

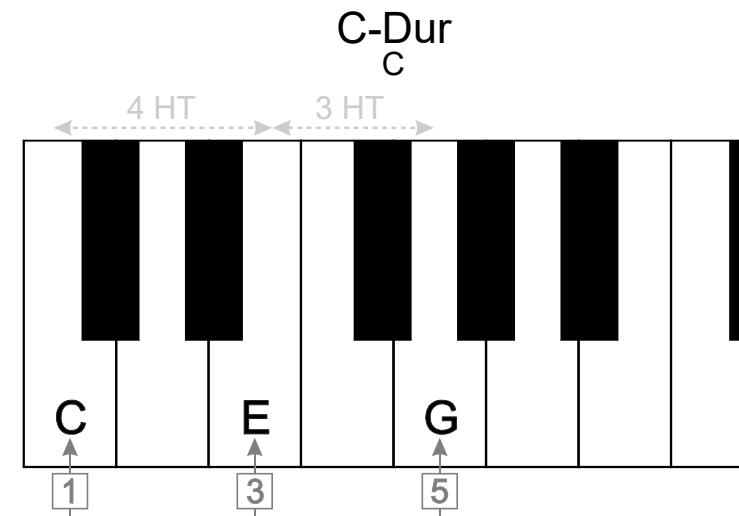
Musiktheorie

KURS B Aufbaukurs

Akkord

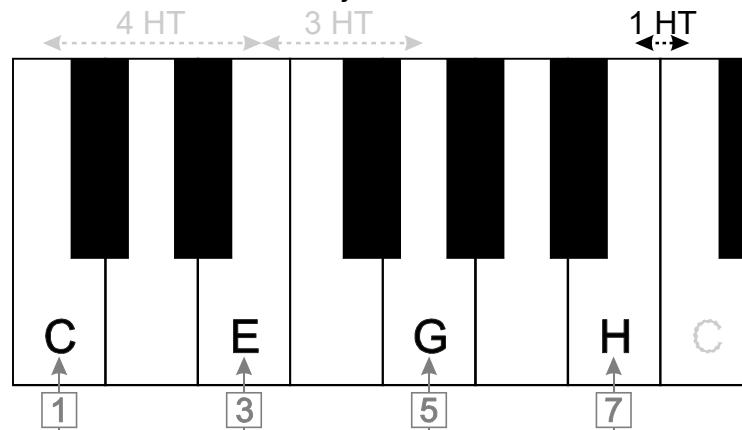
Vierklang

(Dur)



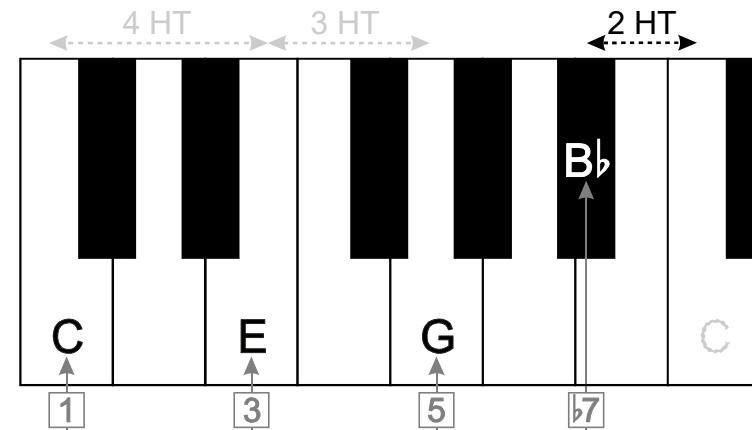
C-(Dur-)Major⁷

Cmaj⁷ CMA⁷ C^{△7}

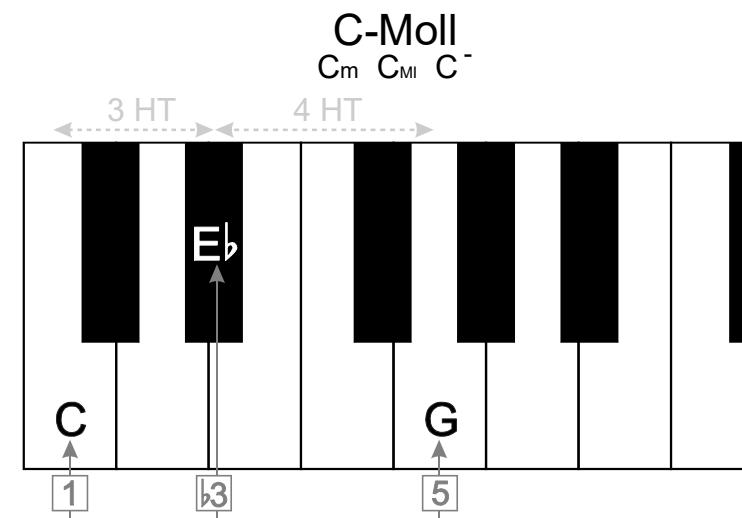


C-(Dur)⁷

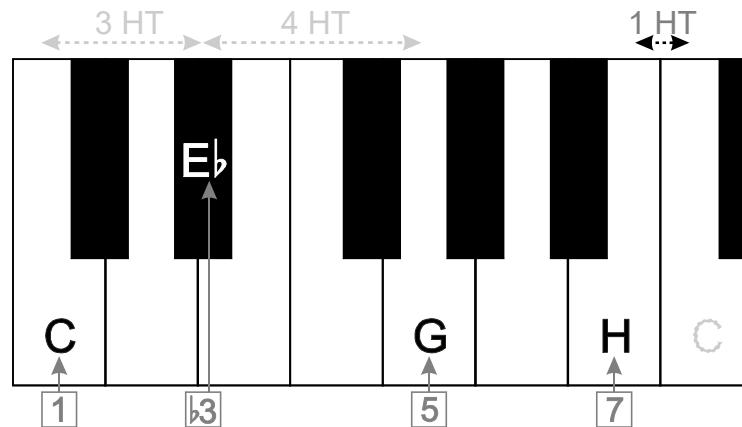
C⁷



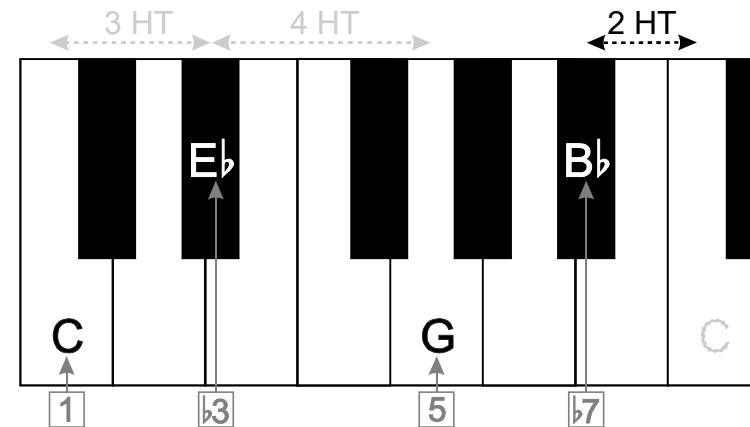
Akkord Vierklang (Moll)



C-Moll-Major⁷
 $Cm^{(maj7)} \ C_{M\flat}^{(MA7)} \ C^{-\triangle7}$



C-Moll⁷
 $Cm^7 \ C_{M\flat}^7 \ C^{-7}$



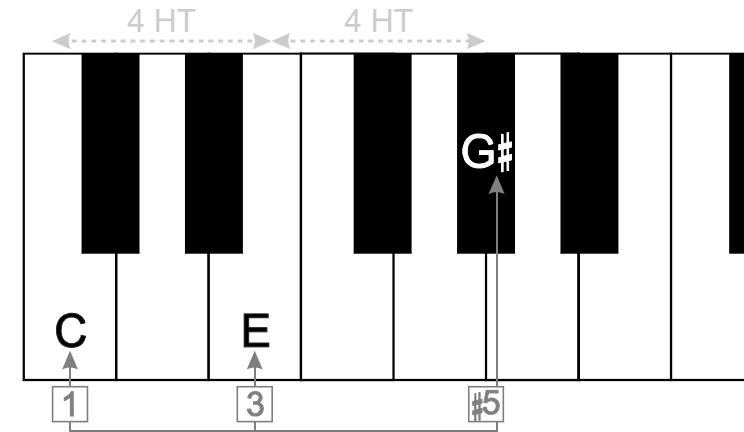
Akkord

Vierklang

(Übermäßig)

