




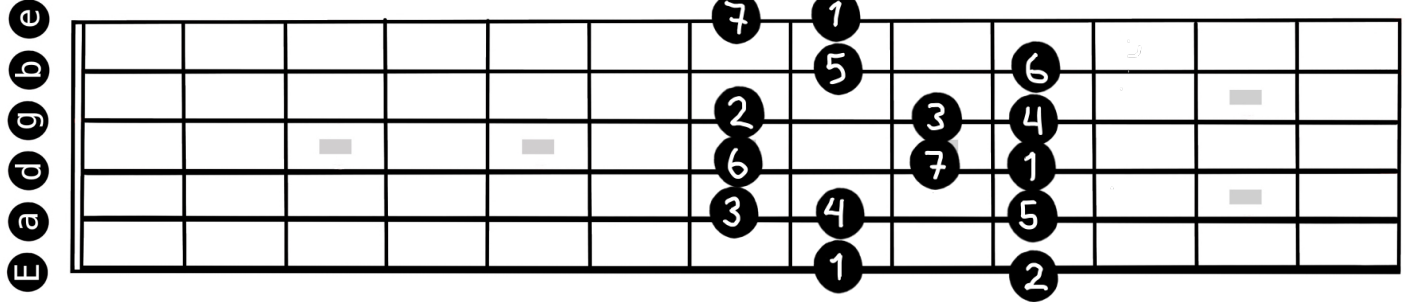







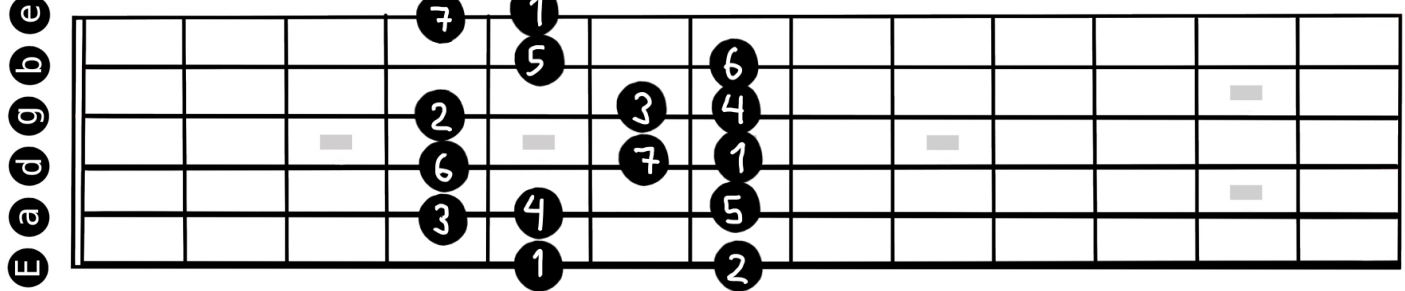
# Ionian scale

C Ionian (C-major)     



Fretboard diagram for C Ionian (C-major) scale. The scale is C-D-E-F-G-A-B-C. Frets 3, 5, 7, and 9 are marked with Roman numerals III, V, VII, IX, XII respectively. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-7 on the strings.

A Ionian (A-major)     



Fretboard diagram for A Ionian (A-major) scale. The scale is A-B-C-D-E-F#-G-A. Frets 3, 5, 7, and 9 are marked with Roman numerals III, V, VII, IX, XII respectively. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-7 on the strings.

The numbers signify the scale degree of the note /  
numerot kertovat monesko asteikon sävel on kyseessä

Ionian scale is the first mode of the major scale. This simply means that it is a different name for the common major scale

Jooninen asteikko on duuriasteikon ensimmäinen moodi. Jooninen asteikko on täysin sama asia, kuin normaali duuriasteikko. Se on vain eri tapa nimetä sama tuttu asia.

# Dorian scale

The image shows two guitar fretboard diagrams illustrating the Dorian scale. The top diagram is for D Dorian (C major) and the bottom diagram is for A Dorian (G major). Both diagrams show the scale notes across the fretboard with fingerings and circled Roman numerals for chords III, V, VII, IX, and XII.

