Non-diatonic chord functions:

- secondary dominants

Another name for the I chord in a key is the tonic. Any chord can become tonic through **tonicization**. A **secondary dominant chord** is a harmonic device used to tonicize a diatonic chord by adding its dominant chord (V) before itself. When analyzing with roman numerals a secondary dominant chord is written as a V followed by a slash and whichever chord is being tonicized. A V/ii is read “five of two,” it comes before the ii chord, and can come from any chord that would go to a ii. Here are the steps for writing a secondary dominant chord.

1. Identify the chord that needs to be tonicized
2. Write out the major scale of the chord you want to tonicize
3. Find the V chord in that key
4. Spell the V chord in that key
5. Use that spelling for the secondary dominant chord

IT MIGHT HAVE AN ACCIDENTAL (# or b) IN IT!!!

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I  IV  V
I  IV  V
I  IV  V/V  V
```

Here is a simple I IV V progression in the key of Bb. To make this progression richer we are going to tonicize the V chord.

1. The V chord in the key of Bb is F major.
2. F major scale: F G A Bb C D E F
3. V chord in the F major scale: C major
4. C major: C, E, G
5. E is the non diatonic note in the chord

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Bb  Eb  F
Bb  Eb  __  F
Bb  Eb  C  F
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Here are three examples of secondary dominant functions in chord progressions using closed voiced triads in treble clef.

**Key: G major**

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I  V/vi  vi  IV  I
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**Key: E major**

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IV  V/ii  ii  V  I
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**Key: Ab major**

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IV  V/V  V  I
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**Common secondary dominant chords**

- V/ii “five of two” also called VI “major six”
- V/iii “five of three” also called VII “major seven”
- V/IV “five of four” also called I “dominant one”
- V/V “five of five” also called II “major two”
- V/vi “five of six” also called III “major three”