

TEACHER'S NAME : JAYASREE SETT

DEPT. VOCAL MUSIC

PAPER: B.A. HONS. VOCAL MUSIC

SEMESTER: 2nd -

COURSE: CC 2.1

SUBJECT: HISTORY OF WESTERN INDIAN MUSIC

CREDIT HRS. 4

FULL MARKS : 50

MAJOR SCALE : (अक्षर - क्रम)

पञ्चम (अक्षर) - सप्तम (अक्षर) - एक (अक्षर)  
अक्षर - एक (अक्षर) - सप्तम (अक्षर) - पञ्चम (अक्षर)  
अक्षर विनियम एक - अक्षर),  
- ०६ Major Scale का रूप,

Major Scale का अक्षर क्रम:

C Major Scale : C D E F G A B C  
2 2 1 2 2 2 1  
(Ascending)  
अक्षर -

अक्षर सप्तम अक्षर पञ्चम अक्षर अक्षर

अक्षर अक्षर अक्षर, अक्षर अक्षर अक्षर अक्षर अक्षर  
8 3 2 8 8 3 2 =

22 (22) अति,

पञ्चम (Pentatonic) स्वरसूची - अर्ध-शुद्ध - Semitone -  
(SEMITONE) निम्न व्यवस्था - वर 22 ,

अर्ध- 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 → अर्ध- Structure - विष्णु  
(STRUCTURE) Major Scale - 2 -

maintain वर 22 , (अथवा 24 (1))

Semitone अथवा अर्ध- 3rd Note - 3 4 11 -

Note - 20 - अर्ध- अथवा - VII - 11 - Note - 3

8th Note - 20 - अर्ध- , (अथवा slur (V))

विष्णु - निम्न विष्णु वर 22 , (अथवा -

C Major Scale → C D E F G A B C (Asc)

Semitones are marked with slurs.

अर्ध-स्वर - A, B, C, D, E, F, G - अर्ध-स्वर

(Note) - 20 - अथवा - Major Scale (अर्ध-)

वर 22 अथवा ,

૨૨- Major Scale ઈનિ નક્કરુ સરુસરુ  
- ૨૨૨ ઈ PIANO (PIANO) - ૨૦ - નક્કરુ ઈનિ

NOTE નિરુરુ - ઈરુ - ૨૨ ઈ, Black ઈ ઈનિ

ઈરુરુ - ઈરુરુ - ૨૨ ઈ, ઈરુ - નિરુ - ઈરુરુ -

(Sign) નક્કરુ - નેરુરુ - ઈરુરુ નેરુ -

નક્કરુ, ઈરુરુ - Accidental (ACCIDENTAL)

૨૨, નેરુરુ ACCIDENTAL ઈરુરુ - ઈરુ  
૨૨,

- ① SHARP - SIGN #
- ② FLAT - SIGN (b)
- ③ NATURAL - SIGN (n)
- ④ DOUBLE SHARP - SIGN (x)
- ⑤ DOUBLE FLAT - SIGN (bb)

The Sharp raises a note one Semitone,  
 The Flat lowers the note one Semitone,  
 The Natural restores the note to its  
 Normal Pitch. These signs are called  
accidentals. (FIGURE - 1)

# NAME OF THE SEVEN NOTES :

श्री - TONIC

(२) - SUPERTONIC

मि - MEDIANT

स॒ - SUB-DOMINANT

प॒ - DOMINANT

रि - SUB-MEDIANT

त्रि - LEADING NOTE

स॒॑ - UPPER TONIC / HIGHER TONIC.

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DEPARTMENT : VOCAL MUSIC (Fine Arts)

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STAFF : பாஷா - பெரிய - சங்கீத அ ஆர்ஜி - புத்தி  
அரங்க - கா அ, கா Staff Notation System  
அரங்க - புத்தி, அரங்க அ - புத்தி அரங்க  
அரங்க - அ - புத்தி.

புத்தி: புத்தி அரங்க (Line)  
புத்தி Staff அ - கா அ, அ Staff - 3  
கா அ, புத்தி அரங்க அ - புத்தி அ  
Staff - புத்தி space (அரங்க) அ, அரங்க  
அரங்க (A, B, C, D, E, F, G) அ - அரங்க  
3 space - அ - புத்தி அ. (Figure: 2)  
புத்தி Clef (அரங்க) Sign அ - அரங்க 3 (அரங்க)  
புத்தி - கா அ அ, புத்தி Clef அ - அரங்க  
கா அ, Treble Clef 3 Bass Clef. (Figure: 3)

So, Clef is a sign to be placed on the staff to fix the pitch of the notes high or low.

