

Lesson 1

Song Accompaniment 1

- Songs may be accompanied with chords. In Volume 2 of *The Classical Piano Method*, the three primary chords of a key (Step I = Tonic T, Step IV = Subdominant S, Step V = Dominant D) and the Dominant Seventh chord (V7) were introduced and practised in cadences (chord sequences).

- Here we present a classical melody, with chord symbols added. This simplified form of notation is commonly used in pop and jazz music. It is known as a lead sheet. The melody is written in the right hand, and the left hand, you can create your own accompaniment to the melody.

THE LINDEN TREE

Franz Schubert (1797-1828)

♩ = 76

G

5

7 D7 G

13 G D7 G D7 G

3 4 2 5 3

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Franz Schubert
(1797-1828)
Composer
Piano accompaniment



Schubert's great musical talent was evident from a very early age, and he received his first music lessons from his father. In 1808 he entered the Theological Boarding School of St Stephan's Cathedral in Vienna, as a choir boy, where he was taught by Antonio Salieri amongst others. From 1814-18 he was an assistant teacher at his father's school. From 1818 Schubert lived as a freelance musician, finding, by 1821, musical support and recognition in a circle of friends including

musicians, artists and writers, who called their gatherings 'Schubertiads'. Many of his works received their first performances at these events. Schubert never held an official post and gave only one public performance in his lifetime, which was a great success. Amongst his most famous works are the song cycles: *Die schöne Müllerin* (The Beautiful Maid of the Mill), *Winterreise* (Winter Journey), *Schwanengesang* (Song of Swans), the songs *Ave Maria*, *Ständchen*, *Heidenröslein*, the *Unfinished Symphony*, the Piano Quintet *The Trout*, the String Quartet *Death and the Maiden*, piano works such as *Wanderer Fantasy*, *Impromptus* and *Moment musicaux* and the *German Mass*.

THE LINDEN TREE / PATTERN 1

The first accompaniment pattern consists of single notes, i.e. the primary notes of the tonic, subdominant and dominant. These low held, or accompanying notes

are known as a *bordun* (Fr. *bourdon*, It. *ordone* = drone). The *bordun* is an ancient, simple form of polyphony.

The musical score is for 'The Linden Tree' by Franz Schubert (1797-1828), arranged by Hans-Günter Heumann. It is in 3/4 time with a tempo of 76 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into three systems. The first system shows the bass line with chords G, C, and D7. The second system shows the piano accompaniment with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The third system continues the piano accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A large diagonal watermark 'PREVIEW' is overlaid on the score.

THE LINDEN TREE / PATTERN 2

A bordun can also be played with several notes as, for example, on the bordun string of a hurdy-gurdy or the bordun pipes of the bagpipes, but usually consists of two notes a fifth apart. The bordun fifth can also be played rhythmically.

CD 2

PREVIEW

Low Resolution

♩ = 76

p

mf

p

Chords: G, D⁷, C, G, D⁷, G, D⁷, G

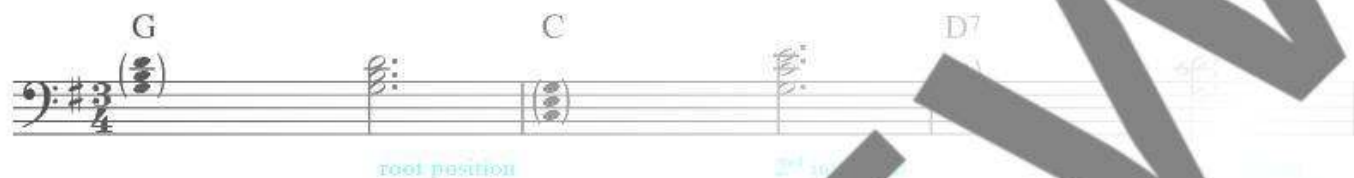
Figured Bass: 5, 1, 5, 2, 3, 2, 5, 3

Handwritten notes: "bordun fifth", "bordun fifth played rhythmically"

In the following three accompaniment patterns the melody is accompanied by the tonic, subdominant and dominant chords in their inversions.

The notes of the chords are played all together or one after another. Look out for a few exceptions.

THE LINDEN TREE / PATTERN 3



THE LINDEN TREE / PATTERN 4



THE LINDEN TREE / PATTERN 5



Learning Tips:

Play the melody, and try out the chords, bar by bar, to see which chord fits. There may be a change of chord every bar.

The upbeat is not harmonized.

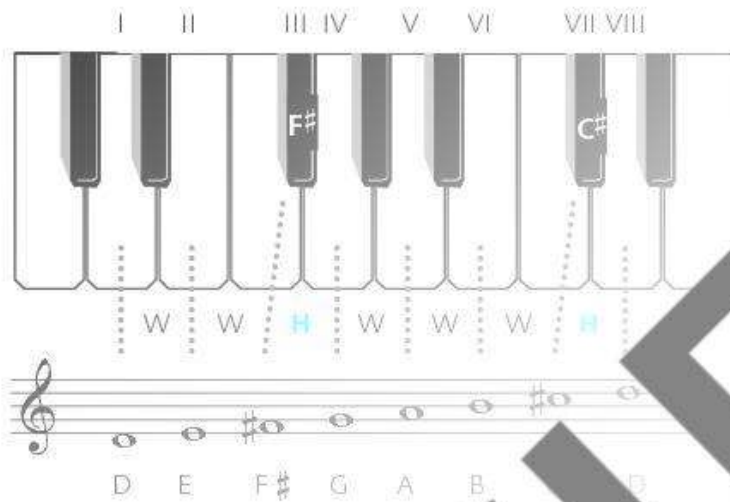
A piece usually begins and ends on the tonic.

Compare the notes of the melody with the notes of the primary triads bar by bar, or half a bar at a time. Use the chord which contains one or more of the melody notes. You should hear when the chord sounds correct.

You can recognize the key of a piece by the key signature, and often also by the final note, which is usually the key note or the third of the scale – or simply by the tonal character of the melody.

Lesson 2

D Major Scale



Key: D major
Accidentals: F sharp, C sharp

D Major Triad Chord

The D Major Triad consists of the 1st, 3rd and 5th notes of the D major scale: D F# A



D Major Triad with Inversions



Playing tip:

Play the exercises with each hand separately then with both hands together. Begin with the L.H. one octave lower than the R.H. and move up two octaves lower for the broken chords.

Perfect Cadence in D Major with Inversions

