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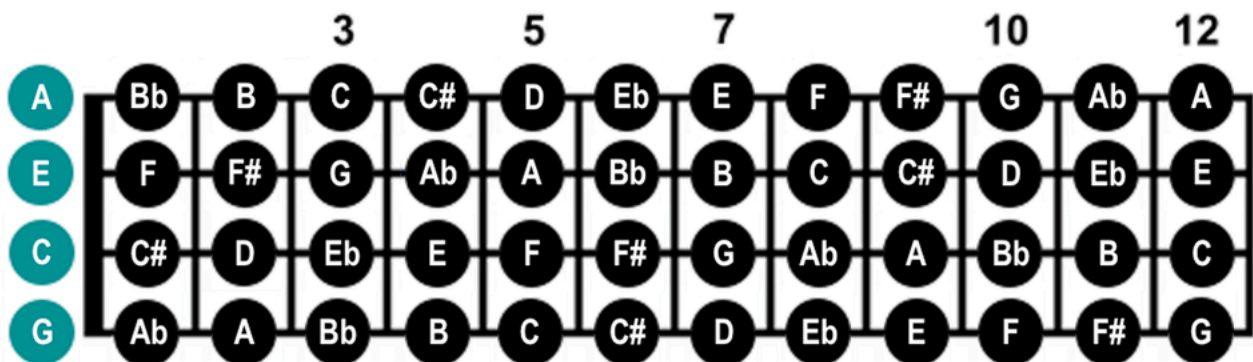
The scales have been combined with chord groups, since chords are derived from scales, and the chord groups provide the basic chords played for a specific scale.

● = Notes in scale

● = First position scale

● = Open string note not used in scale

The first position scales use closed string notes, but open string notes can be substituted, although it is advisable to learn the scales using closed string notes. This will enable you to use the pattern for playing the scale higher up the fretboard.





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Universal Key

The chart below shows the relationship between the major scale (DO - RE - MI - FA - SO - LA - TI - DO), and the chromatic scale. which divides the octave into twelve half-steps. By using a number for each tone of the major scale (DO=1, RE=2, MI=3, etc.) a universal key of numbers is created, with which musical relationships learned in one key can easily be applied to all keys. For example, the C major scale (C-D-E-F-G-A-B-C) and the A major scale (A-B-C#-D-E-F#-G#-A) can be written as 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-1. Non-major tones can also be written as numbers (Eb in the key of A would be b5).

Tones which are second octave extentions are listed in parentheses. Equivalent tones in the first octave can be found easily by subtracting seven (Since 8 = 1, then 9 = 2, #11 = #4, etc.).

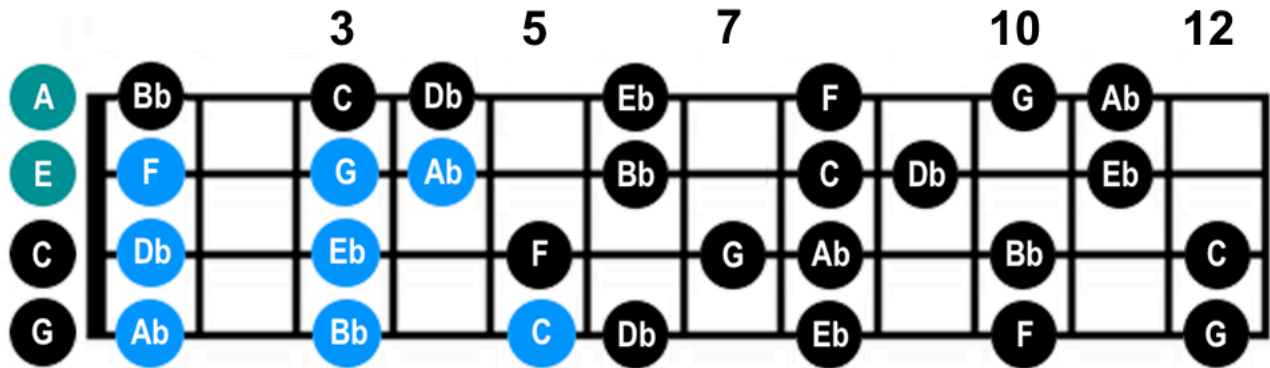
DO	-	RE	-	MI	FA	-	SO	-	LA	-	TI	DO
	(b9)	(9)	(#9)		(11)	(#11)			(13)			(8)
1	b2	2	#2	3	4	#4	5	#5	6	b7	7	1
			b3			b5		b6				
I		II		III	IV		V		VI		VII	I
A	-	B	-	C#	D	-	E	-	F#	-	G#	A



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Ab Scale

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F	G	Ab
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	I



Chord Group: Ab

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	V7
Major	Ab 	Bbm 	Cm 	Db 	Eb 	Fm 	Gdim7 	Eb7
Minor	Fm 	Gdim7 	Ab 	Bbm 	Cm 	Db 	Eb 	Cm7

