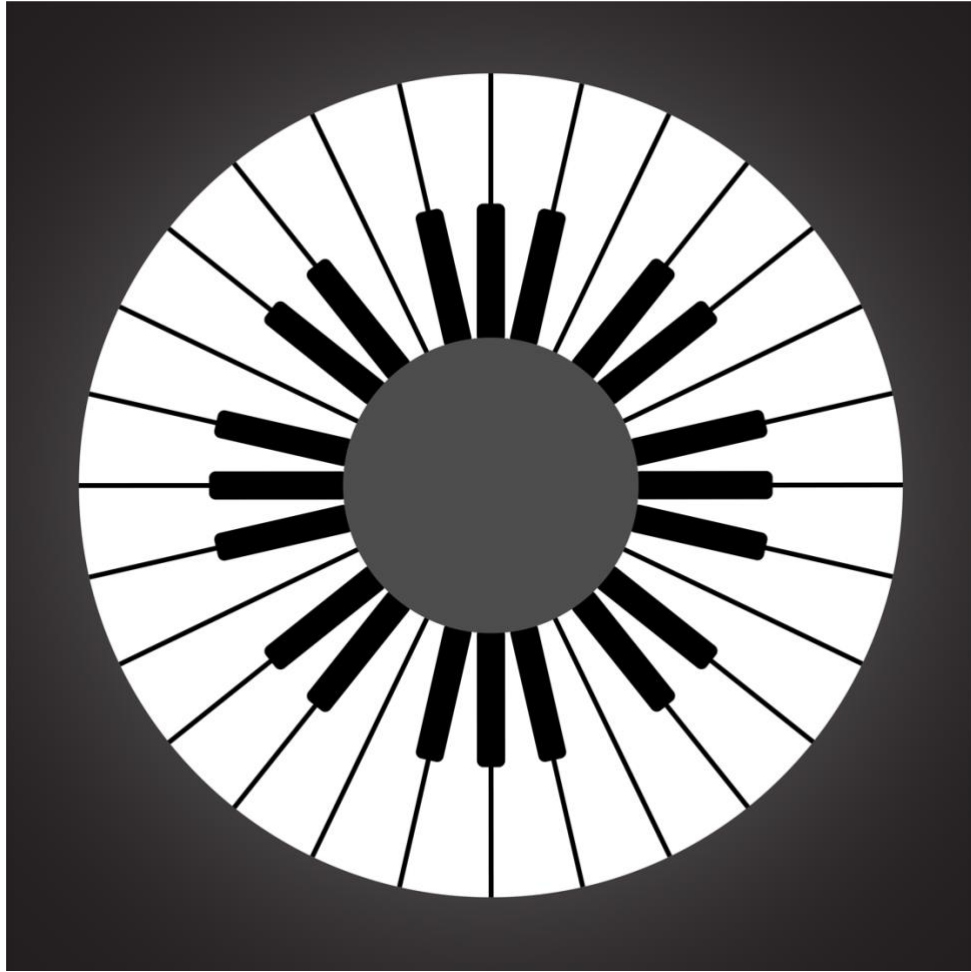




Tonality

a quick guide (v7.0)

Website: <https://tonality-app.com>

Contact: tonality.app@gmail.com

CONTENTS

CHORDS.....	4
<i>Searching</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Searching via fretboard</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Sorting.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Viewing chord information</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Fretboard voicings</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Custom chords</i>	<i>7</i>
SCALES	8
<i>Scale Chords.....</i>	<i>8</i>
CIRCLE OF FIFTHS	9
<i>General</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Focus mode.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Enharmonic Switcher</i>	<i>9</i>
CHORD ID	10
<i>General use.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Refining results</i>	<i>10</i>
EAR TRAINING	11
<i>Melodic Dictation</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Note Recognition</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Interval Recognition.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Chords.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Scales</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Custom Levels</i>	<i>12</i>
DICTIONARY	13
CHORD PADS	14
AUDIO UNIT EXTENSIONS.....	14
CHORD & SCALE IDENTIFICATION	14
CHORD PADS.....	15
<i>The main screen and presets</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Velocity, Latch, and Sustain.....</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>The Tool Pad</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Editing Pads</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Quickassign.....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Settings</i>	<i>18</i>
GRAND STAFF.....	20
<i>Settings</i>	<i>20</i>
KEYBOARD EXTENSION – MUSICAL TYPING	21
SETTINGS.....	22
<i>Change Color Scheme</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Color Chords by Quality</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Change Quality Scheme.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Search Keyboard Sounds.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Chord Playback Length</i>	<i>22</i>

<i>Scale Playback Speed</i>	22
<i>Playback Velocity</i>	22
<i>Change Soundfont</i>	22
<i>Allow Theoretical Keys</i>	23
<i>Display Intervals</i>	23
<i>Show Sevenths for Scale Chords</i>	23
<i>Note Naming</i>	23
<i>Basic Mode</i>	23
<i>Show Chord Charts</i>	23
<i>Highlight Root</i>	23
<i>Left Handed</i>	23
<i>Change Instrument/Tuning</i>	23
<i>Sound Effects</i>	23
<i>Autoplay Prompts</i>	24
<i>Automatically Move to Next Question</i>	24



Chords

This is the default tab when you open Tonality for the first time. It allows you to view and search through a large database of chords.

Searching

To search by root/quality/extension, choose any of the options in the horizontal bars across the top of the screen. For example, if you select E, $\flat$, Min, and 7th, the table of chords will update to show all minor seventh chords rooted on E $\flat$. You can choose “Any” to ignore a category. For example, selecting Any, Maj, and 9th will display major ninth chords in all keys.

Note: Tap on any piano to hear it or swipe left or right on the piano to arpeggiate.

To search by piano keys, simply tap the keys you want in the piano below the root/quality/extension searchers. The table will update to show all chords containing the selected notes. If you tap the target icon (so that it turns red), only chords containing exactly the selected notes appear.

The clear button on the far right deselects all piano keys first. If segments are selected above the piano, it clears those too upon a second tap.

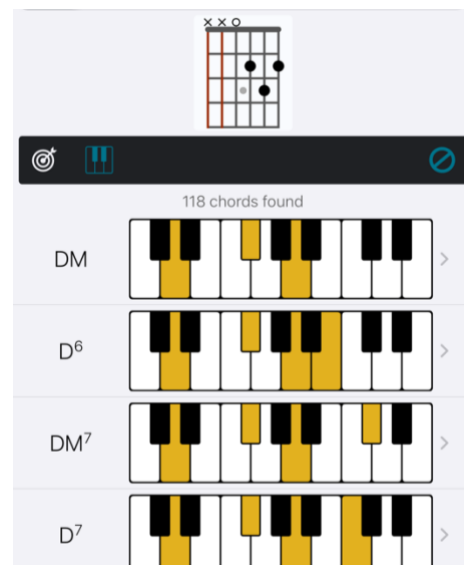
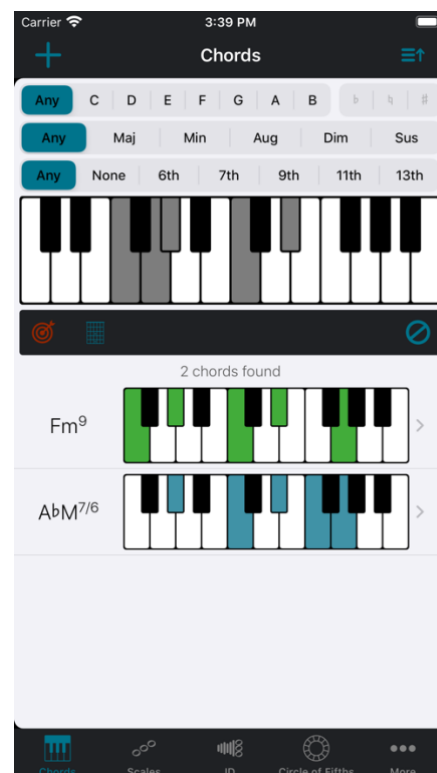
Searching via fretboard

To search by fretboard, tap the fretboard icon below the piano. The piano will switch to a fretboard, which you can tap to expand and select frets. Tapping a fret selects/deselects it and tapping the top area above a string alternates between leaving that string open and muting it entirely. When the fretboard is minimized, you can swipe horizontally across it to hear the voicing. As with the piano, chords containing the notes in the selected fretting will appear. The “exact match” target operates in the same way, too.

You can also tap the icon in the top right corner to sort the current results by various criteria.

Note: the root/quality/extension search still applies while piano or guitar notes are selected.

For example, if you have C, Maj, and 7th selected and then select E $\flat$ on the piano, no chords will appear as there are no C major seventh chords containing E $\flat$.



