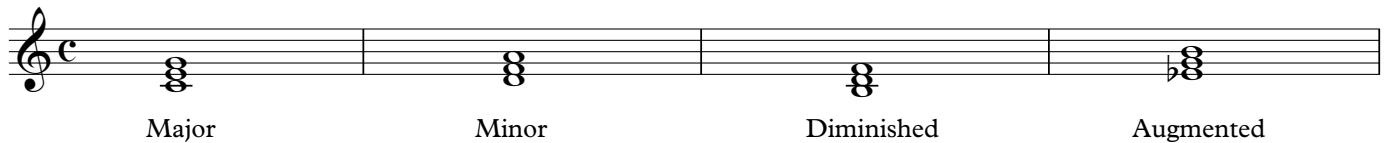


A Triad



A triad is made up of two third-degree notes, and depending on the length of the pitch, it is called a major triad, a minor triad, a diminished triad, and an augmented triad.

From the bottom, if it is composed of major 3rd and minor 3rd, it becomes major triad,
if it is composed of minor 3rd and major 3rd, it becomes minor triad.

And if it is composed of minor 3rd and minor 3rd, it becomes diminished triad,
if it is composed of major 3rd and major 3rd, it becomes augmented triad.

[Practice 1] Make the indicated triad above the given note.

Ex. Major minor Major Major diminished

augmented Major minor Major augmented

minor diminished Major Major minor

Augmented minor diminished Major minor

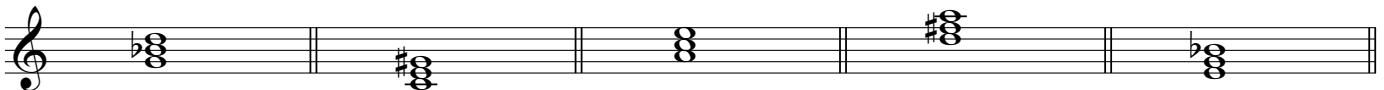
minor Major Major minor diminished

minor Augmented minor Major diminished

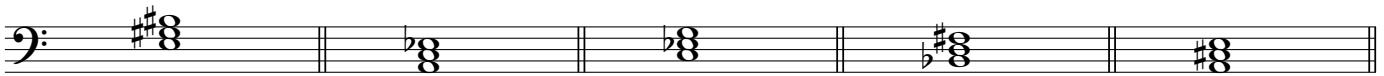
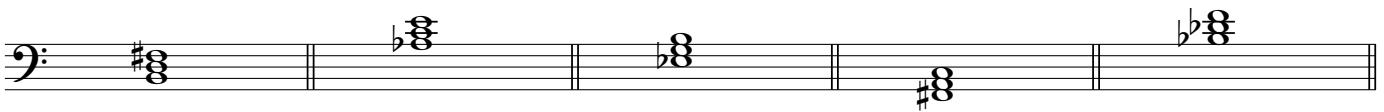
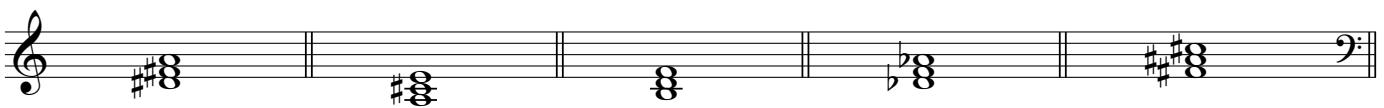
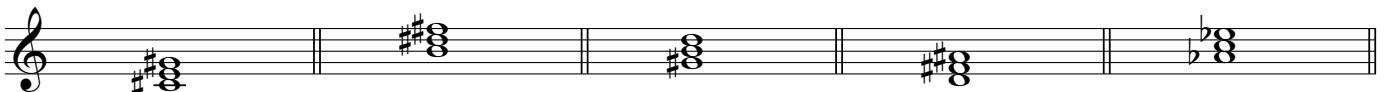
Major Augmented minor Major Augmented

minor Augmented minor Major diminished

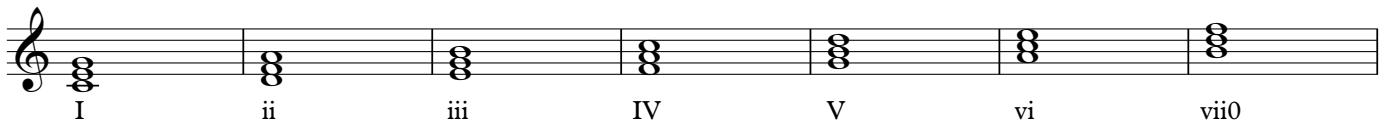
[Practice 2] Write down the types of chords under each chord in major, minor, diminished, and augmented.



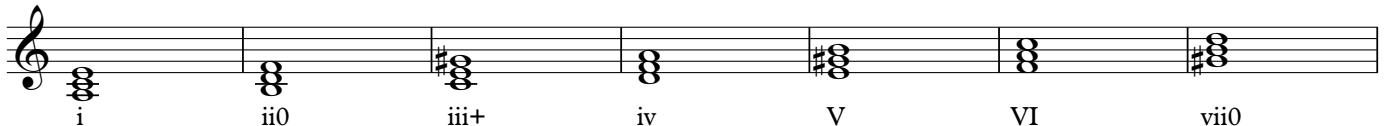
Ex. minor



If you build three chords with each note of the scale as root, you can make a total of seven chords.



