

**Augmentation / Diminution**

The presentation of a subject in doubled values (augmentation) or in halved values (diminution), so that, e.g., the quarter note becomes a half note (augmentation) or an eighth note (diminution). The note values may also be augmented (or diminished) in higher ratios, such as 1:3 (or 3:1) and 1:4 (4:1). These devices provide an important element of variety in fugal writing. They are usually introduced toward the end of the fugue.

**Transposition**

Moves all the pitches up or down by the same number of half-steps (moved to a different key center)

**Retrograde**

The reverse order (playing the subject from the end to the beginning)

**Inversion**

Vertically mirrors the original intervals (playing the subject "upside down")

**Retrograde Inversion**

The reverse order of the inversion

**Stretto**

In a fugue, stretto is the device by which a second voice enters with the subject overlapping a first voice, rather than starting after the completion of the subject by the first voice

Original

Harpisichord

3 Augmentation

Hpsd.

7 Diminution

Hpsd.

8 Retrograde

Hpsd.

10 Inversion

Hpsd.

12 Stretto

Hpsd.