## Remembering the Chord Scales

## Brightness of the Modes (Chord Scales)

An excellent way to remember the chord scales, and their construction, is to order them by their brightness. The notion of brightness is a typical modal concept. Remember that playing modal is playing with colors: modes with raised degrees have a brighter color than modes with lowered degrees; the more lowered degrees in the scale, the darker the color gets.

| Mode starting on | Mode <br> Name | Mode Construction | Number of Altered Degrees | Altered Degrees in Circle of Fifths |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{F}\left(\mathrm{IV}^{\Delta}\right)$ | Lydian | 1-2-3-\#4-5-6-7 | 1 \# (1 raised) | \#4 (4 $4^{\text {th }}$ is raised $)$ |
| $\mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{I}^{\Delta}\right)$ | Ionian | $1-2-3-4-5-6-7$ | no altered degrees | - |
| G (V7) | Mixolydian | $1-2-3-4-5-6-67$ | 1 b (1 lowered) | $67 \quad\left(7^{\text {th }}\right.$ is lowered) |
| D (IIm7) | Dorian | $1-2-63-4-5-6-67$ | 2 b (2 lowered) | b7-b3 |
| A (VIm7) | Aeolian | $1-2-b 3-4-5-66-67$ | 3 b (3 lowered) | $b 7-b 3-b 6$ |
| E (IIIm7) | Phrygian | $1-62-b 3-4-5-b 6-67$ | 4 b (4 lowered) | $b 7-b 3-b 6-b 2$ |
| $\mathrm{B}\left(\mathrm{VIIm} 7^{15}\right)$ | Locrian | $1-b 2-b 3-4-b 5-b 6-b 7$ | 5 b (5 lowered) | $b 7-b 3-b 6-b 2-b 5$ |

F Lydian, C Ionian, G Mixolydian, D Dorian, A Acolian, E Phrygian and B Locrian are all relative scales: they share the same tone composition (being all issued from the same parent scale C Major). Note that the modes, the chord scales, are now ordered following the upward circle of fifths, from bright to dark:

| F | C | G | D | A | E | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lydian | Ionian | Mixolydian | Dorian | Aeolian | Phrygian | Locrian |

Note also that the altered degrees, when applied to the C tonality, are ordered following the circle of fifths. If we apply the mode constructions on all parallel scales of C - scales that share the same central tone C - C Lydian, C Ionian, C Mixolydian, and so on... we find this:

| Mode | Number of <br> Altered Degrees | Altered Degrees ... | in C <br> (in Circle of Fifths) |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| C Lydian | $1 \#$ | $\# 4$ | F\# |
| C Ionian | - | - | - |
| C Mixolydian | $1 b$ | $b 7$ | $\mathrm{~B} b$ |
| C Dorian | $2 b$ | $b 7-b 3$ | $\mathrm{~B} b-\mathrm{E} b$ |
| C Aeolian | $3 b$ | $b 7-b 3-b 6$ | $\mathrm{~B} b-\mathrm{E} b-\mathrm{A} b$ |
| C Phrygian | $4 b$ | $b 7-b 3-b 6-b 2$ | $\mathrm{~B} b-\mathrm{E} b-\mathrm{A} b-\mathrm{D} b$ |
| C Locrian | $5 b$ | $b 7-b 3-b 6-b 2-b 5$ | $\mathrm{~B} b-\mathrm{E} b-\mathrm{A} b-\mathrm{D} b-\mathrm{G} b$ |

