

Conferențiar Universitar Dr. LIANA ALEXANDRA MORARU

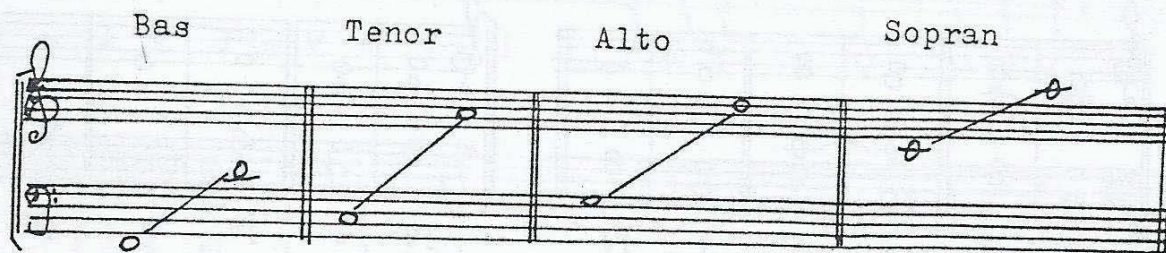
EXERCITII DE ARMONIE

Conferențiar Universitar Dr. LIANA ALEXANDRA MORARU

EXERCITII DE ARMONIE

(I)

I) Intinderea vocilor umane:



II) Distanțele între voci:

- | | | |
|--------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Sopran | } | → cel mult o octavă, rar decima; |
| Alto | | |
| Tenor | } | → mai puțin de o octavă, rar octava |
| Bas | | |
| | } | → peste octavă, evitînd exagerările; |
| | | |

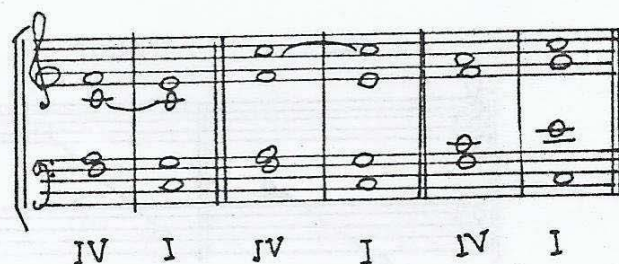
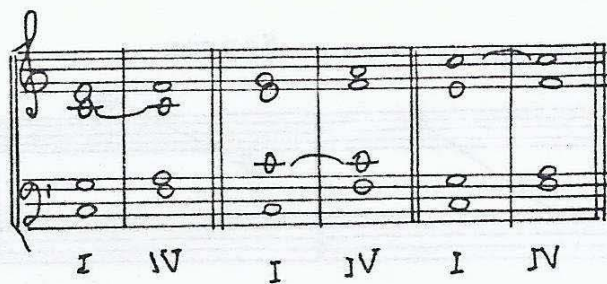
III) Inlănțuirile acordurilor principale:

- 1) Tonică - Dominantă (I-V)
- 2) Dominantă - Tonică (V-I)
- 3) Tonică - Subdominantă (I-IV)
- 4) Subdominantă - Tonică (IV-I)
- 5) Subdominantă - Dominantă (IV-V)



I - IV

IV - I



I - IV - V - I

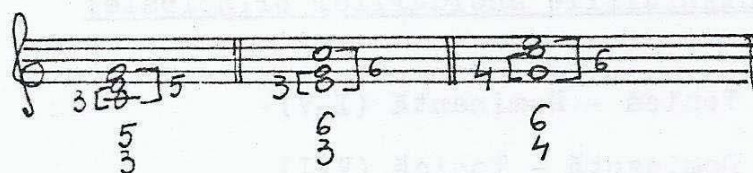


IV) Cifrajul acordurilor:

a)

b)

c)



a) Stare directă

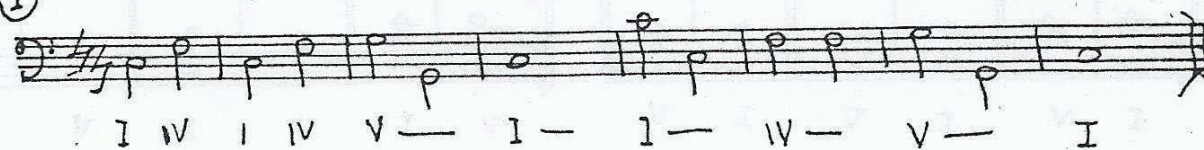
b) Răsturnarea I-a

c) Răsturnarea a II-a

V) Teme cu acorduri principale în stare directă.

Major, Minor:

①



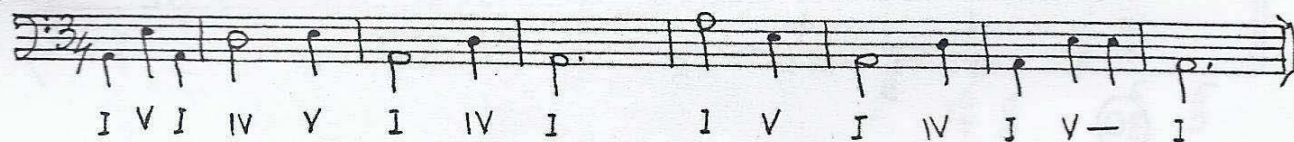
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③



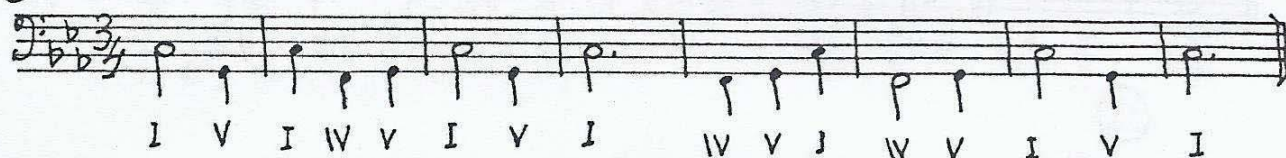
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⑤



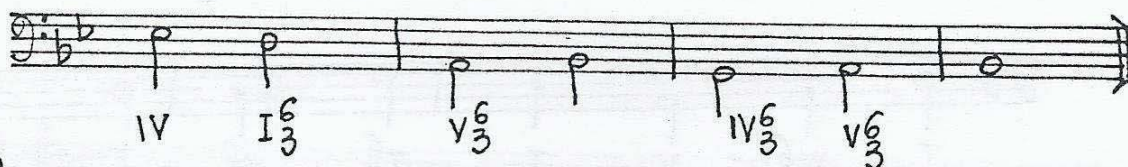
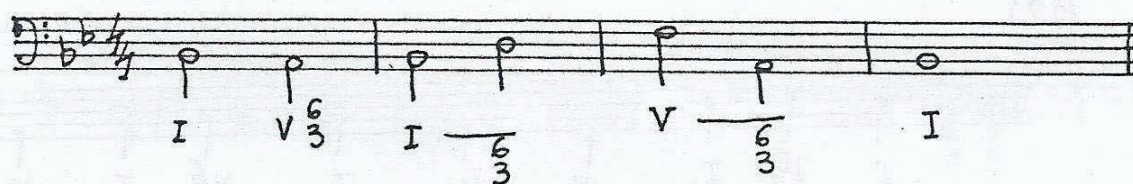
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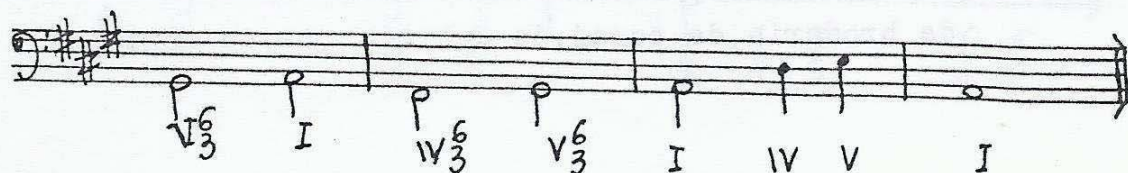
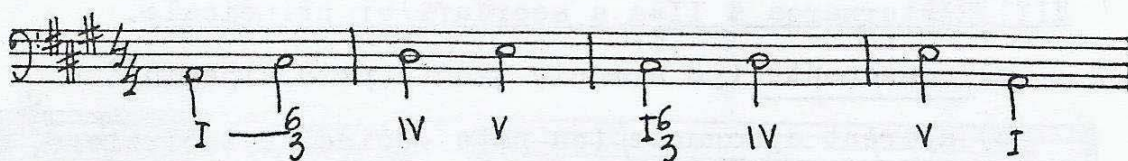
VI) Teme cu acorduri principale în Răsturnarea I-a.

(Major, Minor)

⑦



⑧



9

Exercise 9: Two staves of music in 3/4 time, key signature of three flats. The first staff shows a sequence of notes with chords: I, 6/3, I, IV, 6/3 I, and V. The second staff shows: I, 6/3, IV 6/3, V 6/3, I, IV, V, and I.

10

Exercise 10: Two staves of music in 3/4 time, key signature of three flats. The first staff shows a sequence of notes with chords: I, V 6/3, I, IV, I 6/3, I, V 6/3, I, IV 6/3, and V. The second staff shows: I, V 6/3, I, IV, V, I 6/3, I, V 6/3, and I.

11

Exercise 11: Two staves of music in 3/4 time, key signature of one sharp. The first staff shows a sequence of notes with chords: I, IV 6/3, V, I, V 6/3, I, IV, and V#. The second staff shows: I, V#, I, IV 6/3, V#, I 6/3, V#, and I.

12

Exercise 12: Two staves of music in 3/4 time, key signature of three flats. The first staff shows a sequence of notes with chords: I, I 6/3, I, IV, V, I, V 6/3, I, and V. The second staff shows: I, IV 6/3, V, I, I 6/3, V 6/3, and I.

VII) Răsturnarea a II-a a acordurilor principale.

a) consonante (pe armonie ținută, prin arpeggiu)

b) aparent disonante (cu note vecine; de întârziere, de apogiatură de broderie, de pasaj, de anticipație, de echappeé).

Exemple:

Figured bass notation: $I \begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$, $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$, $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$, $\begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$, IV, $I \begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$, IV, $I \begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$, I, $V \begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$, $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$

Figured bass notation: $\begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$, $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$, $\begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$, I, $V \begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$, I, I, $IV \begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$, V, I, $IV \begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$, $V^\#$, $V \begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$, $I \begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$

VIII) Teme cu acorduri principale în Răsturnarea a II-a.

(13)

Figured bass notation: $\begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$, $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$, $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$, $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$, $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$, $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$ IV, $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$, $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$, $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$

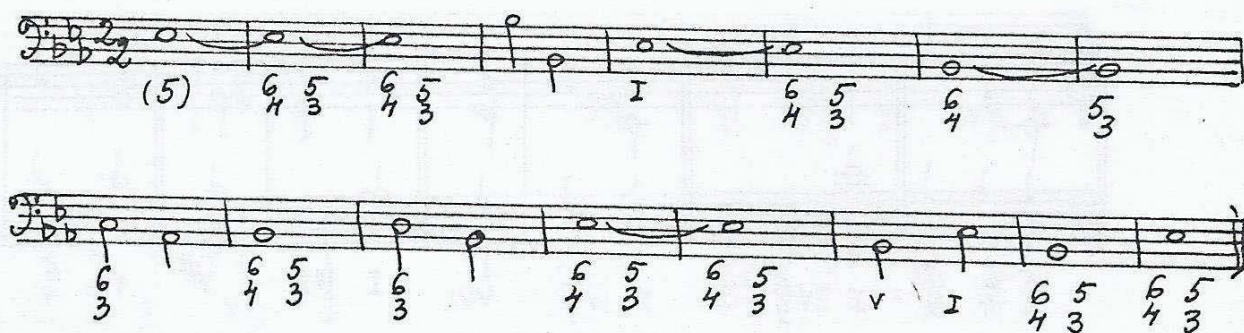
(14)

Figured bass notation: (13) $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$, $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$, $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$, $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$

