

HARMONIJA IZMEĐU TEORIJE I PRAKSE

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Abstrakt: Harmonija kao oblast u sistemu muzičke edukacije može se posmatrati s dva različita aspekta, teorijskog i praktičnog. Počev od začetnika savremene harmonije Gioseffa Zarlina i njegova djela *Institutioni harmoniche* (1558), preko kapitalnog djela Jean-Philippea Rameaua *Traite de l'harmonie* (1722), ona je i danas živa materija podložna različitim tumačenjima i teorijama. Svrha izučavanja harmonije na nivou srednjoškolskog i naprednjeg akademskog muzičkog obrazovanja jeste da se u potpunosti pronikne u smisao i cjelovitost ovog predmeta. To se može postići samo balansiranim povezanošću teorijskog učenja s praktičnim radom. Ovome je svakako potrebno pridodati naglasak i na njenu korelativnu i neodvojivu vezu s ostalim muzičko-teorijskim disciplinama. U tekstu je, vezano za ovu problematiku, dat akcenat na objavljenom priručniku *Harmonija u praksi* (2016) autora rada, koji rukovodeći se dugogodišnjim pedagoškim iskustvom ukazuje i metodički pronalazi najsvršishodniju poveznicu između teorije i prakse u nastavi harmonije.

Ključne riječi: harmonija; teorija i praksa; muzička edukacija; metodički pristup.

Uvod

Harmonija kao predmet izučava se gotovo na svim muzičko-školskim ustanovama na srednjoškolskom i naprednjem akademskom nivou. Njen kurikulum je prilagođen odsjeku ili smjeru koji se izučava. No, glavno pitanje kod svakog ozbiljnijeg studija nekog predmeta su *ishodi učenja?* To su ustvari načela ili tvrdnje koje govore šta bi svršeni student trebao znati, moći, umjeti i praktično primijeniti u svom budućem radu. Tako u *Informativnom paketu – katalogu predmeta/silabusa (dodiplomski studij po Bolonji)* Muzičke akademije Univerziteta u Sarajevu (2009) pod očekivanim ishodima za predmet Harmonija stoji:

“Nakon završenog ciklusa studija očekuje se da kandidat/kandidatkinja pokazuje ukupno muzičko-teorijsko znanje iz predmeta i sposobnost analitičkog prosuđivanja harmonijskog jezika u različitim muzičkim stilovima. U konačnici se podrazumijeva ovladavanje kompoziciono-stvaralačkim elementima putem tehnike harmonizacije i izrade višeglasnog stava, kako u obradi i harmonizaciji, tako i u slobodnom harmonijskom stvaralačkom izrazu.” (Kazić, 2009, 382-383)¹

Da bi se ostvarili navedeni ishodi učenja potrebno je postaviti pravilan cilj i svrhu učenja datog predmeta. Tu svakako najznačajniju ulogu imaju dobro odabrani programski sadržaji predmeta i metode izučavanja. U sljedećem izlaganju će se apostofirati najznačajniji sadržaji koji omogućavaju studentima da proniknu u njen, prvo, historijsko-teorijski aspekt, a zatim praktični uz provjeru i potvrdu široke i sveobuhvatne primjene stečenog znanja.

Historijsko-teorijski aspekt harmonije

Osnovno polazište za razumijevanje klasične harmonije² trebala bi biti jasna predstava, slušna i teorijska o samom tonalitetu. Jer, tonalitet pored naglašenog harmonijskog fenomena ima značajnu ulogu i u melodiskom kretanju. Ovdje se odmah nameće važna uloga neodvojivosti izučavanja solfeggija i teorije muzike, odnosno harmonije. Jer, da bi se u najširem smislu razmišljalo o pojmu tonaliteta potrebna je i najjednostavnija predodžba o ljestvičko-tonskoj osnovi. Zbog toga bi u programskim sadržajima nauka o harmoniji trebalo odvojiti prostora za historijski razvoj tonskih sistema, preko srednjovjekovnih ljestvica, odnosno modusa, pa sve do kristaliziranja današnjeg dur-mol sistema. Sve se to može “ozvučiti” kroz

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Navedeni ishodi se odnose na studente muzičke teorije i pedagogije, te kompozicije. Ishodi učenja kod instrumentalnih odsjeka su reducirani, jer studenti izučavaju harmoniju u njenom integralnom obliku samo dva semestra. Tako se kod njih daje naglasak na sposobnost analitičkog prosuđivanja i razumijevanje akordike i harmonijskog jezika u različitim stilskim epohama.

2

Ovdje se misli na tonalitetnu harmoniju s početka 17. stoljeća pa sve do početka 20. stoljeća.

solfeggio i time dobiti jasnija slika o jednoglasnoj melodiji, prvom dvoglasju, formiranju trozvuka, razvoju polifonije a zatim i homofonog stila i slično.

