DIATONIC HARMONIZATION OF THE C MAJOR SCALE

This is the standard method of harmonizing or building chords for every note of the major scale. The chords for every single note of the scale are composed by either stacking a **flat 3**rd or a **major 3**rd, one after another starting from the note for which we build the chord, whichever is available in the concerned scale. We only stack up 3rd s because the flat 3rd is 1.5 tones away from the root and the major 3rd is 2 tones away from the root. Hence the interval of the 3rds fall in the realm of more than 1 tone and less than 3 tones and thus the term DIATONIC is justified. There are other methods of building chords as well, where we stack up 4ths ,5ths ,6ths etc.

Let's start harmonizing following the above method:

C → C + E + G + B

Here we start from C then stack its major 3rd,i.e,E ..then stack the

flat 3rd of E ,i.e. G...then stack the major 3rd of G ,i.e. B and stop

here as we keep stacking any further we shall cross the C and fall

into the next octave. We shall build such extended chords later

and deal with this 4 note seventh harmonies for now. }

Similarly, we get the following harmonies for the rest of the notes of the C Major Scale :

D minor 7th $D \rightarrow D + F + A + C$ **DEGREES:** 1 3b 5 7b E minor 7th $E \rightarrow E + G + B + D$ **DEGREES:** 1 3b 5 7b F MAJOR 7th **F**→ F+A+ C+E **DEGREES:** 1 3b 5 7b **G Dominant 7th** $G \rightarrow G + B + D + F$ **DEGREES:** 1 3b 5 7b A minor 7th $A \rightarrow A + C + E + G$ DEGREES: 1 3b 5 7b B minor 7th flat 5th $B \rightarrow B + D + F + A$ **DEGREES:** 1 3b 5 7b

SO, we see that we get the MAJOR 7TH Harmony for the ROOT & 4th Note of the Major Scale , Minor 7th Harmony for the 2nd ,3rd and 6th Note of the Major Scale and a Dominant 7th harmony for the 5th Note of the Major Scale and finally a Minor 7th Flat 5th or Half Diminished harmony for the 7th Note of the Major scale. This is applicable for any other major scale.