

These chords, as well as others in this piece are usually partially or fully arpeggiated (broken, with notes played quickly one after the other). This is often because the violin can't play all these notes at once. When a bowed string instrument plays two notes at once, it is called a double stop. So while you are still learning to follow the score, listening out for the note which is part of the melody line you are following makes it easier.

J. S. Bach

Chaconne.

Last note of phrase

First note of new phrase, overlapping with previous one

Parallel motion (voices moving at the same interval) example: parallel 3rds.

Lower neighbour note: can you find some more?

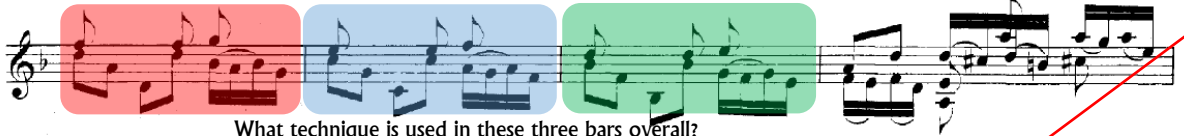
Each of these is nearly the same as the one before but lower, creating a sequence-like passage (there is one intervallic difference, B flat-A in the first bar is a semitone, while the corresponding A-G in the second and G-F in the third bars are both tones).

D melodic minor scalic passage

D Major Minor 7th Chord
(Dominant 7th in G minor)

Passing note

Mix of scalic passages, broken chords, and embellishing non-chordal tones.



What technique is used in these three bars overall?

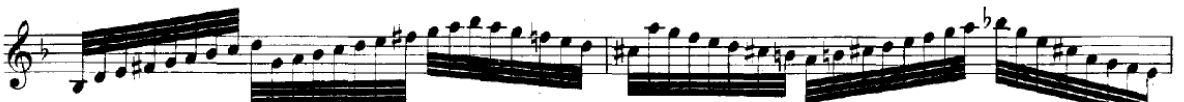
When two descending notes are grouped by a slur, and the second note is not on the strong beat, there is a diminuendo to the second note. This musical figure often resembles a sigh.



What is the name of this time value?



What is this ornament?



An A minor chord in first inversion

What inversion is this G minor chord? Btw this is part of a sequence.





How many voices are there in the music at this point?



Can you see how the highlighted notes form a melodic line? Can you find places like this in any of the pieces you are playing?



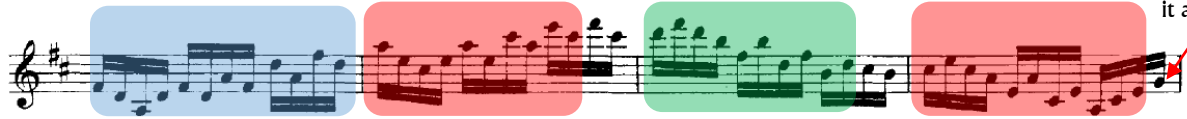
What key has the music modulated to (changed to) here? What relationship is it to the original key of D minor?



Don't get confused with what you hear at this point. Compare it with what's happening at the start of the bar which is marked 'arpeggio'. If you are lost, try to count the beats.



This note actually makes it a seventh chord.



D Major broken chord (Tonic)

A Major chord (Dominant)

Name these broken chords (in isolation, not as part of the key)



What is the technique of playing two notes at once on a bowed string instrument called?

Tension because of the dissonance.

Resolution (consonance).



Name this interval



What is this rhythmic figure?

Where did this theme first appear?

Did you notice anything about the composer's score markings? There are barely any! That is because in the Baroque period composers usually didn't use many at all. That doesn't mean that the performances were monotonous and boring, it was just up to the performer to know what the stylistic expectations were and reflect that in their playing.