

Common Tone Modulation Examples utilizing chromatic mediant relationships

In each of the four measures below, the second chord shares a chromatic mediant relationship with the preceding C-major chord. In such a relationship, both chords must have one tone in common, their triadic component must be the same (M/m) quality, and their roots must be a third apart.

C A \flat C E C A C E \flat

Here are the chords that have a chromatic mediant relationship with Cm.

Cm A m Cm E $\flat m$ Cm A $\flat m$ Cm E m

5

"4am Blues"

C: I V $_5^6$ I A \flat : I $_3^1$ I V $_6$ I

The second chord (A \flat in this case) in the common tone relationship does not have to be the tonic triad of the new key

C: I D \flat : I $_7^1$ V $_7$ I C: I E: I $_3^1$ I vii 06 I

C: I A: I $_3^5$ I vii 06 I C: I E \flat : I $_5^3$ I vii 06 I