

Guitar Secrets – Melodic Minor Revealed

Contents:

	Page #	CD Track #
Introduction	3	1
Tuning Notes		2
Unit 1: Melodic Minor Scale History	4	
Examples 1 – 4	4	
Unit 2: Fingerings of the Melodic Minor Scale	7	
Example 5	8	3
Examples 6 – 7	10	4, 5
Examples 8 – 9	11	6, 7
Unit 3: Transposing the Scale to Other Keys	12	
Example 10	12	8
Unit 4: The Melodic Minor Scale Harmony	13	
Example 11	13	
Unit 5: Arpeggios From Melodic Minor	14	
Example 12	14	9
Example 13	17	10
Unit 6: Using Melodic Minor Arpeggios	19	
Examples 14 – 15	20	11, 12
Unit 7: Static and Functioning Dominant 7ths	21	
Example 16	21	13, 14
Unit 8: Altered Scales, Melodic Minor at Its Best	22	
Unit 9: Up a Fifth (D Melodic Minor over G7)	23	
Examples 17 – 18	23	15, 16
Example 19	24	17
Unit 10: Up a Half Step (A\flat Melodic Minor over G7)	25	
Example 20	25	18
Examples 21 – 22	26	19, 20
Example 23	27	21
Unit 11: Down a Whole Step (F Melodic Minor over G7)	28	
Example 24	28	22
Examples 25 – 26	29	23, 24
Unit 12: Up a Fourth (C Melodic Minor over G7)	30	
Examples 27	30	25
Examples 28	31	26
Unit 13: Arpeggios over Altered Dominant 7th Chords	32	
Unit 14: The Two Dominant 7th Master Positions	33	
Example 29	33	27
Example 30	35	28
Unit 15: Other Uses for the Melodic Minor Scale	35	
Examples 31 – 32	35	29, 30
Examples 33 – 34	36	31, 32
Unit 16: Analyzing Chord Progressions	37	
Example 35	37	
Example 36	38	33
Unit 17: Some Special Tricks	39	
Examples 37 – 38	39	34, 35
Examples 39 – 40	40	36, 37
Examples 41 – 42	41	38, 39
Examples 43 – 45	42	40 – 42
Unit 18: Playing “Outside” with Melodic Minors	43	43, 44
Unit 19: Passing or Chromatic Notes in Melodic Lines	44	
Example 46	44	45
Unit 20: Melodic Minor Lines	45	
Examples 47 – 49	45	46 – 48
Examples 50 – 51	46	49, 50
Examples 52 – 53	47	51, 52
Examples 54 – 55	48	53, 54

Unit 1: Melodic Minor Scale History

Before we jump into playing the melodic minor scale, here is a quick lesson on where it came from. First off, it's very important to remember that the melodic minor is not a "version" or "mode" of the major scale. Many people like to think of the melodic minor as a modified major scale; simply flat the third and instant melodic minor. Fine, but let's take a slightly more "classical" look at where the scale really comes from.

Traditionally, there are basically two tonalities in music: major and minor. Compositions in major keys generally use melodies and harmonies (chords) from a major key. It's very important to understand the diatonic system and how scales are harmonized. Below is the C major scale harmonized in thirds, resulting in 7th chords built off each scale tone.

Example 1A



Example 1B



When a composition is said to be in a minor key, the scale from which the minor key chords are built is usually the relative minor (also known as the natural minor). In Example 2, you can see that the key of A minor is the same as C major (starting on A). That is why they are considered relative major and minor. All major keys have a relative minor key (a minor third below).

