

*Modal and Harmonized Modal Scales
for the Spanish Guitar
with notes on underlying theory*

C. Nelson

- fourth edition -

Modal and Harmonized Modal Scales for the Spanish Guitar

These scales are written in all modes along with the associated harmonic and melodic minors of each distinct diatonic key signature over the full range of the Spanish guitar. Following each basic scale are harmonized triads and seventh chords covering a single octave. While the scales are fully fingered for the left hand, variations on both fingering and harmonization are possible. Empty staves have been supplied at the end of each section for possible use by the reader. Notation of accidentals follows the convention that they are cancelled in following measures unless explicitly re-written. A preface outlines theory underlying these scales and defines some basic chord structures.

The scales should be played using right hand techniques and rhythmic patterns appropriate to individual styles and possible weaknesses to be strengthened. Single note scales may be played both with the thumb and with alternations of two or more fingers. It is recommended that *apoyando* strokes (wherein the thumb or finger rests on the adjacent string after each stroke) be used to develop precision, strength and speed. Harmonized scales may be played with various arpeggio, tremolo and strumming techniques.

Application to these scales will bestow benefits in addition to mere stretching and strengthening of the hands. Such benefits include increased facility in reading over the full range of the guitar and enhanced awareness of the sonic relationships between sequences of notes and triads which will be of benefit in composition and improvisation. It is suggested that the scales be integrated into a daily regimen in which, perhaps, all scales in one key signature are played. All keys may be so covered over a cycle of 12 days. It is also possible to give emphasis to specific keys or to scales of specific modes such as the Ionian (major), melodic minor or if, for example, flamenco is of specific interest, the Phrygian. In general, however, it is probably best to broaden the advice of Andres Segovia, of whose Diatonic Major and Minor Scales this work is an extension, and recommend that equal attention be given to all modes in all keys.

CONTENTS

Notes on theory	ii
Natural (C major, A minor)	1
One sharp (G major / E minor)	6
Two sharps (D major / B minor)	11
Three sharps (A major / F sharp minor)	16
Four sharps (E major / C sharp minor)	21
Five sharps (B major / G sharp minor)	26
Six sharps (F sharp major / D sharp minor)	31
Five flats (D flat major / B flat minor)	36
Four flats (A flat major / F minor)	41
Three flats (E flat major / C minor)	46
Two flats (B flat major / G minor)	51
One flat (F major / D minor)	56

Preliminary edition - August, 1996

First edition - October, 1996

Second edition - June, 1998

Third edition – February, 2002

Fourth Edition – September, 2003

© 1996-2003 C. Nelson

NOTES ON THEORY

Music for the guitar is written an octave high for convenience in distributing the range of the instrument around the treble clef. For example, middle C is written within the staff lines rather than on the line below them, where it appears for the piano.

Intervals between notes are measured from the lower of two notes to the higher and are called unisons, 2nds, ..., 7ths, octaves and beyond according to the inclusive number of letter names they span.

An interval is said to be a **major interval** (M) if the upper note falls in the major key whose tonic is the lower except that the unison, octave and 4ths and 5ths which do so are said to be **perfect intervals** (P). A **minor interval** (m) is a major interval reduced by a half tone. A perfect or minor interval reduced by a half tone is said to be a **diminished interval** (d). An **augmented interval** (A) is formed by increasing a major or perfect interval by a half tone.

int. name	unison	m2	M2/ d3	A2/ m3	M3/ d4	A3/ P4	A4/ d5	P5/ d6	A5/ m6	M6/ d7	A6/ m7	M7	octave
tones	0	1/2	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	4 1/2	5	5 1/2	6

An interval is said to be **inverted** when the upper note of the interval is decreased by an octave or the lower note is increased by an octave. Inverted perfect intervals are themselves perfect intervals while inverted major intervals become minor intervals, augmented become diminished and vice-versa. The sum of an interval and its inversion is 9 while the sum of the spans of their tones is 6.

Various **pentatonic (5 tone) scales** may be constructed using major 2nds and minor 3rds. **Whole note scales** (of 6 tones) are built with major 2nds. Many other possibilities exist but dominant European melodic tradition is based on the following **modes**, 7 note scales built on major and minor 2nds as shown:

Ionian	MMmMMMm	(scales in the Ionian mode are called major scales . Note that each of the following modes uses the same cycle of intervals starting on respectively increasing degrees)
Dorian	MmMMMmM	
Phrygian	mMMMmMM	
Lydian	MMMmMMm	
Mixolydian	MMmMMmM	
Aeolian	MmMMMmM	(scales in the Aeolian mode are called natural minor scales)
Locrian	mMMmMMM	

Relative minor scales begin on the 6th degree of the related major scale. The natural minor scale uses the exact notes of the related major scale. The **harmonic minor scale** sharps the 7th degree of the natural minor. The **melodic minor scale** sharps both the 6th and 7th degrees on the ascending scale but uses the natural minor on the descending.

Major and minor key signatures

(entries in angle brackets are enharmonic (tonally equivalent) keys not normally used;
sharps accumulate from left to right and flats from right to left)

sharps or flats	0	1(F)	2(C)	3(G)	4(D)	5(A)	6(E)	<7(B)>	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	<7(F)>	<6(C)>	5(G)	4(D)	3(A)	2(E)	1(B)
major	C	G	D	A	E	B<C>	F#<G>	<C#>D	A	E	B	F
minor	A	E	B	F#	C#	G#<A>	D#<E>	<A#>B	F	C	G	D

A note is said to be *diatonic* if it lies on the conventional scale of a given key signature. *Non-diatonic*, *chromatic* or, loosely speaking, “*accidental*” notes are those which do not.

Diatonic notes are based on division of an octave. The physics of this is such that half tones are not exactly half-way in frequency between two tones and, furthermore, that a “sharp” of a note is not exactly equal to the “flat” of the note above it. Any instrument “*justly*” (precisely) tuned to a given key will sound more or less noticeably out of tune in any other. This gave rise, at around the time of J. S. Bach and the advent of sophisticated instruments capable of being played in any key but not easily tunable, to the idea of “*temperament*,” wherein semitones of an octave are de-tuned slightly so that they are close to being in tune in any key.

This leads to the question of tuning. It can be said, with reference to the idea of temperament, that no typical western musical instrument is ever in tune. The open strings of the guitar in standard tuning are a case in point: they are tuned from the bottom “E” up a 4th to “A,” another 4th to “D,” a 4th to “G,” a 3rd to “B” and a final 4th to the top “E.” The problem with this is that it is impossible – if the major 3rd between “G” and “B” is justly tuned then the resulting “B” and the top “E” will be out of tune with the bottom three strings. The guitar, however, is commonly tuned in this way with the result then informally “tempered” to suit the musician and the music being played.

An approach I prefer can be called *Pythagorean tuning*: The lower 4ths are tuned as above but the interval between “G” and “B” is ignored, “B” is tuned to an octave above the 5th above the bottom “E” and the top “E” is tuned to the 5th over “A.” The result is a slightly sharpened 3rd between “G” and “B” but the result is a good start and can be tempered as above. Fretting raises such questions to a higher level of complexity but, since that is out of the control of any but guitar makers, perhaps it is best left simply at “if it sounds good, it is good.”

As a final note on tuning, it has been said that the guitar and piano “don’t sound good together.” I do not find this to be true but one must remember that the piano is a tempered instrument. In playing with tempered (and effectively untuneable) instruments one must tune not for theory or harmonic purity but rather to the instruments one is accompanying.

Enharmonic notes are those which are identical in a so-called *equal tempered* scale but which are written or “*spelled*” differently – C sharp and D flat, for example. But enharmonic notes are not, in fact, identical. For this and other reasons, spelling conventions for chromatic notes have evolved.

A common convention for major keys is that the 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th tones of the scale are flatted while the 4th is sharpened in order to notate the 12 semitones of the octave. For the relative minor the convention is different. The 2nd (the 7th of the corresponding major key) is flatted while the 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th are sharpened. Thus, for example, the semitone between G and A may be written as A flat in the key of C major. In A minor, however, it would be written as G sharp.

In practice, however, these conventions are widely ignored, particularly in cases such as when the chromatic note written according to them would be bracketed by the diatonic note with the same letter name. The sequence A–A flat–A would, for example, normally appear as A–G sharp–A. In cases where enharmonic substitution is made for such reasons it is common to propagate it in the immediate vicinity to minimize designating the same note in different ways.

DEFINITIONS OF THE BASIC TRIADS AND SOME EXTENDED CHORDS

CHORD NAME	SYMBOL	LOWER INT. OR CHORD	UPPER INT.	OUTER INT.	INTERVAL STRUCTURE
major triad	M or Maj	maj 3rd	min 3rd	perf 5th	I-III-V
minor triad	m or min	min 3rd	maj 3rd	perf 5th	I- $\flat$ III-V
diminished triad	$^{\circ}$ or dim	min 3rd	min 3rd	dim 5th	I- $\flat$ III- $\flat$ V
suspended 4th triad	sus4	perf 4th	maj 2nd	perf 5th	I-IV-V
augmented triad	+ or aug	maj 3rd	maj 3rd	aug 5th	I-III- $\sharp$ V
aug. (Italian) 6th	+6	maj 3rd	aug 4th	aug 6th	I-III- $\sharp$ VI
minor 6th	m6	min triad	maj 2nd	maj 6th	I- $\flat$ III-V-VI
major 6th	6 or M6	maj triad	maj 2nd	maj 6th	I-III-V-VI
dominant 7th	7	maj triad	min 3rd	min 7th	I-III-V- $\flat$ VII
seven/six	7/6	partial M6	min 2nd	min 7th	I-III-VI- $\flat$ VII
dom 7th with susp 4th	7sus4	sus4 triad	min 3rd	min 7th	I-IV-V- $\flat$ VII
dom 7th with flat 5th	7-5	maj $\flat$ 5th triad	maj 3rd	min 7th	I-III- $\flat$ V- $\flat$ VII
major 7th	M7	maj triad	maj 3rd	maj 7th	I-III-V-VII
minor 7th	m7	min triad	min 3rd	min 7th	I- $\flat$ III-V- $\flat$ VII
minor major 7th	mM7 / m+7	min triad	maj 3rd	maj 7th	I- $\flat$ III-V-VII
half-diminished 7th	$^{\circ}$ 7 / m7 $\flat$ 5	dim triad	maj 3rd	min 7th	I- $\flat$ III- $\flat$ V- $\flat$ VII
diminished 7th	$^{\circ}$ 7 / dim7	dim triad	min 3rd	dim 7th	I- $\flat$ III- $\flat$ V- $\flat\flat$ VII
dom 7th augmented	7+	aug triad	dim 3rd	min 7th	I-III- $\sharp$ V- $\flat$ VII
major 7th augmented	M7+	aug triad	min 3rd	maj 7th	I-III- $\sharp$ V-VII
major added 9th	add9	maj triad	perf 5th	maj 9th	I-III-V-IX
major 9th	M9	M7	min 3rd	maj 9th	I-III-V-VII-IX
dominant 9th	9	7	maj 3rd	maj 9th	I-III-V- $\flat$ VII-IX
six/nine	6/9	M6	perf 4th	maj 9th	I-III-V-VI-IX
dom 9th with susp 4th	9sus4	7sus4	maj 3rd	maj 9th	I-IV-V- $\flat$ VII-IX
dom 7th with flat 9th	7-9	7	min 3rd	min 9th	I-III-V- $\flat$ VII- $\flat$ IX
minor added 9th	madd9	min triad	perf 5th	maj 9th	I- $\flat$ III-V-IX
minor 9th	m9	m7	maj 3rd	maj 9th	I- $\flat$ III-V- $\flat$ VII-IX
minor major 9th	mM9 / m+9	mM7	min 3rd	maj 9th	I- $\flat$ III-V-VII-IX
dominant 11th	11	9	min 3rd	maj 11th	I-III-V- $\flat$ VII-IX-XI
augmented 11th	+11	9	maj 3rd	aug 11th	I-III-V- $\flat$ VII-IX- $\sharp$ XI
minor 11th	m11	m9	min 3rd	maj 11th	I- $\flat$ III-V- $\flat$ VII-IX-XI
dominant 13th	13	11	maj 3rd	maj 13th	I-III-V- $\flat$ VII-IX-XI-XIII
minor 13th	m13	m11	maj 3rd	maj 13th	I- $\flat$ III-V- $\flat$ VII-IX-XI-XIII

Inverted chords are formed by raising the root, root and third or root, third and fifth (in the case of chords of 4 notes) one octave. These are the **1st**, **2nd** and **3rd inversions**, respectively. “Internal” inversions, such as raising the third of a triad an octave, are also possible and often required in fingering for the guitar. Root and inverted triads may be denoted by following a chord symbol with either a letter or numbers showing lower and outer intervals as follows -

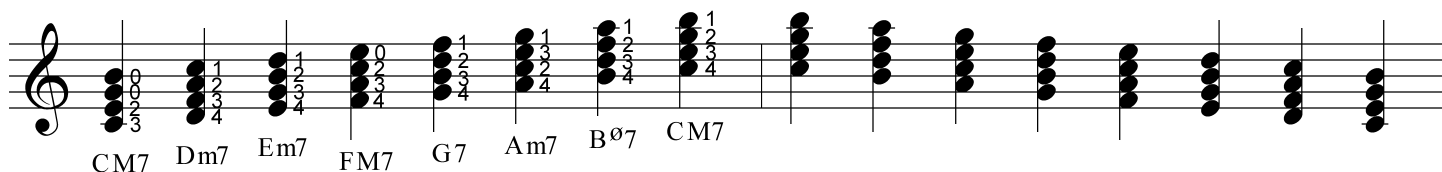
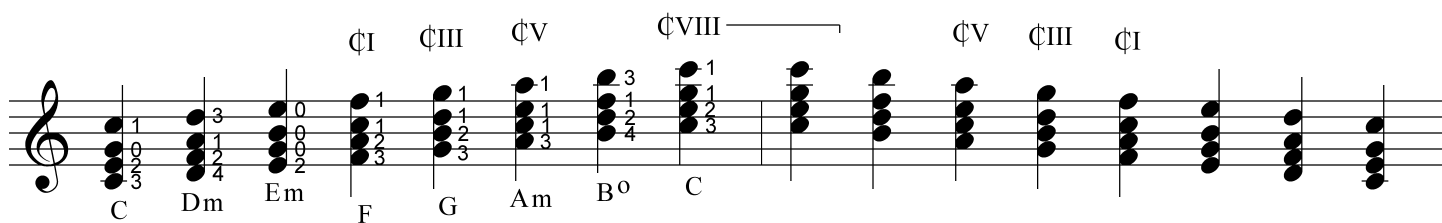
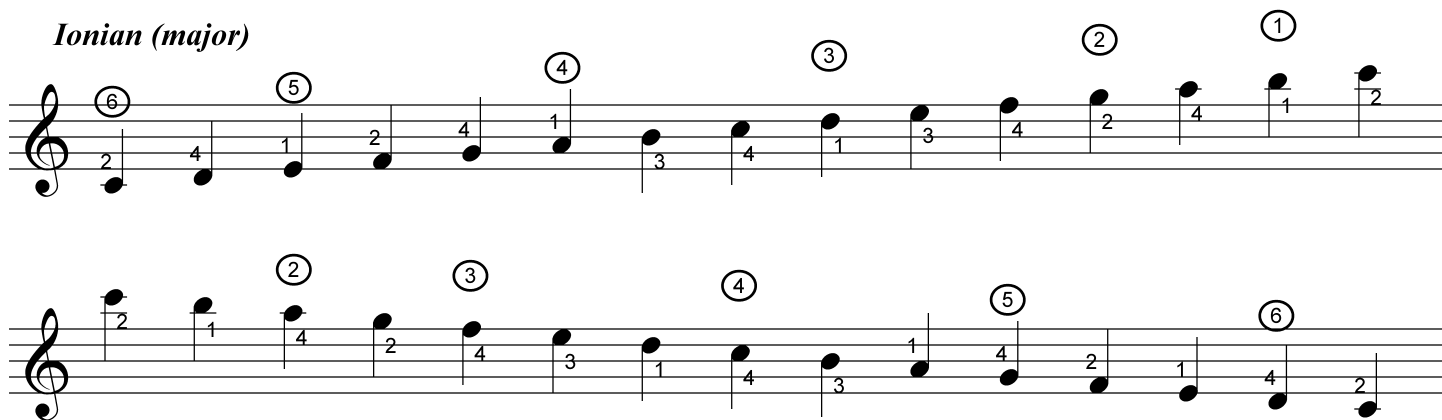
root form: a or 5_3
 1st inversion: b or 6_3
 2nd inversion: c or 6_4

