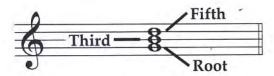
PART

TRIADS

Triads are constructed in the following manner; they all contain a root tone that represents the letter name of the chord; a third that represents the interval of a third above the root tone; and a fifth that represents the interval of a *fifth* above the root tone.

Example 1 The Triad



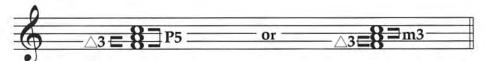
For the purposes of this study there are four basic triads and two variations for a total of six triadic categories:

- [1] the Major triad;
- [2] the Minor triad;
- [3] the Augmented triad;
- [4] the Diminished triad;
- [5] the Major triad with a lowered fifth; and
- [6] the **Suspended** triad.

[1] THE MAJOR TRIAD

Previously, it was shown that a triad contains three tones: a root tone; a third; and a fifth. The quality of the triad is major when the distance between its root and its third is major and its fifth—that distance between the root and the fifth-is perfect. Or, in other words, a major triad consists of two successive intervals of a third, the first interval represents the distance of a major third and the second interval represents the distance of a minor third.

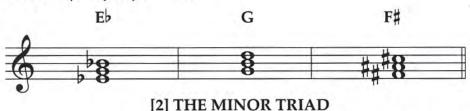
Example 2 The Major Triad



N.B. In this book *all major intervals* will be indicated by a triangular symbol (\triangle).

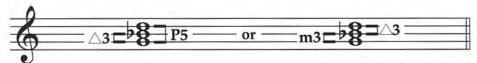
In the *Alphabetical Chord System* use only a capital letter to represent the **root tone** and **accidental**, if needed, to designate a **major** triad. *No* modifying words, abbreviations, or symbols such as major, maj., ma., \triangle , etc., are ever used to symbolize a **major** triad.

Example 3
More examples of Major triads.



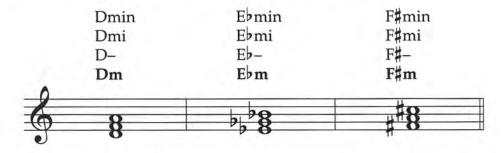
The **minor** triad contains a **minor** third and a **perfect** fifth above the **root**. Or, in other words, a **minor** triad consists of two successive intervals of a third, the first interval represents the distance of a **minor** third and the second interval represents the distance of a **major** third.

Example 4
The Minor Triad.



The chord symbol for a **minor** triad may be represented by one of four possible choices [**min**, **mi**, **m**, or –] and in each case the symbol always follows the letter name of the **root tone**. In this textbook, when more than one designation is given for a particular alignment, chord symbols given in **Bold** are the recommended choice.

Example 5 Chord symbol examples of four representative minor choices.



SUGGESTED STUDY QUESTIONS

- 1. Define the term triad.
- 2. Name the four basic triads.
- 3. *Two* additional triads exist and are found in conjunction with **seventh chords** and, sometimes, **extension chords**. Name them.
- 4. By stacking both intervals above the **root tone**, name the two intervals that comprise a **major** triad.
- 5. In using the *Alphabetical Chord System*, how does one indicate a **major** triad?
- 6. Is there more than one way to indicate a major triad?
- 7. By stacking both intervals above the **root tone**, name the two intervals that form a **minor** triad.
- 8. Name the two successive intervals that form the diminished triad.
- 9. Name the two successive intervals that comprise an **augmented** triad.
- 10. Give at least four ways to indicate an augmented triad.
- 11. Give at least four ways to indicate a minor triad.
- 12. Give at least three symbols for a diminished triad.
- 13. How does one indicate the suspended triad?
- 14. What makes the suspended triad unique?
- 15. Define the term figured bass and how it's used in music theory.

SUGGESTED KEYBOARD DRILLS

- 1. Play each root position triad presented in Part I.
- 2. Take each triad presented in **Part I**, and play it in **root position**, **first inversion**, and **second inversion**.
- 3. Play the *three* triadic formulas provided below in **root position**, on the following root tones: C, D, F, Db, Eb, F#, and Bb.

Drill #1

Major (65) Major Major Major (+5) Major

Major Minor Diminished Minor Major

Suspended Major Suspended Minor Suspended