

# Major & Minor Compared

All “Major” scales have other forms and relatives that are pulled out of the major form. However, when comparing scales or trying to convert a scale to its parallel relative there are positions(degrees) one needs to consider. In this case we are turning a “Major” scale in its natural form and converting each note letter name to its parallel “minor” scale. *(Legend located on the bottom left corner of this document)*

## \*\*\* Things to know before attempting \*\*\*

Parallel Major and minor scales have the same “tonic” or starting note.

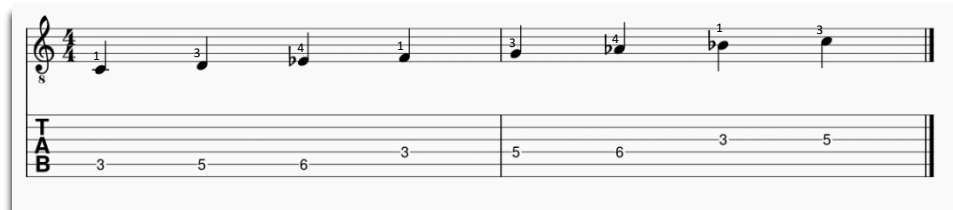
Although in this form we are working with C Major and C minor the lowering of degrees transfers directly into any other key. Therefore, when wanting to convert a scale to its parallel you must be fully aware of its accidental form (sharps and flats).

If a note were to already be flat, then lowering it again would not go into the next note but rather it would become a double flat. This also applies to sharps when raising an already sharp note. For questions contact Joel directly on [TruthGuitarMethod.com](http://TruthGuitarMethod.com)

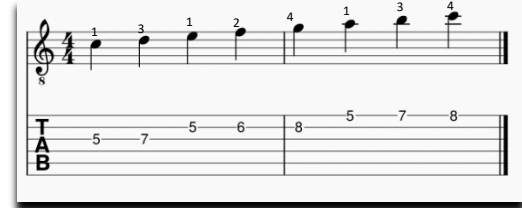
C Major Scale 5<sup>th</sup> string/3<sup>rd</sup> position



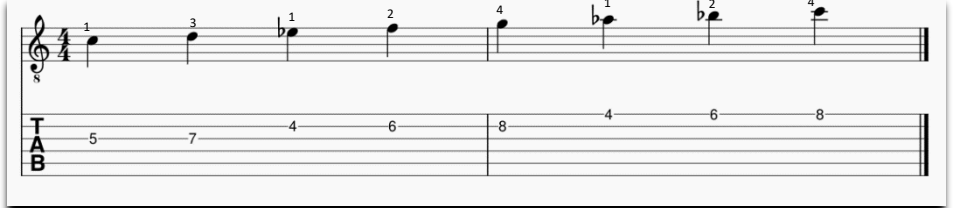
C Minor Scale 5<sup>th</sup> string/ 3<sup>rd</sup> position



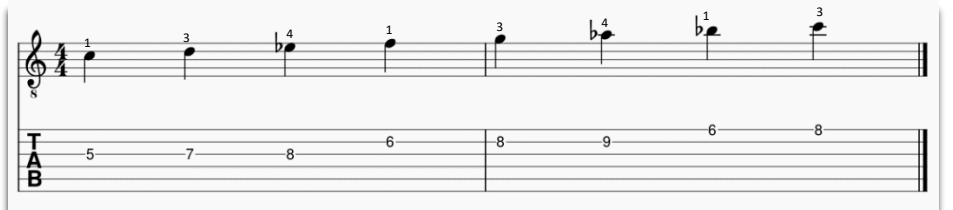
C Major Scale 3<sup>rd</sup> string/5<sup>th</sup> position



C Minor Scale 3<sup>rd</sup> string/5<sup>th</sup> position



C Minor Scale 3<sup>rd</sup> string/5<sup>th</sup> position **EASY**



**Major Scales consist of:**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

**Minor Scales consist of:**

1 2 3<sub>b</sub> 4 5 6<sub>b</sub> 7<sub>b</sub> 8