

# Geleide improvisatie & compositie

door Sven Van den Wyngaert, januari 2016



ZING

VORM

SPEEL

PROBEER

ONDERZOEK

GEBRUIK CONTEXT

BEPAAL GRENZEN

BEPERK HET MATERIAAL

CREËER KANSEN

DIFFERENTIEER

GEEF FEEDBACK

ERVAAR

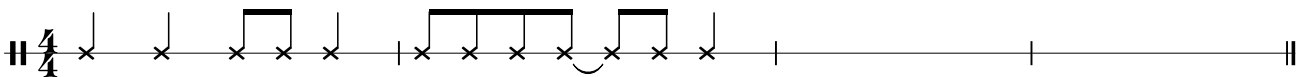
GENIET

# Ritme-rondo

(ritmische opwarming)

Basis: voor- en naklappen van het 'voetbalritme' met swingende pianobegeleiding.  
Improvisatie: rondo-vorm: 'voetbalritme' afwisselen met improvisatie.  
Differentiatie: varieer in klankkleur en ritme.

Voetbalritme:



Pianobegeleiding:

Gm7 C7 Gm7 C7 FMaj7 F6 FMaj7 F6

# Treurmelodie in c-mineur

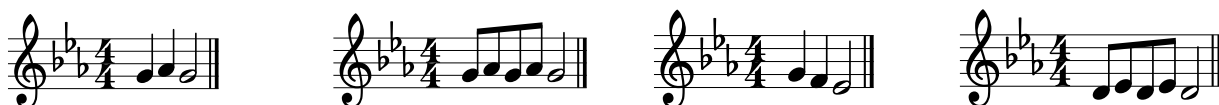
(vocale opwarming)

Basis: voor- en nazingen van korte melodische motieven met pianobegeleiding.

Improvisatie: automatisch zingen van opgegeven motieven of noten uit het akkoord.

Differentiatie: varieer met ritme.

Motief:



Variatie:



Pianobegeleiding:

Piano accompaniment for the piece in C minor, 4/4 time, showing two systems of chords and bass lines. The first system consists of four measures with chords Cm9 and Gm/Bb. The second system consists of four measures with chords AbMaj7, Gsus, G, and Cm. The bass line is a simple eighth-note pattern: G4, A4, B4, C5, G4, A4, B4, C5, G4, A4, B4, C5, G4, A4, B4, C5.



# Recept

(bron: Intro)

C-partij

Motief

Variatie 1

Variatie 2

Contrast

Improviseren

Slotnoot

Detailed description of the musical score: The score consists of five staves, each representing a different musical exercise. All staves are in the treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and one flat key signature (B-flat major). The first staff, 'Motief', contains a sequence of notes: C4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), followed by a double bar line and a whole note C4. The second staff, 'Variatie 1', contains: C4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), followed by a double bar line and a whole note C4. The third staff, 'Variatie 2', contains: C4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), A5 (quarter), B5 (quarter), C6 (quarter), followed by a double bar line and a whole note C4. The fourth staff, 'Contrast', contains: C4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), A5 (quarter), B5 (quarter), C6 (quarter), followed by a double bar line and a whole note C4. The fifth staff, 'Improviseren', contains: C4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), followed by a double bar line and a whole note C4. The label 'Slotnoot' is positioned above the final note of the first staff.

# Recept

(bron: Intro)

Bes-partij

Slotnoot

The image displays five musical staves for a B-flat instrument in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The notation is as follows:

- Motief:** A sequence of notes: G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), followed by a whole note G4.
- Variatie 1:** A sequence of notes: G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), followed by a whole note G4.
- Variatie 2:** A sequence of notes: G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), followed by a quarter note G4.
- Contrast:** A sequence of notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), followed by a whole note G4.
- Improviseren:** A sequence of notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), followed by a whole note G4.

Each staff concludes with a double bar line and a whole note G4, labeled as 'Slotnoot'.