O razvoju tonalnog sistema³, teoriji i opažanju tonaliteta, teorijskim tumačenjima o razvoju harmonije, imamo nekoliko istaknutih radova. Ovdje bih apostrofirao one najzanimljivije, posebno iz našeg okruženja i govornog područja.⁴

Vlastimir Peričić (1927–2000) u svojoj studiji *Razvoj tonalnog sistema* (1968) pored naglaska na historiju harmonijskih stilova pokušava razjasniti i aspekt razvoja muzičkog mišljenja do njegove tonalne organizacije. Tome posvećuje četiri kraća poglavља: 1. Tonalitet, srodstva i funkcije; 2. Tonalni odnosi u jednoglasnoj muzici, začeci tonalnog mišljenja, pojava tetra-horda, pentatonika, grčki dijatonski sistem; 3. Srednjovjekovni modalni sistem, pojava višeglasja, konstrukcija trozvuka; 4. Formiranje modernih tonskih rodova. Peričić odmah na početku postavlja raspravu oko definicije tonaliteta i zbog same činjenice da o njoj postoji više teorija i mišljenja. On naglašava tri momenta: a) organizovani sistem odnosa, b) melodiskske i harmonijske elemente u međusobnom prožimanju gdje je harmonijsko mišljenje relativno kasna faza u historijskom razvoju, te da jednoglasna muzika nikako nije lišena tonalne organizovanosti i c) gdje je postojanje zvučnog centra, sile oko jednog središnjeg tona neophodan uslov za tonalni sistem (Peričić, 1968, 7-8).

3

Termin *tonalni sistem ili tonalna muzika* zamijenjen je u Hrvatskoj, ali i Federaciji BiH, početkom devedesetih godina prošlog stoljeća novom prihvaćenom terminologijom npr. *tonalitetna ili atonalitetna muzika*. U susjednim zemljama npr. Srbiji ostao je isti. Zbog toga će u radu pisati dvojaku terminologiju tj. izvorno prema autorskim radovima.

4

U radu će se apostrofirati radovi objavljeni u drugoj polovici 20. stoljeća u izdanju Umetničke akademije i Univerziteta umetnosti u Beogradu od autora Vlastimira Peričića (1968), Dejana Despića (1971) i Dragutina Čolića (1976). Treba napomenuti da je njemačko govorno područje najbogatije kada je u pitanju općenito literatura iz oblasti harmonije. Posebno od vremena Huge Riemanna i to početkom 20. stoljeća i poslije Drugog svjetskog rata, krajem četrdesetih, pedesetih i šezdesetih naglo se razvija i rusko izdavaštvo kada se među ostalim štampaju i mnogi udžbenici iz harmonije.

Ono što je za nas zanimljivo jeste rasprava o začecima teorije o harmoniji i samog fenomena savremene harmonije. Peričić ističe dvojicu najzaslužnijih teoretičara iz te oblasti, Gioseffa Zarlina (1517–1590) i Jean-Philippea Rameaua (1683–1764). Prvog, koji trozvuk a ne interval ističe kao osnovni element višeglasne muzike i drugog, koji se nadovezuje na Zarlinovu teoriju i harmoniju stavlja u područje muzičke logike ili nauke. Rameau je s isticanjem značaja triju glavnih funkcija tonike, dominante i subdominante postavio temelje funkcionalnoj harmoniji koju će kasnije Hugo Riemann (1849–1919) razraditi (Peričić, 1968, 24–32).

Dejan Despić (1930) u *Teoriji tonaliteta* (1971)⁵ se, za razliku od Peričića čiji je ipak centralni cilj doći do razvoja harmonijskih stilova, isključivo fokusira na raspravu o teoriji tonaliteta sa svih aspekata. On naročito naglašava dva najvažnija: subjektivno-psihološki i objektivno-akustički.

“Prvi se odnosi na tonalitet kao utisak ili psihološku predstavu o sistematskoj organizovanosti i gravitaciji određenog muzičkog tkiva, koja se u svesti slušaoca formira kroz sam proces slušanja muzike, pa je, naravno zavisna od niza psiholoških (dakle u krajnjoj liniji – subjektivnih) činilaca, a ne samo od realnog, objektivnog zbivanja u tome tkivu. Drugi aspekt, naprotiv, razmatra upravo ova objektivna zvučna zbivanja i odnose koji se njima uspostavljaju i kroz koje se tonalitet afirmiše stvarno, nezavisno od predstave slušaoca o njemu.” (Despić, 1971, 4)

Treba istaći da se ova teorija s dva aspekta naročito u procesu muzičke edukacije i prakse potpuno ili spontano homogenizuje. I zanimljiva je njegova teorija o tonalitetu u kome kaže: “Realna predstava o tonalitetu stvara se tek u nizu sukcesivnih slušnih utisaka, koji se zahvaljujući psihološkoj sintezi – povezuju u jedinstven sistem odnosa i ukazuju na njegovo gravitaciono središte.” (Despić, 1971, 8) Ono što još treba istaći u njegovoj studiji o teoriji tonaliteta je i uloga tritonusa. Naime, Despić postavlja tezu da je tritonus izvor nestabilnosti u tonalitetu pa zbog njegove uloge u statici tonaliteta postaje najznačajniji faktor u ispoljavanju i određivanju harmonijskih funkcija. Međutim,

5

To je drugi rad sa srodnom temom objavljen od istog izdavača samo tri godine kasnije.

manjkavost ove teorije je što važi samo za tonalitetnu muziku i *klasičnu harmoniju* i to s ljestvicama s naglašenom vodicom.

