C lydian chords

The Solution below shows the **C lydian** mode triad chords (I, II, iii, iv°, V, vi, vii) on a piano, with mp3 and midi audio.

The Lesson steps then explain the triad chord construction from this mode, and how to name the quality of each chord based on note intervals.

For a quick summary of this topic, and to see the chord quality chart for this mode, have a look at Mode chord.

Keys in this mode																			
Key	**[C]**	C#	Db	D	D#	Eb	E	E#	Fb	F	F#	Gb	G	G#	Ab	A	A#	Bb	B	B#	Cb

Solution - 7 parts

Solution: **[1]** 2 3 4 5 6 7 Lesson steps: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Home Top ^

1. C lydian chord I

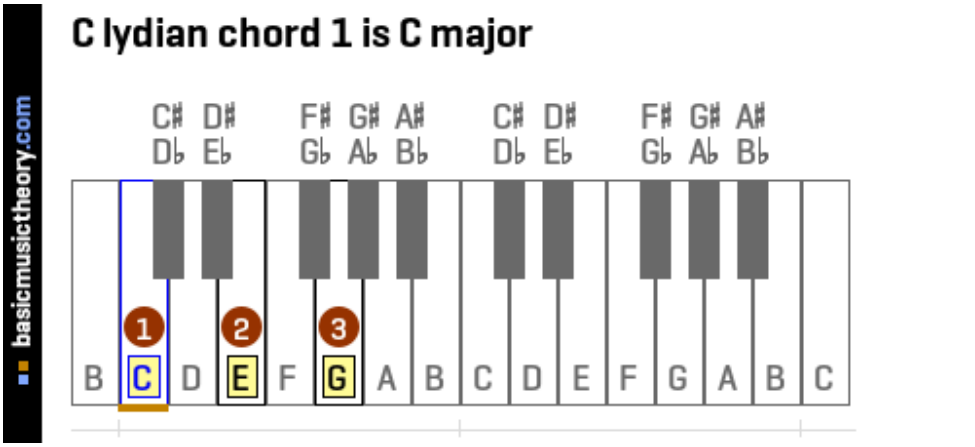
This step shows the **tonic** triad chord of the C lydian mode.

Chord identification

The C lydian chord I is the C major chord, and contains the notes C, E, and G.

This **tonic** chord's root / starting note is the **1st** note (or scale degree) of the C lydian mode.

The roman numeral for number 1 is **I'** and is used to indicate this is the 1st triad chord in the mode. It is in **upper** case to denote that the chord is a *major* chord.



Chord names for C lydian chord 1			
Chord position	Link	a/b/c notation	Figured bass notation
Root position	C major chord in root position	Ia	
1st inversion	C major chord in 1st inversion	Ib	I6
2nd inversion	C major chord in 2nd inversion	Ic	I64

Audio downloads						
Bass Clef:	Midi	MP3	Treble Clef:	Midi	MP3	

2. C lydian chord II

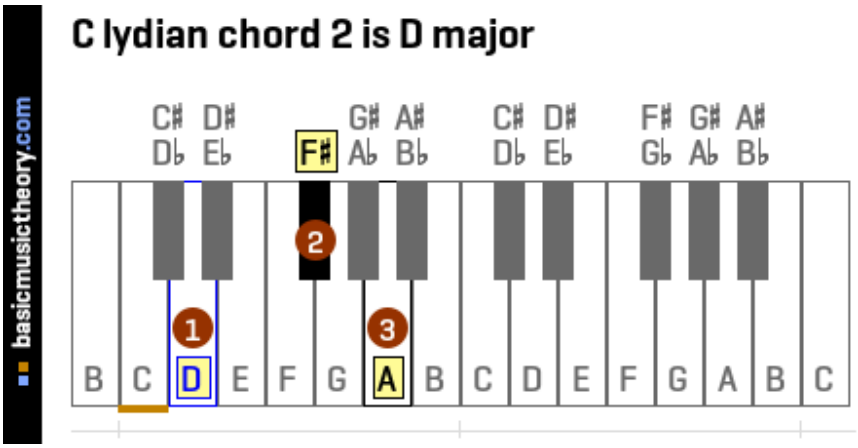
This step shows the **supertonic** triad chord of the C lydian mode.

Chord identification

The C lydian chord II is the D major chord, and contains the notes D, F#, and A.

This **supertonic** chord's root / starting note is the **2nd** note (or scale degree) of the C lydian mode.

The roman numeral for number 2 is **II'** and is used to indicate this is the 2nd triad chord in the mode. It is in **upper** case to denote that the chord is a *major* chord.



Chord names for C lydian chord 2			
Chord position	Link	a/b/c notation	Figured bass notation
Root position	D major chord in root position	IIa	
1st inversion	D major chord in 1st inversion	IIb	II6
2nd inversion	D major chord in 2nd inversion	IIc	II64

Audio downloads						
𝄢	Bass Clef:	Midi	MP3	𝄞	Treble Clef:	Midi	MP3

3. C lydian chord iii

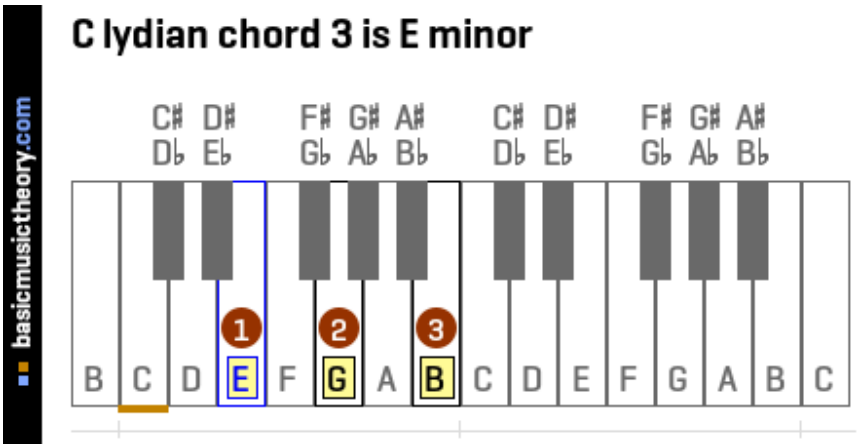
This step shows the **mediant** triad chord of the C lydian mode.