Clef sign is placed on Staff or Line

3 space - Treble Clef - 1st line 'E'

1st line 'G' - Bass Clef - 3rd space

1st line 'G' - Bass Clef - 3rd space

[Figure: 4]

Notes: Semibreve, Minim, Crochet, Quaver

1 Semibreve - 0

2 Minim - d

3 Crochet - j

4 Quaver - f

Leger line : Staff or Line (5 lines) - extra line below

extra line - 6th line - Leger line

[Figure: 5]

# Great Staff:

Treble Clef 3 Bass Clef - (16 -  
 Middle - c for 23 - for 25, 22 -  
 5th Clef 3 Middle - c - Great Staff  
 [Figure: 6]

## The Great Staff

The diagram illustrates the Great Staff, which consists of four staves. The top two staves use a treble clef (C1), and the bottom two staves use a bass clef (C4). A sequence of notes is written across the staves, starting from the bottom line of the bass clef and ascending to the top line of the treble clef. A dashed vertical line connects the note on the second line of the bass clef (Middle C) to the note on the first line of the treble clef (Middle C), with the label 'Middle-c' written on both sides.

Dr. 19/04/2020  
Lesson, 2nd day

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CONSTRUCTION OF MAJOR SCALES:

ଉତ୍ତର ଗାୟକ୍ତି - ଉପର ଗାୟକ୍ତି, Major scale - construction  
ବ୍ୟବ - ଉପର ଗାୟକ୍ତି - ୨୩ ୨୨ ୨୧ ୨୦ ୧୯ ୧୮ ୧୭ ୧୬ ୧୫ ୧୪ ୧୩ ୧୨ ୧୧ ୧୦ ୯ ୮ ୭ ୬ ୫ ୪ ୩ ୨ ୧  
୨୨ ୨୧ ୨୦ ୧୯ ୧୮ ୧୭ ୧୬ ୧୫ ୧୪ ୧୩ ୧୨ ୧୧ ୧୦ ୯ ୮ ୭ ୬ ୫ ୪ ୩ ୨ ୧  
୨୨ ୨୧ ୨୦ ୧୯ ୧୮ ୧୭ ୧୬ ୧୫ ୧୪ ୧୩ ୧୨ ୧୧ ୧୦ ୯ ୮ ୭ ୬ ୫ ୪ ୩ ୨ ୧

ଉପର ଗାୟକ୍ତି - ଉପର ଗାୟକ୍ତି (ନୋଟ୍) - ୨୦ ୩୧ ୨୨ -  
Structure ଉପର ଗାୟକ୍ତି - ଉପର ଗାୟକ୍ତି - ୩୧ ୨୨ Major

Scale ଉପର ଗାୟକ୍ତି - ଉପର ଗାୟକ୍ତି, C Major

Scale - ୨୦ - ୫୧୩ ନୋଟ୍ - ୨୩ ୫

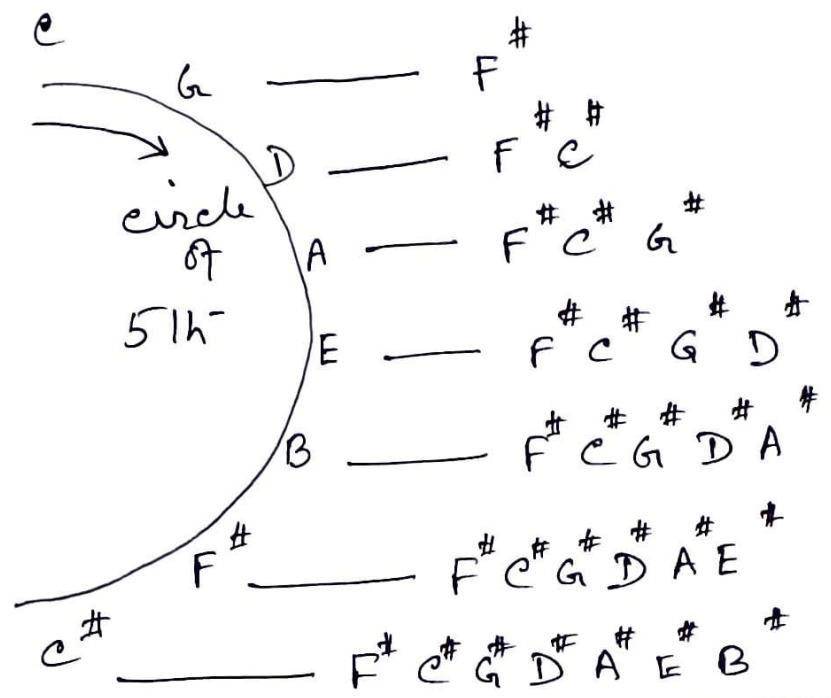
C Major → C D E F G A B C (Asc)

