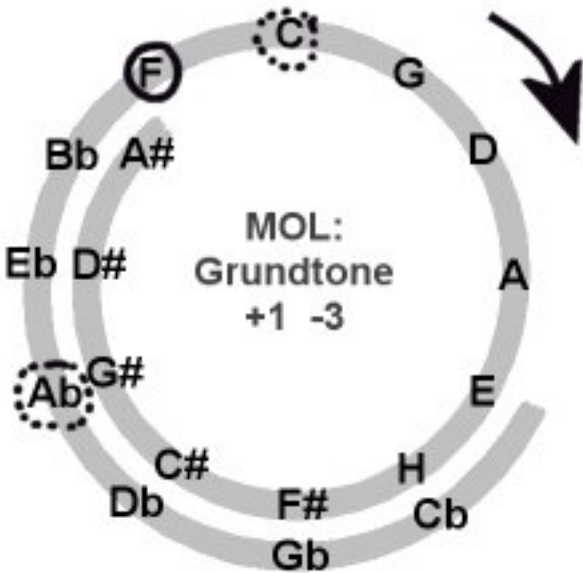
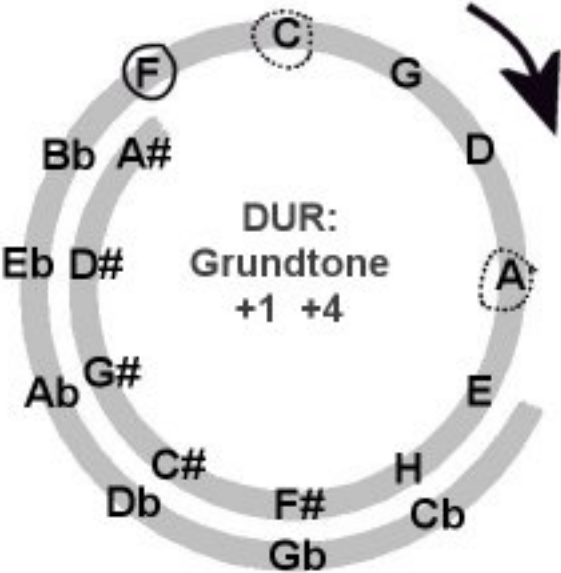
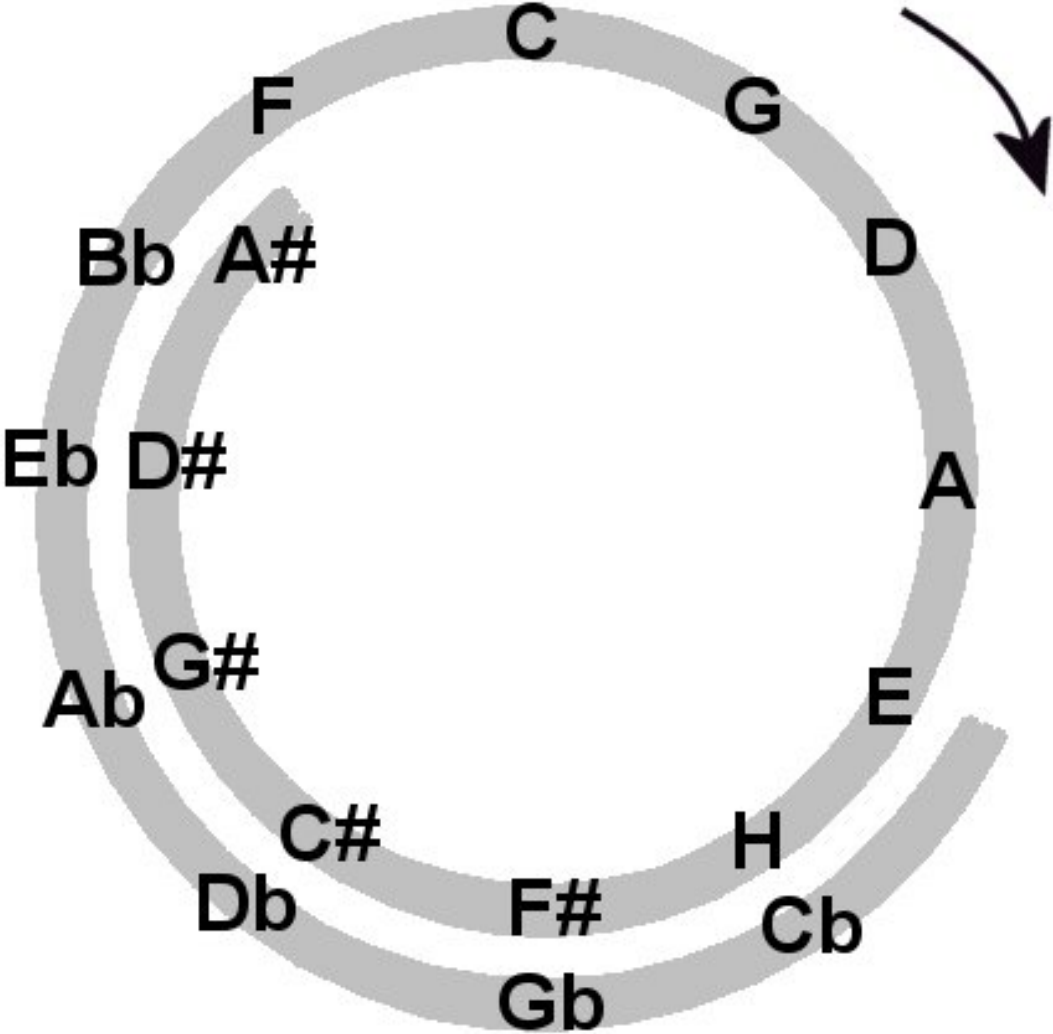
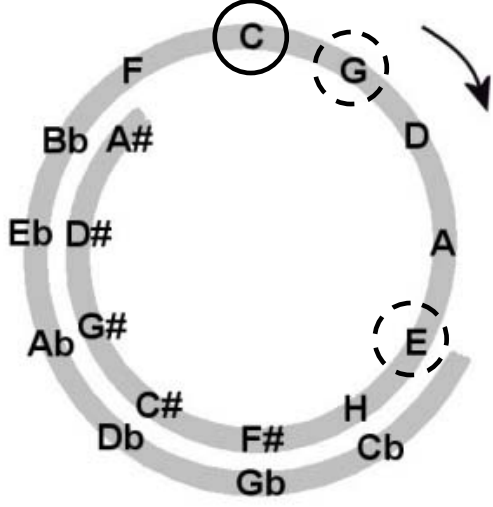

