


# ポリフォニー型応用テクニック

# 反行を使って対位的ライン取り

2つの声部を敢えてハモラせずに反行させることで、それぞれのパートの独立感を強めるテクニック


普通のハモリ

Dm      G<sup>7</sup>      C



反行を使って対位的ライン取り

Dm      G<sup>7</sup>      C



# ベースのクロマチックアプローチを使ってリハーモナイズ

ベースラインが次のコードのルートへクロマチックアプローチしている時に、  
コードをサブスティテュードドミナントへ置換

ベースがクロマチックアプローチしているところに

Am Gm<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup>

The image shows a piano accompaniment for the chords Am, Gm7, and C7. The bass line is highlighted with a red box, showing a chromatic approach from G4 to F4 (the root of Gm7) across the bar line.

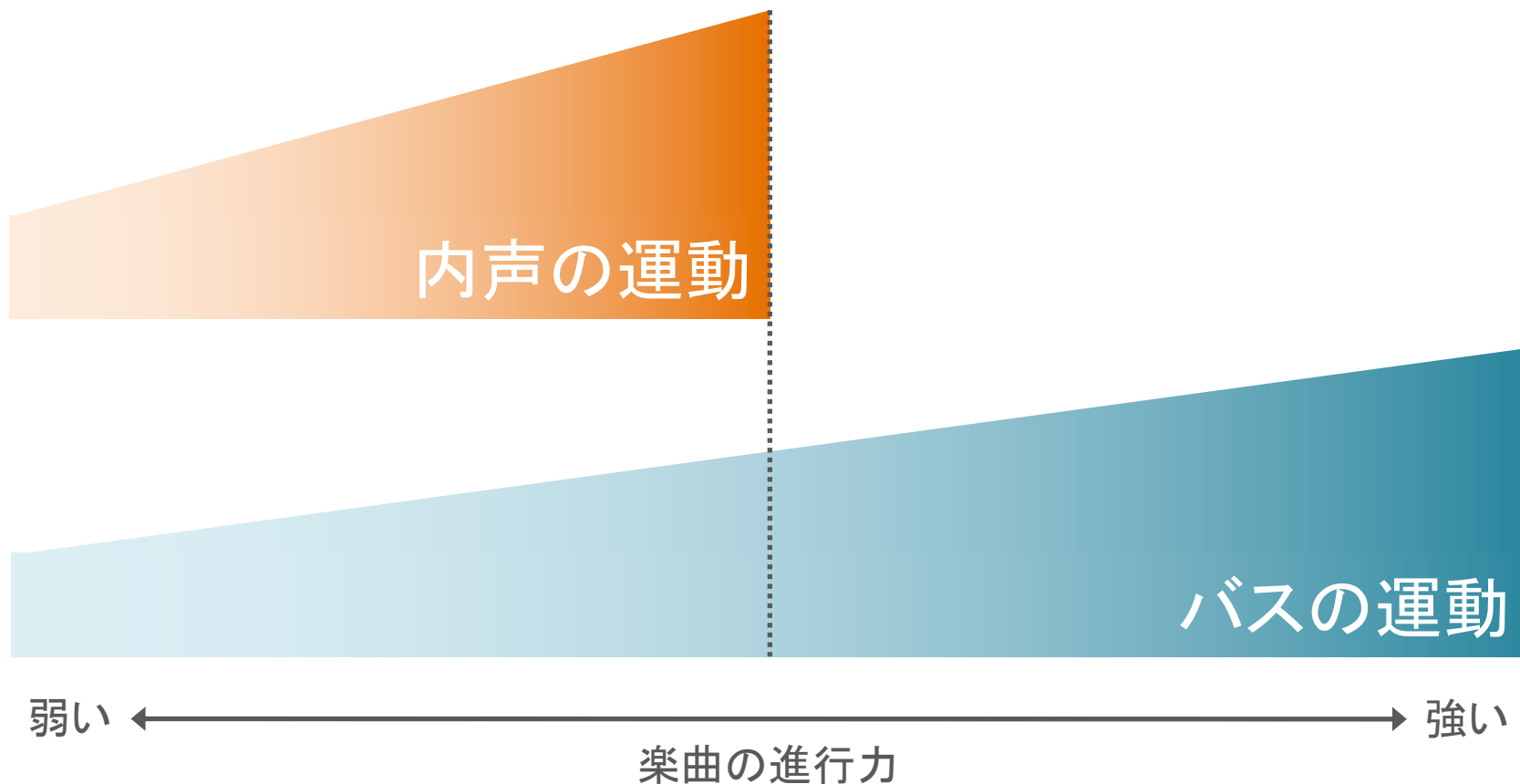
サブスティテュードドミナントを挿入

Am Ab<sup>7</sup> Gm<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup>

The image shows the same piano accompaniment as the previous example, but with a substituted dominant chord (Ab7) inserted between Am and Gm7. The Ab7 chord is highlighted with a red box, showing its chromatic approach from G4 to F4.

