

Fourteen Inventions for Piano

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Composed 1984 revised in 2010

Table of Contents

Foreword	3
Invention I	4
Invention II	6
Invention III	8
Invention IV	10
Invention V	11
Invention VI	13
Invention VII	15
Invention VIII	17
Invention IX	19
Invention X	21
Invention XI	23
Invention XII	26
Invention XIII	28
Invention XIV	30

Foreword

An invention is a product of the imagination often producing something useful. The inventions in this book are, of course, a product of musical imagination, otherwise known as audiation. These inventions were written during my last year as an undergraduate student (1984) while I was studying and learning the art of music composition with Professor Clifford Talyor. They are derived from the imitative quality of the famous J.S. Bach Inventions.

The general tonal character of these inventions is a comprehensive study in the arrangement of major and minor tonality and chords in close rhythmic proximity. The general metric character is usual duple and triple meters. Now, as a mature composer with over 25 years of experience composing (this revision and publication occurred in the year 2010), I feel compassion for my limited rhythm pattern and meter vocabulary of my youth. However, this limitation gave or forced me to be more inventive with tonality. Interestingly, the more experienced I become as a composer through work and effort over time, the more I limit tonal invention and increase rhythm invention.

My revision and publication of these inventions in the year 2010 is dedicated to my wife, Belinda Bell. She is a skilled pianist and a constant inspiration for my composing efforts. When I look back upon our youth, it was these inventions, composed 5 years before our meeting, that I gave to her as a token of my affection.

Craig Bakalian

December 21, 2010

dedicated to Belinda S. Bell

Fourteen Inventions

Invention I

Piano

Fast ($\text{♩} = 84$)

The sheet music consists of five systems of piano music. System 1 (measures 1-2) starts with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one flat. The dynamic is p . The bass clef changes to a bass clef in measure 2. System 2 (measures 3-4) starts with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The dynamic is mf . System 3 (measures 5-6) starts with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one flat. The dynamic is p . System 4 (measures 7-8) starts with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The dynamic is f . System 5 (measures 9-10) starts with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one flat.

11



Musical score page 11. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes from A major (no sharps or flats) to B major (one sharp). Measure 11 ends with a forte dynamic (f).

13



Musical score page 13. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes to G major (one sharp). Measures 13-14 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns.

15



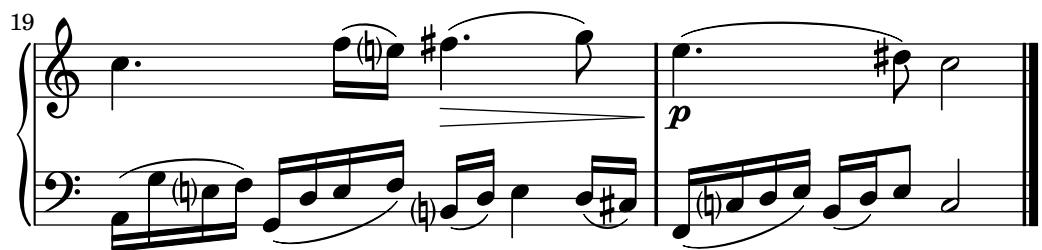
Musical score page 15. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes to F# major (two sharps). Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-forte) and a dynamic line. Measures 15-16 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns.

17



Musical score page 17. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes to E major (one sharp). Dynamics include *f* (forte) and a dynamic line. Measures 17-18 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns.

19



Musical score page 19. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes to D major (no sharps or flats). Dynamics include *p* (pianissimo). Measures 19-20 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns.

Invention II

Piano

Fast (♩ = 76)

6

4

7

10

13

16

19

22

25

28

Invention III

Piano

Moderate (♩ = 88)

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

18

f

p

21

f

(h)

23

ff

26

p

mp

(h)

29

pp

< *f*

Invention IV

Piano

Calm ($\text{♩} = 96$)

p

mf

6

f

p

11

f

15

p

pp

20

Invention V

Piano

Slow (♩ = 60)

1

2

3

4

7

11

12

15

Musical score for measures 12 through 15. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 12 starts with eighth-note pairs in the treble staff, followed by sixteenth-note pairs with a bass note. Measure 13 continues with eighth-note pairs and bass notes. Measure 14 begins with a dynamic *mp*, followed by eighth-note pairs and bass notes. Measure 15 concludes with eighth-note pairs and bass notes.

