

Tom Dempsey's 30 Jazz Progressions You MUST Know

2. Tritone ii-V

I_{MA7}⁷ I_{MIN}⁷ III_{MIN}⁷ IV_{MA7}⁷ V⁷ VI_{MIN}⁷ VII_{MIN}^{7b5}
 C_{MA7}⁷ D_{MIN}⁷ E_{MIN}⁷ F_{MA7}⁷ G⁷ A_{MIN}⁷ B_{MIN}^{7b5}

G^7
 $D^b7 = G^7(b9b5)$

The image shows two musical staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a G7 chord, represented by a G4 note, a B4 note with a natural sign, a D5 note, and a G4 note with a flat sign. The second staff is also in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains a D^b7 chord, represented by a D4 note with a flat sign, a F4 note with a flat sign, a G4 note, and a D4 note with a flat sign. The two staves are connected by a double bar line.

EXAMPLE 1

Diagram illustrating a guitar chord progression for Example 1. The progression consists of two measures, each with a guitar chord diagram and a corresponding musical notation.

Measure 1:

- Guitar Chord Diagram:** Dm7 (D minor 7th). Fingering: 1 3 1 2 1. The diagram shows a Dm7 chord shape on a 6-string guitar.
- Musical Notation:** Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The chord is represented by a Dm7 symbol.

Measure 2:

- Guitar Chord Diagram:** Db7 (D-flat 7th). Fingering: 2 1 3 4. The diagram shows a Db7 chord shape on a 6-string guitar.
- Musical Notation:** Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The chord is represented by a Db7 symbol.

EXAMPLE 2

Dm⁷ 10F#

D^b7 9F#



2 3 3 3

1 2 4 3