Music Theory II Harmonic Function

1. In tonal music, there are three *harmonic functions*:

Tonic (T)

Dominant (D)

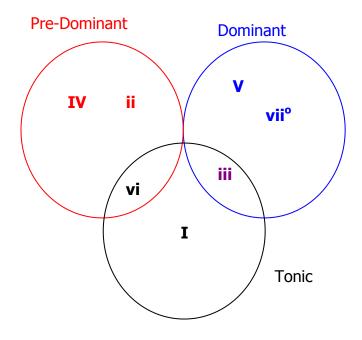
Pre-dominant (PD)

2. These harmonic functions group together to form *phrases*. (A phrase is a musical idea that ends with a cadence). There are two *phrase models*:

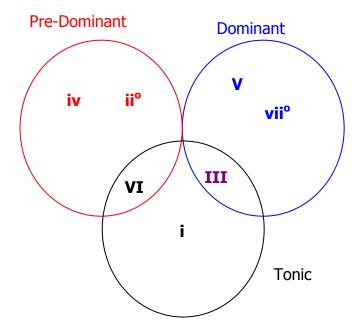
T-PD-D (a phrase ending with a half-cadence)

T-PD-D-T (a phrase ending with an authentic cadence)

- 3. In either of these phrase models, PD can be omitted, but only at the risk of being boring if you omit it too frequently.
- 4. The chords of the major mode are divided between the three functions like this:



And the chords of the minor mode are divided like this:



Consider this progression:

If I were labeling the harmonic function of these chords, I would write the following:

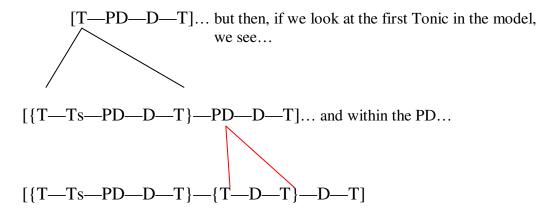
(Ts stands for *tonic substitute*, which is what vi is doing – it's moving us smoothly between I and IV.

8. Composers do three things with the phrase models.

First, they make chains of them:

Second, you can use chords from other functions as neighbor chords:

Third, and this is really cool, they nest them:



We could write the next-to-last progression above in the following way:

$$\begin{split} I &- vi - IV - V^7 - I - ii - V^7 - I \quad ... or \ it \ could \ be ... \\ I &- vi - ii - V^7 - I - IV - V^7 - I \quad ... or \ even ... \\ I &- vi - IV - ii - V^7 - I - ii - vii^0 - V^7 - I \quad (using \ more \ than \ one \ chord \ for \ some \ functions) \end{split}$$

9. From harmonic function, we can learn about *root motions*.

Between two chords, the three most common root motions are:

Falling Fifth (or Rising Fourth) – For example, V-I or I-IV.

Falling Third (or Rising Sixth) – For example, I-vi or IV-ii.

Rising Second (or Falling Seventh) – For example, IV-V or V-vi.

These three root motions cover many, many situations, including half- and authentic-cadences, the deceptive cadence, and the basic moves of the two phrase models. Use these as much as possible.