ଉପର ଗାୟକ୍ତି G Major Scale ଉପର ଗାୟକ୍ତି → G A B C D E F G  
୨ ୨ ୧ ୨ ୨ ୨ ୧

ଉପର ଗାୟକ୍ତି F# ଉପର ଗାୟକ୍ତି G Major Scale - ୨୦ -  
key-signature.



3 වන - Major Scale (7) Scale  
 3 වන - Major Scale (7) Scale  
 3 වන - Major Scale (7) Scale



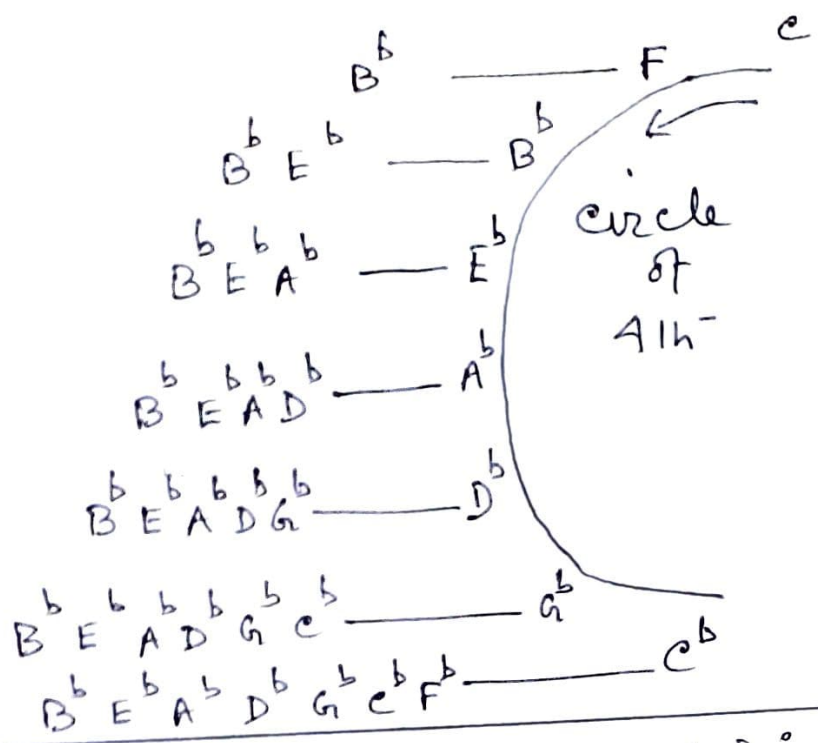
3 වන - Major Scale (7) Scale  
 3 වන - Major Scale (7) Scale

F Major Scale → F G A B C D E F (Asc)  
 2 2 1 2 2 2 1

B<sup>b</sup> 2 වන - F Major Scale - 20 - Key - Signature

3 වන - Major Scale (7) Scale  
 3 වන - Major Scale (7) Scale

Major Scale (7) Scale  
 Major Scale (7) Scale



Major Scales with Key-Signature :

circle of 5th - 2 Major Scale 7 Int.,

Key-Signature sharp 3 notes - 2 Int., 4 notes - 3 Int.

Sharp - 3 notes - 2 Int., 4 notes - 3 Int. Sharp Scale - 3 Int.,

circle of 4th - 2 Major Scale 7 Int.,

Key-Signature sharp 2 notes - 2 Int., 3 notes - 3 Int.