TRIADS AND SEVENTH CHORDS OF THE HARMONIZED MODAL AND MINOR SCALES

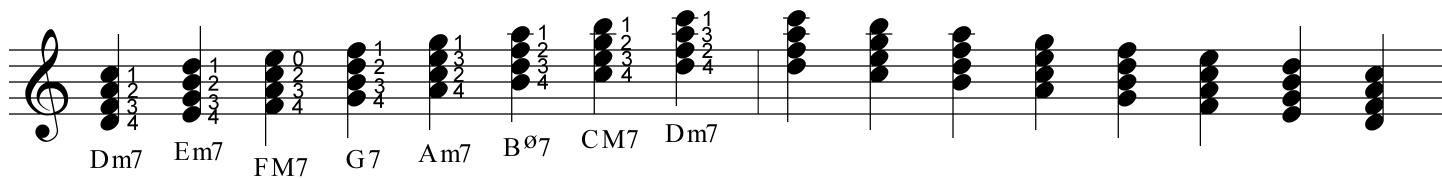
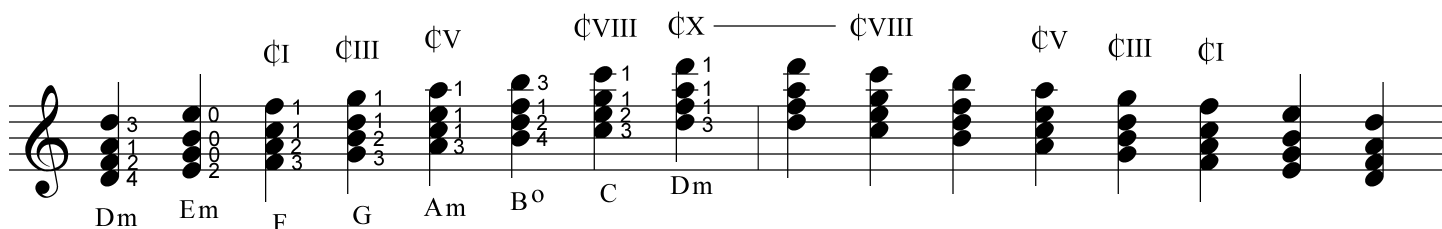
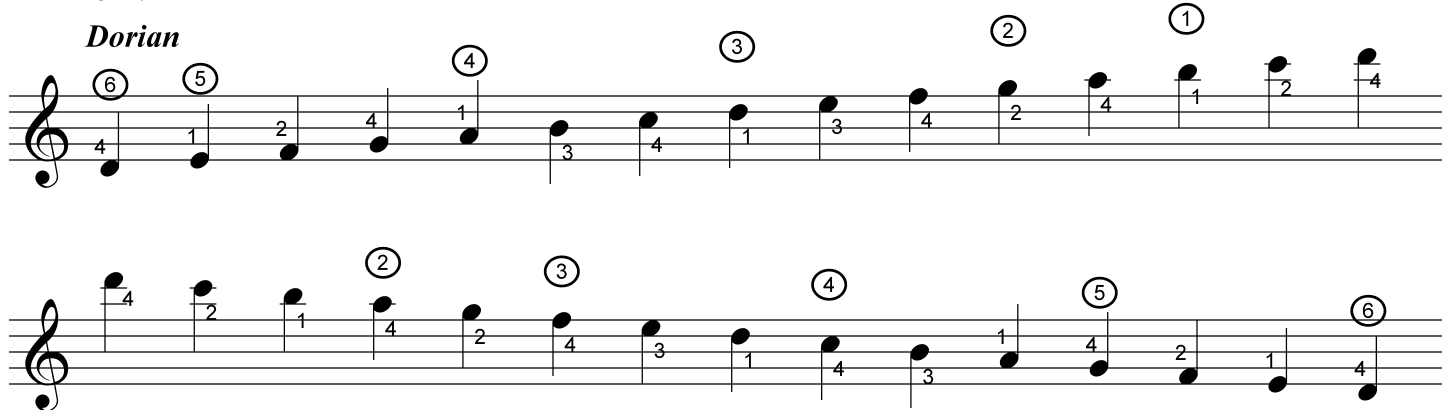
ROOT / MODE	I tonic	II super- tonic	III mediant	IV sub- dominant	V dominant	VI sub- mediant	VII leading tone
Ionian (major)	major M7	minor m7	minor m7	major M7	major 7	minor m7	diminished °7
Dorian	minor m7	minor m7	major M7	major 7	minor m7	diminished °7	major M7
Phrygian	minor m7	major M7	major 7	minor m7	diminished °7	major M7	minor m7
Lydian	major M7	major 7	minor m7	diminished °7	major M7	minor m7	minor m7
Mixolydian	major 7	minor m7	diminished °7	major M7	minor m7	minor m7	major M7
Aeolian (nat. minor)	minor m7	diminished °7	major M7	minor m7	minor m7	major M7	major 7
harmonic minor	minor mM7	diminished °7	augmented M7+	minor m7	major 7	major M7	diminished °7
asc. melodic minor	minor mM7	minor m7	augmented M7+	major 7	major 7	diminished °7	diminished °7
Locrian	diminished °7	major M7	minor m7	minor m7	major M7	major 7	minor m7

Modal and Minor Scales (natural)

Ionian (major)



Dorian



Phrygian

Phrygian scale and descending scale with fingering:

Scale: 6 5 4 3 2 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Descending scale: 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Chords for Phrygian mode:

Em F G Am B⁰ C Dm Em

Chords for Phrygian mode with CIII:

Em7 FM7 G7 Am7 B⁰7 CM7 Dm7 Em7

Lydian

Lydian scale and descending scale with fingering:

Scale: 6 5 4 3 2 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Descending scale: 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Chords for Lydian mode:

F G Am B⁰ C Dm Em F

Chords for Lydian mode with CIII:

FM7 G7 Am7 B⁰7 CM7 Dm7 Em7 FM7

Harmonic minor

1 3 4 1 3 4 3 4 1 2 4 1 2 1 2 4 1

3 2 2 1 4 2 1 3 2 2 1 4 2 1 4 3 1 4 3 1

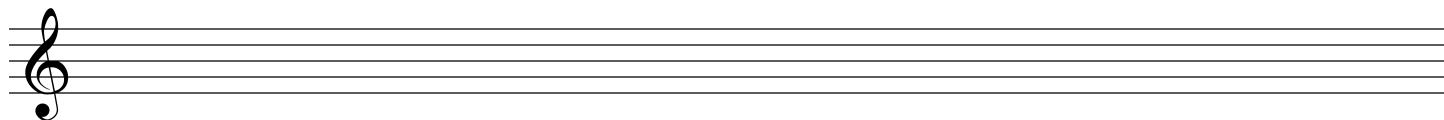
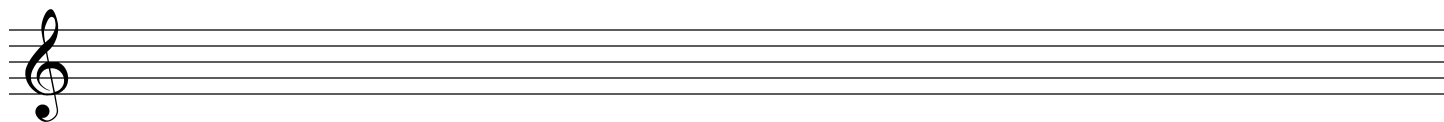
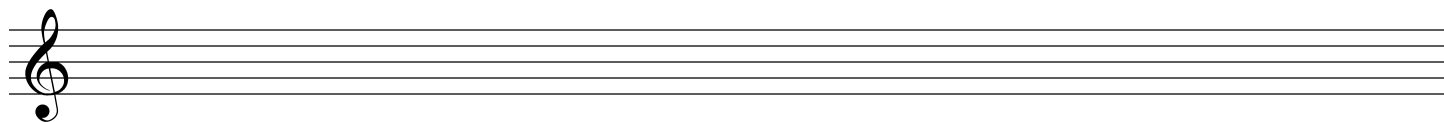
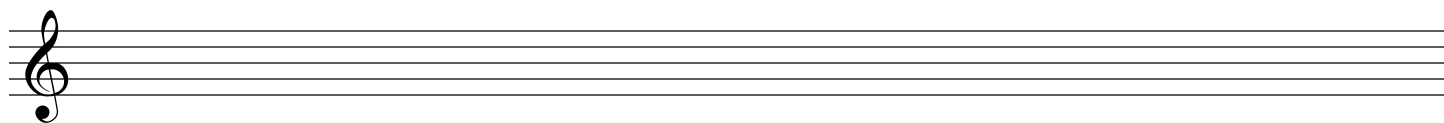
Melodic minor

Two staves of musical notation for the melodic minor scale. The top staff shows the ascending scale with fingerings 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4. The bottom staff shows the descending scale with fingerings 4, 2, 4, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 1, 4, 3, 1. Circled numbers 1 through 6 indicate specific fingerings for each note.

Locrian

Two staves of musical notation for the Locrian mode. The top staff shows a sequence of notes with fingerings 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3. The bottom staff shows a sequence of notes with fingerings 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1. Circled numbers 1 through 6 indicate specific notes or fingerings.

The first system of the exercise is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef. The first measure contains a B⁰ chord (B2, D2, F2) with fingerings 2, 1, 3, 4. The second measure contains a C chord (C3, E3, G3) with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 4. The third measure contains a Dm chord (D3, F3, A3) with fingerings 3, 1, 2, 4. The fourth measure contains an Em chord (E3, G3, B3) with fingerings 0, 0, 0, 2. The fifth measure contains an F chord (F3, A3, C4) with fingerings 0, 1, 2, 3. The sixth measure contains a G chord (G3, B3, D4) with fingerings 0, 1, 2, 5. The seventh measure contains an Am chord (A3, C4, E4) with fingerings -1, 1, 1, 3. The eighth measure contains a B⁰ chord (B3, D4, F4) with fingerings 3, 1, 2, 4. The ninth measure contains a C^V chord (C5, E5, G5) with fingerings 3, 1, 2, 4. The tenth measure contains a C^{III} chord (C5, E5, G5) with fingerings 3, 1, 2, 4. The eleventh measure contains a C^I chord (C5, E5, G5) with fingerings 3, 1, 2, 4. The twelfth measure contains a descending scale (C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4) with fingerings 3, 1, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0.



Modal and Minor Scales (one sharp)

Ionian (major)

Ionian (major)

Two staves of music for the Ionian (major) scale. The first staff shows the ascending scale with fingerings: 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4. The second staff shows the descending scale with fingerings: 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2. Circled numbers 1 through 6 indicate the scale degrees.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Sound of Silence' is shown. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The notation includes a series of chords and notes, with some notes marked with fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4). The chords are labeled as GM7, Am7, Bm7, CM7, D7, Em7, F#m7, and GM7. The system ends with a double bar line.

Dorian

Dorian

1 3 4 1 3 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 3 1 3 1 2 4 1 3 4 1 3 4

4 2 1 4 2 4 3 1 4 3 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 3 1 4 3 1 4 3 1 2

Phrygian

CIV ϕ III ϕ V ϕ VII ——— ϕ V ϕ III CIV

Bm C D Em F#o G Am Bm

Bm7 CM7 D7 Em7 F#o7 GM7 Am7 Bm7

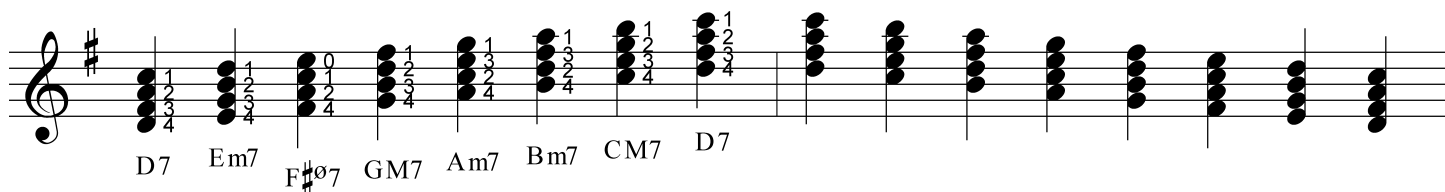
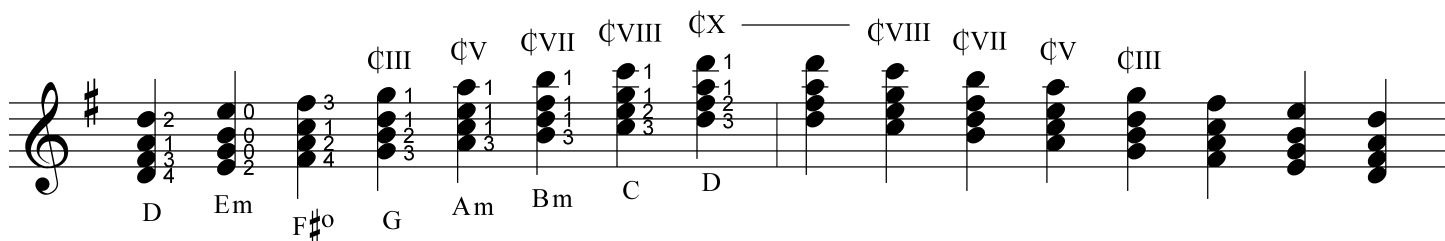
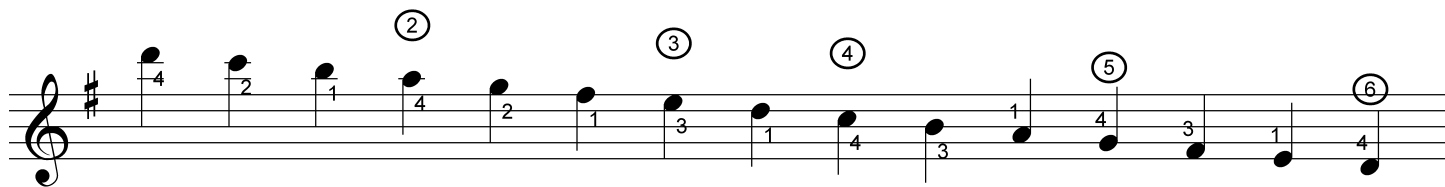
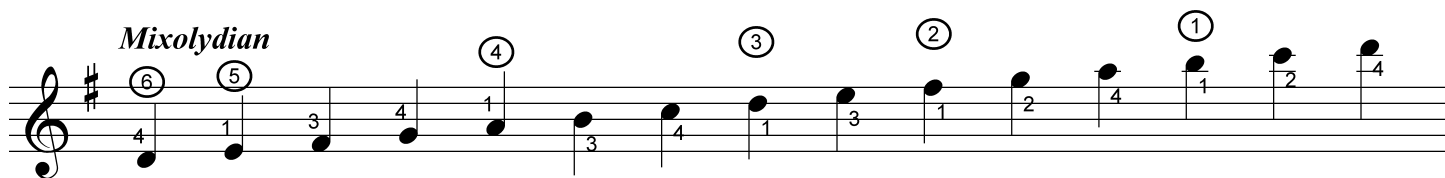
Lydian

ϕ III ϕ V ϕ VII ϕ VIII ——— ϕ VII ϕ V ϕ III

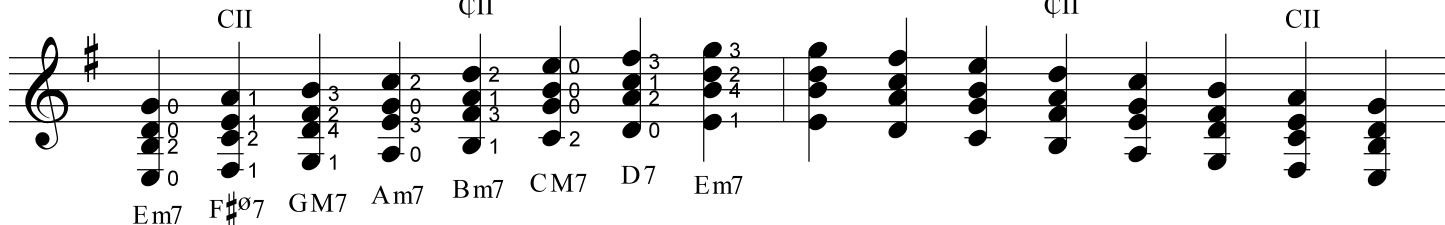
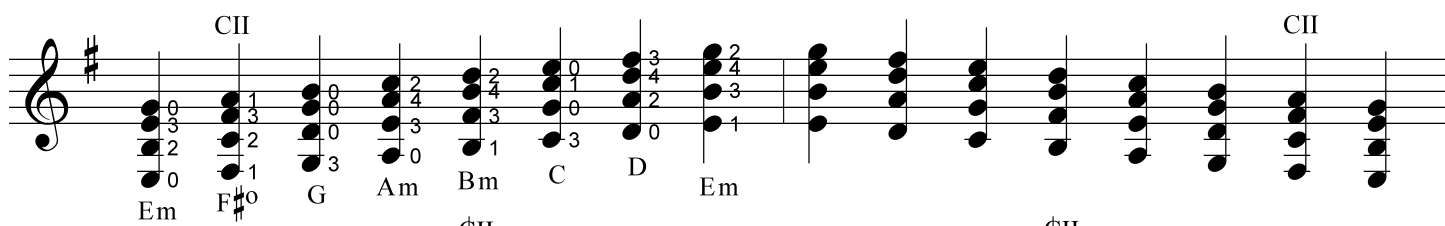
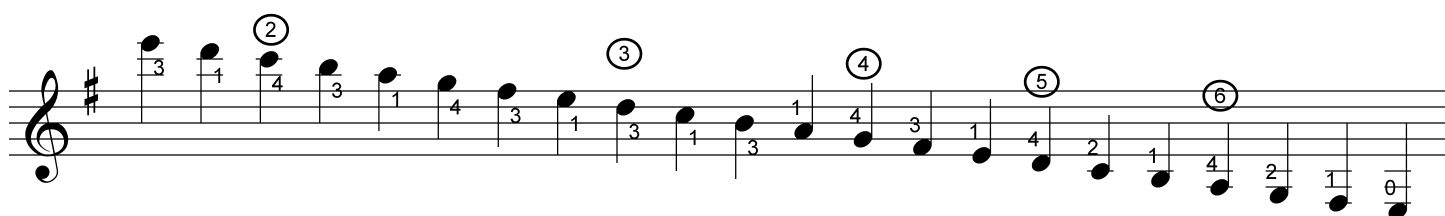
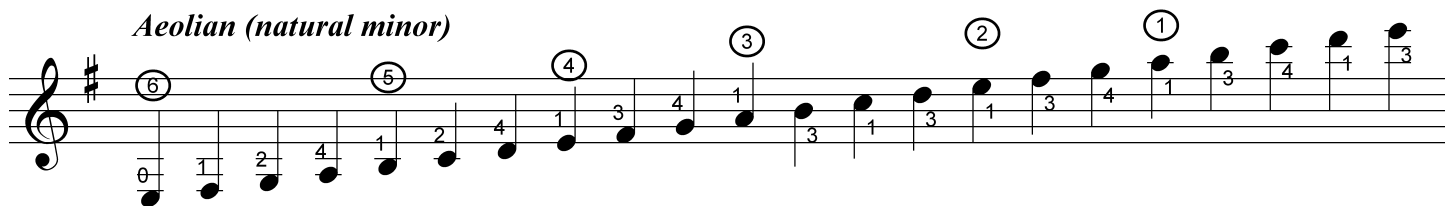
C D Em F#o G Am Bm C

CM7 D7 Em7 F#o7 GM7 Am7 Bm7 CM7

Mixolydian



Aeolian (natural minor)



Harmonic minor

Ascending scale: 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Descending scale: 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0

Ascending scale: 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Descending scale: 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0

Ascending scale: 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Descending scale: 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0

Melodic minor

Ascending scale: 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Descending scale: 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0

Ascending scale: 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Descending scale: 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0