19

Musical score for measures 19 through 20. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows eighth-note pairs in the treble clef. The bottom staff shows eighth-note pairs in the bass clef. Measure 19 ends with a dynamic *f*. Measure 20 begins with a dynamic *pp*.

23

Musical score for measures 23 through 24. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows eighth-note pairs in the treble clef. The bottom staff shows eighth-note pairs in the bass clef. Measures 23 and 24 feature continuous eighth-note pairs across both staves.

27

Musical score for measure 27. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a single eighth note in the treble clef. The bottom staff shows a single eighth note in the bass clef. This measure likely represents a rest or a brief pause in the music.

Invention VI

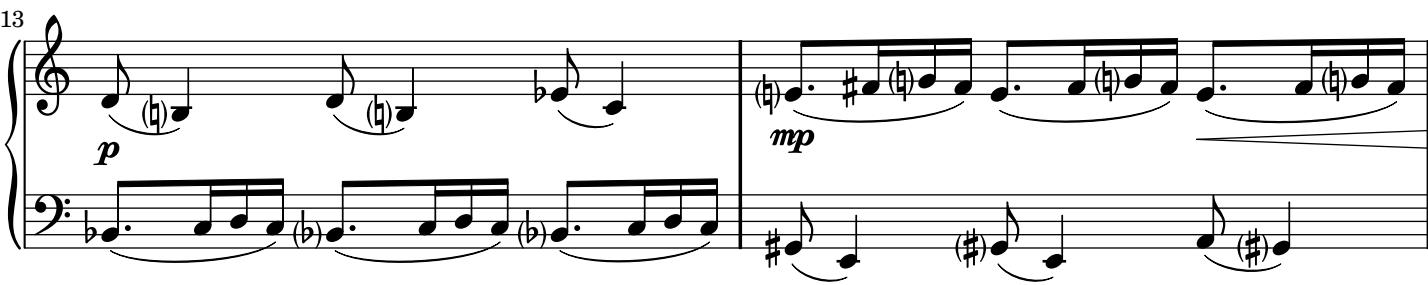
Piano

Fast (d. = 80)

The musical score consists of five systems of piano music. System 1 (measures 1-2) starts with a dynamic of **pp** and a tempo of **Fast (d. = 80)**. System 2 (measures 3-4) begins with **mp** and transitions to **f**. System 3 (measures 5-6) starts with **pp**. System 4 (measures 7-8) starts with **p** and transitions to **mf**. System 5 (measures 9-10) starts with **p** and transitions to **ff**.

14

13



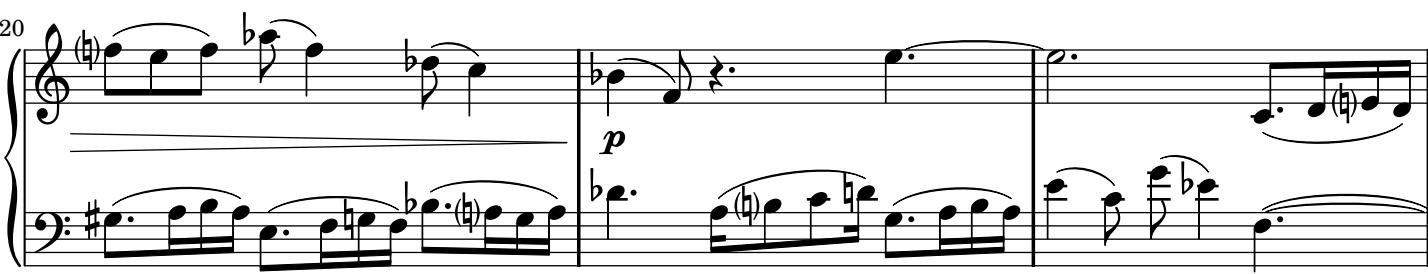
15



17



20



23



Invention VII

Piano

Fast (♩ = 96)