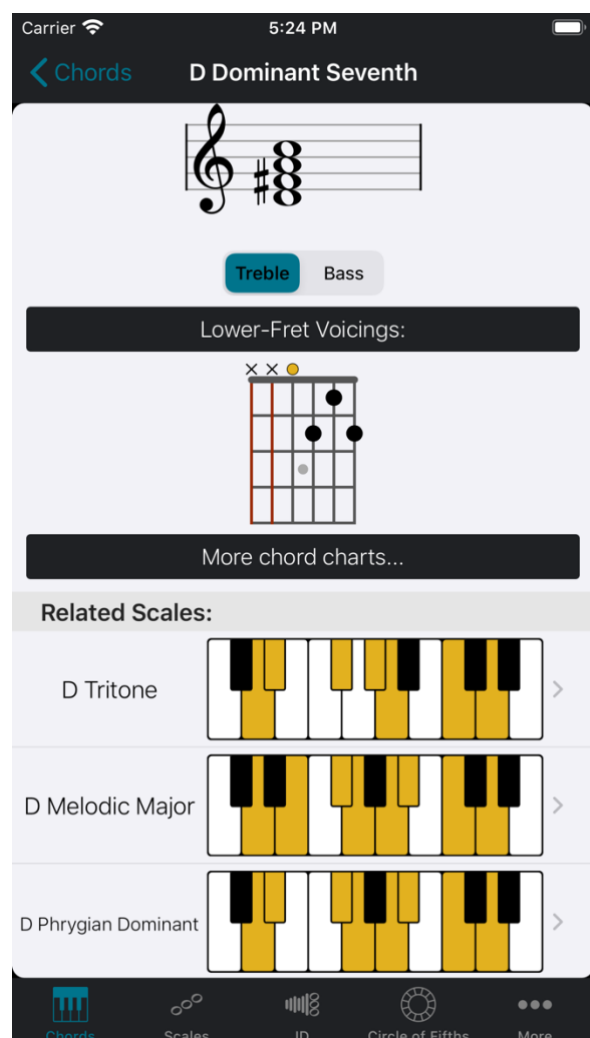
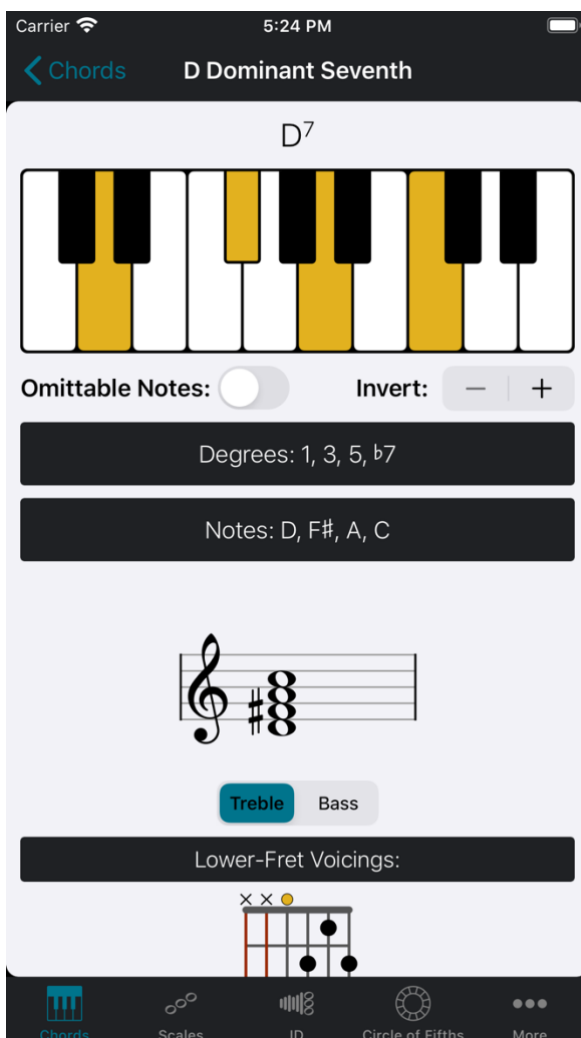
Sorting

Once you have narrowed down the results, you can tap the button in the top right corner to sort the currently displayed chords by number of notes, root, or key span (the distance between the root and the top note of the chord).

Viewing chord information

Tap on any chord name to view a screen with more information about that chord:

- If any notes in the chord can be omitted without significantly altering the quality of the chord, turning on the “omittable notes” switch will make those notes turn gray
- Tap the -/+ buttons to view different inversions
- Use the treble/bass selectors to view (and hear) the chords in the corresponding clef
- The “Lower-Fret Voicing” section shows how to play the current chord on a fretboard in the first couple of frets. If you want a different fretting or want to refine these results, tap “More chord charts” (more on this later)
- The “Related Scales” section displays a list of scales that can go over the current chord (e.g. for improvising or writing melodies), with scales rooted on the same note as the chord prioritized



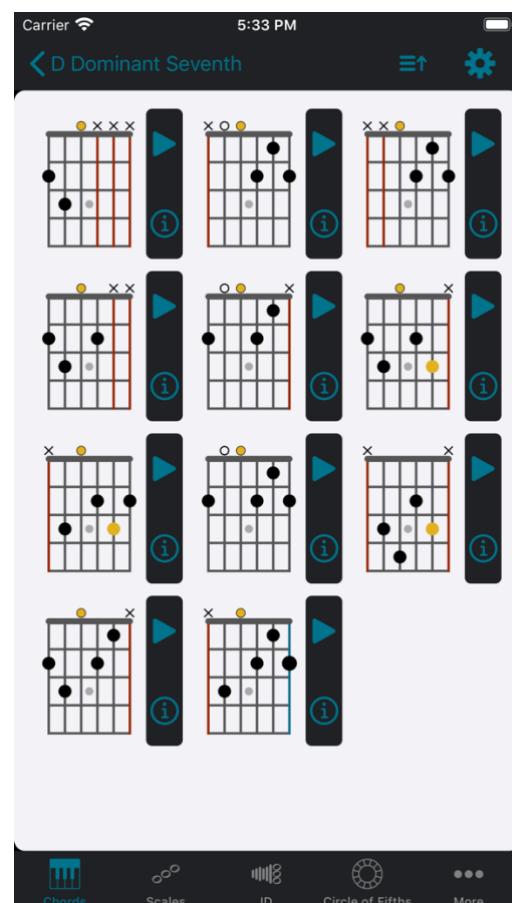
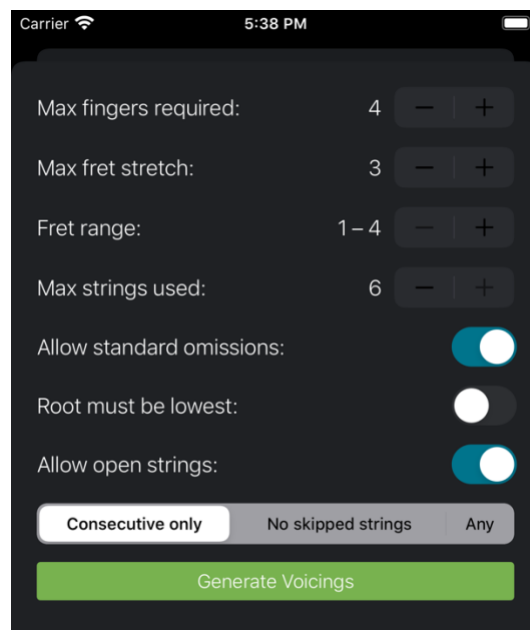
Fretboard voicings

After tapping the “More chord charts...” button, you will see this page. To begin, tap the gear in the top right corner and enter the qualities you want in a voicing:

- “Max fingers required”: the maximum number of pressed frets the voicing takes to play
- “Max fret stretch”: the maximum distance between any two frets included in the voicing
- “Fret range”: the region of the fretboard you want the voicing to be in
- “Max strings used”: the maximum number of non-muted strings in the voicing
- “Allow standard omissions”: whether or not voicings can drop certain “non-essential” tones (like the fifth in a major seventh chord)
- “Root must be lowest”: whether or not the lowest note in the voicing must be the tonic of the current chord
- “Allow open strings”: whether the voicing is allowed to contain open strings (turning this off can be helpful if you are looking for voicings higher up on the fretboard, as open strings will cause the voicing to contain some notes that are much lower than the rest of the fretted notes)
- “Consecutive only”: strings may be skipped/muted in the voicing, but only if the remaining strings are all right next to each other
- “No skipped strings”: the voicing must use all the strings on the neck
- “Any”: voicings may include skipped strings sandwiched between fretted strings (these voicings may be more difficult to play)

Press “Generate Voicings” to see a table of all the voicings that match the criteria you selected (if there are any). Tap the play button next to a voicing to hear it or swipe your finger across the strings to strum it yourself. Press the “i” icon to view the voicing in the staff and see the notes that make it up. You can tap the button next to the gear icon to sort the current results by various criteria including an estimate of how easily “playable” they are.