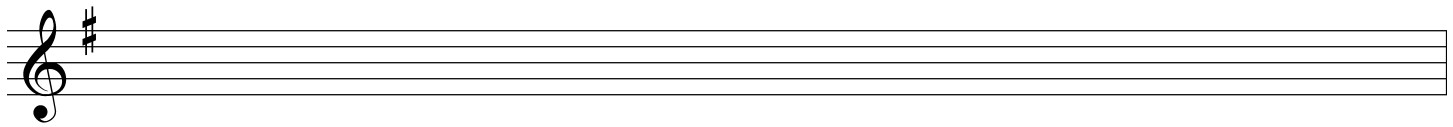
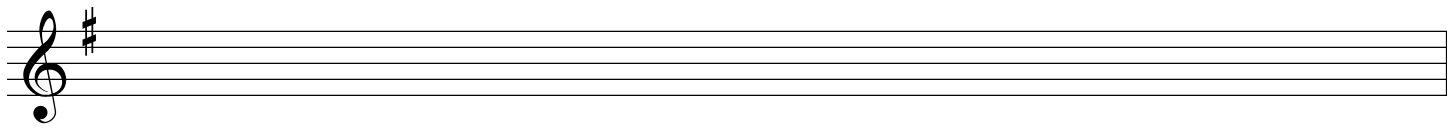
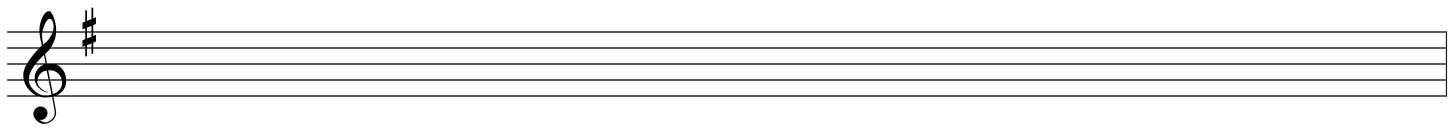
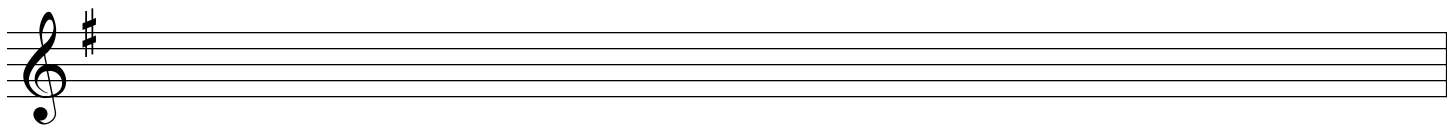
Ascending scale: 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Descending scale: 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0

Locrian

The image displays two staves of musical notation for the Locrian mode. The top staff represents the ascending scale, and the bottom staff represents the descending scale. Both staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are G, A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated below the notes, and circled scale degrees (1-6) are indicated above the notes. The ascending scale starts on G (circled 6) and ends on G (circled 1). The descending scale starts on G (circled 6) and ends on G (circled 1).

The image displays two musical staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff contains a sequence of chords: F#0, G, Am, Bm, C, D, Em, and F#0. Above each chord, there are fingerings for the right hand (RH) and left hand (LH). The second staff contains a sequence of chords: F#07, GM7, Am7, Bm7, CM7, D7, Em7, and F#07. Similar to the first staff, fingerings are provided for each chord. The staves are labeled with 'CII' at the beginning and end, and 'CII' is also placed above the final chord of the second staff.



Modal and Minor Scales (two sharps)

Ionian (major)

Dorian

Phrygian

Chord progression for Phrygian mode:

F#m G A Bm C#o D Em F#m

F#m7 GM7 A7 Bm7 C#o7 DM7 Em7 F#m7

Lydian

Chord progression for Lydian mode:

G A Bm C#o D Em F#m G

GM7 A7 Bm7 C#o7 DM7 Em7 F#m7 GM7

Mixolydian

CII CIV ϕ II ϕ III ϕ V ϕ III ϕ II CIV CII

A Bm C $\sharp$ 0 D Em F $\sharp$ m G A F $\sharp$ m G Bm C $\sharp$ 0

ϕ II ϕ II

A7 Bm7 C $\sharp$ o7 DM7 Em7 F $\sharp$ m7 GM7 A7 F $\sharp$ m7 GM7 A7 Bm7 C $\sharp$ o7 DM7 Em7 F $\sharp$ m7 GM7 A7

Aeolian (natural minor)

CIV ϕ II ϕ III ϕ V ϕ VII ϕ V ϕ III ϕ II CIV

Bm C $\sharp$ 0 D Em F $\sharp$ m G A Bm F $\sharp$ m G A Bm C $\sharp$ 0 D Em F $\sharp$ m G A Bm

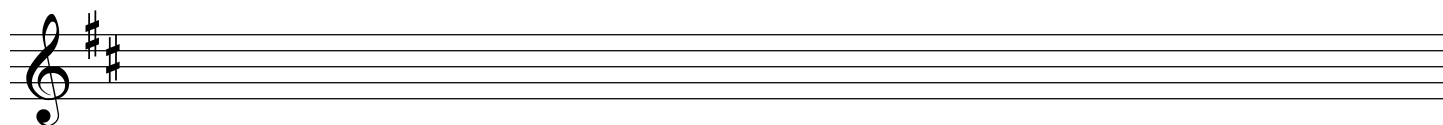
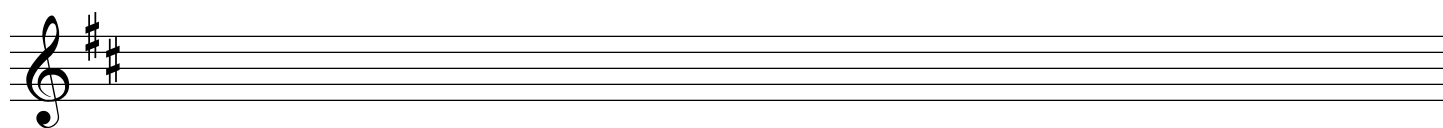
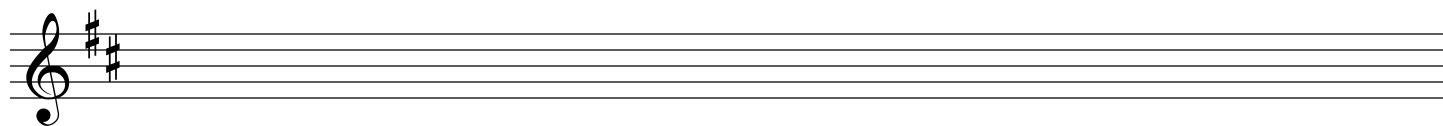
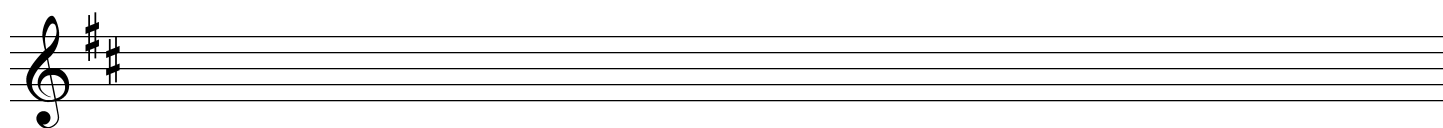
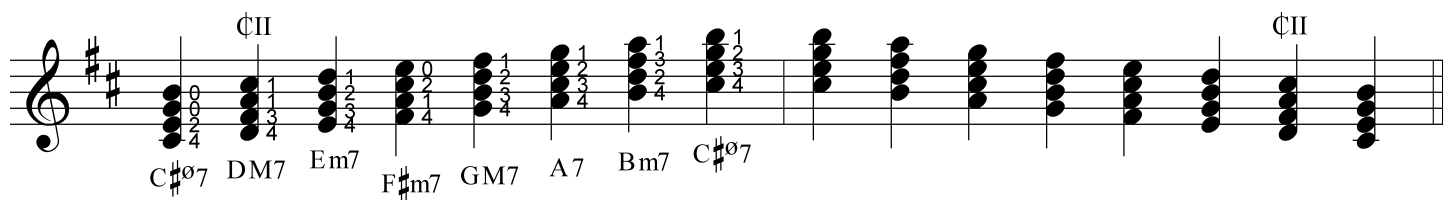
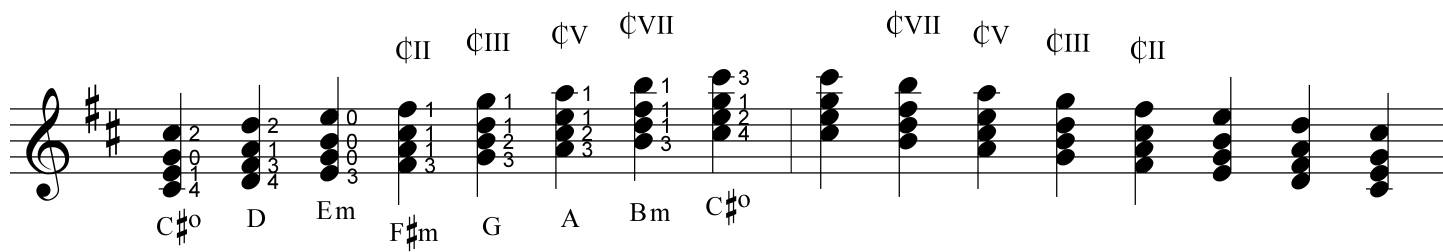
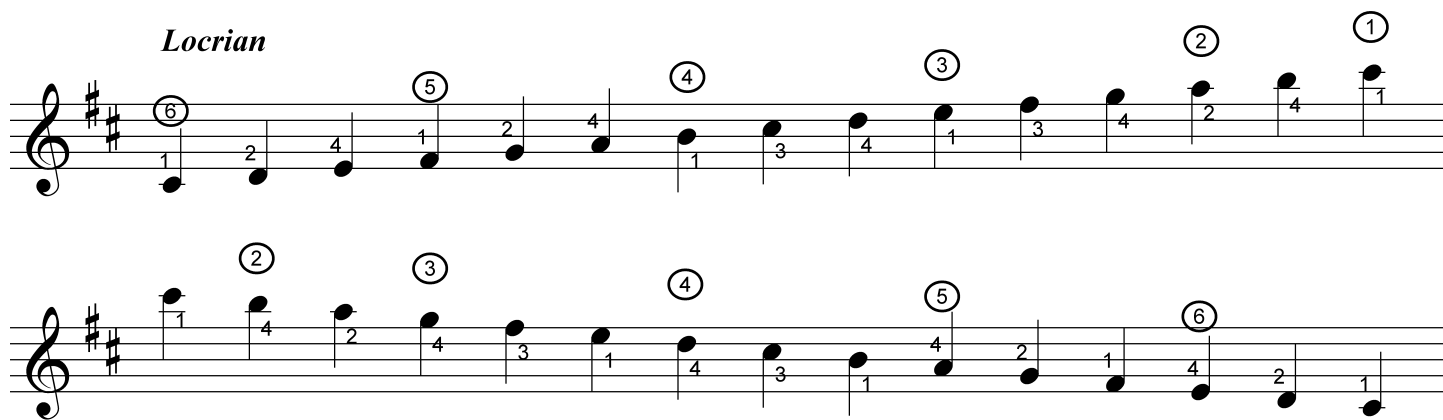
ϕ II ϕ II

Bm7 C $\sharp$ o7 DM7 Em7 F $\sharp$ m7 GM7 A7 Bm7 F $\sharp$ m7 GM7 A7 Bm7 C $\sharp$ o7 DM7 Em7 F $\sharp$ m7 GM7 A7 Bm7

Harmonic minor

Melodic minor

Locrian



Modal and Minor Scales (three sharps)

Ionian (major)

Dorian

Phrygian

♭II ♭V ♭VII ♭IX ♭VII ♭V ♭II

C#m D E F#m G#o A Bm C#m

♭II

C#m7 DM7 E7 F#m7 G#o7 AM7 Bm7 C#m7

Lydian

♭II ♭V ♭VII ♭IX ♭X ♭IX ♭VII ♭V ♭II

D E F#m G#o A Bm C#m D

♭II

DM7 E7 F#m7 G#o7 AM7 Bm7 C#m7 DM7

Mixolydian

Two staves of musical notation for the Mixolydian scale. The top staff shows the ascending scale with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, each with a circled number 1-8 above it. The bottom staff shows the descending scale with notes F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, each with a circled number 8-1 above it. Fingering numbers 1-4 are written below the notes.

[illegible]

The image displays two musical staves, each representing a sequence of chords and their corresponding fingerings. The top staff shows the following chords and fingerings: CII (1, 4, 3, 1), F#m (1, 4, 3, 1), G#o (1, 4, 3, 1), A (1, 4, 3, 1), Bm (1, 4, 3, 1), C#m (1, 4, 3, 1), D (1, 4, 3, 1), E (1, 4, 3, 1), F#m (1, 4, 3, 1), and CII (1, 4, 3, 1). The bottom staff shows the following chords and fingerings: F#m7 (1, 4, 3, 1), G#o7 (1, 4, 3, 1), AM7 (1, 4, 3, 1), Bm7 (1, 4, 3, 1), C#m7 (1, 4, 3, 1), DM7 (1, 4, 3, 1), E7 (1, 4, 3, 1), F#m7 (1, 4, 3, 1), and CII (1, 4, 3, 1).

Harmonic minor

Melodic minor

Modal and Minor Scales (four sharps)

Ionian (major)

Dorian

Phrygian

CI CII CIV ϕ II ϕ IV ϕ II CIV CII CI

G#m A B C#m D#o E F#m G#m

CIV

G#m7 AM7 B7 C#m7 D#o7 EM7 F#m7 G#m7

Lydian

CII CIV ϕ II ϕ IV ϕ V ϕ IV ϕ II CIV CII

A B C#m D#o E F#m G#m A

ϕ II ϕ IV ϕ IV ϕ II

AM7 B7 C#m7 D#o7 EM7 F#m7 G#m7 AM7

Mixolydian

Chord progressions for Mixolydian:

B C[#]m D[#]0 E F[#]m G[#]m A B

B7 C[#]m7 D[#]07 EM7 F[#]m7 G[#]m7 AM7 B7

Chord progressions for Mixolydian (continued):

B7 C[#]m7 D[#]07 EM7 F[#]m7 G[#]m7 AM7 B7

Aeolian (natural minor)

Chord progressions for Aeolian:

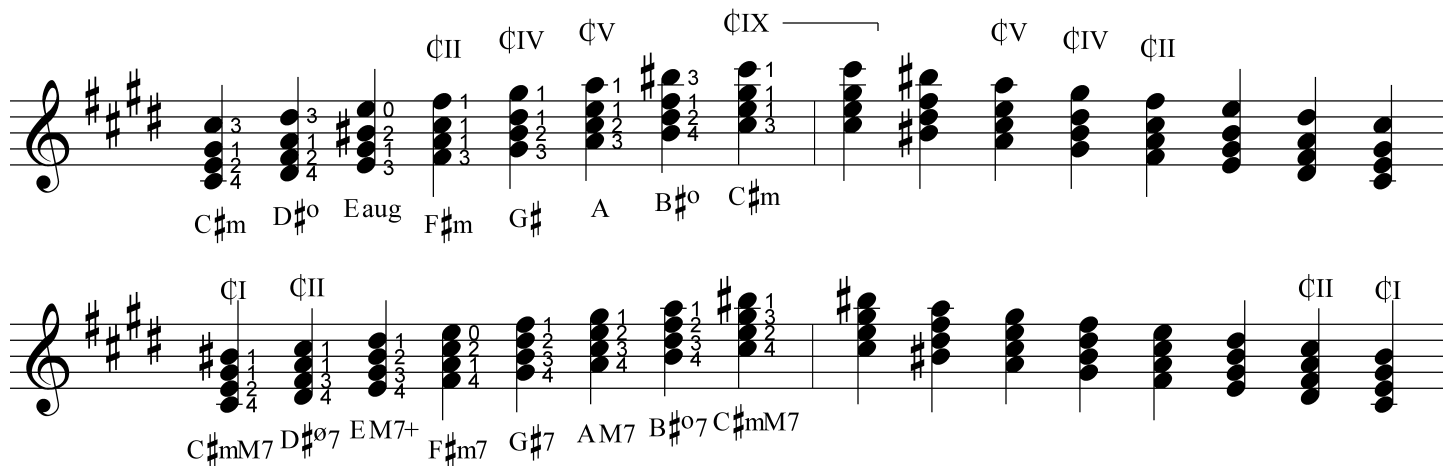
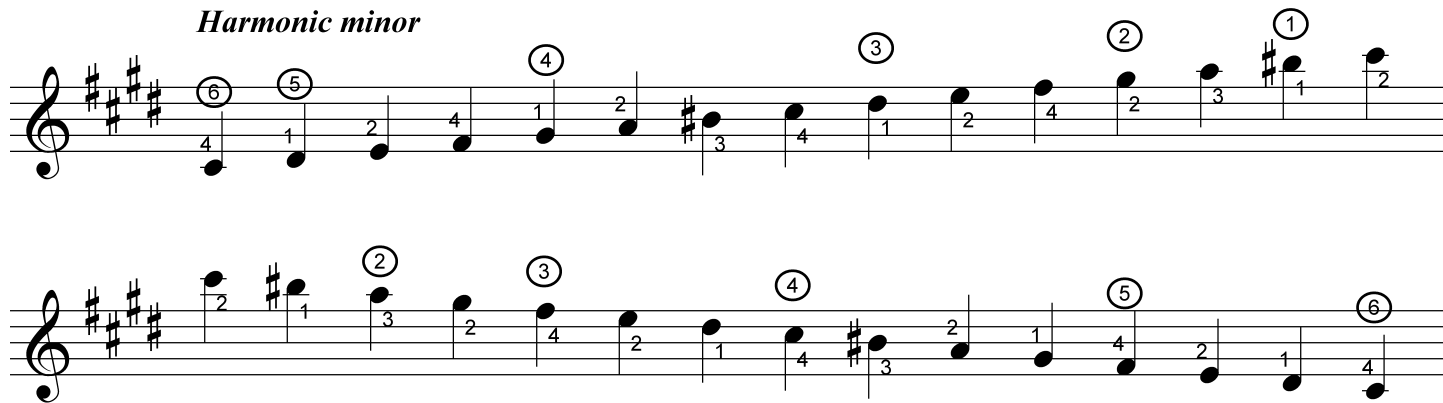
C[#]m D[#]0 E F[#]m G[#]m A B C[#]m

