

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 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th
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	Tonic	Super-tonic	Mediant	Sub Dominant	Dominant	Sub Mediant	Leading note	Tonic
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^{nds} (semi-tones)

To write a chromatic scale - one 8^{ve}, 13 notes

- write *one note each* for the 1st, 5th and 8th letter-names (3 notes)
- write *two notes each* for the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 7th 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