

Langsam

Choir

1

p

cresc.

dim.

p

Orch.

6

p

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The piano accompaniment is on two staves, both with treble clefs and a key signature of two flats. The music is in 4/4 time. The score consists of five measures. The first measure shows the voice entering with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note A4. The piano accompaniment consists of a half note G3 and a half note F3. The second measure shows the voice with a quarter note Bb4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a quarter note G4. The piano accompaniment consists of a half note E3 and a half note D3. The third measure shows the voice with a quarter note F4, followed by a quarter note E4, and then a quarter note D4. The piano accompaniment consists of a half note C3 and a half note B2. The fourth measure shows the voice with a quarter note C5, followed by a quarter note B4, and then a quarter note A4. The piano accompaniment consists of a half note A2 and a half note G2. The fifth measure shows the voice with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note F4, and then a quarter note E4. The piano accompaniment consists of a half note D2 and a half note C2. The score ends with a double bar line.

*Section 4.6***BASIC LEAD SHEET SYMBOLS****Lead sheet symbols for triads**

Lead sheet symbols are written above a melody and indicate the chords to play underneath. They show the root of the chord and the chord quality. For triads, the common chord qualities are major, minor, diminished, and augmented.

C	C- or Cmin	Cdim or Cmin ^{b5} or C ^o	Caug or Cmaj ^{#5}
Major	Minor	Diminished	Augmented

Lead sheet symbols for seventh chords

The symbols for seventh chords work similarly:

C ⁷	C ^Δ or Cmaj ⁷	C- ⁷ or Cmin ⁷
Mm7 ("Dominant" 7th)	Major 7th	Minor 7th

Cmin ^{7b5} or C ^{ø7}	C ^{o7} or Cdim ⁷
Half—dim 7th	Diminished 7th (B ^{bb} often spelled A ^b)

Vertical and horizontal slashes

A **vertical slash** indicates the note that should be played lowest. A **horizontal slash** indicates one chord on top of another chord (often, two different triads).

G ⁷ /B	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">E</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">D</div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-left: 5px;">← E major triad</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-left: 5px;">← D major triad</div> </div> </div>
<div style="margin-top: 5px;">← B on bottom</div>	

See also

See **Volume 3: Jazz and Popular Music Theory and Jazzology** by Rawlins and Bahha. For roman numerals, see **5.2 Roman Numerals**.