Harmonic Functions by Chord Quality

Diatonic Chords, Mode Mixture, Secondary Functions, and Neapolitans

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In tonal music, CHORD QUALITY INDICATES FUNCTION!! To determine the harmonic function:

- 1. Determine the chord quality (these sheets cover triads and sevenths only, not +6 chords and ct dim7)
- 2. Determine whether the chord is diatonic or chromatic.

And remember: III+, V, and vii° are diatonic in minor, & secondary chords can be used with mode mixture

MAJOR TRIADS

DIATONIC as I, IV, or V in major keys, and III, VI, V, or VII in minor keys.



CHROMATIC as mode mixture, secondary dominants or Neapolitan chords

Mode mixture: Minor keys (V in minor is NOT mode mix.) Mode mixture: Major keys G: **bVII** f: I (or V/iv) c: IV (or V/VII

Secondary dominants: Major keys (V/IV is not used in major b/c it is the same as I; but see Mm7 section for V7/IV)

Secondary dominants: Minor keys



MINOR TRIADS

DIATONIC as ii, iii, or vi in major keys, and i or iv (and, rarely, v) in minor keys.



CHROMATIC as mode mixture: i or iv in major keys; ii (rare) and iii (rare) in minor keys.



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Harmonic Functions by Chord Quality, page 2

MAJOR-MINOR SEVENTH CHORDS



Secondary LT chords with half-dim sevenths are as listed under fully-dim seventh chords, with the seventh raised a half step in each case.

(enharmonic)

MINOR SEVENTH CHORDS

DIATONIC as ii7, iii7, vi7 in major keys, and iv7 in minor keys. CHROMATIC through mode mixture as iv7 in major keys, and ii7, iii7, and vi7 in minor keys.

MAJOR SEVENTH CHORDS

DIATONIC as I M7 (rare) and IV M7 in major keys, and III M7 (rare) and VI M7 (also rare) in minor keys. CHROMATIC usage through **mode mixture** is theoretically possible but rare to non-existent in practice.