

### Beispiel 1: Musikalische Zusammenhänge-Einfach zu verstehen und schnell umsetzbar

Mittelstimme

C F2 Am7 Gsus4

Spielerische Töne zus. zu dem Mittelstimmenton C in rhythm. beliebiger Reihenfolge.

Detailed description: This musical example is in 4/4 time. The top staff (treble clef) shows four chords: C, F2, Am7, and Gsus4. The bottom staff (bass clef) shows a single bass note for each chord. A red arrow points to the middle voice (Mittelstimme) of the C chord. A red box highlights a four-note melodic sequence in the treble clef: C4, D4, E4, F4. A red text box below the staff explains that these notes should be played together with the middle voice of the C chord in any rhythmic order.

### Beispiel 2: Melodiegeführtes Akkordspiel in Sexten

$\text{♩} = 140$

Esus4 Eadd4

Begleitmuster Melodie + Sext

Detailed description: This musical example is in 4/4 time with a tempo of 140 bpm. The top staff (treble clef) shows a melody line starting with a sharp sign (^) and a tempo marking. The bottom staff (bass clef) shows accompaniment. Two red boxes highlight specific parts: the first box covers the first two measures of the melody and accompaniment, labeled 'Begleitmuster'; the second box covers the next two measures, labeled 'Melodie + Sext'. Above the staff, the chords Esus4 and Eadd4 are indicated.

### Beispiel: Song „Open Voice“

D/F# G A Hm D D/F# G A Hm

Melodie + Sext

Detailed description: This musical example is in 4/4 time. The top staff (treble clef) shows a melody line with chords D/F#, G, A, Hm, D, D/F#, G, A, Hm. The bottom staff (bass clef) shows accompaniment. Three red boxes highlight specific parts of the melody and accompaniment, with arrows pointing to them from the label 'Melodie + Sext'.

### Beispiel 3: Begleitmuster selbst erstellen

#### Akkordfolge 1-4-6-5

##### Akkorde rhythmisch pünktlich greifen

Musical notation showing a 4/4 time signature. The top staff (treble clef) contains four chords: C, Em/H, Am, and F. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains four whole notes corresponding to the root notes of each chord: C, E, A, and F.

##### Aufbrechen der Akkorde

Musical notation showing the same chord sequence as above, but with the top staff (treble clef) arpeggiated. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains four whole notes: C, E, A, and F.

Musical notation showing the same chord sequence as above, but with the top staff (treble clef) arpeggiated. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains four whole notes: C, E, A, and F. Red arrows point to specific notes in the arpeggiated chords, with red text annotations explaining the transitions.

*So wird es interessanter:*  
Der nächste Tonleiterton über dem letzten Akkordton oberhalb als zus. Arpeggioton verwenden

Oberste Ton des Akkordes C  
Ein Ton oberhalb des letzten Akkordtones  
Ein Ton unterhalb des letzten Akkordtones

### Spannung-Auflösung

Spannung-Auflösung      Spannung-Auflösung

The image displays two examples of chord resolution. In the first example, a G/F chord (represented by a treble clef staff with notes G4, F4, and C4) resolves to an F chord (treble clef staff with notes F4, C4, and G3). A red arrow points from the G/F chord to the F chord, and a blue oval highlights the label 'G/F'. In the second example, an F/G chord (treble clef staff with notes F4, G4, and C4) resolves to a G chord (treble clef staff with notes G4, C4, and G3). A red arrow points from the F/G chord to the G chord, and a blue oval highlights the label 'F/G'. Below the treble clef staves, a bass clef staff shows single notes: C3 for the first example and G2 for the second example.