Note: You can change the instrument and tuning for these voicings in settings



Custom chords

To add a custom chord, tap the + icon in the top left corner of the main searching page. In the text boxes that appear, type:

- The full name of the chord (such as “Seventh Sharp Nine”)
- Any chord symbols separated by commas. Use ^ to make all following characters superscripted
- The component scale degrees separated by commas
- Any omissible scale degrees (optional)

As you type, Tonality will automatically generate a preview of your custom chord (rooted on C) and set the chord quality and extension. You can change the chord quality and extension.

Be sure to make everything generic (i.e. don't include a specific root) so that Tonality can then show that chord in all keys.

Tap “Add” when you are done.

The screenshot shows the 'Seventh Sharp Nine' chord creation screen in the Tonality app. At the top, there are 'Cancel' and 'Add' buttons. Below them is a header 'Seventh Sharp Nine'. A instruction says: 'Use 'b' for b, '#' for #, and '^' to create superscripted text'. There are four input fields: the first contains 'Seventh Sharp Nine', the second contains '^7(#9)', the third contains '1,3,5,b7,#9', and the fourth contains '5'. Below these is a 'Preview:' section showing a piano keyboard with the notes C, E, G, Bb, and D highlighted in red. To the right of the keyboard is the text 'C7(#9)'. Below the keyboard is a 'Select Chord Quality:' section with buttons for 'Maj', 'Min', 'Aug', 'Dim', 'Sus2', 'Sus4', and 'Other'. Below that is a 'Select Extension Type:' section with buttons for 'No', '6th', '7th', '9th', '11th', '13th', and 'Other'. The '9th' button is currently selected.

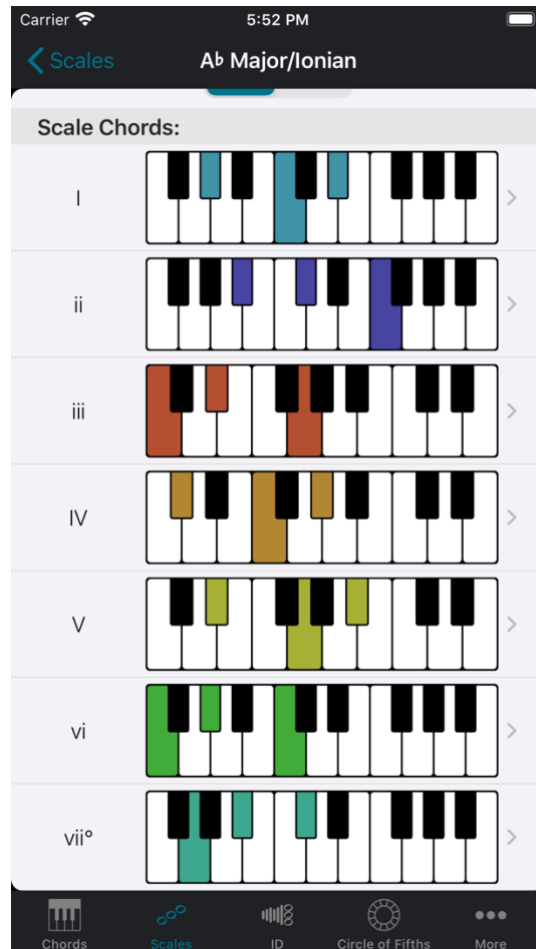
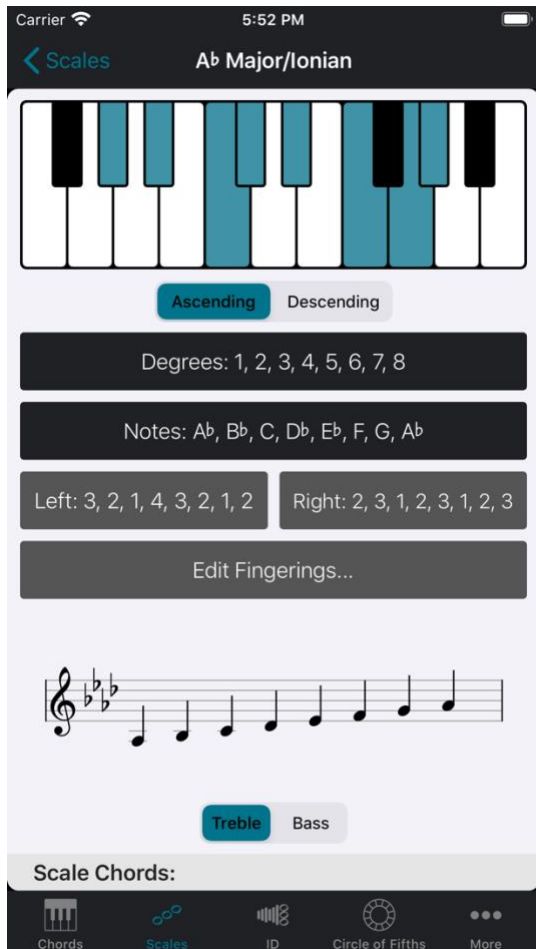
Scales

This section works much like the chords section described above. You can also search for results by name using the search bar at the top.

Note: Tapping on a piano plays the scale it displays (ascending). Swiping left or right plays the scale in the direction you swiped.

Scale Chords

The information page for each scale also contains a “scale chords” section. For modes of the major scale, this displays diatonic chords. These are chords that contain only notes from the scale and are generally used within that key in traditional Western harmony. For some other non-diatonic scales, this section will still show chords that can be constructed from the notes in that scale.





Circle of Fifths

General

The circle of fifths is a great way to learn about major and minor keys and the relationships between diatonic chords. Tap any segment to select a key (the outer ring represents major keys, the inner minor keys). The corresponding key signature and scale will be displayed, and the tonic chord of that key will sound.

The “Jump to parallel major/minor” button moves the selection to the key with the same root but opposite quality of the currently selected key. The “Jump to relative major/minor” button moves the selection to the key with the same key signature but opposite quality of the current selection.

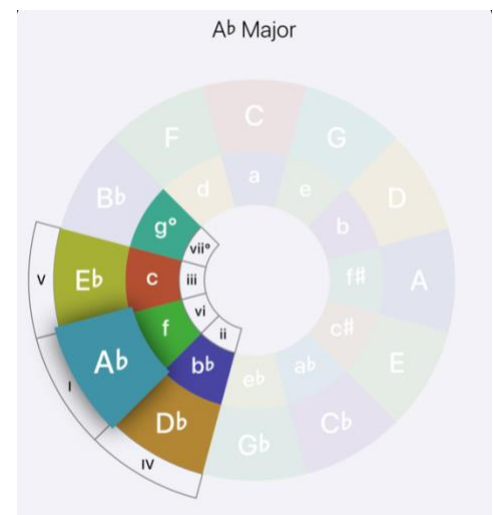
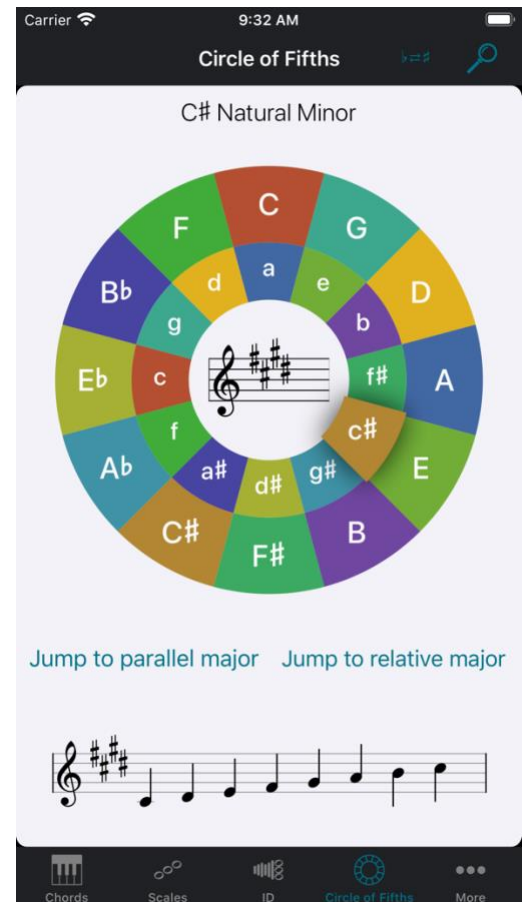
Focus mode

After selecting a key, tapping the magnifying glass in the top right corner will “focus” on that key, displaying the diatonic chords in the key along with their Roman numeral representations. While in this mode, you can play chords within that key without the circle changing to and displaying the corresponding key signature and information. Tap the magnifying glass again to exit.

