Learn Music Theory. net 3.9 Enharmonic Reinterpretation

Enharmonic reinterpretation is a technique that allows composers to approach a chord in one key, respell one or more notes, and resolve the chord into an entirely different key. It is mostly found in 19th-century music.

1. V7 and Ger+6

Respell the top note of the +6 (or the 7th of the V7) to convert a Ger+6 to a V7 (or V7 to Ger+6). Modulates to a key a *half step* away.



2. Fully-diminished Seventh Chords

Respell any fully-diminished 7th chord using any note (3rd, 5th, or 7th) as the <u>new</u> root. Modulates to keys a *minor third* or *tritone* away.



D# (=E♭)

3. Fr+6 to Fr+6

Respell both notes of one of the major thirds to convert a Fr+6 to a different Fr+6.

Modulates to a key a *tritone* away.

This example respells the top major 3rd; at times it is easier to respell the bottom major third instead.



4. III+ chords

Like diminished seventh chords, augmented triads can be respelled with *any note* (3rd or 5th) as the *new root*. III+ is the only *diatonic* augmented triad in the major/minor key system.



Example of Reinterpretation: V7 becomes Ger+6



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