Studija Dragutina Čolića (1907–1987) *Razvoj teorija harmonskog mišljenja* (1976) je najsveobuhvatnija kada je u pitanju teorija sa-vremene harmonije. Njen sadržaj je važan za one koji se ozbiljnije bave naukom o harmoniji. Studija na vrlo koncizan način pravi presjek razvoja harmonijskih zakonitosti od formiranja dursko-molskog trozvuka pa sve do krajnjih granica proširene tonalitetne osnove u teorijama Arnolda Schönberga (1874–1951) i Paula Hindemitha (1895–1963). Ovdje treba podvući raspravu o proširenoj osnovi dura i mola ili općenito tonaliteta iz ugla najznačajnijih teoretičara muzike s kraja 19. i početka 20. stoljeća. Čolić posebno naglašava ulogu dr. Huge Riemanna, na čijim teorijskim radovima su zasnovani uglavnom svi udžbenici koji se bave tonalitetnom harmonijom (barok, klasika i romantizam). Iako je njegov sistem funkcionalnog obilježavanja akorada dosta komplikovan (kasnije će se kod različitih škola harmonije pojednostaviti), Riemann će prvi razjasniti akordske funkcije u okviru proširenog tonaliteta i sistem moduliranja. To ima veze i s njegovom dualističkom teorijom gdje svaki durski i molski trozvuk može imati ulogu privremene tonike. Time on uvodi i poseban sistem obilježavanja vantonalitetnih dominanti i subdominantni (prema Čolić, 1976, 19).⁶

Da bi se u konačnici obavio uvid u studiju D. Čolića neizostavno se mora istaći njegov akcenat na koncepciju Arnolda Schönberga i Paula Hindemitha o proširenoj osnovi tonaliteta. Tako ističe Schönbergovo poznato djelo *Die formbildenden Tendenzen der Harmonie* (1957) u kome se tvrdi da vantonalitetne dominante i subdominante unutar proširenog tonaliteta imaju korijene u vještačkim alteracijama (vodicama) zasnovanim na korijenima modalnih starocrkvenih ljestvica (Schönberg, 1957, prema Čolić, 1976, 39). Također navodi Schönbergovo prevazilaženje shvatanja strogog stila nauke o harmoniji u tezi o “monotonalitetu”.⁷

6

O detaljnem sistemu obilježavanja akorada prema Hugi Riemannu vidi opširnije u: (Riemann, 1900, prema Hodžić, 2015, 19-21).

7

Prema toj teoriji u monotonalitetu se uključuje u duru paralelni i istoimeni mol, a u molu paralelni i istoimeni dur (Čolić, 1976, 41).

Zanimljivo je i Schönbergovo mišljenje o modulaciji: "Ne može se govoriti o modulaciji sve dotle dok jedan tonalitet ne bude definitivno napušten u toku dužeg vremena i novi tonalitet ne bude ne samo harmonski već i novim tematskim materijalom potvrđen." (Schönberg, 1957, prema Čolić, 1976, 42) Ova teorija o modulaciji svakako je zanimljiva za današnje studente koji izučavaju potpuno drugačije ustaljene teorije o svim vrstama i varijacijama moduliranja. Slično gledište s aspekta proširene tonalitetne osnove ima i Paul Hindemith. On između ostalog u svom djelu *Unterweisung im Tonsatz* (1937) ukazuje na činjenicu da se svaki akord može pojaviti u svakom tonalitetu. Ovim se proširuje dijatonski sistem do krajnjih granica i prelazi na tlo kromatike (Hindemith, 1937, prema Čolić, 1976, 49). Ako se ovome pridoda i enharmonija, akordika će dobiti funkcionalnu višeiznačnost.

Praktično-metodički aspekt izučavanja harmonije prema priručniku *Harmonija u praksi*⁸

Prethodno navedena historijsko-teorijska tumačenja razvoja harmonije svoje obrise mogu pronaći i u različitim udžbenicima iz ove oblasti. Uglavnom svi izučavaju tonalitetnu harmoniju, dok su rijetki oni koji se bave harmonijom 20. stoljeća. Njihovo uporište vidimo na već pomenutom učenju H. Riemanna koji je postavio osnovne zakonitosti i pravila kod izučavanja klasične harmonije. U dalnjem tekstu će se iznijeti lična zapažanja vezana za metodički aspekt priručnika *Harmonija u praksi* (2016). U nastojanju da sublimiram problem harmonije u muzičkoj edukaciji, naravno iz vlastitog iskustva a koje podrazumijeva prihvatanje svih pozitivnih tekovina i postojeće literature, nastojao sam dati svojevrsni pečat na ono što bi u praksi bilo najsvršishodnije.

