





6 CHORDS
4

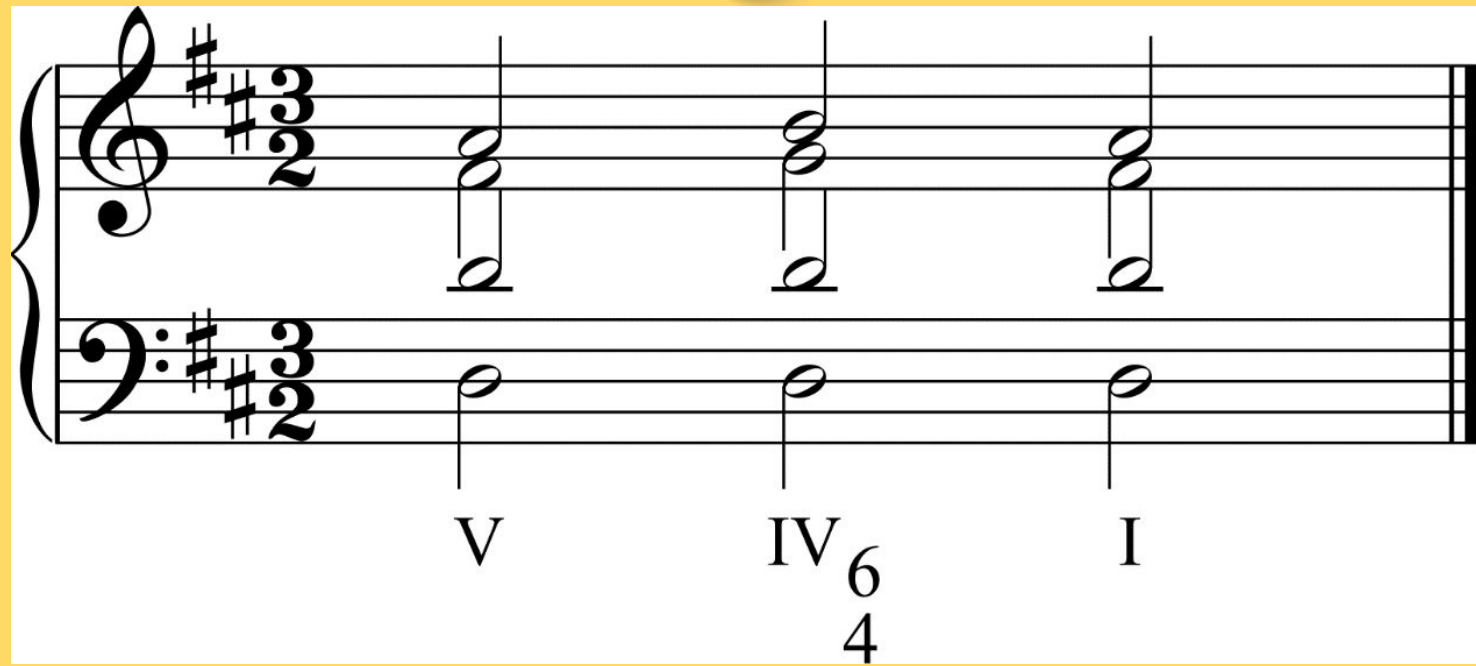
The Cadential Six-Four Chord

- ✓ The cadential $I \begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$ is considered dominant function and immediately precedes the V or V7
- ✓ It must occur on a metrically strong beat
- ✓ Double the 5th when writing $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$ chords



The Neighbor
Six-Four Chord
Also Called a
Pedal Chord


- 
- ✓ The bass note remains stationary
 - ✓ The upper voices move to neighbors
and back
 - ✓ The chord usually appears on a weak
beat
 - ✓ Double the 5th when writing $\begin{matrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{matrix}$ chords



A musical score on a yellow card, pinned to a corkboard with a red pushpin. The score is written on two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/2. The music consists of three measures, each containing a single note in both staves. The notes are: G4 (treble) and G2 (bass) in the first measure; B4 (treble) and B2 (bass) in the second measure; and C5 (treble) and C3 (bass) in the third measure. Below the bass staff, Roman numerals indicate the chords: V under the first measure, IV₆ under the second measure, and I under the third measure. The IV₆ is written with a '6' above a '4'.



The Passing Six-Four Chord

- 
- ✓ The bass note moves stepwise
 - ✓ The chord usually appears on a weak beat
 - ✓ There is usually contrasting motion between the soprano and bass
 - ✓ Double the 5th when writing $\begin{matrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{matrix}$ chords



I₆

V₆
4

I

The Arpeggiated Six-Four Chord

- ✓ The bass notes are an arpeggiated triad and skips from the same harmony
- ✓ It is movement in inversions of the same chord
- ✓ The three upper voices are static
- ✓ Double the 5th when writing $\begin{matrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{matrix}$ chords



I I6 I6

4