riads Witl hin Tonalitv

NOW THAT WE'RE FAMILIAR WITH HOW TRIADS WORK, IT'S TIME TO PUT THEM INTO THE CONTEXT OF A KEY.



SINCE WRITING MUSIC IN A PARTICULAR KEY MEANS USING THE NOTES IN THAT KEY SIGNATURE, IT STANDS TO REASON THAT MOST OF THE CHORDS WILL BE BUILT FROM THOSE SAME NOTES!

CHORDS WHICH USE NOTES FROM A PARTICULAR KEY SIGNATURE ARE SAID TO BE DIATONIC TO THAT KEY. DIATONIC MEANS "FROM THE KEY." THAT MEANS NO ACCIDENTALS!

WE CAN QUICKLY SHOW ALL THE DIATONIC TRIADS IN A PARTICULAR KEY BY WRITING A SCALE IN THAT KEY AND BUILDING TRIADS ON EACH NOTE, USING ONLY THE NOTES IN THAT KEY. vii° WE REFER TO 11 111 V1 THESE CHORDS WITH ROMAN NUMERALS AS SHOWN HERE. SUPERTONIC LEADING-TONE NOTICE HOW SUBMEDIANI **DOMINANT** CHORD TYPE IS SHOWN BY CAPITALS OR LOWER CASE?

THESE CHORDS ARE ALSO SOMETIMES REFERRED TO BY THEIR OFFICIAL NAMES!

THIS PATTERN OF MAJOR, MINOR AND DIMINISHED TRIADS IS THE SAME IN EVERY MAJOR KEY! THE SUBDOMINANT TRIAD IS ALWAYS MAJOR, AND THE LEADING-TONE TRIAD IS ALWAYS DIMINISHED, WHETHER YOU'RE IN C MAJOR OR F SHARP MAJOR!

WHY IS THE SIXTH CHORD CALLED THE SUBMEDIANT? WELL, JUST AS THE MEDIANT CHORD IS HALFWAY BETWEEN THE TONIC AND DOMINANT CHORDS, THE SUBMEDIANT CHORD IS HALFWAY BETWEEN THE TONIC ... AND THE SUBDOMINANT A FIFTH BELOW!

BECAUSE THE *DOMINANT* AND *LEADING-TONE* TRIADS BOTH HAVE A STRONG TENDENCY TO RESOLVE TO TONIC, WE SAY THEY HAVE A "DOMINANT FUNCTION." THE SUBDOMINANT AND SUPERTONIC CHORDS BOTH TEND TO RESOLVE TO THE **DOMINANT**, SO WE SAY THEY BOTH HAVE A "SUBDOMINANT FUNCTION."

THE DIATONIC TRIADS IN MINOR WORK THE SAME WAY... SINCE WE'RE DEALING WITH CHORDS, WE USE THE HARMONIC MINOR SCALE. HOWEVER, IT'S IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT COMMON PRACTICE PERIOD COMPOSERS RAISED THE LEADING TONE ONLY OVER DOMINANT FUNCTION HARMONY:

THE DOMINANT AND LEADING-TONE TRIADS!

