listening to Music with Craig Wright
YaleCourses : https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLh9mgdi4rNezhx8YiGIV8I22IGSuzsIja

Anuja Kamat - Basic Theory of Indian Music : https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLRKReciB2B9fUOgMx-dasWqAm-Y9Y5SLq

Yale Music Theory Course : https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL9LXrs9vCXK56qtyK4qcqwHrbf0em_81r

22 | Saturday

05 27 28 29 30 31 09 24 25 26 27 28 29 21 22 23

09.00

10.00

11.00

12.00

01.00

02.00

03.00

04.00

05.00

06.00

07.00

"Music Theory"

3 notes chords

How basic chords work?

Chord = Root + chord quality

F maj
↓ ↓
Root Note — Chord quality → tells what other notes of the chord are.
↓
how far away they are from root notes.

distance b/w notes ⇒ intervals,

½ steps ⇒ notes just next to each other. (aka semitones)

23 Sunday

eg:- C, C#
F#, G
E, F

whole steps ⇒ 2 (½ steps)
(2 notes with 1 note in between)

If you would hit the mark, you must Aim a little above it

In 1 octave, start seeing 1/2, whole steps & Major 3rds.

09.00

3 notes chord ⇒ triad

10.00

F maj ⇒ simple chord (F Major chord)

11.00

↓
Major

12.00

'maj' tells next note has to be a major 3rd higher than F.

01.00

default
Major (3rd) ≡ 2 whole steps

02.00

F —maj 3rd→ A

03.00

3rd note of the chord would be a perfect 5th higher than F.

04.00

F —perfect 5th→ C

perfect 5th ≡ 3 whole steps + 1/2 step

05.00

Note :- if there is no ♯ symbol for the 5th it's assumed that it's a perfect 5th, otherwise it would be mention if it's a diminished 5th or augmented 5th.

06.00

F maj ⇒ F A C

07.00

Easy way to find a perfect 5th is 2 white keys with 3 white keys in b/w them. & 2 black keys with 2 black keys in b/w them. EXCEPT :- B and B^b

B F ✗ B F# ✓

Bb F# ✗ B^b F ✓

eg C# maj = C# F G#

because F major chord is a really common chord, sometimes it's written just as F.
So, if you see G, it by default means G maj.
(major chord ⇒ default)

Minor chords

F min ← there you have to mention 'min' for minor

minor n^{th} = major n^{th} − ½ step

∴ minor 3rd = major 3rd − ½ = 2W − ½
= 1 whole step + ½ step

F —(min 3rd)→ G#

'perfect 5th' is default for all maj & min chords.

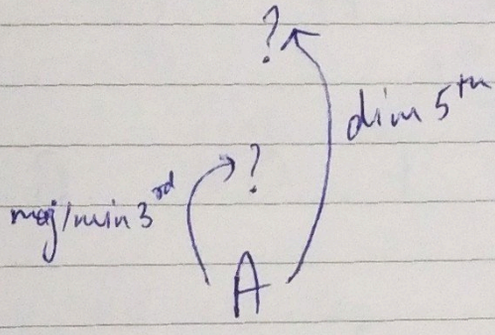
(#) Try seeing Maj & min for every root note as quickly as possible.

F_{min} = F C# C

Eb_{min} = E_b F# A#

Diminished chords

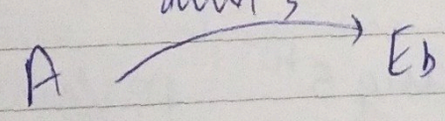
A dim or A°



(-ve means lower notes, +ve means higher notes)

dim 5th = perfect 5th - 1/2 step
= 3 whole + 1/2 - 1/2

dim 5th = 3 whole steps



A rule of chords :- each note in a chord should be at least a minor 3rd apart at at most a major 3rd apart.

