

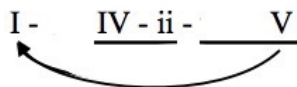
LESSON TWO SECONDARY TRIADS & II-V-I PROGRESSION PG. 4

The secondary triads are ii, iii, vi, and vii⁰. They are called the supertonic, mediant, submediant and leading tone.

- I
- ii *Supertonic*
- iii *Mediant*
- IV
- V
- vi *Submediant*
- vii⁰ *Leading Tone*

Let's take a look at the ii scale degree called the *Supertonic*. It is pre-dominant because it leads or progresses towards the dominant (V). The chord map illustrates the progression of the ii towards the dominant.

The addition of the ii scale degree to the chord map makes possible the progression ii-V-I. The progression ii-V-I offers a structured starting place to study chords and improvisation.



Each secondary triad is related to a primary triad through two common tones and because of that they can substitute for the primary triads.

A musical staff in treble clef showing secondary triads (vi, ii, iii, vii⁰) and primary triads (I, IV, V). The secondary triads are positioned above the staff, and the primary triads are positioned below. Vertical lines connect the secondary triads to the primary triads they substitute for, showing their common tones.

Remember the progression IV-V-I? If you substitute the secondary triad ii for the primary triad IV what do you get? You get ii-V-I, one of the most useful chord substitutions ever and the most popular chord progression in modern music.