Kako se većina udžbenika iz harmonije referira ili na teorijsko učenje harmonije uz obaveznu izradu zadataka, ili na samu harmonijsku analizu, što ima svoju svrhu i vrijednost, cilj mi je

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Harmonija u praksi autora Refika Hodžića u izdanju Muzičke akademije Univerziteta u Sarajevu ima status univerzitetskog udžbenika (Hodžić, 2016b).

bio da se na jednom mjestu iscrpe i metodički obrade ili izlože svi elementi vezani za određenu akordsku oblast.⁹ Tako poslije svake teorijski obradene akordske oblasti sa zadacima (zadani bas, sopran ili vanjski glasovi) za vježbu, sviranje ili pjevanje, slijede analitički primjeri iz literature vezani za tu oblast. Takav analitički pristup će omogućiti bolje sagledavanje ili korelativnost harmonije s drugim elementima muzičkog jezika – melodija, ritam, konstruktivnost muzičkog oblika i slično.

5 6 6 5 6 8 7 6 6 6 5 6 5 4 3 7 4 7 7 6 - 6 7 5 6 8 7

a) zadani šifrovani bas

b) zadani soprano

c) zadano dvoglasje – vanjski glasovi

d) primjer iz literature za analizu P. I. Čajkovski. *Simfonija* br. 5. Op. 64.
I stavak

Primjer 1.

Obrada svih vrsta septakorada (Hodžić, 2016b, 46)

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Najoptimalniji efekti korištenja ovog priručnika će biti ukoliko studenti već posjeduju određeno normativno znanje iz harmonije. Isti je dobro koristiti i uporedno sa standarnim udžbenicima iz harmonije.

Sadržaj univerzitetskog udžbenika *Harmonija u praksi*

Da bi bolje razumjeli suštinu i metodički raspored građe udžbenika *Harmonija u praksi* predstaviti ću njegov sadržaj koji se sastoji od sedam poglavlja.

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Inače, sadržaj udžbenika je raspoređen tako da prati gradivo iz harmonije onako kako se izučava u srednjim muzičkim školama i muzičkim akademijama kod nas i u okruženju. Polazište je dijatonika sa svim tipovima trozvuka, četverozvuka, petozvuka i figurativnih vanakordskih tonova. Sljedeće poglavlje obuhvata kromatiku s alterovanim akordima svih tipova i u svim funkcijama i progresijama. Zatim slijede sve vrste modulacija, dijatonske, kromatske i enharmonijske. Novina u udžbeničkoj literaturi je zadnje poglavlje Harmonija na klaviru (Hodžić, 2016b, 105-130), kao oblik harmonijske improvizacije. Sadrži sheme harmonijskih kadenci u dijatonici i kromatici te primjere malih instrumentalnih komada sa zadanim okvirnim dvoglasjem. Ovome su pridodane i dječje pjesme i napjevi iz muzičke literature čime je stavljen akcenat na primijenjenu ulogu harmonije.

Za uspješno izučavanje predmeta harmonija u svoj njegovoj kompleksnosti, pored udžbeničke literature, potrebna je i metodička spretnost samog nastavnika. To će biti moguće samo ako isti ima na umu balansiranu vezu između teorijskog učenja s praktičnim radom. Pod praktičnim se misli na osposobljavanje studenta da nakon silnih vježbi oko izrade harmonijskih zadataka s cjelokupnim akordskim fondom ima sposobnost primjene stečenog znanja, bilo vlastitim stvaralačkim kompozitorskim radom, harmonizacijom, aranžiranjem ili korištenjem primjenjene harmonije u različitim muzičkim žanrovima. Da bi se došlo do tog cilja potrebno je ukazati na dva vrlo važna pitanja, prvo, šta je smisao različitih harmonijskih vježbi i postupaka i drugo, kako studente motivirati na kreativnu izradu harmonijskih zadataka? Ukoliko student u harmonizaciju melodije ili napjeva unese svoju kreativnost spojenu sa širim znanjem, to već može biti i motivirajuće za njegov daljnji rad. U suprotnom, što je nažalost češći slučaj, izrada i vježbe harmonijskih zadataka pretvara se u rutinu da bi se zadovoljili osnovni preduvjeti za pozitivnu ocjenu. Sličan slučaj je i s harmonijskom analizom koja često studentima dođe kao neko “seciranje vertikalnog tonskog sloga”.