Note: You can also scroll down without entering focus mode to view a table of diatonic chords.

Enharmonic Switcher

Tap the button next to the magnifying glass to switch the bottom six segments to their enharmonic equivalents.



Chord ID

This tab attempts to recognize chords from your device's microphone. The image to the right displays the tool in use after playing a jazz suspended chord on the piano.

General use

To use this tool, first play a sustained chord on your instrument, *then* tap the “Identify!” button. This order prevents the mic from picking up the initial attack transient of the instrument and generally leads to better results.

After a short delay, the detected notes will be highlighted in blue in the top piano, with a visualization of the frequency spectrum displayed above that. Darker highlights indicate louder frequencies, and you can tap on any note to remove it if you think it was mistakenly identified. A table of likely chords will also appear.

Refining results

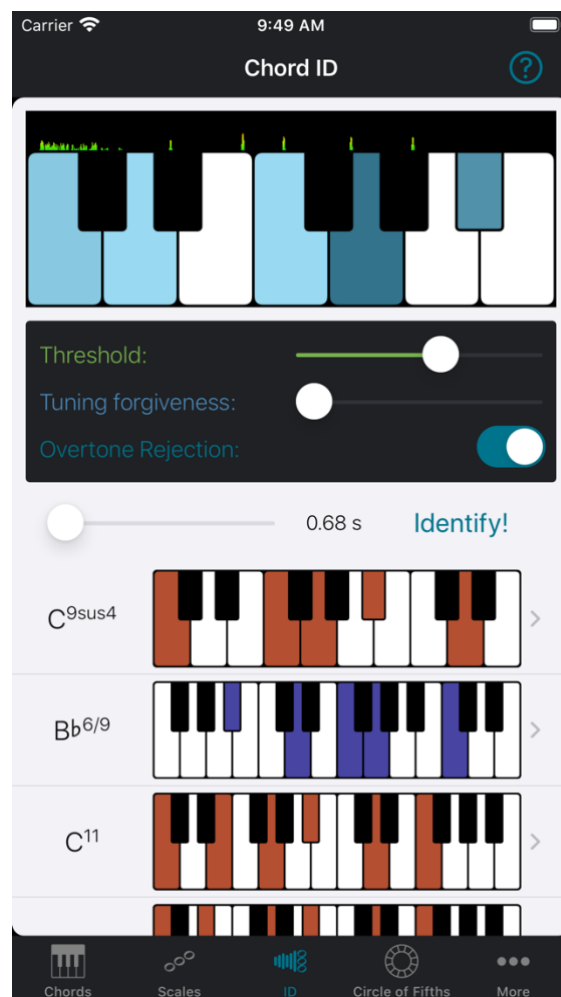
The “threshold” slider adjusts the minimum volume it takes for a note to be detected. If the tool is picking up a lot of unwanted notes, turn this up.

For best results, use an accurately tuned instrument. If you suspect your instrument is out of tune, turn up the tuning forgiveness (very small values generally work best).

Overtone rejection tries to remove higher notes which are detected but you did not actually play. It is generally best to leave this on, but if you suspect it is causing some high frequencies to be lost, you can try turning it off.

You can also adjust the identification window (how long the tool “listens” to input) using the slider next to the identification window. If you can play a reasonably loud, sustained chord on your instrument (with little external noise), longer window periods may improve results.

Note: Chords played in the mid to high range of your instrument are generally better identified.



Ear Training

This section provides exercises for training your ear to recognize various musical qualities. These skills are useful for transcription purposes but also to become a more active listener and for better understanding of the music you play. After you have completed a level at least once, your cumulative score for that level will appear.

Melodic Dictation

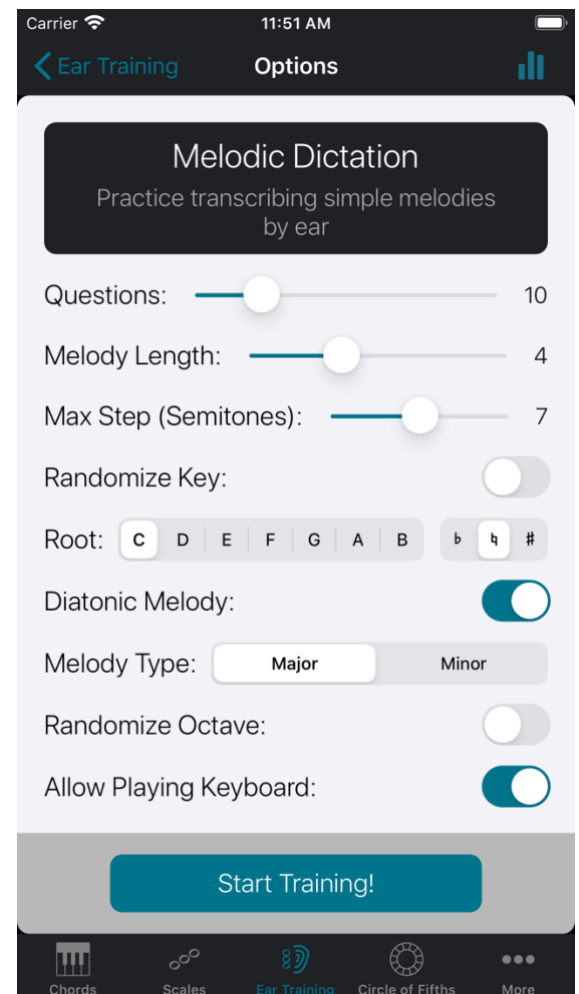
This section plays short melodies and asks you to figure out what notes were played.

After selecting this level, you will be presented with the following options:

- Questions: the number of questions the quiz should contain
- Melody length: how many notes should be in each question
- Max step (semitones): the maximum jump between two consecutive notes in a melody
- Randomize key: if turned on, the root (see below) will change for each question
- Root: the pitch with which melodies begin
- Diatonic melody: when turned off, the melody can contain any note; otherwise it will only contain notes from the key determined by the root (see above) and the melody type (see below)
- Melody type: whether the melody should be drawn from a major or minor key (only if diatonic melody is turned on)
- Randomize octave: when turned on, the entire melody may be shifted up or down an octave
- Allow playing keyboard: whether or not note entry plays sound (which makes it easier to transcribe a melody)

Note: After you have completed this level (or any other level) a few times, the bar graph icon in the top right corner allows you to view your session history.

Press “Start Training” to begin. For each question, the root/start note of the melody is highlighted in blue on the piano. Commit mode lets you tap the piano to enter the notes you hear. Play mode (which is only present if “allow playing keyboard” is on) allows you to try out notes without actually adding them to your answer.



Note Recognition

This section plays a single note and asks you to identify it. The options are similar to those in the Melodic Dictation level above. If you select “relative” for recognition mode, the reference pitch will be highlighted in blue on the piano.

Interval Recognition

This section plays two notes and asks you to identify their relationship. The options are similar to those in the Melodic Dictation level above. A scrollable list of intervals (m2, M2, m3, etc.) allows you to select the ones you want to be quizzed on.

Chords

This section plays various chords and asks you to identify them. Randomize inversion changes the order of the notes so that chords do not always play in root position (except in the case of chords with ambiguous inversions – for example sus2 and sus4 chords won’t change as they could be mistaken for each other if they did).

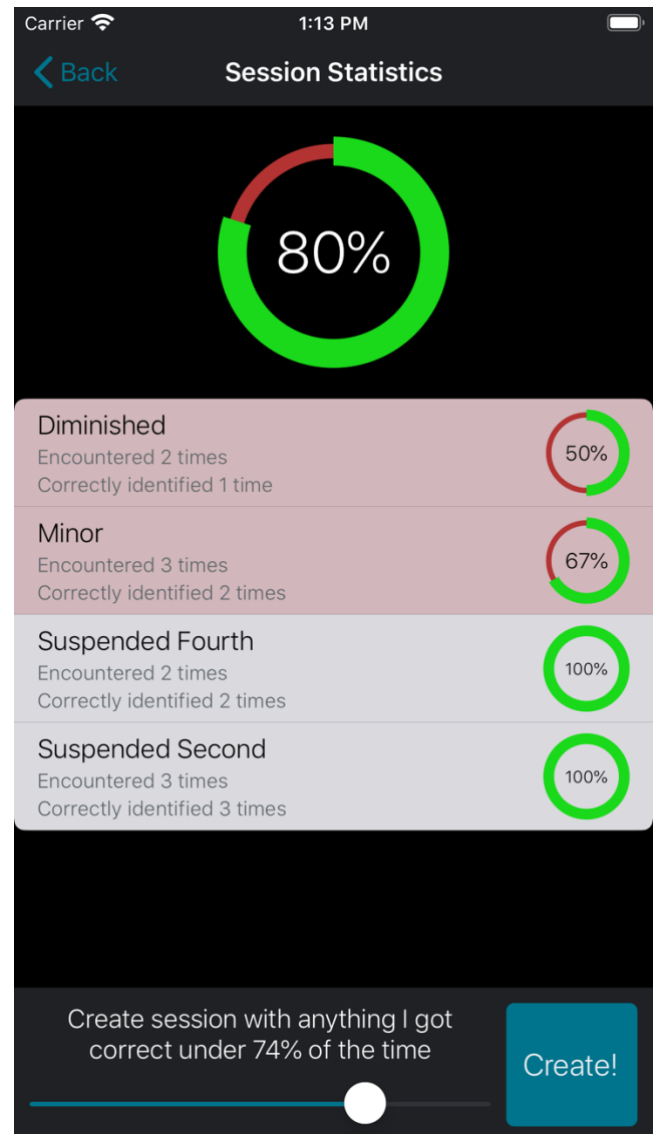
Scales

This section plays various scales and asks you to identify them.

