



Benjamin Basford

États-Unis

A Generic Chord Progression Song

A propos de l'artiste

Dans mon temps libre, j'aime noter quelques idées musicales que j'ai, entrer dans Musescore (un programme de notation musicale Open-source). Après que je reçois les bases, j'ai exporter et modifier le son et les poster sur le web juste de partager le son. En aucun cas sont-ils censés être professionnel. Juste un hobby:)

Page artiste : https://www.free-scores.com/partitions_gratuites_composer-ben.htm

A propos de la pièce



Titre : A Generic Chord Progression Song

Compositeur : Basford, Benjamin

Droit d'auteur : Public Domain

Instrumentation : Flute et orchestre à Cordes

Style : Contemporain

Commentaire : Basé sur les progressions d'accords parfois galvaudé, cette chanson dispose d'un orchestre à cordes suivant les progressions avec la flûte et hautbois en tenant la mélodie.

Benjamin Basford sur [free-scores.com](https://www.free-scores.com)

Interdiction de diffusion sur d'autres sites Web.



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A Generic Chord Progression Song

I, V, VI, IV, III, II, VII

Basford, Benjamin

I

The musical score is arranged in a grand staff with seven staves. The top two staves are for Oboe and Flute, both in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The next two staves are for Violin I and Violin II, also in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The fifth staff is for Viola, in alto clef with a 4/4 time signature. The sixth staff is for Violoncello, in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The bottom staff is for Contrabass, in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The score begins with a first ending bracket labeled 'I' above the first measure. The Oboe and Flute parts are mostly rests. Violin I starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents. Violin II enters in the second measure with a forte (*f*) dynamic, playing a similar rhythmic pattern. The Viola part is mostly rests. The Violoncello part enters in the third measure with a forte (*f*) dynamic and plays a rhythmic pattern. The Contrabass part enters in the third measure with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and plays a simple bass line. The score ends with a *f* pizz. (pizzicato) marking in the Violoncello part.

4

Ob. *ff*

Fl. *ff*

Vln. I *mf*

Vln. II *mf*

Vla. *f*

Vlc. *mf*
pizz.

Cb. *mf*
pizz.

div.

Musical score for woodwinds and strings, measures 7-10. The score includes parts for Oboe (Ob.), Flute (Fl.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vlc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). A measure rest symbol (V) is present above the Oboe staff in measure 8. The woodwinds play melodic lines, while the strings provide a rhythmic accompaniment with various articulations like accents and slurs.

10

Ob.
Fl.
Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, numbered 10 at the top left. It contains seven staves of music. The top two staves are for woodwinds: Oboe (Ob.) and Flute (Fl.). The bottom five staves are for strings: Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vlc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The woodwinds play a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures. The strings play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The Viola part is in a lower register, indicated by a '15' on the staff. The Violoncello and Contrabass parts are in the bass clef. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with various note values, rests, and dynamic markings like accents (>).

13 **VI**

Ob.

Fl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

16 IV

Ob.
Fl.
Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 16 through 20. The instruments are Oboe (Ob.), Flute (Fl.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vlc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). Measure 16 features a boxed Roman numeral 'IV' above the Oboe staff. The Oboe part has a slur over measures 16-17. The Flute part has a slur over measures 16-17. The Violin I and II parts play sixteenth-note patterns with accents. The Viola part plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The Violoncello and Contrabass parts play eighth-note patterns with accents.

18

Ob.
Fl.
Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 7, showing measures 18 through 21. The score is for a woodwind and string ensemble. The instruments are Oboe (Ob.), Flute (Fl.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vlc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The woodwinds (Ob. and Fl.) and Violin I play a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The Violin II and Violoncello play a similar rhythmic pattern. The Viola and Contrabass provide a harmonic foundation with sustained notes and occasional rhythmic patterns. The score includes various musical notations such as stems, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings like accents (>).

III

20

Ob.
Fl.
Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

f

f

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a string quartet and woodwinds. It contains seven staves: Oboe (Ob.), Flute (Fl.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vlc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The music is in 4/8 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score begins at measure 20, marked with a circled Roman numeral 'III'. The Oboe and Flute parts have melodic lines with some grace notes. The Violin I and II parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents. The Viola and Violoncello parts play a similar rhythmic pattern. The Contrabass part provides a steady bass line. Dynamics include a forte (*f*) marking in the Flute part.

23 II

Ob.

Fl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

ff

ff

VII

26

Ob.
Fl.
Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

This musical score page contains seven staves for woodwinds and strings. The woodwinds (Ob. and Fl.) are in the upper register, while the strings (Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vlc., and Cb.) are in the lower register. The score is marked with a Roman numeral 'VII' and the measure number '26'. The woodwinds play melodic lines, with the flute featuring a prominent sixteenth-note passage. The strings provide harmonic support with rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and sustained chords. The bassoon part is relatively sparse, playing a simple harmonic line. The overall texture is dense and rhythmic.

