



Diatonic Scales

So far, we have covered **chromatic** and **pentatonic** scales. It will be useful to define the **diatonic** scale together with these two.

Pentatonic:

The term comes from the Greek words pente (five) and tonos (sound). In music, it refers to a type of scale that **uses five different notes within an octave** and generally produces an open sound with little harmonic tension.

Diatonic:

Derived from the Greek words dia (through) and tonos (sound). In music, it describes a **seven-note system** that forms the basis of major and minor scales, in which whole and half steps are arranged in a specific order.

Chromatic:

The term originates from the Greek word chroma (color). In music, it refers to a scale structure that **uses all the half steps (twelve notes) within an octave**, increasing tonal color and tension.

For a detailed explanation, you can explore the **Scales** section in **The Theory** tab:

<https://hakanizzetmola.com/scales/>

The diatonic system consists of seven different notes within an octave, arranged in a specific pattern of five whole steps and two half steps. The key point is not which notes are used, but that the interval pattern is preserved.

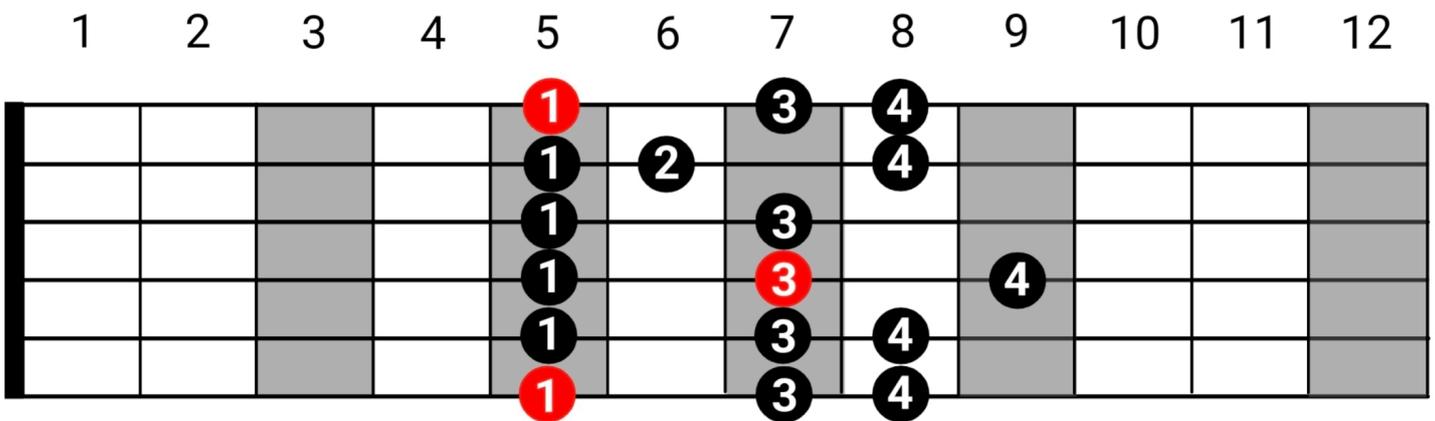
Within this system, there are not only minor and major scales, but also other scales known as modes. We will address this topic later.

Then let's start with the minor and major diatonic scales:

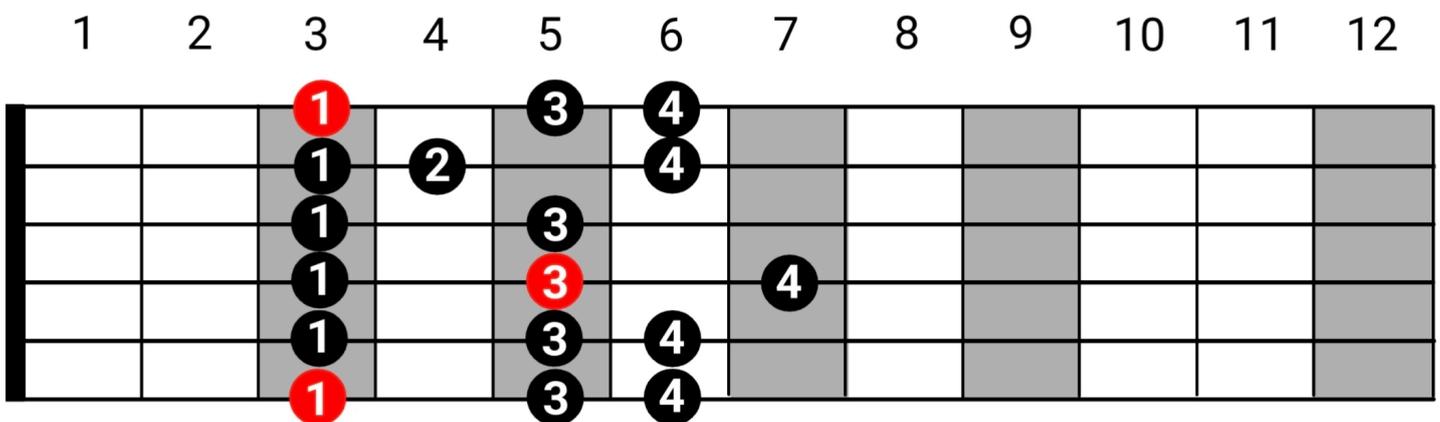


Minor Diatonic Scales

A Minor Diatonic Scale



G Minor Diatonic Scale



To play the remaining **minor scales**, use the fingering pattern above and start from the notes below:

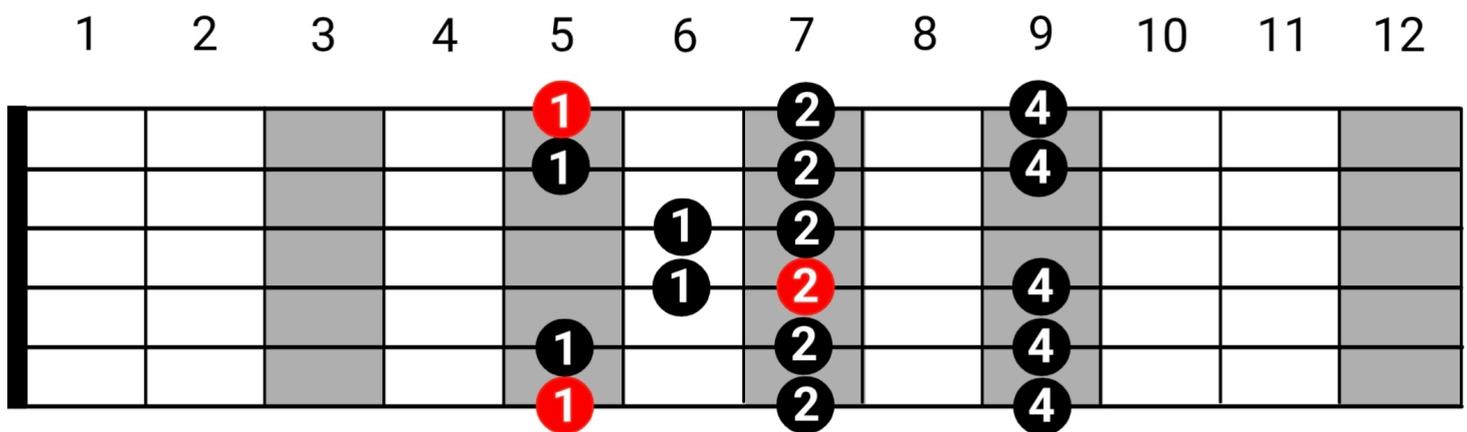
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

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		■		■		■		■			■
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E	F	G		A		B	C		D		E

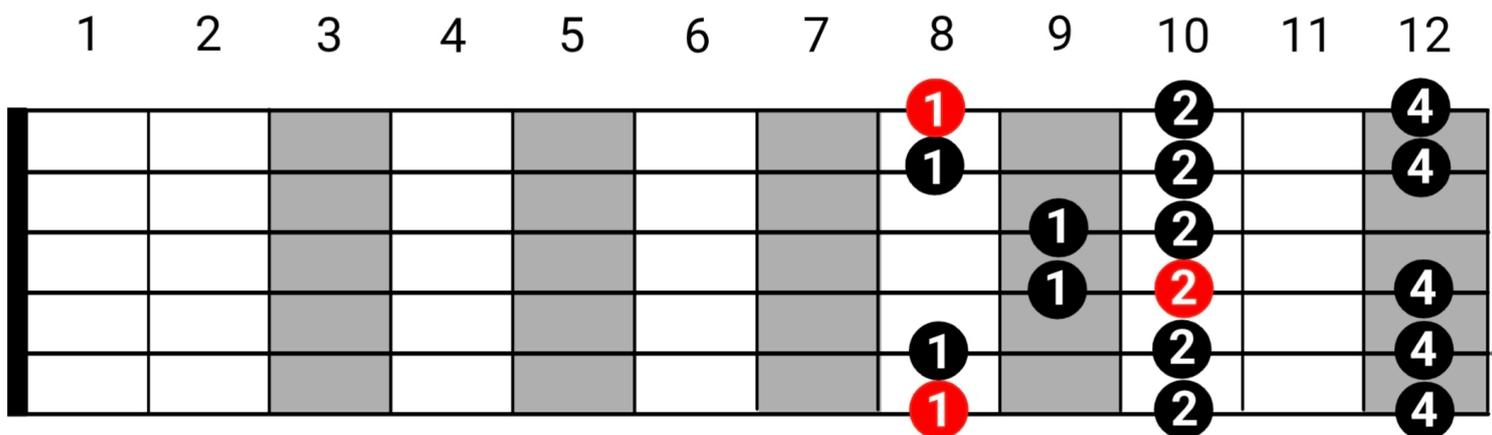


Major Diatonic Scales

A Major Diatonic Scale



C Major Diatonic Scale



To play the remaining **major scales**, use the fingering pattern above and start from the notes below:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