In major, I, IV, and V become major triad, II, III, and VI become minor triad, and 7 become diminished triad.



On the other hand, in minor, 5 and 6 become major triad, 1, 4 become minor triad, 2 and 7 become diminished triad, and 3 become augmented triad.

* In minor, 3 is an augmented triad and is rarely found in real music.

[Practice 3] Write Roman numerals under each chord

Ex. G; II Bb; c; A; C;

A musical staff in treble clef and common time. It shows a sequence of chords: G major (three quarter notes), B-flat major (two quarter notes, one eighth note), E major (two quarter notes, one eighth note), A major (two quarter notes, one eighth note), D major (two quarter notes, one eighth note), G major (two quarter notes, one eighth note), C major (two quarter notes, one eighth note), and F major (two quarter notes, one eighth note).

d; Eb; D; e; f;

A musical staff consisting of eight measures. The first measure has a treble clef, four flats, and a C major chord (C-E-G). The second measure has a treble clef, one sharp, and a G major chord (G-B-D). The third measure has a bass clef, two sharps, and a D major chord (D-F#-A). The fourth measure has a bass clef, three sharps, and an F# major chord (F#-A-C#). The fifth measure has a bass clef, two sharps, and a C major chord (C-E-G). The sixth measure has a bass clef, one flat, and a G major chord (G-B-D). The seventh measure has a bass clef, one sharp, and a D major chord (D-F#-A). The eighth measure has a bass clef, one flat, and a G major chord (G-B-D).

Dflat****; **b**; **f#** **F**; **g**;

Gb; c#; d; a;

A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps. It features several chords: a G major chord (B, D, G), a C minor chord (E, G, B-flat), an F major chord (A, C, F), a G major chord (B, D, G), an E major chord (G, B, D-sharp), and a C major chord (E, G, C). There are also three measures of rests.

f#; B; Eb; G; a;

c#; g; c; D; f;

e; B; C; b; Ab; Ab;

A musical staff in bass clef and common time. It features a sequence of seven chords: G major (two sharps), C major (three sharps), D major (three sharps), G major (two sharps), B major (one sharp), E major (one sharp), and A major (no sharps or flats). The chords are indicated by Roman numerals above the staff.

A; E; F; e; d;

[Practice 4] Make the indicated triad in Roman numerals

Ex. C; II b; V f; IV G; III E; I

a; VII Bb; VI Eb; IV F; V Db; III

e; II A; IV g; V D; I d; VI

c#; II Bb; VII c; V f#; IV a; III

F; I Eb; III e; V g; VI C; IV

A; II f; V D; III c#; IV d; VII0
(diminished)

c; VI G; III a; II Bb; V Ab; IV

b; VII Db; VI f#; II E; III g; I

The triad does not always come out in the form of a stack of 3 degrees as above, but appears by changing the position of the sound in several combinations.

I^b II^b III^b IV^b V^b VI^b VII^b

When the root note goes up to the top of the triad, it is called a first inversion, and the letter 'b' is added next to the Roman numerals.

I^c II^c III^c IV^c V^c VI^c VII^c

If the 5th note becomes a bass sound, it is called a second inversion, and 'c' is added next to the Roman numerals.

[Practice 5] Write Roman numerals using inversion notation

Musical staff showing four inversions of a C major chord:

- D; IVb
- c;
- Ab;
- G;
- C;

Musical staff showing five inversions of a G major chord:

- f#;
- d;
- Bb;
- b;
- a;

Musical staff showing five inversions of an A major chord:

- F;
- Eb;
- Db;
- A;
- E;

Musical staff showing five inversions of a C major chord:

- g;
- f;
- e;
- c#;
- F;

Musical staff showing five inversions of an E major chord:

- f#;
- Bb;
- C;
- e;
- B;

Musical staff showing five inversions of a G major chord:

- c;
- Db;
- b;
- a;
- Ab;

Musical staff showing five inversions of a C major chord:

- f#;
- F;
- g;
- Eb;
- G;

Musical staff showing five inversions of an A major chord:

- c#;
- d;
- D;
- E;
- f;

[Practice 6] Make the indicated triad under each chord

Ex. a; IIc Ab; IIIb D; Vb A; IVc d; VIIb

c; IVc f; Ib G; Vc Db; IVb D; IIIc

c#; VIc F; VIIb g; Ic B; Vb C; IIb

Bb; IIIc Eb; VIIc f#; IIc E; VIb F; Vb

Ab; Vc e; IVb C; IIc d; Ib Db; VIIc

f#; Vc g; IVb Eb; VIIb b; Ic A; VIIb

F; IIb f; IVc G; IIIb c#; IIc B; IVb

Bb; Vb D; IIIc E; Vc c; IVb a; Vc