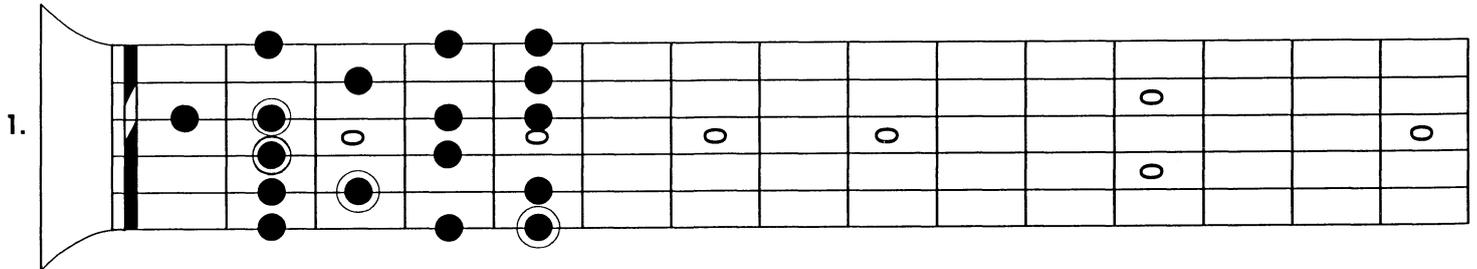
Example 2A

C major scale

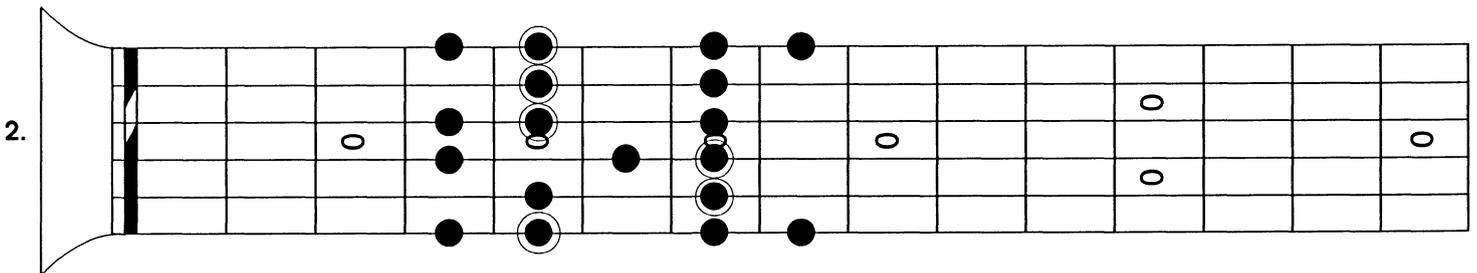
A treble clef staff showing the C major scale with notes numbered 1 through 8/1. Below the staff are the 7th chords of the C major scale: Cmaj7, Dm7, Em7, Fmaj7, G7, Am7, and Bm7(b5). Below each chord is a Roman numeral: I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII.

A Melodic Minor

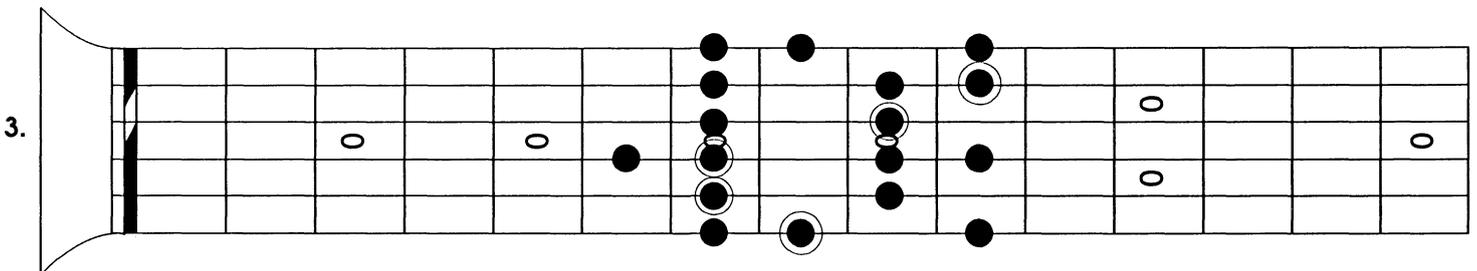
③ Example 5A



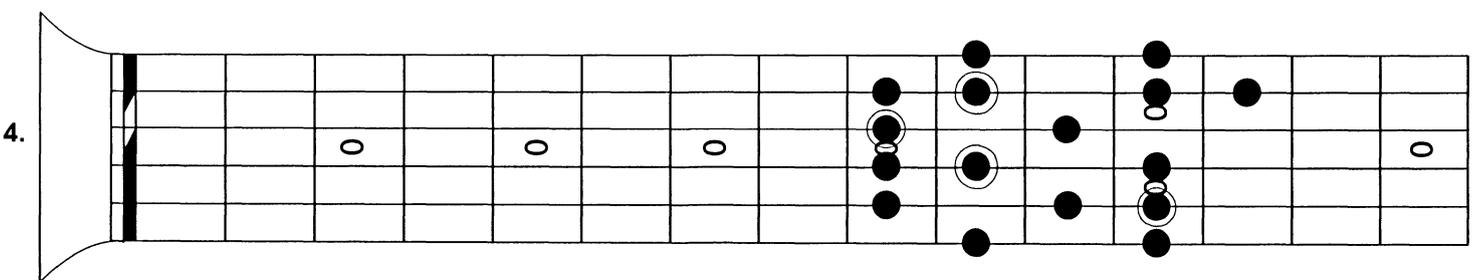
Example 5B



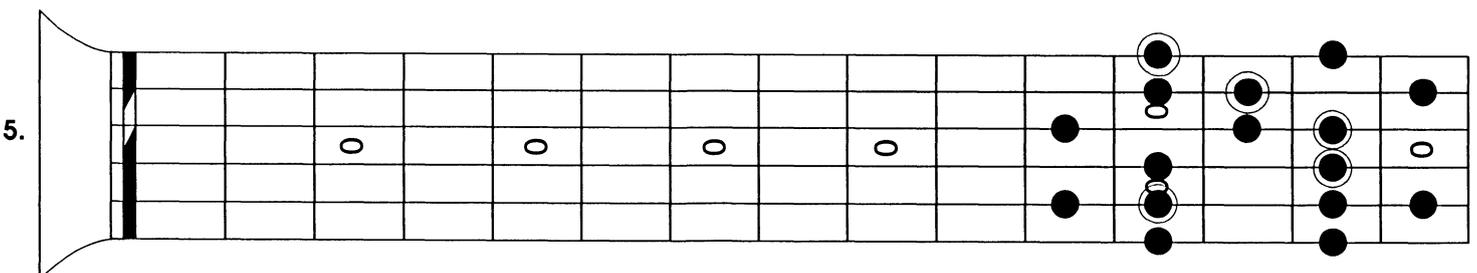
Example 5C



Example 5D



Example 5E



● = Reference Am chords.