Flat - 2 notes - 2 Int., 3 notes - 3 Int. Flat Scale - 3 Int.,

2nd -

Sharp Scales      No. of Sharp

- G Major Scale → G A B C D E F<sup>#</sup> S → 1
- D " " → D E F<sup>#</sup> G A B C<sup>#</sup> D → 2
- A " " → A B C<sup>#</sup> D E F<sup>#</sup> G<sup>#</sup> A → 3
- E " " → E F<sup>#</sup> G<sup>#</sup> A B C<sup>#</sup> D<sup>#</sup> E → 4
- B " " → B C<sup>#</sup> D<sup>#</sup> E F<sup>#</sup> G<sup>#</sup> A<sup>#</sup> B → 5
- F<sup>#</sup> " " → F<sup>#</sup> G<sup>#</sup> A<sup>#</sup> B C<sup>#</sup> D<sup>#</sup> E<sup>#</sup> F<sup>#</sup> → 6
- C<sup>#</sup> " " → C<sup>#</sup> D<sup>#</sup> E<sup>#</sup> F<sup>#</sup> G<sup>#</sup> A<sup>#</sup> B<sup>#</sup> C<sup>#</sup> → 7

Similarly,

Flat Scales

No. of Flats

F Major Scale	→ F G A B <sup>♮</sup> C D E F →	1
B <sup>♭</sup> " "	→ B <sup>♭</sup> C D E <sup>♭</sup> F G A B <sup>♭</sup> →	2
E <sup>♭</sup> " "	→ E <sup>♭</sup> F G A <sup>♭</sup> B <sup>♭</sup> C D E <sup>♭</sup> →	3
A <sup>♭</sup> " "	→ A <sup>♭</sup> B <sup>♭</sup> C D <sup>♭</sup> E <sup>♭</sup> F G A <sup>♭</sup> →	4
D <sup>♭</sup> " "	→ D <sup>♭</sup> E <sup>♭</sup> F G <sup>♮</sup> A <sup>♭</sup> B <sup>♭</sup> C D <sup>♭</sup> →	5
G <sup>♭</sup> " "	→ G <sup>♭</sup> A <sup>♮</sup> B <sup>♭</sup> C <sup>♭</sup> D <sup>♮</sup> E <sup>♭</sup> F G <sup>♮</sup> →	6
C <sup>♭</sup> " "	→ C <sup>♭</sup> D <sup>♮</sup> E <sup>♮</sup> F <sup>♮</sup> G <sup>♮</sup> A <sup>♮</sup> B <sup>♮</sup> C <sup>♭</sup> →	7

ଅକ୍ଷର ଅଞ୍ଚଳ - Sharp 3 Flat ଚିହ୍ନିକ - Key-signature

ଅକ୍ଷର ଅଞ୍ଚଳ, ଚିହ୍ନିକ ଅକ୍ଷର - ଫିଙ୍ଗର ସଂଖ୍ୟା,

G Major    D Major    A Major    E Major    B Major

F# Major    C# Major

ଅକ୍ଷର ଫିଙ୍ଗର ଚିହ୍ନିକ ଅକ୍ଷର ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଓ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ :-

1. Line / 2. Space / 3. space / 4. Line / 5. space / 6. space / 7. Line

ଅକ୍ଷର    up / Down / up / Down / Down / up / Down.

Flat scale exercise - Finger :-

F Major   B<sup>b</sup> Major   E<sup>b</sup> Major   A<sup>b</sup> Major   D<sup>b</sup> Major

G<sup>b</sup> Major   c<sup>b</sup> Major

Fingered 2nd : 1 Down / 2 up / 3 Down / 4 up / 5 Down / 6 up / 7 Down

Scale written with fingerings - Scale - up - fingerings - with key-signature, without key-signature.

Scale - c# Major Scale.

