MUS 233
Secondary Functions II

The leading-tone chords (vii⁰, vii⁰⁷, or vii⁰⁷⁰⁷) function very similarly to the V⁷ secondary dominant chords. The roots of these chords act as leading tones to the chords they are tonicizing.

In approaching major or minor tonicizations:
- Minor: use vii⁰⁷
- Major: use vii⁰⁷ (or vii⁰⁷⁰⁷ less often)
  - Except: use only vii⁰⁷ of V in a minor key

Spelling:
- Go down a half step from the root of the tonicized chord; that is the root of the secondary leading-tone chord.

Context:
- In a “normal” situation, the leading-tone (root) resolves up and the 7th (if present) resolves down. All tritones resolve (aug. 4 out, dim. 5 in).
  - vii⁰⁷ of V can go to Ⅰ 6/4 (as a cadential 6/4 dominant harmony).
  - V⁷ can go to vii⁰⁷/vi to vi (deceptive), or: Ⅰ 6/4→vii⁰⁷/vi→vi

In Sequences:
- Major: iii→Ⅱ→ii→V→Ⅰ see possible substitutions (KP: 17-6).
- Minor: (i)→Ⅵ→ii⁰→V→i see possible substitutions (KP: 17-6).
- Circle of fifths dominant cycle will alternate between complete and incomplete chords.

Deceptive trends:
- V⁷/X→vi/X
- ii/X→V⁷/X→X
- V⁷/V→V⁷/IV
- V⁷/X→ up/down m3rd or up/down tritone (2 pitches in common, other two resolve by half step in the opposite direction).
- In these extended cases, where there might be a series of secondary chords, the passages are relatively brief in order to avoid the sense of a new key being established.