Custom Levels

On the main level page, tap the “+” in the top left corner to add a custom chord or scale level.

Note: After a level is completed, you can tap “Session Statistics” to view information about the level you just completed. Chord and scale levels give you the option to create a custom level with any chords/scales you got correct less than a certain percentage of the time.



Dictionary

This tab provides definitions (and some illustrations) for common musical terms.

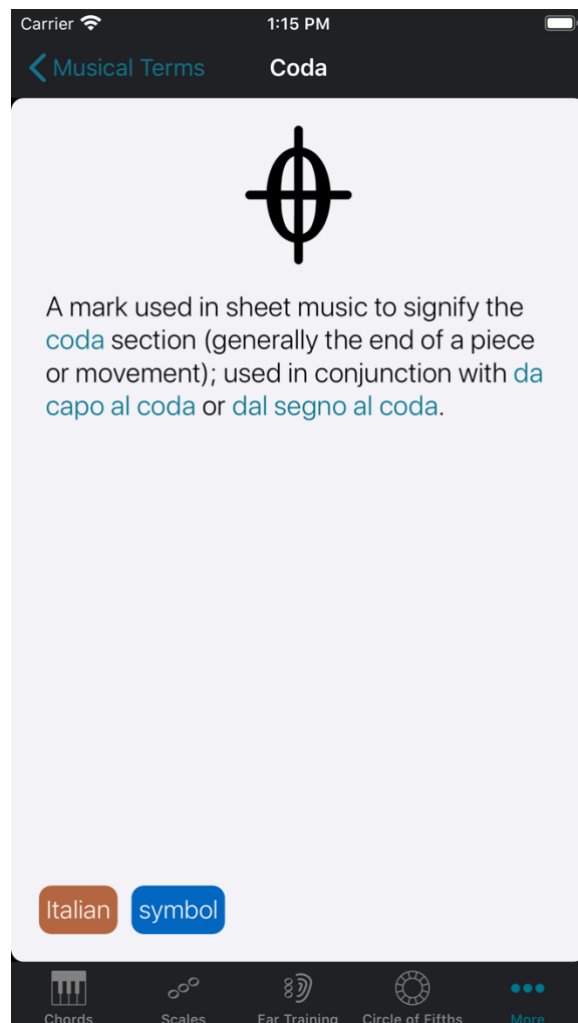
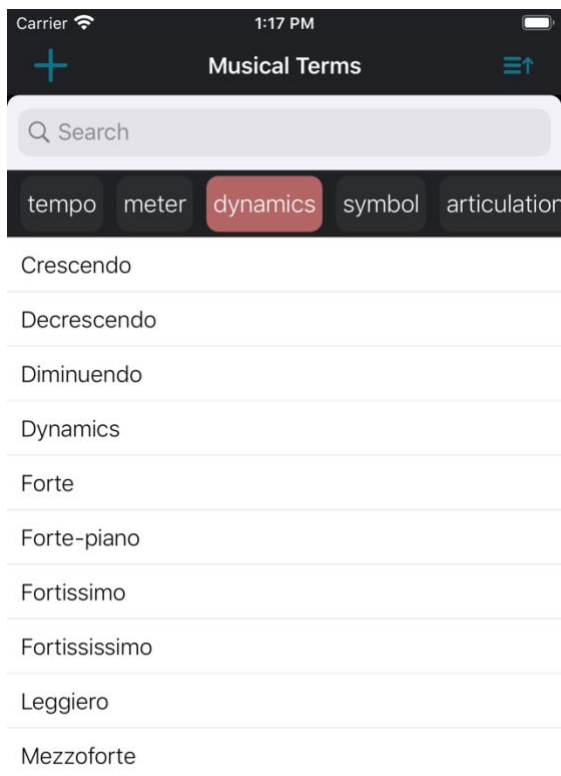
The search bar allows you to view terms whose term or definition matches the text you enter. Tapping a category below the search bar displays terms in that category. Selecting multiple categories only displays terms that are in all the selected categories.

The icon in the top right lets you order results alphabetically (A-Z or Z-A) or group them by category.

You can add your own terms and definitions with the “+” icon in the top left.

After tapping on a term to view its definition, you can tap on any blue-tinted word to jump to its definition.

The categories a term belongs to show up below the definition. Tapping on one takes you back to the main page and shows other terms in that category.





Chord Pads

The standalone chord pads section is largely the same as the AUv3 version, but without some of the MIDI and performance features; see below. Keep in mind that the standalone version will play whatever soundfont you currently have selected.

Note: User presets are shared between the standalone chord pads and the AUv3 extension.

Audio Unit Extensions

Tonality comes with three MIDI AUv3 extensions for use inside compatible hosts like AUM, Audiobus, Cubasis, Nanostudio 2, etc.

Chord & Scale Identification

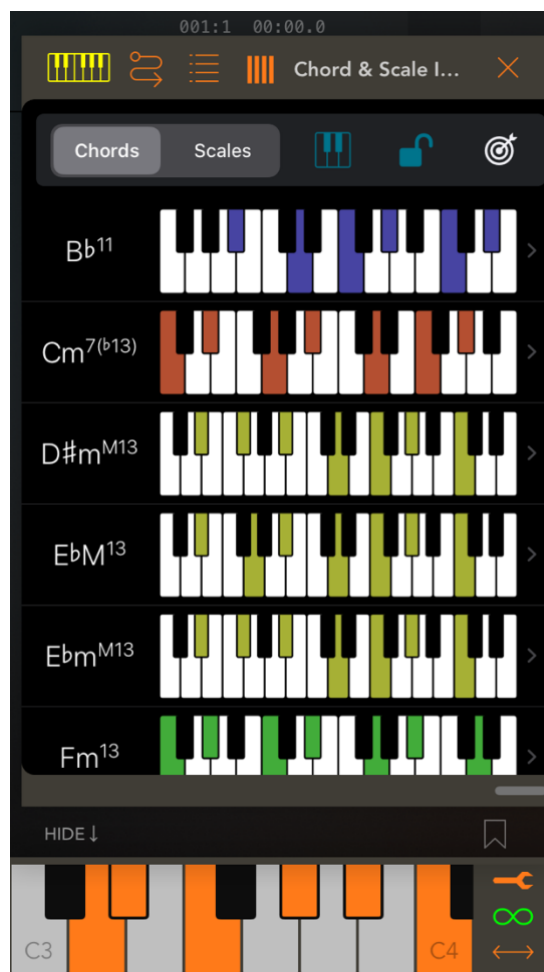
This audio unit displays chords or scales which match MIDI output you send to it (much like the “Chords” and “Scales” tabs in the main app).

The piano icon toggles a piano which will display all MIDI notes received by the AU instance.

The lock icon can be used to hold the current results regardless of any future MIDI input (until it is tapped again). Otherwise, the display updates in real time as MIDI messages are received.

The target icon (when red and selected) makes it so the AU only displays chords or scales which contain the current input *and only those notes*.