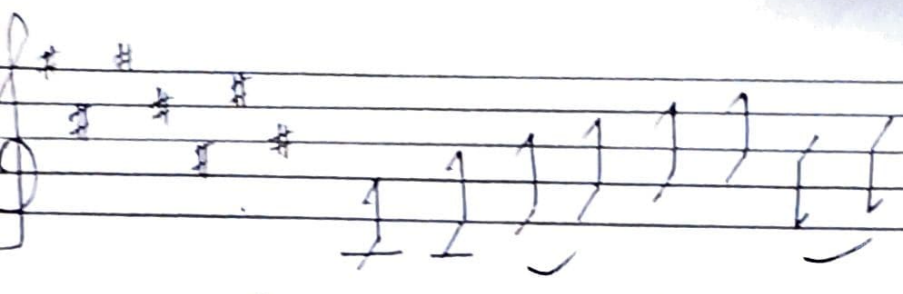
c# Major Scale → c# d# e# f# g# a# b# c# (Asc.)

c# Major Scale (Asc.) with key-signature in Semibreve.

without key-signature

c# Major Scale (Asc.) with key-signature in minims

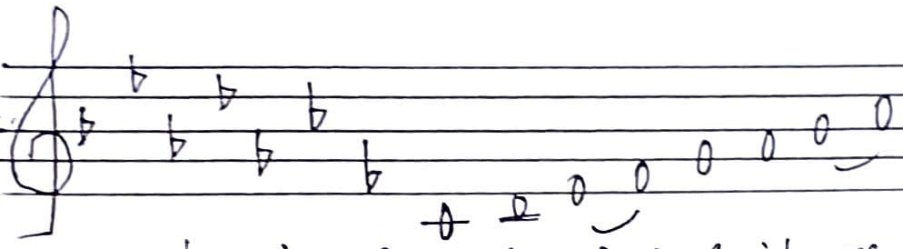
without key-signature in Crochet



C# Major Scale (Asc.) with  
Key-Signature in quarter.

गुण-धरा- Cb Major Scale (Asc) with/without Key-Signature  
अनु-धरा- २५,

cb Major Scale → C<sup>b</sup> D<sup>b</sup> E<sup>b</sup> F<sup>b</sup> G<sup>b</sup> A<sup>b</sup> B<sup>b</sup> C<sup>b</sup> (Asc)



cb Major Scale (Asc.) in semibreve  
with Key-Signature



cb Major Scale (Asc.) in minim  
without Key-Signature.

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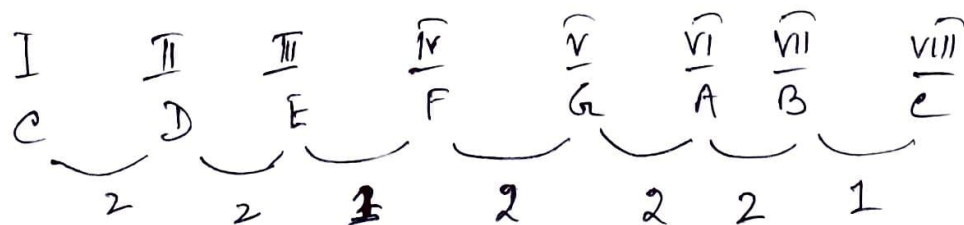
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## Types Of Interval

Intervals means distance in pitch, measured by the number of letter names  
e.g. c - G

Interval ಎಂದರೆ ಉಚಿತ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ದೂರವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸುವುದು. ಇದು ಮೇಲಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ದೂರವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸುವುದು. (Major - Minor ಗಳು) (ಉದಾಹರಣೆ) 1st ನೋಟ್, 2nd ನೋಟ್, 3rd ನೋಟ್ - - - - - ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ - c Major Scale - ಎಂಬಂತೆ -



ଉତ୍ତର - 1st note - 3 2nd note - 20  $\frac{1}{2}$  2 Semitones .  
 2nd " 3 3rd - - - - - 2 "

ଉତ୍ତର 1st " 2nd 3rd note - 20  $\frac{1}{2}$  4 Semitones .

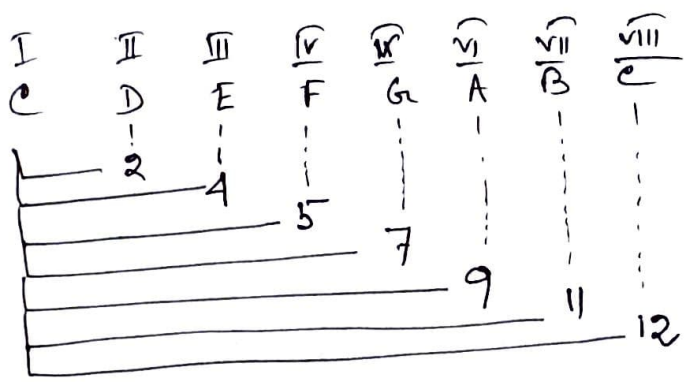
ଉତ୍ତର 1st " 3 4th - - - - - 5 "

1st " 3 5th - - - - - 7 "

1st " 3 ~~7~~<sup>6</sup>th - - - - - 9 "

1st " 3 7th - - - - - 11 "

1st " 3 8th - - - - - 12 "



[Picture - 1]

ଉତ୍ତର, ଉତ୍ତର ଉତ୍ତର Major, ଉତ୍ତର Perfect - ଉତ୍ତର -  
 ଉତ୍ତର ଉତ୍ତର 2x .

