



DIATONIC CHORDS IN MAJOR + MINOR

25 Oct 2017

Roman Numerals

- I or i = 1
- V or v = 5
- If larger, than smaller #... VI, add them (5+1=6)
- If smaller, then larger #... IV, subtract smaller (5-1=4)
- I II III IV V VI VII (1–7) is all you need to know.

Don't forget the key! Without it, the Roman numerals mean nothing.



C major

Leading tone Leading tone

I Major ii minor iii minor - IV Major V Major vi minor vii° diminished I Major



C harmonic minor

subtonic Leading tone Leading tone

i minor ii° diminished III Major iv minor V Major VI Major vii° diminished i minor

USE THESE FOR YOUR HOMEWORK QUESTIONS, but know that when analyzing real music you may see other variations: Since we have both natural and harmonic minor scales, you might see...

- III+ (Eb G B) instead of III
- minor v (G Bb D) instead of V (G B D)
- VII (on subtonic=Bb D F) instead of vii° (B D F)

depending on whether the subtonic (flat 7 = Bb) or leading tone (raised 7 = B) is involved.