Triads Within Tonality

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.*



WE REFER TO THESE CHORDS WITH ROMAN NUMERALS AS SHOWN HERE.

NOTICE HOW

CHORD TYPE

IS SHOWN BY

CAPITALS OR

LOWER CASE?

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

TONIC

SUPERTONIC

MEDIANT

SUBDOMINANT

DOMINANT

SUBMEDIANT

LEADING-TONE

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 NT FUNCTION." THE SUBDOMINANT AND SUPERTONIC CHORDS BOTH TEND TO

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!