15



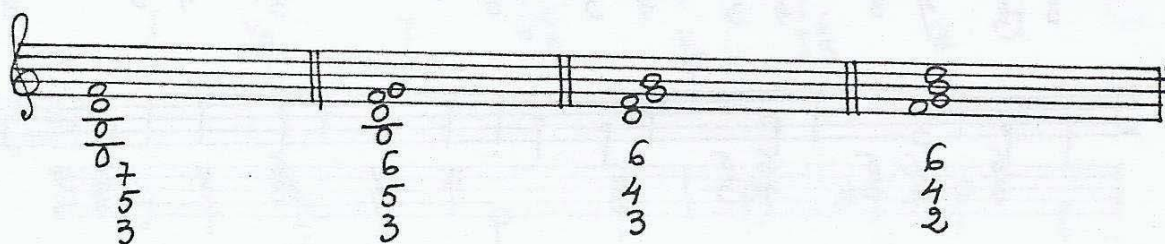
16



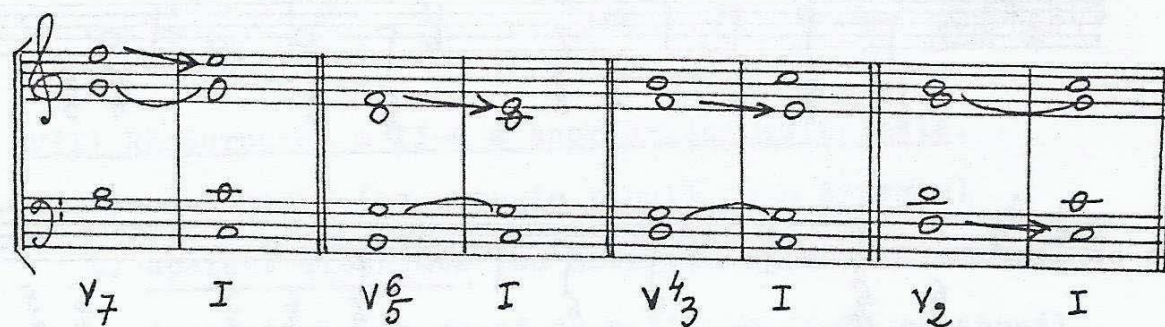
IX) Acordul de septimă de dominantă.

a) cifraj:

stare directă răsturnarea I răsturnarea II răsturnarea III



b) rezolvarea septimei:



X) Teme cu acordul de septimă de dominantă.

17)

Handwritten musical notation for exercise 17, consisting of two staves in 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures with notes and chords: I, V7, I, V $\frac{6}{5}$, I, IV $\frac{6}{3}$, V, and a final measure with a whole note and a '2' below it. The second staff contains eight measures with notes and chords: I $\frac{6}{6}$, V $\frac{4}{3}$, I, IV, I $\frac{6}{3}$, V $\frac{4}{3}$, I, V $\frac{6}{5}$, and I.

18)

Handwritten musical notation for exercise 18, consisting of two staves in 3/4 time. The first staff contains six measures with notes and chords: I, V $\frac{6}{5}$, I, — $\frac{6}{3}$, IV — $\frac{6}{3}$, V — 2. The second staff contains seven measures with notes and chords: I $\frac{6}{3}$, 5, V $\frac{6}{5}$, I, V $\frac{4}{3}$, I, V $\frac{6}{5}$ I.

19)

Handwritten musical notation for exercise 19, consisting of two staves in 4/4 time. The first staff contains seven measures with notes and chords: I — $\frac{6}{3}$, V $\frac{2}{2}$, I $\frac{6}{3}$, V $\frac{4}{3}$, I, V $\frac{6}{5}$ I. The second staff contains seven measures with notes and chords: IV $\frac{6}{3}$, V7, I $\frac{6}{3}$, IV, I $\frac{6}{3}$, V $\frac{4}{3}$, I.

20)

Handwritten musical notation for exercise 20, consisting of two staves in 3/4 time. The first staff contains seven measures with notes and chords: I, V $\frac{6}{5}$, I, IV, I $\frac{6}{3}$, I, V $\frac{4}{3}$. The second staff contains seven measures with notes and chords: I $\frac{5}{3}$, V $\frac{2}{2}$, I $\frac{6}{3}$, IV, V7, I.

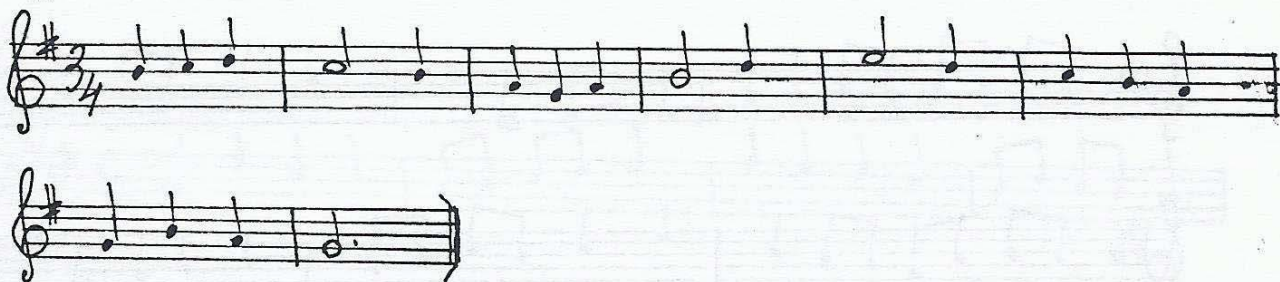
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EXERCITII DE ARMONIE

(II)

Cînturi date pentru a fi armonizate cu acordurile treptelor I, IV, V,
în stare directă, răsturnarea I-a și răsturnarea a II-a și cu acor-
dul de septimă de dominantă.

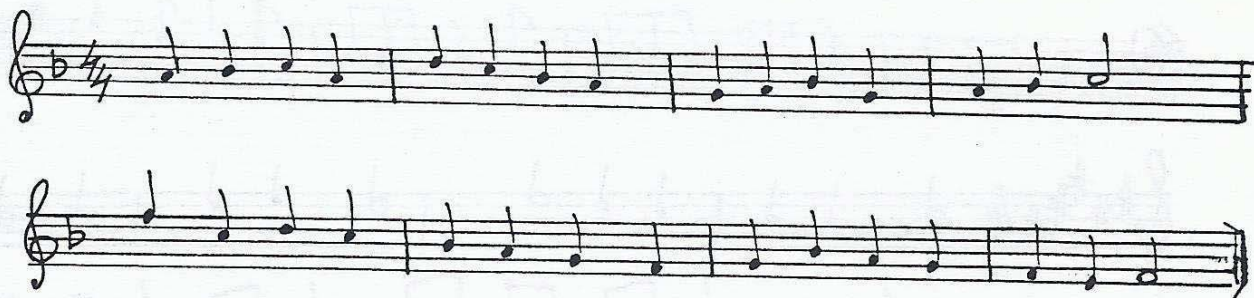
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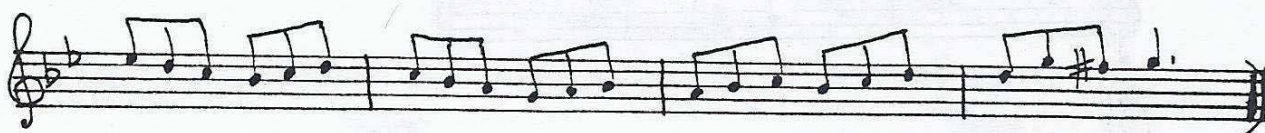
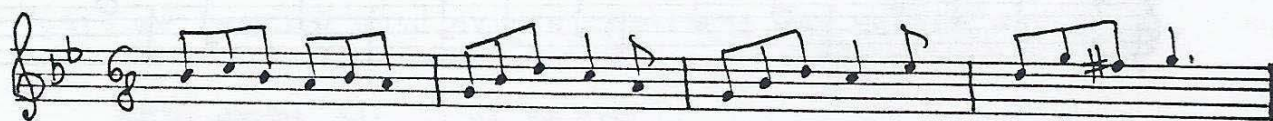