C[#]m7 D[#]07 EM7 F[#]m7 G[#]m7 AM7 B7 C[#]m7

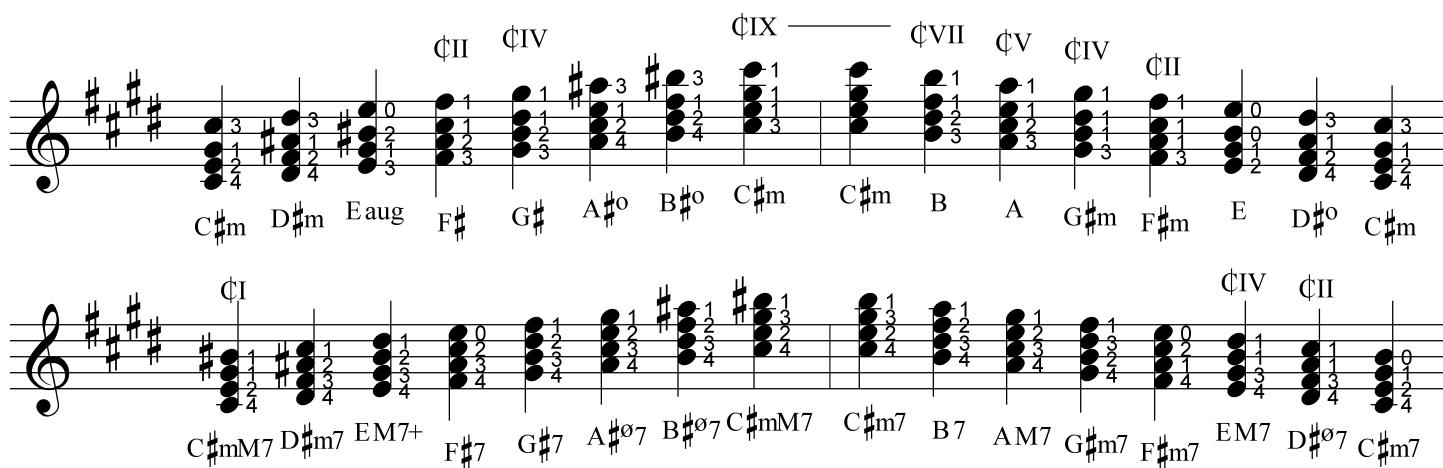
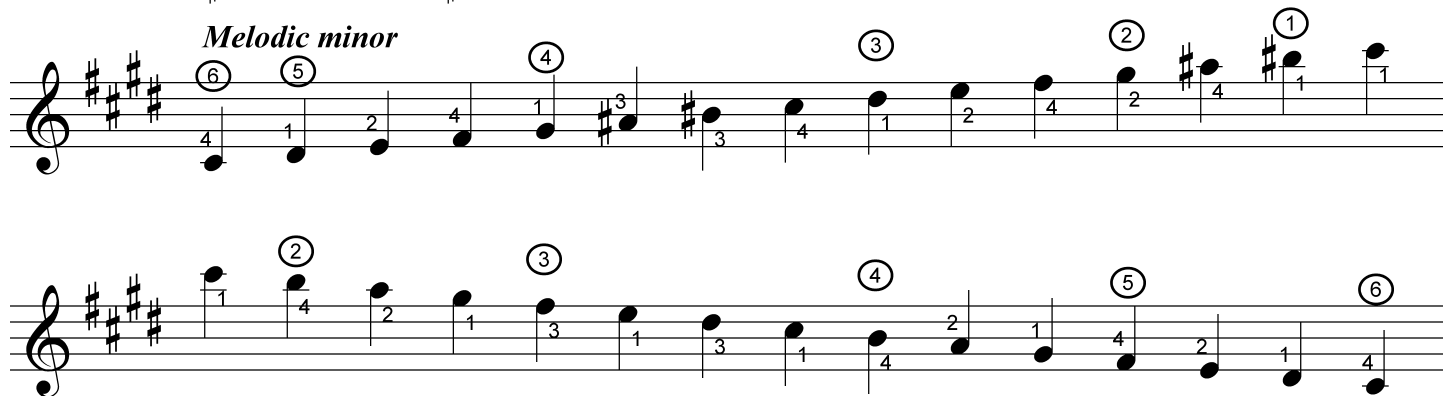
Chord progressions for Aeolian (continued):

C[#]m7 D[#]07 EM7 F[#]m7 G[#]m7 AM7 B7 C[#]m7

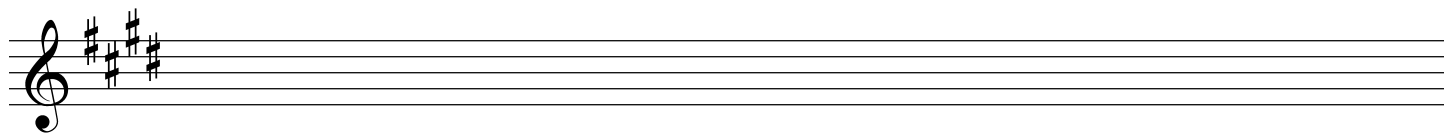
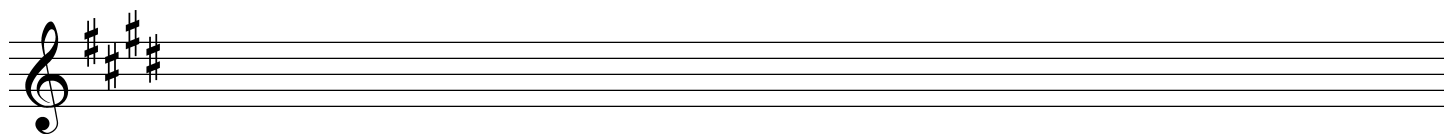
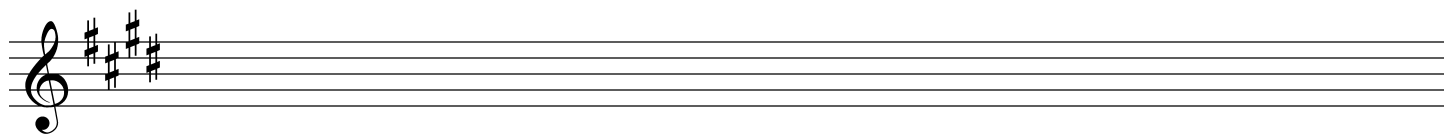
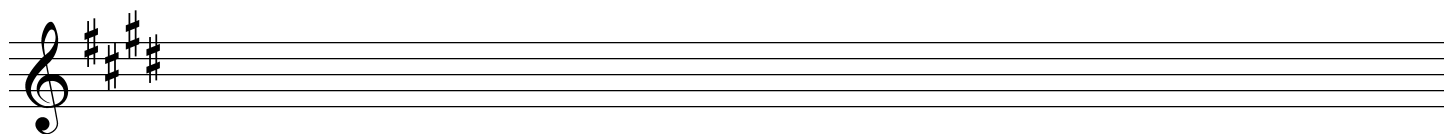
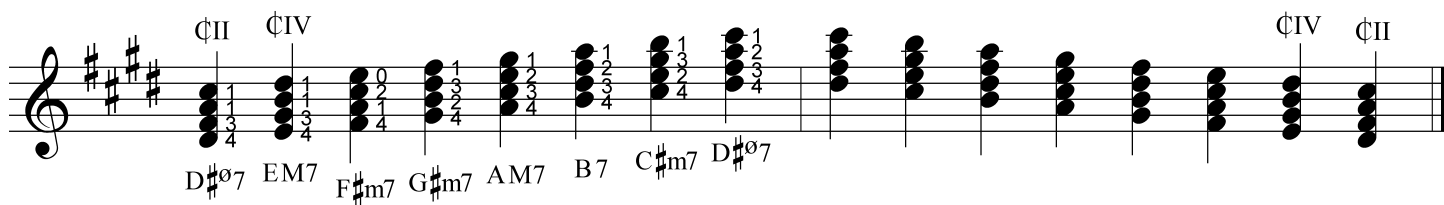
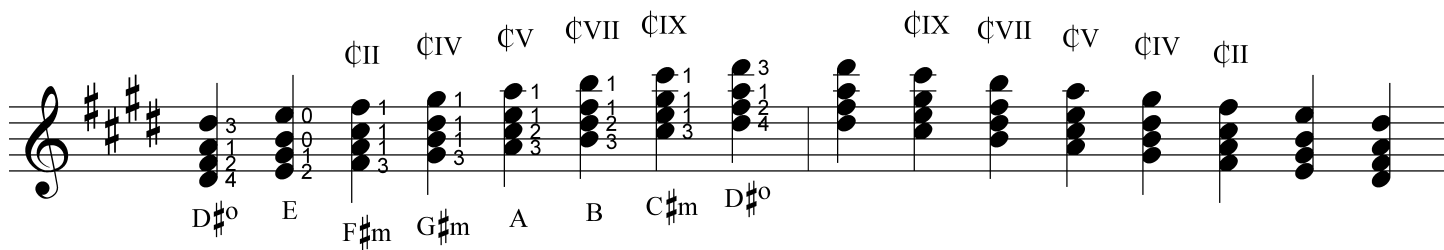
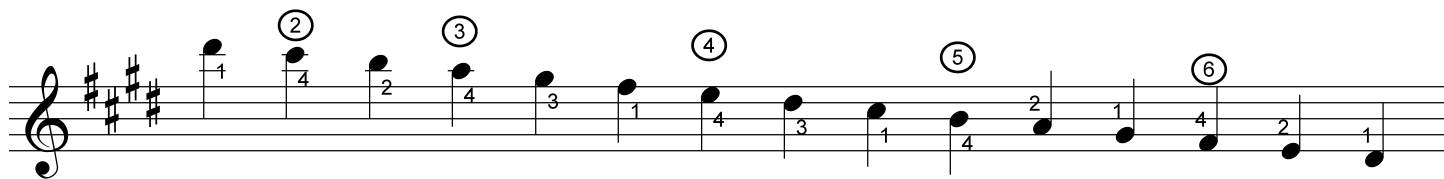
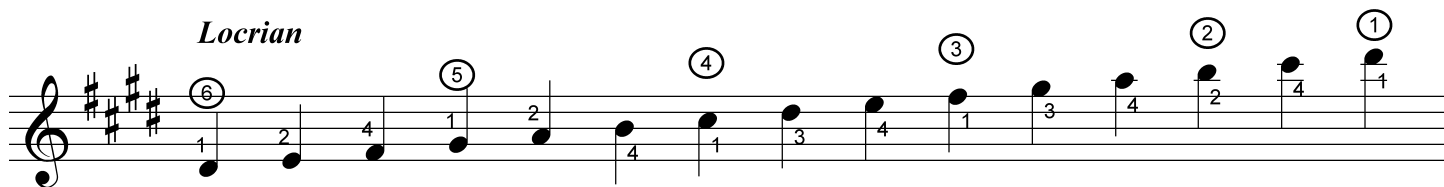
Harmonic minor



Melodic minor



Locrian



Modal and Minor Scales (five sharps)

Ionian (major)

Ionian (major)

Two staves of musical notation for the Ionian (major) scale. The top staff shows the ascending scale with fingerings 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4. The bottom staff shows the descending scale with fingerings 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1.

Musical notation for the key of E major. The scale is shown in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The scale notes are E, F#, G#, A, B, C#, D#. Below the scale, a sequence of chords is shown with fingerings: Bm7 (B, D, F#, G#), C#m7 (C#, E, G#, A), D#m7 (D#, F#, A, B), Em7 (E, G#, A, B), F#7 (F#, G#, A, B, C#, D#), G#m7 (G#, A, B, C#, D#), A#ø7 (A#, B, C#, D#, E, F#), and Bm7 (B, D, F#, G#). The sequence is marked with a 'CIV' (Coda) symbol at the beginning and end.

Dorian

Dorian

The image displays two musical staves for the Dorian scale. The top staff shows the ascending scale, and the bottom staff shows the descending scale. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Circled numbers 1-6 indicate the scale degrees.

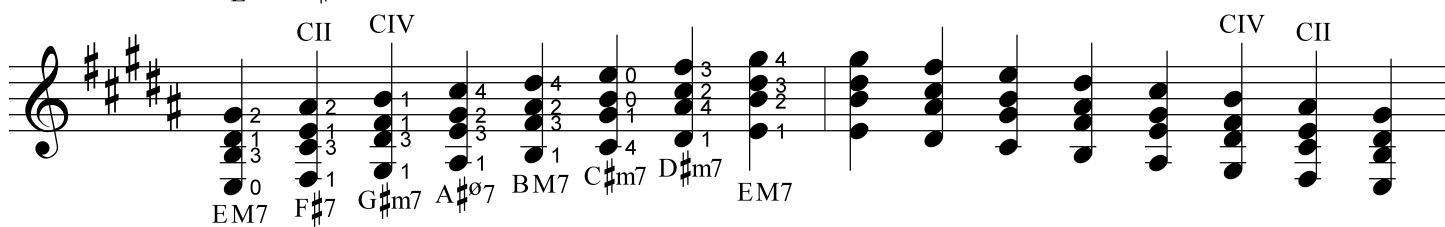
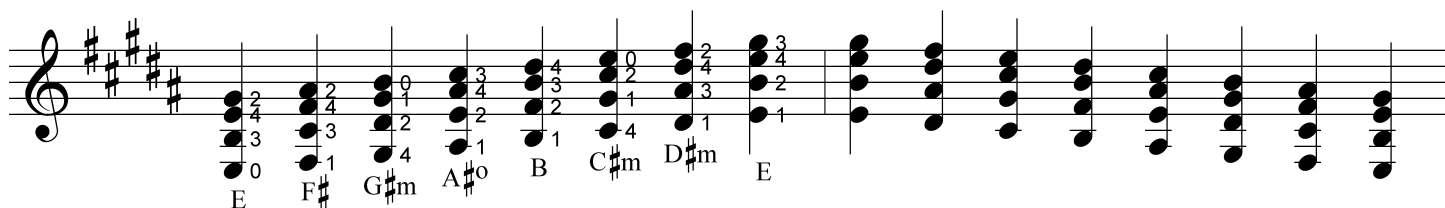
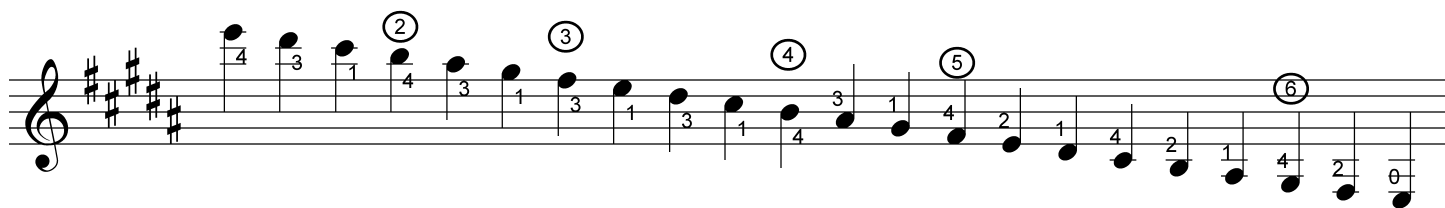
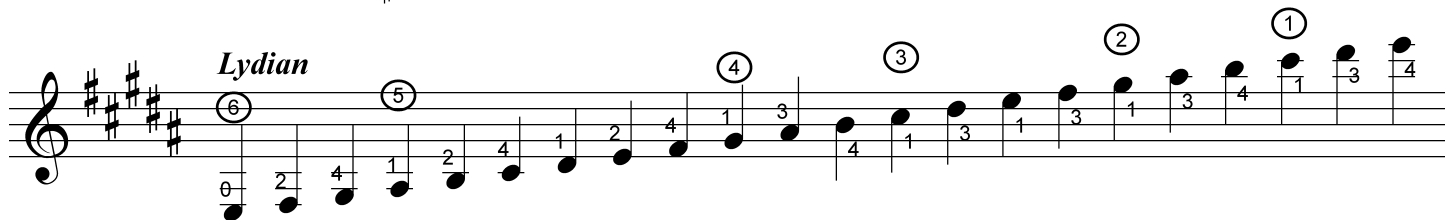
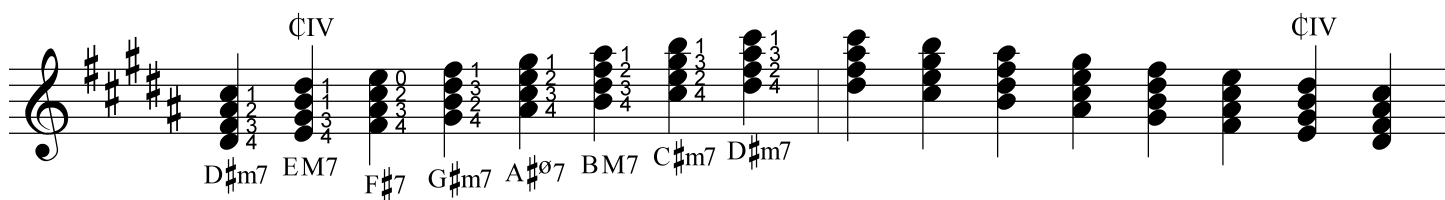
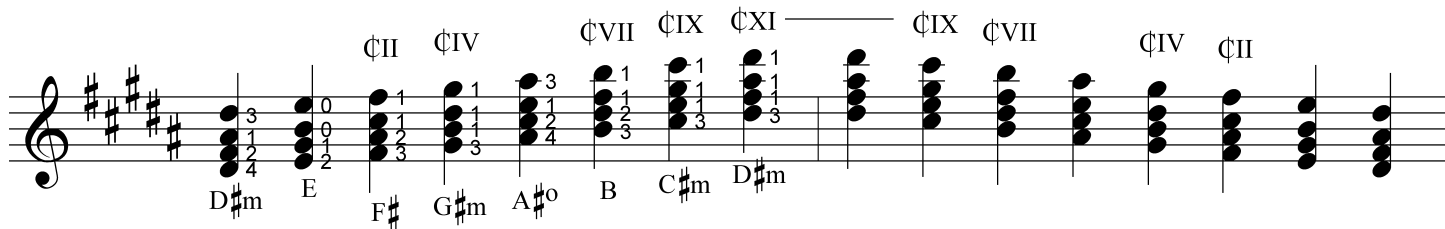
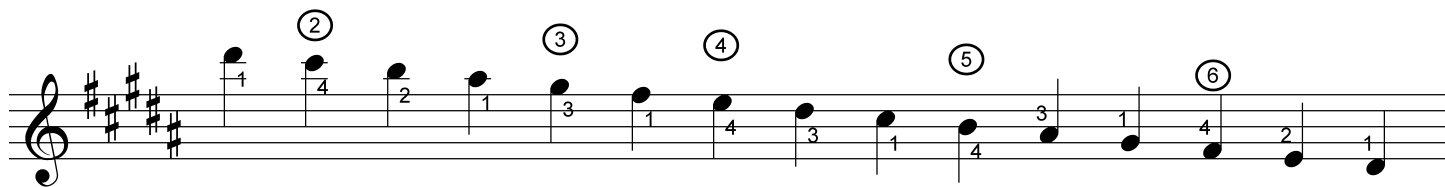
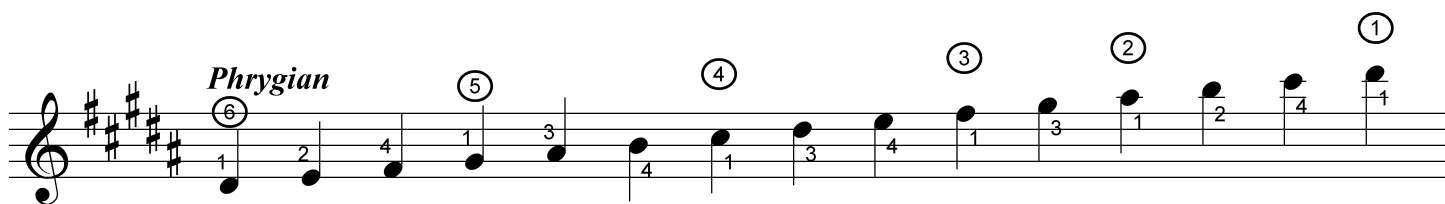
Ascending Scale (Top Staff):