# Recept

(bron: Intro)

Es-partij

Slotnoot

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. It consists of five staves, each with a label on the left:

- Motief:** A single half note on G4, followed by a whole rest for the remainder of the measure.
- Variatie 1:** A single half note on G4, followed by a whole rest for the remainder of the measure.
- Variatie 2:** A single half note on G4, followed by a quarter note on A4, an eighth note on B4, an eighth note on C5, and a whole rest for the remainder of the measure.
- Contrast:** A quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on C5, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a whole note on G4.
- Improviseren:** A quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on C5, and a whole rest for the remainder of the measure.

All staves conclude with a double bar line and a final whole note on G4, labeled as the 'Slotnoot' (ending note).



# Trip to China

(pentatoniek)

Basis: AABA'-structuur

Improvisatie: met 1, 2,... tot 5 opgegeven noten uit de pentatoniek van C.

Differentiatie: varieer met ritme.

Mogelijke vorm:

2 x tutti

2 x letters verdelen per klankkleur

Improvisatie met opgegeven noten a.d.h.v. vraag en antwoord

2 x letters verdelen per klankkleur

2 x tutti

Speelstuk:

The 'Speelstuk' section is written in 4/4 time. The first staff contains two measures, each labeled with a boxed 'A'. The second staff contains two measures, the first labeled with a boxed 'B' and the second with a boxed 'A'. A small '5' is written above the first note of the second staff.

Pianobegeleiding:

The 'Pianobegeleiding' section is written in 4/4 time. The upper staff shows chords: a triad in the first measure, a dyad in the second, a triad in the third, a triad in the fourth, a dyad in the fifth, and a triad in the sixth. The lower staff shows a bass line with notes: G2, A2, B2, C3 in the first measure; G2, A2, B2, C3 in the second; G2, A2, B2, C3 in the third; G2, A2, B2, C3 in the fourth; G2, A2, B2, C3 in the fifth; G2, A2, B2, C3 in the sixth.

# Trip to China

(pentatoniek)

C-partij

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. It contains two measures of music, each marked with a boxed 'A'. The notes in these measures are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a '5' above the first note, indicating a fifth finger. It contains two measures of music, the first marked with a boxed 'B' and the second with a boxed 'A''. The notes in the first measure are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. The notes in the second measure are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

# Trip to China

(pentatoniek)

Bes-partij

The musical score is written for a B-flat instrument (Bes-partij) in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff, labeled 'A', contains a melodic line starting on G4, moving to A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, then descending to F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. The second staff, labeled 'B' and 'A'', starts with a measure rest (marked '5') followed by a melodic line starting on G4, moving to A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, then descending to F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

# Trip to China

(pentatoniek)

Es-partij

5

A A

B A'

# Tafelmuziek

(bron: Intro)

Basis: 4/4 maat met kwart- en achtste noten dmv alternatieve notatie.

Componeren: aanvullen met R of L (1 of 2 per tel) + ritmische context.

Differentiatie: groepen en groepsleiders, ritmes over de tellen heen, combinatie van 3/4 en 4/4.

Mogelijke vorm:

3/4 of 4/4

Genoteerde tafelmuziek spelen

Improviseren

Genoteerde tafelmuziek spelen

3/4 of 4/4

Genoteerde tafelmuziek spelen

Compositie (1 of 2 per tel) spelen (eerste tel altijd op de tafel)

Genoteerde tafelmuziek spelen

3/4 en 4/4

Genoteerde tafelmuziek spelen

Na 12 tellen is iedereen gelijk

3/4 en 4/4

12 tellen genoteerde tafelmuziek spelen

12 tellen met improvisatie

12 tellen genoteerde tafelmuziek spelen

Na 12 tellen is iedereen gelijk

3/4 en 4/4

12 tellen genoteerde tafelmuziek spelen

12 tellen compositie spelen (eerste tel altijd op de tafel)

12 tellen genoteerde tafelmuziek spelen

Na 12 tellen is iedereen gelijk

...

# Tafelmuziek

(bron: Intro)

3/4			
	1	2	3
tafel	R		
knie		L	L

3/4			
	1	2	3
tafel			
knie			

4/4				
	1	2	3	4
tafel	R			
knie		L	R	L

4/4				
	1	2	3	4
tafel				
knie				

# Hé daar, is er iemand thuis?

(meerstemmige vocale compositie)

Basis: eenvoudig eenstemmig lied uit 'Come follow me'.

