

MUSIC THEORY

[IN A NUT SHELL]



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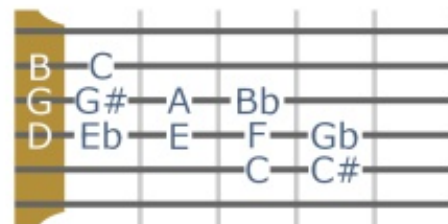
This is just an outline of all the music theory you'll ever need.

We'll cover the three major concepts that make up music:

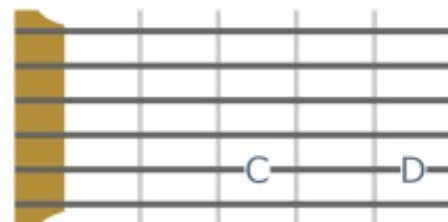
Harmony, Timing and Time, and Keys

Harmony

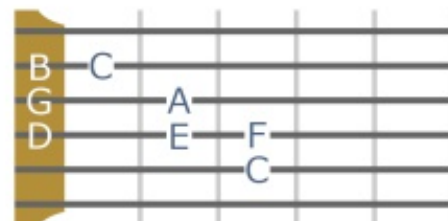
There are **12 NOTES**



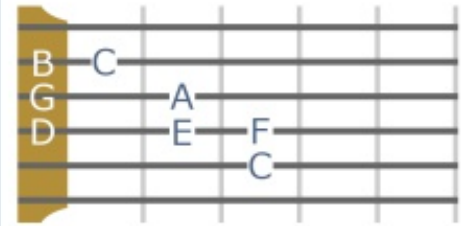
The distance between two notes is called an **INTERVAL**



Notes can be grouped together to form a **SCALE**



SCALES can be used to build CHORDS

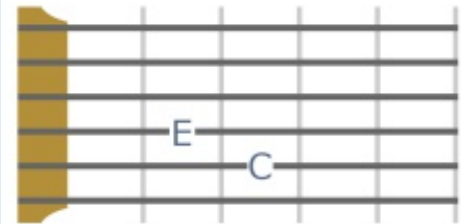


The simplest **CHORD** is called a **TRIAD** [as it has *three* notes]

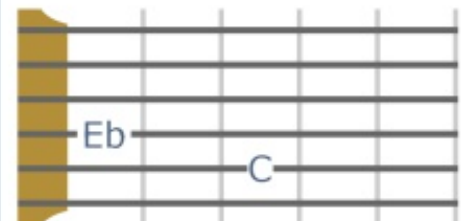
CHORDS are built in *thirds*. [A *third* is a type of *interval*]

There are *two types* of *third*: *Major third* [4 half steps] and *Minor Third* [3 half steps]

Major Third:



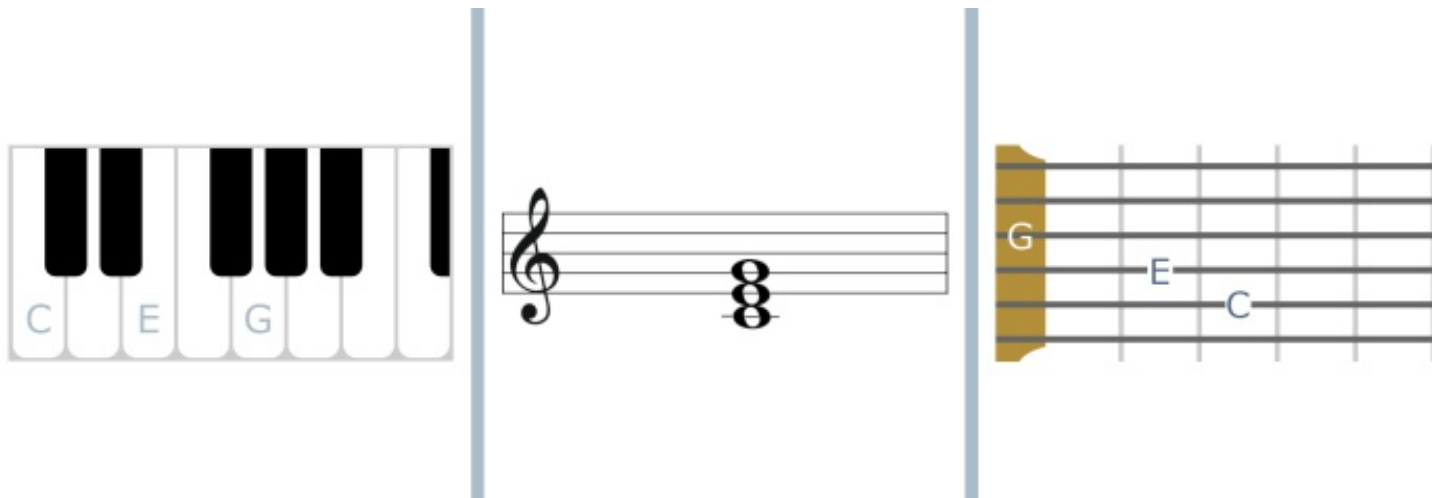
Minor Third:



A **TRIAD** has *two thirds*, build on top of each other

Using our two different thirds gives up four types of triad: **MAJOR**, **MINOR**, **AUGMENTED** and **DIMINISHED**

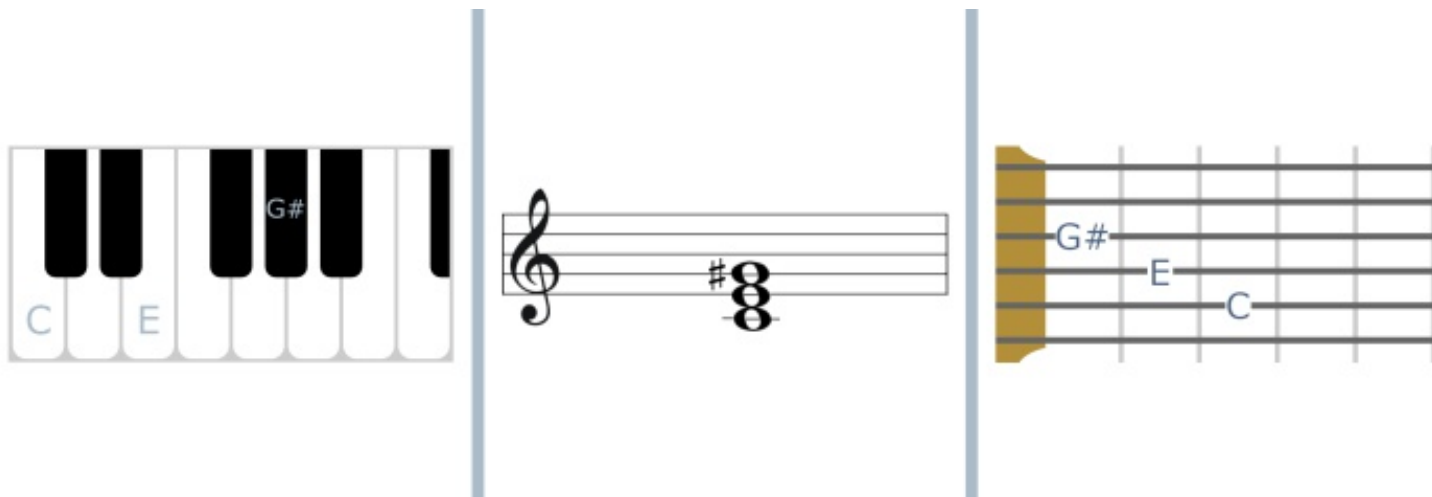
Major Triad: [MAJOR 3rd, MINOR 3rd]



