## **Triads**

ALTHOUGH A CHORD IS TECHNICALLY ANY COMBINATION OF NOTES PLAYED SIMULTANEOUSLY, IN MUSIC THEORY WE USUALLY DEFINE CHORDS AS THE COMBINATION OF THREE OR MORE NOTES.



SECUNDAL HARMONY



CHORDS BUILT FROM SECONDS FORM TONE CLUSTERS, WHICH ARE NOT HARMONIC SO MUCH AS TIMBRAL.

## TERTIAL HARMONY



CHORDS BUILT FROM THIRDS (MORE SPECIFICALLY, FROM MAJOR THIRDS AND MINOR THIRDS) FORM THE BASIS OF MOST HARMONY IN THE COMMON PRACTICE PERIOD.

## QUARTAL HARMONY



CHORDS BUILT FROM PERFECT FOURTHS CREATE A DIFFERENT SOUND, USED IN COMPOSITIONS FROM THE EARLY 1900s AND ONWARD.

## QUINTAL HARMONY



CHORDS BUILT FROM PERFECT FIFTHS CAN BE RESPELLED AS QUARTAL CHORDS AND AS SUCH THEY DO NOT CREATE A SEPARATE SYSTEM OF HARMONY.

SEPTAL HARMONY? HARMONY, HARMONY? QUINTAL AS WITH A SEXTAL

IS THE CHORD STILL TERTIAL IF IT IS BUILT FROM DIMINISHED THIRDS OR AUGMENTED THIRDS?

WELL, DIMINISHED THIRDS SOUND JUST LIKE *Major Seconds,* and AUGMENTED THIRDS SOUND JUST LIKE PERFECT FOURTHS, SO...

NO.



WHEN WE STACK THE CHORD IN THIRDS WITHIN ONE OCTAVE, WE GET WHAT IS CALLED THE SIMPLE FORM OF THE CHORD.

LET'S GET STARTED ON TERTIAL HARMONY WITH THE SMALLEST CHORD POSSIBLE:



THE LOWEST NOTE IN THE CHORD WHEN THE CHORD IS IN SIMPLE

FORM IS CALLED THE ROOT, THE NAMES OF THE OTHER NOTES ARE BASED ON THEIR INTERVAL ABOVE THE ROOT.



A TRIAD IS DEFINED AS A THREE-NOTE CHORD, BUT IN PRACTICE IT IS ALMOST ALWAYS USED TO REFER TO TERTIAL THREE-NOTE CHORDS.

THERE ARE FOUR WAYS TO CREATE A TRIAD USING MAJOR AND MINOR THIRDS:





A MAJOR THIRD ON TOP



TWO MINOR THIRDS STACKED TOGETHER



A MINOR THIRD ON TOP A MAJOR THIRD ON BOTTOM



MIN 3RD MIN 3RD



MIN 3RD MAJ 3RD



WE LABEL TRIADS USING THEIR ROOT ("A C MINOR TRIAD"). THE ABBREVIATIONS SHOWN ABOVE, WHICH USE upper case, lower case, and symbols to show chord type, are called macro analysis.