

INTERVALS

Diatonic When the top note of the interval is in the key of the bottom note of the interval- Diatonic intervals are major (2,3,6 & 7 only) or Perfect (P, 4,5,8 only)

Chromatic When the top note of the interval is not in the key of the bottom note of the interval- Chromatic intervals are minor (2,3,6 & 7 only), diminished or augmented (any)

• Intervals can be either **harmonic** (both notes played at the same time) or **melodic** (two notes played in succession)

• Intervals have two parts a **number** (P,2,3,4,5,6,7,8) and a **modifier** (Major, minor, perfect, augmented, diminished)

Perfect- Diatonic P, 4, 5, 8

Major- Diatonic 2,3,6,7

Minor- Major lowered one half step- perfect intervals can **never** be minor!!!!

Diminished- Either... a.) Major lowered two half steps
b.) Minor lowered one half step
c.) Perfect lowered one half step

Augmented- Either... a.) Major or perfect raised one half step



To determine a given interval (given both notes)

1. Determine the number - count up lines and spaces from the bottom note to the top note (the bottom note is counted as one)
2. Is the interval diatonic or chromatic (i.e. is the top note in the key of the bottom note)
 - **If diatonic...** it is either Major (2,3,6, 7) or Perfect (P, 4, 5, 8)
 - **If chromatic...** a.) figure out what diatonic would be for that number
b.) how has this interval been altered



To write an interval (given the lower note only)

1. First, count up to determine the number and note name of the top note (the number of lines and spaces above the lower note)
2. Second, figure out what the diatonic interval would be and adjust the top note if needed



To write an interval (given the top note only)

1. First, count down to determine the number and note name of the bottom note (the number of lines and spaces below the top note)
2. Second, figure out what the diatonic interval would be and adjust the bottom note if needed