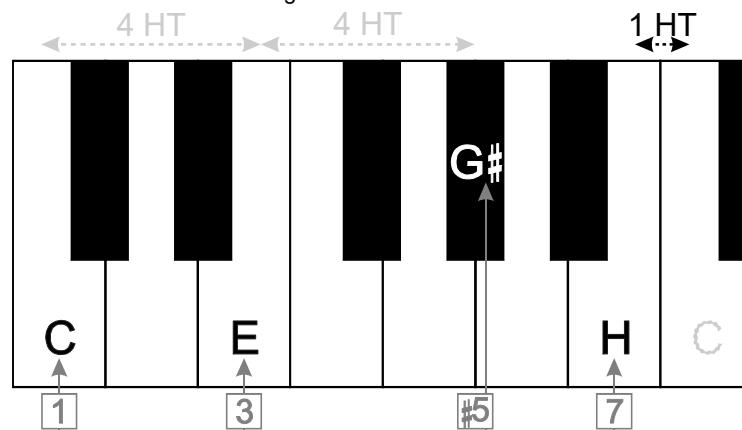
C-Übermäßig

C_{aug} C^+ $C^{\#5}$



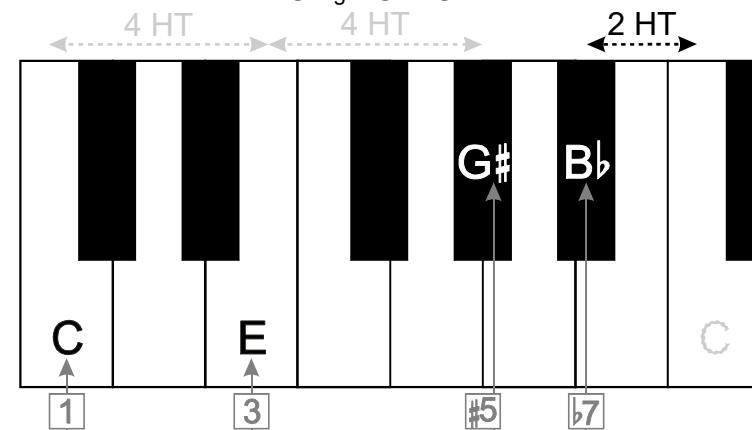
C-Übermäßig-Major⁷

$C_{\text{aug}}^{(\text{maj}7)}$ $C^{+(\text{MA7})}$ $C^{\triangle 7(\#5)}$



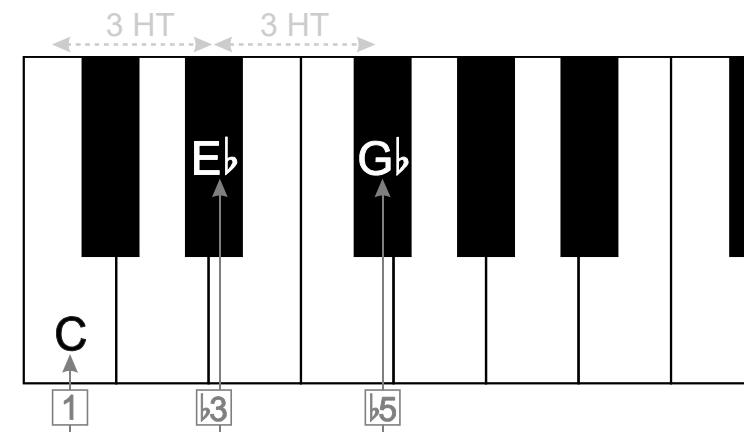
C-Übermäßig⁷

C_{aug}^7 C^+7 $C^{7(\#5)}$

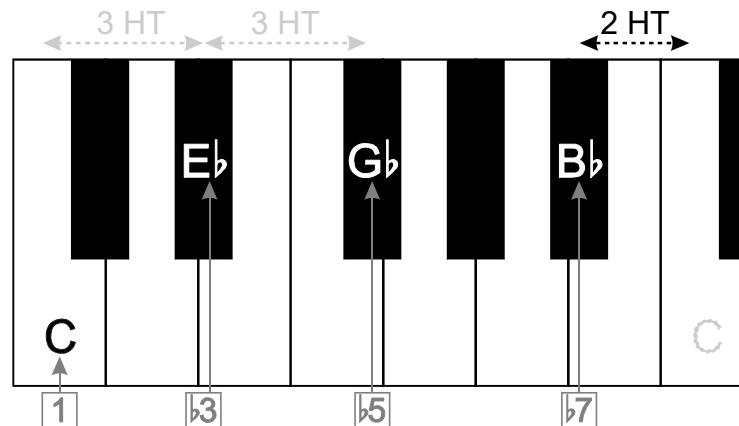


Akkord
Vierklang
(Vermindert)

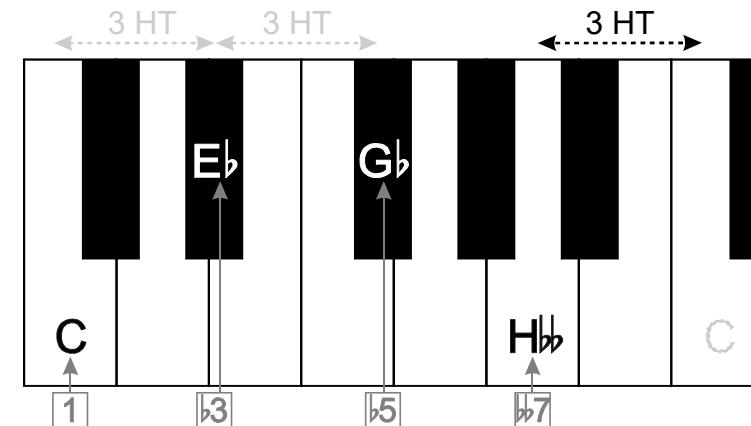
C-Vermindert
 C_{dim} C°



C-Halbvermindert⁷
 $C_{\text{m}}^{7(b5)} C^{\circ 7}$



C-Vermindert⁷
 $C_{\text{dim}}^7 C^{\circ 7}$



Akkordzerlegung

Vierklang

(Basis)

Am7

Dm7

G7

C6

Bass line in 4/4 time. The notes are: Am7 (1, 3, 5, 7), Dm7 (1, 3, 5, 7), G7 (1, 3, 5, 7), C6 (1, 3, 5, 6).

Am7

Dm7

G7

C6

Bass line in 3/4 time. The notes are: Am7 (1, 3, 7), Dm7 (1, 3, 7), G7 (1, 3, 7), C6 (1, 3, 5).

Am7

Dm7

G7

C6

Bass line in 6/8 time. The notes are: Am7 (1, 3, 5, 7, 5, 3), Dm7 (1, 3, 5, 7, 5, 3), G7 (1, 3, 5, 7, 5, 3), C6 (1, 3, 5, 6, 5, 3).

Akkordzerlegung

Vierklang

(angelehnt an Alberti-Bass)

Am7

Dm7

G7

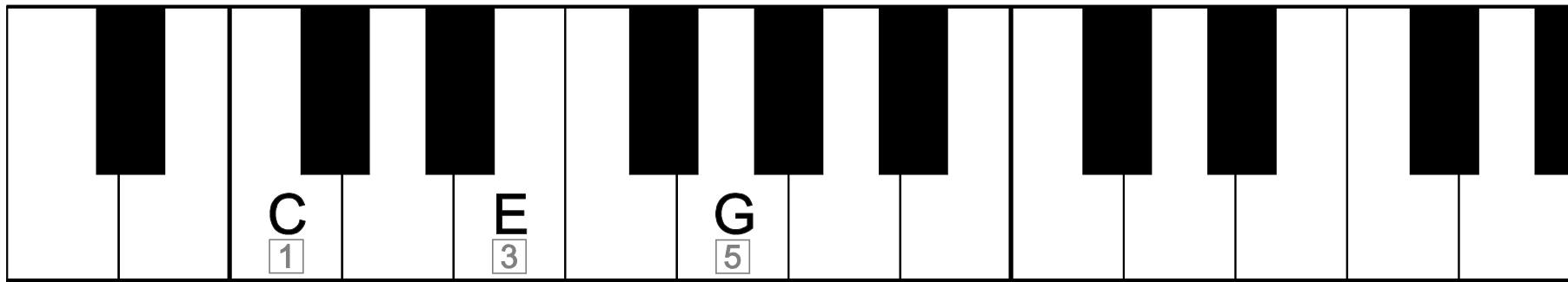
C6

A musical staff in bass clef and common time (4/4). The staff shows a bass line for four chords: Am7, Dm7, G7, and C6. The notes are played in a repeating pattern of eighth notes, characteristic of the Alberti bass. Below the staff, the notes are labeled with numbers: 1, 7, 3, 7 for Am7; 1, 7, 3, 7 for Dm7; 1, 7, 3, 7 for G7; and 1, 5, 3, 5 for C6. The staff begins with a bass note on the fourth line, followed by a note on the first line, then a note on the third line, and finally a note on the fifth line.

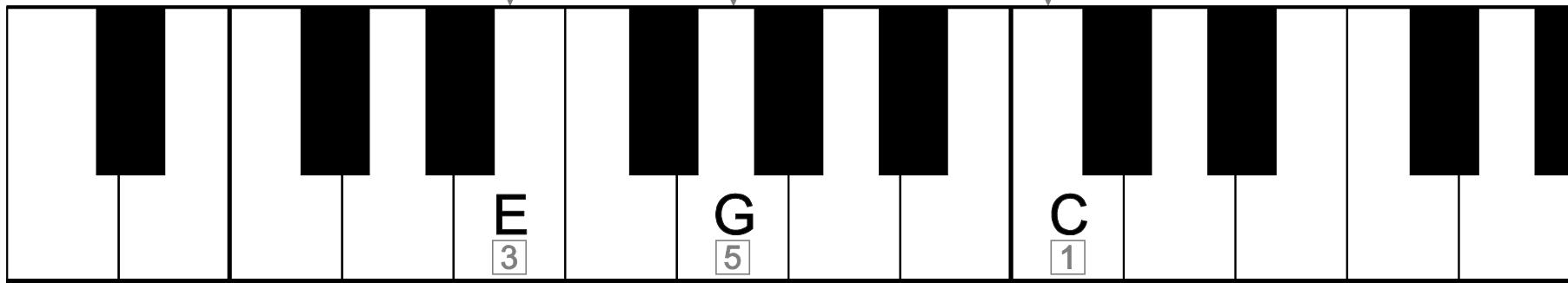
Umkehrung

Dreiklang

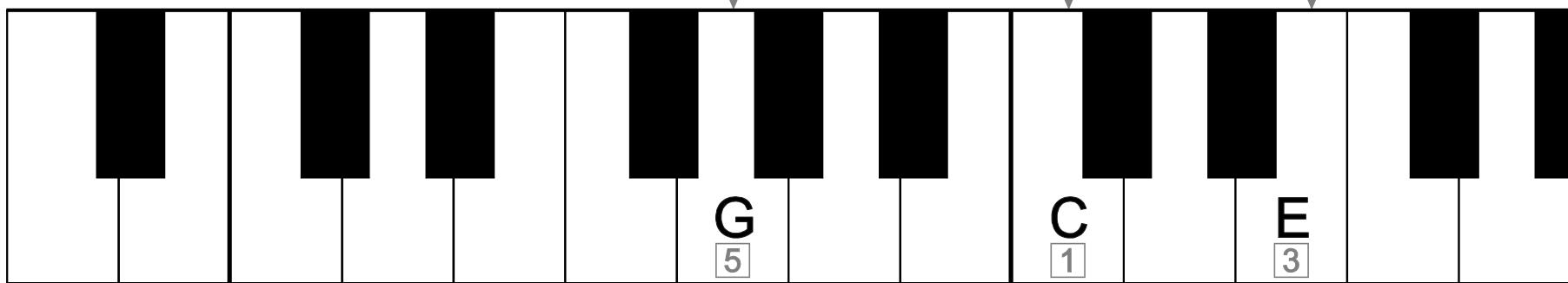
C-Dur - Grundstellung (C)



C-Dur - 1.Umkehrung (C/E)



C-Dur - 2.Umkehrung (C/G)

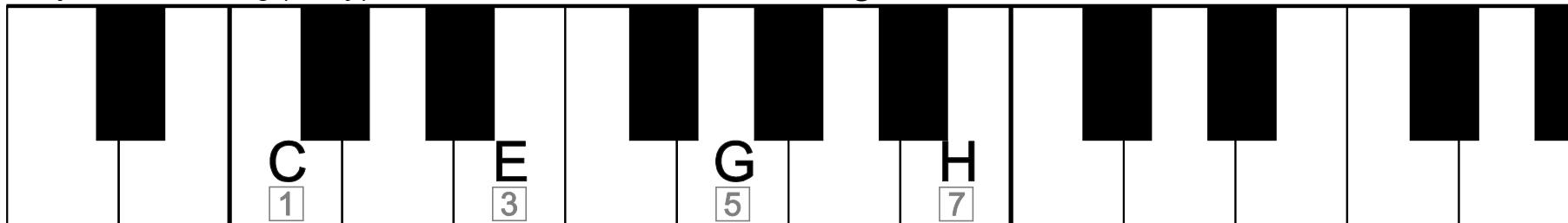


Umkehrung Dreiklang (Praktische Anwendung)

