

INTERVALS

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The image displays musical notation for intervals on a treble clef staff. Each interval is shown as a pair of notes with a bracket above them labeled with the interval name. The intervals are:

- UNISONS:** Two notes on the same line (G4).
- SECONDS:** *MINOR 2ND* (G4 to F#4) and *MAJOR 2ND* (G4 to A4).
- THIRDS:** *MINOR 3RD* (G4 to Bb4) and *MAJOR 3RD* (G4 to B4).
- FOURTHS:** *PERFECT 4TH* (G4 to C5) and *AUGMENTED 4TH* (G4 to C#5).
- FIFTHS:** *PERFECT 5TH* (G4 to D5), *DIMINISHED 5TH* (G4 to Bb5), and *AUGMENTED 5TH* (G4 to B#5).
- SIXTHS:** *MINOR 6TH* (G4 to Eb5) and *MAJOR 6TH* (G4 to F5).
- SEVENTHS:** *MINOR 7TH* (G4 to Fb5) and *MAJOR 7TH* (G4 to F5).
- OCTAVE:** G4 to G5.

INTERVALS CAN BE "PERFECT" (4THS, 5THS, OCTAVES AND UNISONS), "MAJOR" & "MINOR" (2NDS, 3RDS, 6THS, 7THS), "AUGMENTED" (RAISED A HALF STEP) OR "DIMINISHED" (LOWERED A HALF STEP).

ABOVE ARE THE MOST COMMON LABELS FOR INTERVALS, AS A STARTING POINT TO GET FAMILIAR WITH THE BASIC THEORY. ANY INTERVAL CAN BE AUGMENTED OR DIMINISHED, BUT IT'S MOST COMMONLY ASSOCIATED WITH ALTERATIONS OF THE "PERFECT" INTERVALS.

NOTE THAT AN AUGMENTED 4TH IS THE SAME AS A DIMINISHED 5TH, ALSO KNOWN AS A "TRITONE". A MINOR SIXTH IS ALSO THE SAME AS AN AUGMENTED FIFTH. THE LABELING OF ENHARMONIC ("SAME PITCH") INTERVALS DEPENDS ON THE SETTING IN WHICH WE FIND THE INTERVAL.