

MTO 16.1 Examples: Cutler, Dissonant Perfect Unison

(Note: audio, video, and other interactive examples are only available online)

<http://www.mtosmt.org/issues/mto.10.16.1/mto.10.16.1.cutler.php>

Example 1. Mozart, Symphony no. 35, K. 385, III, Trio (after Cadwallader/Gagné)

Example 2a. Schubert, Moment Musical, D. 780 no. 6

Example 2b. Schubert, Moment Musical, D. 780 no. 6

108 Trio

pp

Allegretto D.C.

Example 2c. Schubert, Moment Musical, D. 780 no. 6

Trio Allegretto

P

8 — 7 — 6

Ab: IV II $\frac{7}{5}$ — 6

Example 3. Mozart, String Quartet in D minor, K. 421, I

Allegro

Violin I *p*

Violin II *p*³

Viola *p*
F: I⁶ I⁶ V₄⁶! 5/3 I

Cello *p*

I⁶ I⁶ V₄⁶! 5/3 I

Example 4. Chopin, Polonaise in A-flat major, op. 53

85 *Maestoso* *sotto voce*

Piano

pp

stacc.

Detailed description: This musical score is for Chopin's Polonaise in A-flat major, op. 53, starting at measure 85. It is written for piano. The right hand part (treble clef) begins with a melodic phrase in measure 85, which is slurred through measure 88. The left hand part (bass clef) provides a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, starting in measure 85 and continuing through measure 92. The tempo is marked 'Maestoso' and the dynamics are 'sotto voce' and 'pp' (pianissimo). The key signature is three flats (A-flat major) and the time signature is 3/4. The second system shows the continuation of the left hand accompaniment in measures 89-92.

Example 5. Brahms, Waltz in E major, op. 39 no. 5

Grazioso

Piano

p

1

Detailed description: This musical score is for Brahms' Waltz in E major, op. 39 no. 5, starting at measure 1. It is written for piano. The right hand part (treble clef) begins with a melodic phrase in measure 1, which is slurred through measure 4. The left hand part (bass clef) provides a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, starting in measure 1 and continuing through measure 8. The tempo is marked 'Grazioso' and the dynamics are 'p' (piano). The key signature is two sharps (E major) and the time signature is 3/4. The second system shows the continuation of the left hand accompaniment in measures 5-8.

(reduction)

Detailed description: This musical score is a reduction of the piano part for Brahms' Waltz in E major, op. 39 no. 5, starting at measure 1. It is written for piano. The right hand part (treble clef) begins with a melodic phrase in measure 1, which is slurred through measure 4. The left hand part (bass clef) provides a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, starting in measure 1 and continuing through measure 8. The key signature is two sharps (E major) and the time signature is 3/4. The second system shows the continuation of the left hand accompaniment in measures 5-8.

Example 6. Mendelssohn, Violin Concerto in E minor, op. 64 (1845), II

Andante

Orch.

51

pp *p* *p* *cresc.*

Example 7. Progressive embellishment of I-IV in A minor

a: I IV chromatic passing passing seventh contrapuntal contraction contrapuntal contraction

Example 8. Mendelssohn, Violin Concerto in E minor, op. 64 (1844), II

Andante

Orch.

51

pp *p* *mf*

Example 9. Brahms, Waltz in B major, op. 39 no. 1

Piano

Tempo giusto

f

1

Dissonant
B \flat

Consonant
B \flat

Detailed description: This musical score for piano shows the first ending of a waltz. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is 'Tempo giusto' and the dynamic is 'f'. The score is divided into two parts by a first ending bracket. The first part, marked 'Dissonant Bb', contains a sequence of chords that create a sense of tension. The second part, marked 'Consonant Bb', provides a resolution. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various chordal textures and melodic lines.

Example 10. J. S. Bach, Violin Partita no. 2 in D minor, BWV 1004, Chaconne

Violin

255

Detailed description: This musical score for violin shows a section of the Chaconne from the Violin Partita no. 2 in D minor, BWV 1004. The key signature is two flats (Bb, Eb) and the time signature is 3/4. The score is marked with the number '255' at the beginning. The notation includes a treble staff with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some of which are grouped under a slur. The piece is in a minor key, and the tempo is typically 'Adagio'.

Example 11. J. S. Bach, Chorale no. 35

Choir

1

Detailed description: This musical score for choir shows the first ending of a chorale. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score is marked with the number '1' at the beginning. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various chordal textures and melodic lines. The piece is in a major key, and the tempo is typically 'Moderato'.

Example 12. J. S. Bach, Violin Partita no. 3 in E major, BWV 1006, Preludio

Violin

15

Tonic pedal

p *f*

6

7 6 7

6 7 6

Dissonant suspension

Tonic pedal

7 6