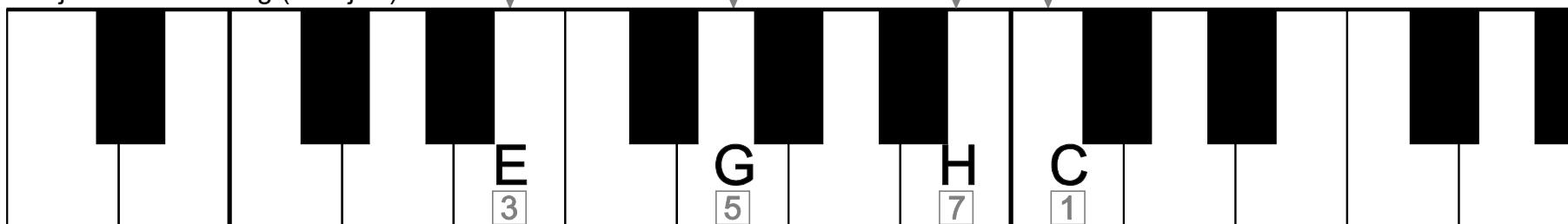
Umkehrung

Vierklang

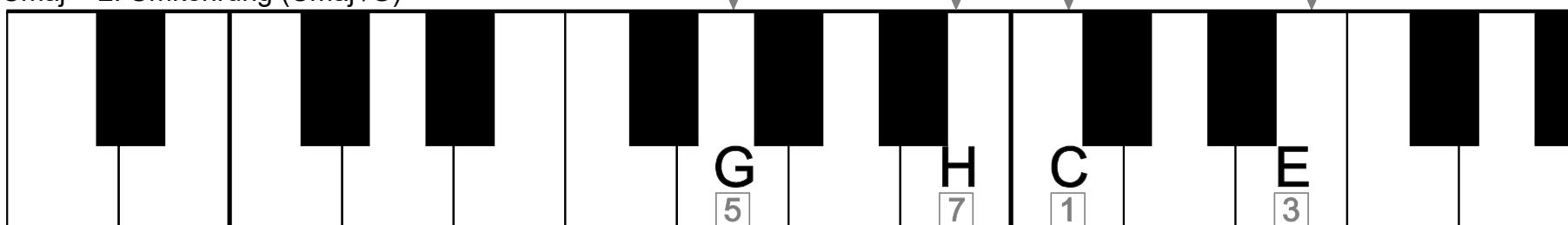
Cmaj⁷ - Grundstellung (Cmaj⁷)



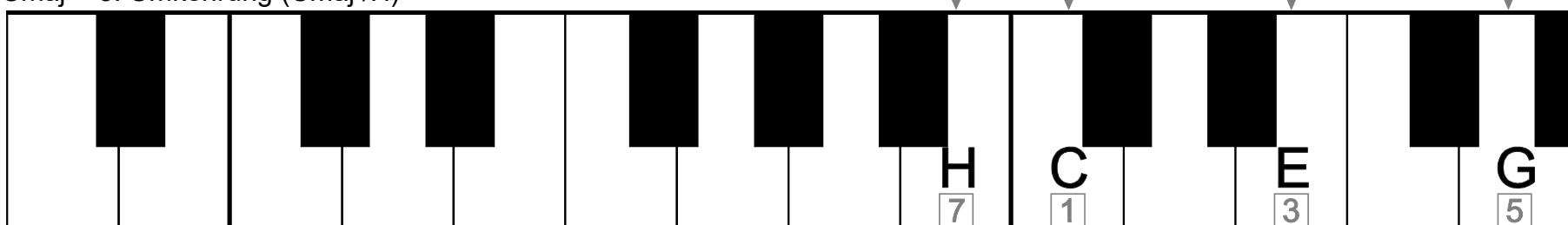
Cmaj⁷ - 1. Umkehrung (Cmaj⁷/E)



Cmaj⁷ - 2. Umkehrung (Cmaj⁷/G)



Cmaj⁷ - 3. Umkehrung (Cmaj⁷/H)

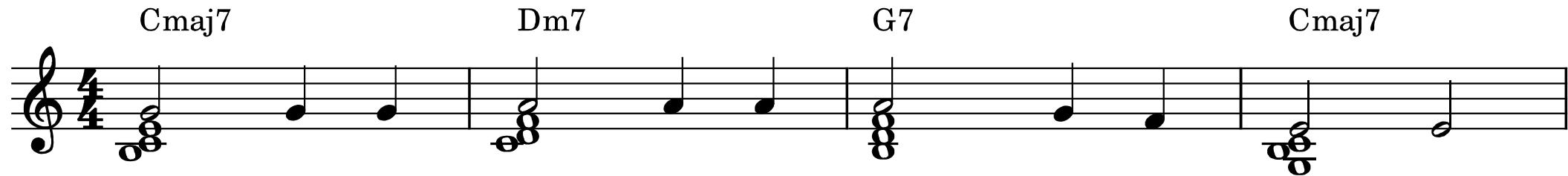


Umkehrung

Vierklang

(Praktische Anwendung)

Cmaj7 Dm7 G7 Cmaj7

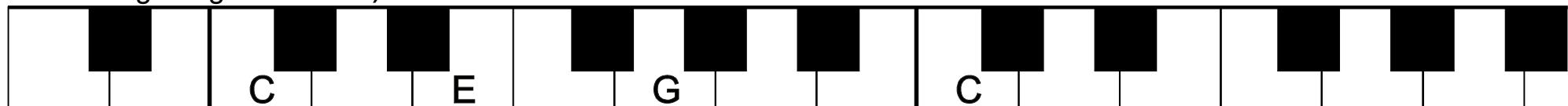


Vierstimmiger Satz

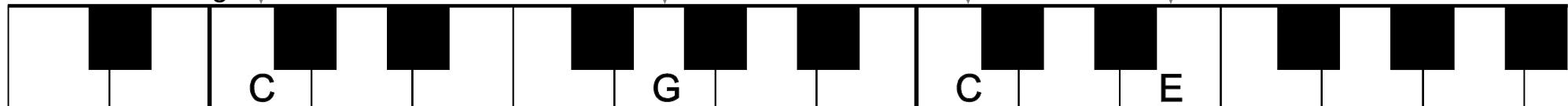
Dreiklang

C-Dur enge Lage

1) Melodieton = 3: Innenstimmen = 1+5 oder 3+5

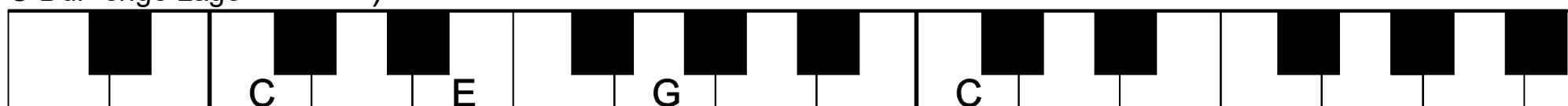


C-Dur weite Lage

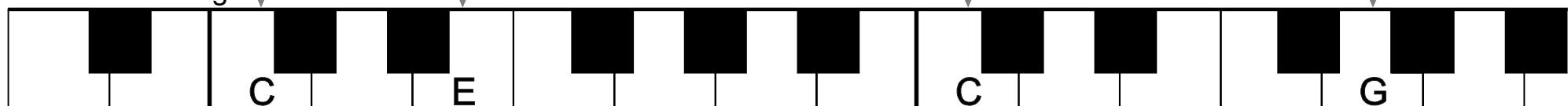


C-Dur enge Lage

2) Melodieton = 5: Innenstimmen = 1+3 oder 3+5

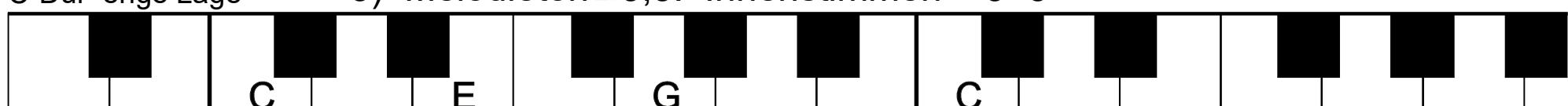


C-Dur weite Lage

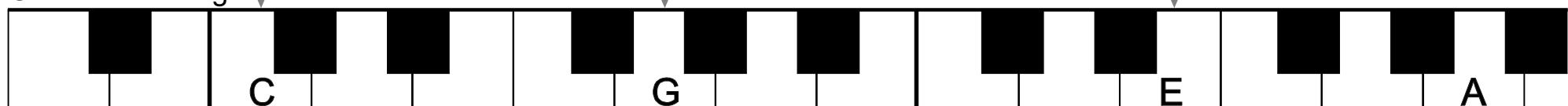


C-Dur enge Lage

3) Melodieton ≠ 3,5: Innenstimmen = 3+5



C-Dur weite Lage



Vierstimmiger Satz

Dreiklang

(Praktische Anwendung)

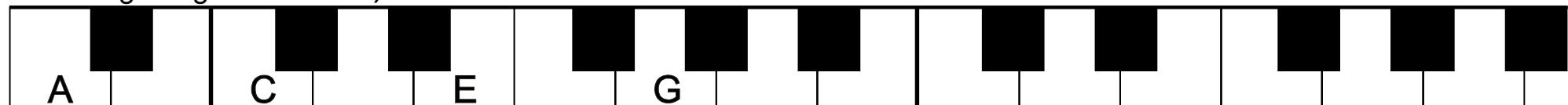
A musical score for a four-part setting. The score consists of four staves, divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure is labeled 'C', the second 'F', the third 'G', and the fourth 'C'. The top staff (soprano) has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff (alto) has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff (tenor) has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff (bass) has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth notes. In the first measure, the soprano and alto play eighth notes, while the tenor and bass are silent. In the second measure, the alto and tenor play eighth notes, while the soprano and bass are silent. In the third measure, the soprano and tenor play eighth notes, while the alto and bass are silent. In the fourth measure, the soprano and alto play eighth notes, while the tenor and bass are silent. The measure labels 'C', 'F', 'G', and 'C' are positioned above the first, second, third, and fourth measures respectively.

