

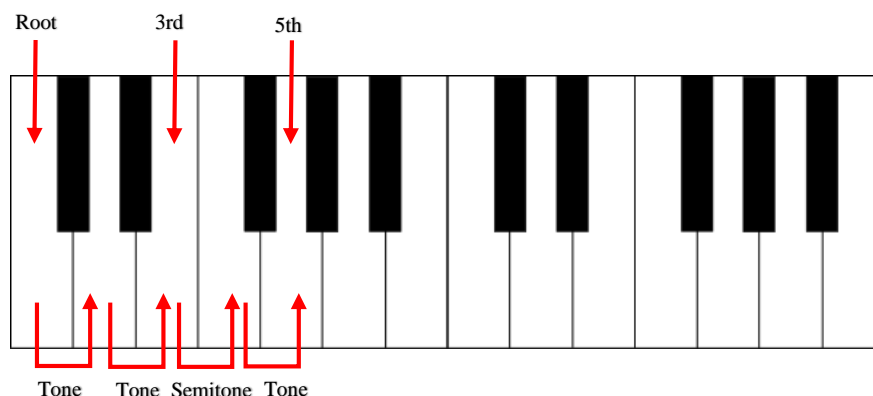
## LESSON 3-3 : Forming Triads

### Pop Piano: Playing Harmony with Triads

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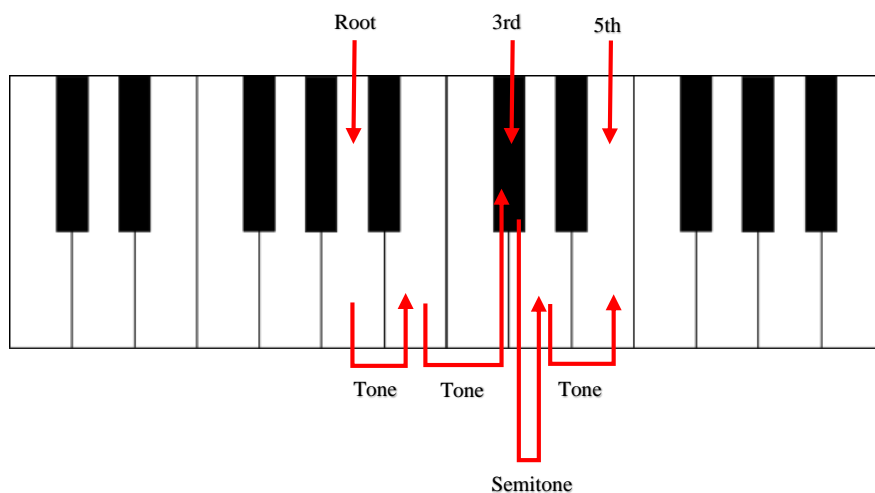
#### Major Triads

- TRIADS are a type of chord which consist of 3 notes
- Major triads can be derived from the major scale
- Recall the 7 notes in a major scale:
  - 1<sup>st</sup> note – Root
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> note – 1 tone above
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> note – 1 tone above
  - 4<sup>th</sup> note – 1 semitone above
  - 5<sup>th</sup> note – 1 tone above
  - 6<sup>th</sup> note – 1 tone above
  - 7<sup>th</sup> note – 1 tone above
  - 8<sup>th</sup> note – 1 semitone above (back to root but an octave higher)
- A major triad consist of the Root, 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 5<sup>th</sup>
- The 3<sup>rd</sup> is 2 tones above the root
- The 5<sup>th</sup> is a semitone and a tone above the 3<sup>rd</sup>
- The Cmaj triad is derived as shown:
  - Root – C
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> – E
  - 5<sup>th</sup> – G



➤ The Amaj triad is derived as shown:

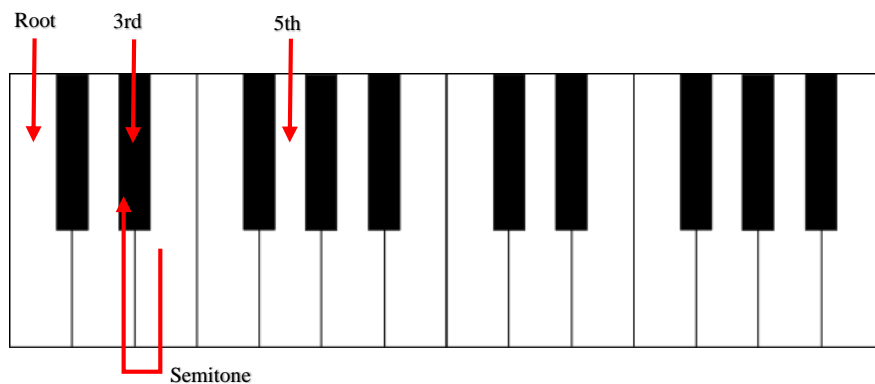
- Root – A
- 3<sup>rd</sup> – C#
- 5<sup>th</sup> – E



## Minor Triads

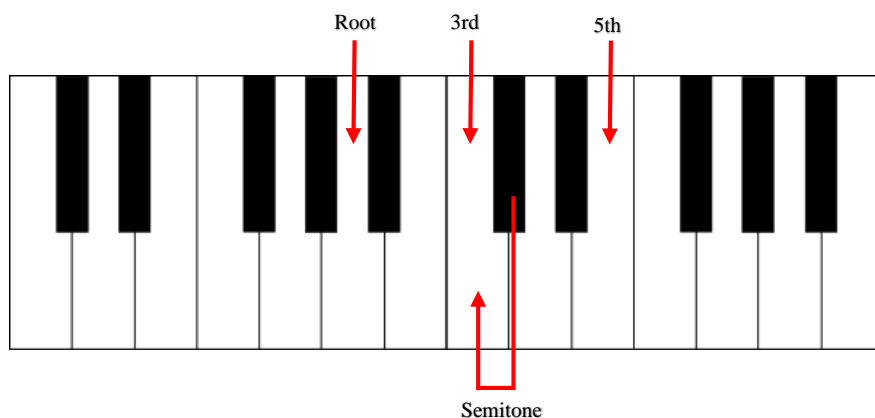
- Minor triads can be derived easily from their corresponding major triads
- The 3<sup>rd</sup> of the major triad, is lowered by a semitone to obtain the corresponding minor triad
- Eg. The Cm triad is obtained by lowering the 3<sup>rd</sup> of the Cmaj triad (E to Eb)
- The Cm triad is derived as shown:

- Root – C
- 3<sup>rd</sup> – Eb
- 5<sup>th</sup> – G


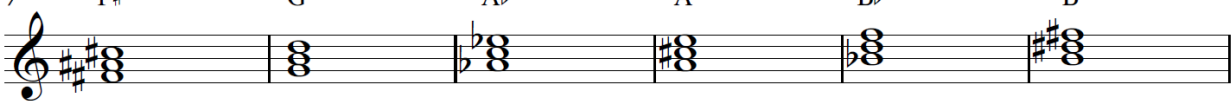



➤ The Am triad is derived as shown:

- Root – A
- 3<sup>rd</sup> – C
- 5<sup>th</sup> – E



➤ Try deriving all the major and minor triads on your own as practice

	C	D $\flat$	D	E $\flat$	E	F
						
7	F $\sharp$	G	A $\flat$	A	B $\flat$	B
						
13	Cm	C $\sharp$ m	Dm	E $\flat$ m	Em	Fm
						
19	F $\sharp$ m	Gm	G $\sharp$ m	Am	B $\flat$ m	Bm
	