- 4 (Finger 4)
- 1 (Finger 1)
- 2 (Finger 2)
- 4 (Finger 4)
- 1 (Finger 1)
- 3 (Finger 3)
- 4 (Finger 4)
- 1 (Finger 1)
- 3 (Finger 3)
- 4 (Finger 4)
- 2 (Finger 2)
- 4 (Finger 4)
- 1 (Finger 1)
- 2 (Finger 2)
- 4 (Finger 4)

Descending Scale (Bottom Staff):

- 4 (Finger 4)
- 2 (Finger 2)
- 1 (Finger 1)
- 4 (Finger 4)
- 2 (Finger 2)
- 4 (Finger 4)
- 3 (Finger 3)
- 1 (Finger 1)
- 4 (Finger 4)
- 3 (Finger 3)
- 1 (Finger 1)
- 4 (Finger 4)
- 2 (Finger 2)
- 1 (Finger 1)
- 4 (Finger 4)

The musical notation for the key of C major is shown. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The scale is written in a single line. The chord progressions are indicated by Roman numerals and chord symbols: C#m7, D#m7, EM7, F#7, G#m7, A#ø7, BM7, C#m7, and a final C#m7. The notation includes fingerings for each note and chord.



Mixolydian

Scale: F# C# G# A B C# D# E F#

Chords: F# G#m A#0 B C#m D#m E F# G#m7 A#07 Bm7 C#m7 D#m7 Em7 F#7

Aeolian (natural minor)

Scale: F# C# G# A B C# D# E F#

Chords: G#m A#0 B C#m D#m E F# G#m G#m7 A#07 Bm7 C#m7 D#m7 Em7 F#7 G#m7

Harmonic minor

Melodic minor

Modal and Minor Scales (six sharps)

Ionian (major)

Two staves of the Ionian (major) scale in F# major. The first staff shows the ascending scale with fingerings: 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4. The second staff shows the descending scale with fingerings: 4, 3, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2.

Chords for the Ionian (major) scale: F#m, G#m, A#m, B, C#, D#m, E#o, F#. Chord symbols are placed above the notes, and Roman numerals (i, ii, iii, IV, V, vi, vii) are placed below the notes.

Chords for the Ionian (major) scale: F#M7, G#m7, A#m7, BM7, C#7, D#m7, E#o7, F#M7. Chord symbols are placed above the notes, and Roman numerals (I, ii, iii, IV, V, vi, vii) are placed below the notes.

Dorian

Two staves of the Dorian scale in G# minor. The first staff shows the ascending scale with fingerings: 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4. The second staff shows the descending scale with fingerings: 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1.

Chords for the Dorian scale: G#m, A#m, B, C#, D#m, E#o, F#, G#m. Chord symbols are placed above the notes, and Roman numerals (i, ii, iii, IV, V, vi, vii) are placed below the notes.

Chords for the Dorian scale: G#m7, A#m7, BM7, C#7, D#m7, E#o7, F#M7, G#m7. Chord symbols are placed above the notes, and Roman numerals (I, ii, iii, IV, V, vi, vii) are placed below the notes.

Phrygian

Chord progression for Phrygian mode:

CIII CIV ϕ II ϕ IV ϕ VI — ϕ IV ϕ II CIV CIII

A $\sharp$ m B C $\sharp$ D $\sharp$ m E $\sharp$ 0 F $\sharp$ G $\sharp$ m A $\sharp$ m

Chord progression for Phrygian mode (7th chords):

ϕ IV ϕ IV

A $\sharp$ m7 Bm7 C $\sharp$ 7 D $\sharp$ m7 E $\sharp$ 07 F $\sharp$ M7 G $\sharp$ m7 A $\sharp$ m7

Lydian

Chord progression for Lydian mode:

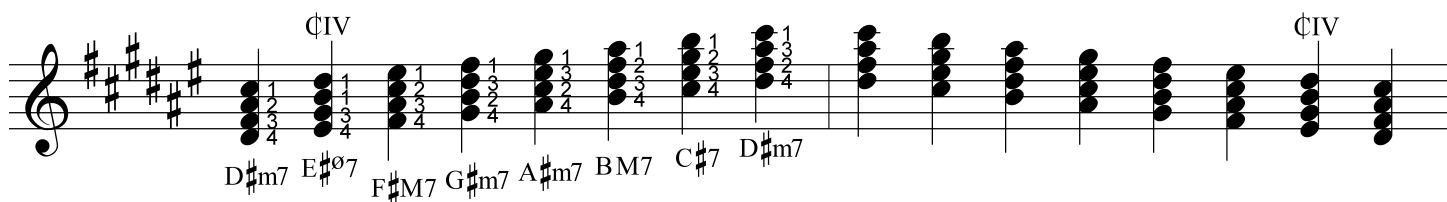
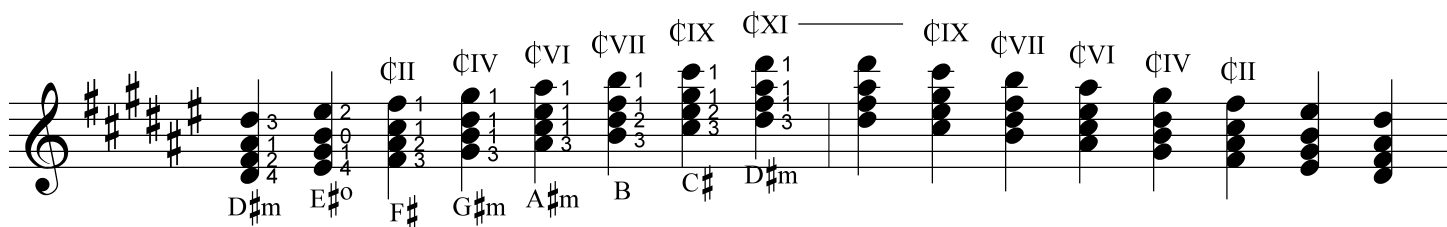
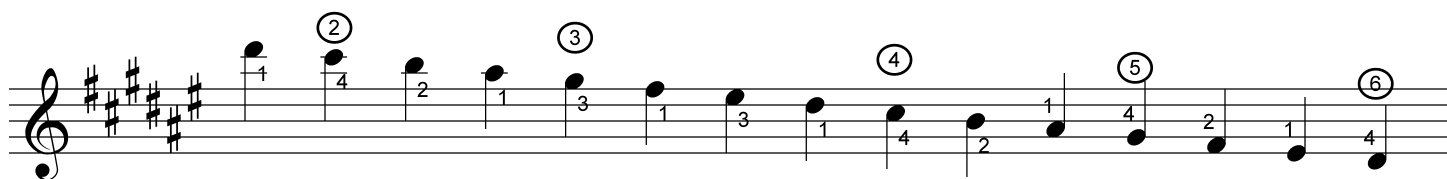
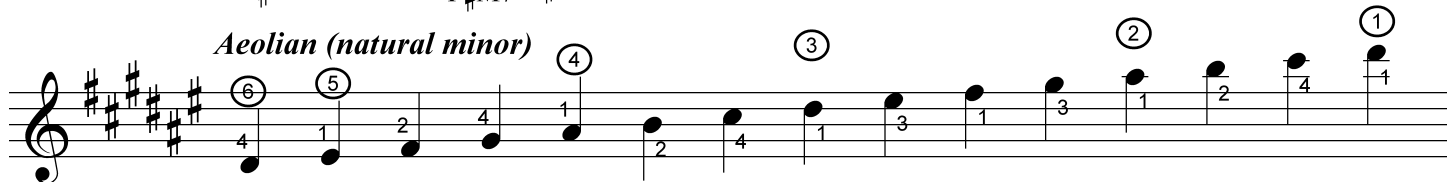
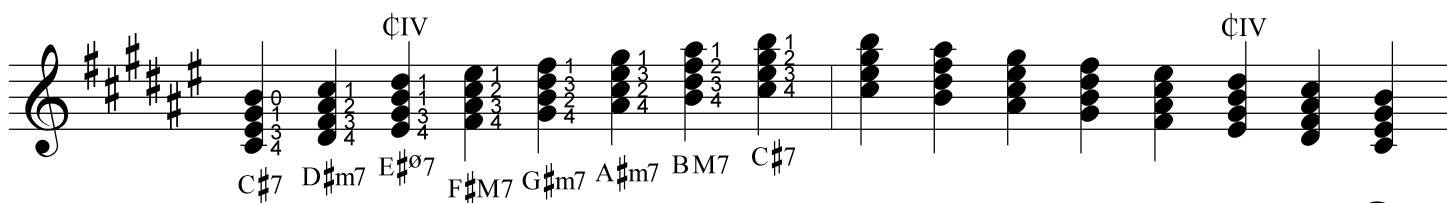
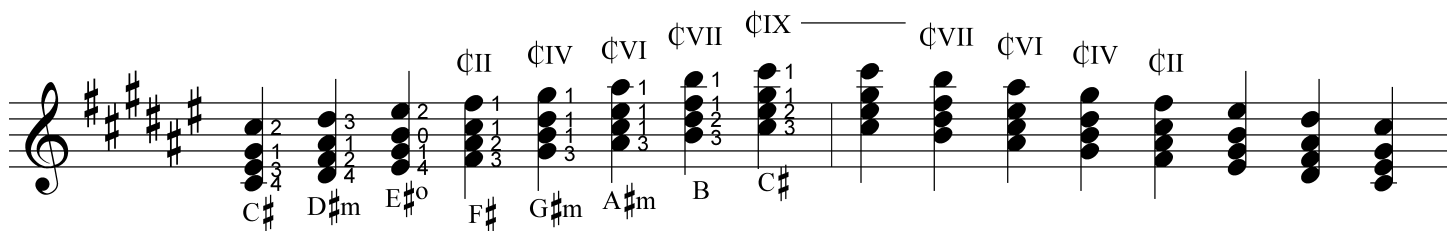
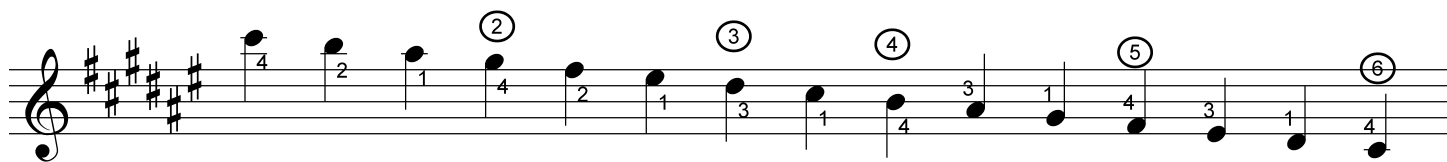
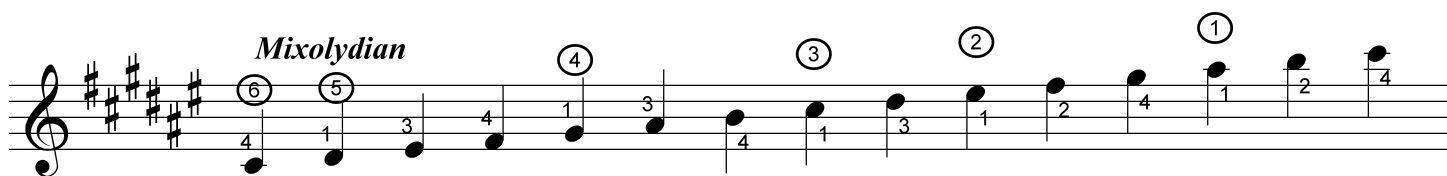
CIV ϕ II ϕ IV ϕ VI ϕ VII — ϕ VI ϕ IV ϕ II CIV

B C $\sharp$ D $\sharp$ m E $\sharp$ 0 F $\sharp$ G $\sharp$ m A $\sharp$ m B

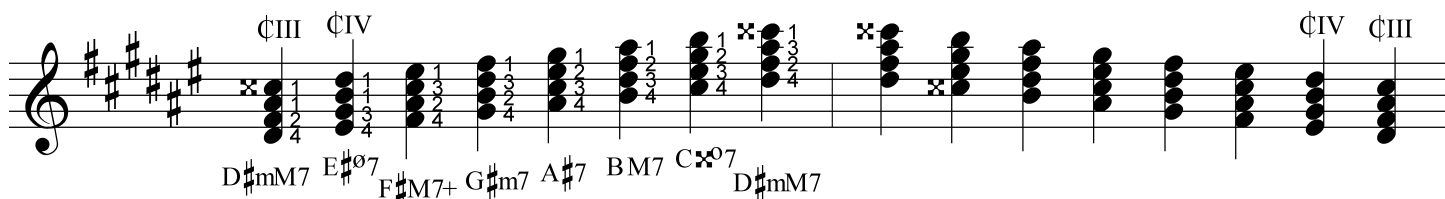
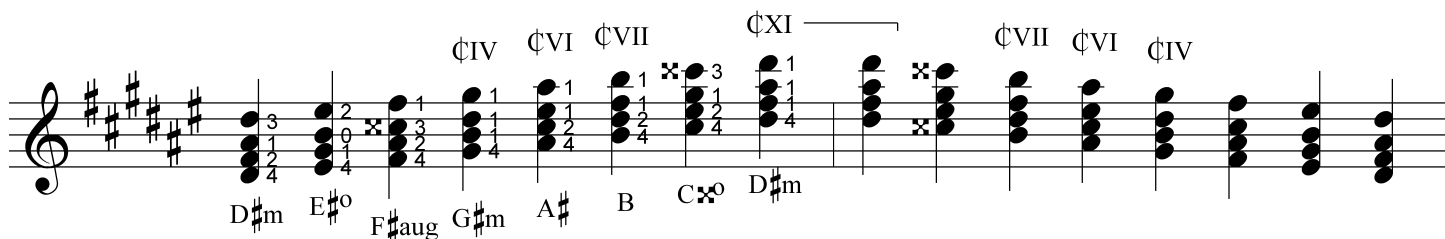
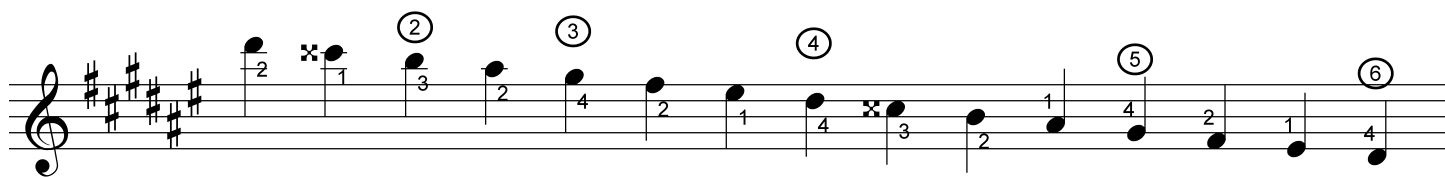
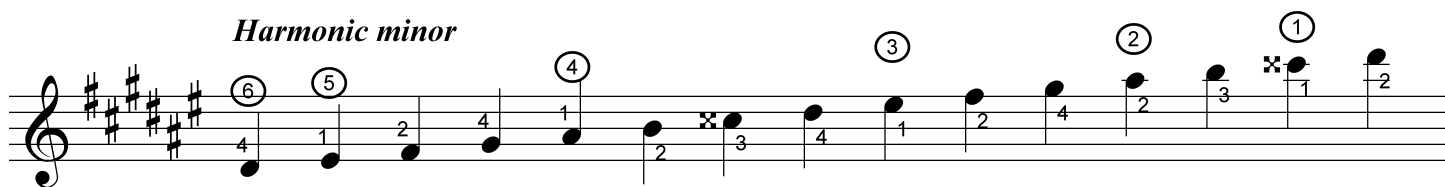
Chord progression for Lydian mode (7th chords):