Luisteren: geïntegreerd melodisch dictee a.d.h.v. kaartjes.

Componeren: nieuw lied creëren m.b.v. kaartjes.

Differentiatie: groepen en groepsleiders, meerstemmigheid.

Lied:

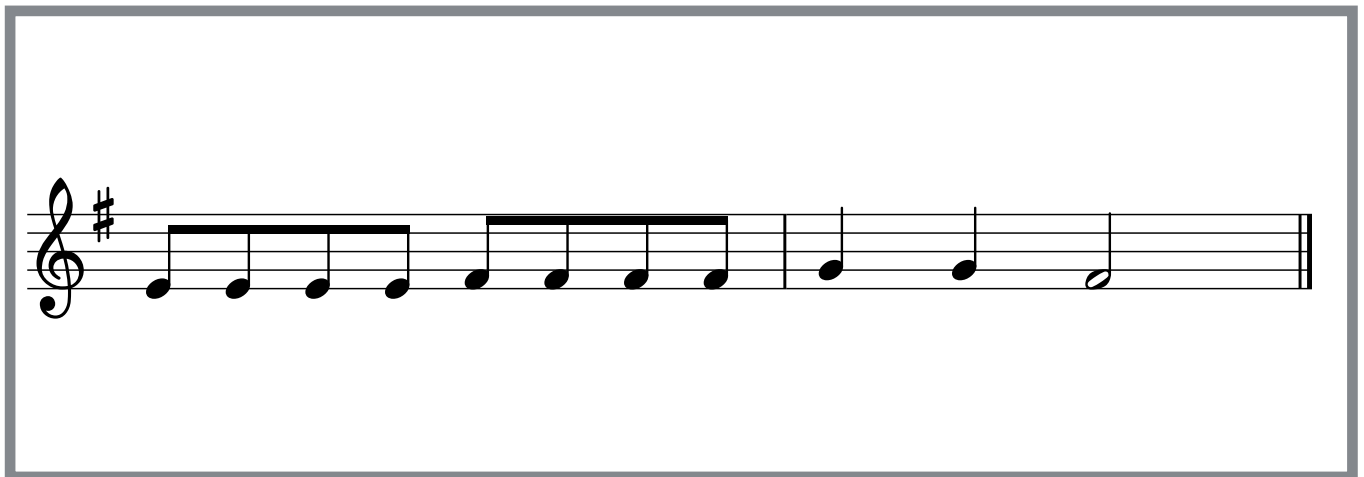
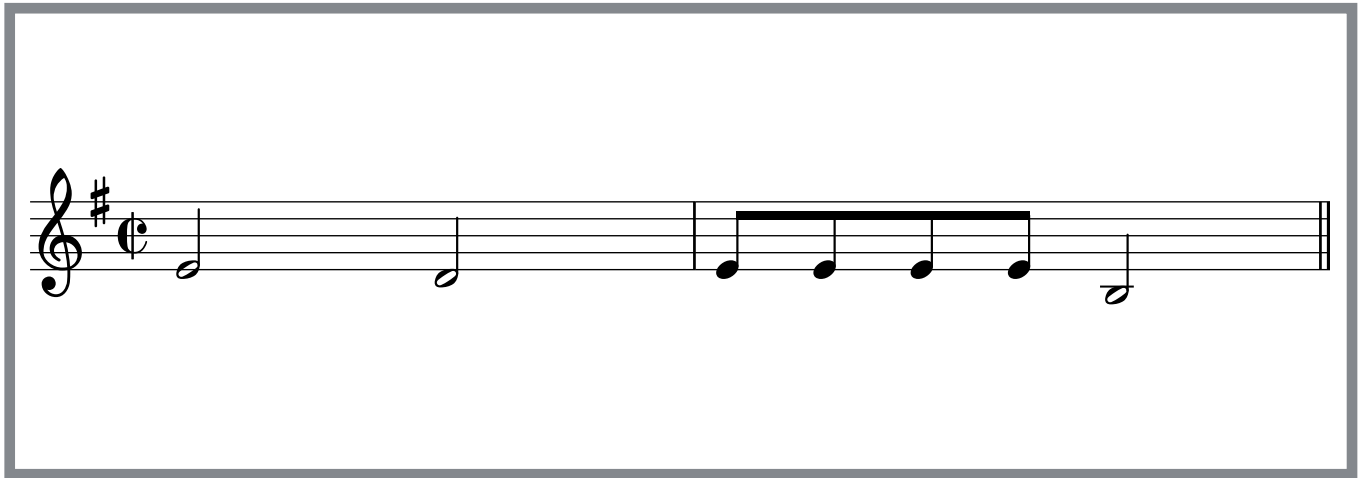
Musical notation for the song 'Hé daar, is er iemand thuis?'. The notation is in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It consists of two staves. The first staff contains the melody with lyrics: 'Hé daar, is er ie - mand thuis? woont er soms een to - ve - naar in'. The second staff continues the melody with lyrics: 'de - ze kluis? To - ve - naar doe o - pen!'. The melody is simple and consists of quarter and eighth notes.

