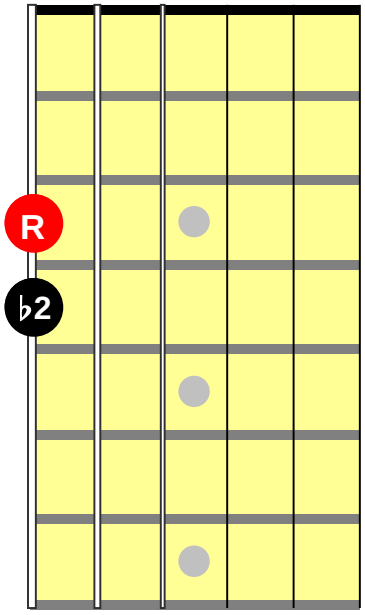
Intervals

Intervals are the incremental building blocks from which melodies are constructed. An interval is the distance between two notes. Intervals can be used to describe linear/melodic pitches or horizontal/harmonic pitches. All intervals can be measured by the amount of half steps they contain but the most common way to identify intervals is to refer to them by their proper names. The names of the intervals are based on the scale steps of the major scale. The chromatic scale contains each interval in succession.

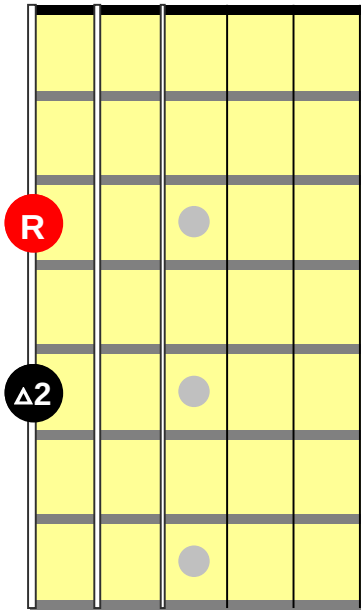
Interval	**Notations**	**Melodic Example**
Unison	P1	N/A
Minor 2nd	Mi 2	Jaws
Major 2nd	Ma 2	Happy Birthday
Minor 3rd	Mi 3	Brahms Lullaby
Major 3rd	Ma 3	Oh When the Saints
Perfect 4th	P4	Here comes the Bride
Aug 4th or Dim 5th (Tritone)	Aug 4th OR dim 5th	The Simpsons
Perfect 5th	P5	Twinkle Twinkle
Minor 6th	Mi 6	The Entertainer
Major 6th	Ma 6	NBC
Minor 7th	Mi 7	Star Trek
Major 7th	Ma 7	Take On Me
Octave	P8	Somewhere Over the Rainbow

The following are some examples of some of the most common shapes used to demonstrate intervals. Please note the shapes have to be adjusted due to the tuning of the G string whenever the lower note is on the G string or when the G string is between the two notes.

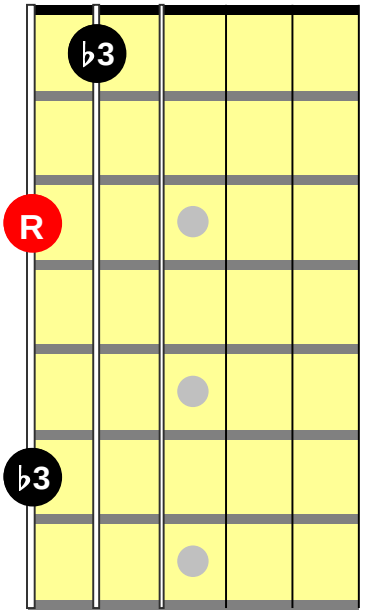
Minor 2nd



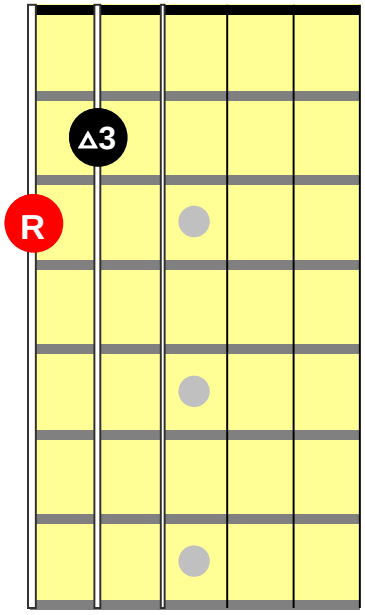
Major 2nd



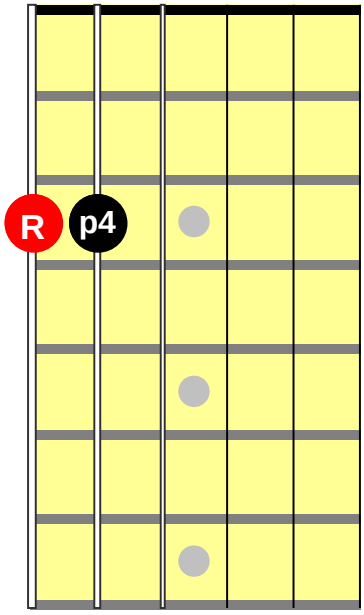
Minor 3rd



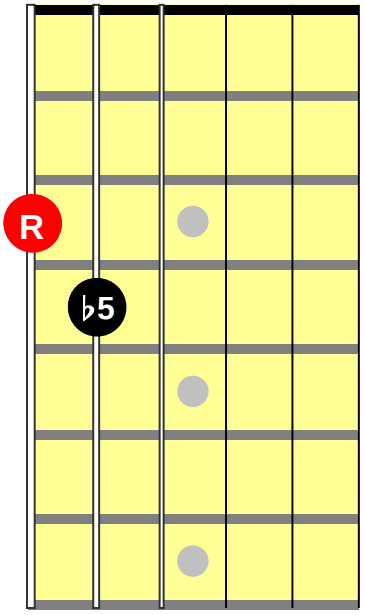
Major 3rd



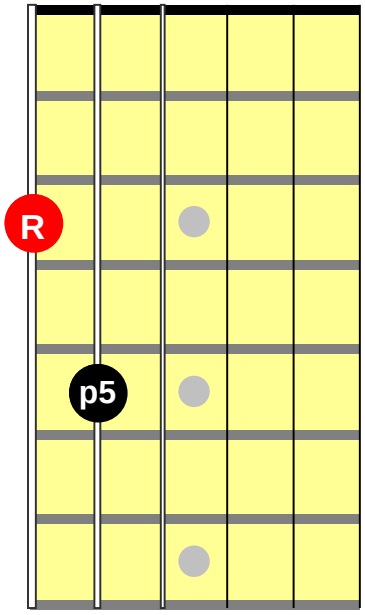
Perfect 4th



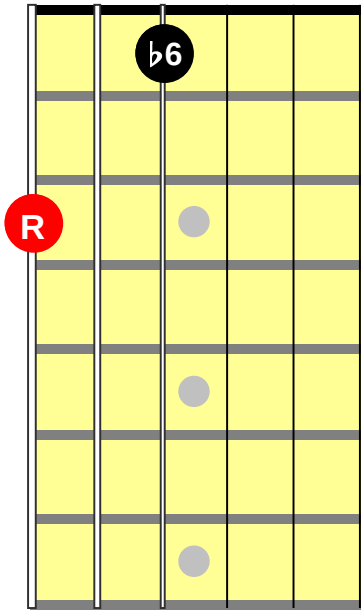
Aug 4th/Dim 5th



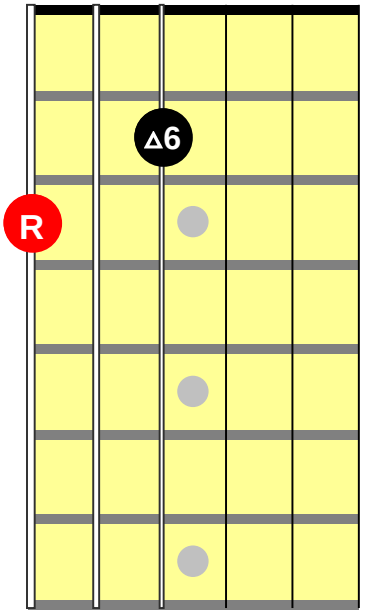
Perfect 5th



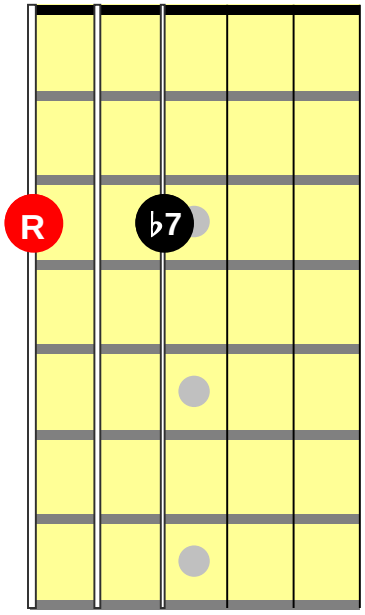
Minor 6th



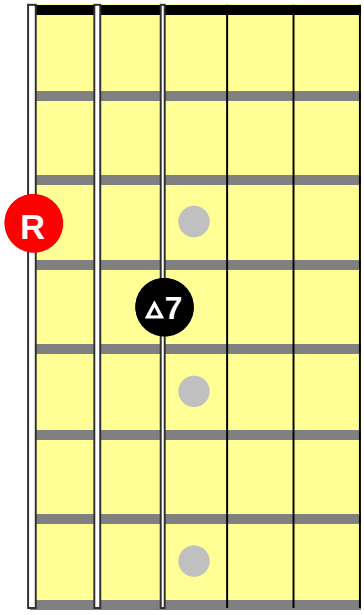
Major 6th



Minor 7th



Major 7th



Octave