## iatonic Seventh (

HERE THEY ARE IN MAJOR AND MINOR.

REMEMBER: WE ONLY RAISE THE LEADING-NOTE

OVER DOMINANT-FUNCTION HARMONY!

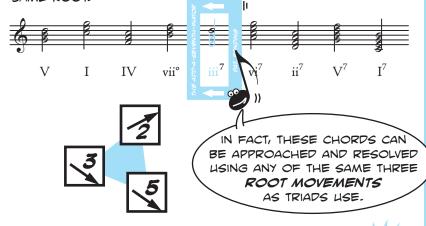
## WHAT ARE THEY?

DIATONIC SEVENTH CHORDS ARE THE SEVENTH CHORDS YOU CAN CREATE USING ONLY THE NOTES IN A PARTICULAR KEY.





IN HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS, DIATONIC SEVENTHS CAN BE USED ANYWHERE YOU CAN USE A DIATONIC TRIAD WITH THE SAME ROOT.



WITH THE DIATONIC SEVENTH CHORDS, WE ADD A FOURTH ROOT MOVEMENT: THE COMMON ROOT. HOWEVER, THIS ROOT MOVEMENT CAN ONLY BE USED TO INCREASE TENSION, SO GOING FROM A **SEVENTH CHORD** TO A **TRIAD** IS AVOIDED.





SEVENTH CHORDS HAVE FOUR NOTES, SO DOUBLING IN FOUR-PART HARMONY IS NOT AN ISSUE ... BUT IF YOU NEED TO USE IRREGULAR

DOUBLING, DOUBLE THE ROOT AND OMIT THE FIFTH.

BY STEP. ALWAYS!

REMEMBER, DIATONIC MEANS "FROM THE KEY." SO A DIATONIC CHORD IS ONE THAT ONLY USES NOTES IN THE KEY SIGNATURE. NO ACCIDENTALS!

THERE ARE EIGHT POSSIBLE TYPES OF SEVENTH CHORDS IN TERTIAL HARMONY, BUT THE COMPOSERS OF THE COMMON PRACTICE PERIOD ONLY USED FIVE:

























WE USE "Ø7" FOR HALF-DIMINISHED SEVENTHS AND "OT" FOR FULLY DIMINISHED SEVENTHS

THE SEVENTH OF THE CHORD

IS ALWAYS RESOLVED DOWN

NO, I'M SERIOUS. DON'T EVER

RESOLVE THE SEVENTH OF A



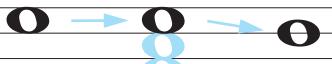
WHEN USING THESE CHORDS IN FOUR-PART WRITING - IN FACT, WHEN YOU USE ANY SEVENTH CHORD IN FOUR-PART WRITING, YOU MUST ALWAYS, ALWAYS REMEMBER TO ...

THE SEVENTH OF THE CHORD IS MOST OFTEN APPROACHED BY THE COMMON NOTE.

HOWEVER, IT IS OKAY TO APPROACH THE SEVENTH FROM BELOW BY A STEP OR A LEAP, OR FROM ABOVE BY A STEP.

YOU MUST NEVER APPROACH THE SEVENTH BY A LEAP FROM ABOVE!

RESPECT THE SEVENTH!



SEVENTH CHORD ANY OTHER WAY.

DOING SO WILL CAUSE YOU CERTAIN DEATH!