Vierstimmiger Satz

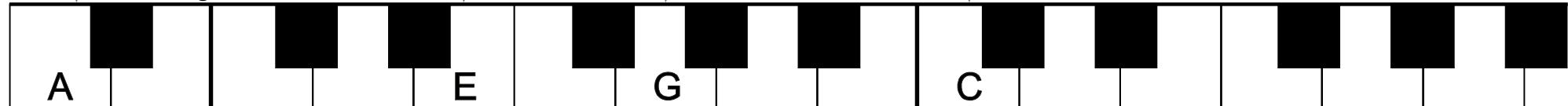
Vierklang

Am7 enge Lage

1) Melodieton = 3: Innenstimmen = 5,7

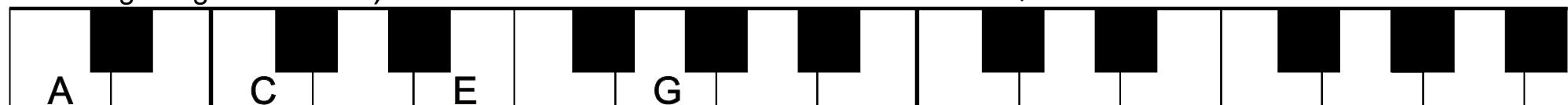


Am7 weite Lage

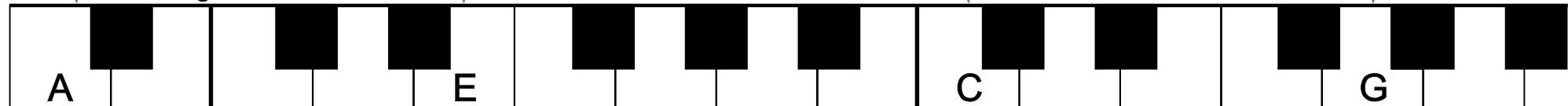


Am7 enge Lage

2) Melodieton = 7: Innenstimmen = 3,5

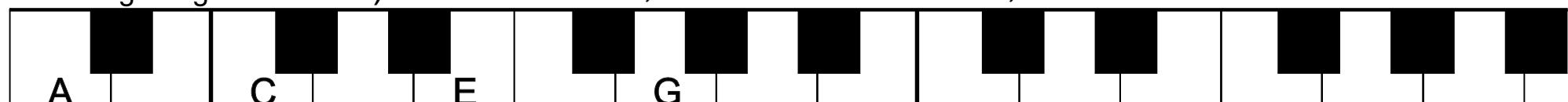


Am7 weite Lage

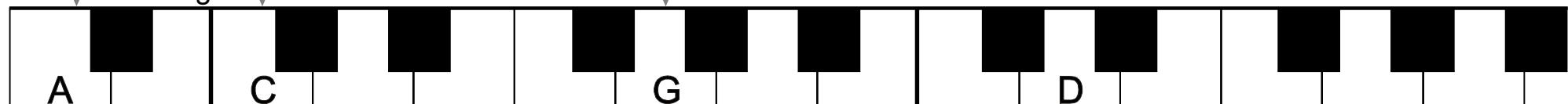


Am7 enge Lage

3) Melodieton ≠ 3,7: Innenstimmen = 3,7



Am7 weite Lage



Vierstimmiger Satz

Vierklang

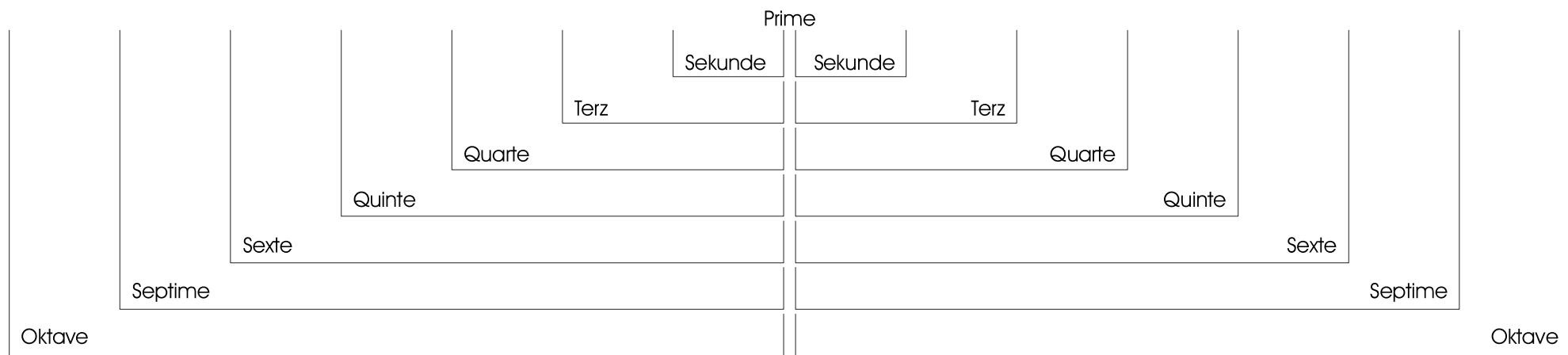
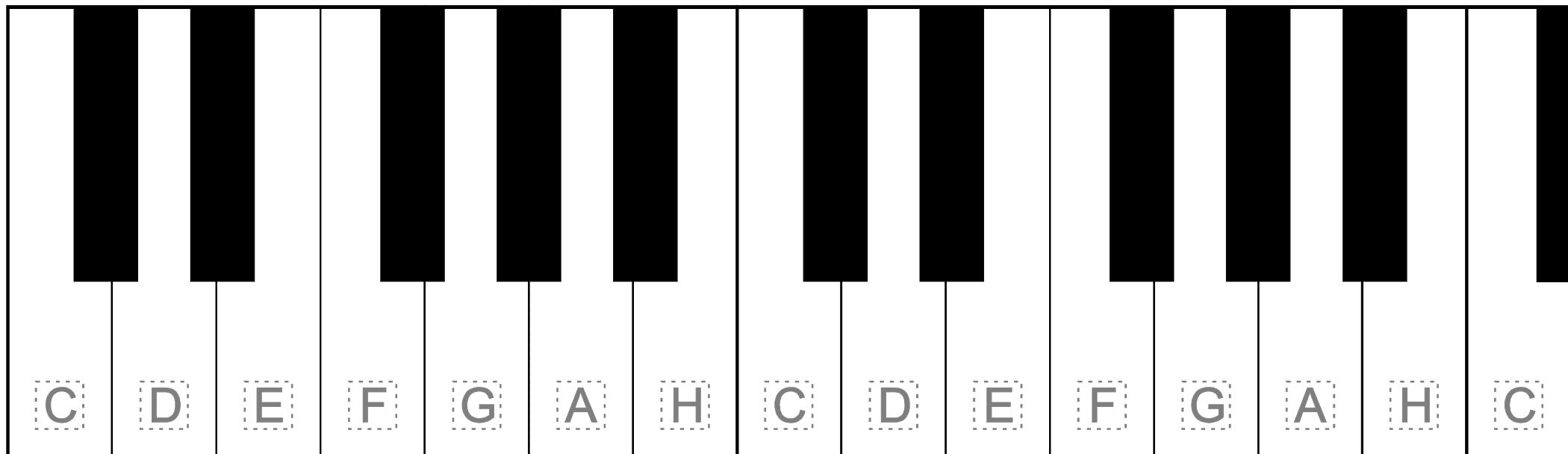
(Praktische Anwendung)

Cmaj7 Dm7 G7 C6

The musical score consists of four staves. The top three staves represent the vocal parts: Soprano (C-clef), Alto (C-clef), and Tenor (F-clef). The bottom staff represents the basso continuo (Bass clef). The time signature is 4/4 throughout. The progression is as follows:

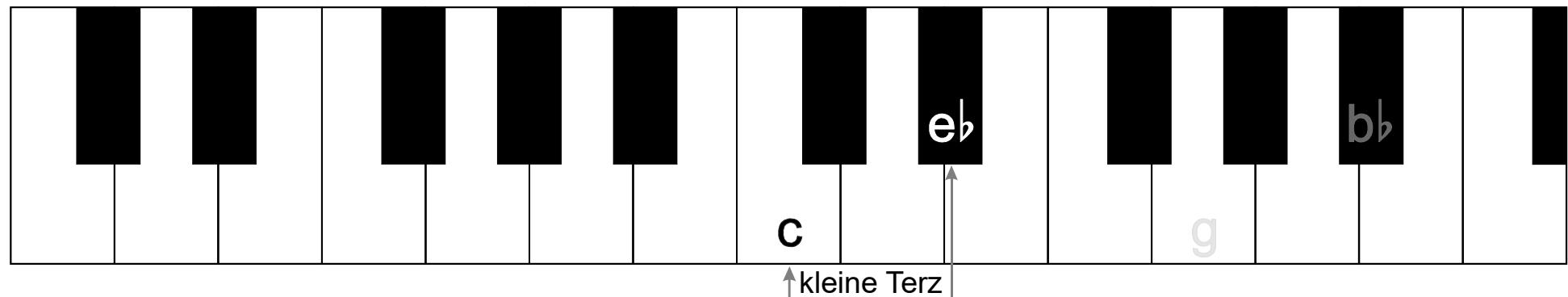
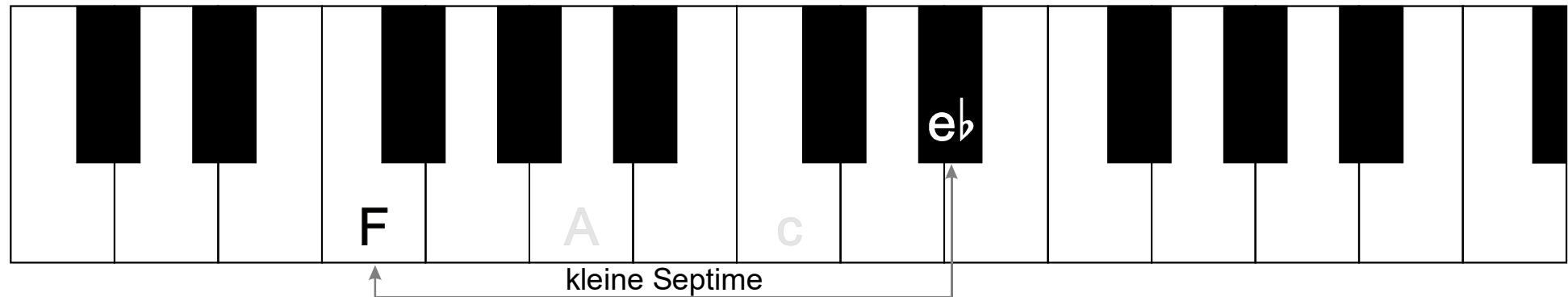
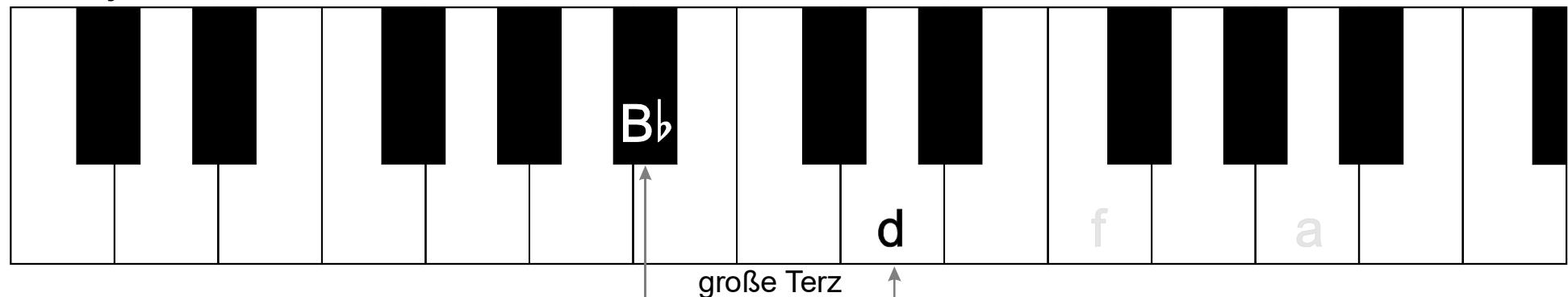
- Cmaj7:** Soprano: G, Alto: E, Tenor: C. Basso continuo: C, G, C.
- Dm7:** Soprano: F, Alto: D, Tenor: B. Basso continuo: F, D, F.
- G7:** Soprano: E, Alto: C, Tenor: A. Basso continuo: E, C, G.
- C6:** Soprano: D, Alto: B, Tenor: G. Basso continuo: D, B, D.