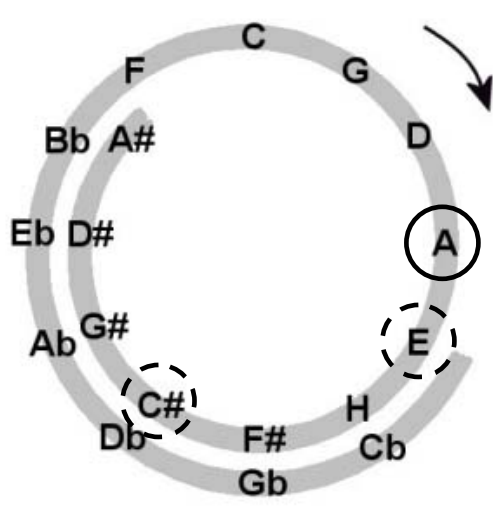

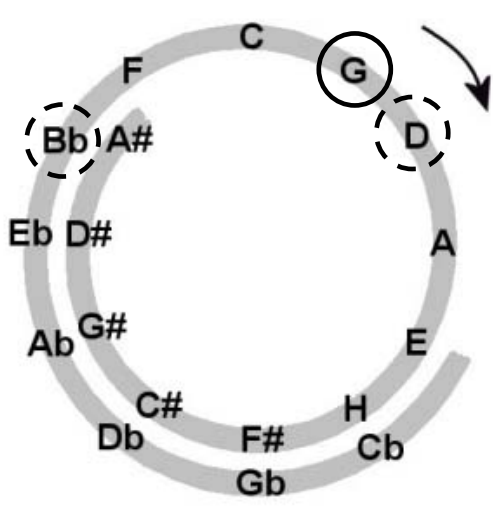

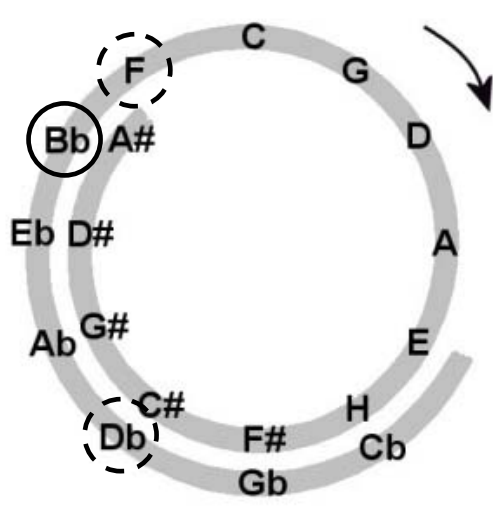



Kvint cirklen - kvint spiralen



Eksempler på bestemmelse af akkorder:

 <p>C-dur akkorden skrives C. Toner: C E G</p> 	 <p>A-dur akkorden skrives A. Toner: A C# E</p> 
 <p>G-mol akkorden skrives Gm. Toner: G Bb D</p> 	 <p>Bb-mol akkorden skrives Bbm. Toner: Bb Db F</p> 

Bemærk at ved de toner, hvor der står både et ”#-navn” og et ”b-navn”, der bruger vi #’erne når vi kommer fra ”den grønne side”, mens vi bruger b’erne, når vi kommer fra ”den blå side”.