**D dorian (C-major)**

				5		6	b7					
				2	b3		4					
				b7		1						
				4		5		6				
				1		2	b3					

**A-dorian (G-major)**

				1		2	(•)					
				5		6	(•)					
				2	b3							
				6	b7							
				b3		4						

variation (the way I often play this) /  
vaihtoehtoinen tapa (jota itse usein käytän)

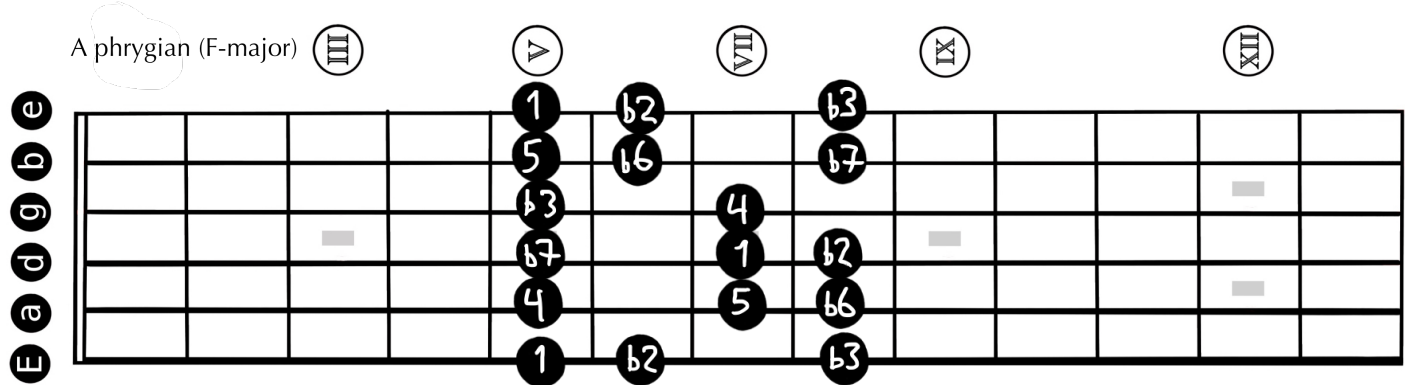
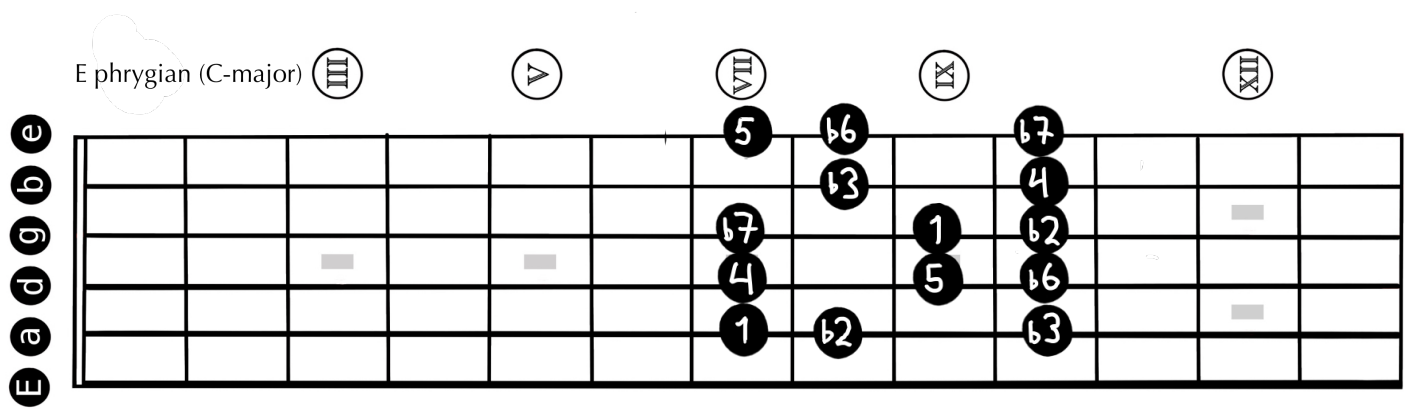
Dorian scale is the 2nd mode of the major scale. This means that in D-dorian scale you have the same notes as the C-major scale has.

The difference between dorian scale and regular minor is that the dorian scale has a raised 6th note. Normal D-minor scale would have the note B-flat (Bb) but in The D-dorian we have the note B.

Doorinen asteikko on duuriasteikon toinen moodi. Tämä tarkoittaa sitä, että D-doorisessa asteikossa on samat äänet kuin C-duuriasteikossa.

Doorisen asteikon ja normaalin molliasteikon ero on se, että doorisessa asteikossa on korotettu kuudes sävel. Normaalisessa D-molliasteikossa olisi alennettu B-sävel (Bb), mutta Doorisessa asteikossa se on korotettu B-säveleksi.