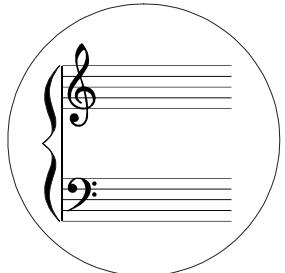
Intervallytypen



Low-Interval-Limits

(II-V-I-Kadenz in Bb)

Cm⁷ - kleine Terz c-e♭F⁷ - kleine Septime F-e♭Bbmaj⁷ - große Terz B♭-d



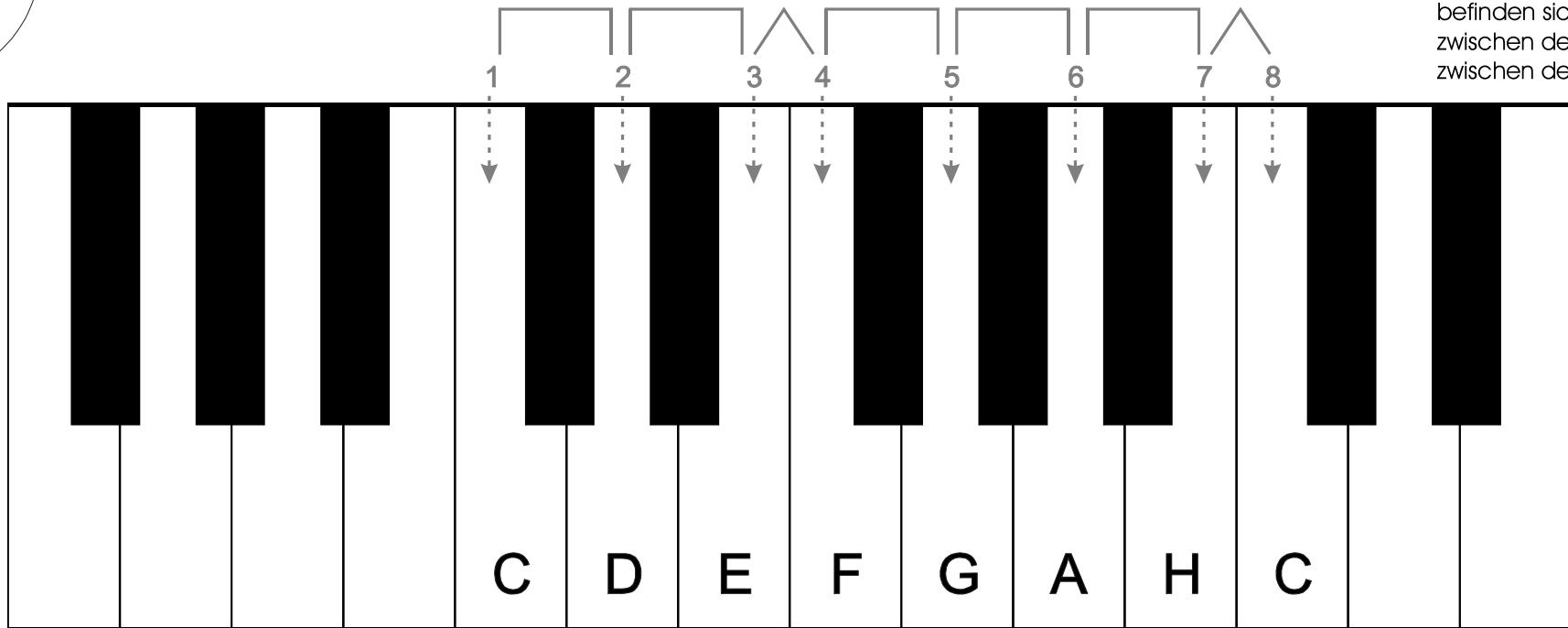
C-Dur-Tonleiter



= Halbtonschritt (zur benachbarten Taste)*

= Ganztonschritt (eine Taste überspringen)

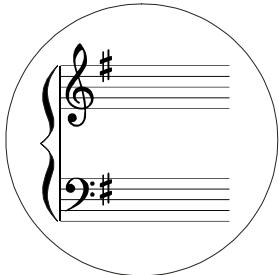
*In einer Dur-Tonleiter befinden sich die Halbtonschritte zwischen der 3. und 4. Stufe und zwischen der 7. und 8. Stufe.



Musical staff showing the C-Dur-Tonleiter (C major scale) with note heads and corresponding letter names below the staff.

Notes on the treble clef staff: c', d', e', f', g', a', h', c''

Notes on the bass clef staff: c, d, e, f, g, a, h, c'



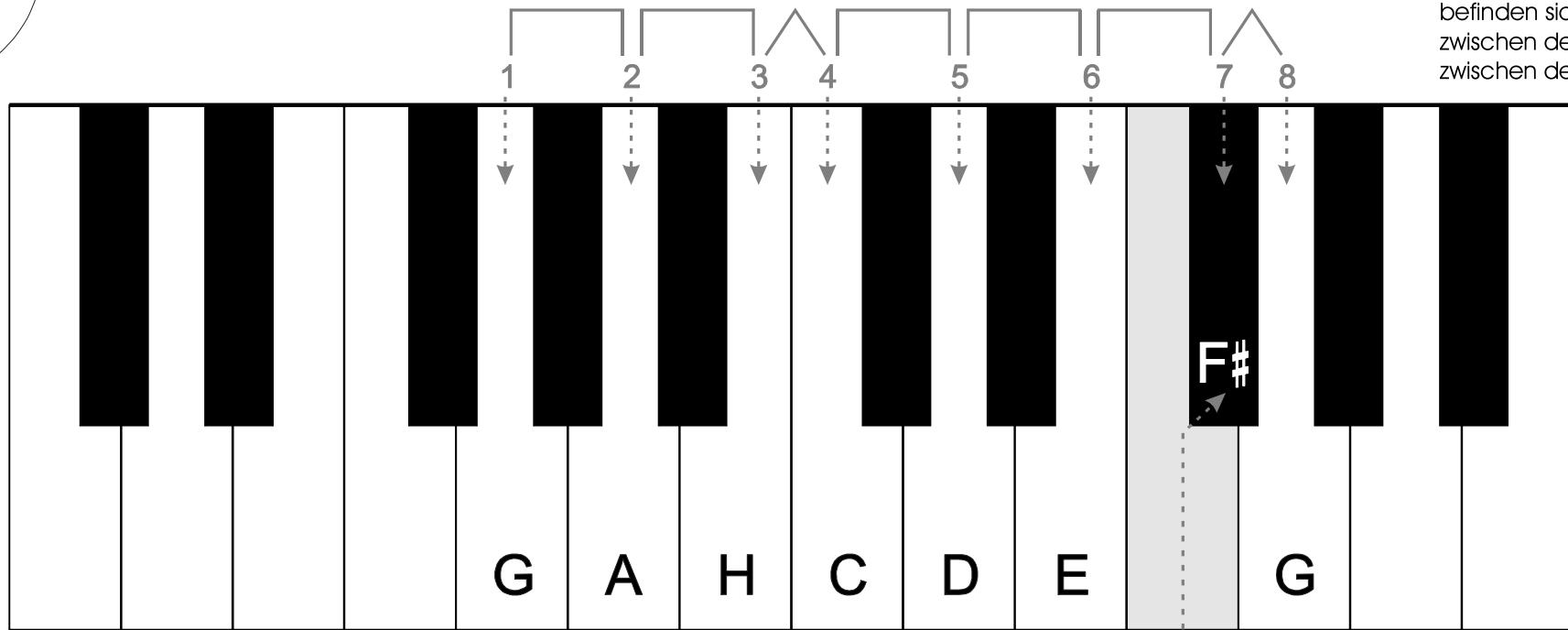
G-Dur-Tonleiter



= Halbtonschritt (zur benachbarten Taste)*

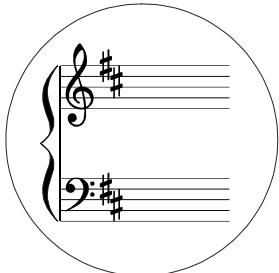
= Ganztonschritt (eine Taste überspringen)

*In einer Dur-Tonleiter befinden sich die Halbtonschritte zwischen der 3. und 4. Stufe und zwischen der 7. und 8. Stufe.



g a h c' d' e' f# g'

G A H C D E F# G

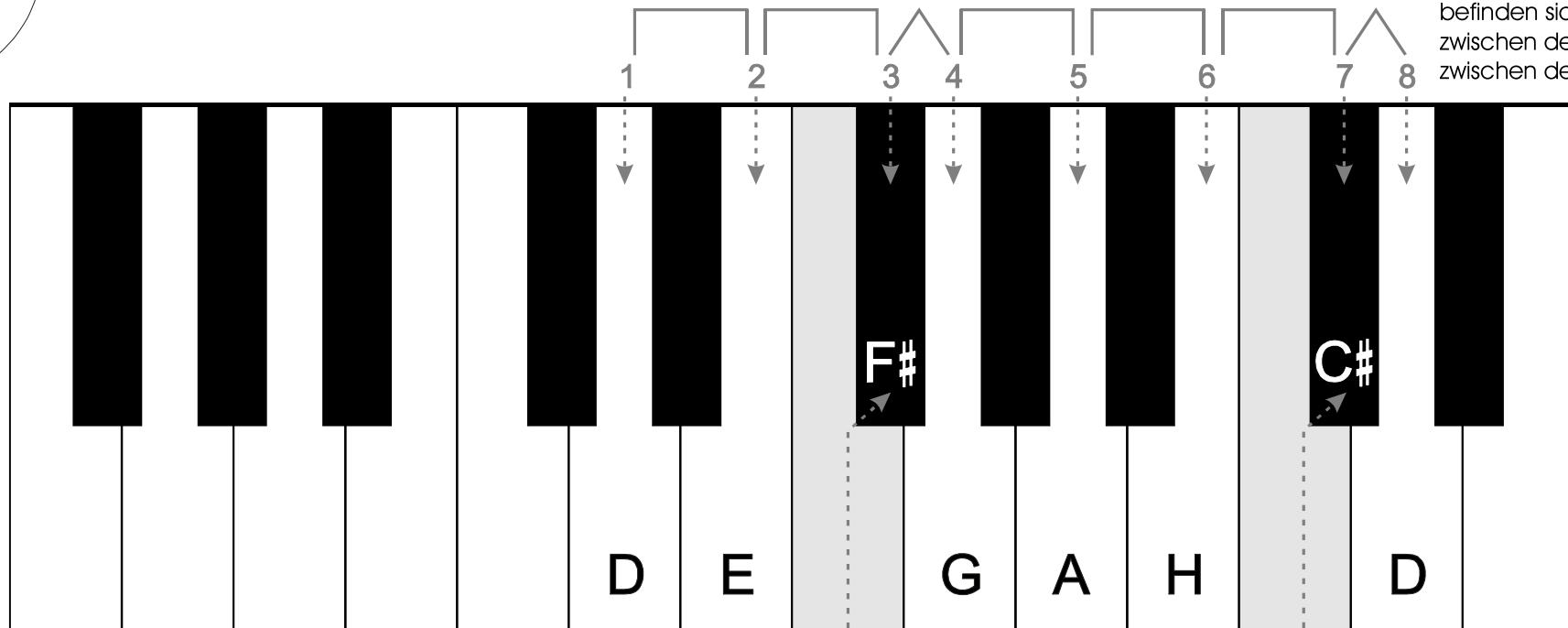


D-Dur-Tonleiter

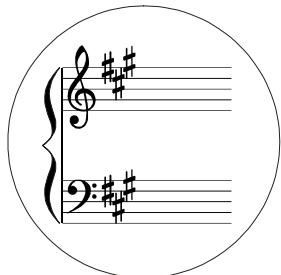


= Halbtonschritt (zur benachbarten Taste)*
 = Ganztonschritt (eine Taste überspringen)

*In einer Dur-Tonleiter befinden sich die Halbtonschritte zwischen der 3. und 4. Stufe und zwischen der 7. und 8. Stufe.



