

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

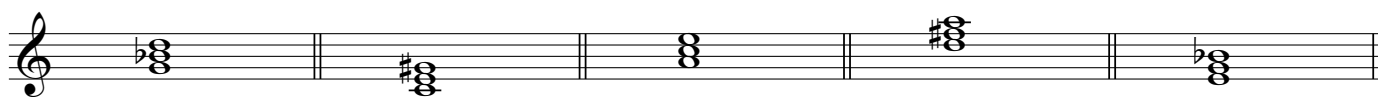
minor Major Major minor diminished

minor Augmented minor Major diminished

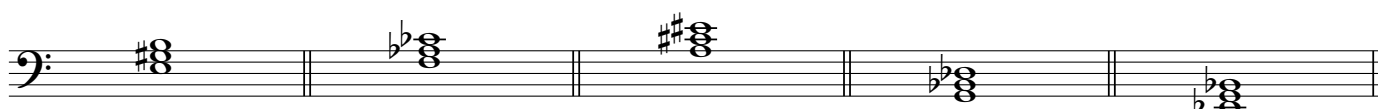
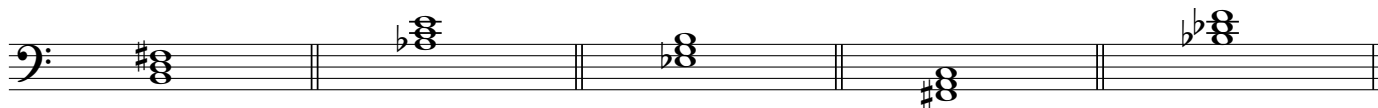
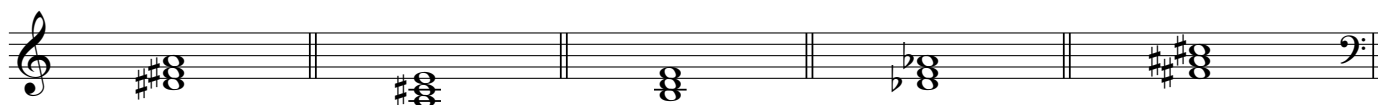
Major Augmented minor Major Augmented

minor Augmented minor Major diminished

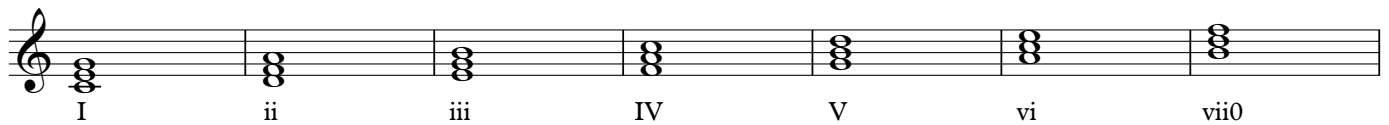
[Practice 2] Write down the types of chords
under each chord in major, minor, diminished, and augmented.



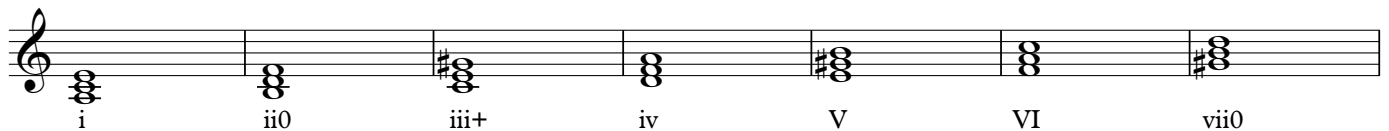
Ex. minor



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.



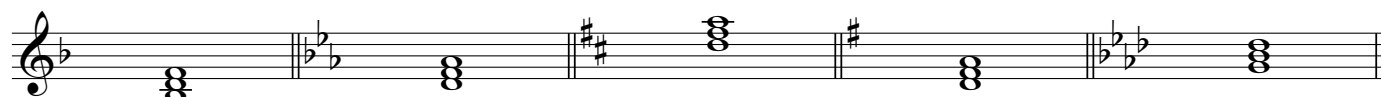
On the other hand, in minor, 5 and 6 become major triad, 1, 4 become minor triad, 2 and 7 become diminished triad, and 3 become augmented triad.

