

3.1 Mode Mixture and Change of Mode

Diatonic versus Chromatic

Diatonic = notes in the current key

Chromatic = notes outside the current key

Essential chromaticism = notes outside the current key that are **chord** tones

Non-essential chromaticism = notes outside the current key that are **NON-chord** tones

Mode Mixture

Mode = **major OR minor** (there are other modes, but major/minor are the most common)

Mode mixture = borrowing one chord (or a few chords) from the **parallel** major or minor key

Chords used in mode mixture:

1. The chords in a box together can be used in place of one another via mode mixture.
2. The only triads **not** used for mode mixture are dominant (V) and leading-tone (vii diminished triad).
3. **Seventh chords** are commonly borrowed as well (iv7, iii7, etc.).

VII can be borrowed into major keys

Roman numerals for mode mixture

1. Use roman numerals with the **correct chord quality**.
2. If the **root** is lowered, use a **b** in front of the roman numeral.
3. It is more common to borrow chords **from minor** while in a major key than vice-versa.

Mode mixture using chords from **g minor** in the key of **G major** (more common):

Mode mixture using chords from **G major** in the key of **g minor** (less common):

Mode mixture versus change of mode

Mode mixture = borrowing from the **parallel** major or minor key (same **tonic**) for **one** chord (or a **few** chords)

Change of mode = changing to the **parallel** major or minor key (same **tonic**) for an **extended** time (**many** chords)