

(Book 5.) Lesson 51.

Resolution of "Dominant 9th" chord (V₉ - I₆ progression)

In the interchangeable chord concept, the "Minor 6th" chord showed up as a "Dominant 9th" with a missing root.

ie: Gm6 = Em7b5 = C₉

The image contains five pairs of musical staves, each illustrating a different voice-leading possibility for the resolution of a C₉ chord to an F₆ chord. Each pair consists of a top staff (treble clef) and a bottom staff (treble clef). The C₉ chord is shown in the first measure of each pair, and the F₆ chord is shown in the second measure. A circled '6' is placed below the C₉ chord in the top staff of each pair, and a circled '1' is placed below the F₆ chord in the top staff of each pair. The exercises are as follows:

- 3rd can rise:** The top staff shows the 3rd of C₉ (E_b) rising to the 3rd of F₆ (E_b). The bottom staff shows the 3rd of C₉ (E_b) falling to the 3rd of F₆ (E_b). Labels: "3rd to Root" and "3rd to 6th".
- 5th can fall:** The top staff shows the 5th of C₉ (G_b) falling to the 5th of F₆ (G_b). The bottom staff shows the 5th of C₉ (G_b) rising to the 5th of F₆ (G_b). Labels: "5th to Root" and "5th to 3rd".
- b7th falls:** The top staff shows the b7th of C₉ (B_b) falling to the b7th of F₆ (B_b). The bottom staff shows the b7th of C₉ (B_b) rising to the b7th of F₆ (B_b). Labels: "b7th to 3rd" and "b7th to 5th".
- 9th falls:** The top staff shows the 9th of C₉ (A_b) falling to the 9th of F₆ (A_b). The bottom staff shows the 9th of C₉ (A_b) rising to the 9th of F₆ (A_b). Labels: "9th to 5th" and "9th to Root".

Additional annotations include "Hum Bass Note" with a line pointing to the bass line in the first exercise, and a "1" in a circle in the top staff of the second measure of each pair, likely indicating the first finger position for the bass line.

Continue each staff through the cycle of fifths (as before) including in retrograde format, adjusting the octave as necessary. Hum the bass notes. Remember that interchangeable chords are incomplete.