Kao primjer kreativnog oblika harmonizacije melodije navest ćemo prijedlog studentske harmonizacije uzlazećeg i silazećeg tetrakorda durske ljestvice na dva načina: a) s dijatonskim akordskim sredstvima i b) s primjenom baroknog akordskog fonda (Hodžić, 2016a, 287-288).

a)

b)

Primjer 2.

Harmonizacija uzlazećeg i silazećeg tetrakorda durske ljestvice

Sljedeći primjer ukazuje na urađenu harmonizaciju poznate teme iz opere *Prodana nevjesta* (1863–66) Bedřicha Smetane (1824–1884), također na dva načina: a) baroknim i b) klasičko-romantičarskim akordskim fondom (Hodžić, 2016a, 288).

a)

b)

Primjer 3.

Harmonizacija teme iz opere *Prodana nevjesta* B. Smetane

Zaključak

Kao i u većini naučnih disciplina tako i u nauku o harmoniji kao univerzalnom predmetu zasnovanom na zapadnoevropskoj muzičkoj tradiciji, prisutna je sinteza teorijskog i onog praktično-stvaralačkog učenja, pa se i sva kompleksnost predmeta harmonija može u muzičkoj edukaciji savladati samo balansiranjem ovih postupaka.

Zrelo poimanje znanja o harmoniji podrazumijeva poznavanje veoma širokog spektra drugih muzičkih disciplina pa je i u samom metodskom postupku izučavanja obavezno ukazivati na neophodnost njihove korelativnosti.

I na kraju, kao najvažniji zadatak onih koji podučavaju harmoniju je kako pronaći pravi put ka motivaciji učenika/studenata. Jedan od sigurnih puteva je da se u svim postupcima i metodama rada pronalazi muzika i samo muzički smisao.

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HARMONY BETWEEN THEORY AND PRACTICE

Refik Hodžić

Abstract: Harmony as an area of music education can be viewed from two different perspectives: theoretical and practical. Starting with the pioneer of modern harmony Gioseffo Zarlino and his book *Institutioni Harmoniche* (1558), to the seminal book by Jean-Philippe Rameau *Traité de l'Harmonie* (1722) and onward, harmony is still a living matter, subject to different interpretations and theories. The purpose of studying harmony at the secondary and more advanced academic music levels is to gain a full insight into the meaning and wholeness of this concept. It can be achieved only through a balanced connection between theoretical study and practical work. One should additionally emphasize its correlational and inseparable connection to all other music-theory disciplines. With respect to this issue, this paper highlights the published manual *Harmonija u Praksi* [Harmony in Practice] (2016) by the same who, guided by longtime pedagogical experience, indicates and methodically finds the most appropriate link between theory and practice when teaching harmony.

Keywords: Harmony; theory and practice; music education; methodical approach.

Introduction

Harmony as a subject is studied at almost all music-education institutions starting in secondary school. Its curriculum is adjusted to the department or concentration of studies, however, the main issue in any serious study of a subject is what are the *learning outcomes*? These are principles or statements pertaining to what graduates should know, be able to, manage to and practically apply in their future work. Thus, in the

Informativni Paket - Katalog Predmeta/Silabusa (Diplomski Studij po Bolonji) published by the Academy of Music at the University of Sarajevo (2009), the expected outcomes for the course in Harmony are defined as follows:

“After the completed cycle of studies the candidate is expected to demonstrate the entire music-theory knowledge of the subject and their ability to analytically form a judgment of harmonic language in different musical styles. It ultimately implies mastering of composition and creative elements using the harmonization technique and creation a polyphonic movement: both in arrangement and harmonization and in the free harmonic creative expression.” (Kazić, 2009, 382-383)¹

In order to achieve the listed learning outcomes, it is necessary to set a proper goal and study objective. The most significant role in this respect is played by well-chosen program content and study methods. The following report will highlight the most significant content that has allowed students to gain insight into the historical and theoretical aspect, followed by the practical element, ending with an assessment of the broad and comprehensive application of the acquired knowledge.

Historical and Theoretical Aspect of Harmony

The basic starting point for understanding classical harmony² should be a clear auditory and theoretical notion, of tonality itself. Besides the pronounced harmonic phenomenon, tonality plays a significant role in the melodic sequence. This instantly brings to mind the inseparability of studying ear training and music theory, i.e. harmony. Indeed, consideration

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The listed outcomes pertain to students of music theory and pedagogy, and composition. Learning outcomes for instrumental departments are reduced, since the students study harmony in its integral form only during two semesters, thus the focus is on their ability to judge analytically and understand chords and harmonic language in different style epochs.

2

It refers to tonal harmony from the early 17th to the early 20th century.

of the concept of tonality in the broadest sense requires the simplest notion of a scale-tonal basis. It is for this reason that when programs discuss the science of harmony, they should invest some time in the historical development of tone systems through medieval scales, i.e. modes all the way to the crystallization of the present major-minor system. Ear training can “provide sound” to all these elements and give a clearer picture of: a one-part melody, first two-part pieces, the formation of triads, development of polyphony, and homophonic style etc.

