

## Diatonic MODE Chart for MAJOR

Modal scales are derived from the Ionian (or Major) scale.

Mode/Name:	notes of each mode (scale)
C Ionian	<u>C</u> D E F G A B <u>C</u>
D Dorian	D E F G A B <u>C</u> D
E Phrygian	E F G A B <u>C</u> D E
F Lydian	F G A B <u>C</u> D E F
G Mixolydian	G A B <u>C</u> D E F G
A Aeolian	A B <u>C</u> D E F G A
B Locrian	B <u>C</u> D E F G A B



*For simplicity, we often use the “parent scale” approach and major scale patterns to help us find and learn the mode position for each key.*

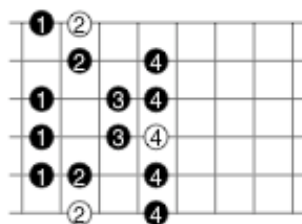
*For example: In the Key of E minor 7th: You could play in Dorian Mode as Em (Key) = D Major Scale (Parent Scale)*

Mode	degree of diatonic - commonly used chords	finding mode root from the song Key	Example  Key = parent scale
IONIAN	1 - Major, ma6, ma6/9	Same as Key	C = C
DORIAN	2 – Minor, mi6, mi7	1 whole step down	Am = G major scale
PHRYGIAN	3 – mi(b9), mi7(b9)	2 whole steps down	Em = C major scale
LYDIAN	4 – Ma(#11), ma6/9	2 1/2 whole steps down Or 5 <sup>th</sup> string to 6 <sup>th</sup> string fret	C9 = G major scale
MIXOLYDIAN	5 – Dominant chords Or All sus4 chords	3 1/2 whole steps down or 6 <sup>th</sup> string to 5 <sup>th</sup> string fret	Csus4 = F major
AEOLIAN	6 – Minor, mi7, mi9	1 1/2 whole steps above	Em = G major scale
LOCRIAN	7 – Diminished, mi7(b5)	1/2 step above	Em7(b5) = F major

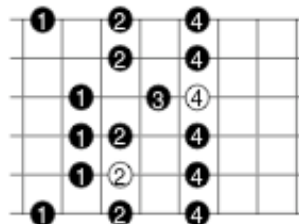
*It's very helpful to use the most common major scale fingering patterns, and to remember the intervals for the major scale. W = Whole step, H = Half step*

**W – W – H – W – W – W – H**

### MAJOR SCALE PATTERNS



6<sup>th</sup> string root



5<sup>th</sup> string root