Note: you can connect a sustain pedal or use MIDI CC 64 to hold results on screen



Chord Pads

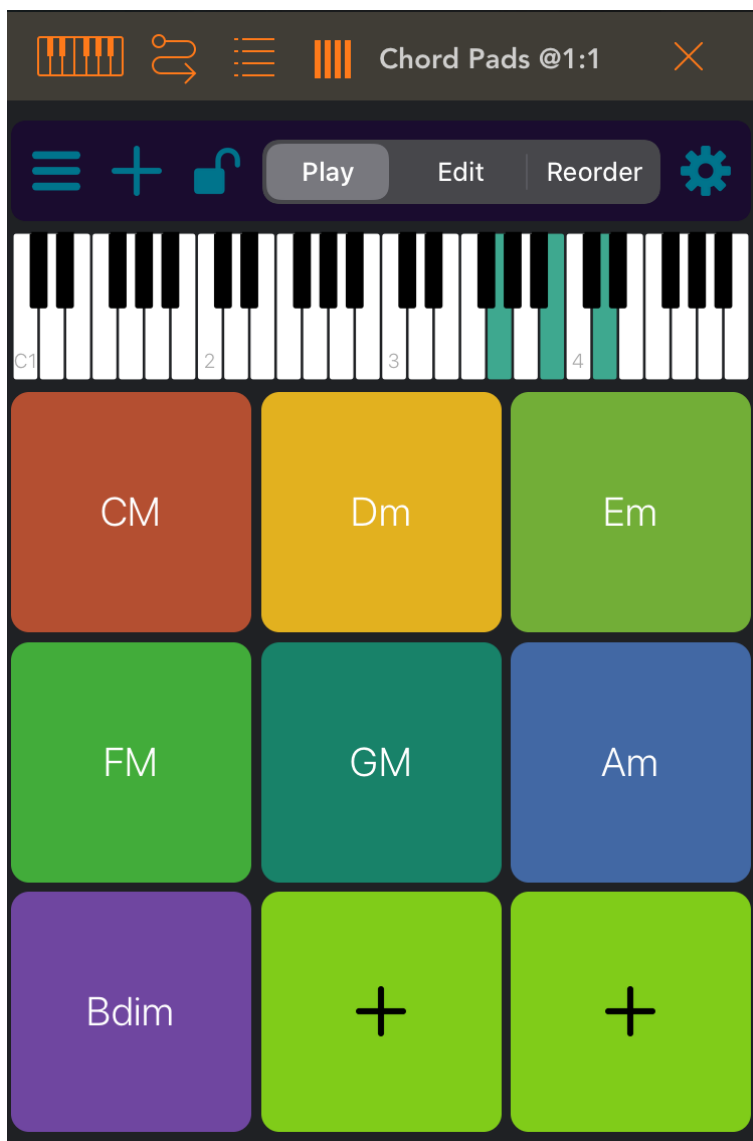
The main screen and presets

This page features a grid of pads. Empty pads are green with a “+” icon; assigned pads display a name and color. Tapping an empty pad allows you to choose a chord from a searchable list (much like the Chords tab in the main app). You can also create a custom pad by tapping “Create custom pad...” (see editing pads below).

Tapping an assigned pad sends MIDI note on messages for that pad (and MIDI note off messages once you remove your finger).

The Play, Edit, and Reorder selector changes the current mode. In edit mode, tapping any pad allows you to edit the chord/notes associated with it (see editing pads below). No pads will send MIDI messages. In reorder mode, tap and hold a pad and then drag to move it somewhere else.

The lock icon allows you to toggle performance mode, which simply hides any empty pads to prevent you from accidentally tapping on one while playing.



Tap the hamburger icon in the top left to view factory and user presets. The “Scale Chords” preset creates a layout with all the diatonic chords in the key you select. For example, a scale chords layout in the key of C Major is pictured here.

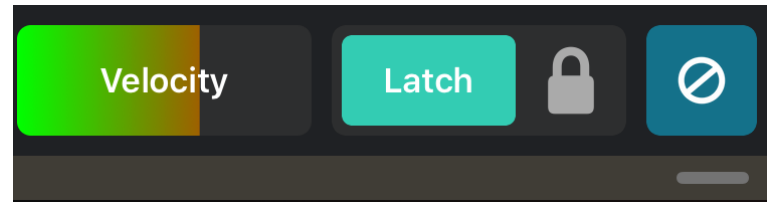
The “+” icon allows you to save an internal user preset, which will be shared with the main app and across any instance of the AU (even between different hosts). This AU also supports state-saving within hosts such as AUM or Audiobus.

Note: Presets saved within a host will save all of the settings associated with the current instance (see settings below), while presets stored internally only save the layout and any MIDI triggers (see below).

Velocity, Latch, and Sustain

This area provides various controls for performance and editing.

The velocity slider changes the global velocity. When playing a pad, individual notes within the pad are scaled according to the velocity set with this control. The relative velocity between notes is still preserved (see editing pads below).



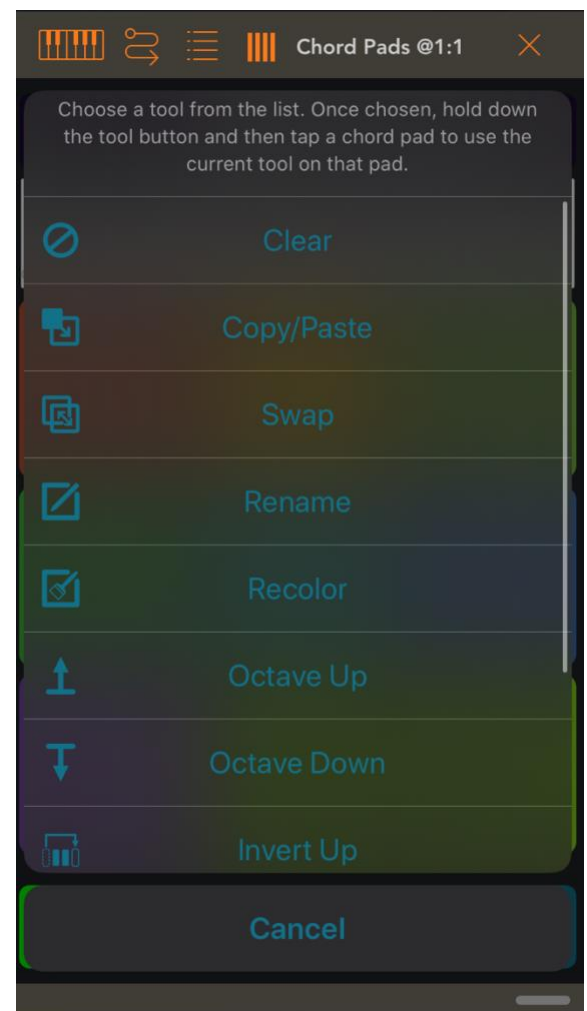
Tapping the blue latch button turns latch mode on; releasing turns it off. Drag the latch bar right to lock it in the 'on' state and drag left to unlock. When the latch bar is pressed (or locked in the 'on' position), tapping a pad sends note on messages, but lifting your finger from that pad won't send note off messages. Only when you tap the pad again will it be turned off. This is great when paired with Mono Pad mode (see settings below).

Note: You can also change the latch pad into a sustain pad, which instead toggles sustain (MIDI CC 64). See settings below.

The Tool Pad

The tool pad (the square on the far right, which initially displays the $\emptyset$ icon) provides various actions for editing and rearranging pads. Hold it down to use the current tool, swipe up or down to quickly change tools, or double tap to view a list of all tools:

- Clear: hold down the tool pad and tap any assigned chord pad to clear its contents (i.e. set it back to an empty pad)
- Copy/Paste: hold down the tool pad and tap the pad you want to copy. Then, without lifting your finger from the tool pad, tap any other pads to paste into that location. The currently copied pad remains until you release the tool pad.
- Swap: hold down the tool pad, then tap any two pads in succession to swap them
- Rename: hold down the tool pad, then tap a chord pad to rename it
- Recolor: hold down the tool pad, then tap a chord pad to recolor it. The recolor tool shows all the colors in the current color scheme as well as any custom colors that have been used in the current layout.
- Octave up: moves all the notes in a pad up an octave, but only if this doesn't cause the highest note in the chord to go out of range



- Octave Down: moves all the notes in a pad down an octave, but only if this doesn't cause the lowest note in the chord to go out of range
- Invert Up: moves the bottom note in the chord above the top note, but only if this doesn't cause the moving note to go out of range
- Invert Down: moves the top note in the chord below the bottom note, but only if this doesn't cause the moving note to go out of range
- Transpose Up: moves all notes up a semitone, but only if this doesn't cause the highest note in the chord to go out of range
- Transpose Down: moves all notes down a semitone, but only if this doesn't cause the lowest note in the chord to go out of range

Note: You can also apply a global transpose to the current pad set. See settings below.