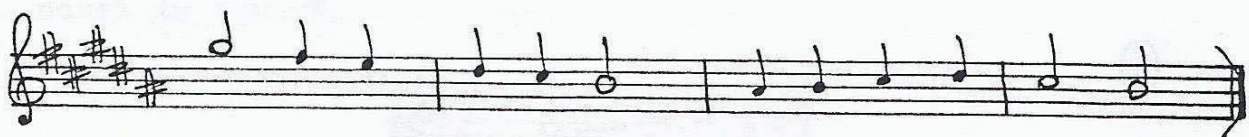
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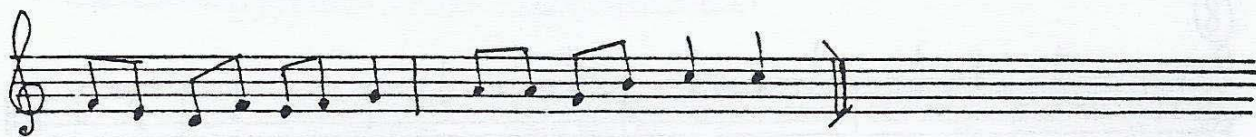
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⑦



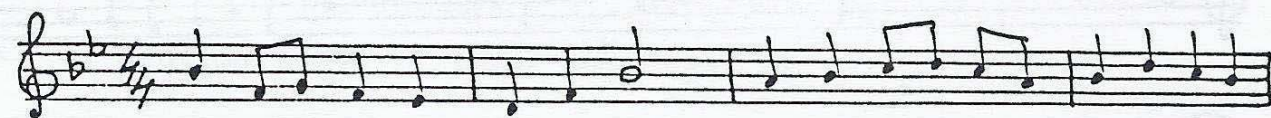




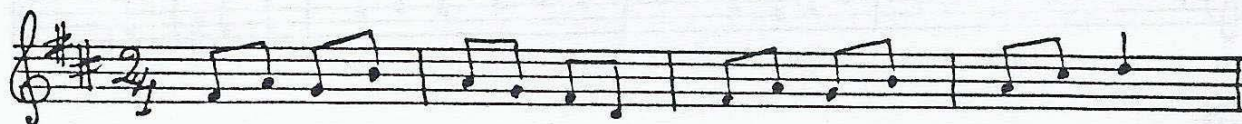
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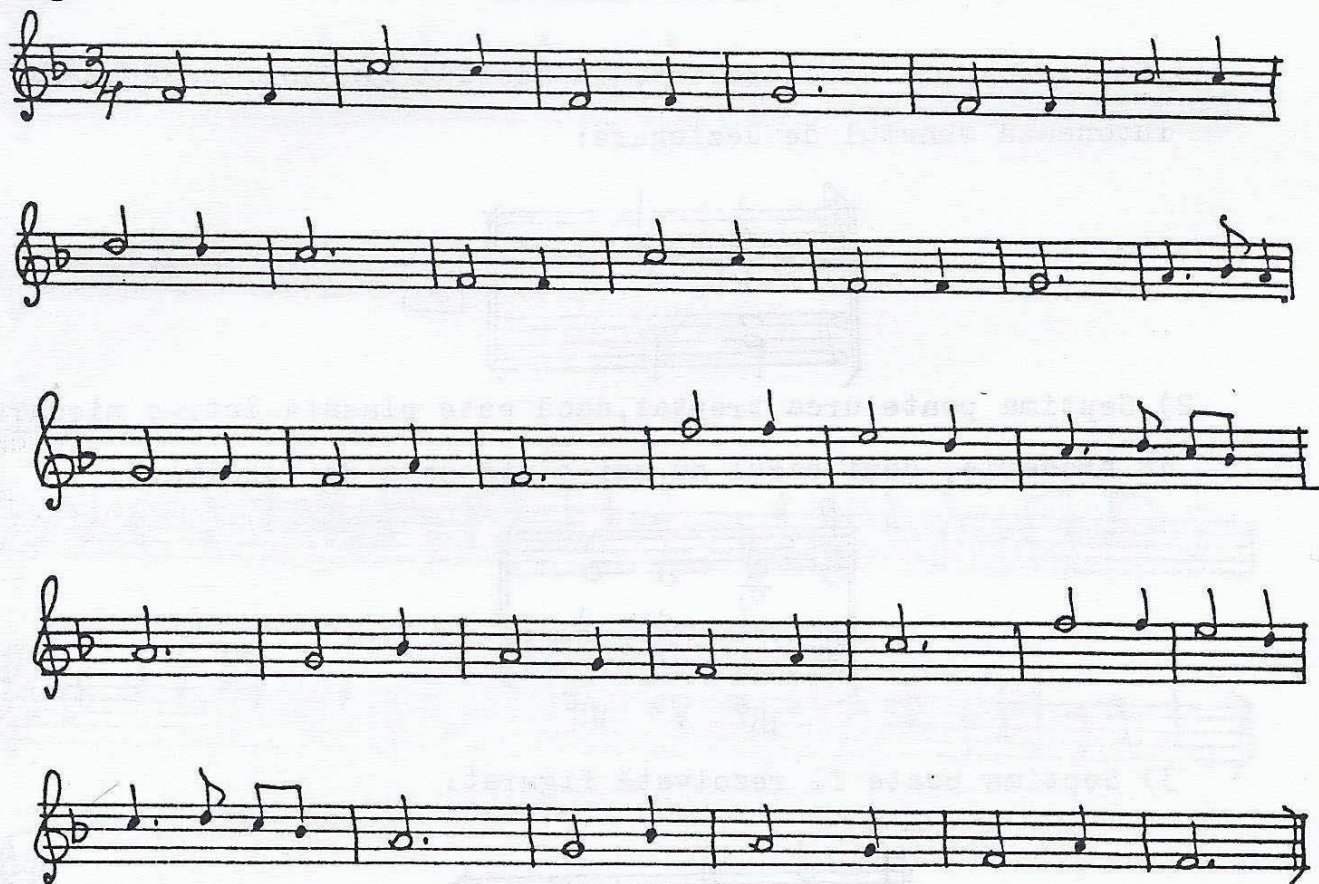
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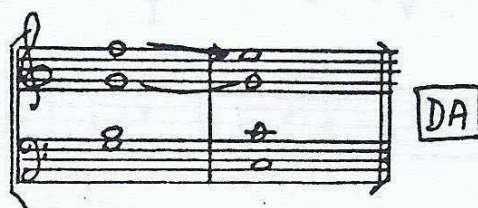
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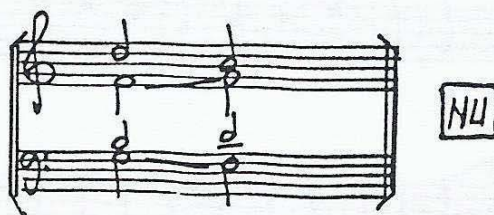
(15)



