

Music 212

Modulation to Closely Related Keys

II. Most common technique for modulation – **Pivot Chord** technique

Pivot chord: a chord that functions properly (but differently) in both the starting and ending key of the modulation. Its effect will shift the second half of the musical utterance in a way to steer it to a new, perhaps unexpected ending.

“One of the best ways to get from Boston to D.C. is to hop a train of thought
is an expression that captures the typical mode of coherent thinking.”

Haydn: Sonata 34 (III)

Finale
Molto vivace

p innocente

f

p

1 2 3 2 2 a) 143 tr 1

4 4 3 2 5 2

The musical score is for the Finale of Haydn's Sonata 34 (III). It is in 2/4 time and the key of D major. The tempo is 'Molto vivace'. The score is written for piano and consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The bass staff has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note C3. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, with a repeat sign in the middle. The melody has a trill on the note C5. The bass staff has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note C3. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

Beethoven - Sonata 7 in D (I)



The standard procedure for carrying out a pivot chord modulation

1. Establish the first key clearly, with one or more convincing tonics and dominants.
2. Use a diatonic pivot chord to connect the old key with the new one.
Best pivots: Pre-dominants in the NEW KEY

Worse pivots: tonics and dominants

3. Confirm the new key, again with strong cadences ($V^{6/4}-5/3$ is ideal!)

IV. Planning a modulation:

Triads on

F Major:

C Major:

f minor:

c minor:

A major

b minor