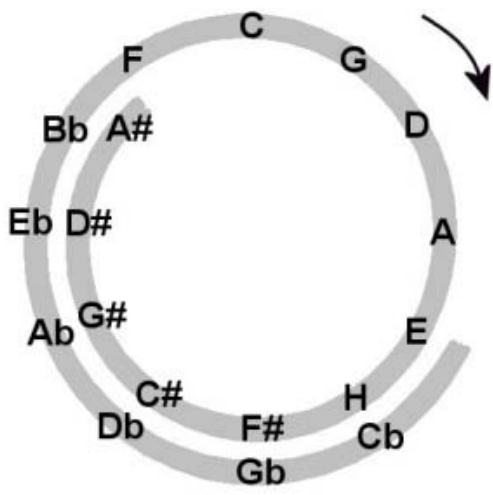
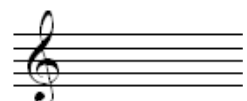
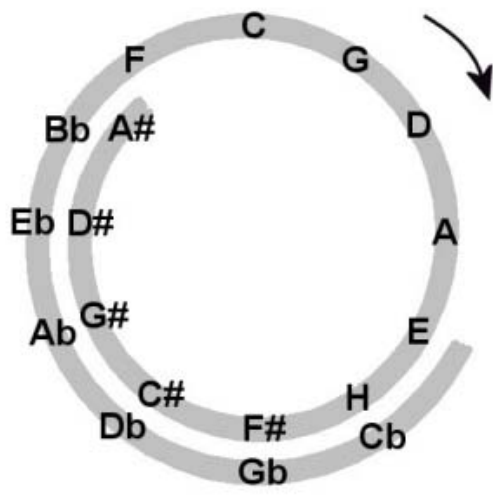
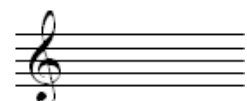
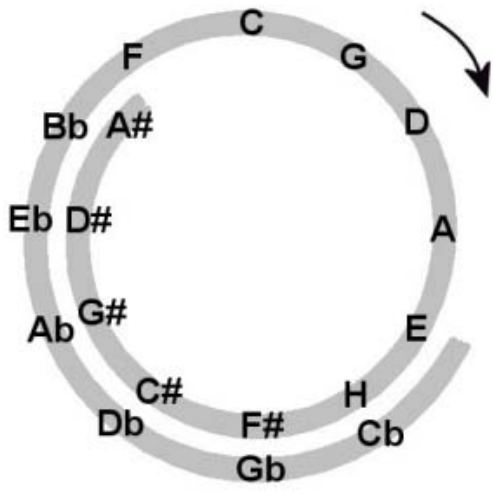
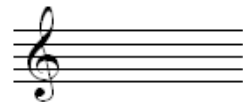
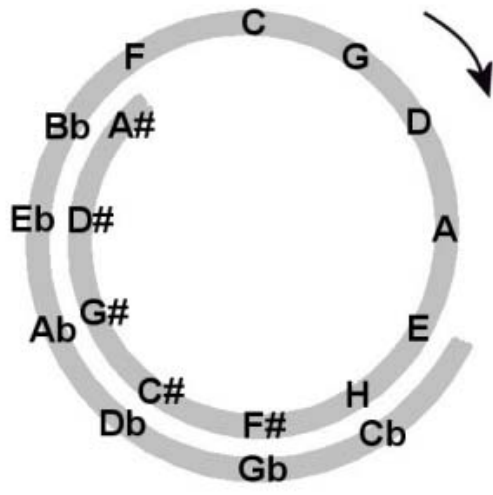
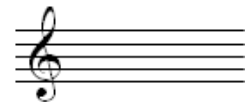
Vi kan altid bruge den oprindelige beskrivelse:

Dur-akkord = grundtone + stor tert + lille tert

Mol-akkord = grundtone + lille tert + stor tert

... men kvintspiralen er hurtig og samtidig at vi benytter de rigtige #’er eller b’er

Udfyld de tomme felter: Hvordan noteres akkorden som becifring? Hvilke toner er med? Hvordan notere de på noder?

 <p>D-dur akkorden skrives: . Toner:</p> 	 <p>G-dur akkorden skrives: . Toner:</p> 
 <p>E-mol akkorden skrives: . Toner:</p> 	 <p>H-mol akkorden skrives: . Toner:</p> 



A H C D E F G A H C D E F G A H