There are several prominent works on the development of the tone system, theory, and perception, as well as on theoretical interpretations of harmony development. In this paper I will point out the most interesting ones, particularly those from this region.³

In the study *Razvoj Tonalnog Sistema* (1968)⁴ by Vlastimir Peričić (1927–2000) focuses on the history of harmonic styles and attempts to explain the development of musical thinking as regards tonal organization. This subject will be categorized and discussed in four chapters: 1. Tonality, affiliations and functions; 2. Tone relations in one-part music, the beginnings of ton-based thinking, the emergence of the tetrachord, pentatonic scales, Greek diatonic system; 3. System of medieval modes, emergence of polyphony, triad construction; 4. Formation of modern major and minor modes. At the very beginning of the study, Peričić discusses the definition of tonality, due to the very fact that there are several theories on it. He emphasizes three points: a) an organized system of relations, b) melodic and harmonic elements in interfusion where harmonic thinking is a relatively late stage in the historical development and

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The paper will emphasize works published by the Academy of Art and University of Arts in Belgrade in the second half of the 20th century, authored by Vlastimir Peričić (1968), Dejan Despić (1971) and Dragutin Čolić (1976). It should be noted that German-speaking areas are the richest in terms of harmony-related literature. This particularly applies to the time of H. Riemann in the early 20th century and after the Second World War, in the late 1940s, in the 1950s and 1960s, Russian publishing developed rapidly, when, among other things, many harmony textbooks were published.

4

The 81-page study that was published by the Academy of Arts in Belgrade in 1968, is one of the first serious scholarly works in the theoretical area of harmony from the former Yugoslavia.

that monophonic music by no means lacks tonal organization, and c) where the existence of a sound centre, forced around a central tone, is a necessary prerequisite for the tone system (Peričić, 1968, 7-8).

What is interesting for us is the discussion of the beginnings of theory of harmony and the phenomenon of modern harmony itself. Peričić singles out two of the most meritorious theoreticians in this field: Gioseffo Zarlino (1517–1590), and Jean-Philippe Rameau (1683–1764). The former emphasizes a triad, rather than an interval, as the basic element of polyphonic music while the latter, who ties in with Zarlino's theory, connects harmony to the area of musical logic or science. By emphasizing the significance of these three main functions (tonic, dominant and subdominant), Rameau set the foundations of functional harmony, which would later be elaborated upon by Hugo Riemann (1849–1919) (Peričić, 1968, 24-32).

As opposed to Peričić, whose central goal was to fathom the development of harmonic styles, Dejan Despić (1930), in his work *Teorija Tonaliteta* (1971)⁵, focuses exclusively on the theory of tonality from all sides. He particularly emphasizes the two most important types: subjective-psychological and objective-acoustic.

“The first refers to tonality as an impression or psychological notion of systematic organization and gravitation of a particular music texture formed in the listener's mind through the very process of listening to music, and is naturally dependent on a series of psychological (thus ultimately – subjective) factors, rather than on actual, objective happenings in this texture. The second aspect, however, discusses the objective sound occurrences themselves and the relations established in the process through which tonality establishes itself in reality, independent of the listener's notion of it.” (Despić, 1971, 4)

It should be pointed out that this theory of two aspects is fully or spontaneously homogenized, particularly in music education and practice. His theory of tonality is also interesting,

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It is the second work on a similar topic by the same publisher, only three years later.

since it says that a: “Realistic notion of tonality is created only in a series of successive auditory impressions which, owing to psychological synthesis, align into a unique system of relations and indicate its gravity center.” (Despić, 1971, 8) Something else that should be pointed out in his study on the theory of tonality, is the role of tritone. Indeed, Despić sets the thesis that tritone is a source of instability in tonality, and that its role in tonality statics makes it the most significant factor in the display and determination of harmonic functions. However, the deficiency of this theory is that it applies only to tonal music and *classical harmony*, that uses scales to accentuate a leading tone.

Dragutin Čolić’s (1907–1987) study *Razvoj Teorija Harmonijskog Mišljenja* (1976) is the most comprehensive in terms of the theory of modern harmony. Its content is important for those seriously involved in the science of harmony. In a very concise way, the study provides a cross-section of the development of harmonic laws from the formation of the major-minor triad to the ultimate limits of expanded tonality, based in the theories of Arnold Schönberg (1874–1951) and Paul Hindemith (1895–1963). One should highlight the discussion of the expanded basis of major and minor, or tonality in general, from the viewpoint of the most significant music theoreticians of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Čolić particularly emphasized the role of Dr. Hugo Riemann, whose theoretical works form the basis of almost all textbooks dealing with tonal harmony (Baroque, Classicism and Romanticism). Although his system for the functional notation of chords is fairly complicated (different schools of harmony would simplify it later), Riemann was the first to clarify chord functions within expanded tonality and the modulation system. It is also related to his dualist theory, where any major and minor triad can play the role of a temporary tonic. In this way, he introduced a special system of notating secondary dominants and subdominants (cited in Čolić, 1976, 19).⁶

In order to gain the ultimate insight into D. Čolić’s study, one should inevitably point out his focus on Arnold Schönberg and

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For more on the detailed system of chord notation according to Hugo Reimann see (Riemann, 1900, cited in Hodžić, 2015, 19-21).

