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The 3rd and 7th of one chord is the 7th and 3rd of another chord called the **tritone chord**. So the tritone chord can replace the chord in the second bar. A tritone chord is 3 full tones below a given chord.

C

D_{mi}^7 G^7 C_{MA}^7

Tritone

D_{mi}^7 D^b7 C_{MA}^7

Db

$E^b_{mi}^7$ A^b7 $D^b_{MA}^7$

$E^b_{mi}^7$ D^7 $D^b_{MA}^7$

D

E_{mi}^7 A^7 D_{MA}^7

E_{mi}^7 E^b7 D_{MA}^7

Eb

F_{mi}^7 B^b7 $E^b_{MA}^7$

F_{mi}^7 F^b7 $E^b_{MA}^7$

F

G_{mi}^7 $A^b_{mi}^7$ F_{MA}^7

G_{mi}^7 G^b7 F_{MA}^7

Gb=F#

$G^{\#}_{mi}^7$ $A^b_{mi}^7$ $C^{\#7}$ D^b7 $F^{\#}_{MA}^7$ $G^b_{MA}^7$

$G^{\#}_{mi}^7$ $A^b_{mi}^7$ G^7 $F^{\#}_{MA}^7$ $G^b_{MA}^7$