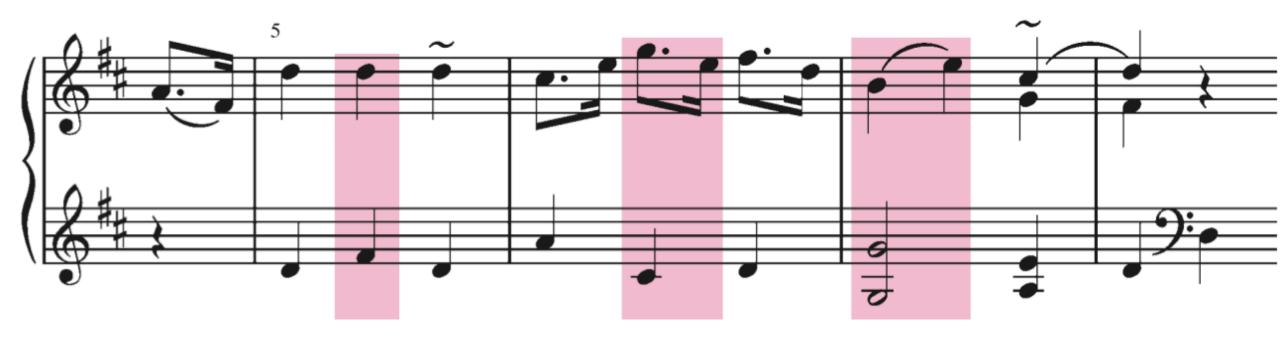
Chapter 8 Triads in First Inversion

MUS 112 – Wednesday March 29 Molloy College

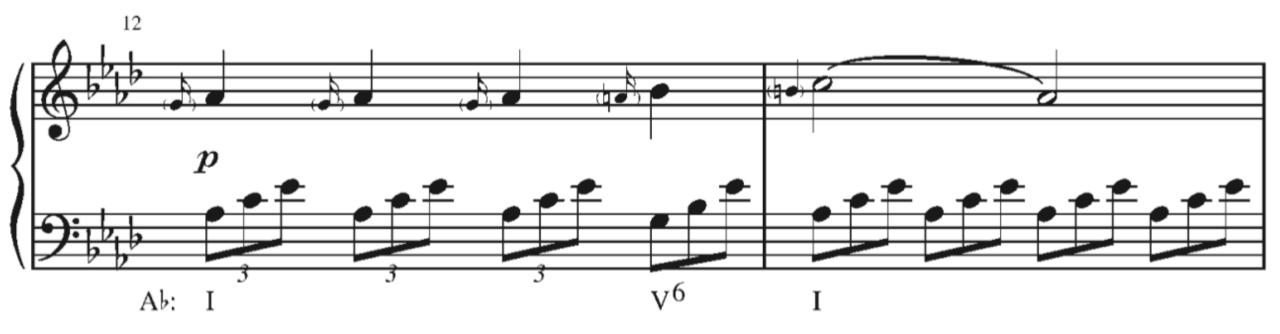
First Inversion Triads

- Most chord progressions will contain at least one chord in first inversion
 - This is not a necessity, but it is very common