# Phrygian scale



# Lydian scale

The image displays two guitar fretboard diagrams for Lydian scales. The first diagram is for F-lydian (C-major), showing a scale starting on the 5th fret (F) with a raised 4th degree (F#). The second diagram is for A-lydian (E-major), showing a scale starting on the 5th fret (A) with a raised 4th degree (A#). Both diagrams include fingerings and chord symbols for the first four frets.

**F-lydian (C-major)**

Fret	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e					5	6				
b					2	3				
g				6		1	7			
d				3		5	#4			
a					1					
e						2				

**A-lydian (E-major)**

Fret	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e					1					
b					5	6				
g					2	3				
d					6	1	7			
a					3		#4			
e					1		2			

Lydian scale is a 4th mode of the major scale. This means that in F-lydian scale you have the same notes as the C-major scale has.



The difference between lydian scale and regular major is that the lydian scale has a raised 4th note. Normal F-major scale would have a B-flat but in The F lydian we have the note B.

Lyydinen asteikko on duuriasteikon neljäs moodi. Tämä tarkoittaa sitä, että F-lyydisessä asteikossa on samat äänet kuin C-duuriasteikossa.

Lyydisen asteikon ja normaalin duuriasteikon ero on se, että lyydisessä asteikossa on korotettu neljäs sävel. Normaalissa F-duuriasteikossa olisi sävel B, mutta Lyydisessä asteikossa se on korotettu H-säveleksi.



# Aeolian scale

A aeolian (C-major)  

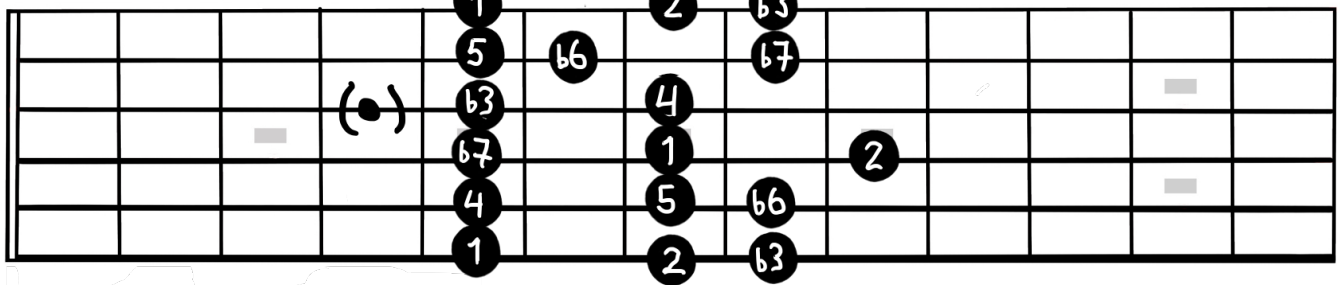




Diagram showing the A aeolian (C-major) scale on a fretboard. The scale is C-D-E-F-G-A-B-C. The diagram shows fingerings: C (1), D (5), E (b3), F (b6), G (4), A (1), B (2), C (b3). It also shows barre positions for the 3rd, 6th, and 9th frets.

E aeolian (G-major)  

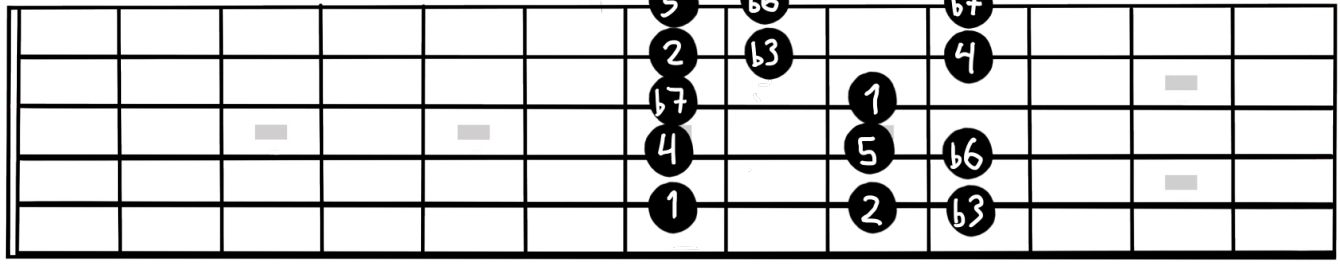


Diagram showing the E aeolian (G-major) scale on a fretboard. The scale is G-A-B-C-D-E-F-G. The diagram shows fingerings: G (5), A (b6), B (b7), C (4), D (1), E (2), F (b3), G (b7). It also shows barre positions for the 3rd, 6th, and 9th frets.