Musical staff showing the notes of the D major scale. The notes are d', e', f sharp, g', a', h', c double sharp, and d double prime. The notes f sharp, g, a, h, c double sharp, and d double prime are circled with dashed lines, corresponding to the half-step intervals on the piano keyboard.



A-Dur-Tonleiter

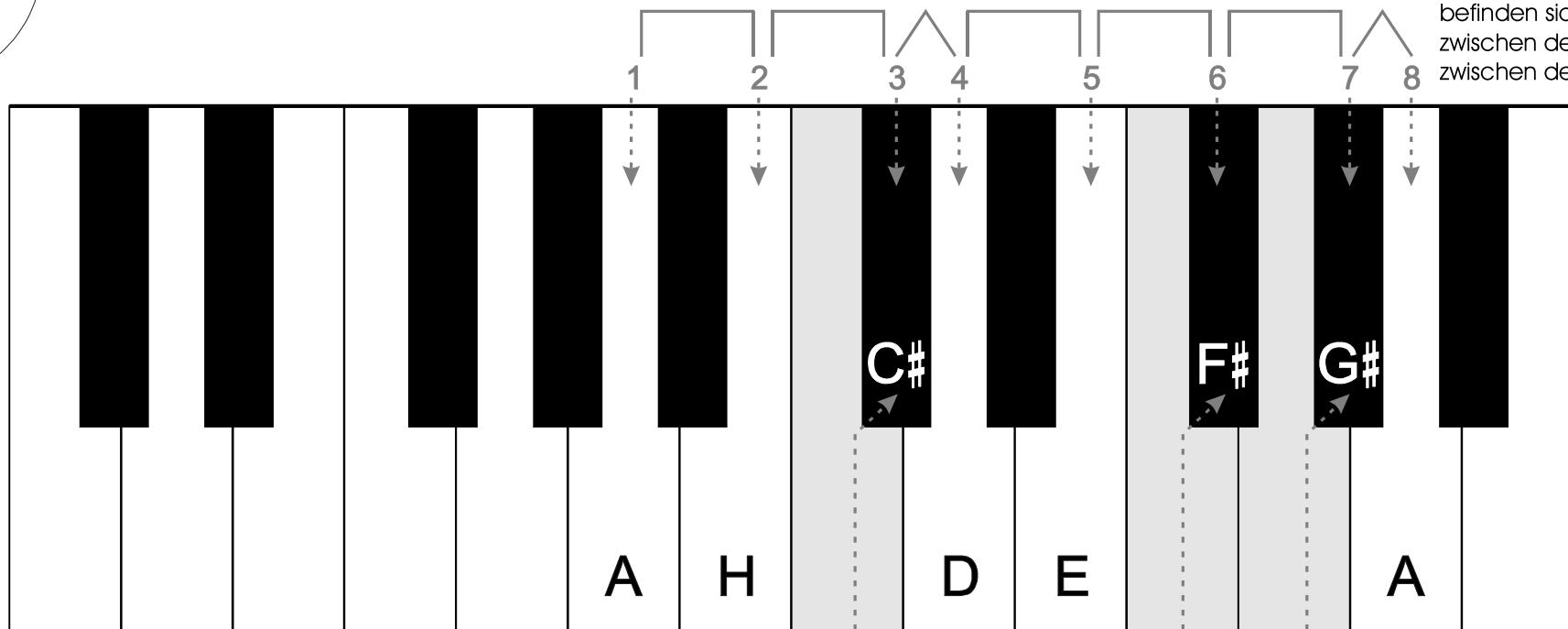


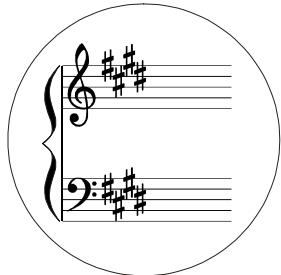
= Halbtonschritt (zur benachbarten Taste)*



= Ganztonschritt (eine Taste überspringen)

*In einer Dur-Tonleiter befinden sich die Halbtonschritte zwischen der 3. und 4. Stufe und zwischen der 7. und 8. Stufe.





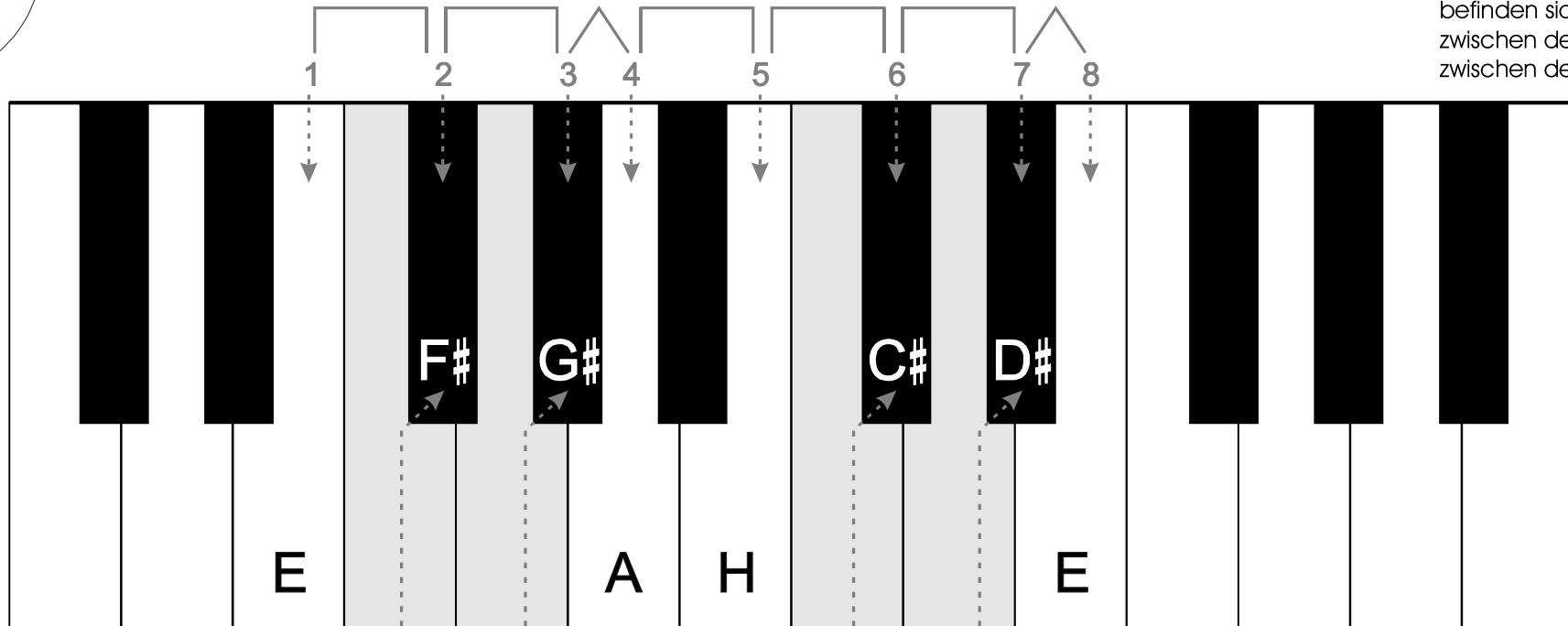
E-Dur-Tonleiter



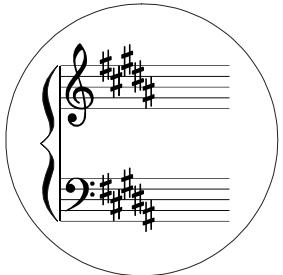
= Halbtonschritt (zur benachbarten Taste)*

= Ganztionschritt (eine Taste überspringen)

*In einer Dur-Tonleiter befinden sich die Halbtonschritte zwischen der 3. und 4. Stufe und zwischen der 7. und 8. Stufe.



Musical staff showing the E-Dur scale with note heads and stems. The notes are labeled with their corresponding letters (e', f#, g#, a', h', c'', d'', e'') and their positions on the staff (e, f#, g#, a, h, c#, d#, e). Dashed circles group the notes into pairs of half-steps (f#-g#, c#-d#).



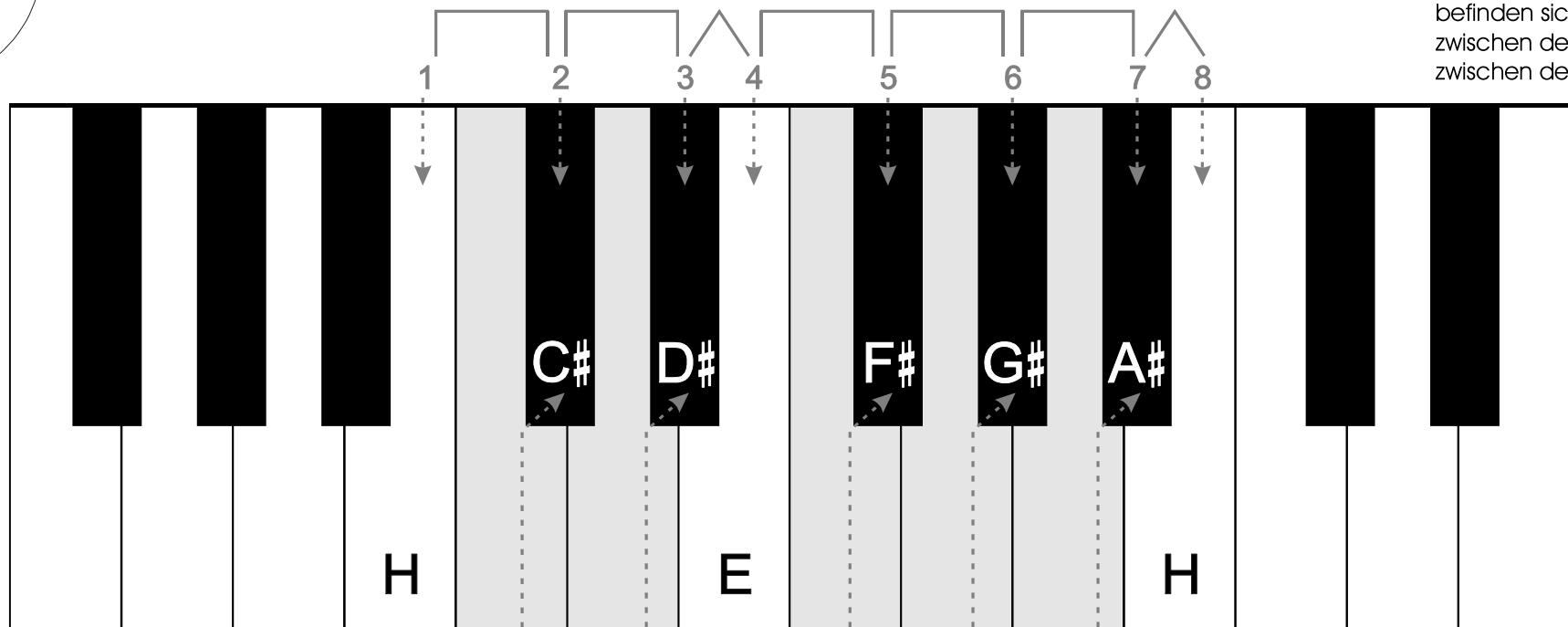
H-Dur-Tonleiter



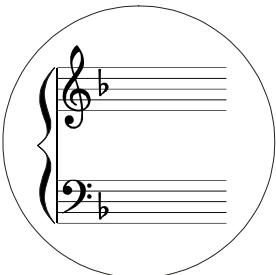
= Halbtonschritt (zur benachbarten Taste)*

= Ganztonschritt (eine Taste überspringen)

*In einer Dur-Tonleiter befinden sich die Halbtonschritte zwischen der 3. und 4. Stufe und zwischen der 7. und 8. Stufe.



