## **LESSON 47**

## **IDENTIFYING INTERVALS USING SEMITONE STEPS**

There is another way of identifying intervals, with the help of semitone steps. The interval from C 'to C sharp' is a semitone step. C 'to D' it would be 2 semitones. Each interval can be assigned to a certain number of semitone steps. With the help of this table you can see at how many semitone steps which intervals exist.

- **0 semitone steps** Prime
- 1 semitone steps Small Second / Excessive Prime
- 2 semitone steps major second / minor third
- 3 semitone steps minor third / excessive
- 4 semitone steps major third / diminished fourth
- 5 semitone steps pure fourth / excessive third
- 6 semitone steps Excessive fourth / diminished fifth
- **7 semitone steps** perfect fifth / diminished sixth
- 8 semitone steps minor sixth / excessive fifth
- **9 semitone steps** major sixth / diminished seventh
- 10 semitone steps minor seventh / excessive sixth
- 11 semitone steps major seventh / diminished octave
- 12 semitone steps Pure Octave / Major Seventh
- 13 semitone steps Small None / Exaggerated Octave (corresponds to small second plus octave)
- **14 semitone steps** Major ninths / diminished decimals (major second plus octave)
- **15 semitone steps** Small decimals / Excessive ninths (minor third plus octave)
- **16 semitone steps** Major decimals / diminished undecimals (major third plus octave)
- 17 semitone steps Pure decimals / Excessive decimals (pure fourths plus octaves)
- 18 semitone steps Excessive undecimal / diminished duodecime (excessive fourth plus octave)



2. Write the note that closes the interval above the indicated note.



1. Name the given Intervals.



2. Name the given intervals. Use the terms minor, major, diminished, augmented and pure / perfect.

