Neo-Riemannian Transformations

Name: _______________________________________

Neo-Riemannian transformations relate one major and one minor triad.
• Every transformation toggles back and forth between the same two triads.
• Example 3 in the chapter concisely summarizes Parallel, Relative, and Leading-tone exchange.
• Example 13 in the chapter summarizes Slide, Nebenverwandt, and Hexatonic pole.

PART 1
You are given a starting chord, and below the staff, a transformation.
• Apply the requested Neo-Riemannian transformation, and notate the chord in the empty measure.
• Give the proper lead sheet symbol for the new chord above the staff.

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PART 2

- Start on the given C major chord, and then perform the chain of transformations (indicated by letters beneath the staff, between each measure).
- Connect all common tones.
- Write the appropriate lead sheet symbol above each chord.

The first has been completed for you as an example.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{①} & & C & & \text{Em} & & G & & \text{Bm} & & D & & \text{F}_\# \text{m} \\
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
\text{②} & & C \\
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
\text{③} & & C \\
\end{align*}\]

PART 3

- Begin on the first chord given, and find a series of Neo-Riemannian transformations that will lead to the chord given in the final measure.
- You can use as many transformations as you need to.
- Label each transformation with an abbreviation below the staff (as in Part 2, or the examples in the text).
- Label each chord with its appropriate lead sheet symbol above the staff.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{①} & & E_b & & A \\
\end{align*}\]