ϕ IV ϕ IV

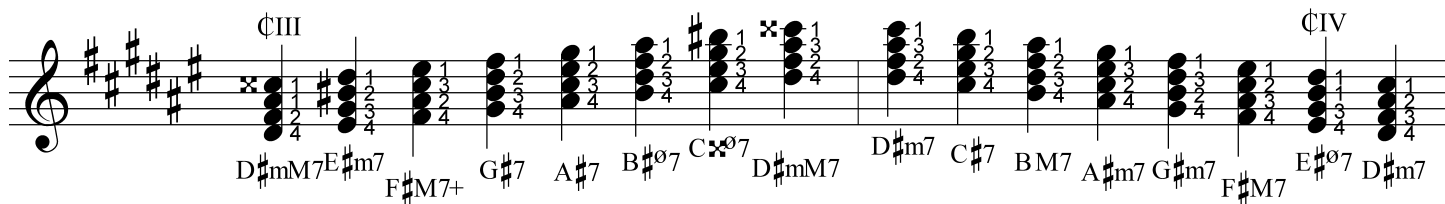
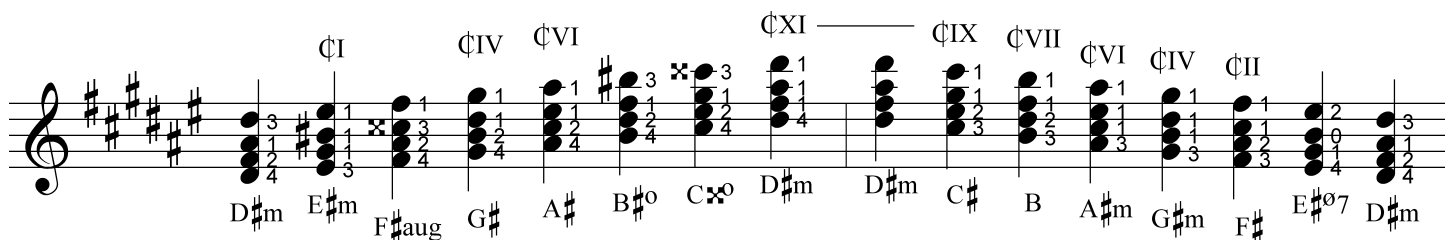
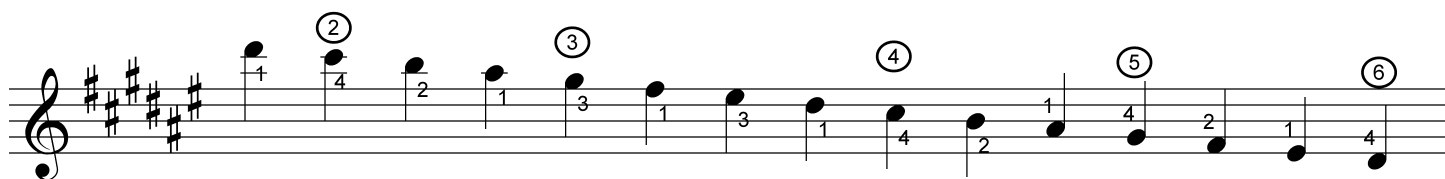
Bm7 C $\sharp$ 7 D $\sharp$ m7 E $\sharp$ 07 F $\sharp$ M7 G $\sharp$ m7 A $\sharp$ m7 Bm7



Harmonic minor

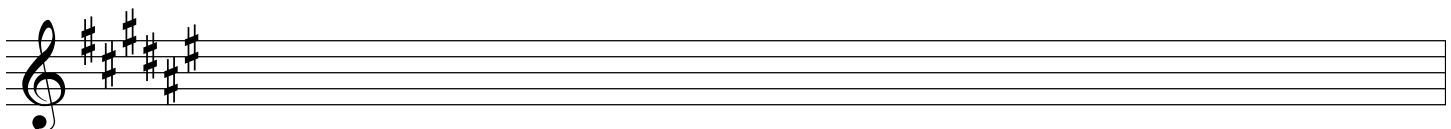
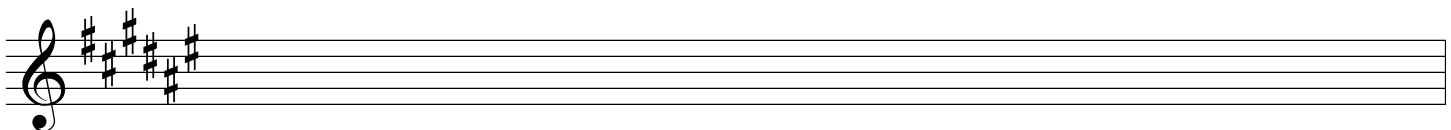
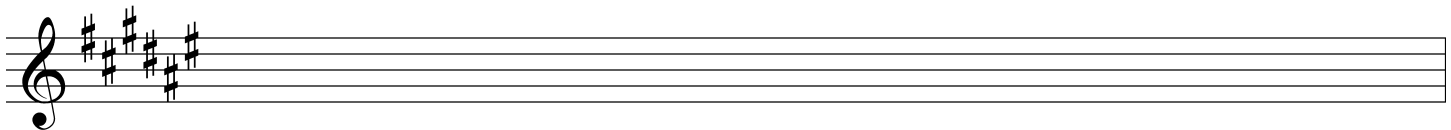
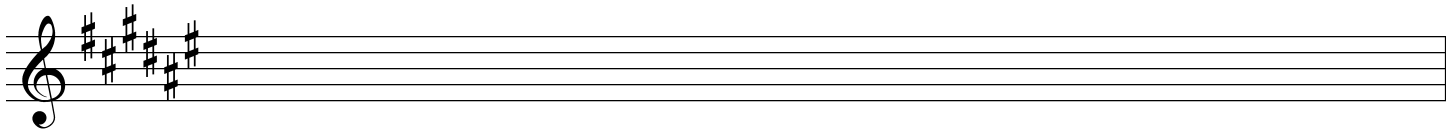


Melodic minor



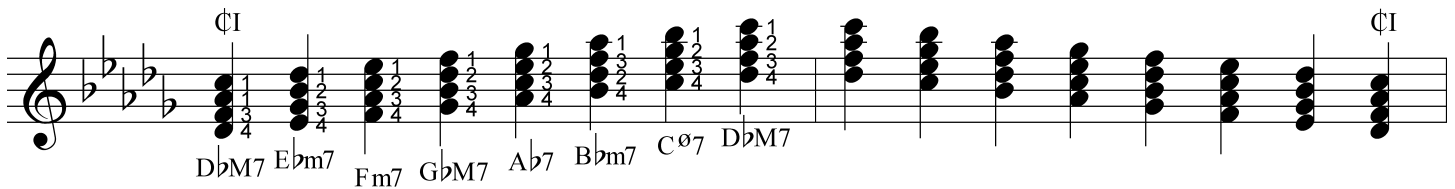
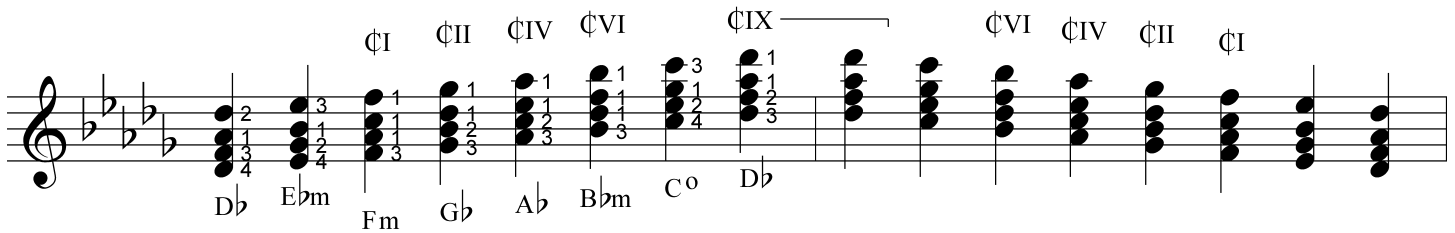
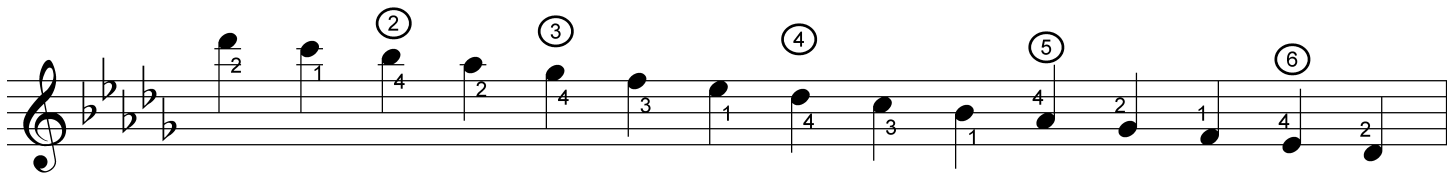
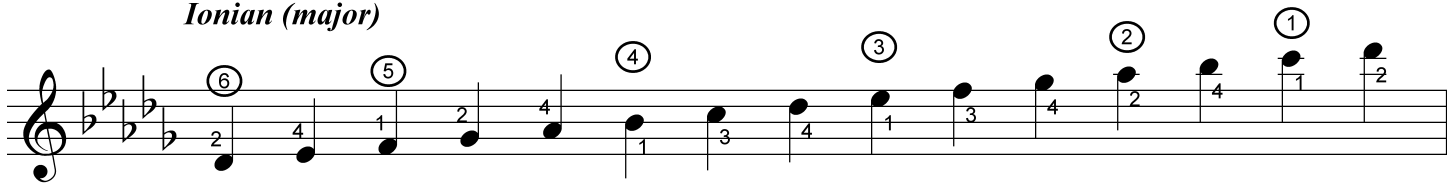
Locrian

The image displays two musical staves for the Locrian scale. The top staff shows the ascending scale with fingerings: 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6. The bottom staff shows the descending scale with fingerings: 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1.

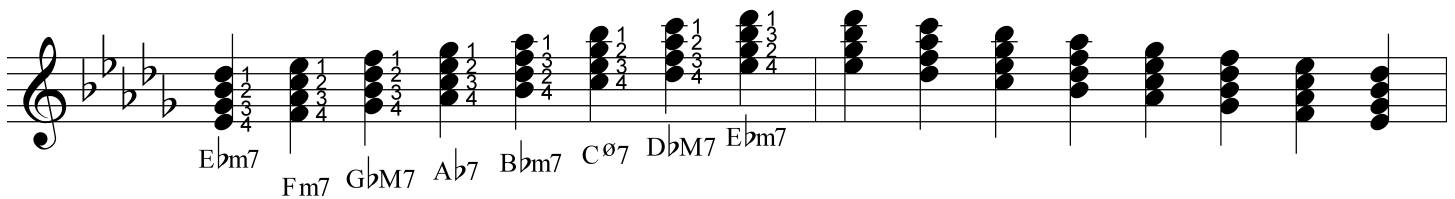
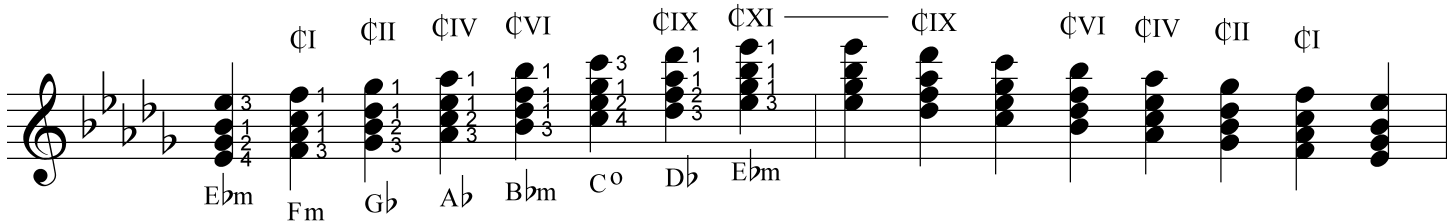
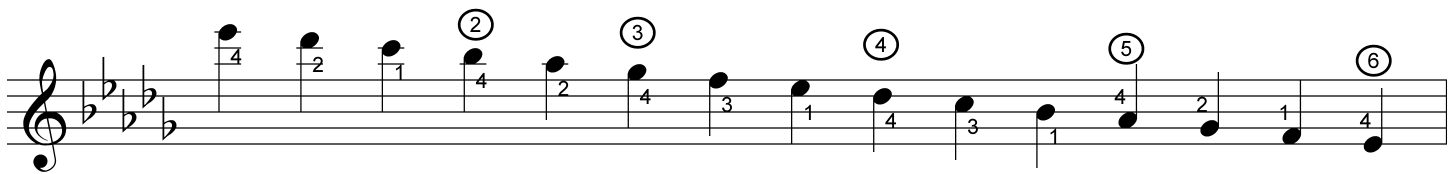
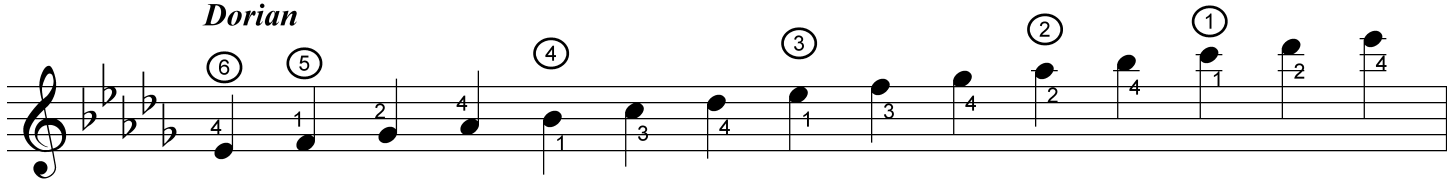


Modal and Minor Scales (five flats)

Ionian (major)



Dorian



Phrygian

Two staves showing the Phrygian scale and its descending form. The first staff is the ascending scale with fingerings: 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3. The second staff is the descending scale with fingerings: 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 1, 4, 2, 1.

Two staves showing the Phrygian mode chord progression. The first staff contains chords: Fm, Gb, Ab, Bbm, C°, Db, Ebm, Fm. The second staff contains chords: Fm7, Gbm7, Ab7, Bbm7, C°7, Dbm7, Ebm7, Fm7. Above the first staff are labels: CI, CI, CI, CI, CI, CI, CI. Above the second staff are labels: CI, CIV, CI, CI, CI, CI, CIV, CI.

Lydian

Two staves showing the Lydian scale and its descending form. The first staff is the ascending scale with fingerings: 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4. The second staff is the descending scale with fingerings: 4, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 1, 4, 2.

Two staves showing the Lydian mode chord progression. The first staff contains chords: Gb, Ab, Bbm, C°, Db, Ebm, Fm, Gb. The second staff contains chords: Gbm7, Ab7, Bbm7, C°7, Dbm7, Ebm7, Fm7, Gbm7. Above the first staff are labels: CI, CI, CI, CI, CI, CI, CI. Above the second staff are labels: CIV, CI, CI, CI, CI, CI, CIV.

Mixolydian

CI CIII Φ I Φ II Φ IV — Φ II Φ I CIII CI

CIV Φ I Φ I Φ I Φ I Φ I CIV

Aeolian (natural minor)

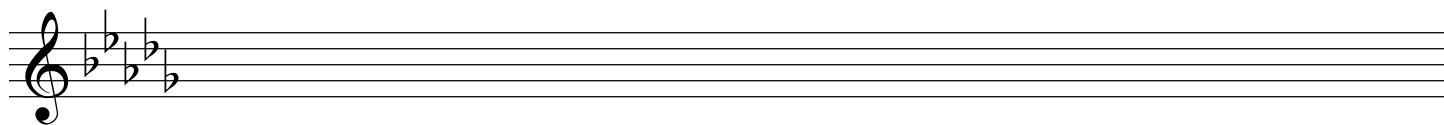
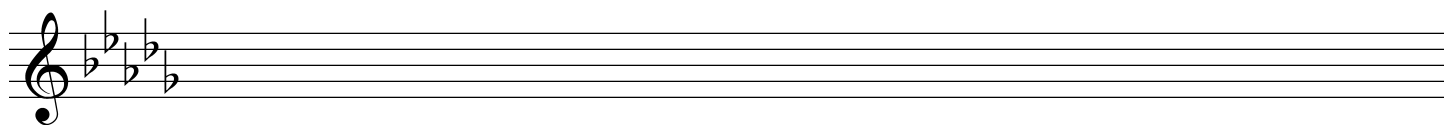
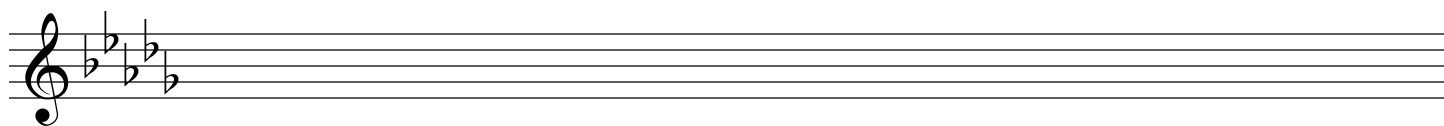
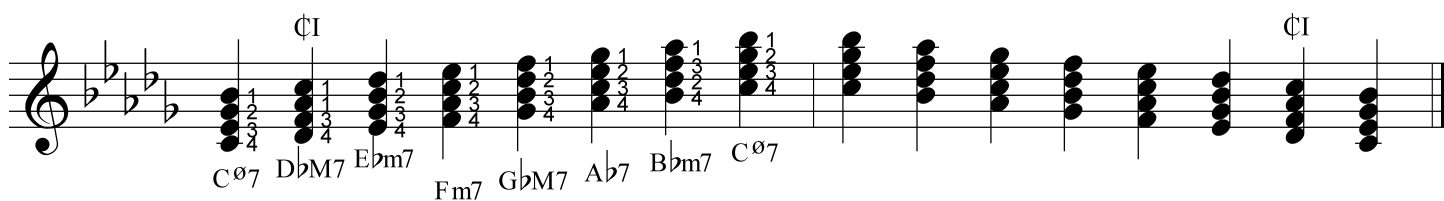
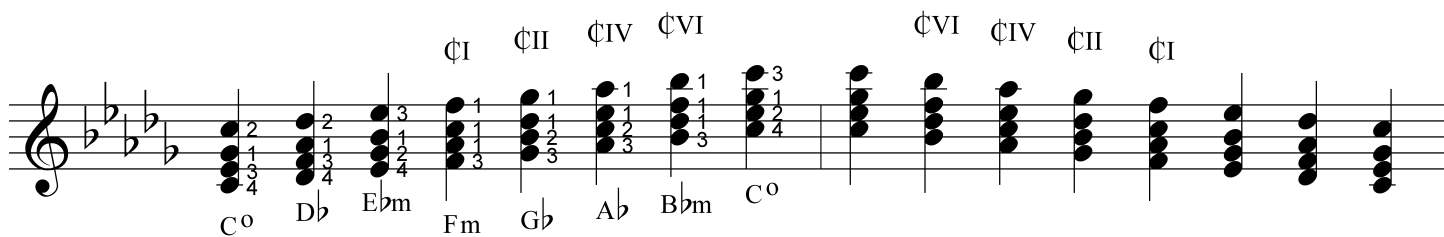
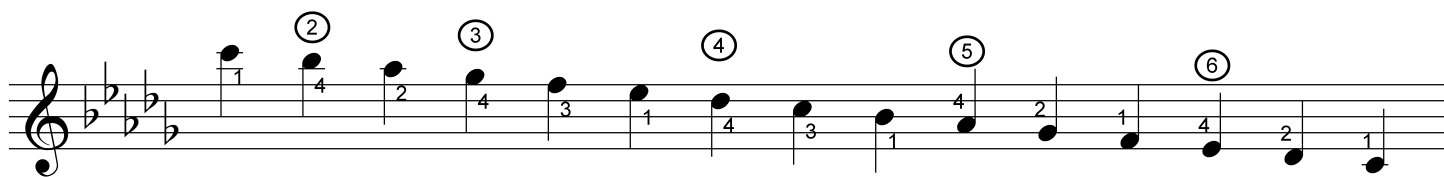
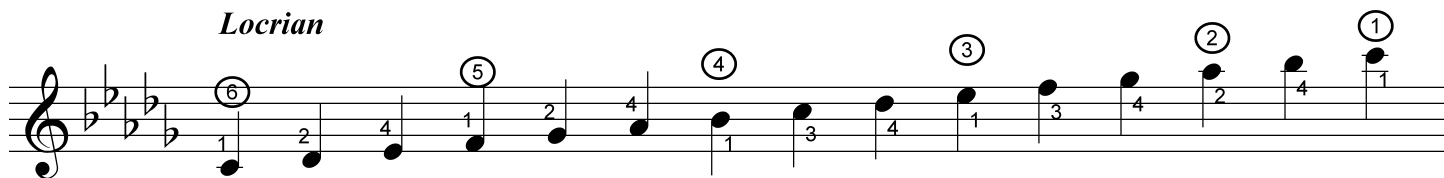
CIII Φ I Φ II Φ IV Φ VI — Φ IV Φ II Φ I CIII

Φ I

Harmonic minor

Melodic minor

Locrian



Modal and Minor Scales (four flats)

Ionian (major)

Two staves of the Ionian (major) scale in B-flat major. The first staff shows the ascending scale with fingerings: 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4. The second staff shows the descending scale with fingerings: 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2.