I. Rezolvarea firească a septimei se realizează prin coborîre treptată la aceeași voce:

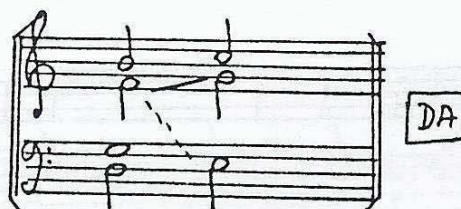


II. Se recomandă să se evite schimbul simultan între două voci a septimei cu fundamentală și viceversa:



III. Rezolvări excepționale ale septimei:

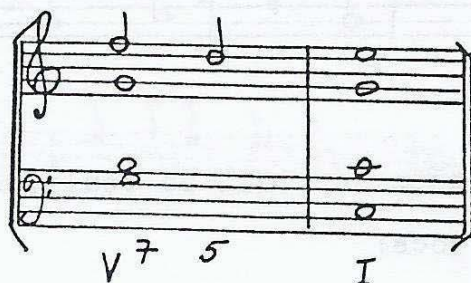
- 1) Septima poate urca treptat, în acordul următor, dacă basul intonează sunetul de dezlegare:



- 2) Septima poate urca treptat, dacă este plasată într-o mișcare de broderie, deși basul nu mai cântă nota de rezolvare:



- 3) Septima poate fi rezolvată figurat:

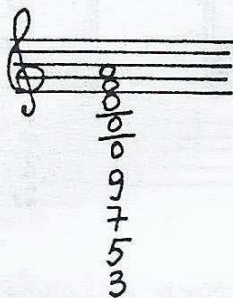


Acordul de nonă de dominantă.

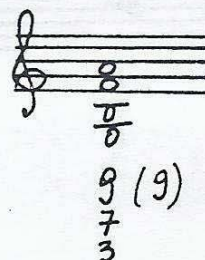
Cifrajul acordului de nonă de dominantă.

In stare directă:

cinci voci



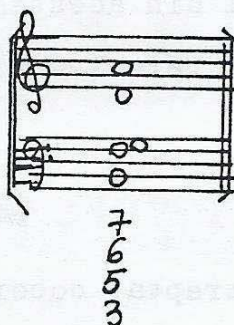
patru voci



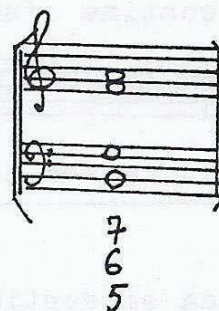
(a fost eliminată cvinta)

In răsturnarea I-a:

cinci voci

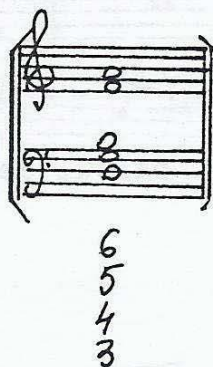


patru voci



In răsturnarea II-a:

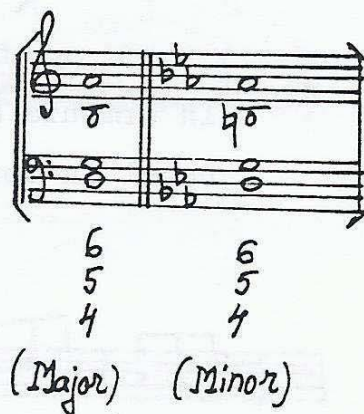
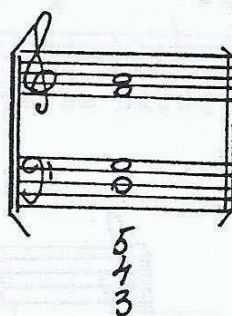
cinci voci



patru voci

fără sensibilă

cu sensibilă

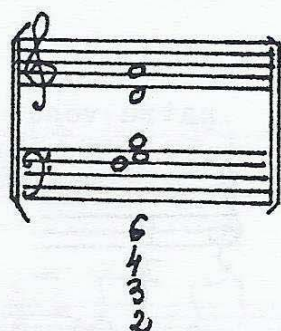


(Major)

(Minor)

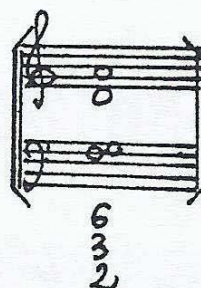
In răsturnarea a III-a:

cinci voci

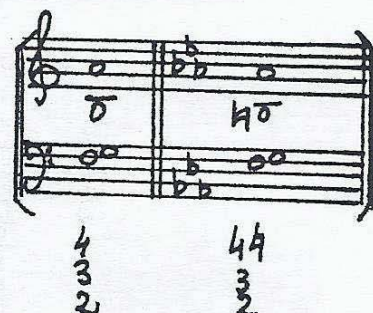


patru voci

cu cvintă



cu sensioilă

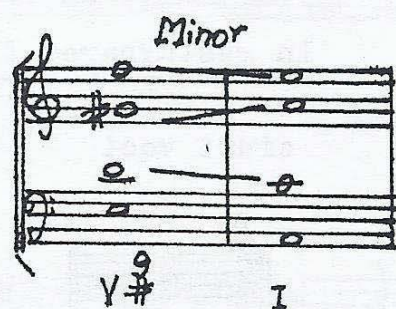
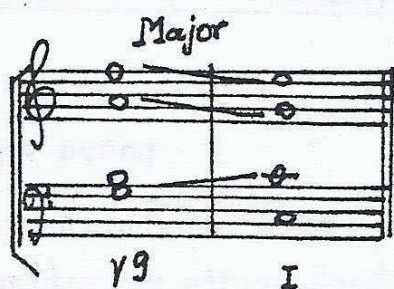


Răsturnarea a IV-a nu se folosește, deoarece al cincelea element al acordului este plasat la interval de nonă.

