

Intervals

Table 1 [Refer Chart 5]

Counting notes up	Interval	Number of half tones
C – C	Unison	zero
C - C#/Db	Minor 2nd	one
C - D	Major 2nd	two
C - D#/Eb	Augmented 2nd/Minor 3rd*	three
C - E	Major 3rd	four
C - F	Major 4th	five
C - F#/Gb	Perfect 5th**	six
C - G	Major 5th	seven
C - G#/Ab	Augmented 5th/Minor 6th***	eight
C - A	Major 6th	nine
C - A#/Bb	Minor 7th	ten
C - B	Major 7th	eleven
C - C	Octave	twelve

* The difference between an Augmented 2nd and a minor 3rd has to do with the number of notes involved; C-Db is 2 notes; C – Eb is 3.

**I'll cop some flak for calling this interval a perfect 5th. But I do so because the b5 note is equidistant from the notes of the octave. This is a most flexible (pivotal) interval for use in the improvised line

***C to G# involves five notes, whereas C to Ab covers six notes.

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The Improvised Line - An Innovative Method

Chart 5 - Intervals

Unison

Minor 2nd

Major 2nd

Minor 3rd

Major 3rd

Major 4th

Perfect 5th; equidistant between the tonic & the octave

Major 5th

Augmented 5th

Major 6th

Minor 7th

Major 7th