Chord identification

The C lydian chord iii is the E minor chord, and contains the notes E, G, and B.

This **mediant** chord's root / starting note is the **3rd** note (or scale degree) of the C lydian mode.

The roman numeral for number 3 is **'iii'** and is used to indicate this is the 3rd triad chord in the mode. It is in **lower** case to denote that the chord is a *minor* chord.



Chord names for C lydian chord 3			
Chord position	Link	a/b/c notation	Figured bass notation
Root position	E minor chord in root position	iiia	
1st inversion	E minor chord in 1st inversion	iiib	iii6
2nd inversion	E minor chord in 2nd inversion	iiic	iii64

Audio downloads						
Bass Clef:	Midi	MP3	Treble Clef:	Midi	MP3	

4. C lydian chord iv^{o}

This step shows the **subdominant** triad chord of the C lydian mode.

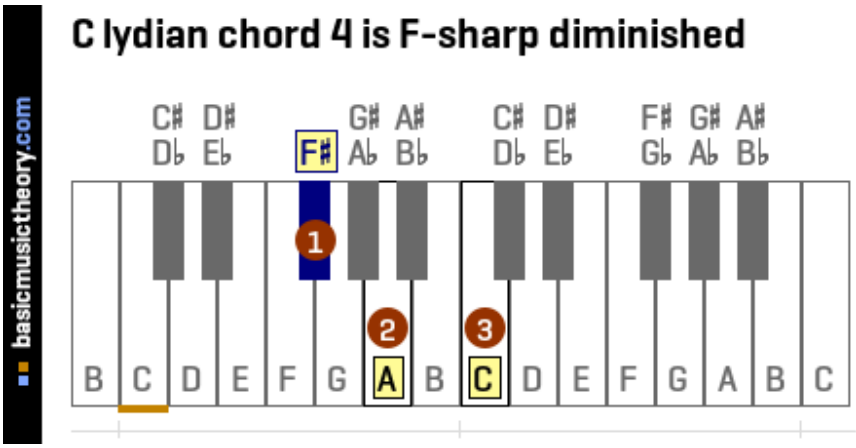
Chord identification

The C lydian chord iv^{o} is the F# diminished chord, and contains the notes F#, A, and C.

This **subdominant** chord's root / starting note is the **4th** note (or scale degree) of the C lydian mode.

The roman numeral for number 4 is **'iv'** and is used to indicate this is the 4th triad chord in the mode. Just like a minor chord, the diminished chord is constructed using a *minor* third interval, so the roman numeral is shown in **lower** case.

The diminished symbol '^{o}' is placed after the roman numerals to indicate this is a diminished chord.



Chord names for C lydian chord 4			
Chord position	Link	a/b/c notation	Figured bass notation
Root position	F# diminished chord in root position	iv°a	
1st inversion	F# diminished chord in 1st inversion	iv°b	iv°6
2nd inversion	F# diminished chord in 2nd inversion	iv°c	iv°64

Audio downloads					
Bass Clef:	Midi	MP3	Treble Clef:	Midi	MP3

5. C lydian chord V

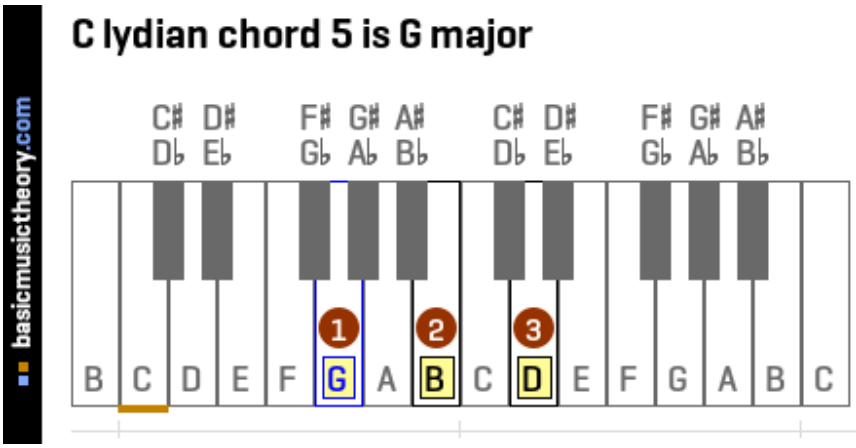
This step shows the **dominant** triad chord of the C lydian mode.

Chord identification

The C lydian chord V is the G major chord, and contains the notes G, B, and D.

This **dominant** chord's root / starting note is the **5th** note (or scale degree) of the C lydian mode.

The roman numeral for number 5 is **'V'** and is used to indicate this is the 5th triad chord in the mode. It is in **upper** case to denote that the chord is a *major* chord.



Chord names for C lydian chord 5			
Chord position	Link	a/b/c notation	Figured bass notation
Root position	G major chord in root position	Va	
1st inversion	G major chord in 1st inversion	Vb	V6
2nd inversion	G major chord in 2nd inversion	Vc	V64

Audio downloads					
Bass Clef:	Midi	MP3	Treble Clef:	Midi	MP3

6. C lydian chord vi

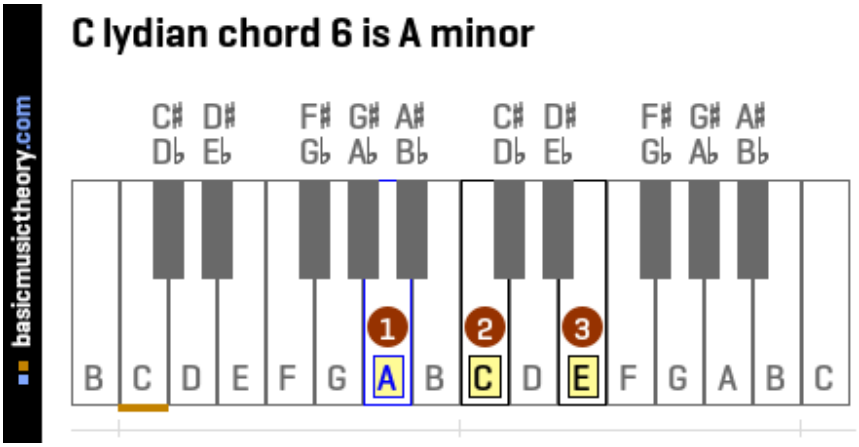
This step shows the **submediant** triad chord of the C lydian mode.

