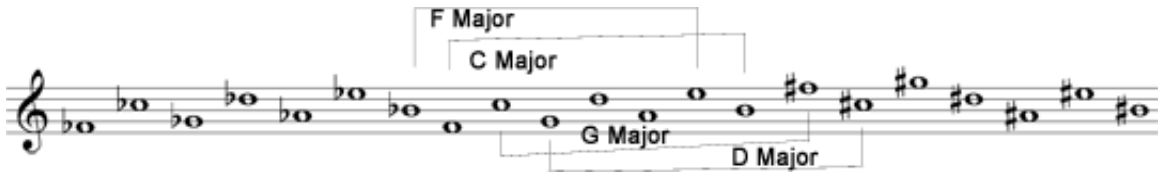


SCALES

SCALE is pitch order of the notes used in a Tonality, starting and ending with the most important, the Tonic; the Scale is the Analytic factor- helps see the structure of the Tonality

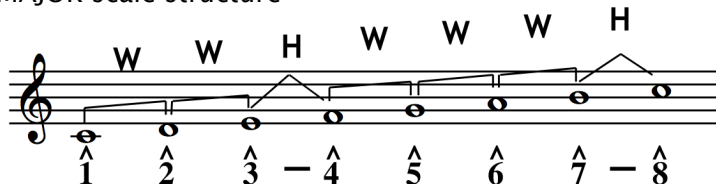
- DIATONIC SCALE have the 7 pitches obtained from a stack of perfect 5ths



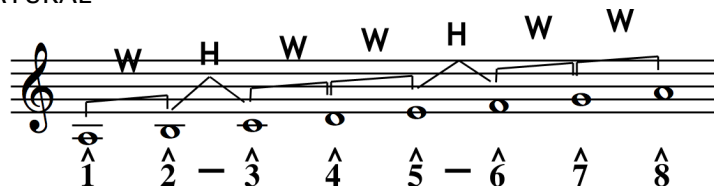
- CHROMATIC SCALE - a scale with 12 pitches, each a semitone apart

DIATONIC SCALES STRUCTURE

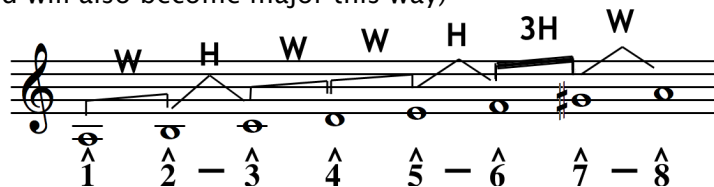
- ◇ MAJOR scale structure



- ◇ MINOR scale structure (starting on the 6 of the major scale)
 - ◇ NATURAL



- ◇ HARMONIC - 7 raised, to become a LEADING TONE for the TONIC (the V chord will also become major this way)



- ◇ MELODIC - the +2 in HARMONIC is difficult to sing, thus 6 gets raised as well; usually, reverts to NATURAL when going down; so we have 6 and 7 raised ascending, natural descending

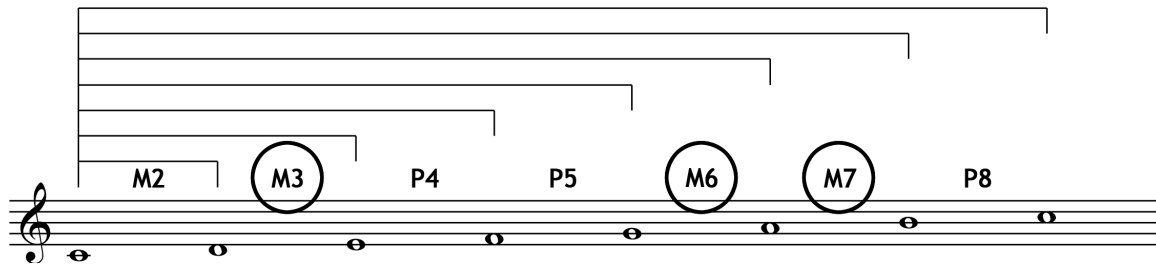


INTERVALS OF THE SCALES

In both the Major and Minor scales, the 2nd is Major, the 4th, 5th, 8ve are Perfect
Here are the rest of the intervals:

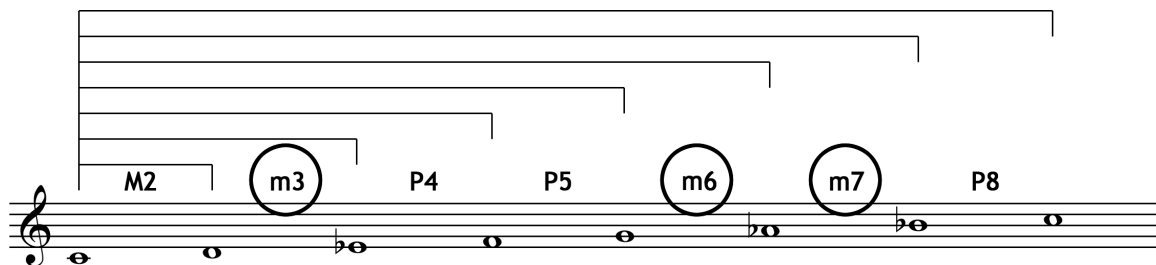
In Major scale, ascending:

3, 6, 7 → MAJOR



In Minor scale, ascending:

3, 6, 7 → MINOR



The difference is that the 3rd, 6th and 7th are major in the major scale, and minor in the minor scale.

The remaining interval of m2 can be found between 7 (leading tone) and 8 (tonic) in the major scale