

Diatonic Modulation

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

PRACTICE: Part Writing

Add inner voices and a roman numeral analysis to the following exercises that contain diatonic modulations.

Musical exercise 1: A piano score in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody in the treble clef consists of quarter notes: B-flat, C, D, E, F, G, A, B-flat. The bass line consists of quarter notes: B-flat, C, D, E, F, G, A, B-flat. Roman numeral analysis is provided below the bass line: # 6, b 6, b, 8 #, - 7.

Musical exercise 2: A piano score in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody in the treble clef consists of quarter notes: F#, G#, A, B, C, D, E, F#. The bass line consists of quarter notes: F#, G#, A, B, C, D, E, F#. Roman numeral analysis is provided below the bass line: #, 6, #.

Music for Analysis

Provide a roman numeral analysis of the following examples, including figured bass where appropriate. Circle and label all nonharmonic tones.

Robert Schumann, *Scenes of Childhood*, op. 15, no. 10, “The Happy Farmer”

The image displays five systems of musical notation for the piano accompaniment of "The Happy Farmer" by Robert Schumann. The music is in 4/4 time and one flat (B-flat major). The notation is arranged in grand staff format, with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The first system (measures 1-5) features a steady bass line in the left hand and a melody in the right hand. The second system (measures 6-10) continues the piece with similar textures. The third system (measures 11-15) shows a more active right hand with sixteenth-note patterns. The fourth system (measures 16-19) maintains the rhythmic patterns. The fifth system (measures 20-24) concludes the piece with a final cadence. Measure numbers 6, 10, 14, and 18 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems.

Schumann, *Scenes of Childhood*, op. 15, no. 8, "Wild Rider"

The musical score for "Wild Rider" is presented in five systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The piece is in 6/8 time and features a diatonic modulation. The dynamics are marked as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *sf* (sforzando). Measure numbers 6, 12, 16, and 22 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs.

Keyboard Exercises

Practice these longer progressions. An example of each is provided (starting in either C major or A minor). Use the blank staves to transpose each to the indicated keys.

Starting key:

C major

<i>sol</i>	<i>sol</i>	<i>sol</i>	<i>fā</i>	
I	V	I	vii ^{o6}	

<i>la</i>	<i>sol</i>	<i>sol</i>
ii ^{o6}	V	i

Transpose to starting keys of A major and B \flat major.

Starting key:

A minor

<i>me</i>	<i>re</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>me</i>					
i	V	i	VI					

<i>te</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>ti</i>	<i>do</i>
III	VI	iv	V	i

Musical notation for A minor. The treble clef contains chords for the notes: A (A2, C3, E3), B (B2, D3, F3), C (C3, E3, G3), D (D3, F3, A3), E (E3, G3, B3), F (F3, A3, C4), and G (G3, B3, D4). The bass clef contains the notes: A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, and G3.

Transpose to starting keys of F minor and C# minor.

Empty musical notation for F minor, consisting of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Empty musical notation for C# minor, consisting of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.