1

5

9

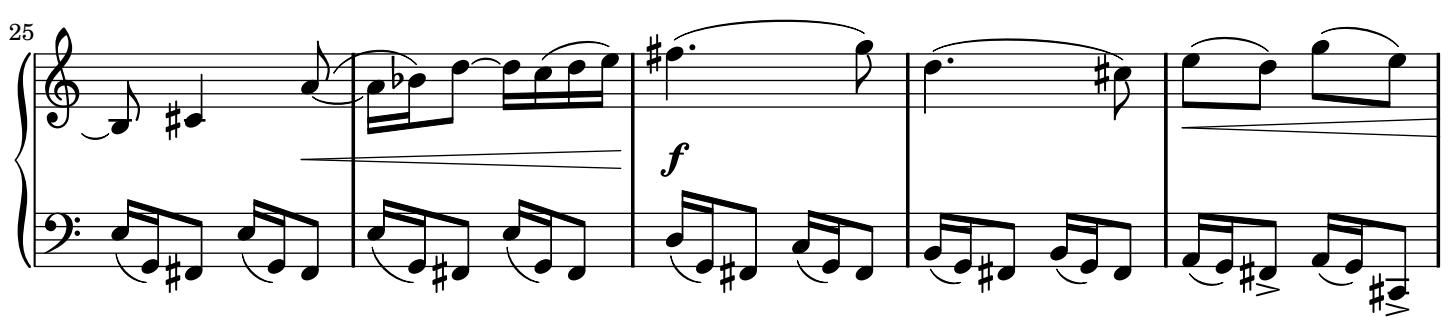
14

16

19



25



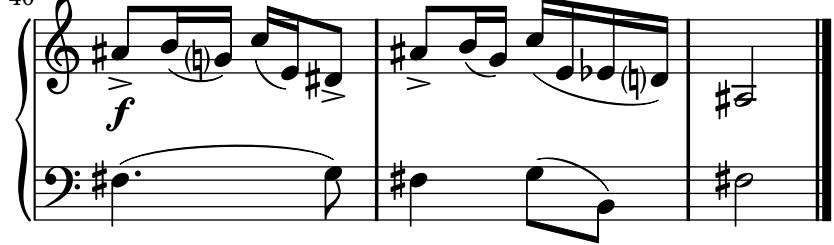
30



35



40



Invention VIII

Moderate ($\text{♩} = 84$)

Piano

The musical score consists of five systems of piano music. The first system (measures 1-2) starts in C major with a dynamic of *mf*. The second system (measures 3-4) begins in G major. The third system (measures 5-6) begins in F# major with a dynamic of *f*. The fourth system (measures 7-8) begins in B major. The fifth system (measures 9-10) begins in E major with a dynamic of *mp*.

11

14

16

18

20

Invention IX

Piano

Slow (♩ = 72)

5

9

14

19

mf

f

24

p

p

29

f

32

mf

35

p

pp

#p.

Invention X

Piano

Fast ($\text{♩} = 96$)
non legato

1

5

10

14

19

p

mf *mp*

f

ff

mf

ff

p

legato

p

f

24

non legato

ff

29

34

38

f

mp

p

Invention XI

Piano

Very Fast ($\text{d} = 108$)

1

5

10

15

21

26

31

36

42

47

52

57

62

68

Invention XII

Piano

Slow (♩ = 88)

14

17

20

23

26

Invention XIII

Moderate (♩ = 76)

Piano

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

13

p

16

f

p

18

p

20

23

pp

Invention XIV

Moderate ($\text{♩} = 84$)

Piano

Moderate (♩ = 84)

f

Musical score for piano, page 3, measures 3-4. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Measure 3 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 4 continues the musical line, featuring a sustained note and a dynamic marking of $\text{p} \cdot$.

Musical score for piano, page 6, measures 1-3. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in G major (one sharp) and the bottom staff is in C major (no sharps or flats). Measure 1: Treble clef, one sharp, common time. Bass clef, no sharps or flats. Dynamics: forte (f), piano (p). Measure 2: Treble clef, one sharp, common time. Bass clef, no sharps or flats. Measure 3: Treble clef, one sharp, common time. Bass clef, no sharps or flats.

Musical score for piano, page 9, measures 9-10. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 9 starts with a forte dynamic (ff) indicated by a large ff below the staff. Measure 10 continues the musical line.

12

13

14

15

17

18

19

20

22

23