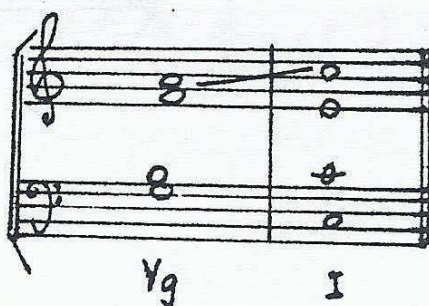
In cadrul armoniei la 4 voci, dacă se folosește acordul de nonă, care conține cinci sunete, se suprimă unul din acestea. Primul la care se renunță este cvinta, apoi mai rar terța (sensibila).

Rezolvarea acordului de nonă.

Nona, ca și septima se rezolvă prin mers treptat coboritor.



In armonia mai puțin severă se poate întâlni saltul de terță al nonei la tonică.



16

Handwritten musical notation for exercise 16, consisting of two staves in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The first staff contains four measures with notes G, A, B, and C, each with a figured bass below it: 7#, 6# 4, 4# 2, and 6 9#. The second staff contains four measures with notes D, E, F#, and G, each with a figured bass below it: 6 5, 6, 6 6 7 #, 9 #, and 6 5 4 3.

17

Handwritten musical notation for exercise 17, consisting of two staves in D minor (two flats) and 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures with notes D, E, F, and G, each with a figured bass below it: V, 6 4 6, IV, and 6. The second staff contains four measures with notes A, B, C, and D, each with a figured bass below it: V 9 6 7 9, 6 5 4 3, and 6 3.

18

Handwritten musical notation for exercise 18, consisting of two staves in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures with notes G, A, B, and C, each with a figured bass below it: 9 6, 6 5 4 3, 6 4 7, and 6 7. The second staff contains four measures with notes D, E, F#, and G, each with a figured bass below it: 6 7 9, 6, 7 6 5 7, and 5 6 5 3.

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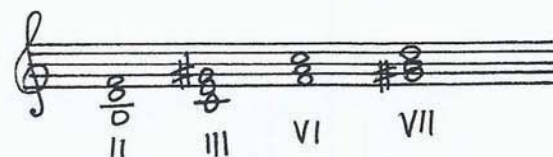
(III)

Acordurile secundare:

în Major:



în minor:



Acordurile secundare se integrează în sfera acordurilor principale și pot face supliniri ale acestora în felul următor:

Funcția principală

IV

I

V

Suplinire (cu acord secundar)

II sau VI

VI sau III

VII sau III

Exemple de cadențe și înlănțuiri armonice:

I - IV - II - V - I

I - IV - II - V - I

I - II - V - VI - I

I - III - IV - V - VI - IV - V - I

I - III - IV - V - VII - I

Dublări de sunete și omisiuni ale lor:

- In acordurile secundare se dublează întâi terța și apoi fundamentală. Prin acest tip de dublaj se întărește de fapt funcția treptelor principale.

- In acordul treptei a VII-a se dublează constant terța, fundamentală fiind sensibilă tonalității, care este recomandat a nu se dubla.

Octave și cvinte directe:

-Sunt admise dacă vocea de sus merge treptat (prin voce superioară se înțelege și alto față de bas, alto față de tenor, sau tenor față de bas.)

Distanțele între voci, cifrajele acordurilor, regulile de conducere melodică rămân aceleași ca cele prezente la acordurile principale.

ACORDUL TREPTEI a II-a

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree' on three staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a circled '2' and a key signature of two flats. The second and third staves are bass clefs. The music is in 3/4 time and includes various fingerings and articulations.

Handwritten musical notation for Exercise 4. The first staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/2 time signature. It contains a sequence of notes with figured bass notation below them: (6), 6# 1/3, 6 5, 6# 1/3, 9 #, 6 5 3, and 6 7 #. The second staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains notes with figured bass notation: 6, 6, 6 4 #, 5, and 7.

ACORDUL TREPTII A II-a CU SEPTIMA.

Handwritten musical notation for Exercise 5. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a sequence of notes with 'x' marks above some of them. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a sequence of notes with 'x' marks above some of them.

Handwritten musical notation for Exercise 6. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a 3/2 time signature. It contains a sequence of notes with 'x' marks above some of them. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and contains a sequence of notes with 'x' marks above some of them.

Handwritten musical notation for Exercise 7. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a 3/2 time signature. It contains a sequence of notes with 'x' marks above some of them. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and contains a sequence of notes with 'x' marks above some of them.

ACORDUL TREPTEI A III-A

Exercise 8: Bass clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), 3/4 time. The exercise consists of two staves. The first staff contains four measures of music, each starting with a half note followed by a dotted half note. The notes are B-flat, A, G, and F. The second staff contains four measures of music, each starting with a half note followed by a dotted half note. The notes are E, D, C, and B-flat. Fingering numbers are written below the notes: (3) 6 5 4 3 for the first measure of the first staff, 10 9 10 for the second measure of the first staff, 7 9 6 5 4 3 for the first measure of the second staff, and 9 6 for the second measure of the second staff.

Exercise 9: Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), 3/4 time. The exercise consists of two staves. The first staff contains four measures of music, each starting with a half note followed by a dotted half note. The notes are D, E, F-sharp, and G. The second staff contains four measures of music, each starting with a half note followed by a dotted half note. The notes are A, B, C, and D. Fingering numbers are written below the notes: 7 9 6 5 4 3 for the first measure of the first staff, and 9 6 for the second measure of the first staff.

Exercise 10: Bass clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), 2/2 time. The exercise consists of two staves. The first staff contains four measures of music, each starting with a half note followed by a dotted half note. The notes are B-flat, A, G, and F. The second staff contains four measures of music, each starting with a half note followed by a dotted half note. The notes are E, D, C, and B-flat. Fingering numbers are written below the notes: (3) 6 5 6 5 6 5 for the first measure of the first staff, 7 6 7 for the second measure of the first staff, 7 6 5 for the first measure of the second staff, and 5 3 6 5 4 3 for the second measure of the second staff.

Exercise 11: Treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), 3/4 time. The exercise consists of two staves. The first staff contains four measures of music, each starting with a half note followed by a dotted half note. The notes are B-flat, A, G, and F. The second staff contains four measures of music, each starting with a half note followed by a dotted half note. The notes are E, D, C, and B-flat. Fingering numbers are written below the notes: 7 9 6 5 4 3 for the first measure of the first staff, and 9 6 for the second measure of the first staff.

ACORDUL TREPTEI A III-a CU SEPTIMA.

