

Part Writing - Voice Leading

Dr. B Music Theory

[VIDEO LINK](#)

Root position triads

Part writing with 4 parts:

1. **Complete chord**: root, third and 5th.
2. **Double root**, but exceptions:
 1. With **final chord** = tripled root + third.
 2. With **deceptive resolution** V-vi (or V-VI): **double third** of vi (or VI) chord.

Diagram illustrating voice leading for four-part harmony across eight measures. The chords are: G major (V), C major (I), G major (V), C major (I), G major (V), C major (I), G major (V), and A minor (vi). Red notes and arrows highlight the double third resolution in the final V-vi progression.

Part writing with 3 parts:

1. **Complete chord**: root, third and 5th.
2. **Omit 5th**, allowed double root and third.

Let's complete this score:

Diagram illustrating a three-part setting in A minor. The score is in 3/4 time. The first measure shows a G major triad (G, B, D) in the treble and a G major triad (G, B, D) in the bass. The following measures show a sequence of notes: F# (bass), G (treble), A (bass), B (treble), C (bass), D (treble), E (bass), F# (treble), G (bass), A (treble), B (bass), C (treble), D (bass), E (treble), F# (bass), G (treble).

Step 1: Roman numerical analysis.

Score is in A minor (ended bass, # raises the leading-tone).

Diagram illustrating a three-part setting in A minor with Roman numerical analysis. The score is in 3/4 time. The first measure shows a G major triad (G, B, D) in the treble and a G major triad (G, B, D) in the bass. The following measures show a sequence of notes: F# (bass), G (treble), A (bass), B (treble), C (bass), D (treble), E (bass), F# (treble), G (bass), A (treble), B (bass), C (treble), D (bass), E (treble), F# (bass), G (treble). Roman numerals are placed above the notes: i, V, i, VI, iv, V, i.

Step 2: Write letter names for the chords that coming up.

Am E Am F Dm E Am
i V i VI iv V i

#

Step 3: Look for common tones.

Step 4: Move by step with least number of leaps.

Am E Am F Dm E Am
i V i VI iv V i

#

Let's complete this score:

A musical score in 3/4 time, key of Bb (two flats). The melody is in the treble clef and the bass line is in the bass clef. The melody consists of quarter notes: Bb, C, D, E, F, G, A, Bb. The bass line consists of quarter notes: Bb, C, D, E, F, G, A, Bb. The final measure has a whole note Bb in the treble and a whole note Bb in the bass.

Step 1: Roman numerical analysis.

The same musical score as above, but with Roman numerals written above the notes. The numerals are: I, vi, V, I, IV, I, VI, V, I. The numerals are written in a way that they are centered over the notes they represent.

Step 2: Write letter names for the chords that coming up.

The same musical score as above, but with letter names for the chords written above the notes. The letter names are: Eb, Cm, Bb, Eb, Ab, Eb, Ab, Bb, Eb. The letter names are written in a way that they are centered over the notes they represent.

Step 3: fill notes.

The same musical score as above, but with fill notes (blue dots) added to the chords. The fill notes are: Eb, Cm, Bb, Eb, Ab, Eb, Ab, Bb, Eb. The fill notes are written in a way that they are centered over the notes they represent.