Music Theory 2

MUSIC 271

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Preface

Disclaimer Much of the information on this set of notes is transcribed direct-ly/indirectly from the lectures of MUSIC 271 during Winter 2020 as well as other related resources. I do not make any warranties about the completeness, reliability and accuracy of this set of notes. Use at your own risk.

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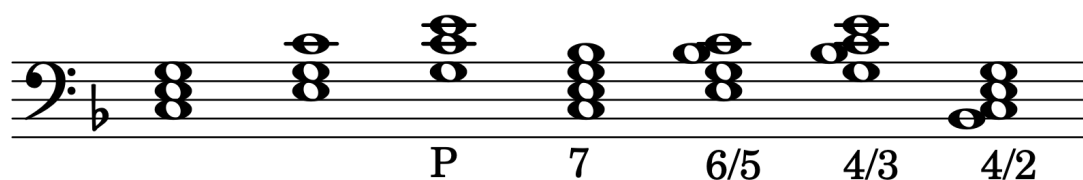
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Tonic Confirmation (Review)

First let's take a look at F major triads (ignoring previous 6 triads).
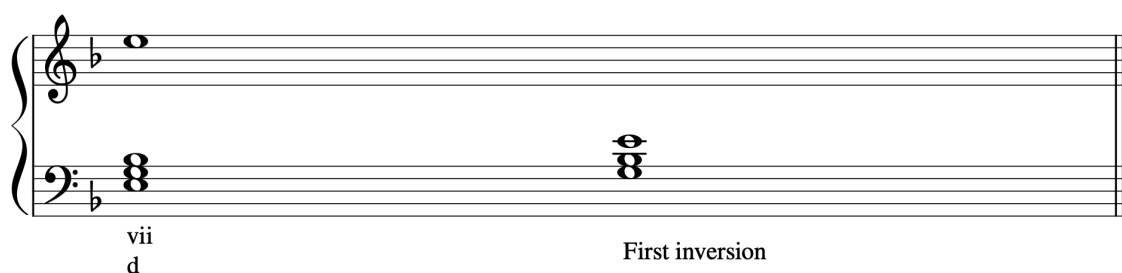
We don't use the triad on seventh since it has a dissonant interval against the bass. Instead, we can use the first inversion, which has minor third and Major 6th. We call this **chord of dominant function**.

Together with

where P is P_4^6. These 8 chords are **chords of dominant function**.

12.1 Voice Leading

$\underline{V}^{(7)(\text{vii}^6)} \to I$

(chords of dominant function)

$\hat{2} \to \hat{1}$

$\hat{7} \to \hat{8}$

$\hat{4} \to \hat{3}$ (NOT with $\hat{5} \to \hat{3}$)

$\hat{5} \to \hat{1}$ or $\hat{8}$ (In basis at Final Cadence)

$\hat{5} \to \hat{3}$

$\hat{5} \to \hat{5}$

$\hat{2} \to \hat{3}$

An example of prolongation

Note that $\hat{7} \to \hat{5}$ is only allowed in inner voice and at final cadence.

G Major, all chords you can use

Chords By Function w/in Music

(not cadence)

Elaborative Chords = II, IV, VI, III

Chords of Dom. Function = V, VII^6

I = Tonic = I

$$\underbrace{I \;\; Elab \;\; V^7/VII^6 \;\; I}_{I}$$

Chords by function at Cadence

Pre-Cadential-Dominants: II, IV, VI

Cadential$^6_4$

Dominant = V or V^7

I = Tonic = I

$\underline{\text{PcD(V)(C}_4^6)\qquad\text{V}\qquad\text{I}}$

In melodic minor, we raise $\hat{6}$.