29 **I**

Ob.
Fl.
Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vcl.
Cb.

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 29, marked with a Roman numeral 'I'. It features seven staves for woodwinds and strings. The woodwinds (Ob. and Fl.) play a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The strings (Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vcl., and Cb.) play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The Vln. I and Vln. II parts include accents and slurs. The Vla. part is in a lower register with a 12/8 time signature. The Vcl. and Cb. parts are in a lower register with a 4/8 time signature. The score is written in black ink on a white background.

32 rit $\text{♩} = 100$

Ob.
Fl.
Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

f
f
f
ff
f

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, measures 32 through 35. The score is for a woodwind and string ensemble. The woodwinds include Oboe (Ob.), Flute (Fl.), and Clarinet in Bass (Cb.). The strings include Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vlc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The tempo is marked as 'rit' (ritardando) and the tempo indicator is $\text{♩} = 100$. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score begins at measure 32. The Oboe and Flute parts have a melodic line that descends and then levels off. The Violin I and II parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Viola part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, becoming more complex in measure 35. The Violoncello and Contrabass parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The dynamic markings are *f* (forte) for the Oboe, Flute, Violin I, Violin II, and Clarinet in Bass, and *ff* (fortissimo) for the Viola. The score ends at measure 35.

37

Ob.

Fl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 37 through 41. The score is arranged in seven staves. The Oboe (Ob.) and Flute (Fl.) parts are in the treble clef and play a melodic line of quarter notes. The Violin I (Vln. I) and Violin II (Vln. II) parts are in the treble clef and play a sustained harmonic line with long notes and slurs. The Viola (Vla.) part is in the alto clef and plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Violoncello (Vlc.) part is in the bass clef and plays a sustained harmonic line with long notes and slurs. The Contrabass (Cb.) part is in the bass clef and plays a simple bass line of quarter notes.

42

Ob.
Fl.
Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

f

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 42 through 45. The instrumentation includes Oboe (Ob.), Flute (Fl.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vlc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The woodwinds and strings play sustained notes with long slurs. The Viola part features a prominent sixteenth-note rhythmic pattern in measures 42-44. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is placed above the Viola staff in measure 45. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 45.

Oboe

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Oboe

I 4 **V**
ff

Ob.

VI **IV**

Ob.

III
f

Ob.

II **VII** **I** rit ♩ = 100
ff *f*

Ob.

