

9498 - Intro to Music Theory

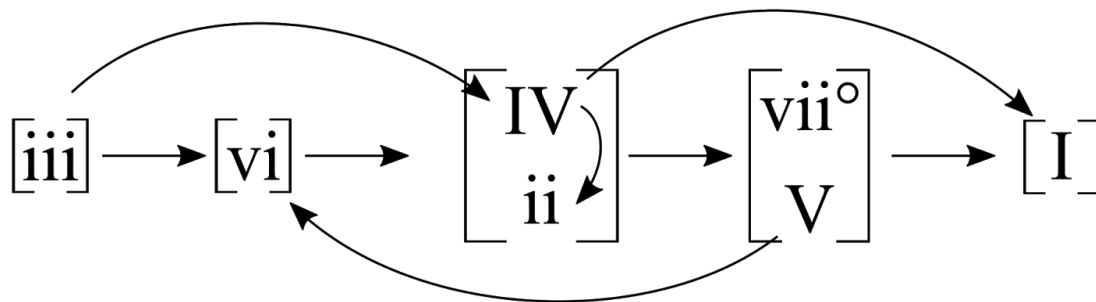
Aug 2, Week 4 - Melody and Voice Leading

Homework review

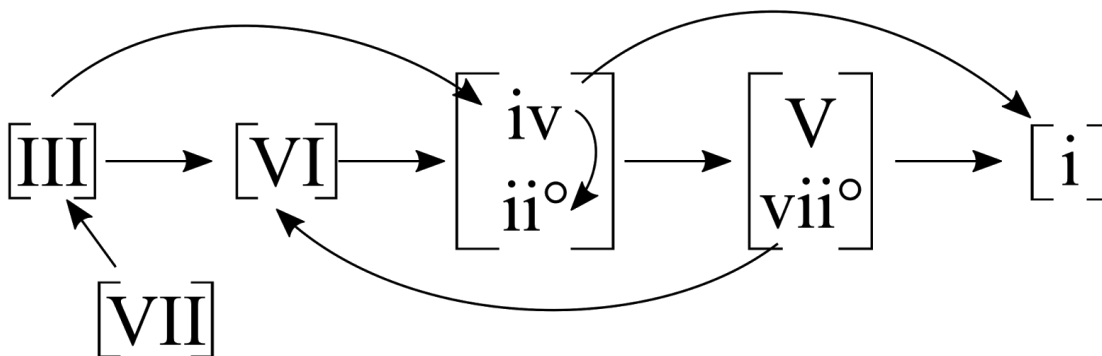
- Go over the chord progression homework

Review Chord Progressions

Major:



Minor:



Melody

- a particular sequence of pitches in a particular time
- the line of music that catches your ear

Voice Leading

- Tendency tones
 - resolve leading tone (scale degree 7) upward
 - avoid doubling the leading tone in triads
 - 7 chords

- Spacing
 - Keep an octave or less between soprano (top voice) and alto (second highest voice), and between alto and tenor (third highest). Tenor and bass (lowest voice) can be more than an octave apart. When writing for voice, be sure to keep notes within singable range.
- Avoid parallel octaves and fifths. This is when any two voices forming an octave or fifth, move together to form another octave or fifth.
- Avoid direct octaves and fifths. This is when the soprano and bass move in the same direction, into an octave or a fifth.
- Smoothest possible melody
- Avoid augmented intervals

Inversions

- When voicing chords, the order of the voices does not matter. The chord is normally identified the note in the bass. If the root of the chord is in the bass, this is not an inversion. A first inversion chord has the middle voice of the triad in the bass, and a second inversion triad has the top voice in the bass.