

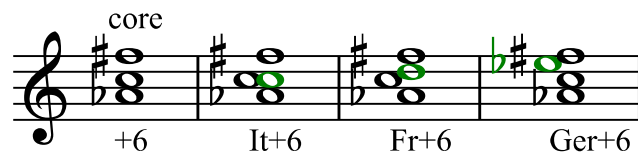
Augmented Sixth "Chords"

Dr. B Music Theory

VIDEO LINK

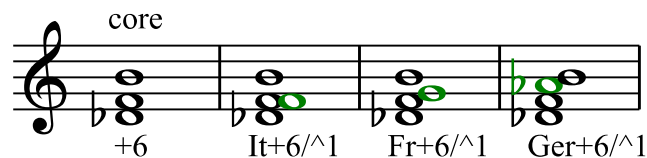
Spelling

1. Pick a scale degree as a major or a minor triad could be built on.
2. Bass is **m2** above scale degree ($b^{\wedge}6$ or $^{\wedge}6$).
3. Upper voice = **m2** below that scale degree up the octave ($\#^{\wedge}4$).
4. Upper voice = add **M3** above bass ($^{\wedge}1$).
5. Choose type:
 - Italian (It^{+6}) = double **M3** above bass.
 - French (Fr^{+6}) = add **A4** above bass.
 - German (Ger^{+6}) = add **P5** above bass.



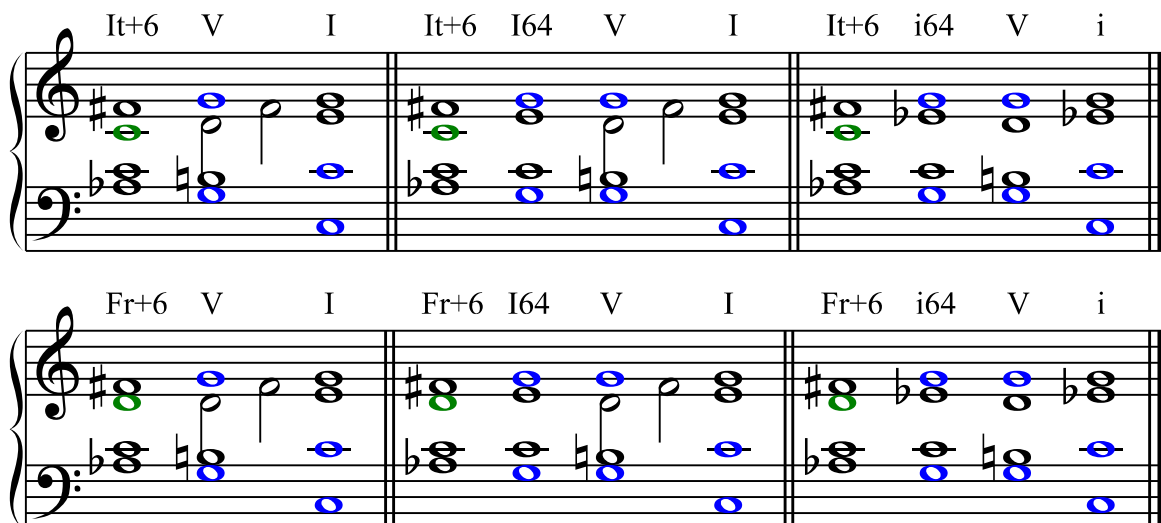
Labeling

type / scale degree, $^{\wedge}5$ is most command and can be left out.



Harmonic Progression

1. Usually precedes V or $I6_4$.



Exception for Ger⁺⁶ that always goes to I64 or i64.

Ger⁺⁶ I64 V7 I Ger⁺⁶ i64 V i

2. Another progression

+6/5 [^]	V ₄ ⁶ /V	V ⁶	i	+6/5 [^]	vii ^o ₅ ⁶ /V	V ⁶	i
?	D ²	D	T	?	D ²	D	T

It⁺⁶ V43/V V6 i It⁺⁶ vii^o65/V V6 i

Fr⁺⁶ vii^o65/V V6 i Fr⁺⁶ vii^o65/V V6 i

3. As Neighbor chord for V (V +6 V)

V It⁺⁶ V V Fr⁺⁶ V

Resolution

+6 expands out to octave and smooth voice leading.

Augmented Sixth "Chords" is a bad naming, it's better with Augmented Sixth Sonorities.

Other Bass Position vs. Inversions

1. Smooth voice leading / linear sonority vs. chord.
2. Any of the notes in an It^{+6} may be in the bass.



3. Not necessary to indicate bass position.

Sample to Analyse

