

## 30 SCALES & KEYS

### PROPER NAMES for scale notes

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Degrees of scale | • refers to the order of the notes – major or minor                        |
| Tonic Sol-fa     | • naming major scale notes irrespective of key (esp. vocal use)            |
| Letter Names     | • depend on the scale being used (example here C major)                    |
| Proper Names     | • relate the notes to each other within the key framework – major or minor |
| Roman Numerals   | • used in reference to triads and chords – major or minor                  |

|                           |                 |                    |                 |                     |                 |                    |                     |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Degrees of scale          | 1 <sup>st</sup> | 2 <sup>nd</sup>    | 3 <sup>rd</sup> | 4 <sup>th</sup>     | 5 <sup>th</sup> | 6 <sup>th</sup>    | 7 <sup>th</sup>     | 8 <sup>th</sup> |
| Tonic sol-fa (major only) | doh             | ray                | me              | fa                  | soh             | la                 | te                  | doh             |
| Letter names (example)    | C               | D                  | E               | F                   | G               | A                  | B                   | C               |
| PROPER NAMES              | <b>Tonic</b>    | <b>Super-tonic</b> | <b>Mediant</b>  | <b>Sub Dominant</b> | <b>Dominant</b> | <b>Sub Mediant</b> | <b>Leading note</b> | <b>Tonic</b>    |
| Roman Numeral             | I               | II                 | III             | IV                  | V               | VI                 | VII                 | I               |

### CHROMATIC NOTES AND SCALES – the word means *many-coloured*

Composers use *chromatic* notes ( $\sharp$ 's,  $\flat$ 's,  $\natural$ 's) extra to the key signature to vary melodies and enrich chords. These notes are called *accidentals*.

### CHROMATIC SCALES

- are named by their first letter name
- do not have a key-signature
- use only minor 2<sup>nds</sup> (semi-tones)

To write a chromatic scale - one 8<sup>ve</sup>, 13 notes

- write *one note each* for the 1<sup>st</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> letter-names (3 notes)
- write *two notes each* for the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 7<sup>th</sup> letter-names (10 notes)
- plan and fill in the accidentals to sound every semi-tone

Chromatic scale on C

- It is possible to puzzle out accidentals to make all scales accurate
- You will sometimes need to use  $\sharp$ ,  $\flat$ ,  $\natural$ ,  $\times$  (double sharp),  $\flat\flat$  (double flat)
- you will sometimes need to think of notes by different names (see below)

|           |               |           |               |           |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| B         | C             | E         | F             | $D\flat$  | $E\flat$  | $G\flat$  | $A\flat$  | $B\flat$  |
| $C\flat$  | $B\sharp$     | $F\flat$  | $E\sharp$     | $C\sharp$ | $D\sharp$ | $F\sharp$ | $G\sharp$ | $A\sharp$ |
| $A\times$ | $D\flat\flat$ | $D\times$ | $G\flat\flat$ |           |           |           |           |           |

- the various names which can be given to a single sound are called  
ENHARMONIC EQUIVALENTS