

Minor scales and modes for ii-v-i progressions

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Comments

These are some scales from the 12-2020 Chad lesson.

Major scale

The C major scale (Ionian mode)



Natural minor scale (Aeolian mode)

The A natural minor is built off the 6th degree of its relative major (C). It has a $b3$, $b6$ and $b7$ relative to the A major scale.



Harmonic minor scale (Aeolian $\sharp 7$)

The A harmonic minor is built off the 6th degree of its relative major (C). Relative to the A major scale, it has a $b3$ and $b6$. Relative to the A natural minor scale, it has a $\sharp 7$.



Melodic minor scale

The A melodic minor is built off the 6th degree of its relative major (C). On the way up, it has a $\flat 3$ relative to the major key, but on the way down it is the same as the natural minor.

Relative to the A major scale, it has a $\flat 3$ while ascending, and a $\flat 3$, $\flat 6$ and $\flat 7$ while descending

Relative to the A natural minor scale, it has a $\sharp 6$ and $\sharp 7$ while ascending only.



Phrygian mode (natural minor + $\flat 2$)

The Phrygian mode essentially adds 4 flats.

Relative to the major key, it has a $\flat 2$, $\flat 3$, $\flat 6$ and $\flat 7$.

Relative to the natural minor, it has a $\flat 2$.

Chords

Use with a $\text{sus4}\flat 9$



Phrygian dominant (aka Spanish gypsy scale)

The Phrygian dominant has a $\sharp 3$ relative to the Phrygian mode

Relative to the major key, it has a $\flat 2$, $\flat 6$ and $\flat 7$.

Relative to the natural minor, it has a $\flat 2$ and $\sharp 3$.



Locrian

The Locrian mode has 5 flats relative to the major scale.

It has a key signature of a 1/2 step up.

Relative to the major key, it has a $\flat 2$, $\flat 3$, $\flat 5$, $\flat 6$ and $\flat 7$.

Relative to the natural minor, it has a $\flat 2$ and $\flat 5$.



Locrian nat 2

The Locrian nat 2 scale is similar to the Locrian mode, but with a raised 2nd.

Relative to the Locrian mode, it has a $\sharp 2$.