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

[Practice 3] Write Roman numerals under each chord



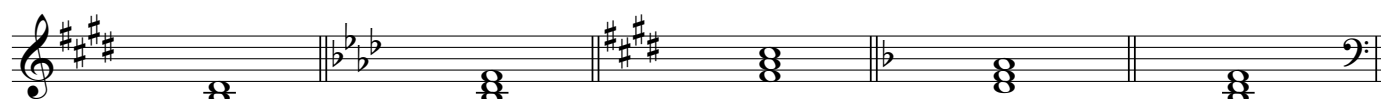
Ex. G; II Bb; c; A; C;



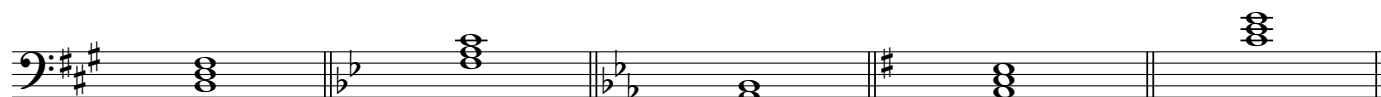
d; Eb; D; e; f;



Db; b; f# F; g;



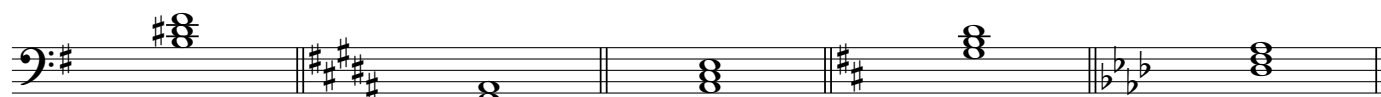
Gb; c#; d; a;



f#; B; Eb; G; a;



c#; g; c; D; f;



e; B; C; b; Ab;

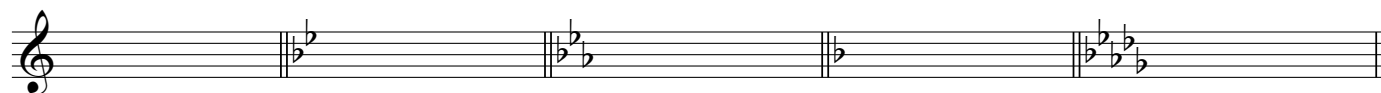


A; E; F; e; d;

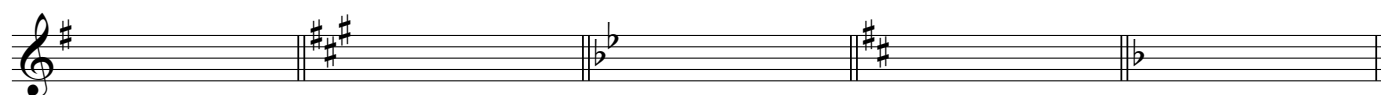
[Practice 4] Make the indicated triad in Roman numerals