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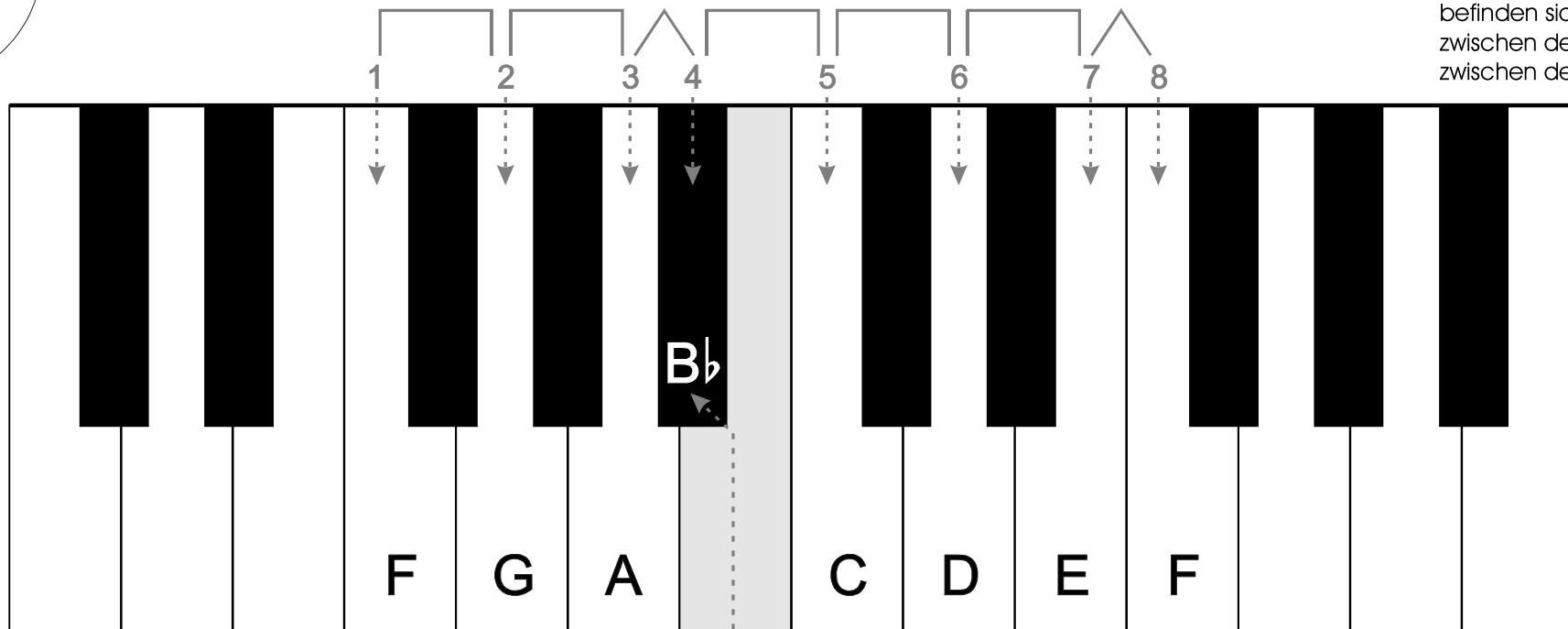


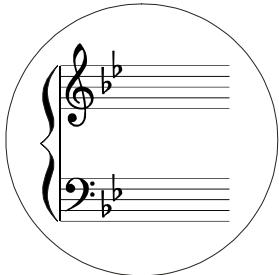
F-Dur-Tonleiter



= Halbtonschritt (zur benachbarten Taste)*
 = Ganztonschritt (eine Taste überspringen)

*In einer Dur-Tonleiter befinden sich die Halbtonschritte zwischen der 3. und 4. Stufe und zwischen der 7. und 8. Stufe.

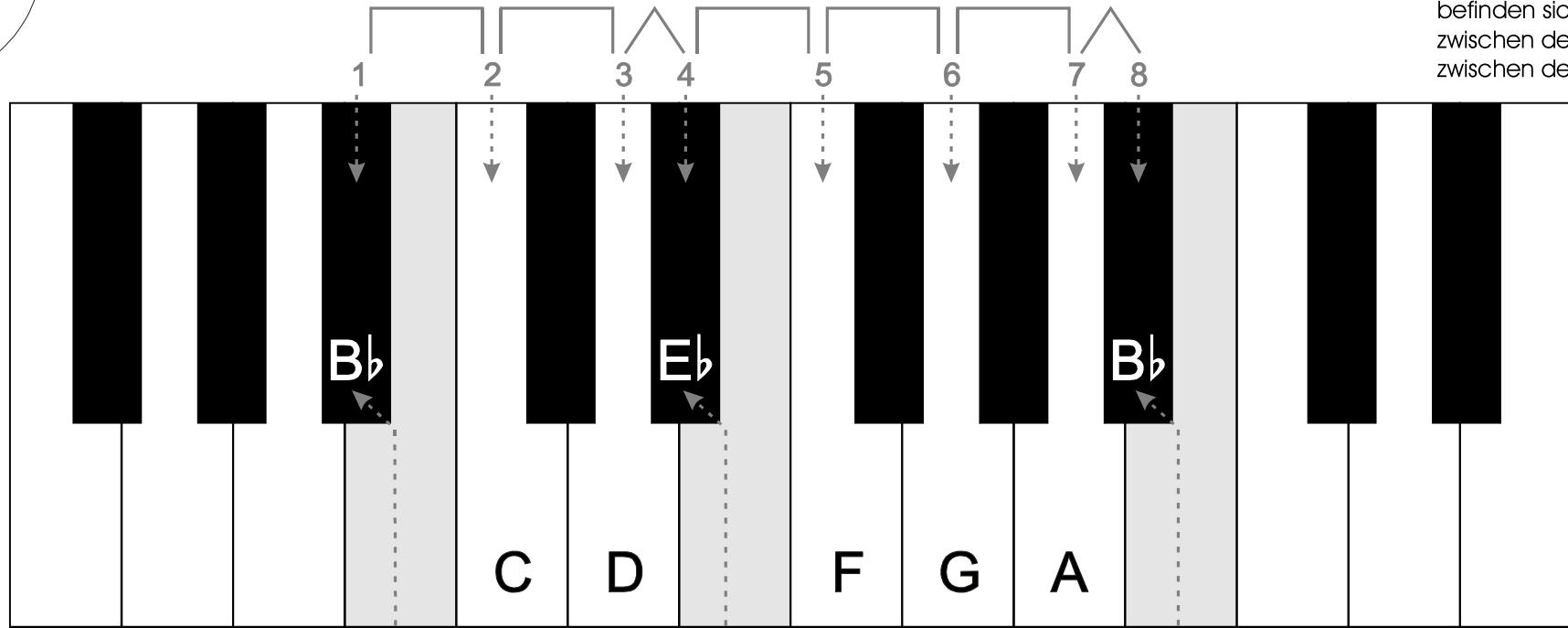




B_b-Dur-Tonleiter

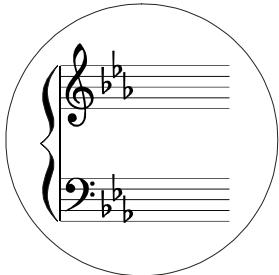

 = Halbtonschritt (zur benachbarten Taste)*
 = Ganztorschritt (eine Taste überspringen)

*In einer Dur-Tonleiter befinden sich die Halbtonschritte zwischen der 3. und 4. Stufe und zwischen der 7. und 8. Stufe.



Music staff notes:

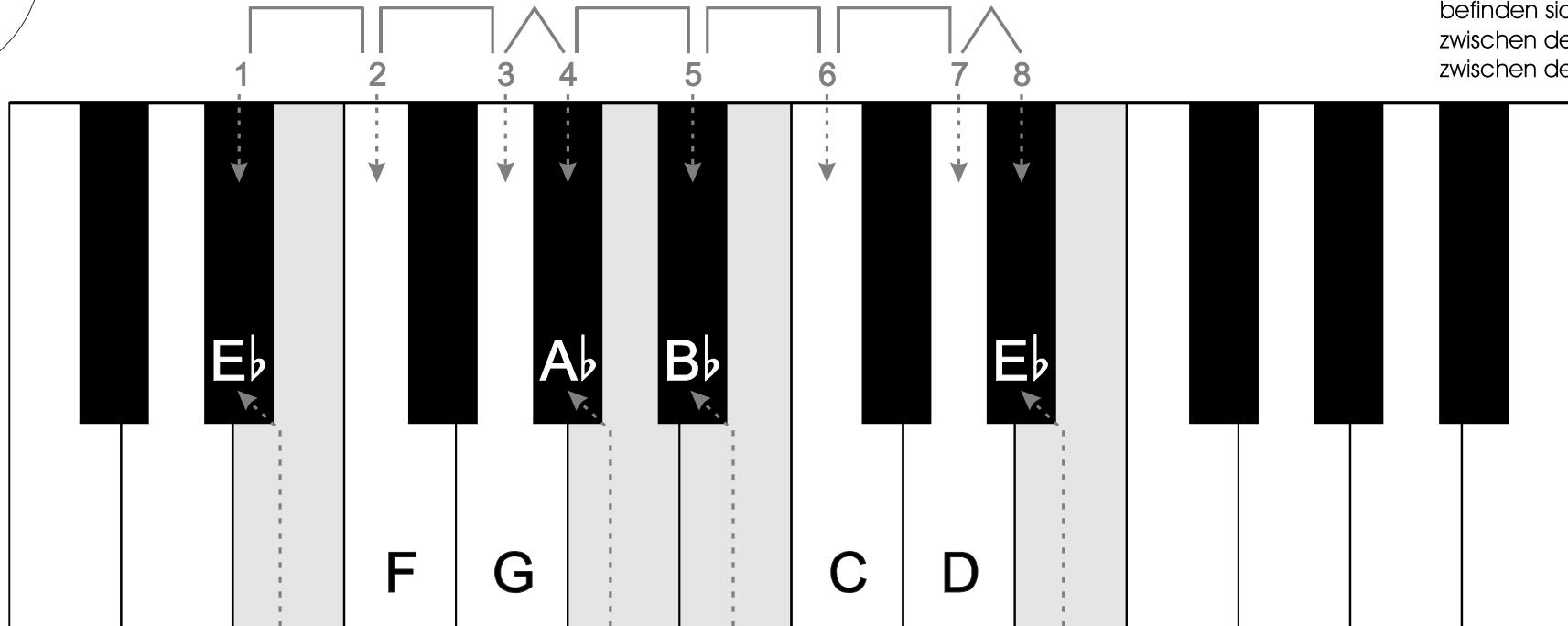
Interval	Note	Interval	Note	Interval	Note	Interval	Note								
1	B _b	2	c'	3	d'	4	e _b '	5	f'	6	g'	7	a'	8	b _b '

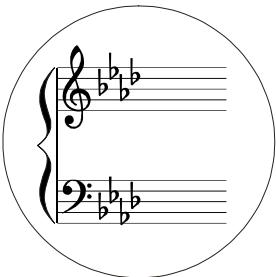


E♭-Dur-Tonleiter

= Halbtonschritt (zur benachbarten Taste)*
 = Ganztontschritt (eine Taste überspringen)

*In einer Dur-Tonleiter befinden sich die Halbtonschritte zwischen der 3. und 4. Stufe und zwischen der 7. und 8. Stufe.



