### 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 ♭ 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 chords from g minor in G major](image)

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

![Mode mixture chords from G major in g minor](image)

### 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)