## TABLE OF COMMON CHORDS BY FUNCTION

If a chord isn't in this table it is almost certainly an applied chord (tonicization or modulation of another key), or a result of modal mixture (minor chords in major and vice versa).

Function	Root	RN	Triad inversion			7th chord Tende inversion						tones		Notes	
		major	minor	5/3	6/3	6/4	7	6/5	4/3	4/2	root	3rd	5th	7th	
Tonic (T)	^1	l	i	Υ	Υ										
T substitute	^6	νί	VI	Υ	Υ										
	^3	iii	III	Υ	Υ										
	^4	IV6	iv6		(!)										rarely substitutes vi/VI
Dominant (D)	^5	ν	V#3	Υ	Υ		Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ		Û		Û	resolve 3rd and 7th tritone properly
	^1	V64	ν64			Υ									bass is ^5, has notes of I64 but functions as D
	^7	viiø	viio		Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ		Û	(①)	Û	Û	resolve tritones, 3rd may resolve down
	extended dominants (V9, V11, V13)														
								aı	ıgme	nted/o	liminis	hed d	omina	ants (	V#5, Vb5)
Predominant (PD)	^4	IV	iν	Υ	Υ		Υ	Υ						Û	in major, adding 7th creates a major 7th chord
	^2	ii		Υ	Υ	(!)	Υ	Υ		Υ				Û	prepare 7th
	^2		iiø		Υ	(!)	Υ	Υ		Υ	Û		Û	Û	cannot be in root position, prepare 7th, resolve tritones
	Neapolitan (♭II)														
	augmented 6th (It, Gr, Fr)														
PD substitute	^7	viiø43/42	viio43/42						Υ	Υ	Û	(①)	Û	Û	moves to V7 (bass suspension) or V64
	^6	νi	VI	(!)	(!)										rarely substitutes IV
Non- functional	^1	(16/4)	(i6/4)			Υ									usually passing or neighbour motion between PD chords
	^5	(V6/4)	(v6/4)			Υ						Û			usually passing or neighbour motion between T chords
	^5	V43/42	V43/42						Υ	Υ		Û		(⊕)	passing or neighbour motion between T chords, ^4 can resolve up in soprano to form parallel 10ths
	^7	viiø65/43	viio65/43					Υ	Υ		Û	(①)	(⊕)	Û	
		other 6/4 chords													
										(	commo	n tor	e cho	rds	
Non- functional (minor only)	^b7		bVII	Υ							Û				part of melodic minor motion ^8 ^47 ^46 ^5
	^5		ν		Υ							Û			
	^4		IV♯3	Υ	Υ							Û			part of melodic minor motion ^5 ^#6 ^#7 ^8