Handwritten musical notation for Exercise 12, titled "ACORDUL TREPTEI A III-a CU SEPTIMA." The exercise is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of two staves. The first staff contains a sequence of notes and rests with fingerings (3), 7, 6, 7, 4/3, 2, 6, 7, 6, and 7. The second staff continues the sequence with notes and rests, including fingerings 6, 5, 7, 7, and 6/5, 4/3.

Handwritten musical notation for Exercise 13. The exercise is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of two staves. The first staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, with an 'X' marking above the second measure. The second staff continues the sequence of notes and rests.

ACORDUL TREPTEI A VI-a

Handwritten musical notation for Exercise 14, titled "ACORDUL TREPTEI A VI-a". The exercise is written in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of three staves. The first staff contains a sequence of notes and rests with fingerings 7, 9/7, 8, 6/5, and 6/4. The second staff continues the sequence with notes and rests, including fingerings 7, 6/4, 5/3, 6, and 6. The third staff continues the sequence with notes and rests, including fingerings 6, 7, 6/5, 7, 6/4, and 5/3.

⑮ $\text{B}\flat$ $\frac{4}{4}$

(5) 2 5 2 5 7 6 6 7 6 5

3 3 # 5 # 4 #

6 7 6 # 6 4 7 6 6 4

—

⑯ $\text{F}\sharp$ $\frac{2}{4}$

$\text{F}\sharp$ $\text{F}\sharp$

$\text{F}\sharp$ $\text{F}\sharp$

⑰ $\text{F}\flat$ $\frac{3}{4}$

$\text{F}\flat$ $\text{F}\flat$

$\text{F}\flat$ $\text{F}\flat$

⑱ $\frac{3}{4}$

$\text{F}\sharp$

ACORDUL TREPTEI A VI-a CU SEPTIMA

(19)

(20)

ACORDUL TREPTEI A VII-a

(21)

g

22

Handwritten musical notation for exercise 22, featuring three staves in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The first staff includes two 'x' marks above the second and sixth measures. The second and third staves contain continuous eighth-note patterns.

23

Handwritten musical notation for exercise 23, featuring two staves in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#). The notation includes fingerings (3), 6, 5/4, 2, 6, 6/5, 6/5, 6/4, 5/3, 6, 6, 7, 6, 9/8, 7, 6, 5/4, 3.

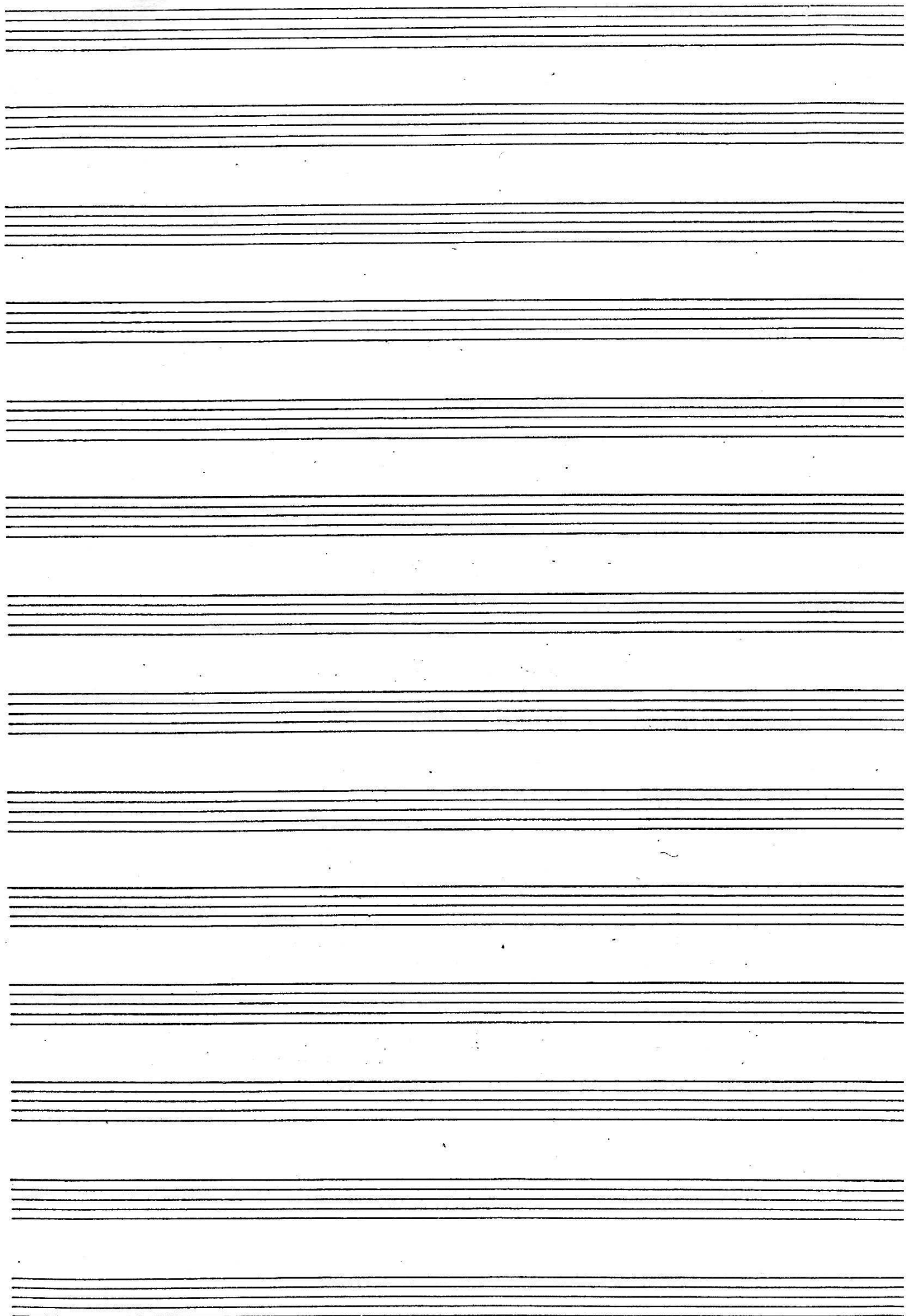
ACORDUL TREPTEI A VII-a CU SEPTIMA

24

Handwritten musical notation for exercise 24, featuring two staves in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The notation includes fingerings (8), 7, 6, 2, 6/5, 6/5, 6, 4/3, 4/3, 6/4, 5/3, 6, 2, 6, 7, 6, 7, 6/5, 9/8, 10/7, 6/4, 5/3.