Pianobegeleiding:

Piano accompaniment notation for the song. The notation is in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). Above the treble staff, the chords are labeled: Em, D, C, Bsus, B, Em, B. The piano accompaniment is simple, using block chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand.

# Hé daar, is er iemand thuis?

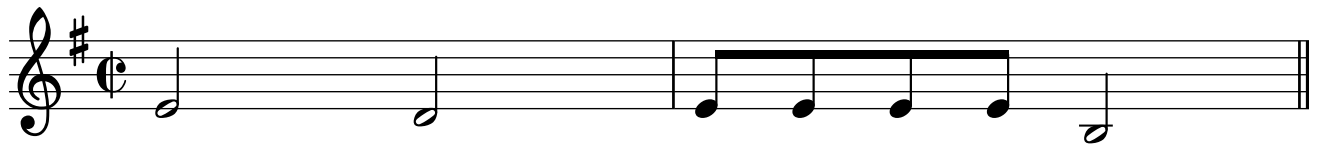
(meerstemmige vocale compositie)





# Hé daar, is er iemand thuis?

(meerstemmige vocale compositie)



Musical notation for the first line of the song. It features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of a half note G4, a half note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, and a half note D5.

Hé                    daar,                    is    er    ie - mand thuis?



Musical notation for the second line of the song. It features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a half note G4.

woont er    soms    een    to - ve - naar    in            de - ze            kluis?



Musical notation for the third line of the song. It features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of a dotted half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a half note D5, and a half note E5.

to    -    ve - naar            doe            o    -    pen!

# Children's Dance

(naar een werk van B. Bartok, arr. Sven Van den Wyngaert)

Basis: spelen met motief, variatie en contrast.

Improvisatie: ritme behouden van motief, improviseren met la, si en do.

Componeren: van improvisatie naar compositie. Noten opschrijven, daarna ritme aanvullen.

Luisteren: geïntegreerd melodisch dictee in spelvorm door de compositie van iemand anders te spelen.

Differentiatie: meerstemmig spelen, compositie

Mogelijke vorm:

Ostinaat

Ostinaat + motief

Ostinaat + een variatie

Ostinaat + motief

Ostinaat + contrast (tutti) + percussie ff

Ostinaat + motief

Ostinaat

Fade out tot solo

# Children's Dance

(naar een werk van B. Bartok, arr. Sven Van den Wyngaert)

Motief

Componeren

Var. 1

Var. 2

Var. 3

Contrast

Ostinaat

Slotnoot

# Conclusie

- Componeren & improviseren kan iedereen
- Spelen/zingen aanleren door imitatie
- Geen/weinig materiaal nodig
- Kan ook kort duren
- Werk genre-vrij (klassiek, pop, jazz, wereldmuziek...)
- Gebruik korte muzikale gegevens
- Bepaal de grenzen (vorm)
- Beperk het keuzemateriaal
- Er moet altijd een context klinken
- Differentieer
- Beperk praten
- Beperk theorie
- Geef feedback
- Geniet!