Chord identification

The C lydian chord vi is the A minor chord, and contains the notes A, C, and E.

This **submediant** chord's root / starting note is the**6th** note (or scale degree) of the C lydian mode.

The roman numeral for number 6 is **'vi'** and is used to indicate this is the 6th triad chord in the mode. It is in **lower** case to denote that the chord is a *minor* chord.



Chord names for C lydian chord 6			
Chord position	Link	a/b/c notation	Figured bass notation
Root position	A minor chord in root position	via	
1st inversion	A minor chord in 1st inversion	vib	vi6
2nd inversion	A minor chord in 2nd inversion	vic	vi64

Audio downloads					
Bass Clef:	Midi	MP3	Treble Clef:	Midi	MP3

7. C lydian chord vii

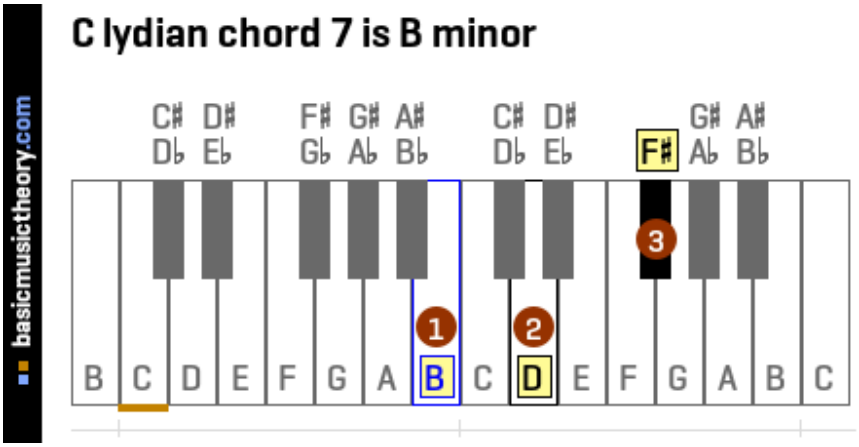
This step shows the **subtonic** triad chord of the C lydian mode.

Chord identification

The C lydian chord vii is the B minor chord, and contains the notes B, D, and F#.

This **subtonic** chord's root / starting note is the **7th** note (or scale degree) of the C lydian mode.

The roman numeral for number 7 is **'vii'** and is used to indicate this is the 7th triad chord in the mode. It is in **lower** case to denote that the chord is a *minor* chord.



Chord names for C lydian chord 7			
Chord position	Link	a/b/c notation	Figured bass notation
Root position	B minor chord in root position	viia	
1st inversion	B minor chord in 1st inversion	viib	vii6
2nd inversion	B minor chord in 2nd inversion	viic	vii64

Audio downloads					
Bass Clef:	Midi	MP3	Treble Clef:	Midi	MP3

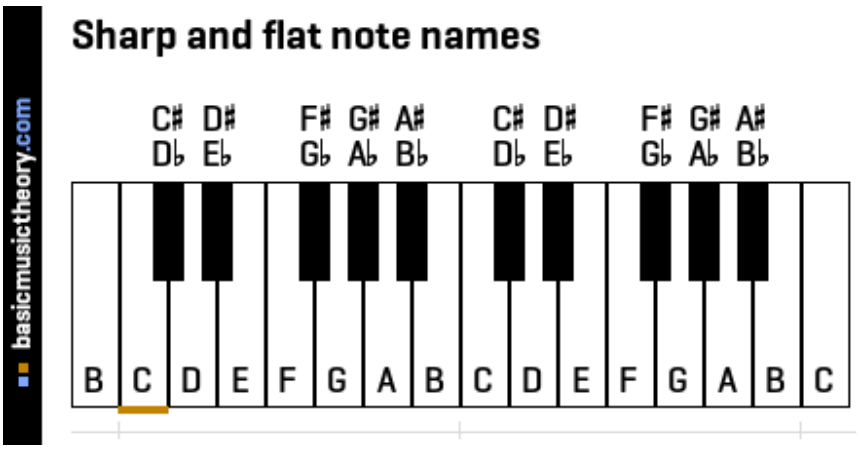
Lesson steps

1. Piano key note names

This step shows the white and black note names on a piano keyboard so that the note names are familiar for later steps, and to show that the note names start repeating themselves after 12 notes.

The white keys are named using the alphabetic letters A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, which is a pattern that repeats up the piano keyboard.

Every white or black key could have a flat(b) or sharp(#) accidental name, depending on how that note is used. In a later step, if sharp or flat notes are used, the exact accidental names will be chosen.



The audio files below play every note shown on the piano above, so middle C (marked with an orange line at the bottom) is the 2nd note heard.

Audio downloads						
Bass Clef:	Midi	MP3	Treble Clef:	Midi	MP3	

2. C lydian mode notes

This step shows the mode note names that will be used to construct all triad chords that harmonize with those mode notes.

The piano keyboard below contains the notes of the C lydian mode.

Starting from the 1st mode note, each lesson step below will take each note in turn and construct a triad chord using that note as the **root** / starting note of that chord.

The triad chord will be built using *only* the notes of the mode we are interested in.

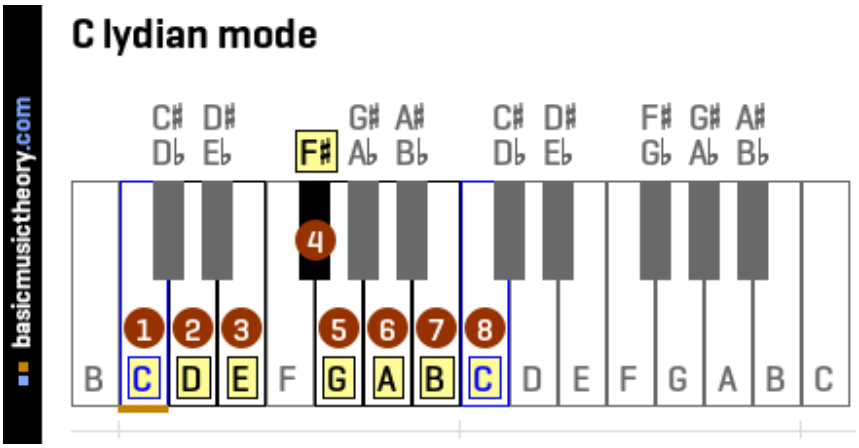
Identifying the 3 notes in the chord

Triad chords are built using the **1st**, **3rd** and **5th** notes of the mode, so the first triad below will constructed a chord using notes C, E and G.

C lydian mode								
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Note	C	D	E	F#	G	A	B	C

The second triad below will repeat this, but this time starting on the 2nd note, so its notes will be D, F# and A - ie. the 1st, 3rd and 5th positions **relative** to that 2nd root note.

This pattern is repeated for all 7 notes in the mode, resulting in 7 triad chords.



Identifying the chord quality

Although the above method identifies each triads notes from the mode used - it does **not** identify the complete chord name including its quality.

Should each triad that we build be called **major**, **minor**, **augmented**, or **diminished** ? Every triad chord must have one of these *quality* names.

To decide the name the chord quality, each step below will use **note intervals** to calculate how many half-tones / semitones / piano keys between the **root** and the 3rd (and 5th).

Taken together, the combination of the 3rd and 5th note intervals will define the complete triad quality name.

The steps below will show how this works for each triad in turn, but in practice it might just be easier to memorize the triad quality table in the Mode chord summary for each mode type.

Audio downloads						
Bass Clef:	Midi	MP3	Treble Clef:	Midi	MP3	

3. 1st triad chord in C lydian mode

This step shows how to identify the notes and the name of a triad chord whose root note is the **1st** scale degree of the C lydian mode.

Identifying the 3 notes in the chord

The table below shows the C lydian mode, ordered to show the **1st** note as the first column in the table.

To identify the triad chord *note names*, use the **1st**, **3rd**, and **5th** columns / scale degrees, which are notes C, E, and G.

C lydian mode from note #1							
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Note C D E F# G A B

Identifying the chord quality

To identify the triad chord *quality* that has these notes, begin by counting the number of half-tones / semitones between the root and each of the notes.

For the **3rd** Interval (note 2 on the diagram) the distance between C and E is **4** half-tones.

Now look at the complete Note interval table, and identify the note interval that has a distance of 3 half-tones (first column), and with an interval no. of **3** (last column).

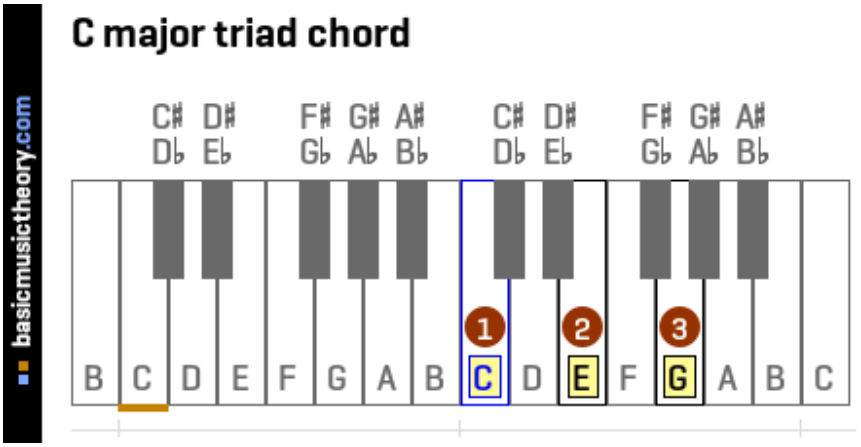
The note interval name for the **3rd** note / scale degree is therefore **major**, also called **M3** for short. More details of this interval are at C-maj-3rd.

Repeating this for the **5th** note / scale degree, the distance between C and G is **7** half-tones, and the note interval name is **perfect** (**P5**). More details of this interval are at C-perf-5th.

Finally, we have the name of the two note intervals of this triad, and can now lookup the name of the triad chord quality having these intervals.

Looking at the Triad chord table, the name of the triad chord quality having major(M3) and perfect(P5) note intervals is **major.**

And so the complete triad chord name prefixes the root note, C, onto this quality, giving us the C major chord.



Scale chord names using a,b and c notation

The chord symbol **I** could be followed by the letter **a** to indicate that it is C major chord in root position (ie not inverted) - C lydian mode chord **Ia**.

Instead, **I** could be followed by the letter **b** to indicate that it is C major chord in 1st inversion - C lydian mode chord **Ib**.

Finally, letter **c** could be used to indicate that it is C major chord in 2nd inversion - C lydian mode chord **Ic**.

Scale chord names using figured bass notation

In place of the **b or c** symbols above, *figured bass* symbols could be used to indicate inversions

after the chord number symbols **I**:

So in this key, **I6** refers to the C major chord in 1st inversion, and **I64** refers to the C major chord in 2nd inversion.

The next scale chord

The next step will need to calculate the triad chord whose root / starting note is next mode note.

To do this, the first column we used in this step, C, will be moved to the final column of the table.

Audio downloads						
Bass Clef:	Midi	MP3	Treble Clef:	Midi	MP3	

4. 2nd triad chord in C lydian mode

This step shows how to identify the notes and the name of a triad chord whose root note is the **2nd** scale degree of the C lydian mode.

Identifying the 3 notes in the chord

The table below shows the C lydian mode, ordered to show the **2nd** note as the first column in the table.

To identify the triad chord *note names*, use the **1st**, **3rd**, and **5th** columns / scale degrees, which are notes D, F#, and A.

C lydian mode from note #2							
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Note	D	E	F#	G	A	B	C

Identifying the chord quality

To identify the triad chord *quality* that has these notes, begin by counting the number of half-tones / semitones between the root and each of the notes.

For the **3rd** Interval (note 2 on the diagram) the distance between D and F# is **4** half-tones.

Now look at the complete Note interval table, and identify the note interval that has a distance of 3 half-tones (first column), and with an interval no. of **3** (last column).

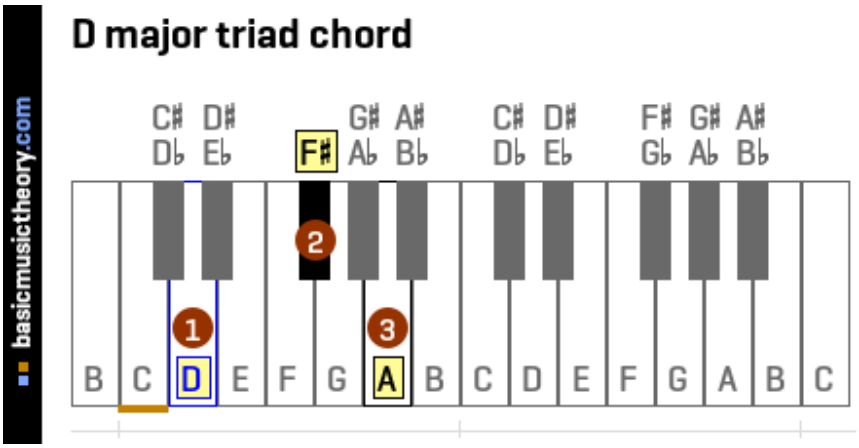
The note interval name for the **3rd** note / scale degree is therefore **major**, also called **M3** for short. More details of this interval are at D-maj-3rd.

Repeating this for the **5th** note / scale degree, the distance between D and A is **7** half-tones, and the note interval name is **perfect** (**P5**). More details of this interval are at D-perf-5th.

Finally, we have the name of the two note intervals of this triad, and can now lookup the name of the triad chord quality having these intervals.

Looking at the Triad chord table, the name of the triad chord quality having major(M3) and perfect(P5) note intervals is **major.**

And so the complete triad chord name prefixes the root note,D, onto this quality, giving us the D major chord.



Scale chord names using a,b and c notation

The chord symbol **II** could be followed by the letter **a** to indicate that it is D major chord in root position (ie not inverted) - C lydian mode chord **IIa**.

Instead, **II** could be followed by the letter **b** to indicate that it is D major chord in 1st inversion - C lydian mode chord **IIb**.

Finally, letter **c** could be used to indicate that it is D major chord in 2nd inversion - C lydian mode chord **IIc**.

Scale chord names using figured bass notation

In place of the **b or c** symbols above, *figured bass* symbols could be used to indicate inversions after the chord number symbols **II**:

So in this key, **II6** refers to the D major chord in 1st inversion, and **II64** refers to the D major chord in 2nd inversion.

The next scale chord

The next step will need to calculate the triad chord whose root / starting note is next mode note.

To do this, the first column we used in this step,D, will be moved to the final column of the table.

Audio downloads						
Bass Clef:	Midi	MP3	Treble Clef:	Midi	MP3	

5. 3rd triad chord in C lydian mode

This step shows how to identify the notes and the name of a triad chord whose root note is the **3rd** scale

degree of the C lydian mode.

Identifying the 3 notes in the chord

The table below shows the C lydian mode, ordered to show the **3rd** note as the first column in the table.

To identify the triad chord *note names*, use the **1st**, **3rd**, and **5th** columns / scale degrees, which are notes E, G, and B.

C lydian mode from note #3							
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Note	E	F#	G	A	B	C	D

Identifying the chord quality

To identify the triad chord *quality* that has these notes, begin by counting the number of half-tones / semitones between the root and each of the notes.

For the **3rd** Interval (note 2 on the diagram) the distance between E and G is **3** half-tones.

Now look at the complete Note interval table, and identify the note interval that has a distance of 3 half-tones (first column), and with an interval no. of **3** (last column).

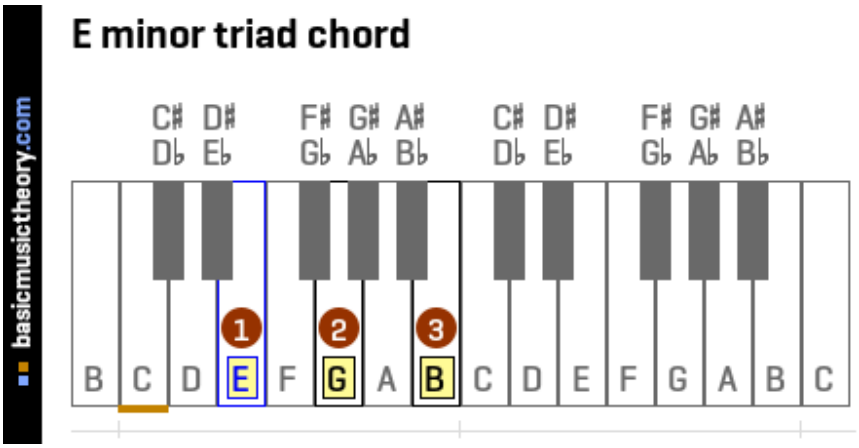
The note interval name for the **3rd** note / scale degree is therefore **minor**, also called **m3** for short. More details of this interval are at E-min-3rd.

Repeating this for the **5th** note / scale degree, the distance between E and B is **7** half-tones, and the note interval name is **perfect** (**P5**). More details of this interval are at E-perf-5th.

Finally, we have the name of the two note intervals of this triad, and can now lookup the name of the triad chord quality having these intervals.

Looking at the Triad chord table, the name of the triad chord quality having minor(m3) and perfect(P5) note intervals is **minor.**

And so the complete triad chord name prefixes the root note, E, onto this quality, giving us the E minor chord.



Scale chord names using a,b and c notation

The chord symbol **iii** could be followed by the letter **a** to indicate that it is E minor chord in root

position (ie not inverted) - C lydian mode chord **iiia**.

Instead, **iii** could be followed by the letter **b** to indicate that it is E minor chord in 1st inversion - C lydian mode chord **iiib**.

Finally, letter **c** could be used to indicate that it is E minor chord in 2nd inversion - C lydian mode chord **iiic**.

Scale chord names using figured bass notation

In place of the **b or c** symbols above, *figured bass* symbols could be used to indicate inversions after the chord number symbols **iii**:

So in this key, **iii6** refers to the E minor chord in 1st inversion, and **iii64** refers to the E minor chord in 2nd inversion.

The next scale chord

The next step will need to calculate the triad chord whose root / starting note is next mode note.

To do this, the first column we used in this step, E, will be moved to the final column of the table.

Audio downloads						
Bass Clef:	Midi	MP3	Treble Clef:	Midi	MP3

6. 4th triad chord in C lydian mode

This step shows how to identify the notes and the name of a triad chord whose root note is the **4th** scale degree of the C lydian mode.

Identifying the 3 notes in the chord

The table below shows the C lydian mode, ordered to show the **4th** note as the first column in the table.

To identify the triad chord *note names*, use the **1st**, **3rd**, and **5th** columns / scale degrees, which are notes F#, A, and C.

C lydian mode from note #4							
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Note	F#	G	A	B	C	D	E

Identifying the chord quality

To identify the triad chord *quality* that has these notes, begin by counting the number of half-tones / semitones between the root and each of the notes.

For the **3rd** Interval (note 2 on the diagram) the distance between F# and A is **3** half-tones.

Now look at the complete Note interval table, and identify the note interval that has a distance of 3 half-tones (first column), and with an interval no. of **3** (last column).

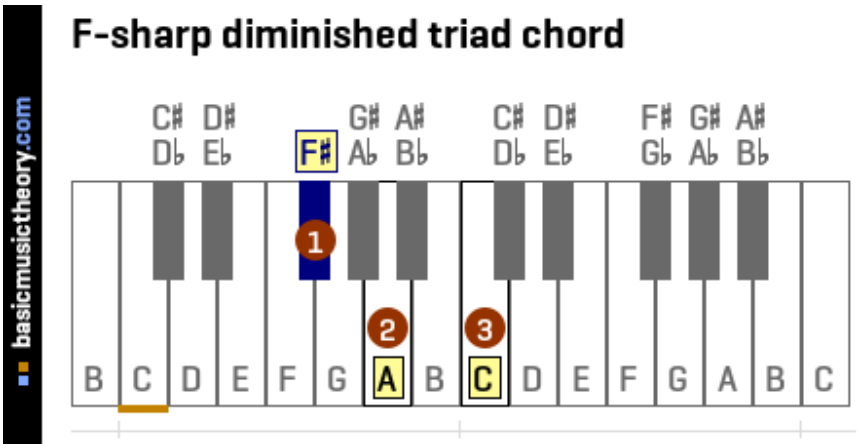
The note interval name for the **3rd** note / scale degree is therefore **minor**, also called **m3** for short. More details of this interval are at F#-min-3rd.

Repeating this for the **5th** note / scale degree, the distance between F# and C is **6** half-tones, and the note interval name is **diminished** (**d5**). More details of this interval are at F#-dim-5th.

Finally, we have the name of the two note intervals of this triad, and can now lookup the name of the triad chord quality having these intervals.

Looking at the Triad chord table, the name of the triad chord quality having minor(m3) and diminished(d5) note intervals is **diminished.**

And so the complete triad chord name prefixes the root note, F#, onto this quality, giving us the F# diminished chord.



Scale chord names using a,b and c notation

The chord symbol **iv°** could be followed by the letter **a** to indicate that it is F# diminished chord in root position (ie not inverted) - C lydian mode chord **iv°a**.

Instead, **iv°** could be followed by the letter **b** to indicate that it is F# diminished chord in 1st inversion - C lydian mode chord **iv°b**.

Finally, letter **c** could be used to indicate that it is F# diminished chord in 2nd inversion - C lydian mode chord **iv°c**.

Scale chord names using figured bass notation

In place of the **b or c** symbols above, *figured bass* symbols could be used to indicate inversions after the chord number symbols **iv°**:

So in this key, **iv°6** refers to the F# diminished chord in 1st inversion, and **iv°64** refers to the F# diminished chord in 2nd inversion.

The next scale chord

The next step will need to calculate the triad chord whose root / starting note is next mode note.

To do this, the first column we used in this step, F#, will be moved to the final column of the

table.

Audio downloads						
𝄢	Bass Clef:	Midi	MP3	𝄞	Treble Clef:	Midi	MP3

7. 5th triad chord in C lydian mode

This step shows how to identify the notes and the name of a triad chord whose root note is the **5th** scale degree of the C lydian mode.

Identifying the 3 notes in the chord

The table below shows the C lydian mode, ordered to show the **5th** note as the first column in the table.

To identify the triad chord *note names*, use the **1st**, **3rd**, and **5th** columns / scale degrees, which are notes G, B, and D.

C lydian mode from note #5							
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Note	G	A	B	C	D	E	F#

Identifying the chord quality

To identify the triad chord *quality* that has these notes, begin by counting the number of half-tones / semitones between the root and each of the notes.

For the **3rd** Interval (note 2 on the diagram) the distance between G and B is **4** half-tones.

Now look at the complete Note interval table, and identify the note interval that has a distance of 3 half-tones (first column), and with an interval no. of **3** (last column).

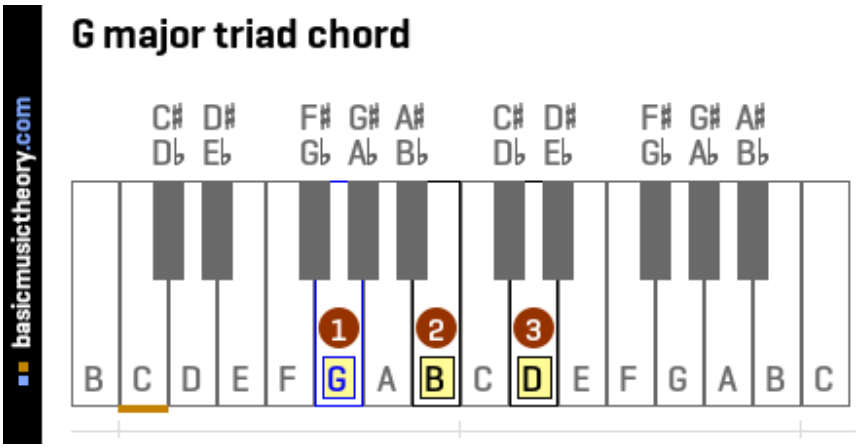
The note interval name for the **3rd** note / scale degree is therefore **major**, also called **M3** for short. More details of this interval are at G-maj-3rd.

Repeating this for the **5th** note / scale degree, the distance between G and D is **7** half-tones, and the note interval name is **perfect** (**P5**). More details of this interval are at G-perf-5th.

Finally, we have the name of the two note intervals of this triad, and can now lookup the name of the triad chord quality having these intervals.

Looking at the Triad chord table, the name of the triad chord quality having major(M3) and perfect(P5) note intervals is **major.**

And so the complete triad chord name prefixes the root note, G, onto this quality, giving us the G major chord.



Scale chord names using a,b and c notation

The chord symbol **V** could be followed by the letter **a** to indicate that it is G major chord in root position (ie not inverted) - C lydian mode chord **Va**.

Instead, **V** could be followed by the letter **b** to indicate that it is G major chord in 1st inversion - C lydian mode chord **Vb**.

Finally, letter **c** could be used to indicate that it is G major chord in 2nd inversion - C lydian mode chord **Vc**.

Scale chord names using figured bass notation

In place of the **b or c** symbols above, *figured bass* symbols could be used to indicate inversions after the chord number symbols **V**:

So in this key, **V6** refers to the G major chord in 1st inversion, and **V64** refers to the G major chord in 2nd inversion.

The next scale chord

The next step will need to calculate the triad chord whose root / starting note is next mode note.

To do this, the first column we used in this step, G, will be moved to the final column of the table.

Audio downloads						
Bass Clef:	Midi	MP3	Treble Clef:	Midi	MP3	

8. 6th triad chord in C lydian mode

This step shows how to identify the notes and the name of a triad chord whose root note is the **6th** scale degree of the C lydian mode.

Identifying the 3 notes in the chord

The table below shows the C lydian mode, ordered to show the **6th** note as the first column in the table.

To identify the triad chord *note names*, use the **1st**, **3rd**, and **5th** columns / scale degrees, which are notes A, C, and E.

C lydian mode from note #6							
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Note	A	B	C	D	E	F#	G

Identifying the chord quality

To identify the triad chord *quality* that has these notes, begin by counting the number of half-tones / semitones between the root and each of the notes.

For the **3rd** Interval (note 2 on the diagram) the distance betweenA and C is **3** half-tones.

Now look at the completeNote interval table, and identify the note interval that has a distance of 3 half-tones (first column), and with an interval no. of **3** (last column).

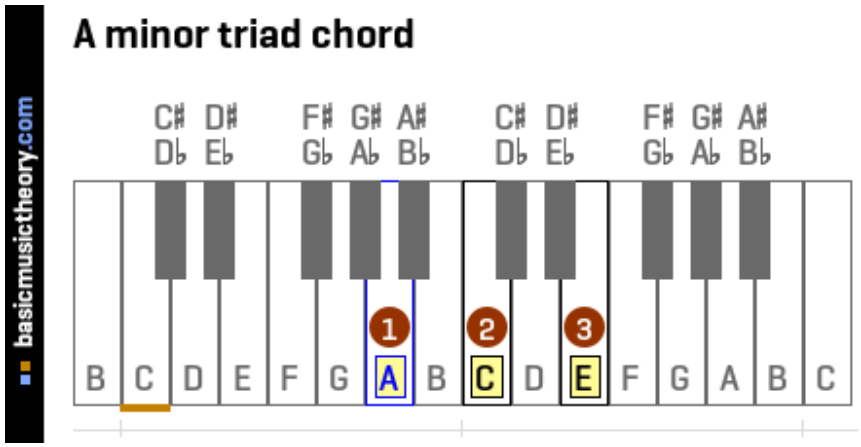
The note interval name for the **3rd** note / scale degree is therefore **minor**, also called **m3** for short. More details of this interval are at A-min-3rd.

Repeating this for the **5th** note / scale degree, the distance betweenA and E is **7** half-tones, and the note interval name is **perfect** (**P5**). More details of this interval are atA-perf-5th.

Finally, we have the name of the two note intervals of this triad, and can now lookup the name of the triad chord quality having these intervals.

Looking at the Triad chord table, the name of the triad chord quality having minor(m3) and perfect(P5) note intervals is **minor.**

And so the complete triad chord name prefixes the root note,A, onto this quality, giving us the A minor chord.



Scale chord names using a,b and c notation

The chord symbol **vi** could be followed by the letter **a** to indicate that it is A minor chord in root position (ie not inverted) - C lydian mode chord **via**.

Instead, **vi** could be followed by the letter **b** to indicate that it is A minor chord in 1st inversion - C lydian mode chord **vib**.