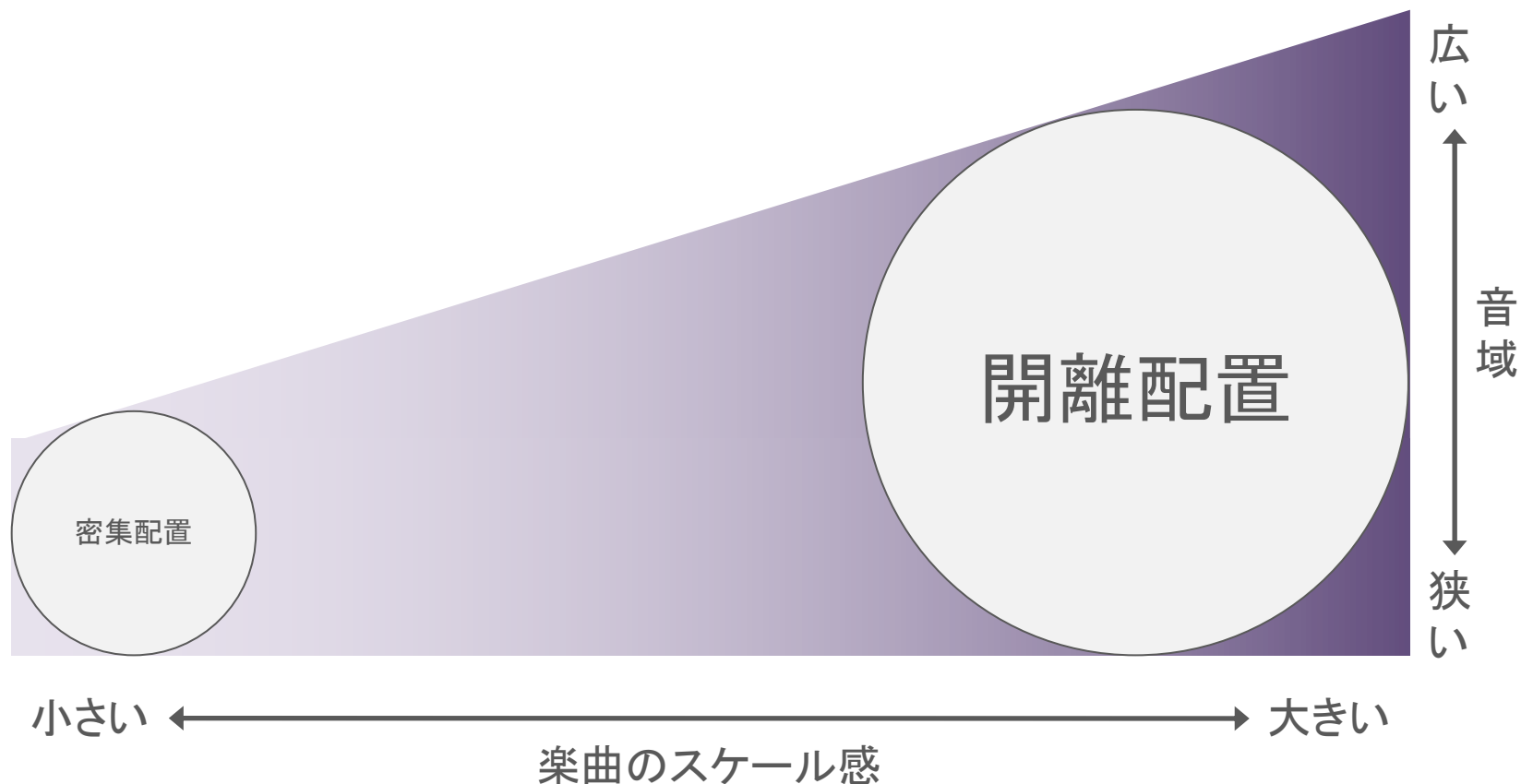
# 運動と進行力の関係

各声部の運動は楽曲に進行力をもたらすが、特にバスの運動は影響力が強い。



# 配置とスケール感の関係

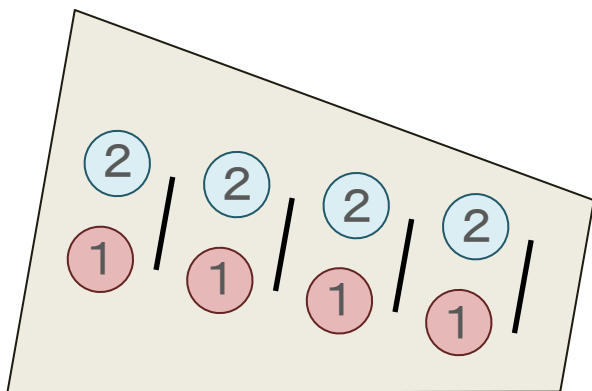
配置がより広い音域にまたがるほどスケール感は大きくなる



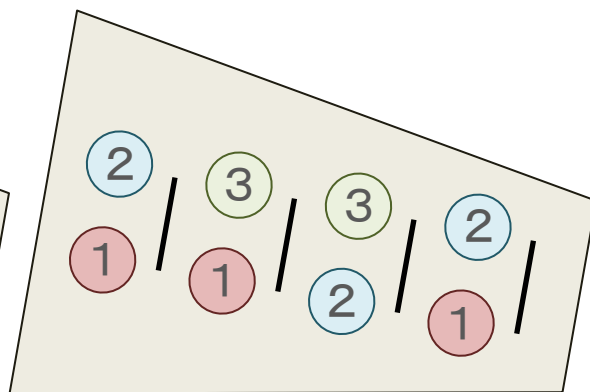
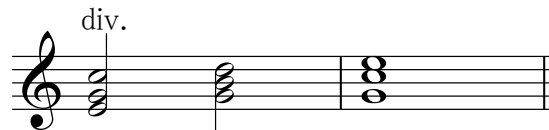
# Divisiとは？

1パートが2声部以上に分かれることをDivisi(ディビジ)という。  
その際、どのパートを誰が演奏するかは以下のルールに従って決まる。

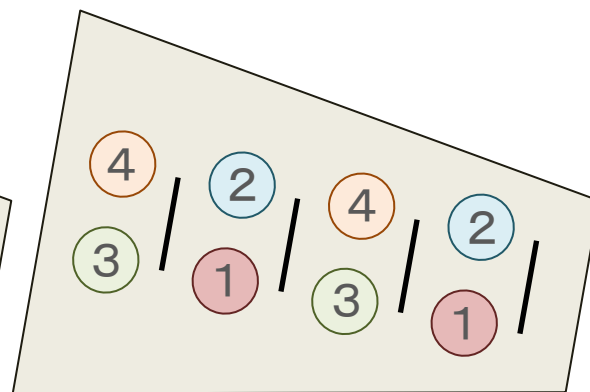
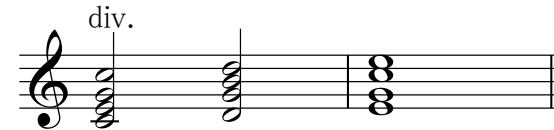
2声部に分かれる場合



3声部に分かれる場合



4声部に分かれる場合



# Divisiの活用法

- ① 上三声の隣り合う声部同士が1オクターブ以上離れる場合。
- ② メロディ等の強調したい声部をオクターブで補強するため。
- ③ 11th以上のテンションノートを扱い、四声体では表現できない場合。

①

Musical score for Example 1. It features four staves: Vn.1, Vn.2, Va., and Vc. The Vn.1 staff has a treble clef and contains three beamed eighth notes in the upper register. The Vn.2 staff has a treble clef and contains three beamed eighth notes in the lower register, with a 'div.' marking above the first note. The Va. staff has a bass clef and contains a single note. The Vc. staff has a bass clef and contains a single note.

②

Musical score for Example 2. It features four staves: Vn.1, Vn.2, Va., and Vc. The Vn.1 staff has a treble clef and contains three beamed eighth notes in the upper register, with a 'div.' marking above the first note. The Vn.2 staff has a treble clef and contains three beamed eighth notes in the lower register. The Va. staff has a bass clef and contains three beamed eighth notes in the lower register. The Vc. staff has a bass clef and contains a single note.

③

Musical score for Example 3. It features four staves: Vn.1, Vn.2, Va., and Vc. The Vn.1 staff has a treble clef and contains three beamed eighth notes in the upper register, with a 'div.' marking above the first note. The Vn.2 staff has a treble clef and contains three beamed eighth notes in the lower register. The Va. staff has a bass clef and contains three beamed eighth notes in the lower register. The Vc. staff has a bass clef and contains a single note.