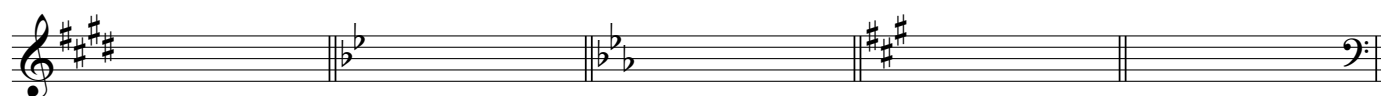
Ex. C; II b; V f; IV G; III E; I



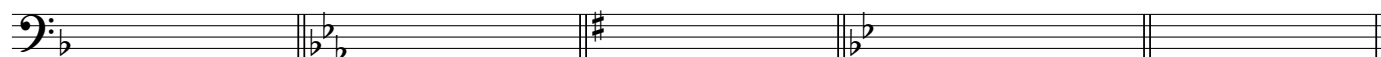
a; VII Bb; VI Eb; IV F; V Db; III



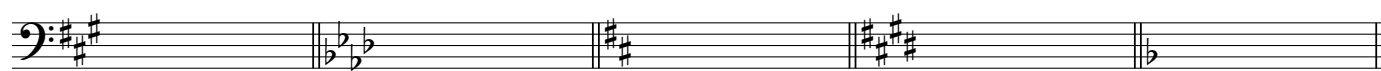
e; II A; IV g; V D; I d; VI



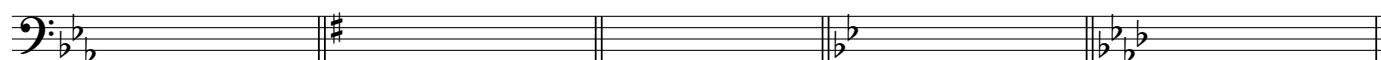
c#; II Bb; VII c; V f#; IV a; III



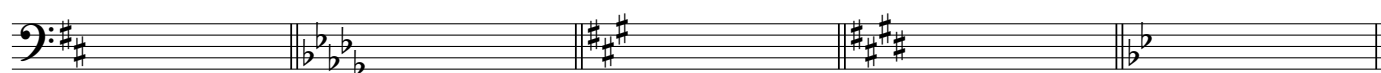
F; I Eb; III e; V g; VI C; IV



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

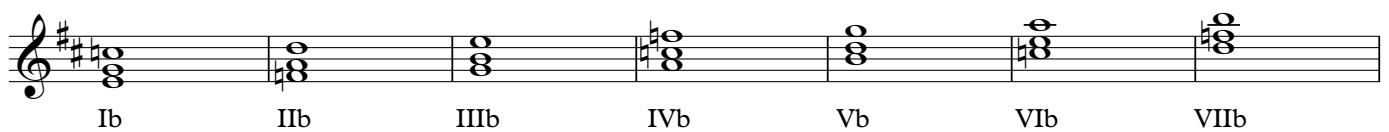


c; VI G; III a; II Bb; V Ab; IV

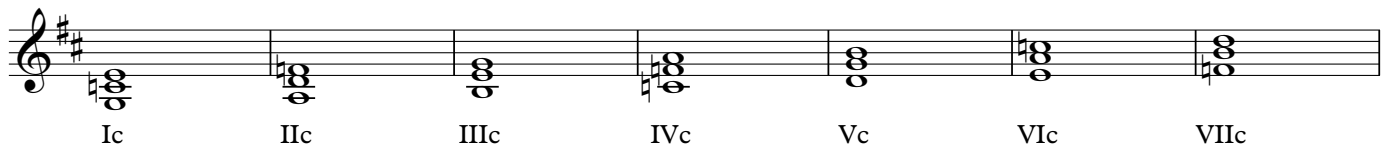


b; VII Db; VI f#; II E; III g; I

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.



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.



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

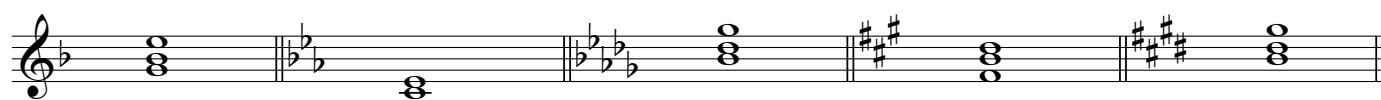
[Practice 5] Write Roman numerals using inversion notation



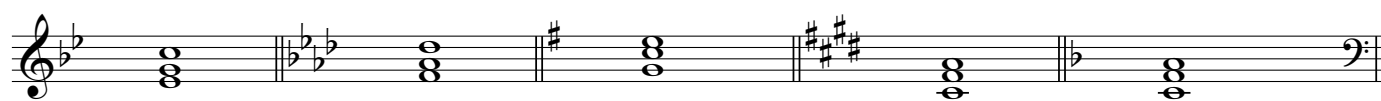
Ex. D; IVb c; Ab; G; C;



f#; d; Bb; b; a;



F; Eb; Db; A; E;



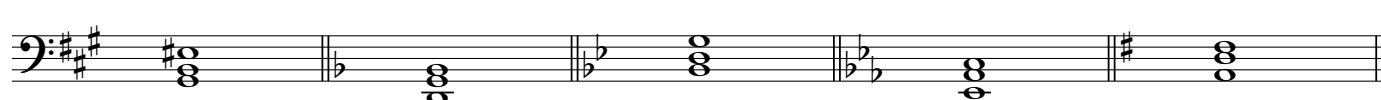
g; f; e; c#; F;



f#; Bb; C; e; B;



c; Db; b; a; Ab;

