

# Chromatic-Mediant Relationships

Chromatic chord progressions in which the two third-related (M3 or m3) chords have the same quality (**M** or **m**).

## Diatonic Mediant Relationships in Major and Minor

Lead-sheet symbols:

C      Em      C      Am      Cm      Eb      Cm      Ab

Roman numerals: C: I \* iii      I      vi      c: i      III      i      VI

\* Common tone relation

## Chromatic Mediant Relationships in Major

C      E      C      Eb      C      A      C      Ab

C: I      III or V/vi      I      bIII Mode Mixture      I      VI or V/ii      I      bVI Mode Mixture

## Chromatic Mediant Relationships in Minor

Cm      Ebm      Cm      Em      Cm      Abm      Cm      Am

c: i      iii      i      #iii      i      vi      i      #vi

A **doubly chromatic mediant relationship** is a chord progression that features two third-related chords of opposite quality (M, m). No common tones are shared between the two chords. Enharmonic spellings are also common.

C      Ebm      C      Abm      Cm      E      Cm      A

C: I      biii      I      bvi      c: i      #III      i      #VI

### Notating roman numerals for chromatically-altered triads:

- Major - uppercase
- Minor - lowercase
- Augmented - uppercase with +
- Diminished - lowercase with o

An accidental to the left of a roman numeral indicates that the root has been raised (#) or lowered (b). Regardless of the key signature, a ♯ is traditionally not used to alter the root.