To find the 2nd note of the chord, it can be maj 3rd or min 3rd above A, if it's maj 3rd above A the the interval b/w C# & E_b becomes 1 whole step i.e. less than 1 step and ½ step (i.e. min 3rd), so ~~this~~ ~~this~~ for our rule of chords to remain true, it has to be a min 3rd and it cannot be a maj 3rd. (That's why no info about 2nd note given in the name of the chord, bcoz it can only be one)

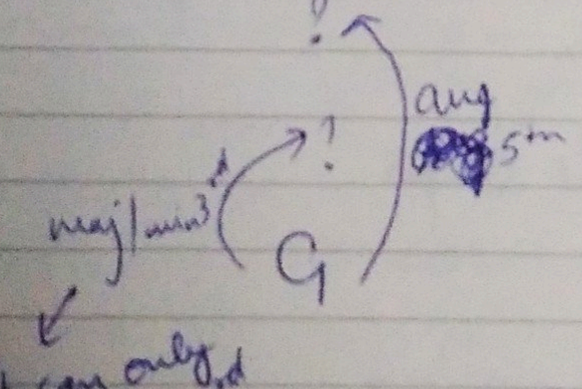
∴ A dim = A C E_b

F dim = F G# B

Augmented chords

G+ or G aug

aug refers to 5th



~~Aug~~ aug 5th = perfect 5th + ½ step

= 3 whole + ½ + ½

aug 5th = 4 whole steps

G —aug 5th→ E_b

★ Suspended chords
★ 7th chords

∴ G aug = G B Eb

Major and minor Keys

Major ⇒ brighter

Key = 7 notes

Keys + chords

Dmaj Key

I

Root

D → E (1 whole step) → F# (1 w.s.) → G (½ s.) → A (1 w.s.) → B (1 w.s.) → C# (1 w.s.)

F# maj Key

F# → G# (1 w.s.) → A# (1 w.s.) → B (½ s.) → C# (1 w.s.) → D# (1 w.s.) → F (1 w.s.)

Minor ⇒ sadder

C min Key

C → D (1 w.s.) → D# (½ step) → F (1 w.s.) → G (1 w.s.) → G# (½) → A# (1 w.s.)

F min Key

F → G (1 w.s.) → G# (½ step) → A# (1 w.s.) → C (1 w.s.) → C# (½) → D# (1 w.s.)

All these notes doesnot have to be played in this orders, but we have to make patterns with them.

29-02-2020 | 060-306 | Wk 09

29 Saturday

2020 Feb/Mar

★ Recognize which number note is a particular note in a Key

★ Songs are written in Keys but not by Keys but chords

Chord fitting

Dmin chord doesn't fit in Dmaj Key

09.00

10.00 Chord progression (one chord flows into the other)

11.00 Random chords usually doesn't make sense.

Major Keys

12.00 1 Key gives 7 chords :- 'chord 1' is the chord of note 1 of a Key, 'chord 2' is the " " " 2 " the " " etc.

01.00

02.00 In the Dmaj Key, we can not play Dmin chord, bcoz all notes of Dmin are

03.00 not in Dmaj Key. (i.e. F)

04.00 Dmaj Key → Dmaj
Emin
F#min
Gmaj
Amaj
Bmin
C#dim

05.00

06.00

01 Sunday This pattern remains same for all major Keys:-
maj, min, min, maj, maj, min, dim
1, 4, 5 → maj 7 → dim rest → min

— — continued -

The secret of success is to know something no one else knows

09.00 -- Continued

10.00 **Minor Keys**

11.00 1, 4, 5 → min 2 → dim rest (3, 6, 7) → maj

12.00 min, dim, maj, min, min, maj, maj

01.00

02.00 **Some more chords (lesson 2)**

03.00 **4 notes chords (7th chords)**

04.00 eg Amaj 7 , F# min 7

05.00 maj 7th → 5 whole step 1 half step
→ 5 ½ steps

06.00 octave → 6 whole steps
↳ (useful to find maj 7th)

