Sub-dominant Harmonies

Ted Greene - 1973, October 24

There are many colorful chords that can be classified as subdominants (a subdominant harmony could be said to be a harmony that can smoothly lead to the dominant harmony or the tonic).

Here is a list of triads and 7th chords that are sub-dominant in their *function* (of course, extensions can be used):

Major Key:

- 1) ii, II, ii $^{\circ}$, ii7, II7, ii $^{\varnothing}$ 7
- 2) IV, iv, IV \triangle 7, IV7 ("blues"), iv7
- 3) bVI, bVI△7, bVI7
- 4) $\#iv^{\circ}$, $\#iv^{\varnothing}7$
- 5) bII, bII∆7 bII7
- 6) i° , i^{\varnothing} 7
- 7) bIII, bIII∆7, bIII7
- 8) bVII (bvii), bVII²7, bVII7, (bvii7)
- 9) vi° , $vi^{\varnothing}7$

Less important

In **Minor Keys** all chords are the same except:

- 1) omit IV $^{\Delta}$ 7, #iv $^{\circ}$, #iv $^{\varnothing}$ 7, bvii, bvii7
- 2) vi°, vi^ø7 are ^{\(\psi\)}vi°, ^{\(\psi\)}vi^{\(\psi\)}7

Diminished 7th chords are not listed, as they can be interpreted as 769 chords.

Practice connecting all the sub-dominant harmonies to dominant 7ths *and* tonics. Try all basic inversion of each chord – plan on this taking a few months, at least, to learn in all major and minor keys.

Examples:

Key of A (Am where applicable)





