

hey, it's
kids!

SPARKY THE MUSIC THEORY DOG!



Q: Dear Sparky:
Since we are supposed to use different approaches for identifying perfect and imperfect intervals, can you summarize them all into one system?

--I.M., Staten Island, NY

A: WOOF!*

***TRANSLATION:** THE FOLLOWING CHART SHOWS AN APPROACH FOR *IDENTIFYING ANY INTERVAL*. A SIMILAR APPROACH CAN BE USED WHEN YOU NEED TO *WRITE* A PARTICULAR INTERVAL ABOVE OR BELOW A *GIVEN NOTE*: FIRST, ADD A NOTE ABOVE OR BELOW THE GIVEN NOTE AT THE CORRECT *DISTANCE*, THEN FOLLOW STEPS 2 THROUGH 4 OF THIS CHART TO *IDENTIFY* IT. THEN, IF NECESSARY, *ALTER* THE NOTE YOU ADDED WITH AN *ACCIDENTAL* TO CREATE THE INTERVAL CALLED FOR.

STEP 1: DETERMINE THE *DISTANCE* OF THE INTERVAL BY COUNTING *LINES* AND *SPACES*.

COUNT THE *BOTTOM NOTE* AS *ONE*, AND CONTINUE UNTIL YOU REACH THE *TOP NOTE*.

STEP 2: COVER UP ALL *ACCIDENTALS*.



STEP 3: DETERMINE THE *INFLECTION* OF THE INTERVAL CURRENTLY SHOWN AS FOLLOWS:

IF IT IS A
UNISON OR *OCTAVE*:

THE INTERVAL SHOWN
IS A
PERFECT UNISON
OR
PERFECT OCTAVE.

REALLY.
IT *JUST IS*.

IF IT IS A
FOURTH OR *FIFTH*:

IF THE INTERVAL USES
THE NOTES *F* AND *B*,
IT IS EITHER AN
AUGMENTED FOURTH
OR A
DIMINISHED FIFTH.

OTHERWISE, THE
INTERVAL IS
PERFECT.

IF IT IS A
SECOND, *THIRD*,
SIXTH OR *SEVENTH*:

IF THE *TOP NOTE* IS
IN THE MAJOR KEY OF
THE *BOTTOM NOTE*,
THE INTERVAL IS
MAJOR.

IF THE *BOTTOM NOTE* IS
IN THE MAJOR KEY OF
THE *TOP NOTE*,
THE INTERVAL IS
MINOR.

STEP 4: ADD THE *ORIGINAL ACCIDENTALS* BACK, *ONE AT A TIME*, AND TRACK HOW THE INTERVAL CHANGES *INFLECTION*.



REMEMBER: ACCIDENTALS CAN *NEVER* AFFECT THE *DISTANCE* OF AN INTERVAL... DISTANCE IS DETERMINED *SOLELY* BY THE NUMBER OF *LINES* AND *SPACES* BETWEEN THE TWO NOTES!

THIS METHOD MAY SEEM *COMPLICATED* AT FIRST, BUT AS YOU USE IT, YOU'LL *INTERNALIZE* IT AND BECOME *FASTER*... SO GET OUT THERE AND *IDENTIFY SOME INTERVALS!*

DOING STUFF THE SPARKY WAY IS ALWAYS FUN!