Finally, letter **c** could be used to indicate that it is A minor chord in 2nd inversion - C lydian mode chord **vic**.

Scale chord names using figured bass notation

In place of the **b or c** symbols above, *figured bass* symbols could be used to indicate inversions after the chord number symbols **vi**:

So in this key, **vi6** refers to the A minor chord in 1st inversion, and **vi64** refers to the A minor chord in 2nd inversion.

The next scale chord

The next step will need to calculate the triad chord whose root / starting note is next mode note.

To do this, the first column we used in this step,A, will be moved to the final column of the table.

Audio downloads						
Bass Clef:	Midi	MP3	Treble Clef:	Midi	MP3	

9. 7th triad chord in C lydian mode

This step shows how to identify the notes and the name of a triad chord whose root note is the **7th** scale degree of the C lydian mode.

Identifying the 3 notes in the chord

The table below shows the C lydian mode, ordered to show the **7th** note as the first column in the table.

To identify the triad chord *note names*, use the **1st**, **3rd**, and **5th** columns / scale degrees, which are notes B, D, and F#.

C lydian mode from note #7							
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Note	B	C	D	E	F#	G	A

Identifying the chord quality

To identify the triad chord *quality* that has these notes, begin by counting the number of half-tones / semitones between the root and each of the notes.

For the **3rd** Interval (note 2 on the diagram) the distance betweenB and D is **3** half-tones.

Now look at the completeNote interval table, and identify the note interval that has a distance of 3 half-tones (first column), and with an interval no. of **3** (last column).

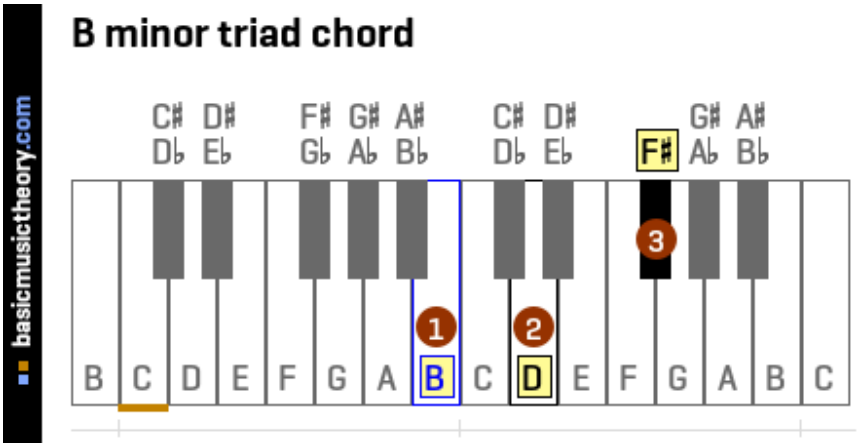
The note interval name for the **3rd** note / scale degree is therefore **minor**, also called **m3** for short. More details of this interval are at B-min-3rd.

Repeating this for the **5th** note / scale degree, the distance betweenB and F# is **7** half-tones, and the note interval name is **perfect** (**P5**). More details of this interval are atB-perf-5th.

Finally, we have the name of the two note intervals of this triad, and can now lookup the name of the triad chord quality having these intervals.

Looking at the Triad chord table, the name of the triad chord quality having minor(m3) and perfect(P5) note intervals is **minor.**

And so the complete triad chord name prefixes the root note,B, onto this quality, giving us the B minor chord.



Scale chord names using a,b and c notation

The chord symbol **vii** could be followed by the letter **a** to indicate that it is B minor chord in root position (ie not inverted) - C lydian mode chord **viia**.

Instead, **vii** could be followed by the letter **b** to indicate that it is B minor chord in 1st inversion - C lydian mode chord **viib**.

Finally, letter **c** could be used to indicate that it is B minor chord in 2nd inversion - C lydian mode chord **viic**.

Scale chord names using figured bass notation

In place of the **b or c** symbols above, *figured bass* symbols could be used to indicate inversions after the chord number symbols **vii**:

So in this key, **vii6** refers to the B minor chord in 1st inversion, and **vii64** refers to the B minor chord in 2nd inversion.

This completes the set of all triad chords that harmonize with the C lydian mode.

Audio downloads						
Bass Clef:	Midi	MP3	Treble Clef:	Midi	MP3

Keys in this mode																			
Key	**[C]**	C#	Db	D	D#	Eb	E	E#	Fb	F	F#	Gb	G	G#	Ab	A	A#	Bb	B	B#	Cb

Music theory links in the key of C	
Related links	**C lydian chords** , C, C major scale, C major key signature

Minor scales	C natural minor scale, C harmonic minor scale, C melodic minor scale
More scales	C chromatic scale, C major pentatonic scale, C minor pentatonic scale, C blues scale
Intervals	C-1st, C-2nd, C-3rd, C-4th, C-5th, C-6th, C-7th, C-8th
Circle of 5ths	Learn the circle of fifths, C major on circle of 5ths
Modes	ionian, C dorian, C phrygian, C lydian, C mixolydian, C aeolian, C locrian
Triad chords	C diminished, C minor, C major, C augmented, C suspended 2nd, C suspended 4th
6th chords	C minor 6th, C major 6th
7th chords	C dim 7, C half-dim7, C min 7, C min-maj 7, C dom 7, C maj 7, C aug 7, C aug-maj 7, C maj 7 sus2, C dom 7 sus4, C maj 7 sus4
Scale triads	C major triad chords, C minor triad chords, C harmonic minor chords, C melodic minor chords
Scale 7ths	C major 7th chords, C minor 7th chords, C harmonic minor 7th chords, C melodic minor 7th chords
Triad modes	ionian, C dorian, C phrygian, **C lydian**, C mixolydian, C aeolian, C locrian
7th modes	ionian, C dorian, C phrygian, C lydian, C mixolydian, C aeolian, C locrian
Cadences	C major perfect authentic, C major imperfect authentic, C major plagal, C major half, C major deceptive