Chords for the Ionian (major) scale: A $\flat$ (CI), B $\flat$ m (CIII), Cm (CII), D $\flat$ (CII), E $\flat$ (CII), Fm (ϕ I), G $^{\circ}$ (ϕ IV), A $\flat$ (ϕ I). Fingerings are provided for each chord.

Chords for the Ionian (major) scale: A $\flat$ M7 (ϕ I), B $\flat$ m7 (ϕ I), Cm7 (ϕ I), D $\flat$ M7 (ϕ I), E $\flat$ 7 (ϕ I), Fm7 (ϕ I), G $^{\circ}$ 7 (ϕ I), A $\flat$ M7 (ϕ I). Fingerings are provided for each chord.

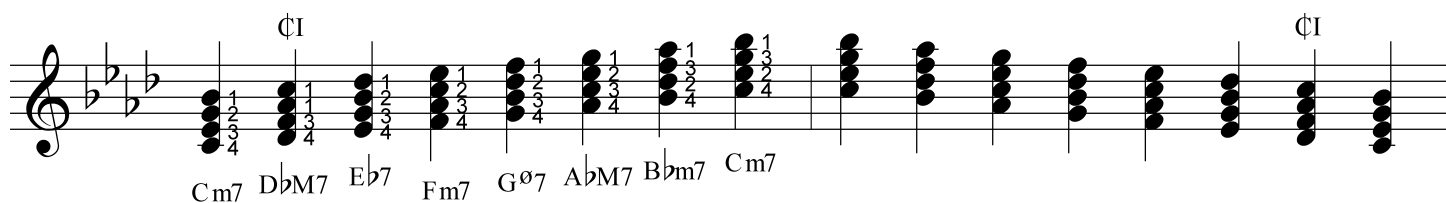
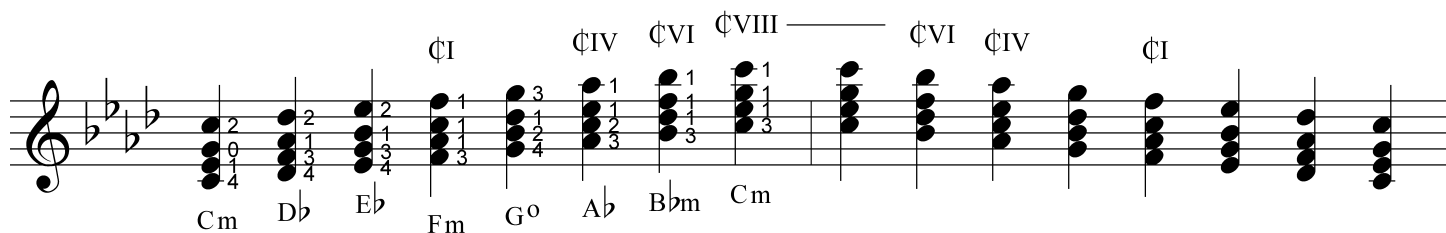
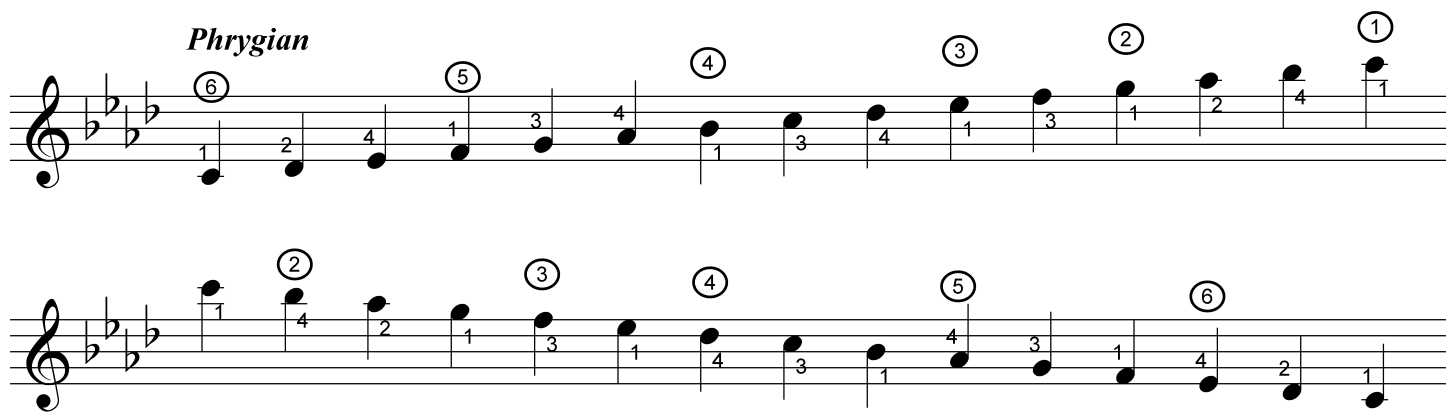
Dorian

Two staves of the Dorian scale in B-flat Dorian. The first staff shows the ascending scale with fingerings: 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4. The second staff shows the descending scale with fingerings: 4, 2, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1.

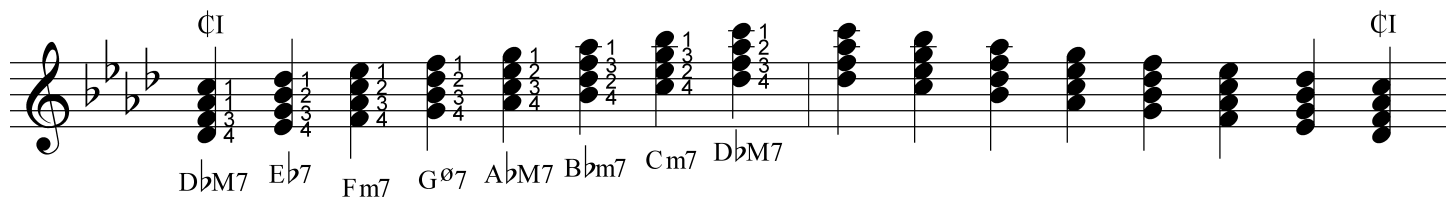
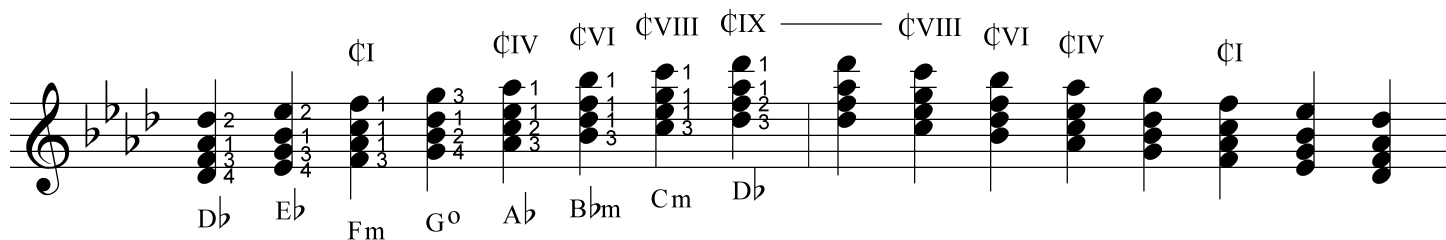
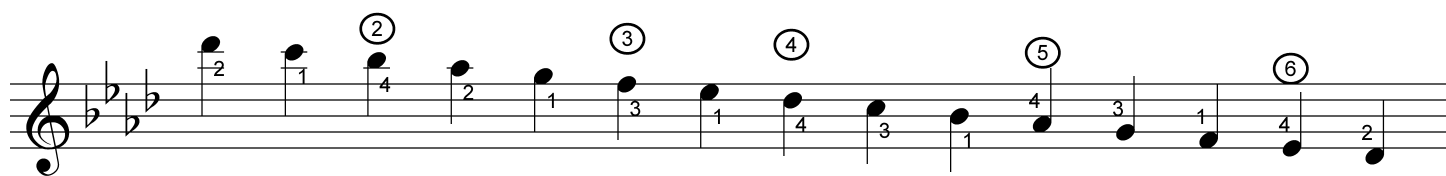
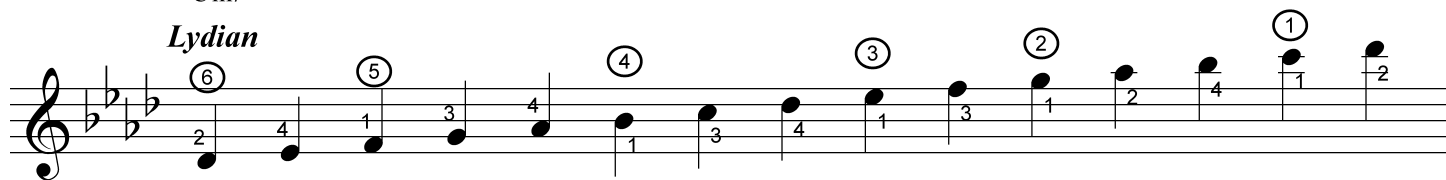
Chords for the Dorian scale: B $\flat$ m (CIII), Cm (CII), D $\flat$ (CII), E $\flat$ (CII), Fm (ϕ I), G $^{\circ}$ (ϕ IV), A $\flat$ (ϕ VI), B $\flat$ m (ϕ IV), A $\flat$ (ϕ I), B $\flat$ m (CIII). Fingerings are provided for each chord.

Chords for the Dorian scale: B $\flat$ m7 (ϕ I), Cm7 (ϕ I), D $\flat$ M7 (ϕ I), E $\flat$ 7 (ϕ I), Fm7 (ϕ I), G $^{\circ}$ 7 (ϕ I), A $\flat$ M7 (ϕ I), B $\flat$ m7 (ϕ I). Fingerings are provided for each chord.

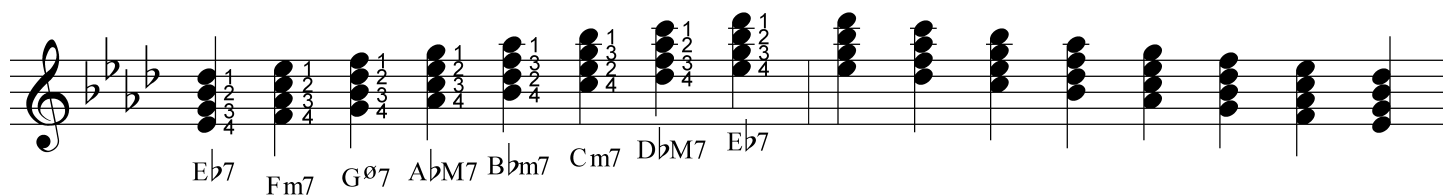
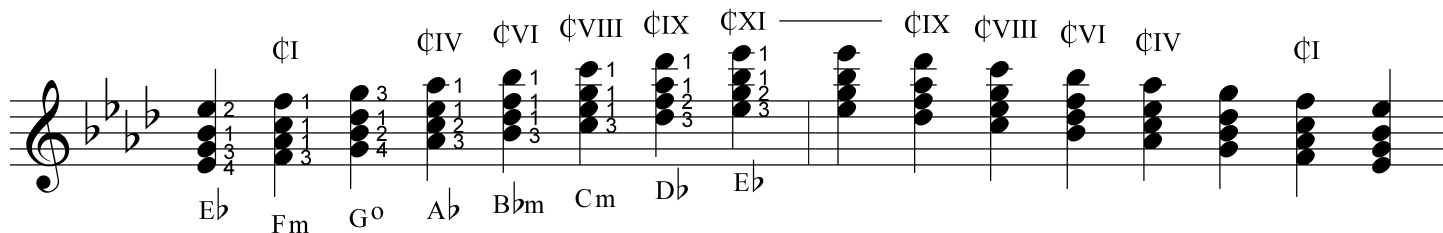
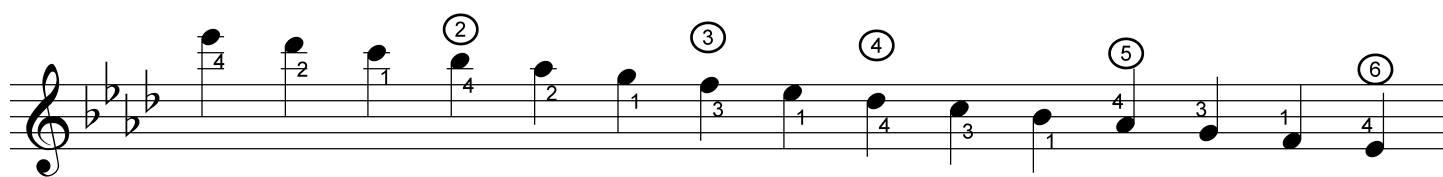
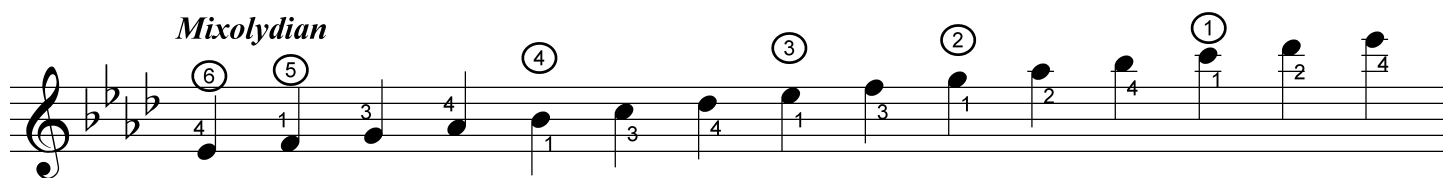
Phrygian



