LearnMusic Theory. net 3.1 Mode Mixture and Change of Mode

Diatonic versus Chromatic

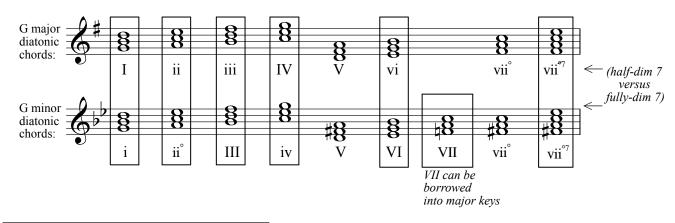
Diatonic = notes in the current key Chromatic = notes outside the current key Essential chromaticism = notes outside the current key that are chord tones Non-essential chromaticism = notes outside the current key that are NON-chord tones

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.).



Roman numerals for mode mixture

- 1. Use roman numerals with the *correct chord quality*.
- 2. If the *root* is lowered, use a
 i 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)

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