

Lesson 03

1. New "Old" Theme

There is a new theme in this lesson. Does it remind you of anything? Like the theme in the first lesson, you can play it on a pedal note or harmonise on each quarter as you go.



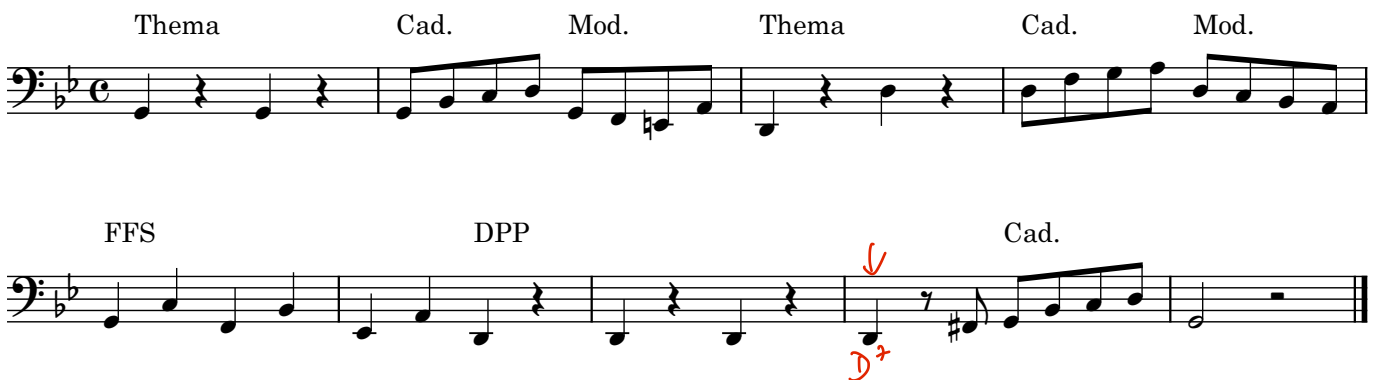
It can also be played in two voices, first in the right hand and then in the left.



2. Prestentation of theme in G Minor and D Minor

Below is an example of a short presentation of the theme.

This is one of many possible versions in which all the basic models appear.



Here is the extended version. The aim is to stay in one key for longer time and to use the theme's motif for improvisation on tonic pedal point. Individual models can be lengthened or shortened. This applies particularly to pedal points.

The first staff shows the 'Thema' (a 1-5 movement), a 'Cad.' (cadence), a 'TPP' (tonic pedal point), and a 'Mod.' (modulation). The second staff shows the 'Thema' (a 1-5 movement), a 'Cad.' (cadence), a 'TPP' (tonic pedal point), and a 'Mod.' (modulation). The third staff shows the 'FFS' (first five notes) and a 'Mod.' (modulation). The fourth staff shows the 'DPP' (dominant pedal point), a 'Cad.' (cadence), and a 'Mod.' (modulation).

3. Interlude

Interludes are the sections between the presentation of the theme. They are very free in their construction. Harmony is based on tonic and dominant, melodic motifs are based on thirds.

The form of an interlude can be created in a similar way to the presentation of the themes: first a 1-5 movement ending in a cadence, then FFS, DPP and Cad. Below is the beginning of a sample interlude, with modulation from G Minor to Bb Major:

The first staff shows the '1-5M' (first five notes with modulation) and a 'Cad.' (cadence). The second staff shows the 'FFS' (first five notes) and a 'Cad.' (cadence).