Paul Hindemith's concept of the basis for expanded tonality. He thus singles out Schönberg's well-known work *Die Formbildenden Tendenzen der Harmonie* (1957), where he claims that secondary dominants and subdominants within expanded tonality draw roots from artificial alterations (leading tones), based on the roots of church modes (Schönberg, 1957, cited in Čolić, 1976, 39). He also claims that Schönberg transcended the understanding of the strict style of harmony in the thesis of "monotonicity".⁷ Schönberg's view of modulation is also interesting: "One cannot speak of modulation unless one tonality has been definitely abandoned over a longer period of time and a new tonality has been confirmed both harmonically and with a new thematic material." (Schönberg, 1957, cited in Čolić, 1976, 42) This theory of modulation is certainly interesting for present students, who study completely different established theories of all kinds and with variations of modulation. Paul Hindemith holds a similar view from the aspect of an expanded tonal basis. Among other things, in his work *Unterweisung im Tonsatz* (1937), he points to the fact that any chord can appear in any tonality. This expands the diatonic system to include ultimate limits and shifts the grounds of the chromatic system (Hindemith, 1937, cited in Čolić, 1976, 49). If the enharmony is added to this, chords will become functional and multifaceted.

Practical Methodological Aspect of Studying Harmony According to Manual *Harmonija u Praksi* [Harmony in Practice]⁸

Outlines of these historical theoretical interpretations of harmony development can be found in various textbooks dealing with this area. Almost all of them study tonal harmony, while only few deal with 20th century harmony. We can see their presence in the

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According to this theory, monotonicity includes a parallel and relative minor in a major, and a parallel and relative major in a minor (Čolić, 1976, 41).

8

Harmonija u Praksi by Refik Hodžić, published by University of Sarajevo Academy of Music, has the status of university textbook (Hodžić, 2016b).

described teaching of H. Riemann, who set fundamental laws and rules for the study of classical harmony. The following section of the paper will present personal observations related to the methodical aspect of manual *Harmonija u Praksi* (2016). Trying to sublime the issue of harmony in music education from my own personal experience, which implies the adoption of all positive achievements and existing literature, I have attempted to make a distinctive stamp on what would be most purposeful in practice.

Though most harmony textbooks prefer either the theoretical learning of harmony with mandatory assignments or just harmonic analysis itself, which has its purpose and value, my goal was to exhaust and methodically treat or expound all elements related to a given chord area, all in a one place.⁹ Thus, each theoretically discussed chord area with assignments (specified bass, soprano or external voices) for playing or singing practice, is followed by analytical examples from literature related to this area. Such an analytical approach will allow a better insight into, or correlation between, harmony and other elements of music language – melody, rhythm, constructiveness of the musical form, etc.

A musical score for a bassoon in G major, common time. The score consists of two measures. The bassoon plays eighth-note patterns. Below the staff, the figured bass is indicated with Roman numerals and numbers under the notes: 5 6 | 6 5 | 6 | 8 7 6 6 | 6 5 6 6 | 5 3 | 4 7 4 | 7 7 6 - 6 | 7 | 5 8 7 |

- a) specified figured bass

A musical score for soprano in G major, common time. The soprano part consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns. The soprano part is written above the bassoon part.

- b) specified soprano

A musical score for two voices in G major, common time. The top voice (soprano) and bottom voice (bassoon) play eighth-note patterns in a two-part setting. The bassoon part is written below the soprano part.

- c) specified two-part music – external voices

⁹

The effects of the use of this manual will be optimal if students already have a certain normative knowledge of harmony. It is also good to use it in parallel to standard harmony textbooks.



- d) example from literature for analysis P. I. Tchaikovsky. *Symphony No 5. Op. 64. I movement*

Figure 1.