Editing Pads

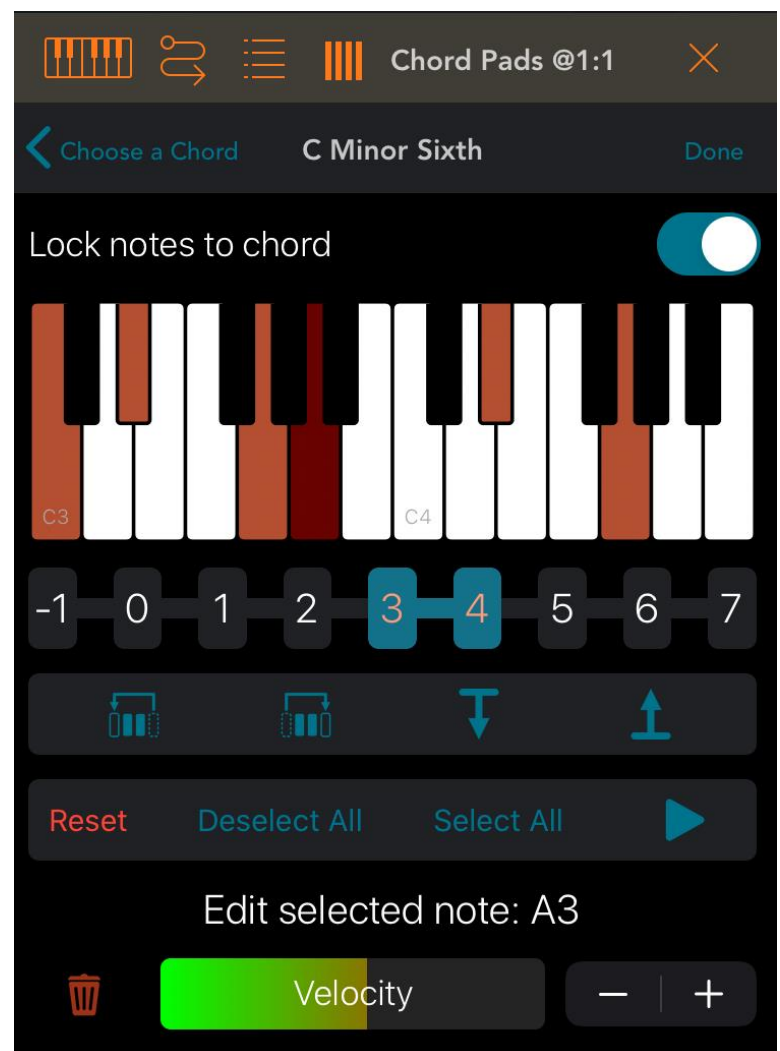
This screen appears after selecting a chord for an empty pad for the first time, or after tapping an assigned pad while in Edit mode.

Tap on a key in the piano to add it to the voicing. Tap existing notes (so that they turn dark) to edit their octave (using the - + buttons), relative velocity (using the velocity slider), or to delete them (using the trash can icon).

Note: the velocity slider turned all the way up simply indicates “full volume”, which is modified by the global velocity slider described above. Similarly, any velocity below this is *relative to the velocity set by the global slider*.

The “lock notes to chord” option only appears for non-custom pads. When turned on, it ensures that all the notes you enter belong to the currently selected chord.

The octave range selector is the numbered tool below the piano. It controls how much of the keyboard is visible at any time. A blue numbered box indicates an octave that is currently visible. Drag either end of the selected range to expand/contract the range, or drag in the middle to move the whole range up and down. You can also tap an octave outside the selected range to expand it to that point. A colored number indicates that the corresponding octave contains notes.



The tools below the octave range selector allow for quick inversion/octave changes, just like the tool pad described above. The “reset” button restores the voicing to the state it was in when the editor was first opened. The play icon sends MIDI notes to preview the current voicing.

Quickassign

This feature allows you to quickly assign pads using external MIDI sources (such as a hardware keyboard or keyboard app).

By default, you can hold down on an empty pad to enter this mode. The pad will turn gray with a red border. Any MIDI notes sent to the instance will be assigned to that pad until you tap it again. By default, Tonality will try to detect (and display the name of) the chord defined by the notes received during the quickassign period.

Note: Alternate quickassign modes are available; see settings below.

Settings

Tap the gear in the top right of the main screen to access the following options:

Note: all of these are stored on a preset-by-preset basis when using state-saving within a host.

- Resize current layout: allows you to change the grid size to anything from 2x2 to 12x12. Will warn you if the resize action removes any non-empty pads.
 - Global transpose: allows you to move all pads up or down by a specified number of semitones. The preferred accidental option tells Tonality which accidental to use if the transposition moves a natural note to one with an accidental. For example, if you transpose a C Major pad up 6 semitones and select sharp as the preferred accidental, the pad will be changed to F# Major. You can also select the key of your current layout and the key you’d like it to transpose to and Tonality will calculate the semitone transposition necessary.
 - Enter MIDI learn mode: tap this to begin assigning triggers to chord pads. A description of how this works is provided below the button.
 - Remove All Mappings: removes any triggers assigned with MIDI learn mode.
- Note: MIDI triggers will not appear if you open a preset containing them in the main app.
- Show piano: whether or not to show a piano above the chord pads which will display the currently triggered notes
 - MonoPad Mode: when turned on, tapping a pad turns off any previously selected pad (so that only one pad can be triggered at a time). You can pair this with the “send new” option below for smooth transitions between chords.
 - Half-Sized pads: ideal for compact-height instances; reduces the height of each pad

- Sustain mode: choose the behavior of the sustain/latch tool (see “Velocity, Latch, and Sustain” above)
- Trigger Velocity Changes Pad Velocity: when turned on, the global velocity slider is ignored when triggering pads via external MIDI. Instead, the velocity of the incoming note on message is used.
- Randomize velocity: when turned on, a small randomization is applied to the volume of each note within a chord every time a pad is triggered. Good for a more natural sound when triggering instruments such as a piano.
- Randomize intensity: controls the intensity of the effect described above
- MIDI Quickassign Mode: changes the behavior of quickassign mode
 - Manual:* This mode is good for two-handed voicings or for using a virtual keyboard. Hold down on an empty pad until its border becomes highlighted. Then, send as many MIDI messages as you want to the instance. The pad will not be assigned until you tap on it again.
 - Note Off:* This mode is good for assigning one-handed voicings on a physical keyboard. Hold an empty pad, then send MIDI messages to the AUv3 instance (by playing the chord). As soon as a note off message is received (i.e. you release the voicing you played), the pad will be assigned.
- Note Removal in Quickassign: only available in “manual” quickassign mode. When this is enabled, only notes which are held down when the pad is tapped to commit its voicing will be assigned. This is useful if you want to mess around with the voicing and remove notes. Otherwise, any notes tapped during the quickassign period are committed, even if they were released.
- Autodetect Chords: whether or not Tonality should attempt to recognize chords assigned through quickassign mode
- Note On Overlap Mode:
 - Retrigger:* If a pad is engaged and contains notes which overlap those of an already engaged pad, note off messages for those overlapped notes will be sent before note on messages are sent again.
 - Send new:* Only note on messages which were not sent by another engaged pad are sent.
 - Send all:* All note on messages are sent, even if another engaged pad already sent them (and hasn't turned them off yet). May lead to voice stealing in some destinations.
- Note Off Overlap Mode:
 - Hold:* Note off messages for a certain note aren't sent until all pads that contain that note are released.
 - Send all:* All note off messages are sent upon release of a pad, even if another pad is held which contains those notes.

Grand Staff

This audio unit identifies chords and displays incoming MIDI in sheet music form.

The lock button will hold the current notes and display, regardless of future input (until tapped again).

Note: you can connect a sustain pedal or use MIDI CC 64 to hold results on screen

Settings

- Chord display:

Full name: shows the full name of the detected chord(s)

(e.g. F Minor Ninth)