ଉତ୍ତର, 1st note + 2 semitone = Major 2nd .

1st note + 4 semitone = Major 3rd .

1st note + 5 semitone = Perfect 4th

1st note + 7 semitone = Perfect 5th

1st note + 9 semitone = Major 6th

1st note + 11 semitone = Major 7th

1st note + 12 semitone = Perfect 8th

Major 2nd - 1 Semitone = Minor 2nd eg. 1 Semitone (2-1)

Major 3rd - 1 Semitone = Minor 3rd eg. 3 Semitones (4-1)

Major 6th - 1 Semitone = Minor 6th or Major 7th

Minor 7th - 1 Semitone = Major 7th

Perfect intervals (4) - Augmented, Diminished

Augmented 3 diminished interval

Augmented, Diminished

Perfect - 1 Semitone = Augmented

Perfect - 1 " = Diminished

Perfect 4th - 1 Semitone = Diminished 4th (5-1 = 4 Semitones)

Perfect 4th + 1 Semitone = Augmented 4th (5+1 = 6 Semitones)

Perfect 5th - 1 Semitone = Diminished 5th (7-1 = 6 Semitones)

Perfect 5th + 1 Semitone = Augmented 5th (7+1 = 8 Semitones)

Perfect 8th - 1 Semitone = Diminished 8th (12-1 = 11 Semitones)

Perfect 8th - 12 Semitones = Augmentation 270 or Octave



So We have to remember (3275 over 270) (4)

1 NO Augmentation over Perfect 8th

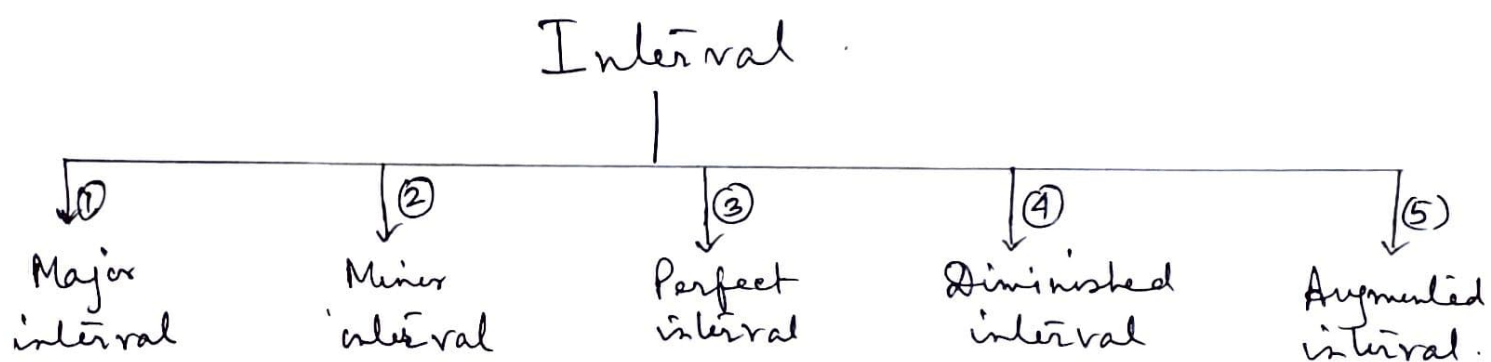
2 Major - 1 semitone = Minor interval

3 Perfect - 1 semitone = Diminished interval

4 Perfect + 1 semitone = Augmented interval

~~error~~ Major - 2 semitone = Diminished 3rd or 4th

So, there is 5 types of Intervals:



Now, the type of question may be as follows:

Q. Find out the <sup>following</sup> intervals:

a) Major 6th on A

b) Minor 3rd on B<sup>b</sup>

c) Perfect 4th on D

d) Augmented 5th on C<sup>#</sup>

e) Diminished 4th on E

P.T.O.

