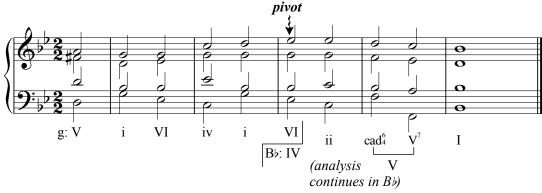
LearnMusic Theory. net 3.4 Modulation

Modulation = changing to a new tonal center (a new tonic) for more than a few chords, often with a cadence.
Most modulations are to closely-related keys (see 3.3 Types of Key Relationships).
There are the three very common types of modulations and some less common types.

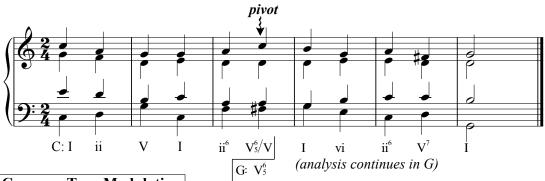
1. Common Chord (or Pivot Chord) Modulation

- The most basic modulation uses a chord shared by two keys as a "pivot" to the second key.
- The pivot chord will function in **both** the old key and the new key simultaneously.
- The roman numeral analysis indicates this by using *2 roman numerals* for the pivot chord (see below).



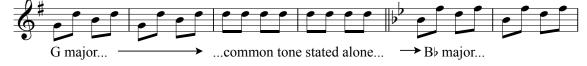
2. Altered Chord as Common Chord Modulation

Sometimes the only chord in common is a *chromatically-altered chord* such as a secondary dominant. In the example below, d minor in m. 3 cannot be the common chord because it isn't part of G major. The pivot chord is really the D7 chord on beat 2 of m. 3, as shown in the analysis.



3. Common Tone Modulation

- In a common tone modulation, *one tone is common* to both keys.
- Often the common tone is repeated by itself before the key change.
- Because chromatic mediants share a single tone, it is common to use them for common-tone modulations (see 3.12 Mediant Relationships).



Less Common Modulation Types

- **4.** Sequential modulation, in which a phrase is repeated in a different key, often up a step.
- **5. Direct modulation / phrase modulation**, in which the key changes abruptly after a cadence w/ no common chord.
- **6.** *Monophonic modulation*, in which the key changes by introducing accidentals to an unaccompanied melody.
- 7. Enharmonic modulation, a rare type described on 3.9 Enharmonic Reinterpretation.

Analyzing Modulations

- 1. Find the first chord that doesn't work in the old key.
- 2. Back up one chord.
- 3. See whether that final chord before the new key works as a common chord.

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