Flute

A Generic Chord Progression Song

I, V, VI, IV, III, II, VII

Basford, Benjamin

Flute **I** **4** **V**
ff

Fl. **VI** **IV**

Fl. **III** **II**
f *ff*

Fl. **VII** **I**

Fl. **J = 100**
f

Fl. **35**

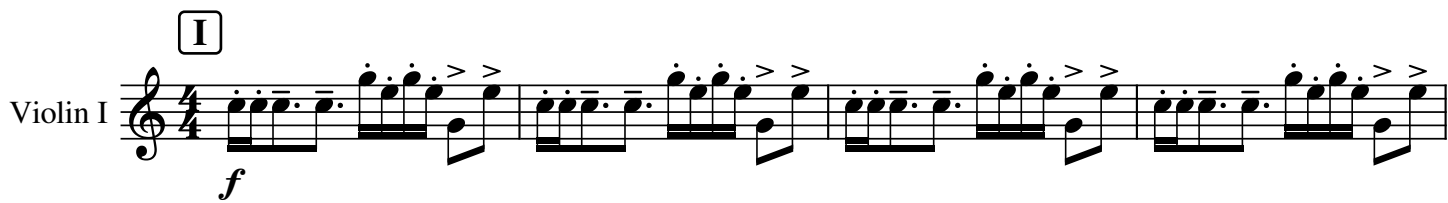
Violin I

A Generic Chord Progression Song

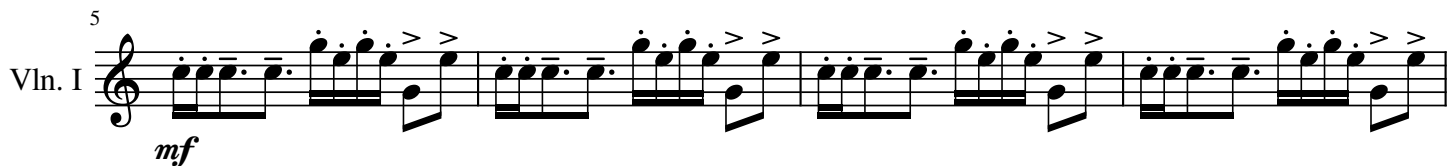
I, V, VI, IV, III, II, VII

Basford, Benjamin

Violin I **I**
f



Vln. I 5
mf



Vln. I 9 **V**



Vln. I 13 **VI**



Vln. I 17 **IV**



Vln. I 20 **III**



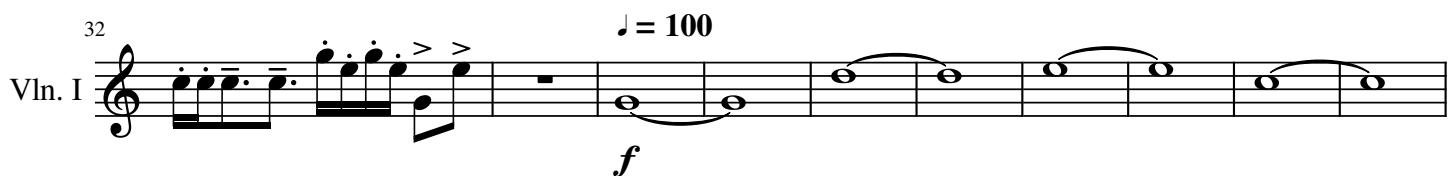
Vln. I 24 **II** **VII**



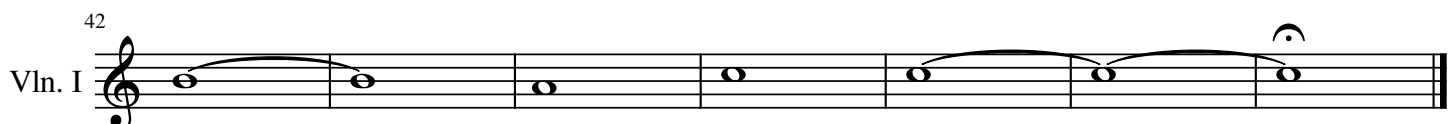
Vln. I 28 **I**



Vln. I 32 *f* ♩ = 100



Vln. I 42



Violin II

A Generic Chord Progression Song

I, V, VI, IV, III, II, VII

Basford, Benjamin

The musical score for Violin II is written in 4/4 time and consists of 32 measures. The piece is divided into eight measures per measure block, with chord changes indicated by Roman numerals in boxes: I (measures 1-4), V (measures 5-8), VI (measures 9-12), IV (measures 13-16), III (measures 17-20), II (measures 21-24), VII (measures 25-28), and I (measures 29-32). The score begins with a rest for the first four measures, followed by a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) at measure 5. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) appears at measure 8. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with accents and breath marks (v) indicating phrasing. The piece concludes with a final rest in measure 32.

Viola

A Generic Chord Progression Song

I, V, VI, IV, III, II, VII

Basford, Benjamin

The musical score is written for Viola in 3/4 time. It consists of nine staves of music. The first staff (measures 1-8) is marked with a **I** chord box and a **3** (triple) marking, with a dynamic of *f*. The second staff (measures 9-13) is marked with a **V** chord box. The third staff (measures 14-18) is marked with a **VI** chord box. The fourth staff (measures 19-23) is marked with a **IV** chord box. The fifth staff (measures 24-28) is marked with a **III** chord box. The sixth staff (measures 29-34) is marked with a **II** chord box and a **VII** chord box, with a dynamic of *ff* and a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 100$. The seventh staff (measures 35-39) continues the *ff* dynamic. The eighth staff (measures 40-44) continues the *ff* dynamic. The ninth staff (measures 45-48) concludes with a *f* dynamic. The score uses a treble clef with a 3/4 time signature and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Violoncello A Generic Chord Progression Song

I, V, VI, IV, III, II, VII

Basford, Benjamin

The musical score is written for Violoncello in 4/4 time. It consists of a single melodic line with a 4-measure phrase that is repeated 10 times. The first measure of the phrase is marked with a circled 'I' and a '2' above it, indicating a double bar line. The dynamics are *f* (forte) for the first five repetitions and *mf* (mezzo-forte) for the last five. The articulation includes accents (>) on the second and fourth notes of each measure. The chord progression is indicated by circled Roman numerals: I, V, VI, IV, III, II, VII, and I. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 100$. The score ends with a final measure marked with a circled 'I' and a fermata.

Contrabass A Generic Chord Progression Song

I, V, VI, IV, III, II, VII

Basford, Benjamin

Contrabass

I

2

pizz.

pizz.

ff

div.

Cb.

V

Cb.

VI

IV

Cb.

III

Cb.

II

VII

Cb.

I

♩ = 100

Cb.