Treatment of All Types of Seventh Chords (Hodžić, 2016b, 46)

Content of the University Textbook *Harmonija u Praksi*

For a better understanding of the substance and methodological layout of the textbook material, I will present its contents, which are spread out between seven chapters.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. Methodical approach in teaching harmony
- II. Diatonic system
 - II. 1. Primary triads
 - II. 1.1. Inversions of primary triads
 - II. 2. Secondary triads and inversions
 - II. 3. Seventh chords
 - II. 3.1. Dominant seventh chord and inversions
 - II. 3.2. Seventh chord on the VIIth degree of the scale and its inversions
 - II. 3.3. Seventh chord on the IIInd degree of the scale and its inversions
 - II. 3.4. Secondary seventh chords and sequences
(I, III, IV, VI)
 - II. 4. Natural minor and harmonic major
 - II. 5. Ninth chords

II. 6. Non-chord tones

III. Chromatic system

III. 1. Tonally stable alterations

III. 2. Tonally unstable alterations – secondary dominants

III. 3. Chromatic mediants

III. 4. Chromatic non-harmonic tones

IV. Modulations

IV. 1. Diatonic modulations

IV. 2. Chromatic modulations

IV. 3. Enharmonic modulations

V. Harmony on the piano

V. 1. Harmonic cadences – piano playing patterns

V. 2. Harmonization of small instrumental pieces

V. 3. Harmonization of children's songs and individual tunes

VI. References

VII. Index of names (Hodžić, 2016b, 3)

Generally speaking, the content of the textbook is arranged in a way that follows harmony subject matter as it is studied in secondary schools and music academies at home and in our neighbouring countries. It starts with the diatonic system and all types of trichords, tetrachords, pentachords and figurative non-harmonic tones. The next chapter covers chromatic system with altered chords of all types and in all functions and progressions. That is then followed by all kinds of modulations: diatonic, chromatic and enharmonic. The last chapter, *Harmonija na klaviru* (Hodžić, 2016b, 105-130), as a form of harmonic improvisation, is a novelty in textbook literature. It includes schemes of harmonic cadences in the diatonic and chromatic systems respectively, and examples of small instrumental pieces with a specified general two-part music. Children's songs and tunes from music literature are also added, which places an emphasis on the applied role of harmony. The successful study of a class in harmony, in all its complexity, requires both the textbook literature and methodical agility of the teachers themselves. It is possible to achieve only if they keep in mind the balanced link between theoretical le-

arning and practical work. Practical work implies applying numerous exercises to complete harmonic assignments with the entire pool of chords. Students will thus be able to apply the acquired knowledge, either in their own creative composing work, harmonization, or arrangement, or when using the applied harmony in different music genres. In order to achieve this goal, two very important questions need to be pointed out: first, what is the meaning of different harmonic exercises and procedures; second, how to motivate students to creatively create harmonic tasks? If they do not, which is unfortunately more frequent, completion of exercises with harmonic assignments will turn into a routine done only to satisfy the basic prerequisites for a passing grade. A similar case is in harmonic analysis, which students often consider to be a “dissection of the vertical tonal syllable”.

As an example of a creative form of melody harmonization, we will describe students' harmonization of the ascending and descending tetrachord major scale in two ways: a) by means of diatonic chords, and b) using Baroque pool of chords (Hodžić, 2016a, 287–288).

a)

T D6 VI7 II7 D6 VI6 D7 T

b)

T D6 D₈₋₂ S6 - N6 VII₇ D 8-7 T

Figure 2.
Harmonization of the Ascending and Descending
Tetrachord Major Scale

The following example demonstrates harmonization in the well-known theme from the opera *The Bartered Bride* (1863–66) by Bedřich Smetana (1824–1884) in two ways: a) Baroque, and b) Classicist-Romanticist pool of chords (Hodžić, 2016a, 288).

a)

Musical score for the first harmonization of the theme from the opera *The Bartered Bride*. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in G major (indicated by a G clef) and the bottom staff is in C major (indicated by a C clef). The time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Below each measure, Roman numerals indicate harmonic functions: T (Tonic), S (Subdominant), II, III, T, II, VII, T, VI7. The bassoon part (bottom staff) provides harmonic support with chords labeled DD, D₅ 6, T, VI, VII, D₇ 6, and T.

b)

Musical score for the second harmonization of the theme from the opera *The Bartered Bride*. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in G major (indicated by a G clef) and the bottom staff is in C major (indicated by a C clef). The time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Below each measure, Roman numerals indicate harmonic functions: T, S, D_{III}7, III, D_{II}7, II, D7, T, D_S7. The bassoon part (bottom staff) provides harmonic support with chords labeled DD7, D₅ 6, D_S2, D_{II}7, DD +6 4/3, D7, and T.

Figure 3.

Harmonization of the theme from the opera *The Bartered Bride* (1863–66) by B. Smetana

Conclusion

As in most academic disciplines, the science of harmony as a universal subject based on Western European musical tradition includes a synthesis of theoretical and practical-creative learning. Therefore, the entire complexity of a harmony course in music education can be mastered only by balancing these two procedures.

A mature comprehension of harmony implies familiarity with a broad spectrum of other music disciplines, and consequently it is necessary to highlight their correlation in the methodical procedure of teaching itself.

Finally, the most important task of harmony teachers is to find the right way to motivate their pupils. One of the safest ways is to find music and only music purpose in all the procedures and methods of work.

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