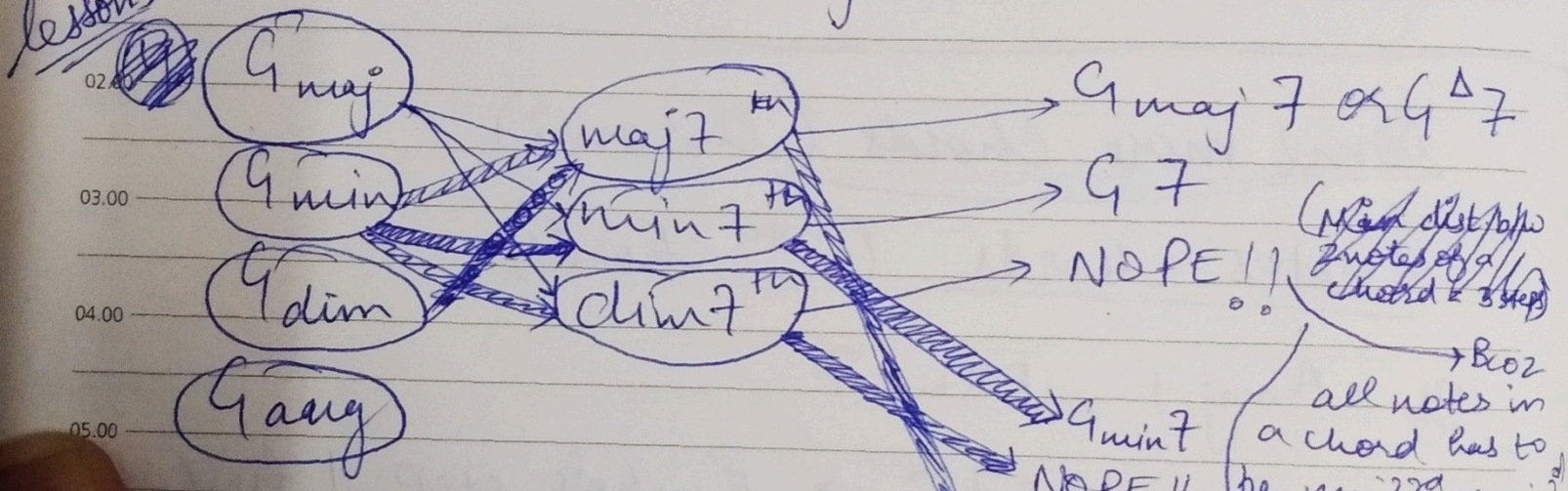
07.00 min 7th → 5 whole steps

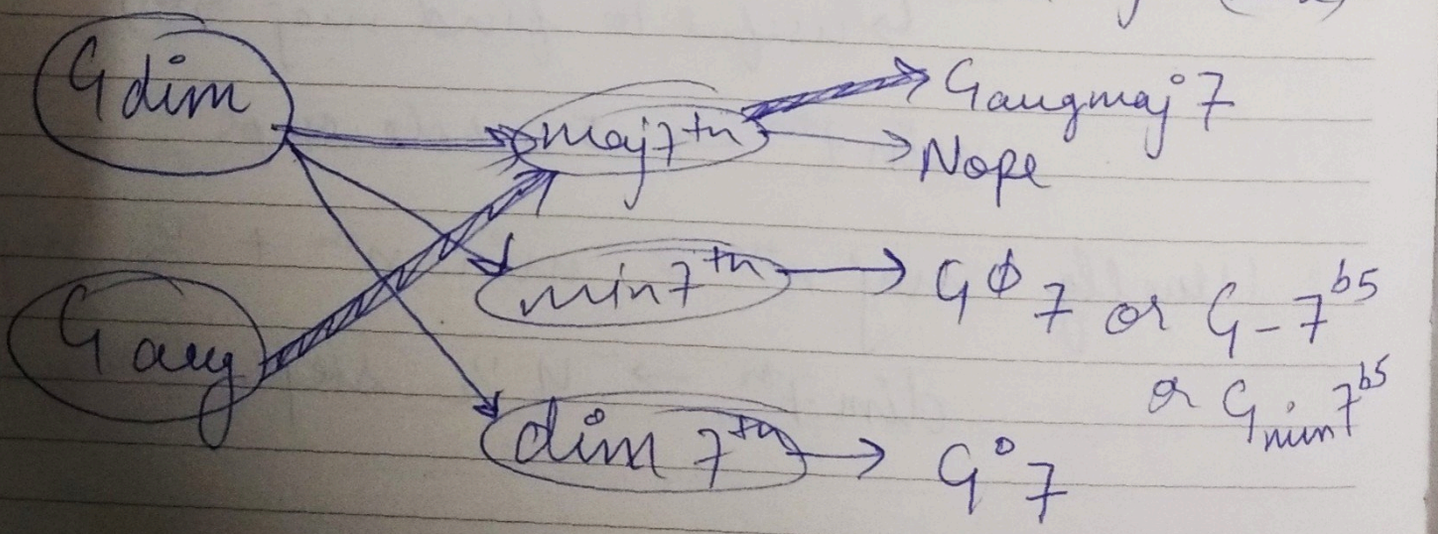
Usually maj nth = min nth + ½ step

dim 7th → 4 ½ steps (very rare)

