



Hello friends, and welcome to another music theory tutorial. In today's session we'll be reviewing the common position of the major scale, and its numeric interval names that are assigned to each note across two octaves. This concept is essential for understanding how melodies can be transposed and how chord harmonies are named. Let's get started!

Section #1 - Major Scale in Two Octaves (Key of C)

The major scale is created by applying a pattern of whole-steps and half-steps, W, W, H, W, W, W, H, to the chromatic scale. In the first octave, we call each of the 7 resulting notes by their numeric positions. When the 2nd, 4th, and 6th notes repeat in the next octave, they will be differentiated by referring to them as 9, 11, and 13. It's also worth pointing out that the notes that exist in the maj7 chord maintain the same numeric names in both octaves. In the staff below, I have tabbed the C major scale, and have included the interval names as they would appear within a given chord:

8 10 7 8 10 7 9 10 7 9 10 8 10 7 8 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 9 3 11 5 13 7 1 9

C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C D

Section #2 - Building a Chord

Using the C Major Scale intervals, let's build a harmony of 1,3,7 and 13. In this jazzy chord shape, the 5th scale degree is optional, but omitted.

Cmaj7+13

8th 1 2 3 4

1 7 3 13