

Web Feature 7.1

Deceptive cadences not using vi

Although the most common deceptive cadence involves V going to vi (or VI in minor), other deceptive cadences are possible. Web Examples 7.1 through 7.3 show three different examples.

B♭7
(DECEPTIVE CADENCE)

Corno

Oboes & Taille*

Violino piccolo;
Violino I

Violino II & Viola

Soprano

ru - - - - - sa - - - - -

Alto

(auf), du Stadt Je ru sa

Tenor

8 du Stadt Je ru sa

Bass

du Stadt Je ru sa

Bassoon & Continuo

* (forerunner of the modern English horn)

6 5 7 6 5
ii

V7

Web Example 7.1. Bach, Cantata 140 (“Wachet Auf!”), Chorale I, mm. 48–53.

E♭7

lem,

wach auf, du Stadt Je— ru — sa — lem!

8
lem, wach auf, du __ Stadt Je - ru - sa - lem, Je - ru __ sa __ lem!

lem, wach auf,— du __ Stadt Je— ru — sa — lem!

$\begin{matrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 \\ 5b \end{matrix}$ $7b$

V^7/IV^*

5 6 $\begin{matrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$

IV I

* (this chord will be discussed in Chapter 15)

Web Example 7.1. Bach, Cantata 140 (“Wachet Auf!”), Chorale I, mm. 48–53 (continued).

The musical score consists of three staves of piano music. The top staff shows a deceptive cadence starting in 3/4 time, with dynamic markings *pp*, *sf*, and *sf*. The middle staff begins with *pp* and *ff* dynamics, with harmonic labels V^7 , vii^0_2/ii^* , and "Perfect Authentic Cadence". The bottom staff concludes with *pp* and *ff* dynamics, with harmonic labels V^7 and I .

* This chord is introduced in Chapter 15.

Web Example 7.2. Beethoven, Piano Sonata Op. 7 (ii), mm. 15–24.

The musical score illustrates the harmonic progression of the song "Where the Streets Have No Name".

- Section 1:** Starts at 2:18 in G major (D I). The lyrics are "I want to feel...".
- Section 2:** At 2:34, it moves to B minor (Bm), then to A (V) at 2:38. This is labeled as a **DECEPTIVE CADENCE**. The lyrics are "where the streets...".
- Section 3:** At 2:49, it moves to D major (D). The lyrics are "...name".
- Section 4:** At 2:56, it moves back to G major (G), completing a **PERFECT AUTHENTIC CADENCE**.
- Section 5:** At 3:04, it moves to B minor (Bm), then to A (V) at 3:12. This is labeled as a **PERFECT AUTHENTIC CADENCE**. The lyrics are "...go there...".
- Section 6:** At 3:12, it moves to D major (D I), completing another **PERFECT AUTHENTIC CADENCE**. The lyrics are "...all I can do."

Web Example 7.3. U2, “Where the Streets Have No Name” (1986), [2:18–3:19].

Some theorists prefer to call these instances of deceptive cadences “irregular resolutions,” reserving the label *deceptive cadence* for the V – vi progression.