b5, B7b9, D7, E-
- Measure 3:** F#-7b5, B7b9, E-
- Measure 4:** A7, D7, Gmaj7, B7b9, E-
- Measure 5:** F#-7b5, B7b9, E-
- Measure 6:** A7, D7, G7
- Measure 7:** F#-7b5, B7b9, E-

CHORD SYMBOLS

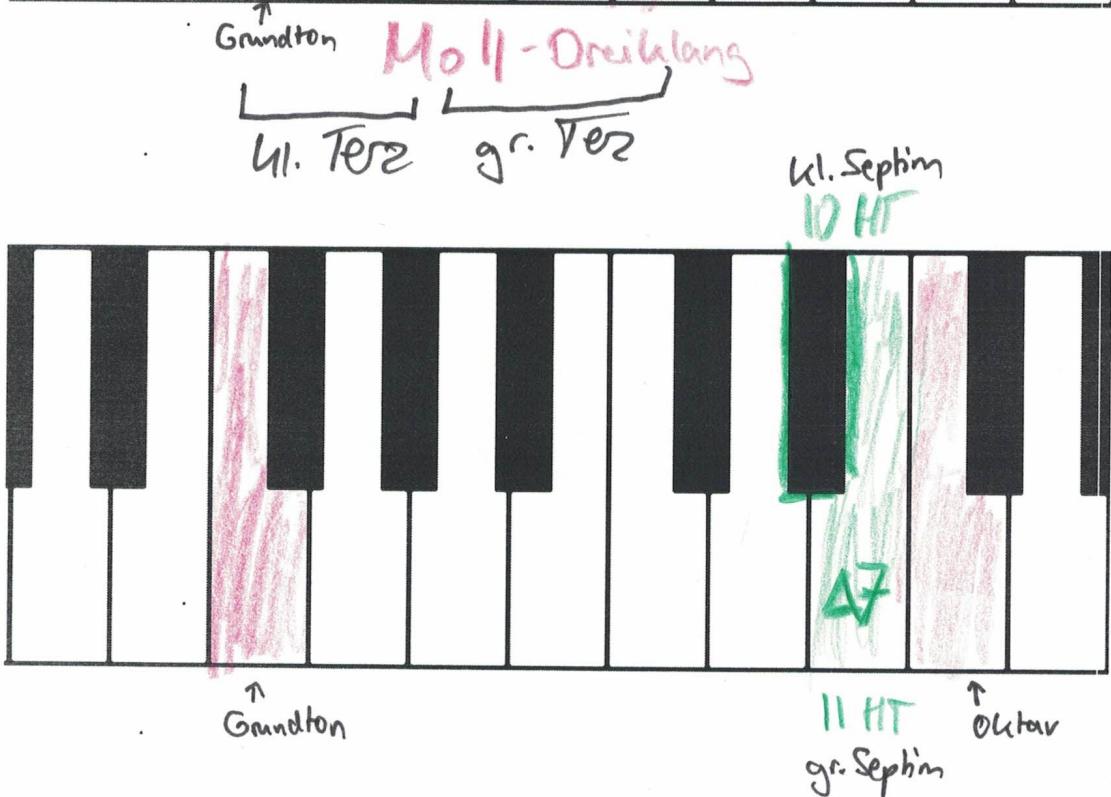
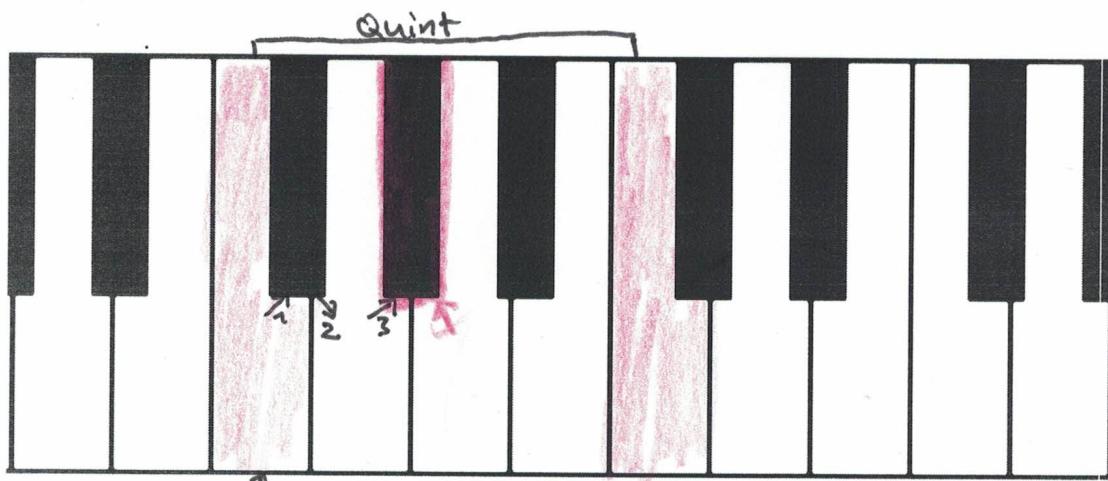
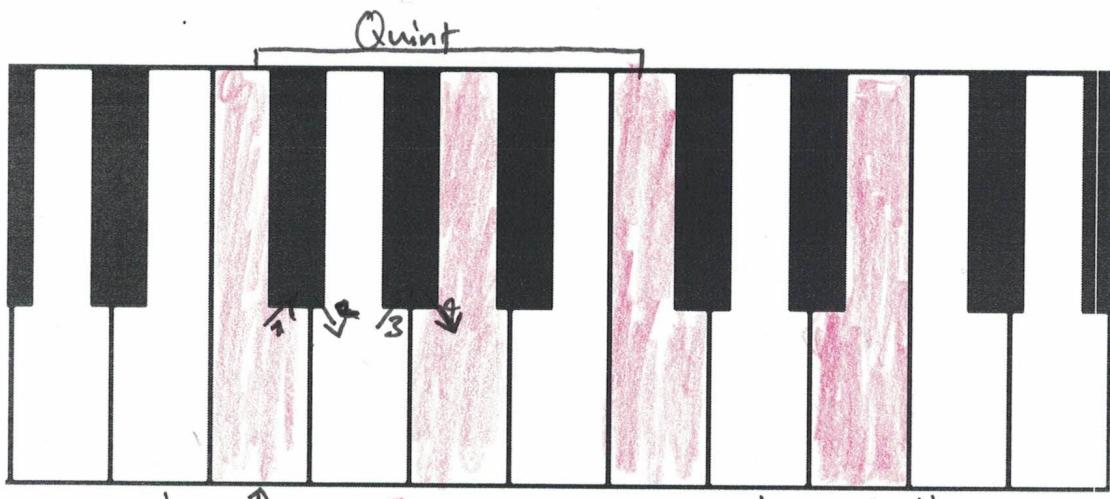
The chord symbols used in this book follow (with some exceptions) the system outlined in "Standard Chord Symbol Notation" by Carl Brandt and Clinton Roemer. It is hoped you will find them clear, complete and unambiguous.

