

## The "Cambiata": Ornamental resolution of a "2nd" Interval

C(I) G7(V7) C(I) G7(V7)

This can become.....this.

The "Cambiata" is a note taken by the leap of a third in the direction of the melodic motion.

The cambiata can occur on either the weak beat or the strong beat. A cambiata on the strong beat will also be an appoggiatura.

G(I) G(I)

The cambiata can decorate a melodic resolution of a 2nd. (see first example)

The cambiata can also decorate the resolution of a melodic inharmonic of any type.

C(I) C(I)

In each example, the first measure in the staff shows the original idea. The second measure shows how the cambiata can be used to embellish this melody.

C(I) C(I)

The lower cambiata is most effective if it is a minor 3rd. This is not a hard and fast rule.

The "Échappée": (escape tone) = moves a step in the opposite direction and then leaps to the destination note.

G7(V7) C(I) G7(V7) C(I)

This can become.....this.

The "escape tone" can be used to decorate a resolution of a 2nd.

The "escape tone" always occurs on the weak beat or the weak fraction of a beat.

G7(V7) G7(V7)

The "escape tone" can be used to decorate the resolution of a melodic inharmonic of any kind.

C(I) C(I)

Choose a few good melodies to test your ability to use these devices. When over-used, they will become just as trite as any other device that is similarly over-used. The idea is to practice using melodic devices with some boundaries. Improvisation is much the same as composition except that you do it "on the fly." The point is that composers, arrangers and players all use these same melodic devices.