Part-Writing:



WHEN COMMON PRACTICE COMPOSERS USED INVERTED CHORDS IN FOUR-VOICE WRITING, THEY FOLLOWED SOME GENERAL PATTERNS REGARDING WHICH NOTE OF THE CHORD SHOULD BE DOUBLED.

ROOT POSITION

FIRST INVERSION

SECOND INVERSION

IN ROOT POSITION TRIADS, COMPOSERS USUALLY DOUBLED THE ROOT, WHICH IS IN THE

BASS

OF THE CHORD.



THE DOUBLING OF FIRST INVERSION TRIADS DEPENDS ON THE TYPE OF THE CHORD BEING WRITTEN.

IN MAJOR FIRST INVERSION TRIADS, COMPOSERS DOUBLED THE

SOPRANO

OF THE CHORD

IN MINOR FIRST INVERSION TRIADS, COMPOSERS DOUBLED THE

IN DIMINISHED FIRST INVERSION TRIADS, THEY DOUBLED THE

OF THE CHORD.

BASS BASS

SOPRANO

OF THE CHORD.







IN SECOND INVERSION TRIADS, COMPOSERS USUALLY DOUBLED THE FIFTH, WHICH IS IN THE

BASS

OF THE CHORD.



HERE'S ANOTHER WAY TO THINK OF IT: THE ONLY TIME YOU CAN'T DOUBLE THE BASS IS IN FIRST INVERSION MAJOR TRIADS, WHERE YOU SHOULD DOUBLE THE SOPRANO INSTEAD.

OKAY, WE KNOW HOW TO USE INVERSIONS IN FOUR-PART WRITING... BUT WHEN CAN WE USE THEM?

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THE ONLY "RULE" REGARDING ROOT POSITION TRIADS AND FIRST INVERSION TRIADS IS THAT **DIMINISHED TRIADS** ARE ALWAYS PLACED IN FIRST INVERSION.

OTHER THAN THAT, YOU CAN USE ROOT POSITION AND FIRST INVERSION ESSENTIALLY WHENEVER YOU WANT!

IT'S SECOND INVERSION TRIADS THAT HAVE THE BIG RESTRICTIONS.

THE CADENTIAL 4 CHORD IS A TONIC TRIAD IN SECOND INVERSION FOLLOWED BY A ROOT-POSITION **DOMINANT** CHORD AT A CADENCE.



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THE PASSING 4 CHORD IS A CHORD PLACED IN SECOND INVERSION WHERE THE BASS IS TREATED LIKE A PASSING TONE: THE MIDDLE NOTE OF A STEPWISE LINE MOVING UP OR DOWN.

THE PEDAL 4 CHORD IS A SECOND INVERSION CHORD WHERE THE BASS IS TREATED LIKE A PEDAL TONE: A NOTE PRECEDED AND FOLLOWED BY THE SAME NOTE.



IF YOU WRITE A SECOND INVERSION TRIAD AND IT'S NOT ONE OF THESE THREE SITUATIONS, THEN YOU ARE NOT WRITING IN THE COMMON PRACTICE PERIOD STYLE! THE COMPOSERS OF THE STYLE JUST DIDN'T USE THESE CHORDS WILLY-NILLY.