I'm not a bot



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When learning a musical instrument and music theory, a key concept to learn about is pitch and the distances between notes. But first, we need to cover what intervals are. Before we can talk about semitones and tones, it is essential to understand what an interval is. An
interval in music is the distance in pitch, the larger the interval. We work out large or small intervals by how many semitones or tones the notes are apart. A semitone, or half step as they're known in the US, is the distance
in pitch between a note and the very next note, higher or lower. It's the smallest interval in western music. On a piano, a semitone would be the distance in pitch between E and F or C and C#, for example. There are two types of semitones to know about: Chromatic semitones to know about: Chromatic semitones are two types of semitones.
scales, though. It's all to do with how we name the two notes in the semitones first. Chromatic semitones are when you have a semitone interval where both notes have the same letter name. Examples of
chromatic semitones (half steps) This is where we get a chromatic scale from. A chromatic scale has twelve notes, and each note is a semitone interval where the two notes are different letter names. For example, C to Db or F# to
G.Examples of diatonic semitones (half steps)On a piano, chromatic and diatonic semitones are exactly the same notes, but when you write them on a stave, they are written differently. These are an example of what we call enharmonic equivalent notes, but when you write them on a stave, they are written differently. These are an example of what we call enharmonic equivalent notes, but when you write them on a stave, they are written differently. These are an example of what we call enharmonic equivalent notes, but when you write them on a stave, they are written differently.
of what we call enharmonic equivalents. An enharmonic equivalent is just another name for the same note as C sharp. It's just a different way to name it. And Gb is the same note as F# it's just named differently. A tone, or whole step as it's called in the US, is the next smallest interval after a semitone. The word semi
actually means half, so we can think of a semitone as half a tone. Using that logic, a tone is therefore made up of two semitones are equal to a tone. With the
example of C to D, C to C# is a semitone, and C# to D is another semitone, and two semitones are essential building blocks of scales, chords, intervals, melodies, and lots more things in music. They're key things to learn about, especially in the context of learning music theory. In this lesson we will take a look
at whole tones and semitones (as they are called in British English). In American English, they are called whole steps, and half steps or half tone, respectively. A semitone (half steps or half tone) is the smallest interval in Western music. It is the shortest distance between two keys on your piano. It can be from black to white, white to black or white to
white key, for example C# to D, F# to G and B to C, respectively. As long as the key you're playing is to the immediate left of another, the distance is a semitone. Highly Recommended: Click here for one of the BEST piano/keyboard courses I've seen online. Two semitones (two half steps/half tones) make up one whole tone (one
 whole step). Pick a key on your keyboard and move one half step to the right, then another half step to the right. There you have it: a distance of a whole tone. You can move two half steps to the left as well. Examples of whole tone. You can move two half steps to the right, then another half steps to the right. There you have it: a distance of a whole tone. You can move two half steps to the left as well. Examples of whole tone can be from white to black, black to black,
black to white or white to white to white to white key. For example, B to C#, F# to G#, Bb to C and C to D, respectively. There are two types of semitones. When a semitones contains two notes have
different letter names, example, C to D flat and D to E flat, the semitone is diatonic. Chromatic and diatonic semitones, such as C to C# and D are enharmonic equivalents. The only difference is that they have different note names. C# is a
chromatic semitone higher than C and Db is a diatonic semitone step, whole step, are the semitones and the whole step, are the semitones and the whole step, whole
whole tones. There are 2 semitones and 5 whole steps. Tones and 5 whole steps. List of Semitones (Half Steps) C to C#/Db
(C# and Db are played with the same key on your piano) C#/Db to D #/Eb D to E E to F F to F#/Gb to A #/Bb A to B A#/Bb to C List of Whole Steps) C to D C#/Db to D#-Eb D to E D#/Eb to E E to F F to F#/Gb F to G F#/Gb to G#/Ab G +/Ab G
 Keyboard Diagram Piano Scales Piano Lessons Home Page Comments The semitone, also known as the half step, is the basic unit of measurement in Western music, (Western music means music based on European traditions, including all the styles we're most familiar with like pop, rock, jazz, classical, etc.) Getting a handle on this topic will solidify
our knowledge of the piano keyboard. It is also a crucial aspect of understanding how contemporary music works. So let's get right to it!We already know that pitch refers how high or low a note sounds. Each note on its right. But how do we measure the distance in pitch
from one note to another? The distance between any two neighboring notes on the piano is called a semitone, or half-step. Each and every note on the piano is a semitone away from the note immediately next to it, whether white or black. When we look at a piano, this may not be so immediately obvious. Each note has the exact same distance (in pitch)
from the next. For example, there is the same distance from a B note to the C next to it, as there is from a C note to the black note next to it. The audio example below demonstrates the sound of semitones: An octave contains 12 unique notes. Each of these twelve notes is a semitone away from the next closest note. If
we start on any note and go up or down by twelve half-steps, we reach the octave of the note we started with (which, as we learned, sounds very similar to the starting note, except it is higher or lower sounding). There is really no difference at all between white notes and black notes on a piano. Black keys sound exactly the same as the white keys, and
they are the same distance from each adjacent note as a white note is (a semitone). If one hears a note being played on a piano (without looking), there is no way to tell if they are hearing a black note or a white note. Literally, all notes on the piano are the same. If so, you might be wondering, why in the world did they decide to make some of the notes
 white and some of the notes black? Wouldn't it be easier to make all the notes the same color? Well, for one thing, we already know that the different colors of keys on the keyboard are what makes the piano such a visual instrument. If all the notes were laid out side by side like white notes, with no upper black keys, we would completely lose that
visual advantage. Here's what that would look like: Also, our hands would be impossible to play! Look how far a simple octave stretch much further, and more, the more we learn about music theory, including scales, chords, and more, the more our appreciation for the piano keyboard's unique layout will
increase. Everything about it was designed to make things easier for us. The whole step, or whole step, or whole step away from the starting note: So,
to review, every note on the piano is a half-step away from the next. Any two notes is a whole step. We can measure any music using the semitone as our basic unit of measurement. Let's practice some musical measuring, and we'll quickly get the hang of it. Say we start on middle C (C4), and we want to measure the distance from there to F4. All we
need to do is count every note up from C (not including C, of course), including black notes, until we reach F. Using the diagram below, count the number of semitones between C and F: The correct answer is 5 — there are 5 semitones from C up to F. Here is the solution shown below. The little purple circles represent the notes we're counting, one by
one, up from C: Let's try another example, this time starting on B. What note is 5 semitones higher than B3? The answer is E, in this case E4. The solution is shown below: We can see that there is the same musical distance from B up to E as there is from C up to F.Now that we know how to count semitones, we have the tool to measure any notes the
right way.1) This pdf worksheet takes you through a thorough workout on the material we covered in this lesson.2) Practice counting half-steps and whole steps upward and downward
from any given note, and you will quickly get the hang of it.Image Attribution: Piano Keyboard Macro by wlodi © 2004 CC BY-SA 2.0 practice makes perfect. by Jukie Bot © 2013 CC by 2.0 The term chord progression simply refers to the order in which chords are played in a song/piece of music. Play a few different songs/pieces and you will see that
there are various different ways in which composers order chords. However, the good news is that there are a few simple guidelines which will help you massively when writing a chord progressions. The 5 basic rules of Chord Progressions. The 5 basic rules of Chord Progressions.
progression will definitely "work": Choose a key to write in (if you are just starting out the C major, A minor and E minor are good keys to start to build your progressions with these. Then move on to using secondary chords (I, II, VI) to develop your chord progressions further. Always start
and end your chord progression on chord ITry using some common progressions (see below)Try adding some circle progressions (see below)The Common Chord Progressions (see below)Try adding some circle progressions (s
these and you will be able to play lots of different songs and easily use them in your composing. They will work in both major key and then a minor key for you to listen to) Progression 1 Click Here To Listen To Chord Progression 1 Progression 2
Click Here To Listen To Chord Progression 2 Progression 2 Progression 3 Progression 3 Progression 3 Progression 4 Click Here To Listen To Chord Progressions are progressions really follow on from one another. You will find the following 2 circle progressions really follow on from One another.
useful. Have a listen to the audio example in a major key followed by an example in a minor key). Circle Progression 1Click Here To Listen To Circle Progression 2Click Here To Listen To Circle Progression 1Click Here To Listen To Circle Progr
cheat sheet to give you the basic chord progressions in every key! Feel free to screenshot it/print it out for quick reference. You will see that some of the following keys to write in: Major - C, G, DMinor - Am, Em, BmMajor Key Chord
ProgressionsMinor Key Chord ProgressionsIn the next lesson we are going to look at Chord Inversions. Share this post: on Twitter on Facebook Ben Dunnett LRSM is the founder of Music Theory Academy. He is a music teacher, examiner, composer and pianist with over twenty years experience in music education. Read More A young woman
 warming her hands over a fire test, possibly an allegory of Winter © FineDictionary.com 2012 - 2025 Forms and templates by dexform.com Semitones DefinitionA semitone (or half step) is the distance in pitch between a note and its nearest neighbour on a piano keyboard. Have a look at this keyboard: Can you see how each of the notes has another
note right next to it? For example, C is next to C sharp/D flat. Semitone C to C sharp/D flat is a semitone (or half step). Similarly, the A is next to A flat/G sharp is clearly a semitone/half step. The interval between two black and white
notes that are next to each other on a piano is always a semitone - this is easy to remember. However, on 2 occasions in the octave there is a semitone interval between E and F: The Chromatic ScaleIf you count up all the notes then you will find that there are 12 semitones in an octave. If
you play a scale of all 12 semitones in the octave then this is called a chromatic scale does not have to begin and end on C. You can begin and end the chromatic scale on any note as long as you play all 12 semitones in the octave. You can also see
from the sheet music above that the chromatic scale can be written using sharps or flats. This is because notes can sound the same pitch as G flat. When two notes have different names, but sound the same pitch then this is called an enharmonic equivalent. Tones A tone (or whole step)
is an interval of 2 semitones (or half steps) added together. For example, the interval between C and D is a tone because the note C sharp/D flat is between them: Tone C to D Similarly, the interval between A and B is a tone (the note A sharp/B flat is between the 2 notes):Tone A to B Remember, the distance between 2 white notes on a piano is not
always a tone (whole step). For example, E does not have a black note between it and F and so a tone up from E is actual F sharp/D flat, whilst a tone down from C is B flat/A sharp. The Whole Tone ScaleAll of the
minor scales and major scales use a combination of semitones and tones. However, it is possible to play a scale using just tones (whole tone scales that are formed by starting on alternate notes of the chromatic scale. If you start on C
and play a whole tone scale you will play the scale on the top line of music. If you start on the next semitone up (D flat) then you will play the scale on the second line of music. It doesn't matter which note of the respective whole tone scales and you will play the scale on 
notes. Share this post: on Twitter on Facebook Ben Dunnett LRSM is the founder of Music Theory Academy. He is a music teacher, examiner, composer and pianist with over twenty years experience in music education. Read More A semitone (or "half step" in the USA) is the smallest distance between two different notes. Let's use the piano keyboard
to look at some examples of semitones. If two notes are as close as possible on the piano keyboard, the distance between E and F is a semitone; there is no other note between these two notes. Now find A and B flat. The distance between A and B flat is
also a semitone. If there is one note between the two notes we are looking at, the distance between them. E-F sharp is a tone. F natural sits between them. There is a sharp/flat note
E - F#/Gb F - G F#/Gb - G#/Ab G - A G#/Ab 
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said to be a semitone away from C - Db is a semitone above C, while B is a semitone above E, while the Eb is said to be a semitone below E. Refer to the illustration below: Once you understand what semitones are, it is easy to understand
tones. Tones, as the term semitone might suggest, refer to a musical interval of two semitones above F, is said to be a tone higher than F. Refer to a musical interval of two semitones above F, is said to be a tone higher than F. Refer to the illustration below: Now that you understand what semitones above F, is said to be a tone higher than F. Refer to the illustration below: Now that you understand what semitones are, you are ready to move on to our next lesson on Scales & The Major Scale! Semitones
DefinitionA semitone (or half step) is the distance in pitch between a note and its nearest neighbour on a piano keyboard. Have a look at this keyboard. Have a look at this keyboard can be tween a note and the notes has another note right next to it? For example, C is next to C sharp/D flat. Semitone C to C sharp So, the distance or interval between C and C sharp/D flat is a
semitone (or half step). Similarly, the A is next to A flat/G sharp: Semitone A to A flat/G sharp is clearly a semitone/half step. The interval between two black and white notes that are next to each other on a piano is always a semitone - this is easy to remember. However, on 2 occasions in the octave there is a
semitone interval between 2 white notes. This occurs between E and F: The Chromatic scale of all 12 semitones in the octave then this is called a chromatic scale. Here is an example of a chromatic scale played on the
piano: Chromatic Scale Note: The chromatic scale does not have to begin and end on C. You can begin and end the chromatic scale on any note as long as you play all 12 semitones in the octave. You can begin and end the chromatic scale on any note as long as you play all 12 semitones in the octave. You can begin and end the chromatic scale on any note as long as you play all 12 semitones in the octave. You can begin and end the chromatic scale on any note as long as you play all 12 semitones in the octave. You can begin and end the chromatic scale on any note as long as you play all 12 semitones in the octave. You can begin and end the chromatic scale on any note as long as you play all 12 semitones in the octave. You can begin and end on C. You can be seen to be seen 
different names. For example, F sharp sounds the same pitch as G flat. When two notes have different names, but sound the same pitch then this is called an enharmonic equivalent. Tones tone because the note C sharp/D
flat is between them: Tone C to D Similarly, the interval between A and B is a tone (the note A sharp/B flat and F and So a tone up from E is actual F sharp/G flat and a between the 2 notes): Tone A to B Remember, the distance between it and F and so a tone up from E is actual F sharp/G flat and a between the 2 notes): Tone A to B Remember, the distance between it and F and F
tone down from F is E flat/D sharp. Also, B and C do not have a black note between them and so a tone up from B is C sharp/D flat, whilst a tone down from C is B flat/A sharp. The Whole Tone ScaleAll of the minor scales and major scales use a combination of semitones and tones. However, it is possible to play a scale using just tones (whole steps) - it
is called the whole tone scale: Whole Tone Scale Audio The above sheet music and audio shows the 2 whole tone scale you will play the scale on the top line of music. If you start on the next semitone up (D flat) then you will play the
scale on the second line of music. It doesn't matter which note of the respective whole tone scales you start on. You can start on any note of the respective whole tone scales and you will always end up playing the same notes. Share this post: on Twitter on Facebook Ben Dunnett LRSM is the founder of Music Theory Academy. He is a music teacher, examiner,
composer and pianist with over twenty years experience in music education. Read More Music theory can seem complex, but understanding tones and semitones is essential for anyone learning to play an instrument, read sheet music, or compose songs. These two concepts are fundamental in constructing scales, forming melodies, and creating
harmonies. Whether you are a beginner musician or an experienced performer, knowing how tones and semitones work will significantly improve your understanding of music and help you become a better musician. A semitone (also called a whole step) is
equal to two semitones. These intervals create the foundation of musical scales and define the relationships between different notes. To better understand this concept, let's break it down with a practical example. On a piano: A semitone is the distance between one key and the very next key, whether it is black or white. A tone consists of two
semitones, meaning you skip one key in between. Hoving from C to C is a semitone because there is a C# in between. Moving from E to G is a whole tone because it consists of two semitones (E \rightarrow F and F \rightarrow G). On a guitar: Moving from E to D is a tone because there is no black key in between.
one fret up or down is a semitone. Moving two frets up or down is a tone. For instance: If you press the second fret, you have moved up by a whole tone from the open string. Scales are built using specific patterns of tones and semitones. The major scale, for
example, follows this pattern: Tone - Tone 
consists of the notes G - A - B - C - D - E - F# - G and follows the same tone-semitone pattern. Other scale, use a different pattern of tones and semitones, moving up or down by one key at a time. The natural minor scale follows this pattern: Tone -
Semitone - Tone 
For example: A major chord is built using a root note, a major third (two tones above the root), and a perfect fifth (three and a half tones above the root), and a perfect fifth (three and a half tones above the root). Example: The C Major Chord consists of C, E, and G. A minor chord is built using a root note, a major third (two tones above the root).
root). Example: The C Minor Chord consists of C. Eb. and G. Understanding these intervals allows musicians to create chords, harmonies, and progressions that sound pleasing and structured. Melodies are formed by a seguence of notes that move up or down by tones and semitones. The way these intervals allows musicians to create chords, harmonies, and progressions that sound pleasing and structured.
character. Some melodies use stepwise motion, where the notes move by semitones or tones, giving it a smooth and connected feel. Confusing Whole and Half Steps - Beginners
often struggle to distinguish between a whole step (tone) and a half step (semitones - Many people assume that semitones - Many people assume that semitones always involve black keys on the piano. However, natural semitones occur between E and F and between B and C, even though there
is no black key between them. Skipping Scale Practice, it can be difficult to recognize these intervals in songs. Not Training the Ear - Learning to hear the difference between a tone and a semitone is just as important as understanding it visually
your ear. Identify Intervals in Songs - Listen to a song and try to determine if the melody moves by semitones or tones. Use Online Music Theory Tools - Websites and apps like musictheory.net or EarMaster can provide interactive exercises to improve your skills. Tones and semitones are the building blocks of Western music, shaping scales, melodies
chords, and harmonies. By mastering these concepts, musicians can improve their ability to play, compose, and understand music more deeply. Whether you are playing the piano, guitar, violin, or any other instrument, recognizing and applying tones and semitones will enhance your musician skills and allow you to explore the world of music with
confidence. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a
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not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the
permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. In Western music theory, understanding the distance between two notes is essential. This distance is called a musical interval. Two of the most common intervals are tones and semitones, also known
as the whole step and half step. These intervals represent the smallest distances in music theory, which equalizes the frequencies and divides the octave into twelve notes. Let's explore this further. A In einer Zeit, in der die Technologie die Grenzen des Möglichen immer wieder
neu definiert, findet im Online-Gaming eine Revolution statt: Augmented Reality (AR). Die Kombination aus virtueller Realität und der physischen Welt verspricht Spielerlebnisse, die weit über das bisher Mögliche hinausgehen. Mit AR wird der physischen Welt verspricht Spielerlebnisse, die weit über das bisher Mögliche hinausgehen. Mit AR wird der physischen Welt verspricht Spielerlebnisse, die weit über das bisher Mögliche hinausgehen. Mit AR wird der physischen Welt verspricht Spielerlebnisse, die weit über das bisher Mögliche hinausgehen. Mit AR wird der Bildschirm durch eine kentigen verspricht Spielerlebnisse, die weit über das bisher Mögliche hinausgehen. Mit AR wird der Bildschirm durch eine kentigen verspricht Spielerlebnisse, die weit über das bisher Mögliche hinausgehen. Mit AR wird der Bildschirm durch eine kentigen verspricht Spielerlebnisse, die weit über das bisher Mögliche hinausgehen. Mit AR wird der Bildschirm durch eine kentigen verspricht Spielerlebnisse, die weit über das bisher Mögliche hinausgehen. Mit AR wird der Bildschirm durch eine kentigen verspricht spieler verspricht spie
mittlerweile in nahezu jeder Branche angekommen. Seien es die Online Casinos, die neben Bonus Kauf Slots mit Hilfe künstlicher Intelligenz viele weitere spannende Features parat halten können, oder ein milliardenschwerer Versandhändler: KI hat viele verschiedene Anwendungsbereiche und birgt damit auch einige ethische Bedenken in sich.
Bedroht KI den Arbeitsmarkt? Auf den [...] Im Laufe der Jahre haben Online-Casinos ihren Weg in der Welt der Unterhaltungsmöglichkeiten im Web gemacht, indem sie eine Reihe interner Revolutionen durchgeführt haben, die sie in die Form gebracht haben, wie wir sie heute kennen. Wir von außen sehen nur einen Ort zum Spaß haben und ein paar
Stunden in völliger Entspannung zu verbringen, [...] V In Deutschland sind Spielbanken seit dem 19. Jahrhundert ein fester Bestandteil der Kulturlandschaft. Sie erweitern das Unterhaltungsangebot in jeder Stadt und bieten den Gästen eine alternative Form des Entertainments mit Glanz und Glamour. In Niedersachsen werden an zehn Standorten
Spielbanken unterhalten, die ebenfalls zur Stärkung der Casino-Kultur in Deutschland beitragen. Die Geschichte der niedersächsischen [...] B Acknowledging and addressing the issue of online gambling addiction is a crucial step towards reclaiming control and fostering a healthy relationship with gambling. In this comprehensive guide, we explore
effective strategies to overcome gambling addiction, touching upon key considerations and, specifically, identifying the safe path to overcoming gambling addiction. Understanding the Nature of Gambling addiction, touching upon key considerations and, specifically, identifying the safe path to overcoming gambling addiction.
Marktbedingungen erhebliche Gewinne erzielen. Darüber hinaus hat die Volatilität der Ölindustrie in den letzten Jahren deutlich zugenommen, was für solide Trends sorgt, die sowohl bei langfristigen Timing-Methoden als auch bei kurzfristigen Swing Trades zuverlässige Gewinne liefern können. Da die [...] P Als primäre Energiequelle für die
Weltwirtschaft ist Rohöl ein äußerst begehrter Rohstoff. Es ist ein natürlich vorkommender fossiler Brennstoff, den Sie in verschiedene Güter umwandeln können, darunter Wachs, Schmiermittel, Diesel, Benzin und andere Petrochemikalien. Es ist sehr flüssig, sehr gefragt und wird in großen Mengen gehandelt. Daher erfordert der Handel mit Öl
kleine Spreads, ausgeprägte [...] W Die sogenannten Vape Pens stellen eine besondere Kategorie der E-Zigaretten dar. Ihre Optik erinnert dabei an die eines Kugelschreibers. Die Anwender der Vape Pens inhalieren keinen Rauch, sondern lediglich Dampf. Dazu wird ein E-Liquid erhitzt anstatt verbrannt. Das Dampfen geht somit mit wesentlich
 weniger schädlichen Auswirkungen als das Rauchen von herkömmlichen Tabakzigaretten einher. Was hinter [...] B Bitcoin ist sowohl die älteste als auch die größte Kryptowährung auf dem Markt. Er ist aufgrund seiner Marktkapitalisierung und Popularität eine beliebte Kryptowährung. Er ist schon seit langem in den Schlagzeilen, und 2021 war ein
perfektes Jahr für diese digitale Währung. Die Bitcoin-Nachrichten werden benötigt, um seine Zukunft und den massiven Energiebedarf für Kryptowährungs-Mining-Operationen zu [...] B Instagram Spionage App ermöglichen das Sammeln wichtiger und privater Informationen von Benutzern, die vom Benutzern getätigten Transaktionen und als
 Ergebnis die Verfolgung der Person. Die Instagram Spionage App ist eine Spionage-App, mit der Sie auch Gespräche und Standorte überwachungs-app ist die beste Option, wenn Sie Nachrichten, [...] The minor scale is the scale which sounds negative - it is used by
composers to depict sad, melancholic or even angry/dramatic moods. However, there are in fact 3 minor scaleEach scale sounds similarly "minor-like", but they each also have their own unique flavour. Let's have a look at each minor scale in
turn. The Natural Minor Scale The natural minor scale is the most basic form of the minor scale is: Tone - Semitone - Tone of the natural minor scale is: Tone - Semitone - Tone 
scale. The natural minor scale follows the notes set out in the key signature for the scale without any changes. Let's have a look at two examples of natural minor scales: A Natural Minor Scale without any changes and none of the black notes)
Look at a keyboard and play a scale (of all the white notes) starting on A and going up until you reach the A above it (I have highlighted these notes in red on the keyboard above). You have just played an ascending A Natural Minor Scale. Have a look/listen to the A
Natural Minor being played on the piano: Play A natural minor scale you will also notice that the pattern of Natural minor scale intervals given above (Tone - Semitone - Tone - Semitone - Tone
following our set pattern of note intervals for a natural minor scale (Tone - Semitone - Tone - Tone - Semitone - Tone -
we play all the white notes starting on D except for B (which we replace with a B Flat to the key signature at the start of the scale. This tells the performer to play a B flat instead of a B natural each time. This is because the key signature
of D minor has one flat, B Flat. The Harmonic Minor Scale has a slightly more intense feel to it than the natural minor scale. Simply work out the natural minor scale intervals outlined above (Tone -
 Semitone - Tone 
7th note. You can see from the sheet music below how the 7th note of the scale (G) has been raised a semitone (half tone) to become G sharp: Have a listen to the scale played below - can you hear the intensity of the raised 7th note? Play A harmonic minor scale Note: the key signature does not change between the natural and harmonic minors. The
raised 7th is an added note and so you will see a sharp sign added as an accidental each time. D Harmonic minor scale then we raise the C natural (7th note of the scale) to become a C sharp: Play D harmonic minor scale Once again, it is important to note that the key signature remains the same - the
C sharp is an added note. The Melodic Minor Scale! However, it's still pretty easy to work out if you can remember which notes to raise. The crucial thing to remember is you only need to change the natural minor scale on the way
up. The melodic minor descending scale is the same as the natural minor scale. On the way up you need to raise each of the 6th and the 7th notes by a semitone - Tone - Semitone (half tone). So, your melodic minor pattern will be: Tone - Semitone - Tone -
sheet music for the A Melodic Minor Scale: Can you see how the scale is different going up and down the notes? Let's have a listen to how it sounds: Play A melodic minor scale I think the melodic minor scale is a really interesting sound due to the difference between the rising and descending scales. D Melodic minor scale is a really interesting sound due to the difference between the rising and descending scales.
the D Melodic Minor Scale: Once again, you can see how the ascending and descending scales are different. Let's have a listen to how it sounds: Play D melodic minor scale you use the natural minor. All The Minor Scales For PianoHopefully this lesson has
helped you understand the 3 different minor scales. Ideally, you should try playing the minor scales on a piano or keyboard to get used to the sound and feel of them. Here are all the minor scales (natural, harmonic and melodic) for you to have a go at. I have added piano fingering marks for the right hand to the sheet music to help you. The audio
examples play all 3 minor scales in turn - the natural is 1st, then the harmonic and finally the melodic. This will mean that you can easily check whether you are playing the melodic. This will mean that you can easily check whether you are playing the melodic. This will mean that you can easily check whether you are playing the melodic. This will mean that you can easily check whether you are playing the melodic. This will mean that you can easily check whether you are playing the melodic. This will mean that you can easily check whether you are playing the melodic. This will mean that you can easily check whether you are playing the melodic. This will mean that you can easily check whether you are playing the melodic. This will mean that you can easily check whether you are playing the melodic. This will mean that you can easily check whether you are playing the melodic. This will mean that you can easily check whether you are playing the melodic mean that you can easily check whether you are playing the melodic mean that you can easily check whether you are playing the melodic mean that you can easily check whether you are playing the melodic mean that you can easily check whether you are playing the melodic mean that you can easily check whether you are playing the melodic mean that you can easily check whether you are playing the melodic mean that you can easily check whether you 
Sharp Minor ScalesC sharp minor scalesE Minor Minor ScalesE Minor Minor ScalesE Minor Minor ScalesE 
have a go at to develop your ability to compose in minor keys. Click on the image to download the PDF file. Share this post: on Twitter on Facebook Ben Dunnett LRSM is the founder of Music Theory Academy. He is a music teacher, examiner, composer and pianist with over twenty years experience in music education. Read More It would be
unpardonable not to know how to distinguish or at least to sound a semitone. "Three Voyages for the Discovery of a
Northwest Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and Narrative of an Attempt to Reach the North Pole, Volume 2 (of 2)" by Sir William Edward Parry In large bass and contralto instruments, a fourth piston is added, which lowers the pitch two tones and a semitone. "Scientific American Supplement No. 819" by Various This destroys the distinction
between the semitones, and C sharp and D flat become the same note. "Lippincott's Magazine, Vol. 22, August, 1878" by Various They had both sharps and flats: we have neither, but a mere set of semitones, which serve for both. "Gryll Grange" by Thomas Love Peacock In the elementary classes it is shown how scales and chords are formed, and
where the tones and semitones occur. "The Eurhythmics of Jaques-Dalcroze" by Emile Jaques-Dalcroze He ought to make him hit the Semitones according to the true Rules. "Observations on the Florid Song" by Pier Francesco Tosi Fancy saying 'Yes, shut it,' in a confidential semitone! "Somehow Good" by William de Morgan The normal ear has such a
range as to give about 33 rods to the semitone. "How it Works" by Archibald Williams Seventh chord is built by adding an extra note to a triad which is an interval of a 7th above the root note. e.g. If you build a triad on C you will use the notes (C-E-G). If you
add a another note a 7th above C then you will have C-E-G-B. You have just created a basic seventh chord. The 5 Types of Seventh ChordsThere are 5 types of 7th chord you will have C-E-G-B. You have just created a basic seventh chord the major seventh chord you will have C-E-G-B. You have just created a basic seventh chord you will come across and want to use in your music. Each one gives a characteristic sound which will help you when composing music. Major seventh chord The major seventh chord you will come across and want to use in your music.
has a much softer sound than the dominant seventh. Again, it is created by taking a major triad, but this time adding a note a major seventh (11 semitones above C). You will often see it written as CM7Click Here To Listen To Major
SeventhThe major 7th is used a lot in jazz as it gives a very laid back feel to the music. If you want to start to learn how to play jazz just try playing around with the primary chords and play them as major seventh chordThe dominant seventh
chord is the most common and in many ways the most important of the seventh chords. It is created by taking a major triad and adding a note a minor seventh (10 semitones) above the root. e.g. a dominant seventh chord on C contains the notes C-E-G-Bb. (Bb is a minor seventh/10 semitones above C). You will often see it written as C7Click Here To
Listen To Dominant SeventhThe dominant 7th is used a lot in blues music. It is also used at a perfect cadence to make the ending sounds in the audio example). If you have used chord V then chord I in a song/piece you have written try adding the 7th to the chord V and see how strong it makes the
cadence sound. Minor seventh chord The minor seventh chord also gives quite a jazzy feel to a piece of music. It is created by taking a minor triad and adding a note a minor seventh (10 semitones above C). You will often see it written as
Cm7Click Here To Listen To Minor Seventh Chords followed by the minor seventh chords followed by the minor seventh chord is the first of the two 7th chords which give a feeling of tension. It is created by taking a diminished triad and adding a note a
minor seventh (10 semitones) above the root. e.g. a half diminished seventh chord on C contains the notes C-Eb-Gb-Bb. You will often see it written as a slashed circle followed by a 7 (see the table below) Click Here To Listen To Half Diminished Seventh Chord on C contains the notes C-Eb-Gb-Bb. You will often see it written as a slashed circle followed by a 7 (see the table below) Click Here To Listen To Half Diminished Seventh Chord on C contains the notes C-Eb-Gb-Bb. You will often see it written as a slashed circle followed by a 7 (see the table below) Click Here To Listen To Half Diminished Seventh Chord on C contains the notes C-Eb-Gb-Bb. You will often see it written as a slashed circle followed by a 7 (see the table below) Click Here To Listen To Half Diminished Seventh Chord on C contains the notes C-Eb-Gb-Bb. You will often see it written as a slashed circle followed by a 7 (see the table below) Click Here To Listen To Half Diminished Seventh Chord on C contains the notes C-Eb-Gb-Bb. You will often see it written as a slashed circle followed by a 7 (see the table below) Click Here To Listen To Half Diminished Seventh Chord on C contains the notes C-Eb-Gb-Bb. You will often see it written as a slashed circle followed by a 7 (see the table below) Click Here To Listen To Half Diminished Seventh Chord on C contains the notes C-Eb-Gb-Bb. You will often see it written as a slashed circle followed by a 7 (see the table below) Click Here To Listen To Half Diminished Seventh Chord on C contains the notes C-Eb-Gb-Bb. You will often see it written as a slashed circle followed by a 7 (see the table below) Click Here To Listen To Half Diminished Seventh Chord on C contains the notes C-Eb-Gb-Bb. You will not see it written as a slashed circle followed by a 7 (see the table below) Click Here To Listen To Half Diminished Seventh Chord on C contains the notes C-Eb-Gb-Bb. You will not see it written as a slashed circle followed by a 7 (see table below) Click Here To Listen To Listen To Listen To Listen To Listen To List
seventh chordThe final seventh chord is the diminished seventh chord and adding a note a diminished seventh chord on C contains the notes C-Eb-Gb-Bbb). (Bbb is "B double flat"). You will often see it
written as a small circle followed by a 7 (see the table below) As you can tell from the audio example below it is a brilliant chord to use if you want to create tension in your music. Click Here To Listen To Diminished Seventh Seventh Seventh Seventh Chords Made EasyHope this lesson has helped you understand seventh chords and given you some inspiration for your
composing. I have put together a summary table below of the 5 seventh chords to make things easy for you. Feel free to screen shot or print it out so you've got it to refer to. In the next lesson we are going to look at Chord Progressions. Share this post: on Twitter on Facebook Ben Dunnett LRSM is the founder of Music Theory Academy. He is a music
teacher, examiner, composer and pianist with over twenty years experience in music education. Read More In music, the distance between notes is called an "interval." We've already published a full article on what intervals are and how they work; here we'll focus on just the distances between the notes, which forms the foundation for crafting
melodies, harmonies, chord progressions, and expressive musical elements. Understanding these note distances empowers composers to create captivating and emotionally resonant music? Let's go!In this article we will be focusing on two main concepts: Make
sure to check out our previous article "How Do Music Notes Work" if you are unfamiliar with music notes or want to refresh your memory. Understanding semitones and whole tones becomes more accessible when using a keyboard, which is a valuable tool for practicing and internalizing the concepts learned today. That's why I always recommend
picking up your keyboard to explore the distances between the notes. (Don't worry if you don't have a physical keyboard, you'll enhance your grasp of these fundamental musical elements and elevate your understanding of music
 theory. What is a semitone? Before answering this question, let's take a look at a keyboard: On a keyboard on the keyboard are organized in the familiar ascending order we know in music: C, D, E, F, G, A, B. Notes on the keyboard This
arrangement makes it easier to visualize the space between notes on this instrument. A semitone on the music is the smallest gap
between two notes. It represents the distance of one half-step between one note and another. For example, if you start on the note C and move up one semitones: F# and GE and FG and G#B and CConfirm this
information on the keyboard above or using your keyboard in Flat:). What is a whole tone examples of whole tone examples. Eand F#A and CC# and E#G - AConfirm this information on the keyboard above or using your keyboard above or using your keyboard.
keyboard in Flat:). Pro tipI recommend using your physical or virtual piano to play half-steps (semitones) and whole steps (whole tones, also known as tones) and start training your ear to recognize these types of distances between the notes. There's no magic or tricks here: only active practice will help you understand these concepts visually,
logically, and audibly. The more you practice, the better you'll grasp it, trust me. That's all for now, as this is already a lot of information to process and practice, the better you'll grasp it, trust me. That's all for now, as this is already a lot of information to process and practice, the better you'll grasp it, trust me. That's all for now, as this is already a lot of information to process and practice.
major scale 1 tone 1 to
the white keys of a keyboard (hover or click on the keys to view) C B D D C E E D F F E G G F A A G B B A C C D D E F G G A A B C B D Semitones. The chromatic semitone and the chromatic semitone and the chromatic semitone and a chromatic semitone to form a tone. The chromatic semitone and the chromatic semitone and the chromatic semitone and the chromatic semitone.
chromatic semitone is the interval separating a note with the same note raised by a sharp or lowered by a flat. A chromatic semitones Ascendingchromatic ½ tone Descendingchromatic ½ tone Descendingchromatic ½ tone Descendingchromatic ½ tone To know more about the notion of
comma, cf. Equal TemperamentThe diatonic semitone is the smallest interval separating two conjunct notes. It measures only 4 commas. The diatonic semitone always involves two notes with different and contiguous names (hence its qualification of dia-tonic, "of separate tones") FIGURE 3 - Examples of diatonic semitone semitone always involves two notes with different and contiguous names (hence its qualification of dia-tonic, "of separate tones") FIGURE 3 - Examples of diatonic semitone always involves two notes with different and contiguous names (hence its qualification of dia-tonic, "of separate tones") FIGURE 3 - Examples of diatonic semitone always involves two notes with different and contiguous names (hence its qualification of dia-tonic, "of separate tones") FIGURE 3 - Examples of diatonic semitone always involves two notes with different and contiguous names (hence its qualification of dia-tonic, "of separate tones") FIGURE 3 - Examples of diatonic semitone always involves two notes with different and contiguous names (hence its qualification of dia-tonic, "of separate tones") FIGURE 3 - Examples of diatonic semitone always involves two notes with different and contiguous names (hence its qualification of dia-tonic, "of separate tones") FIGURE 3 - Examples of diatonic semitone always involves two notes always involves always involves
Ascending diatonic ½ tone Descending diatonic ½ tone Descending diatonic ½ tone On a tempered keyboard (see below), the two previous examples will be executed in the same way, using the same keys. To remember. A chromatic semitone is
always formed by 2 notes whose names are different. For example, G-A, or E-D.A tone is formed of a chromatic ½ tone + Chromatic X tone + Chromatic
Chromatic ½ tone + Diatonic ½ 
insert another note between the two), it is not a tone. For example, C-E: between C and E, there is D, so C-E is not a tone. For example, between two Cs, there is an octave is thus formed by 5 tones and 2 diatonic semitones (see Figure 1 at the beginning of the
course). Since a tone itself consists of a chromatic semitone and a diatonic semitones, and 7 diatonic semitones, of which 5 chromatic semitones, of which 5 chromatic semitones and 7 diatonic semitones and 7 diatonic semitones and 7 diatonic semitones, of which 5 chromatic semitones, o
semitones, whether diatonic or chromatic have the same pitch difference in the ear. A tone is no longer divided into 4 + 5 commas but 4.5 + 4.5 commas. This technique allows, with a small concession to accuracy, to greatly simplify the tuning of keyboard instruments, which previously were tuned according to the key signature of the work that was
to be interpreted. Since the appearance of the equal temperament, it is possible to play in any key on a keyboard instrument.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   However, some contexts (eg for string instruments) need to take into account the difference between chromatic and diatonic semitones. Moreover, at the theoretical level, their differentiation is essential because it
allows to understand many concepts such as the construction of scales or the qualification of the intervals, which is why, whatever the temperament used, it is important to be familiar with the concepts mentioned in this chapter. Last update on 2021/05/07 Print this course with a high quality layout by subscribing at www.musiclever.com
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