

Modulation With Diatonic Common Chords

Dr. B Music Theory

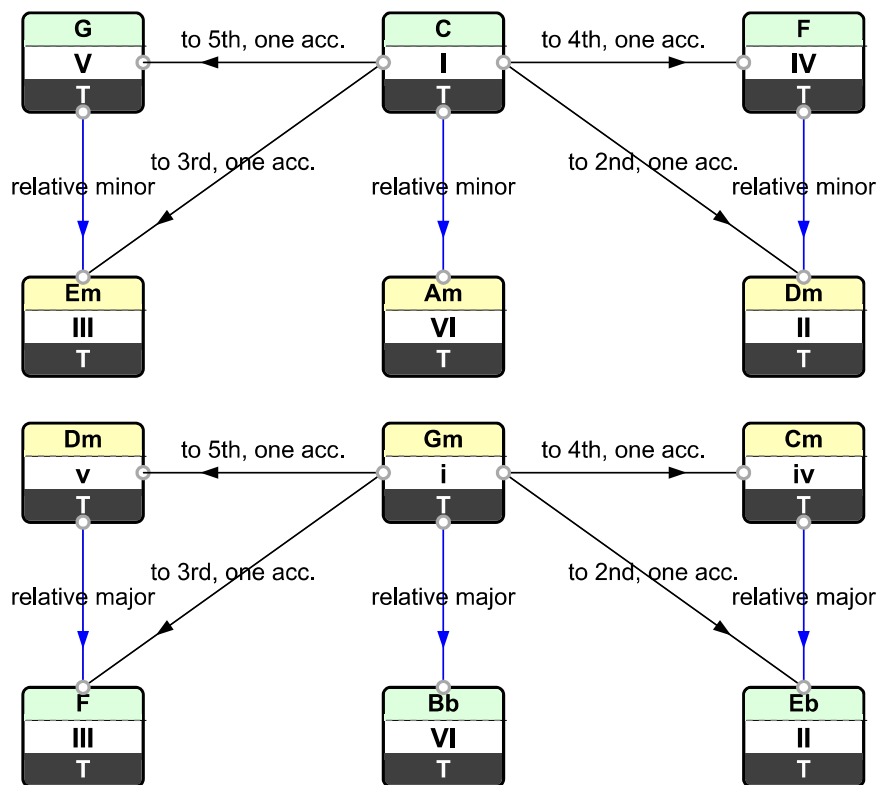
VIDEO LINK

Modulation is a shift to tonal center within movement. It's often used to help establish a form.

What's the difference between modulation and tonicization? Tonicization is a tiny modulation (short time with 2 or 3 chords). Modulation is more and you need cadence.

Key relationships

1. Harmonically equivalent keys: C# / Db. This is not a modulation as you lesson to the same sound.
2. Parallel keys: C major / C minor.
3. Relative keys: C major / A minor.
4. Closely related keys: no more than 1 accidental, or more or less.



5. Distantly related keys / foreign key relationships. C major 2 more # → D major

Common-Chord Modulation

How to determine possible triads?

Write lead sheet symbols for diatonic triads in:

1. Current key.
2. New key.
3. Analyse triads that occur in both.

Let say current key is Bb major:

Bb	Cm	Dm	Eb	F	Gm	A°
I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii
T	SD	D	SD	D	T	D

Let's go to C minor:

Cm	D°	Eb	Fm	G	Ab	B°
i	ii	III	iv	V	VI	vii
T	SD	T	SD	D	SD	D

The only two options for common chords are C major and Eb major.

Common-Chord is smooth than using dominant of the new key.

Analyzing Common-Chord Modulation

1. Find "point of modulation" / "pivot point".
Chord that is not in the first key or is a tonic 64 in the second key.
2. Back up one chord and check if this is common-chord.

	C	G7/F	C/E B°/D	C	C/G G	C	F#°/A	G/B	Am/C	D7	G		
C:	I	V42	I6	vii°6	I	I64	V	I	vii°6/V	V6	vi6	V7/V	V
G:							IV	vii°6	I6	ii6	V7	I	