Altered Chords

UP TO THIS POINT, ALL THE CHORDS WE'VE BEEN TALKING ABOUT HAVE BEEN BUILT USING ONLY THE NOTES IN THE CURRENT KEY.

ESSENTIALLY, THIS MEANS
NO ACCIDENTALS, WITH THE
EXCEPTION OF THE RAISED SIXTH
AND SEVENTH SCALE DEGREES
IN MINOR, WHICH WE
CONSIDER TO BE
PART OF THE KEY.

NOW THAT WE'VE COVERED ALL
THE POSSIBLE DIATONIC CHORDS IN
TERTIAL HARMONY, IT'S TIME TO OPEN
THE DOOR TO NOTES OUTSIDE THE KEY.

THESE "ALTERED CHORDS" ADD A CERTAIN RICHNESS TO THE HARMONY BY USING ONE OR MORE NOTES THAT ARE NOT IN THE KEY SIGNATURE AND THUS REQUIRE ACCIDENTALS.

WE'LL BE COVERING SEVERAL CATEGORIES OF ALTERED CHORDS, EACH OF WHICH HAVE THEIR OWN UNIQUE RULES FOR USE.

HOWEVER, THERE ARE A FEW THINGS THAT THEY ALL HAVE IN COMMON!







Secondary Subdominants

FIRST, EVERY ALTERED CHORD HAS TO HAVE AT LEAST ONE ACCIDENTAL... IF IT DOESN'T HAVE ANY ACCIDENTALS, THEN BY DEFINITION IT'S A DIATONIC CHORD!





SECOND, ALTERED CHORDS CAN BE EASILY USED IN PLACE OF THEIR DIATONIC COUNTERPARTS. IN OTHER WORDS, YOU CAN ADD SOME PIZAZZ TO A COMPOSITION BY REPLACING A PIATONIC CHORD WITH AN





AVOID CROSS RELATIONS.
A CROSS RELATION OCCURS WHEN A NOTE
APPEARS WITH TWO DIFFERENT ACCIDENTALS
IN TWO CONSECUTIVE CHORDS, IN TWO
DIFFERENT VOICES.

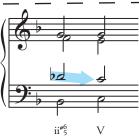
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WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, ALTERED CHORDS CAN USE THE SAME BASIC ROOT MOVEMENTS THAT WE'VE BEEN USING.

LIKE THE DIATONIC SEVENTHS,
HOWEVER, THE COMMON ROOT
SHOULD ONLY INCREASE TENSION...
DON'T MOVE FROM AN ALTERED CHORD
TO IT'S DIATONIC COUNTERPART.

LASTLY, WHEN YOU USE THESE CHORDS IN PART-WRITING, YOU SHOULD, WHENEVER POSSIBLE, RESOLVE THE ALTERED NOTES IN THE DIRECTION OF THEIR ALTERATION.

SO IF A NOTE HAS A **FLAT,** TRY TO RESOLVE IT **DOWN** BY STEP OR BY LEAP.



AND WE GENERALLY AVOID *DOUBLING* ALTERED TONES, SINCE DOING SO WOULD TEND TO CAUSE *PARALLEL OCTAVES*.