1. Amaj7 → A maj chord + maj 7th
2. F# min7 → F min chord + min 7th
3. C7 → dominant 7th chord
   ↳ bcoz of how it sounds
   → it's not C maj 7th
   → It's C maj chord and min 7th

lesson 3





G min maj 7 ≡ G - m7

Inverting chords

voicing a chord :- adding higher / lower octave notes ~~of~~ that are in that chord, ~~along with~~ to the chord

from jazz video

If you stay with a note long it becomes familiar and it's no longer a mistake and when you go to a 'right' note it sounds so good.

Chromatic Scale → add 'colour' to your music, C C# D D# E F F# G G# A A# B

→ playing notes of the chords in different octaves → inverting (dif. from Voicing → we play the chord in an octave but add additional notes of other octave, but in inverting we are not playing the chord in an octave, we are distributing in octaves)

Chord → C E G

1st inversion → E G C → an octave higher

2nd inversion → G C E

→ All are C chords

C maj 7 C E G B → 3 inversions for this → lots of variations in this one

Chord progressions with inversions

in C maj Key ; Progression → 1-4-5-1

1 → C chord (C E G) } when played → sounds Clinky → broken → To smooth it up → inversion

4 → F chord (F A C) }

F in 2nd inversion → C F A

C → an octave below

5 → G chord (G B D)

instead in 2nd inversion ⇒ D G B

1 → C chord

E minor Key ; progression :- 1-6-2-5-1

1 → E minor → E G B

6 → C maj → C E G (formed)

Same notes (in same octave)

C in 1st inversion → E G C → an octave higher

2 → F# A C

5 → B D# F#

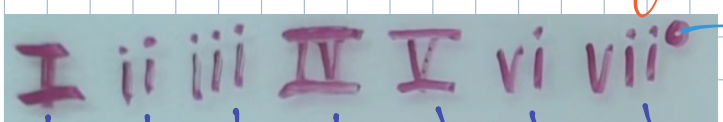
Same → D# F# B

Inversions + voicing (on left hand) + Melody → Music / song

↓

?

Roman Numeral System



→ dim

small → minor

capital → major

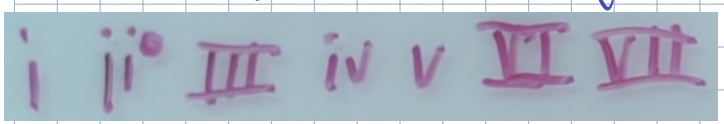
I → Cmaj, ii → Dmin, iii → Emin, IV → Fmaj, V → Gmaj, vi → Amin, vii° → Bdim

(Key of Cmaj)

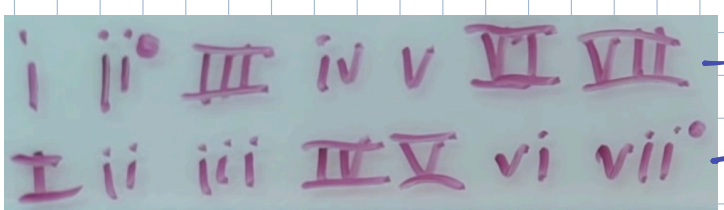
[Works for all Keys. major]

Romans instead of nos. - bcoz nos. are in chords names too (like G_7 etc)

* Chord progressions are Key independent. They can be played in any Key.



→ Minor Key



→ Minor

→ Major

Writing music - 1

practical skills

- → given a random note, figure out it's all chords (chords in which it's the root note), their inversions and that note's key.
- → given a key, know it's all chords
- → given a key and a no., play that numbered chord of that key
- → practice until you can do this in a few seconds

Writing music - 2

I - V - I
- I → smooth
- V → resting → need to resolve (tension)

leading tone → ½ note back of root node
- → really close to root node
- → wants to resolve in the root node

eg:- D key (major)
not that convincing
(Clam - tension - calm)

- → Smooth transitions
- → melody >> chords
- → expand chords

Writing music - 3

C major I ii Rythm ⇒ 1 2 3

→ choosing notes with the chords, so that they fit in the melody.

Chord tone & Non-Chord tones

https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLTKhUdPlHIuhhCrMuKJWcjnXUfAN3f5Mn