

Tónický kvintakord a jeho obraty

Každý kvintakord má tři různé tóny. Ty však mohou být seřazeny pokaždé jinak, takže nám vlastně mohou vzniknout tři podoby jednoho akordu. Základní tvar tvoří, jak už dávno víme, 1., 3. a 5. stupeň stupnice v tomto pořadí. 1. obrat akordu vznikne přehozením spodního tónu základního tvaru o oktávu výš, 2. obrat vznikne přehozením spodního tónu 1. obratu o oktávu výš. Stále však máme v akordu ty samé tóny.

✚ Příklad v C dur:

The diagram illustrates the C major triad in three positions on a treble clef staff. The basic form (základní tvar) consists of C4, E4, and G4. The first inversion (1. obrat) consists of E4, G4, and C5. The second inversion (2. obrat) consists of G4, C5, and E5. Red arrows indicate the movement of the bottom note from one form to the next. Below the staff, three columns of notes show the individual notes in each inversion: (C, E, G) for the basic form, (E, G, C) for the first inversion, and (G, C, E) for the second inversion. Arrows connect the notes between columns to show their relative positions.

✚ Příklad v D dur:

The diagram illustrates the D major triad in three positions on a treble clef staff. The basic form (základní tvar) consists of D4, F#4, and A4. The first inversion (1. obrat) consists of F#4, A4, and D5. The second inversion (2. obrat) consists of A4, D5, and F#5. Red arrows indicate the movement of the bottom note from one form to the next. Below the staff, three columns of notes show the individual notes in each inversion: (D, F#4, A) for the basic form, (F#4, A, D) for the first inversion, and (A, D, F#5) for the second inversion. Arrows connect the notes between columns to show their relative positions.

✚ Příklad v E dur doplň sám/sama:

The diagram illustrates the E major triad in three positions on a treble clef staff. The basic form (základní tvar) consists of E4, G#4, and B4. The first inversion (1. obrat) consists of G#4, B4, and E5. The second inversion (2. obrat) consists of B4, E5, and G#5. Below the staff, three columns of empty circles represent the notes in each inversion: (E, G#, B) for the basic form, (G#, B, E) for the first inversion, and (B, E, G#) for the second inversion. Arrows connect the circles between columns to show their relative positions.