

(Wedges)
Major 2nds, Major 3rds, Augmented 4ths

The image shows four examples of 'wedges' on a treble clef staff. Each wedge consists of two notes connected by a horizontal line, with a specific interval indicated above the notes. The intervals are Major 2nd, Major 3rd, Augmented 4th, and Major 2nd. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes.

In the following examples we'll show a few ways in which these simple wedges can become harmonically more rich .

1. When doubling the voices juxtaposing one a tritone above the other yields an interesting result.

The image shows a sequence of chords in a piano setting. The upper voice (treble clef) and lower voice (bass clef) are shown. The chords are connected by a horizontal line, and the notes are chromatically moving. The intervals between the voices are consistently a tritone.

2. Executing the lower one in retrograde motion with respect to the other.

The image shows a sequence of chords in a piano setting. The upper voice (treble clef) and lower voice (bass clef) are shown. The chords are connected by a horizontal line, and the notes are chromatically moving. The lower voice is in retrograde motion with respect to the upper voice. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes.

3. Or the opposite. Note that in all example, despite the chromatic movement of the voices, the chords always spell an exatonal harmony.

The image shows a sequence of chords in a piano setting. The upper voice (treble clef) and lower voice (bass clef) are shown. The chords are connected by a horizontal line, and the notes are chromatically moving. The chords always spell an exatonal harmony. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes.