

Appendix 4

Table of Intervals

name	abbreviation	half steps (IC number*)	whole and half steps	ways to think
minor second	m2	1	1H	leading tone to tonic
major second	M2	2	1W	scale degree 1 to 2, major or minor key
minor third	m3	3	1W, 1H	scale degree 1 to 3, minor key
major third	M3	4	2W	scale degree 1 to 3, major key
perfect fourth	P4	5	2W, 1H	in major, perfect 4 everywhere except s.d. 4 to 7
augmented fourth	A4	6	3W	scale degree 4 to 7, major key
diminished fifth	D5	6	2W, 2H	scale degree 7 to 4, major key
perfect fifth	P5	7	3W, 1H	in major, perfect 5 everywhere except s.d. 7 to 4
minor sixth	m6	8	3W, 2H	half-step beyond P5; inversion of M3
major sixth	M6	9	4W, 1H	whole step beyond P5; inversion of m3
minor seventh	m7	10	4W, 2H	m3 beyond P5; inversion of M2
major seventh	M7	11	5W, 1H	M3 beyond P5; inversion of m2
perfect octave	P8	12	5W, 2H	
minor ninth	m9	13		
major ninth	M9	14		
minor tenth	m10	15		
perfect eleventh	P11	16		
augmented eleventh	A11	17		
diminished twelfth	D12	18		
perfect twelfth	P12	19		

Any perfect or minor interval becomes diminished when reduced by a half step.

Any perfect or major interval becomes augmented when increased by a half step.

*IC number means *interval class number*, which is a way to refer to intervals by number of half steps included.