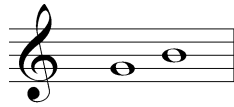


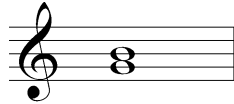
Intervals

- 1) The distance in pitch between two different notes is called an **interval**.

A Melodic interval:



A Harmonic interval:



- 2) The interval of the two notes given above is Major 3rd, in which 'Major' is called the **Type** or **Quality**, and '3rd' is called the **Number** or **Degree** of the interval.

- i) Quality used for interval of 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th:

Diminished **Minor** **Major** **Augmented**

- ii) Quality used for interval of Unison, 4th, 5th, and Octave:

Diminished **Perfect** **Augmented**

- 3) For intervals greater than an octave, the word **Compound** will be used.

e.g. Major 10th = Compound Major 3rd
 Perfect 12th = Compound Perfect 5th

Technical Name

Technical name is the name given to each degree of a major or a minor scale.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (1) Tonic | (5) Dominant |
| (2) Supertonic | (6) Submediant |
| (3) Mediant | (7) Leading note |
| (4) Subdominant | (8) Tonic |

- e.g. the technical name of the note 'G' of G Major scale is *Tonic*.
 the technical name of the note 'G' of G minor scale is *Tonic*.
 the technical name of the note 'G' of C major scale is *Dominant*.