

Mixolydian Mode

The Scale of the Mixolydian Mode

Solfege	<i>re</i>		<i>me</i>		<i>fa</i>		<i>so</i>		<i>la</i>		<i>ti</i>		<i>do</i>	
G-Mixolydian	G		A		B		C		D		E		F	
^cD Mixolydian	D		E		F#		G		A		B		C	
Step		<i>whole</i>		<i>whole</i>		<i>half</i>		<i>whole</i>		<i>whole</i>		<i>half</i>		<i>whole</i>

Chords Characteristic of the Mixolydian Mode

Primary harmonic definition is given by this rule of thumb: *The important chords of a mode are the tonic chord (the one that names the mode) and any chord that includes the most recently added altered tone of the mode. But not any diminished chords, please.*

The most recently altered tone in the Mixolydian scale is b7. So, the characteristic chords are I (chord built on the tone that names the mode) and vm and vii.

G-Mixolydian

The key signature is the same as "C". The most recent altered tone of this mode is the b7th. So any chords that contain F natural are characteristic of this mode. The characteristic chords are: G, Dm and F.

D-Mixolydian

The key signature is the same as "G". The most recent altered tone of this mode is the b7th. So any chords that contain C natural are characteristic of this mode. The characteristic chords are: D, Am and C.

A-Mixolydian

The key signature is the same as "D". The most recent altered tone of this mode is the b7th. So any chords that contain G natural are characteristic of this mode. The characteristic chords are: A, Em and G.

Mode Relations

The relative minor of the Mixolydian mode is Phrygian mode.

Examples of Mixolydian Melodies

Red Haired Boy
Old Joe Clark