

Harmonic Sequences, Part I

Melodic Sequence



Harmonic Sequence: a CHORD PATTERN that repeats, usually taking the model and moving it by step or by third for each copy

Models and Copies...

Model Copy Copy Copy

A vocabulary for naming sequences:

First: Thinking in terms of distance between chord roots

[illegible]

More practice thinking in terms of chord roots:

***1. Use "classical lead sheet" symbols
(Root Name, Quality, Inversion)***

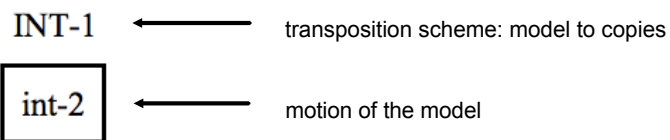
***2. Measure using only the six possible intervals:
A2/D2, A3/D3, A5/D5***

C e C6 e C d6 d6 C6 E6 a F C

A3 D3 A2 D2 D5 A5

LABELING SEQUENCES: Must keep track of two distances

(both are measured by chord root, as before)



Applying the sequence label:

The musical score is in 4/4 time. The bass line consists of a descending stepwise motion: d, g, F, E, D, C, B, A. The treble line consists of a descending stepwise motion: d, c, b, a, g, f, e, d. The chords are labeled below the bass line: d, g, C, F, Bb, eo, A, d.

First look at the interval that the model moves

d-g repeats a step down at C-F. That is D2

Then look inside the model. d-g is a D5 motion.

LABEL = D2 [D5]

IN REVIEW:

1. Harmonic Sequence: Usually a 2-chord pattern that repeats

2. Analyzed in terms of Chord ROOT distance

3. Format of label: