



Intervals

m2 M2 m3 M3 P4 D5 P5 m6 M6 m7 M7 8

Guitar 

Guit. 

The image shows two musical staves. The top staff, labeled 'Guitar', is in 4/4 time and shows a sequence of intervals starting from C4. The intervals are: m2 (C4-Bb4), M2 (C4-B4), m3 (C4-Ab4), M3 (C4-A4), P4 (C4-F4), D5 (C4-Eb5), P5 (C4-G4), m6 (C4-Fb5), M6 (C4-F5), m7 (C4-Ab5), M7 (C4-A5), and 8 (C4-C5). The bottom staff, labeled 'Guit.', shows the same intervals in harmonic form, with the second note of each interval an octave higher than the first. The first staff has a starting note '8' below the staff, and the second staff has a starting note '11' above the staff.

Intervals are the basic building block of western harmony. An interval is the distance between any two notes. This is demonstrated in the above example, starting from C.

The intervals are as follows: m2, M2, m3, M3, P4, D5, P5, m6, M6, m7, M7, 8.

The intervals do continue, but from an 8th up they are considered compound intervals, and these will be discussed later. The lower system are the same intervals but instead of melodic form, they are displayed in harmonic form.

Small m = minor
Capital M = Major
P = Perfect
D = Diminished