

Identification of Intervals

Interval semi-tones	<i>prime</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>4th</i>	<i>5th</i>	<i>6th</i>	<i>7th</i>	<i>octave</i>
-1	diminished							
0	perfect	diminished						
1	augmented	minor						
2		major	diminished					
3		augmented	minor					
4			major	diminished				
5			augmented	perfect				
6				augmented	diminished			
7					perfect	diminished		
8					augmented	minor		
9						major	diminished	
10						augmented	minor	
11							major	diminished
12							augmented	perfect
13								augmented

Using the table:

Step 1: Count the letter-distance between the two notes

go along the interval row

Example

e^b to a^b count: e, f, g, a

(4 steps)

this makes it a 4th

Step 2: Count the semi-tone distance between the two notes

go along the semi-tone column

e^b to a^b count: e, f, g^b, g, a^b

(5 semi-tones)

this makes it perfect

Perfect 4th

Note: **Do not count the first note as a semi-tone!**