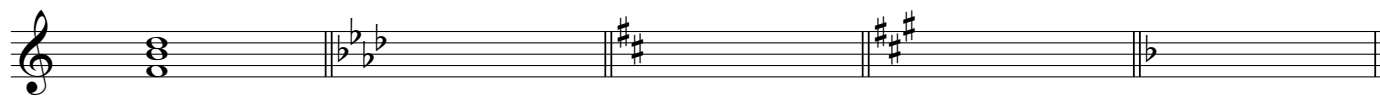


f#; F; g; Eb; G;

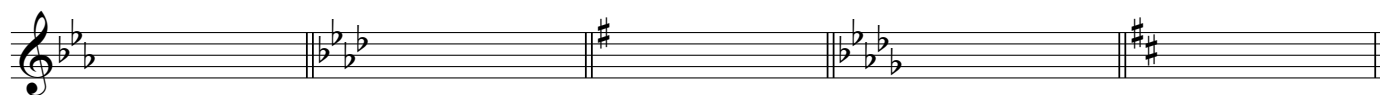


c#; d; D; E; f;

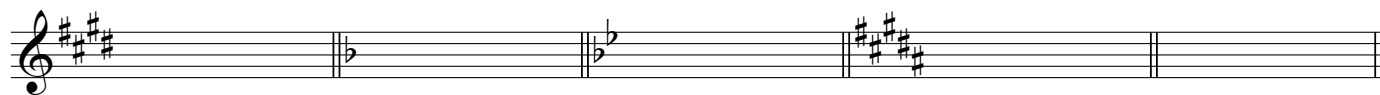
[Practice 6] Make the indicated triad under each chord



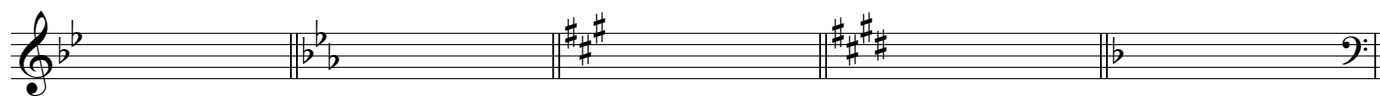
Ex. a; IIc Ab; IIIb D; Vb A; IVc d; VIb



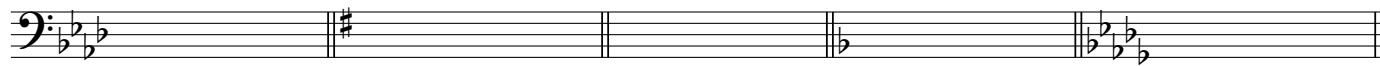
 c; IVc f; Ib G; Vc Db; IVb D; IIIc



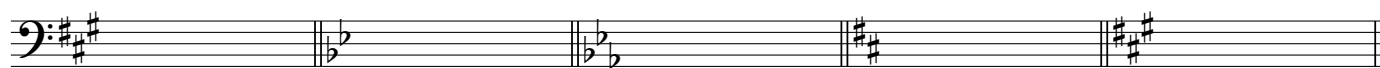
 c#; VIc F; VIIb g; Ic B; Vb C; IIb



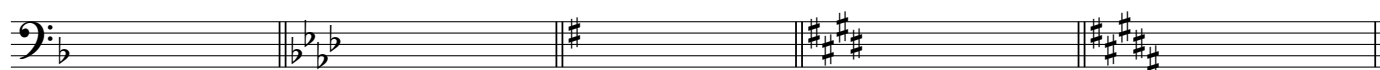
 Bb; IIIc Eb; VIIc f#; IIc E; VIb F; Vb



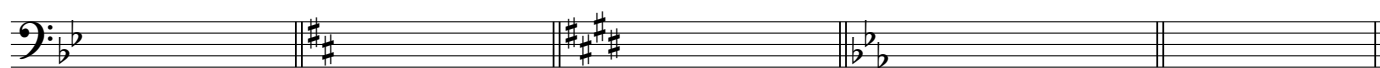
 Ab; Vc e; IVb C; IIc d; Ib Db; VIIc



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



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



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