Answer:

Q. a) Major 6th on A

Ans.  $\underbrace{A\ B\ C\ D\ E\ F}_{2\ 1\ 2\ 2\ 1}$  (6th note consists of 2nd 2nd, 1st note is A)

= 8 Semitone.

We know, Major 6th = 9 semitone (2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 1st)

So F will be  $F^\#$  (Ans). [Pic - 1]

[2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 1st] Answer (2nd 6 note F consists 8 semitone 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd, 1st Last consists 6th note (6 - 1 semitone)  $F^\#$  was 2nd 2nd, 1st note - (6 - (A) was 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 1st.]

Major 6th on A

Q. b) Minor 3rd on  $B^\flat$

Ans.  $\underbrace{B^\flat\ C\ D}_{2\ 2} = 4$  Semitone

We know, Major 3rd = 4 semitone (Pic - 1)

Minor 3rd = 3 semitone (Major - 1st = Minor).

So D will be  $D^\flat$  (Ans) (2nd 2nd 3rd note consists of 2nd 2nd 1 semitone 2nd 2nd, 1st D (6 - 6th note -  $D^\flat$  was 2nd 2nd).

Minor 3rd on  $B^\flat$

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CREDIT HOURS: 4

FULL MARKS: 50

### Types of Triad :

A Triad is a chord of three notes consisting of root with a third and a fifth. A Triad can be built on any note of a scale.

### Construction of Triads :-

Major triad = Root, Major 3rd, Perfect 5th. (C E G)

[C Major Scale - 1]

Minor triad = Root, Minor 3rd, Perfect 5th (C E<sup>b</sup> G)

Augmented triad = Root, Major 3rd, Augmented 5th  
(C E G<sup>#</sup>)

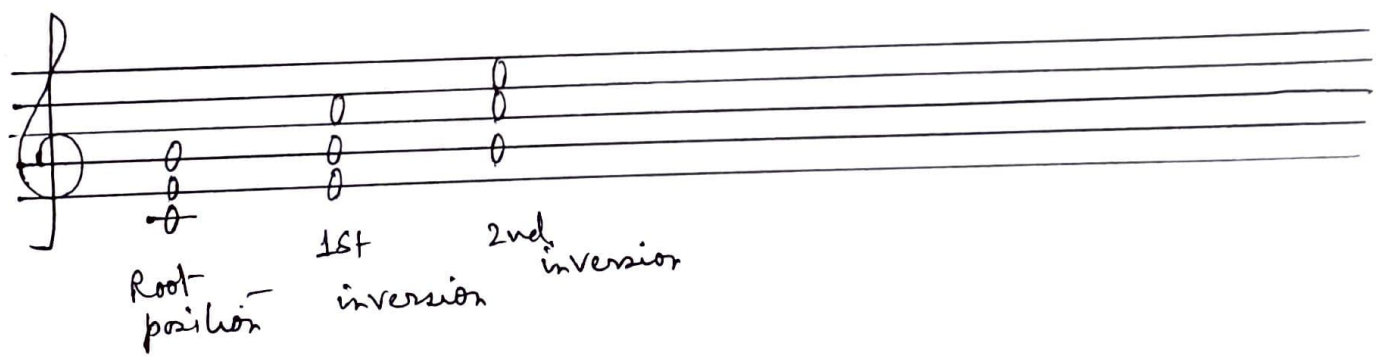
Diminished triad = Root, Minor 3rd, Diminished 5th  
(C E<sup>b</sup> G<sup>b</sup>)

Triad consists of Root position, 1st inversion and second inversion. Such as:-

C Major Scale  $\rightarrow$  C D E F G A B C (Asc)

Major triad on the tonic will be - C E G (Root position)  
E G C (1st inversion)  
G C E (2nd inversion)

The picture will be as follows:-



Now, the chord of dominant 7th will be C E G B<sup>b</sup>  
(Root, Major 3rd, perfect 5th, Minor 7th)

But the Dominant chord will be G B D (Perfect 5th, Major 7th and Major 2nd)

Major 7th will be C E G B

Minor 7th will be C E<sup>b</sup> G B<sup>b</sup>