Harmonies by bass scale degree Kris Shaffer

Common harmonies for diatonic chords (most passing chords omitted)

Bass scale degree	Functional bass	Figured bass	Roman numeral
do	T1		I
	S1	4/2	II
re	S2		II
	D2(p)	6/4/(3)	V
		6/(5)	VII
mi/me	Т3	6	I
			III
fa	S4		IV
		6/(5)	II
	D4	4/2	V
sol	D5	(7)	V
		6/4	Cad. or V
	T5(p)	6/4	I (pass.)
la/le	S6	6	IV
	Tx6		VI
te	D7		(b)VII
		6	V
ti	D7	6/(5)	V

Common harmonies for chromatically altered chords

N.B.: For expediency's sake, a sharp sign below means <code>raised</code>—whether it is sharp, natural, or double-sharp depends on the key. Likewise, a flat sign ("b") means <code>lowered</code>—whether it is flat, natural, or double-flat depends on the key.

Bass scale degree	Functional bass	Func. bass layer 2	Figured bass	Roman numeral
do	[S1] [T1]	D4/V D5/IV	(#)4/2 (7)	V/V V/IV
di	[T+1]	$\mathrm{D7/II}$	6/(5) (7)	V/II VII/II
re	[S2]	$\mathrm{D5/V}$	(7)	V/V
ri	[D+2]	D7/III	6/(5)	V/III
mi (in minor)	[T+3]	$\mathrm{D7/IV}$	6/(5)	V/IV
fa	[S4]	N.	b6	N.
fi	[S+4]	D7/V	6/(5)	V/V
si	[D+5]	D7/VI	6/(5)	V/VI
le	[S6]	It. Fr. Ger.	#6 #6/4/3 #6/5	It. +6 Fr. +6 Ger. +6
te	[T-7]	$\mathrm{D4/IV}$	(#)4/2	VII

Combined chart

N.B.: For expediency's sake, a sharp sign below means <code>raised</code>—whether it is sharp, natural, or double-sharp depends on the key. Likewise, a flat sign ("b") means <code>lowered</code>—whether it is flat, natural, or double-flat depends on the key.

Bass scale degree	Functional bass	Func. bass layer 2	Figured bass	Roman numeral
do	T1			I
	S1		4/2	II
	[S1]	D4/V	(#)4/2	V/V
	[T1]	$\mathrm{D5/IV}$	(7)	V/IV
di	[T+1]	$\mathrm{D7/II}$	6/(5)	m V/II
			(7)	VII/II
re	S2			II
	D2(p)		6/4/(3)	V
	[Go]	D = /51	6/(5)	VII
	[S2]	D5/V	(7)	V/V
ri	[D+2]	$\mathrm{D7/III}$	6/(5)	V/III
mi/me	T3		6	I
				III
mi (in minor)	[T+3]	$\mathrm{D7/IV}$	6/(5)	V/IV
fa	S4			IV
			6/(5)	II
	D4		4/2	V
	[S4]	N.	b6	N.
fi	[S+4]	$\mathrm{D7/V}$	6/(5)	V/V
sol	D5		(7)	V
			6/4	Cad. or V
	T5(p)		6/4	I (pass.)
si	[D+5]	$\mathrm{D7/VI}$	6/(5)	V/VI
la/le	S6		6	IV
	Tx6			VI
la (in minor)	[S6]		6	IV
le	[S6]	It.	#6	It. +6
	-	Fr.	#6/4/3	Fr. $+6$
		Ger.	#6/5	Ger. $+6$
te	D7			(b)VII
	F 7		6	V
	[T-7]	$\mathrm{D4/IV}$	(#)4/2	VII
ti	D7		6/(5)	V