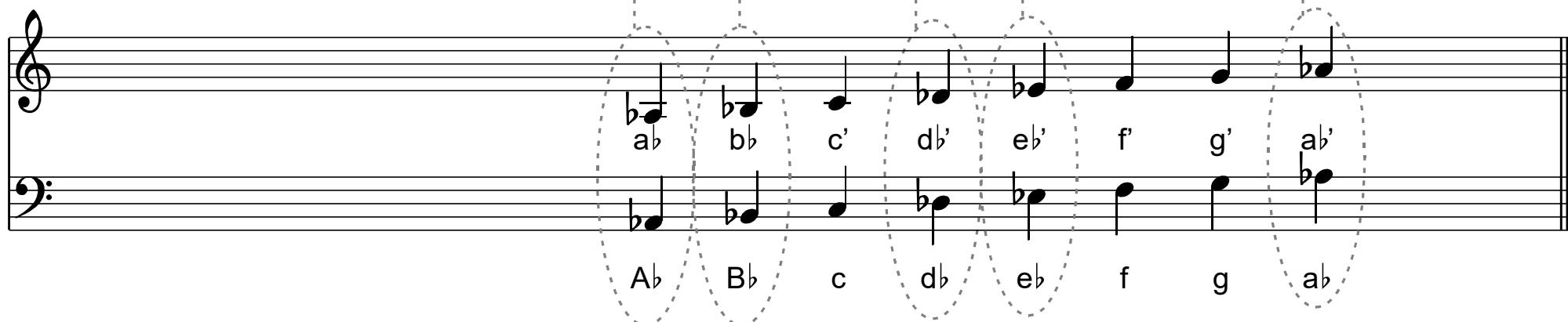
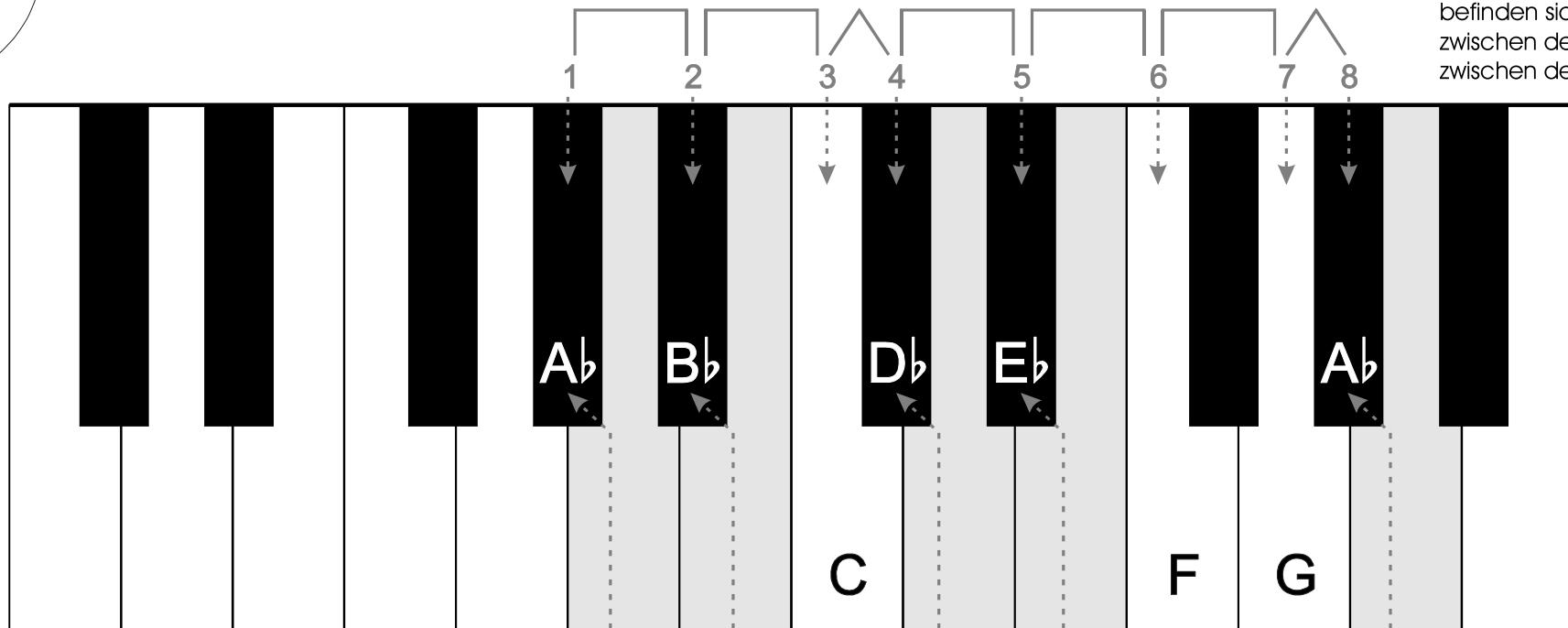


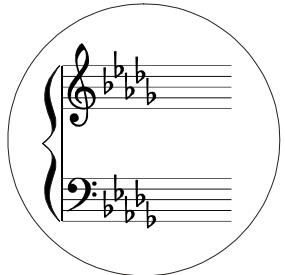
A_b-Dur-Tonleiter



= Halbtonschritt (zur benachbarten Taste)*
 = Ganztontschritt (eine Taste überspringen)

*In einer Dur-Tonleiter befinden sich die Halbtonschritte zwischen der 3. und 4. Stufe und zwischen der 7. und 8. Stufe.



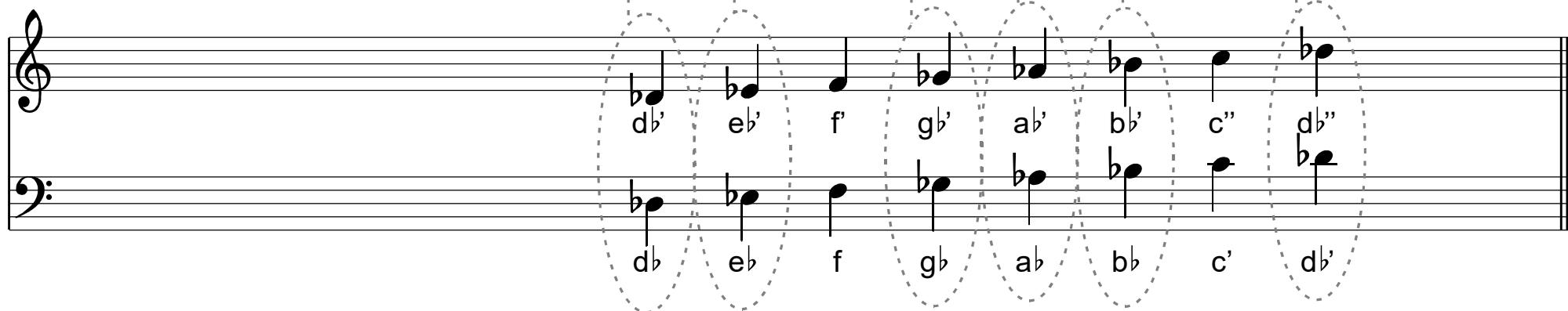
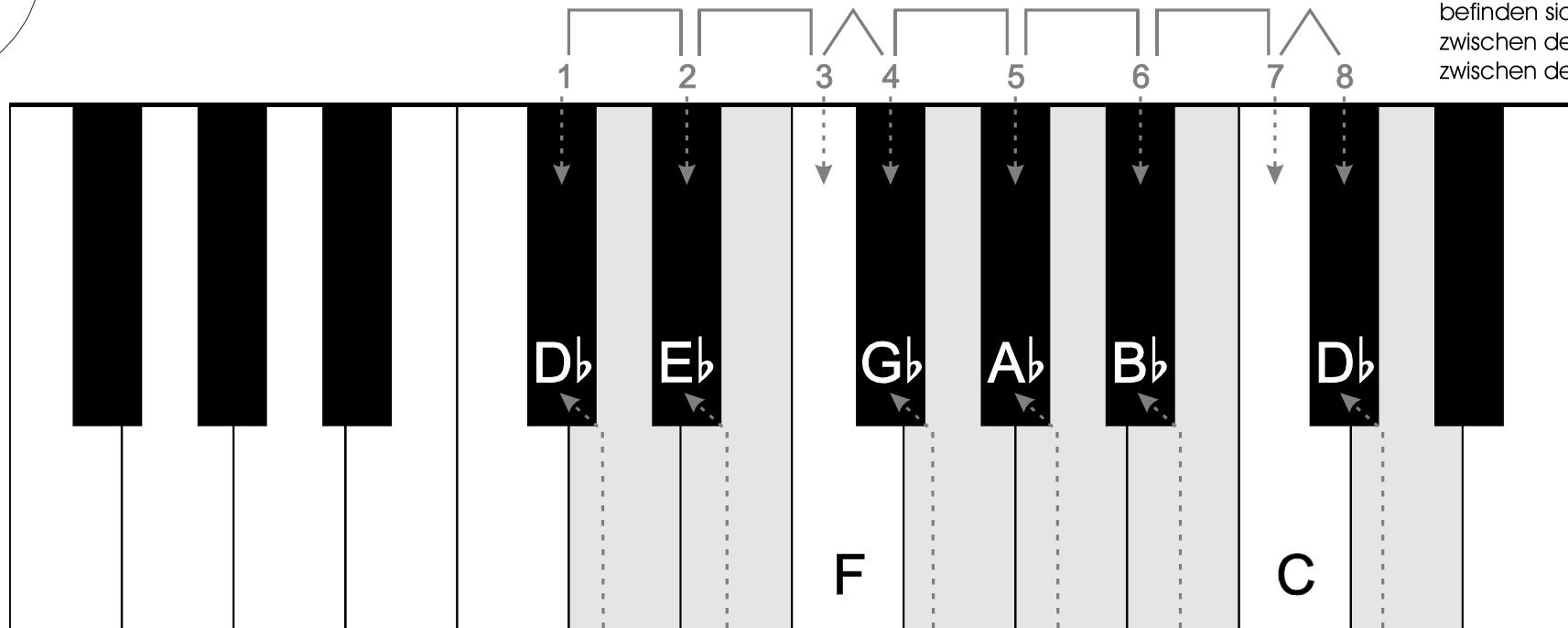


D♭-Dur-Tonleiter



= Halbtonschritt (zur benachbarten Taste)*
 = Ganztionschritt (eine Taste überspringen)

*In einer Dur-Tonleiter befinden sich die Halbtonschritte zwischen der 3. und 4. Stufe und zwischen der 7. und 8. Stufe.



Quintenzirkel

