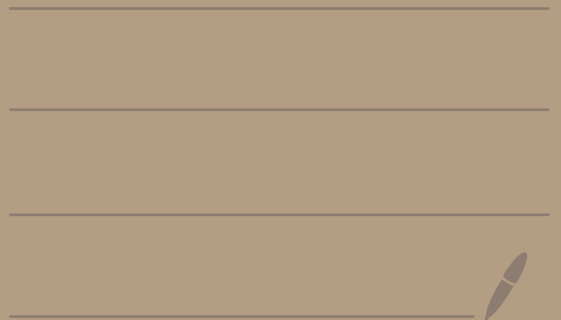


MUSI 1700

Lecture 4

Sep 18



For SATB a cappella and Solo
Performance Time: Approx. 2:10

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Performance Time: Approx. 2:10





Traditional Spiritual

Moderato (♩ = ca. 76)

Syncopation: strengthens downbeat

There are 4 voice lines (SATB) in this choir piece.

Voice crossing : When using a grand staff with SATB voices, the voices should never cross. For example, the alto line should never be higher than the soprano line.

Soprano : stem up d } 
 Alto : stem down p } 
 Tenor : stem up d } 
 Bass : stem down p } 

scale degrees

The musical score shows three staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics: "I got a robe, _ you got a robe, _ all God's chil-dren got a". The middle staff has "mf" markings and "Oo" notes. The bottom staff has "mf" markings and "Oo" notes. Scale degree markings are present: [4] at the start, [5] with ^1 ^1 ^1 ^3 above it, and Roman numerals I, IV⁶/₄, I, IV⁶/₄, I below the bottom staff. Vertical bars (red and purple) highlight specific notes and triads.


G maj triad in root position.

S G ← the soprano line doubles the root.
 A B
 T D
 B G

C maj triad in 2nd inversion

S G
 A C
 T E
 B G

Note:

root of chord \neq base note
 ↓ ↓
 lowest note of triad when triad is shaped like a snowman  lowest note

IV since C is $\hat{4}$ of G maj.

$\frac{6}{4}$ represents a triad in 2nd inv.

Triad inversions

Key: C major

The musical notation shows three chords on a staff: C major triad in root position (C-E-G), 1st inversion (E-G-C), and 2nd inversion (G-C-E). Each chord is labeled with a figured bass notation: 5, 6, and 4 respectively.

Root position

1st inv.

2nd inv.

$I^{\frac{5}{3}} = I$

$I^{\frac{6}{3}} = I^6$

$I^{\frac{6}{4}}$

roman
numeral
notation

↑
figured bass
notation

8

robe. When I get to heav-en gon-na put on my robe, I'm gon-na

oo

Good y, oo

Technically $I \frac{6}{4}$. Could be I .

B
G
B
D
Y

G maj, 2nd inv.

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But musically, we can consider all of measure 8 to be a I chord.

We look at the lowest note (G).

(b/c it's really fast)

Then, since G is the lowest note in the chord, it is a I chord.

What type of chord is in measure 10?

S A
A E
T C
B G
 $ii \frac{4}{2}$

Seventh chord,
3rd inv. on $\hat{1}$

⇒
rearrange

G
E
C
A
 ii^7

minor triad

minor 7th

$= A_{min}^7 / G = ii \frac{4}{2}$

or $A_{m/G}$ with ii as pedal tone

7th chord figured bass inversions

root
position

$I \frac{7}{5} = I 7$

1st inv

$I \frac{6}{5} = I \frac{6}{5}$

2nd inv

$I \frac{6}{4} = I \frac{4}{3}$

3rd inv

$I \frac{6}{2} = I \frac{4}{2}$

Petal tone / point

9

Either $A \min^7 / G = ii^4_2$

S E
A C
T A
B G

$A m / G$
petal point ii

11

D
D
B
G
D

I chord in 2nd inv.

$I \frac{6}{4} ?$

13 - all chords ^{in 13} are the same. If root 3, notes are same.
only note octaves changed.

F#
C
A
D

C
A
F#
D] M] m7

V^7

Pentatonic scale - breaks traditional rules

10

$\frac{7}{9} \min^7$
?

G
E
C
A] m] m
 $ii^7_2 (\frac{7}{9})$