

Chromatic Intervals

Chromatic Interval -

Is an interval in which the upper note cannot be found in the major scale of the lower note.

Chromaticism -

the use of notes foreign to the mode or diatonic scale upon which a composition is based

Accidental -
a note of a pitch that is not
in the key signature. The
sharp (#), flat (♭), and
natural (♮) symbols are
also called accidentals

Semitone -

also called a half step or a half tone, is the smallest musical interval commonly used in Western tonal music



Intervals: Part I

Half of everything you need to know,
so you don't fail music

Simple Intervals - intervals 8 or smaller

Compound Intervals - intervals larger than 8

Types of Intervals -

Augmented use "A"

Major or Perfect "M" or "P"

minor use "m"

diminished use "d"

HOW TO LABEL INTERVALS

1. **Count the letter names (lowest pitch to highest pitch)**
2. **You can also count lines and spaces—the lowest pitch is “1”**
3. **The lowest pitch is tonic (the major key signature)**
4. **The higher pitch should be in the same key as tonic. Ask yourself “In the key of ____ is ____ sharp, flat or natural?” and add accidentals accordingly. Do not use unnecessary accidentals.**
5. **Assign the correct quality.**

	MAJOR INTERVALS	PERFECT INTERVALS
Up a half step	AUGMENTED	AUGMENTED
Down a half step	minor	diminished
Down two half steps	diminished	

Consonant Intervals -

Consonant intervals are usually described as pleasant and agreeable (P1, P4, P5, P8 m3, M3 m6 and M6).

Dissonant Intervals -

Dissonant intervals are those that cause tension and desire to be resolved to consonant intervals (m2 and M7, A4, d5 and all chromatic intervals).

They have an inclination to move or resolve and are unstable.

Interval Inversions-

M m

m M

d A

A d

P P

Inversions = 9
and complete the
octave