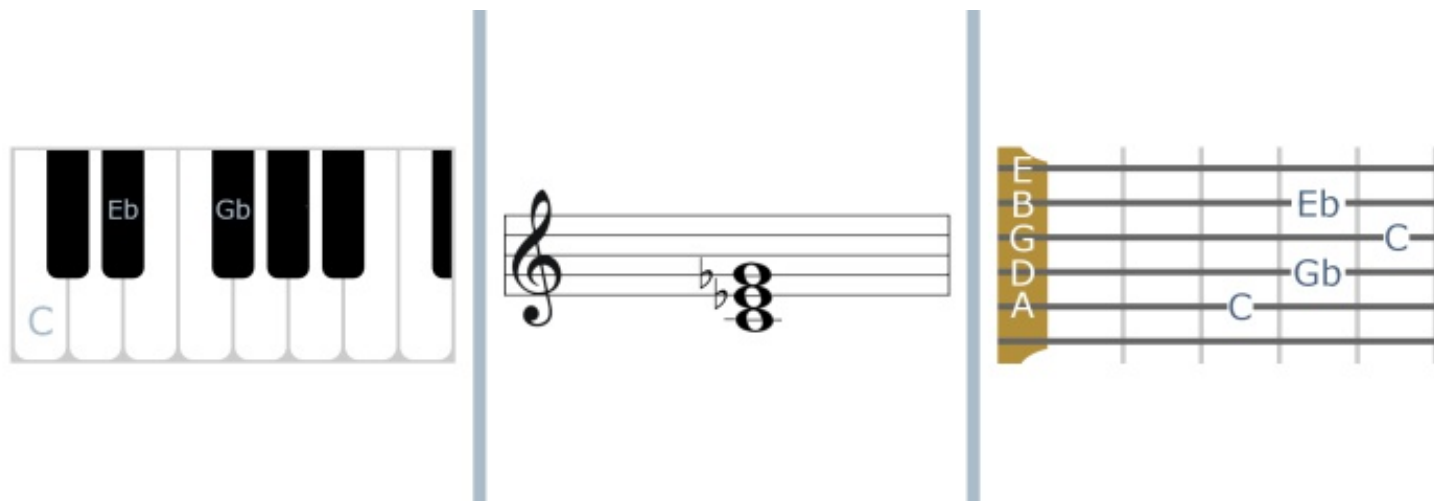
Minor Triad: [MINOR 3rd, MAJOR 3rd]



Augmented Triad: [MAJOR 3rd, MAJOR 3rd]

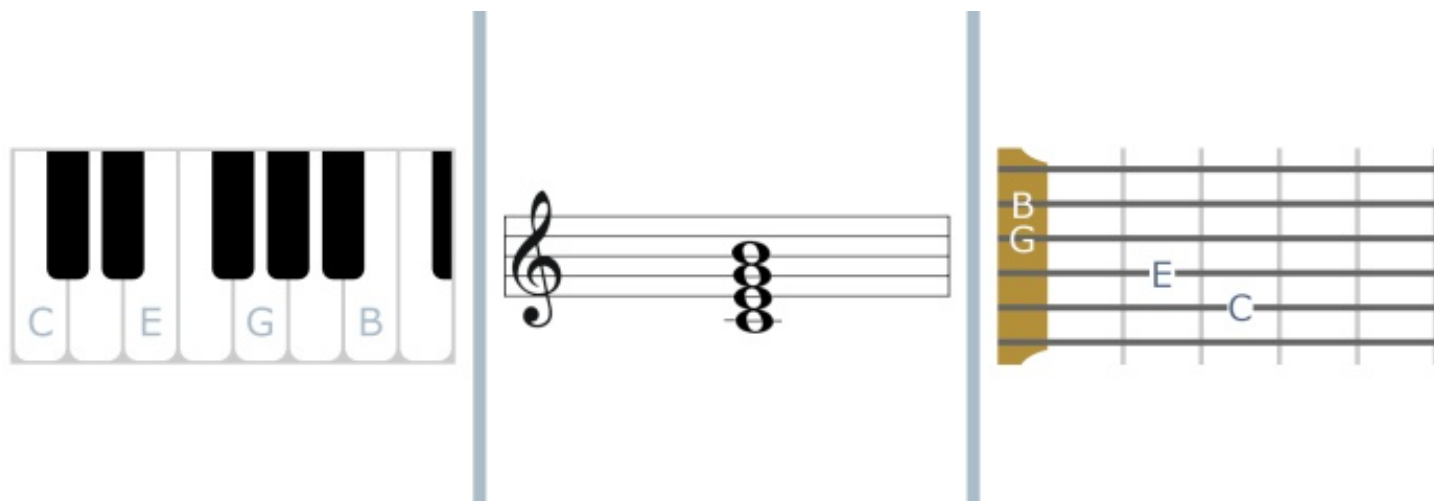


Diminished Triad: [MINOR 3rd, MINOR 3rd]

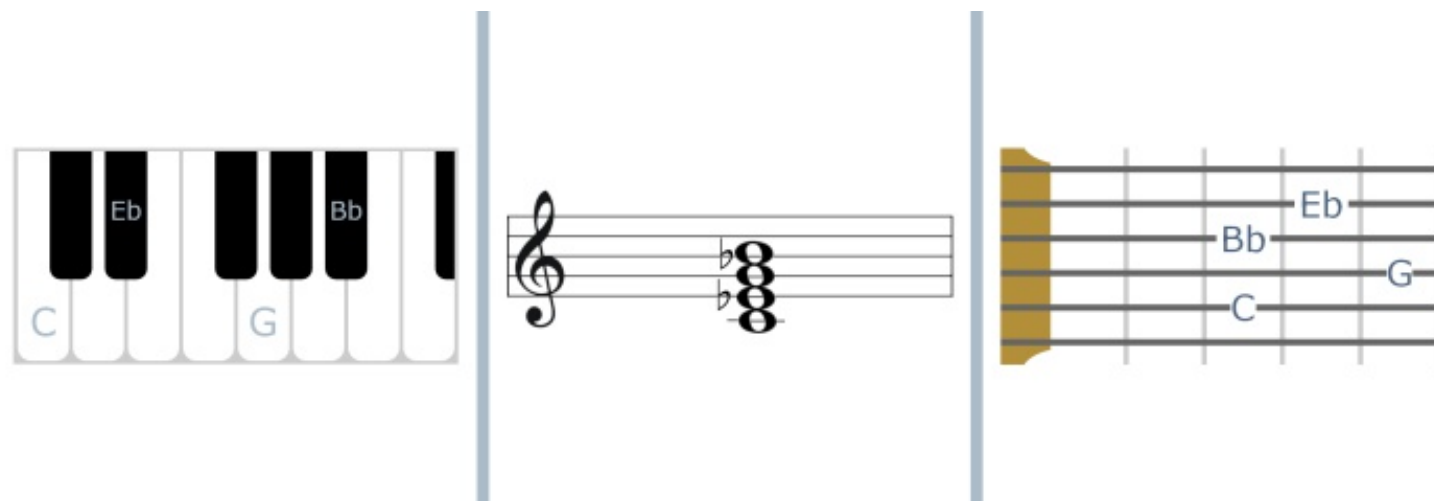


Notes can be added to these **TRIADS** [*in thirds*] to form new **CHORDS**

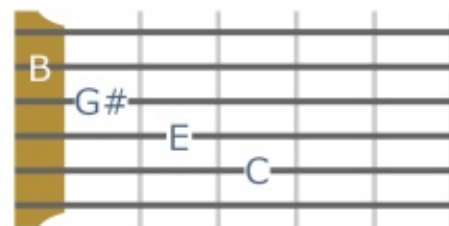
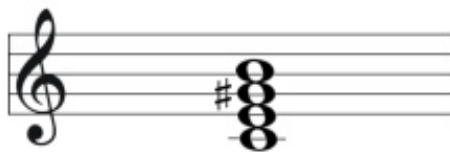
Major Seventh Chord: [MAJOR 3rd, MINOR 3rd, MAJOR 3rd]



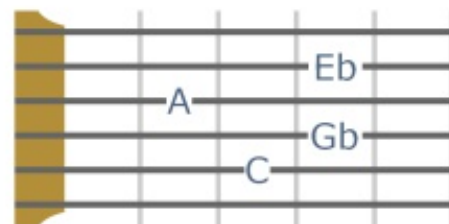
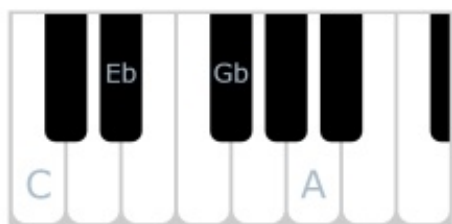
Minor Seventh Chord: [MINOR 3rd, MAJOR 3rd, MINOR 3rd]



Augmented Major Seventh Chord: [MAJOR 3rd, MAJOR 3rd, MINOR 3rd]

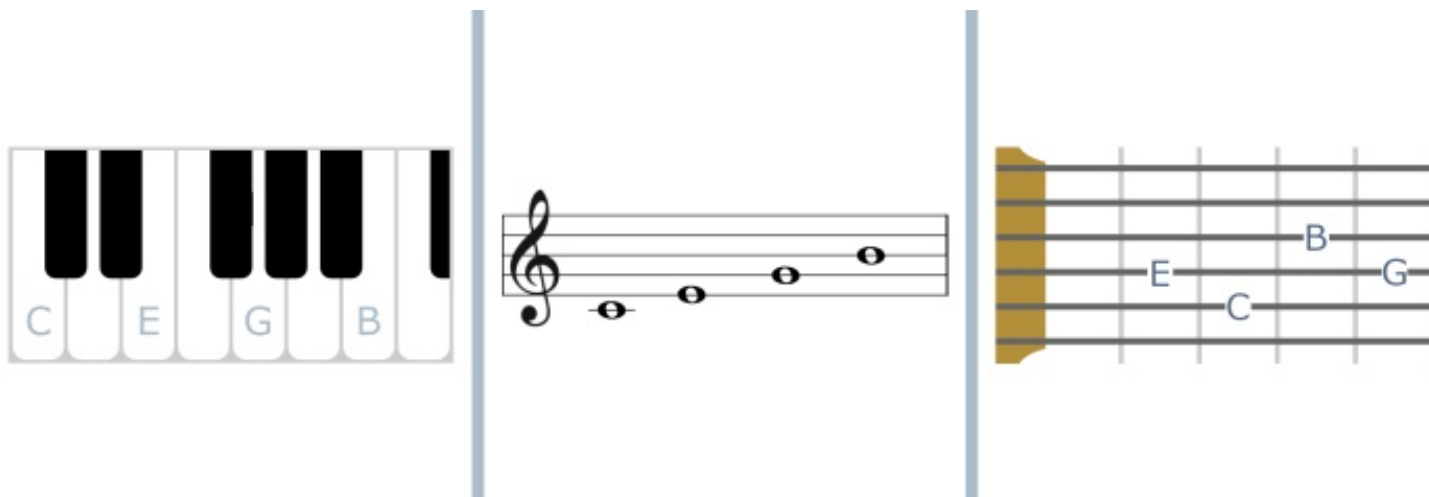


Diminished Seventh Chord: [MINOR 3rd, MINOR 3rd, MINOR 3rd]

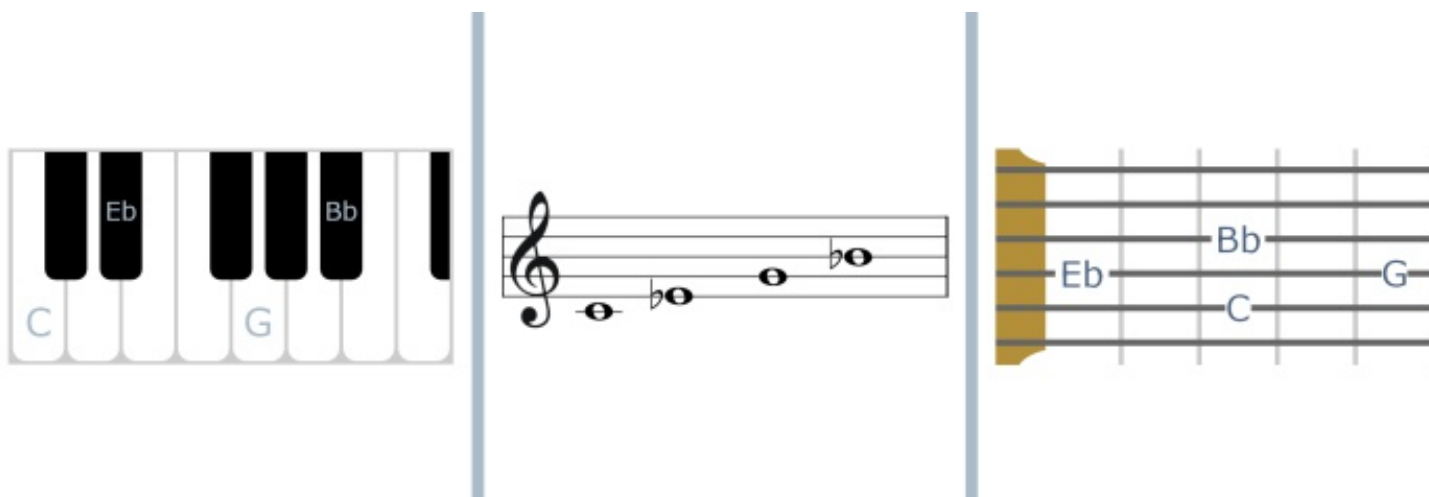


ARPEGGIOS are chords where each note is played individually in sequence

Major Seventh Arpeggio:



Minor Seventh Arpeggio:



Augmented Major Seventh Arpeggio:



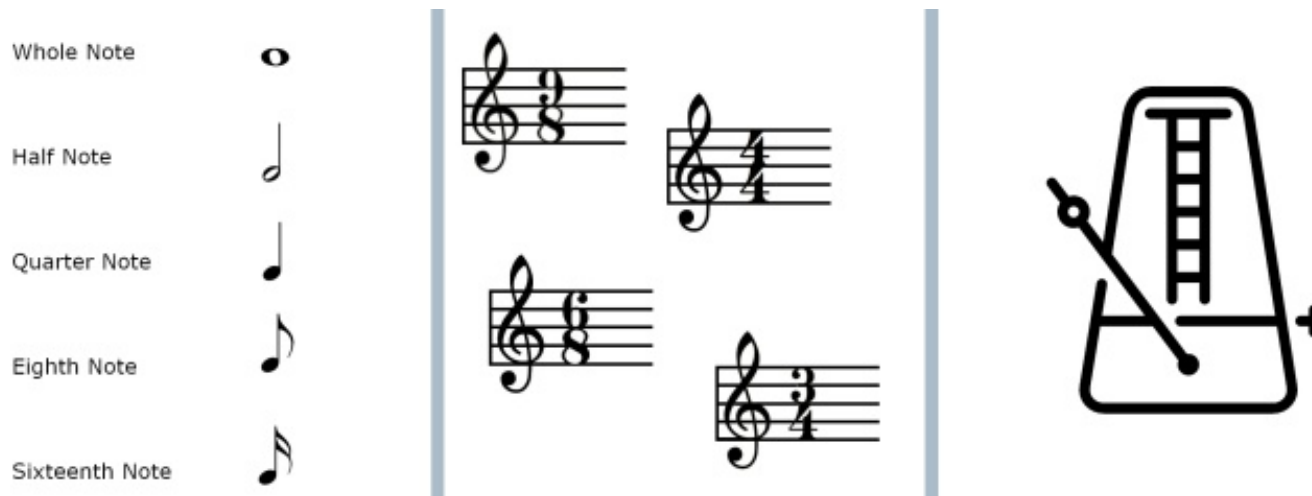
Diminished Seventh Arpeggio:



Timing and Time

TIMING defines how *fast* [or *slow*] you move through the notes

But the **TEMPO** sets the pace, and then there's **GROOVE** (the feeling that you add)



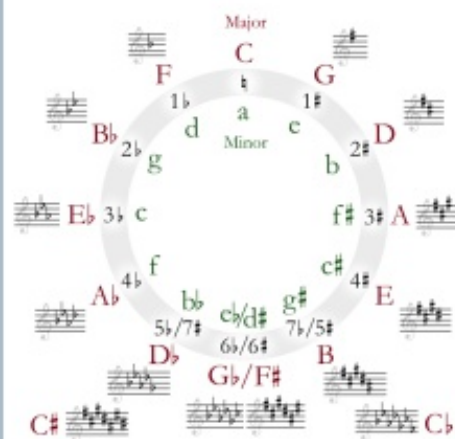
The most used *time signature* is called **COMMON TIME [OR 4 4]**. Simply put, this means, we have *four quarter notes per bar*.

These *four quarter notes* can be sub-divided into *eight eighth notes* or exchanged for *two half notes* or *one whole note*. [It's all just simple maths!]

If we used a **METRONOME**, each *tick* would represent one *quarter note*. So after *4 ticks* we would have completed a *whole bar*.

Keys

The **KEY** is the simplest way to write out the **SCALE** that underpins the song





If you enjoyed this brief introduction to music theory, then you'll love my eBook:

Inner Workings of Music.

Available from a number of digital stores, this eBook will enable you to understand all the key concepts which make up music theory including Time Signatures, Keys, Chords and Scales. All in one easy to understand package.

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