

Neo-Riemannian Transformations

Name: _____

Neo-Riemannian transformations relate one major and one minor triad.

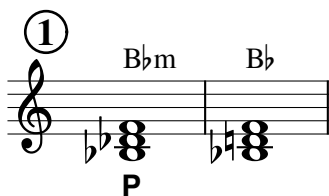
- Every transformation toggles back and forth between the same two triads.
- Example 3 in the chapter concisely summarizes Parallel, Relative, and Leading-tone exchange.
- Example 13 in the chapter summarizes Slide, Nebenverwandt, and Hexatonic pole.

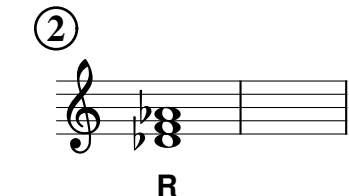
PART 1


You are given a starting chord, and below the staff, a transformation.

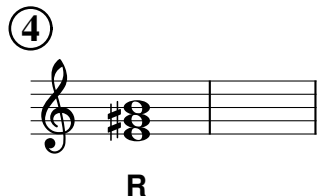
- Apply the requested Neo-Riemannian transformation, and notate the chord in the empty measure.
- Write the appropriate chord symbol above each chord.

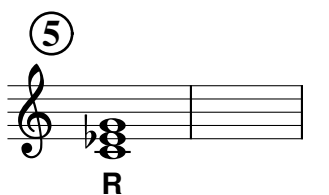
The first exercise has been completed as an example.

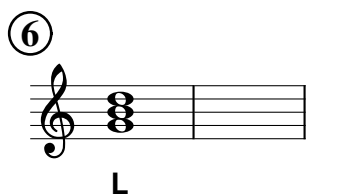
①  $B\flat m$ $B\flat$
P

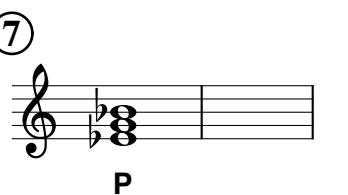
②  R

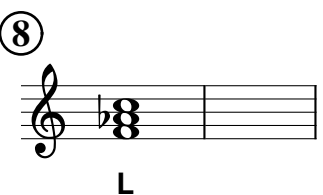
③  L

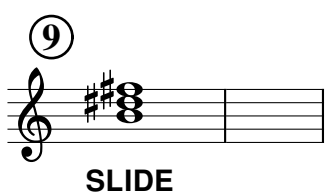
④  R

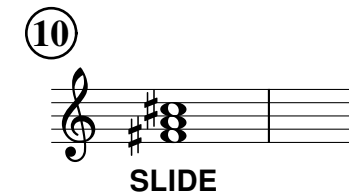
⑤  R

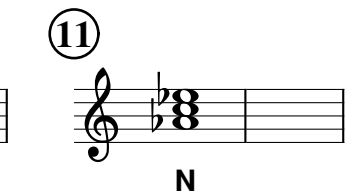
⑥  L

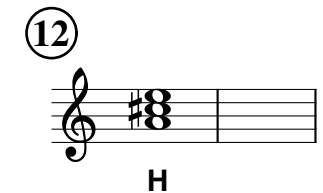
⑦  P

⑧  L

⑨  SLIDE

⑩  SLIDE

⑪  N

⑫  H

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 chord symbol above each chord.

The first has been completed for you as an example.

①

②

③

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).
- Write the appropriate chord symbol above each chord.