

Diagrams 1, 2 and 3 show the tone material of the three different C minor scales as superimposed triads.

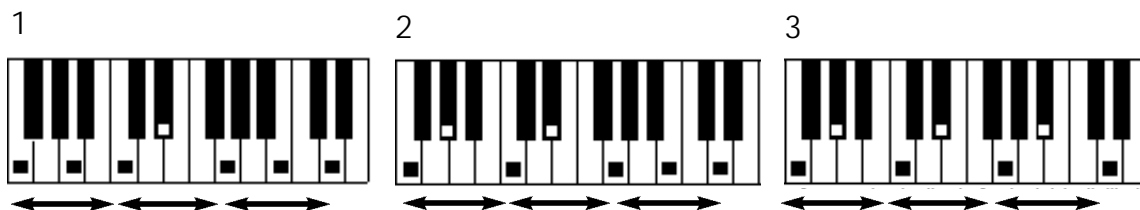
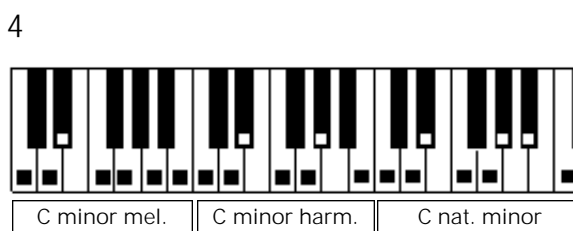


Diagram 4 shows the complete stepwise tone material of C minor. We see respectively the melodic, harmonic and aeolic scale of C minor, which is called the *parallel minor* of C major. It has the same *finalis* as the major scale.



- 7.2 The *relative minor scale* starts on the sixth tone (VI<sup>th</sup> degree) of the major scale. The major and its relative minor key have the same key signature at the beginning of the staff. The scale in the examples is C minor; the keys of C minor and E<sup>b</sup> major both have three flats. The relative minor scale of E<sup>b</sup> major is therefore C minor. Also the reverse is true: the relative major scale of a minor scale starts on the third tone (III<sup>rd</sup> degree) of the aeolic minor scale. Consequently C major is the relative major scale of A minor, which has no signs at the beginning of the staff.
- 7.3 For lovers of practicing scales (!) it might be nice to know that the fingering for the C, G and F minor scales and their parallel major is identical.
- 7.4 It is customary in some languages, to write a minor key with a small letter: c minor. Since the third of the minor triad, contrary to that of the major one, is a minor third, the minor key is sometimes called 'minor-third key'.
- 7.5 The diagrams below show the seventh chords and their chord symbols on the degrees of the C harmonic minor scale.

