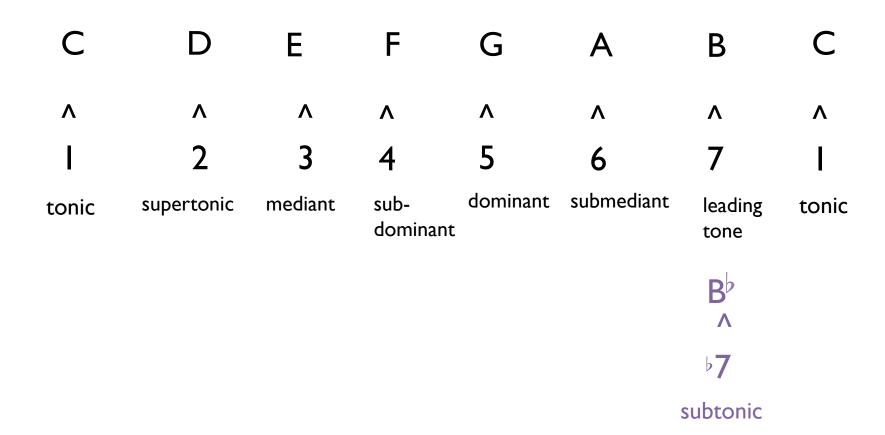


INTERVALS

16 Sept 2016

SCALE DEGREE NAMES



Open textbook to page 16

- Sing scale degree numbers
- Sing solfège
- Letter names
 - Naturals = sing the letter C
 - Sharps inflected with "EEs" C# = CIS
 - Flats inflect with "es" C^{\flat} = CES

Intervals

- An **interval** is the measurement of the DISTANCE between two pitches
 - Harmonic intervals occur when two pitches sound simultaneously
 - Melodic intervals occur when two pitches sound in succession

Intervals

- Two parts to the name
 - Quality (perfect, minor, Major, augmented, diminished)
 - Distance (unison, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, octave)
 - Simple intervals are smaller than an octave
 - Compound intervals are an octave or larger (10th)

Perfect Intervals

- PI (perfect unison) = 0 half steps
- P4 (perfect fourth) = 5 half steps
- P5 (perfect fifth) = 7 half steps
- P8 (perfect octave) = 12 half steps

Use distance above tonic pitch in scale to find perfect intervals — they are all the same









Major and Minor Intervals

- m2 (minor second) = I half step = C up to D^b
- M2 (major second) = 2 half steps = C up to D
- m3 (minor third) = 3 half steps = C up to E^b
- M3 (major third) = 4 half steps = C up to E
- m6 (minor sixth) = 8 half steps = C up to A^b
- M6 (major sixth) = 9 half steps = C up to A
- m7 (minor seventh) = 10 half steps = C up to B
- M7 (major seventh) = 11 half steps = C up to B

IMPORTANT NOTE!

- The letter name matters.
 - C to C# would not be considered a minor 2nd
 - We need to call the 2nd above C some kind of D because D is the 2nd note of the C scale
 - e.g., in the C harmonic minor scale, A¹ to B is an augmented second, not a minor 3rd, even though they are both 3 half steps apart
 - A¹ to C¹ would be a minor 3rd

- minor 2nd = leading tone to tonic
 - 7Itido

- Jaws theme
- Pink Panther intro
- Classical era cadences

• MAJOR 2nd = subtonic to tonic

- Blues scale
- Whole step
- "A Love Supreme" = 5 **7** 5 **I**

- minor 3rd
 - "A Love Supreme" = **5 7 5 I**
 - "Someday I'll wish upon a star" part of "Somewhere Over the Rainbow"
 - Often heard as top third of major triad $(3^{rd} + 5^{th})$
 - mi to sol and back

- MAJOR 3rd
 - often heard as tonic and 3rd in major key (do-mi)
 - Also likely to appear as 5th to LT (sol-ti)
 - Fill in the scale between pitches if you have trouble hearing the difference between m3 and M3

Perfect 4th

- Classical cadence bass line (TIMPANI!)
- Eine Kleine Nachtmusik (do sol do sol do sol do sol mi)
- "A Love Supreme" = 5 5 7 5 1
- Fill in the scale between pitches if you get the Addams Family theme, it's a perfect 4

Perfect 4th

- Classical cadence bass line (TIMPANI!)
- Eine Kleine Nachtmusik (do sol do sol do sol do sol mi)
- "A Love Supreme" = 5 5 7 5 1
- Fill in the scale between pitches if you get the Addams Family theme, it's a perfect 4

- Perfect 5th
 - "O wee oh, Ohhhhhhhh" from Wizard of Oz
 - Also Sprach Zarathustra (do sol do...)
 - MI me!
 - me M!!
 - MI FA! la ti do re MI FA SOL! MI FA SOL! la ti do

- minor 6th
 - Entertainer (mi do mi do mi do)
 - "We Are Young" by Fun FI-RE! (mi do, again)

- MAJOR 6th
 - Man in the Mirror (descending mi do)
 - NBC chime (sol mi do)

- minor 7th
 - Star Trek theme (original) do te
 - Somewhere (There's a) sol fa

- MAJOR 7th
 - Take on Me (first one you hear in the chorus) do ti do
 - Don't Know Why ("I wait") do ti

- Perfect octave
 - Somewhere Over the Rainbow
 - Singing in the Rain

TERMS FOR REVIEW

- Interval
- Harmonic Interval
- Melodic Interval
- Simple Interval
- Compound Interval
- Quality (Perfect, Major, minor)