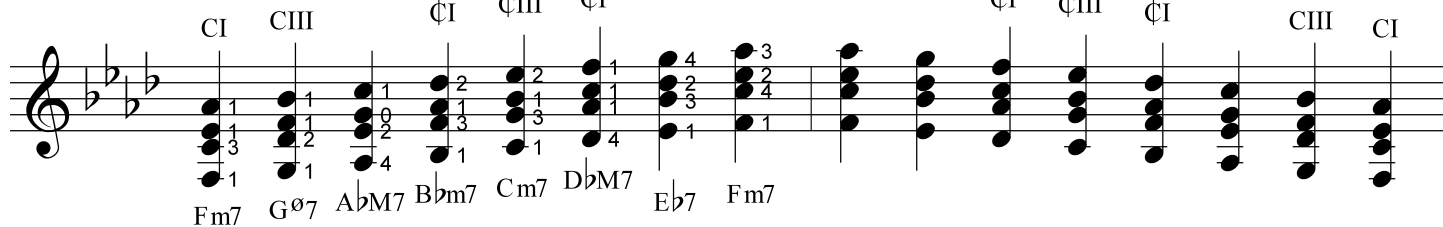
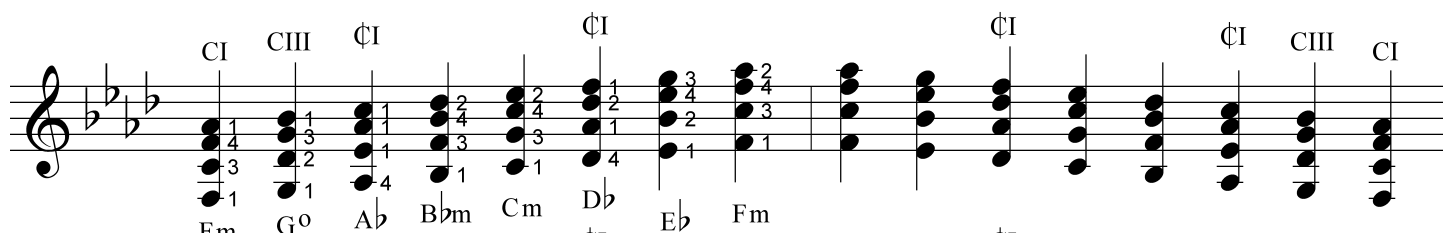
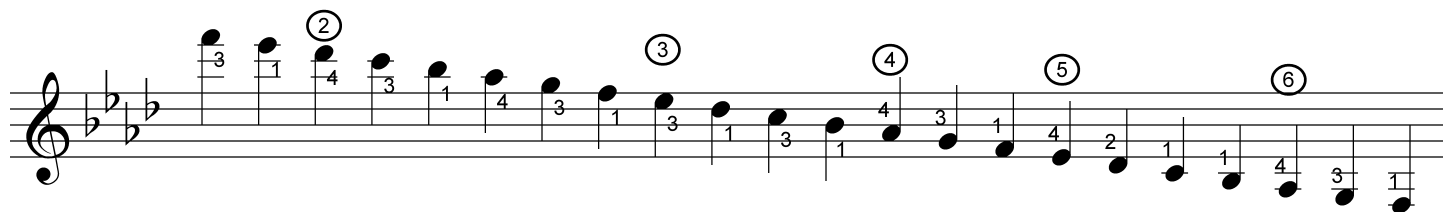
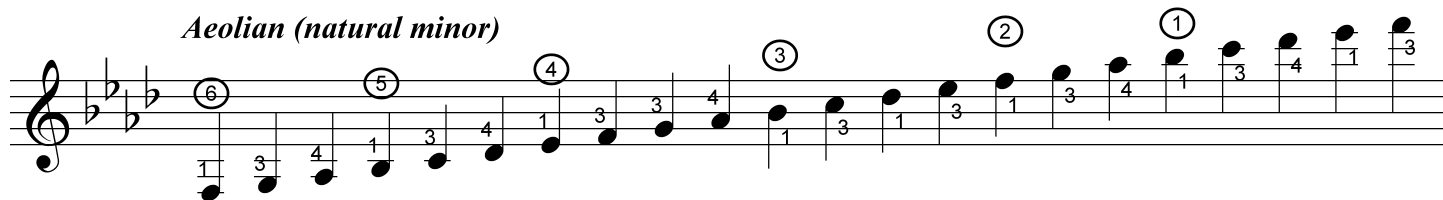
Lydian



Mixolydian



Aeolian (natural minor)



Harmonic minor

CI CIII ΦI ΦI ΦI ΦI ΦI ΦI CIII CI

Fm G° A♭aug B♭m C D♭ E° Fm

CI CIII ΦI ΦI ΦI ΦI CIII CI

FmM7 G°7 A♭M7+ B♭m7 C7 D♭M7 E°7 FmM7

Melodic minor

CI CIII ΦI CI ΦI CIII CI

Fm Gm A♭aug B♭ C D° E° Fm Fm E♭ D♭ Cm B♭m A♭ G° Fm

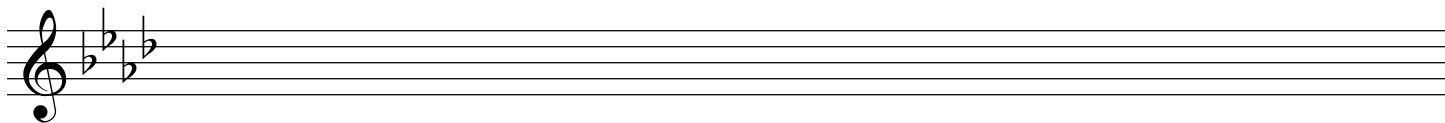
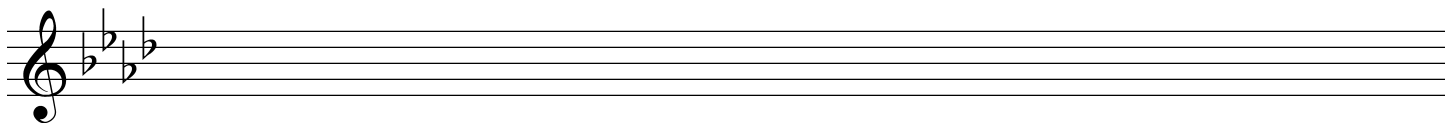
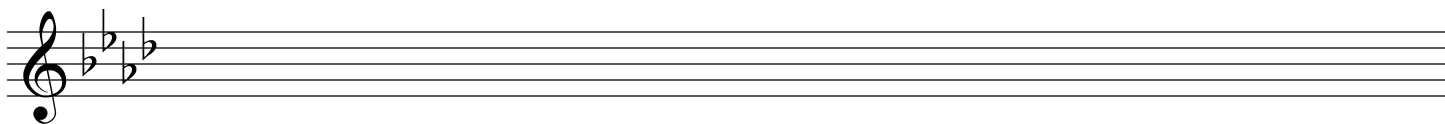
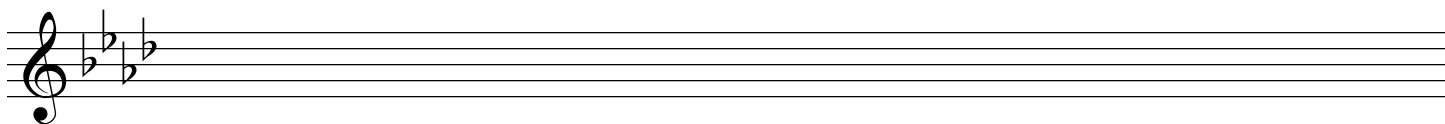
CI CIII ΦI ΦI ΦI ΦI CIII CI

FmM7 Gm7 A♭M7+ B♭7 C7 D°7 E°7 FmM7 Fm7 E♭7 D♭M7 Cm7 B♭m7 A♭M7 G°7 Fm7

Locrian

Two staves of musical notation for the Locrian mode. The top staff shows a descending scale from G4 to B3 with fingerings 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The bottom staff shows an ascending scale from B3 to G4 with fingerings 3, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 4, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1. Both staves include circled numbers 1 through 6 indicating scale degrees.

The image displays two staves of music, each featuring a series of chords with figured bass notation and chord symbols. The first staff contains the following chords and figures: G^o (1 3 2 1), A^b (1 1 4), B^bm (2 4 3 1), C^m (2 4 3 1), D^b (1 2 3 4), E^b (3 4 2 1), F^m (2 4 3 1), G^o (3 4 2 1), and a final G^o (1 3 2 1). The second staff contains: G^o7 (1 1 2 1), A^bM7 (1 1 2 4), B^bm7 (2 1 3 1), C^m7 (2 1 3 1), D^bM7 (1 1 4), E^b7 (4 2 3 1), F^m7 (3 2 4 1), G^o7 (4 3 2 1), and a final G^o7 (1 3 2 1). Chord symbols are placed above the staves, and figured bass notation is placed below the staves.



Modal and Minor Scales (three flats)

Ionian (major)

Ionian (major)

The image displays two staves of music for the Ionian (major) scale. The first staff shows the ascending scale with fingerings: 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 2, 4, 1, 2. The second staff shows the descending scale with fingerings: 2, 1, 4, 2, 4, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2.

The musical notation shows a descending chromatic scale in E-flat major. The notes are E-flat, D-flat, C, B-flat, A-flat, G, F, E-flat. The chords are labeled with Roman numerals and figured bass notation: Eb (I), Fm (II), Gm (III), Ab (IV), Bb (V), Cm (VI), D° (VII), Eb (VIII), Eb (IX), Ab (X), Gm (XI), Fm (XII), Eb (XIII), Eb (XIV).

The first system of the musical score for 'The Sound of Silence' is shown. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a common time signature (C). The notation includes a series of chords: EbM7, Fm7, Gm7, AbM7, Bb7, Cm7, Dø7, and EbM7. Each chord is represented by a vertical stack of notes on the staff, with some notes having fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) indicated. The system ends with a double bar line.

Dorian

[illegible][illegible]

Phrygian

Lydian

Mixolydian

Two staves of a Mixolydian scale. The first staff starts on Bb and the second on Cm. Both scales are marked with circled numbers 1 through 6 indicating fingerings.

Two staves of chords for the Mixolydian mode. The first staff shows triads (CIII, CI, CIII, CIV, CVI, CIV, CIII, CI, CIII) and the second staff shows 7th chords (Bb7, Cm7, Dø7, EbM7, Fm7, Gm7, AbM7, Bb7).

Aeolian (natural minor)

Two staves of an Aeolian (natural minor) scale. The first staff starts on Bb and the second on Cm. Both scales are marked with circled numbers 1 through 6 indicating fingerings.

Two staves of chords for the Aeolian mode. The first staff shows triads (CI, CIII, CIV, CVI, CVIII, CVI, CIV, CIII, CI) and the second staff shows 7th chords (Cm7, Dø7, EbM7, Fm7, Gm7, AbM7, Bb7, Cm7).

Harmonic minor

Two staves of a harmonic minor scale. The first staff shows the ascending scale with fingerings: 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 2, 3, 1, 2. The second staff shows the descending scale with fingerings: 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4.

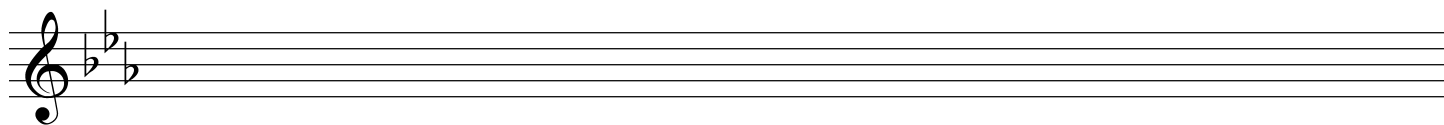
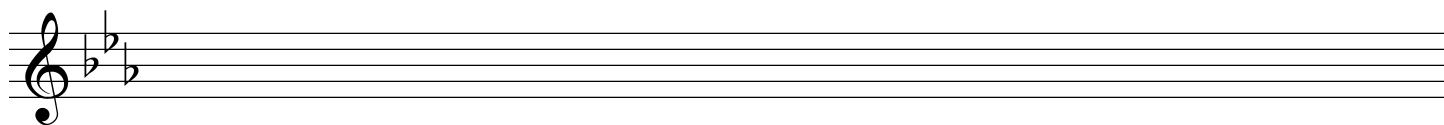
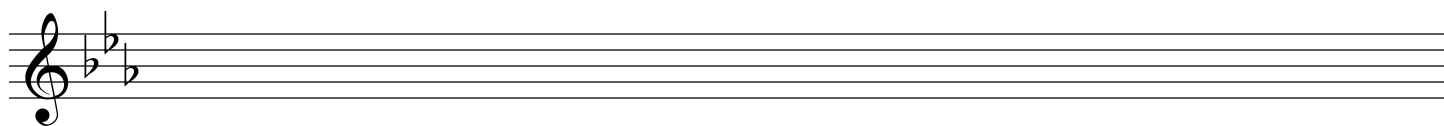
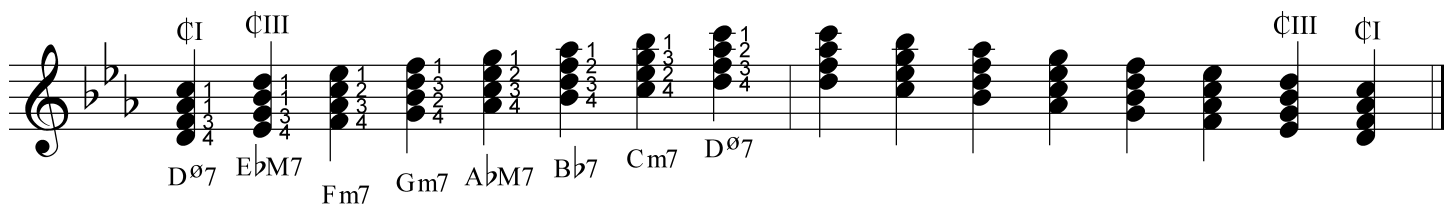
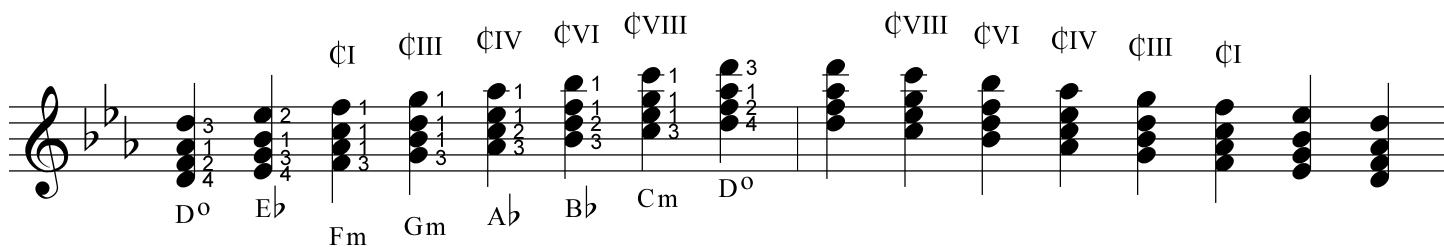
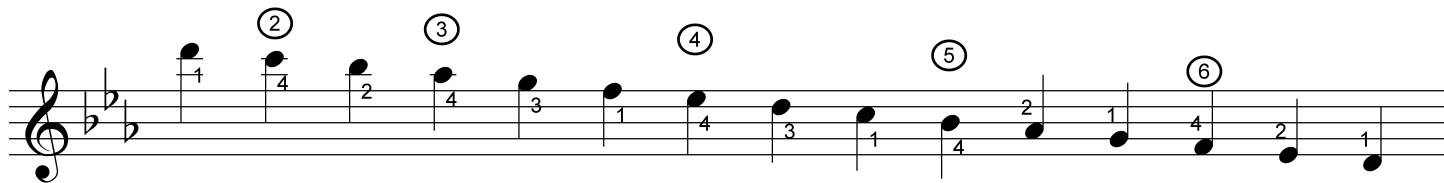
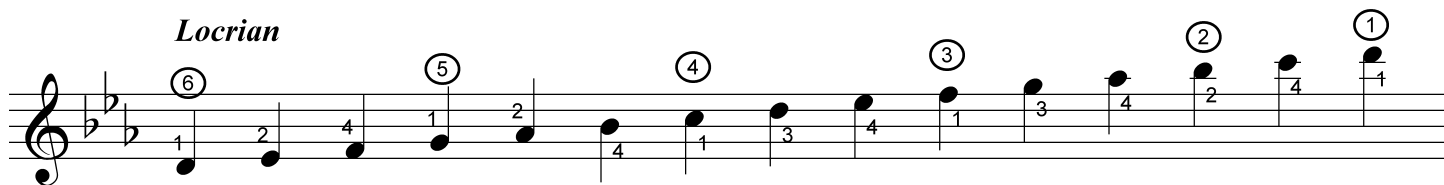
Two staves of harmonic minor chords. The first staff shows triads: Cm, D° (D natural), Eb aug, Fm, G, Ab, B° (B natural), Cm. The second staff shows dyads: CmM7, D°7 (D natural), EbM7+, Fm7, G7, AbM7, B°7 (B natural), CmM7. Each chord is shown with a symbol (e.g., ΦIV, ΦI) and a fingering diagram.

Melodic minor

Two staves of a melodic minor scale. The first staff shows the ascending scale with fingerings: 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 2, 4, 1, 1. The second staff shows the descending scale with fingerings: 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4.

Two staves of melodic minor chords. The first staff shows triads: Cm, Dm, Eb aug, F, G, A° (A natural), B° (B natural), Cm, Cm, Bb, Ab, Gm, Fm, Eb, D° (D natural), Cm. The second staff shows dyads: CmM7, Dm7, EbM7+, F7, G7, A°7 (A natural), B°7 (B natural), CmM7, Cm7, Bb7, AbM7, Gm7, Fm7, EbM7, D°7 (D natural), Cm7. Each chord is shown with a symbol (e.g., ΦIV, ΦI) and a fingering diagram.

Locrian



Modal and Minor Scales (two flats)

Ionian (major)

Ionian (major)

Two staves of music for the Ionian (major) scale. The first staff shows the ascending scale with fingerings: 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4. The second staff shows the descending scale with fingerings: 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2. Circled numbers 1 through 6 indicate the starting notes for each octave.

Dorian

Dorian

The image displays two staves of musical notation for the Dorian mode. The first staff shows a descending scale from G4 to B3, and the second staff shows an ascending scale from B3 to G4. Both scales are in the key of B-flat major (one flat). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 in circles above the notes.

[illegible]

Phrygian

Lydian

Mixolydian

Aeolian (natural minor)

Harmonic minor

Chords: Gm, A⁰, B^baug, Cm, D, E^b, F[#]0, Gm, GmM7, A⁰7, B^bM7+, Cm7, D7, E^bM7, F[#]07, GmM7

Melodic minor

Chords: Gm, Am, B^baug, C, D, E⁰, F[#]0, Gm, Gm, F, E^b, Dm, Cm, B^b, A⁰, Gm, GmM7, Am7, B^bM7+, C7, D7, E⁰7, F[#]07, GmM7, Gm7, F7, E^bM7, Dm7, Cm7, B^bM7, A⁰7, Gm7

Modal and Minor Scales (one flat)

Ionian (major)

Dorian

Phrygian

Am B $\flat$ C Dm E o F Gm Am

Am7 B $\flat$ M7 C7 Dm7 E o 7 FM7 Gm7 Am7

Lydian

B $\flat$ C Dm E o F Gm Am B $\flat$

B $\flat$ M7 C7 Dm7 E o 7 FM7 Gm7 Am7 B $\flat$ M7

Mixolydian

ϕ I ϕ III ϕ V ϕ VI ϕ VIII ——— ϕ VI ϕ V ϕ III ϕ I

C Dm E⁰ F Gm Am B $\flat$ C

ϕ III ϕ III

C7 Dm7 E⁰7 FM7 Gm7 Am7 B $\flat$ M7 C7

Aeolian (natural minor)

ϕ I ϕ III ϕ V ϕ VI ϕ VIII ϕ X ——— ϕ VIII ϕ VI ϕ V ϕ III ϕ I

Dm E⁰ F Gm Am B $\flat$ C Dm

ϕ III ϕ III

Dm7 E⁰7 FM7 Gm7 Am7 B $\flat$ M7 C7 Dm7

Harmonic minor

Melodic minor

Locrian