

HARMONY is...created through chords in music.

CONSONANT HARMONY:

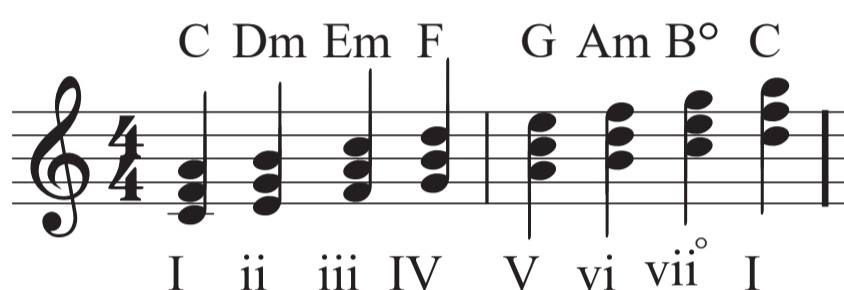
when the notes sound 'good' together.

DISSONANT HARMONY:

when the notes 'clash'.

DIATONIC HARMONY

is based on the major / minor scale system - triads are built on every note of the scale:



CHROMATIC HARMONY

Chromatic harmony is far more complex and includes accidentals not belonging to the home key.

Every one of the 7 notes, (or DEGREES) of the scale is given a name:

7th note: **LEADING NOTE**

6th note: **SUBMEDIANT**

5th note: **DOMINANT**

4th note: **SUBDOMINANT**

3rd note: **MEDIANT**

2nd note: **SUPER TONIC**

1st note: **TONIC**

A **CADENCE** is a progression of two chords, found at the end of a musical phrase.

PERFECT CADENCE: Uses chords V → I

Sounds complete and always stops on the tonic chord. Both chords are major.

IMPERFECT CADENCE: Lands on chord V, e.g. I → V; ii → V; IV → V; vi → V

Sounds incomplete. The 2nd chord is always chord V of the key, which is major.

The chord before may be major or minor.

PLAGAL CADENCE: Uses chords IV → I

Sounds complete and finishes on chord I. Both chords are major.

It is sometimes known as the 'Amen' cadence because it is often found at the end of a hymn.

INTERRUPTED CADENCE: Uses chords V → vi

Sounds incomplete. In a major key, it involves a major chord moving to a minor chord. It is sometimes known as a 'surprise' cadence, because it seems as if chord V will resolve to chord I, but it does not - stopping instead on a minor chord.