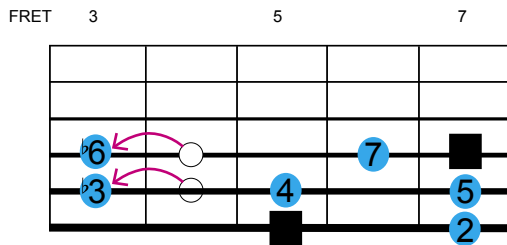


THE HARMONIC MINOR MODES

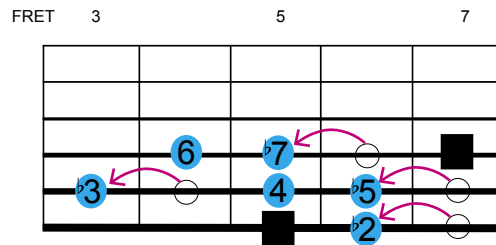
The harmonic minor modes are a great source for generating interesting choices for improvisation. Rock/ metal players find modes I and V particularly useful. Check out mode IV over an A- vamp or mode VII over a dim 7th chord as a great alternative to a diminished scale.

■ = Root note - in this case, all A. ● = Scale note. ○ = Original major scale interval.
 ←○ = Indicates modification away from the original major scale interval.

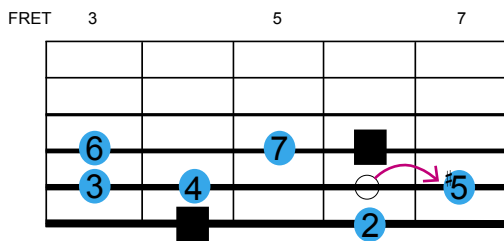
Mode I
A HARMONIC MINOR



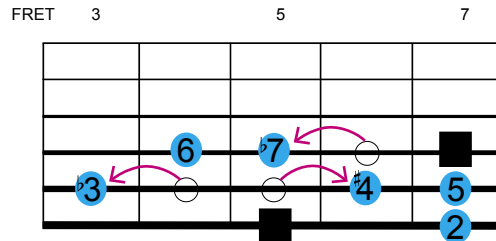
Mode II
A LOCRIAN b6



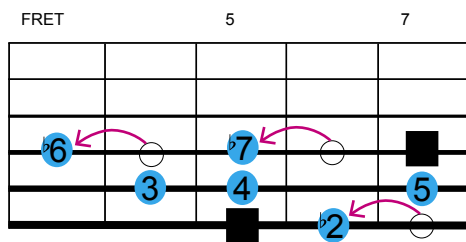
Mode III
A MAJOR AUGMENTED



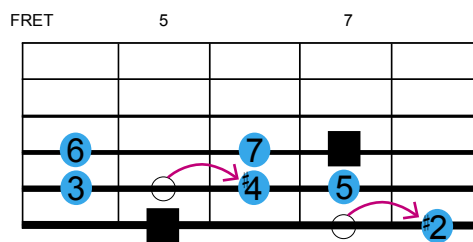
Mode IV
A DORIAN #4



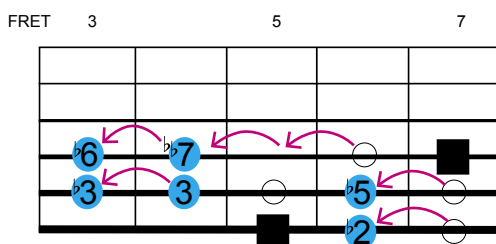
Mode V
A PHRYGIAN DOMINANT



Mode VI
A LYDIAN #2



Mode VII
A DOUBLE ALTERED



Play each scale over an A drone note to hear their individual personality.

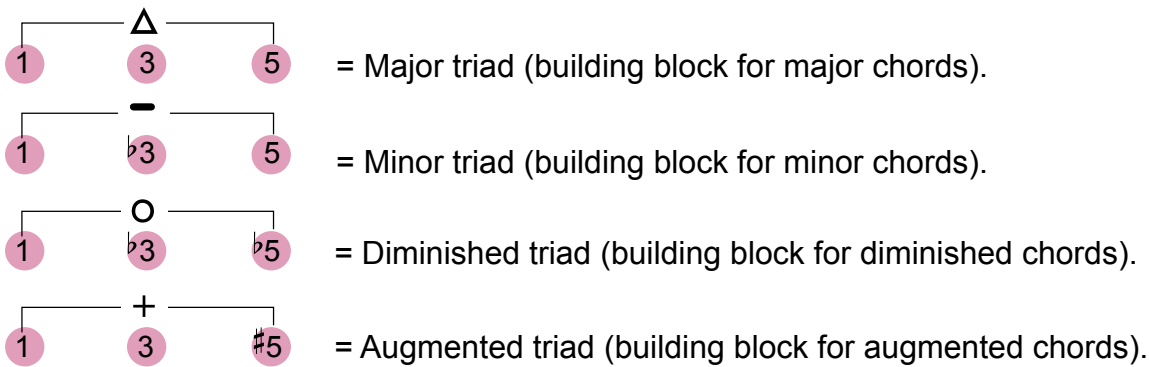
They're all worth a look !

THE HARMONIC MINOR MODES

All the derived modes are measured against the 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 intervals of the major scale (see Lesson 22) creating a unique interval row for each mode. The major scale is the measuring stick for all other scales .

By highlighting each of the modes scale tones (●) you can extract the appropriate chord that works correctly with that particular mode.

The harmonic minor modes contain all 4 of the basic triads in western music.



		<u>MODE INTERVALS</u>	<u>DERIVED CHORDS</u> (Diatonic chords)
Mode I	G HARMONIC MINOR	1 2 3 4 5 b6 7 (1, 3, 5 highlighted)	= G⁻ G⁻Δ⁷
Mode II	A LOCRIAN $\flat 6$	1 $\flat 2$ 3 4 $\flat 5$ 6 $\flat 7$ (1, 3, 5 highlighted)	= A^o A[∅]
Mode III	B\flat MAJOR AUGMENTED	1 2 3 4 $\sharp 5$ 6 7 (1, 3, 5 highlighted)	= B⁺ B⁺Δ^{7#5}
Mode IV	C DORIAN $\sharp 4$	1 2 3 $\sharp 4$ 5 6 $\flat 7$ (1, 3, 5 highlighted)	= C⁻ C⁻⁷
Mode V	D PHRYGIAN DOMINANT	1 $\flat 2$ 3 4 5 $\flat 6$ $\flat 7$ (1, 3, 5 highlighted)	= D^Δ D⁷
Mode VI	E\flat LYDIAN $\sharp 9$	1 $\sharp 2$ 3 $\sharp 4$ 5 6 7 ($\sharp 2$ is $\sharp 9$) (1, 3, 5 highlighted)	= E^{bΔ} E^{bΔ}7
Mode VII	F\sharp DOUBLE ALTERED	1 $\flat 2$ 3 $\flat 4$ $\flat 5$ $\flat 6$ $\flat\flat 7$ ($\flat 4$ is 3, $\flat\flat 7$ is 6) (1, 3, 5 highlighted)	= F^{#o} F^{#o}7