Aeolian scale is the 6th mode of the major scale. This means that in A-lydian scale you have the same notes as the C-major scale has.

A aeolian is the same scale as a natural minor scale.






A aeolian = A minor scale.






Aiolinen asteikko on duuriasteikon kuudes moodi. Tämä tarkoittaa sitä, että A-aiolisessa asteikossa on samat äänet kuin C-duuriasteikossa.

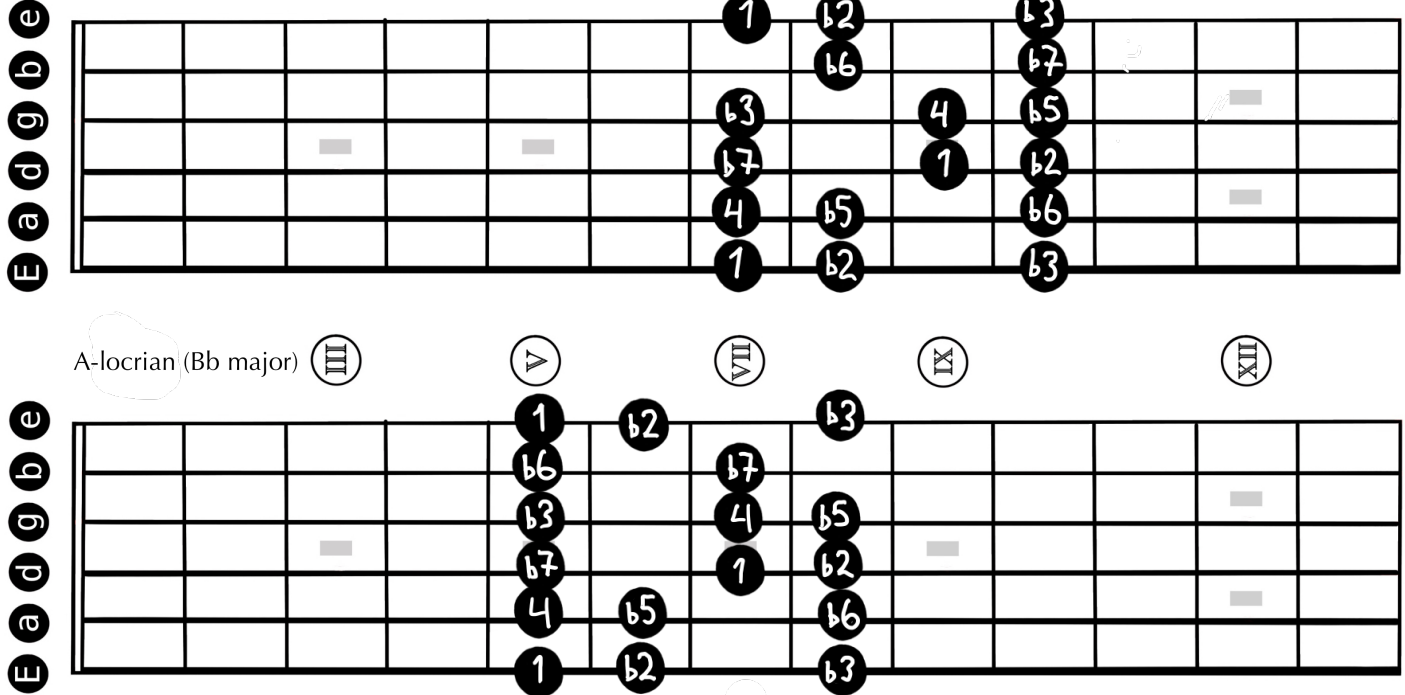
Aiolinen moodi on sama asia kuin luonnollinen molliasteikko.

A aiolinen = A-molliasteikko

# Locrian scale

B locrian (C-major)     

A-locrian (Bb major)     



Lydian scale is a 4th mode of the major scale. This means that in F-lydian scale you have the same notes as the C-major scale has.

The difference between lydian scale and regular major is that the lydian scale has a raised 4th note. Normal F-major scale would have a B-flat but in The F lydian we have the note B.

Lyydinen asteikko on duuriasteikon neljäs moodi. Tämä tarkoittaa sitä, että F-lyydisessä asteikossa on samat äänet kuin C-duuriasteikossa.

Lyydisen asteikon ja normaalin duuriasteikon ero on se, että lyydisessä asteikossa on korotettu neljäs sävel. Normaalisissa F-duuriasteikossa olisi sävel B, mutta Lyydisessä asteikossa se on korotettu H-säveleksi.