25

Handwritten musical notation for exercise 25, featuring one staff in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The notation includes 'x' marks below the first, second, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, and ninth measures.



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EXERCITII DE ARMONIE

(IV)

Exemple de secvențe sau mersuri armonice:

1 IV II V III VI IV VII V I
Model Secvența 1 Secvența 2 Secvența 3 Secvența 4 etc

V ⁴/₃ I VI ⁴/₃ II VII ⁴/₃ III I ⁴/₃ IV
Model Secvența 1 Secvența 2 Secvența 3 etc

V ⁴/₃ I IV ⁴/₃ VII III ⁴/₃ VI II ⁴/₃ V
Model Secvența 1 Secvența 2 Secvența 3 etc

Model Secvența 1 Secvența 2 Secvența 3

Model Secvența 1 Secvența 2 Secvența 3

MODULATIA.

Există trei tipuri de modulații: diatonică, cromatică și enarmonică. De asemenea, modulațiile pot fi pasagere (inflexiuni modulatorii), sau definitive (care impun stabil noua tonalitate).

Modulația diatonică - Definiție din Tratatul de Armonie de Alexandru Pașcanu : " Modulația diatonică folosește, ca mijloc de realizare, capacitatea unui acord de a îndeplini diverse funcțiuni în mai multe tonalități, fără a se aduce vreo modificare structurii diatonice. Această pluralitate de funcțiuni, care subzistă latent în orice acord diatonic al unei tonalități, ne dă posibilitatea ca, interpretându-l într-o altă funcțiune, să ne ofere legătura cu o altă tonalitate, care îl conține într-o nouă ipostază, adică pe altă treaptă, cu un alt rol. Acest acord

de legătură, comun tonalităților în care acționează, îl vom denumi acord-punte."

Exemplu cu un acord care poate căpăta mai multe funcții:



Do I
Fa V
fa arm. V
fa mel. V
Sol IV
sol mel. IV
la nat III
mi arm. VI
mi nat. VI
re nat. VII

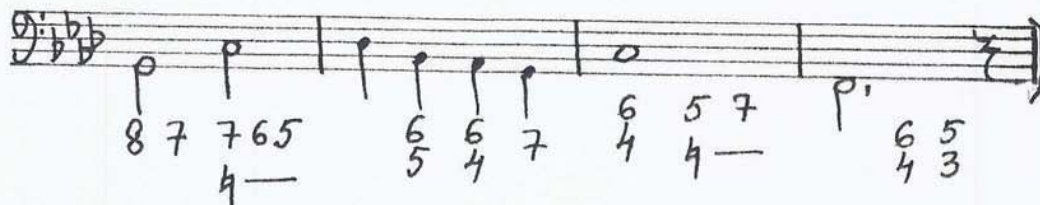
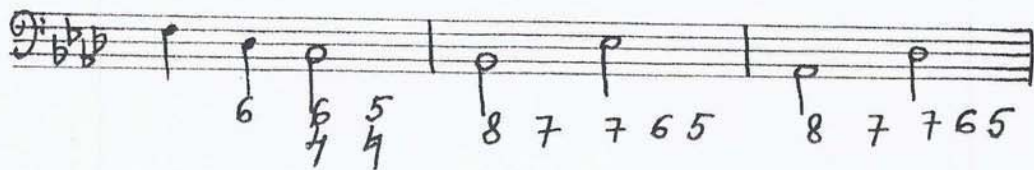
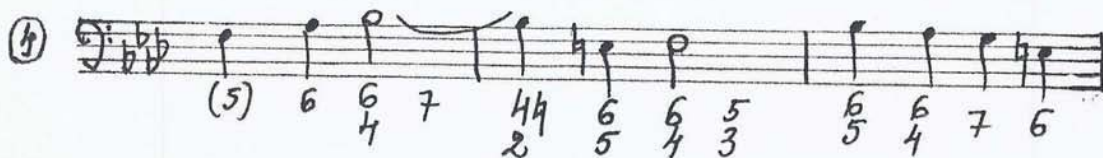
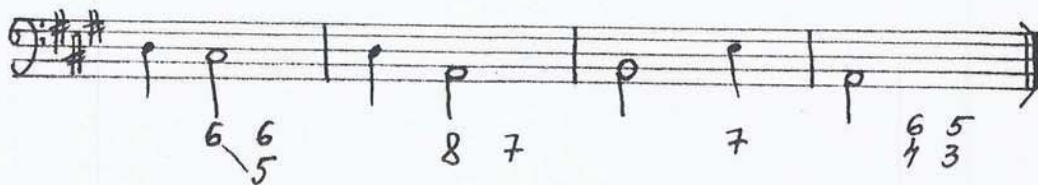
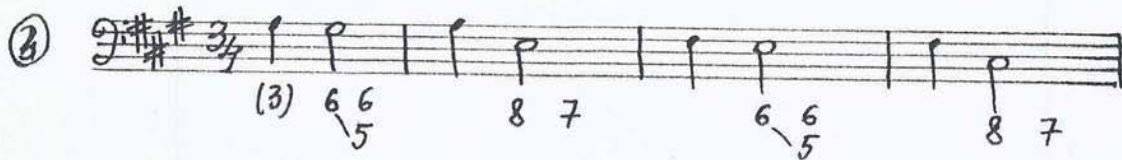
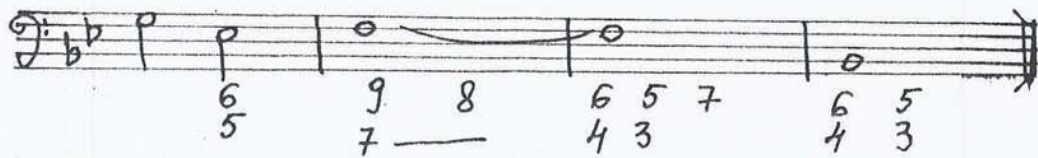
Acorduri comune pentru Do Major și la minor:

la	III	IV	V	VI	VII	I	II
Do	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII

Exemplu cu acorduri comune între două tonalități majore distanțate la o cvintă (superioară sau inferioară) - în această situație vom avea 4 acorduri comune:

Pentru tonalități majore plasate la o distanță de două cvinte există doar 2 acorduri comune:

Teme cu secvențe sau marșuri armonice:



Modulația diatonică:

⑤

(3) 2 6 6 5 2 6 6 4 5 3

7 9 # 8 6 5 6 5 4 3

⑥

(8) 7 6 9 8 2 6 5 4 2 7 3-

6 7 6 6 6 4 4 3 4 6 4 6 5 4 2 3 4

⑦

Re-Si

7

7

⑧

hab-do

8

8