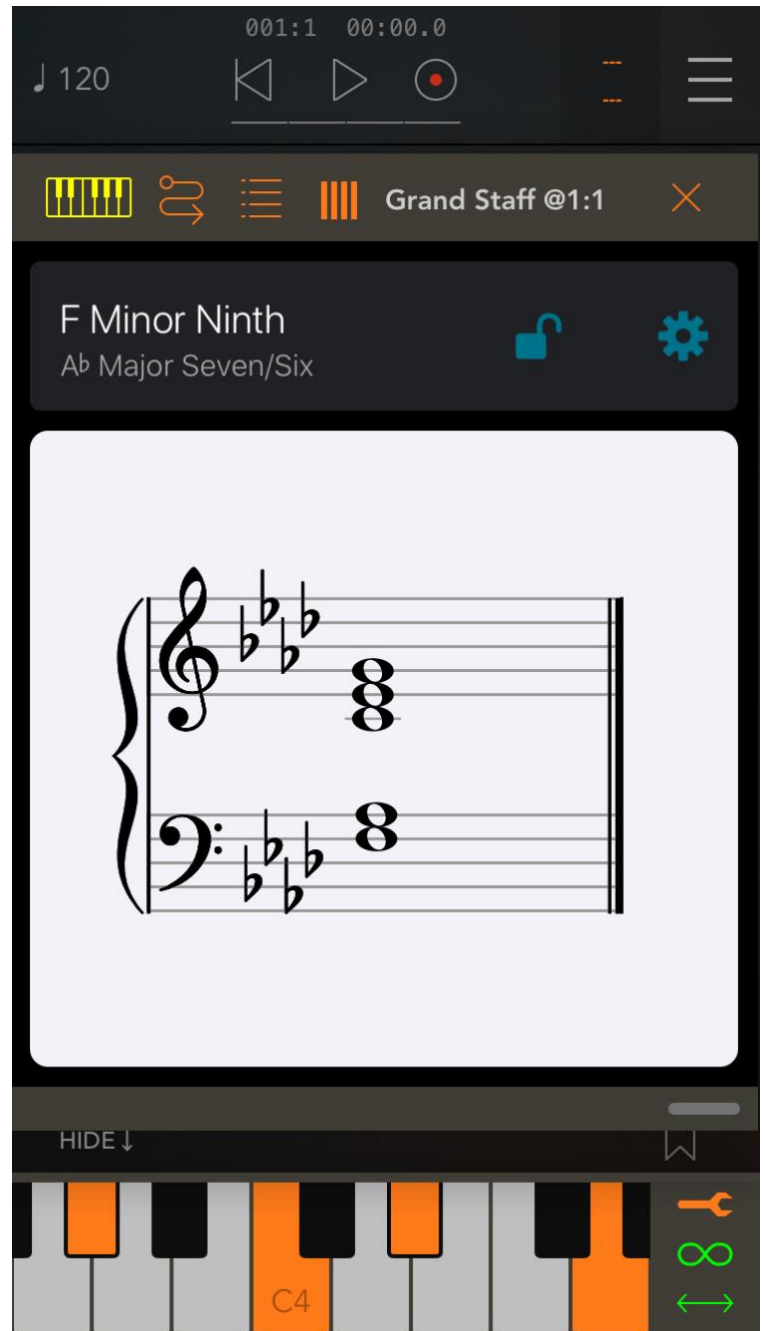
Chord Symbol: shows the shortened symbol of the detected chord(s)

(e.g. Fm9)

- Key Signature: allows you to choose the key signature displayed by the staff. Select whether you want sharps or flats and the number of each.

- Prefer Accidental (Key of C/Am): Choose which accidental should be displayed when no sharps or flats are in the key signature

- Use Bass Clef For Notes Below:
Sets the split point below which incoming notes are displayed in the bass clef instead of the treble clef



Keyboard Extension – Musical Typing

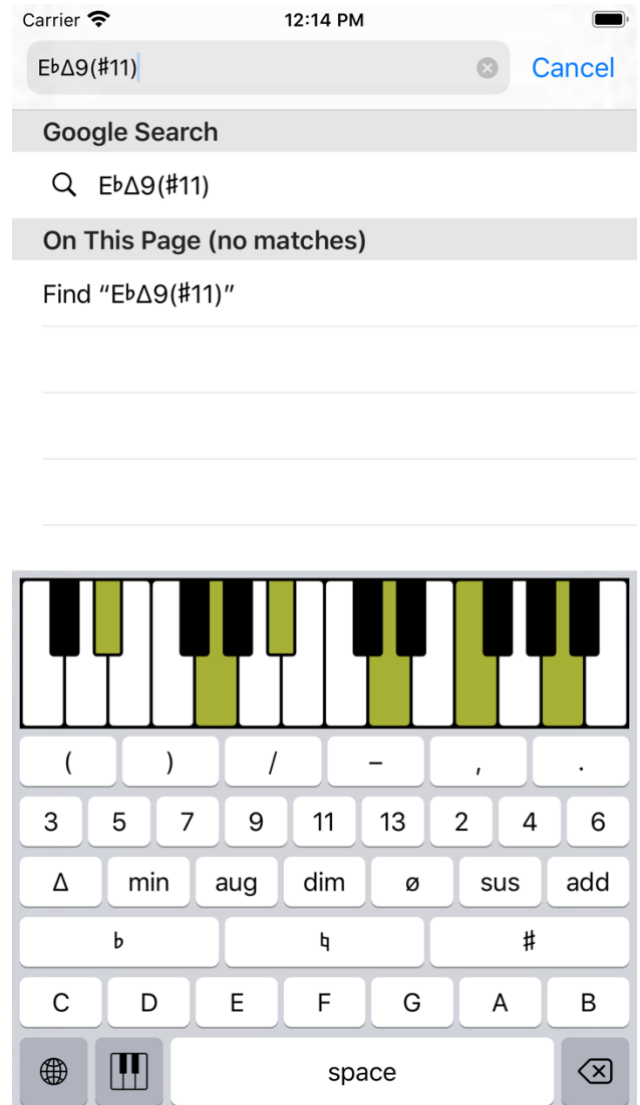
Tonality also comes with a (typing) keyboard for chord symbols! To access it, open the Settings app on your device and go to General -> Keyboard -> Keyboards -> Add New Keyboard... -> Tonality.

After adding this keyboard, it can be accessed inside most apps. With the standard keyboard open, tap the globe icon until the Tonality keyboard appears.

If you tap the piano icon next to the spacebar, Tonality will attempt to display the notes in the chord symbol you're currently typing!

Note: You can drag downwards on certain keys to access more symbols (e.g. the "Maj" key can also be M, Δ, etc.)

Note: Hold down and drag side to side on the spacebar to move the cursor. Note that the piano (if visible) will update to show what notes are in the chord symbol *up to the point of the cursor*. This can be useful to see how the contents of the chord symbol alter which notes are present.

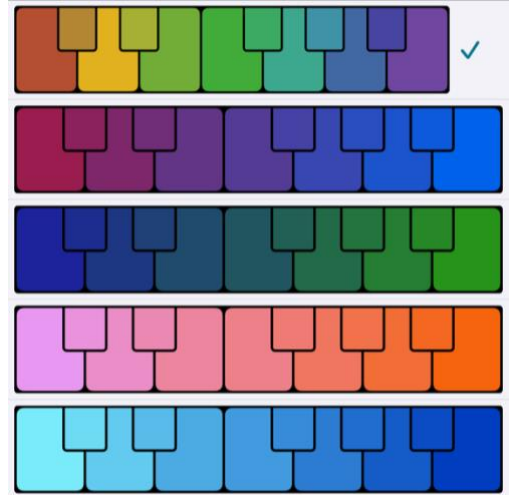


Settings

The settings page contains many options, some of which are synced across the standalone app and the various AUv3 and keyboard extensions.

Change Color Scheme

This is a global setting which affects how chords and scales are displayed. Each scheme is displayed in a one octave keyboard view which shows the color corresponding to each note. Throughout the app, any chord or scale rooted on a certain note will display in the color corresponding to that note in the currently selected scheme.



Color Chords by Quality

When this option is turned on, chords will no longer be colored using the color scheme described above (based on their root). Instead, they are colored according to quality (major, minor, augmented, etc.).

Change Quality Scheme

Only applies when “Color Chords by Quality” is turned on. Choose what color different types of chords (major, minor, etc.) will be displayed in.

Search Keyboard Sounds

Choose whether or not entering notes in the searcher keyboards plays those notes.

Chord Playback Length

Changes the duration of playback when you tap on a chord

Scale Playback Speed

Changes how fast scales are played when you tap on them

Playback Velocity

Changes the note velocity for playback of chords and scales (doesn't affect the chord pads)

Change Soundfont

Choose the instrument for playback throughout the app. You can load any custom soundfont (.sf2) file here as well. More instructions available if you tap the “?” button next to “Load custom soundfont...”

Allow Theoretical Keys

Whether or not to display chords and scales in keys that contain double sharps or double flats. *Applies to AUv3 extensions as well.*

Display Intervals

Whether or not to display intervals when searching for chords. *Applies to AUv3 extensions as well.*

Show Sevenths for Scale Chords

When turned on, “scale chords” sections (in the scales and circle of fifths tabs) will display diatonic seventh chords instead of basic triads.

Note Naming

Change how pitches are displayed (C, D, E... vs. Do, Re, Mi...)

Middle C Octave

Changes the octave number associated with each MIDI note when displaying octaves (i.e. whether middle C is called C3, C4, or C5). *Applies to AUv3 extensions as well.*

Basic Mode

Hides all but the most common chords and scales. Good for beginners

Show Chord Charts

Whether or not to display fretboard voicings in the chord information pages

Highlight Root

Whether or not fretboard voicings should display frets corresponding to the root of the current chord in a different color

Left Handed

Whether or not to display chord charts in reverse (left-handed) orientation

Change Instrument/Tuning

Allows you to change the instrument and tuning for which chord charts are displayed (e.g. standard guitar, soprano ukulele, drop D, etc.)

Sound Effects

Whether or not to play sound effects when a question is answered correctly or incorrectly in the ear training exercises

Autoplay Prompts

Whether or not the ear training quizzes should automatically play sounds upon moving to the next question

Automatically Move to Next Question

Whether or not ear training quizzes should automatically move on after a question is answered