

# TONICIZATION THROUGH SECONDARY CHORDS

Tonicization may be achieved by the use of a secondary chord (secondary dominant or secondary leading tone chord).

The following example appears on page 193. The tonicization is achieved by the use of secondary dominants in measures 3-4.

**Tonicization  
Key of a minor**

C Major: I  $\nabla^6/$  vi vi  
a minor: III  $\nabla^6$  i

Burgmuller: *Progressive Pieces, Op. 100, No. 25*

The resolution of a secondary chord may be referred to as a temporarily **TONICIZED CHORD**, meaning that for a moment it functions as tonic of the chord that precedes it. This designation is used even if the tonicized chord only appears one time.

$\nabla^7/ \nabla$                        $\nabla$                        $\nabla^7/vi$

$\nabla$  is Tonicized

vi

vi is Tonicized

1. For each of the following examples, write Roman numerals and figured bass under the boxed chords. Write the name of the key to which the music is temporarily tonicized.

a. From *Sonata, Op. 2, No. 1* by Beethoven. Key of: \_\_\_\_\_

The musical score for Beethoven's *Sonata, Op. 2, No. 1* is shown in two systems. The first system is in C minor. The second system shows a modulation to E-flat major, indicated by a key signature change and boxed chords in the left hand.

Temporarily tonicized to key of \_\_\_\_\_

b. From *Waltz, Op. 39, No. 9* by Brahms. Key of: \_\_\_\_\_

The musical score for Brahms' *Waltz, Op. 39, No. 9* is shown in two systems. The first system is in D major. The second system shows a modulation to G major, indicated by a key signature change and boxed chords in the left hand.

Temporarily tonicized to key of \_\_\_\_\_

The musical score for Brahms' *Waltz, Op. 39, No. 9* is shown in two systems. The first system is in D major. The second system shows a modulation to G major, indicated by a key signature change and boxed chords in the left hand.

Temporarily tonicized to key of \_\_\_\_\_