Below are two groups of chord spellings:

- 1) The full range of chords normally encountered, given with a C root, and
 - 2) Some more unusual chords, all of which appear in tunes in this book. (Note: some groups of notes below could be given different names, depending on context. See previous page for a definition of 'altered' chords).

(No Chord)

N.C. C bass C C⁶ C⁶/₉ C (add 9)
 C_{MA}⁷ C_{MA}^{7(add 13)} C_{MA}⁹ C_{MA}¹³ C⁷ C⁹ C¹³
 C_{MI} C_{MI}⁶ C_{MI}^{6/9} C_{MI}^(add 9) C_{MI}⁷ C_{MI}^{7(add 11)} C_{MI}^{7(add 13)}
 C_{MI}⁹ C_{MI}¹¹ C_{MI}¹³ C_{MI}^(MA7) C_{MI}^{9(MA7)} C_{MI}^{7(b5)} C_{MI}^{9(b5)} C_{MI}^{11(b5)}
 C dim. C⁷ C^{7(add MA7)} C+ Csus C⁷ sus C⁹ sus C¹³ sus C⁷ sus 4-3
 C_{MA}^{7(b5)} C_{MA}^{7(#5)} C_{MA}^{7(#11)} C_{MA}^{9(#11)} C_{MA}^{13(#11)} C^{7(b5)} C^{9(b5)}
 C^{7(#5)} C^{9(#5)} C^{7(b9)} C^{7(#9)} C^{7(b9)} C^{7(#9)} C^{7(b9)}
 C^{7(#11)} C^{9(#11)} C^{7(#11)} C^{7(#11)} C^{13(b5)} C^{13(b9)} C^{13(#11)} C⁷ sus^(b9) C¹³ sus^(b9)
 C/E C/G E/C B^b/C C/(add 9) C/(add 9 omit 3) C^{7(omit 3)} C_{MI}^{7(omit 5)}
 C#_{MA}^{7 sus} (b5) F#⁷ sus^(add 3) B^b (add b13) A+ (add #9) G[#]_{MI}^{7 (add 11)}
 F/F# E+/G G⁷ sus/A G_{MA}^{7 (#5)} F# E^b_{MA}^{7 (#5)} F B_{MA}^{7 sus} /F#



Die Prim

Handwritten musical staff showing notes on the G4, B4, D5, and G5 lines.

Die Quint

Handwritten musical staff showing notes on the G4, B4, D5, F#5, and A5 lines.

Die Septim

Handwritten musical staff showing notes on the G4, B4, D5, F#5, A5, C6, and E6 lines.

Der Dreitaktlang

Handwritten musical staff showing notes on the G4, B4, D5, F#5, A5, C6, E6, and G7 lines.

Kadenz:

Handwritten musical staff showing a progression from IV to I via V7, with various harmonic functions labeled: Leitton, Grundstellung, C7, C, G7, C, IV, I, and II.

↑ Umkehrungen

Dreitaktänge auf den Tonleiterstufen von C-Dur

Handwritten diagram showing a sequence of three chords: I, IV, and V, each consisting of three notes.

Handwritten diagram showing a sequence of three chords: II, III, and VI, each consisting of three notes.

Handwritten diagram showing a sequence of three chords: I, IV, and V, each consisting of three notes.

↑

Handwritten musical staff showing notes on the G4, B4, D5, F#5, A5, C6, E6, G7, and C8 lines.

Tonika



Dominantseptakkord
(auf der IV. Stufe wird dem Dreitaktlang die Septim zu gefügt)

Handwritten musical staff showing notes on the G4, B4, D5, F#5, A5, C6, E6, G7, C8, and G9 lines.

G9