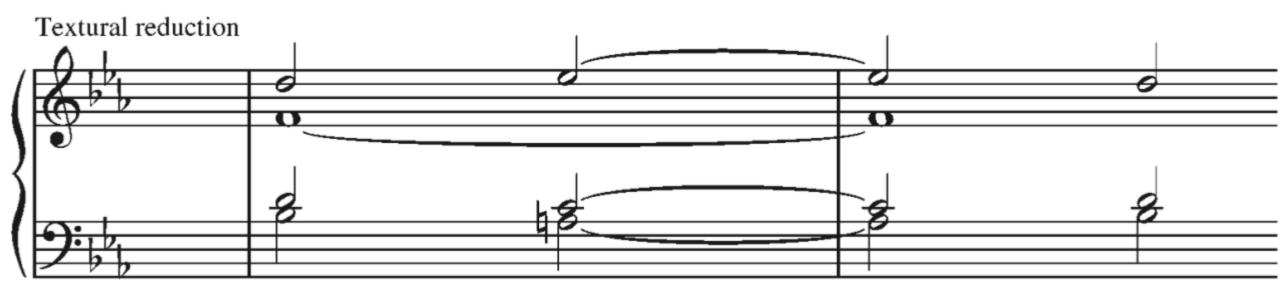
Bass Arpeggiation

- One way in which first inversion triads often originate is through bass arpeggiation.
 - In the previous example, we saw that the bass line was improved with arpeggiation without changing the harmony.
- We often see fast arpeggios are used to create accompianment figures in piano music.
 - i.e. Alberti bass
- When this happens, the lowest note in the bass is considered to be the bass voice, with the other notes in the arpeggio filling the role of inner voices.
 - It helps to create a "textural reduction" of such music.







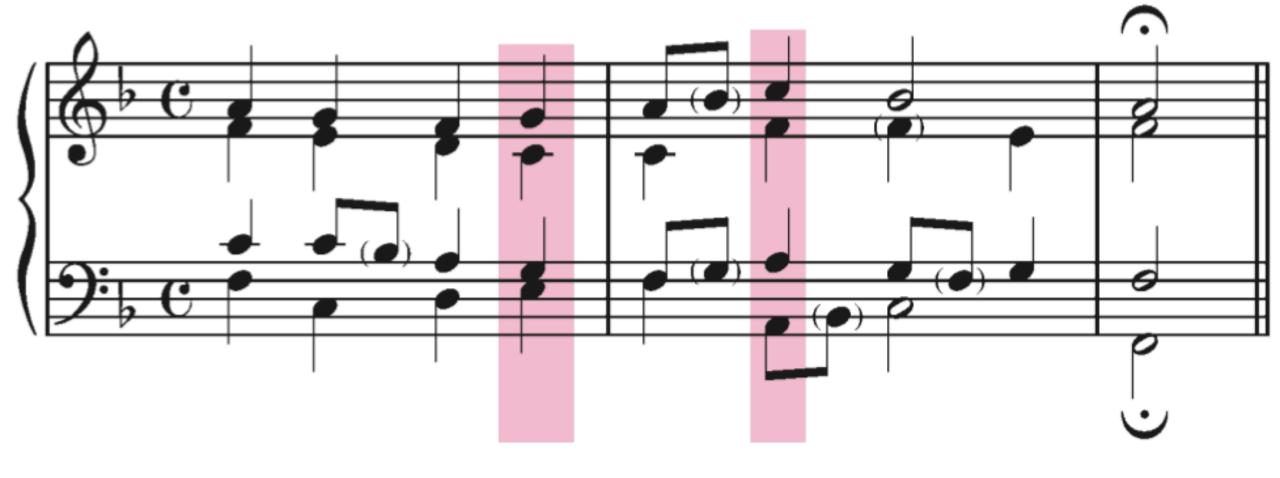


Substituted First Inversion Triads

- There are three reasons that we may substitute a root position triad with a first inversion triad.
 - 1. To improve the contour of the bass line.
 - 2. To provide a greater variety of pitches in the bass line.
 - 3. To lessen the weight of V and I chords that do not serve as the goals of harmonic motion.

vii° in First Inversion

- Diminished triads are always written in first inversion.
- Historically, composers sought to avoid having any dissonant interval between an upper voice and the bass voice.
- Writing a vii^{o6} avoids this issue.
 - This applies to ii^{o6} as well.



- The V⁶ allows the stepwise motion of the bass line to continue and also lessens the effect of this interior V–I progression.
- The I⁶ in the second measure provides variety and allows the bass to imitate the soprano figure from the previous beat

Part-writing with first inversion chords

- All previous guidelines apply
- Doubling
 - Root-position chords
 - Whenever possible double the root.
 - First-Inversion chords
 - Double whichever note allows for the smoothest part-writing
 - Avoid Doubling the leading tone.
 - Why?
 - A doubled leading-tone implies parallel octaves.
 - ^7 pulls so strongly to ^1 that even if both leading-tones do not resolve up by step we will hear it as likely happening.