

# Scale Minori

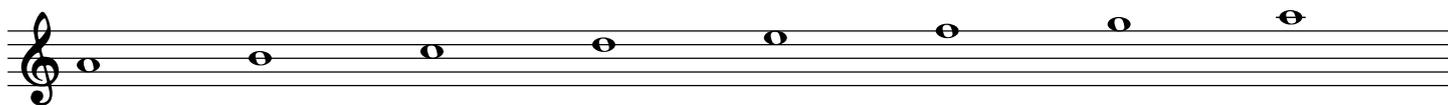
Ogni scala maggiore ha una sua **relativa minore**, che si ottiene costruendo una scala dal suo VI grado con le stesse alterazioni della relativa maggiore. Ecco qui un esempio:

*Scala di Do maggiore*



il VI grado del Do maggiore è La, quindi  
la relativa minore del Do maggiore è il  
La minore

*Scala di La minore: inizia dal La ed ha le stesse alterazioni della sua relativa maggiore (Do maggiore)*

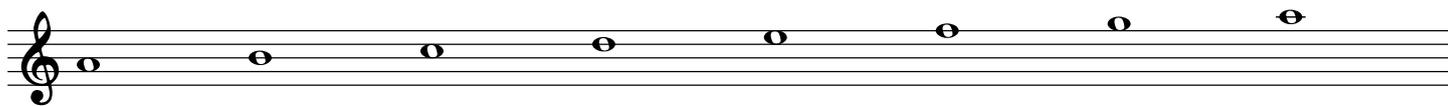


La scala così ottenuta viene definita **minore NATURALE**. esistono infatti 3 tipologie di scale minori:

- 1) La scala minore **NATURALE**, che come abbiamo visto si ottiene costruendo la scala dal sesto grado della relativa maggiore e che mantiene le stesse identiche alterazioni della relativa maggiore;
- 2) La scala minore **ARMONICA**, che rispetto alla scala minore naturale altera il VII grado in senso sia ascendente che discendente;
- 3) La scala minore **MELODICA**, che rispetto alla scala minore naturale altera il VI e il VII grado in senso ascendente ma che in senso discendente torna naturale.

Vediamo un esempio utilizzando la scala di La minore:

*La minore naturale*

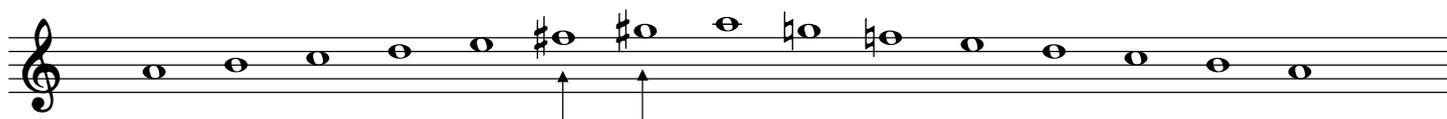


*La minore armonica*



VII grado alterato

*La minore melodica*

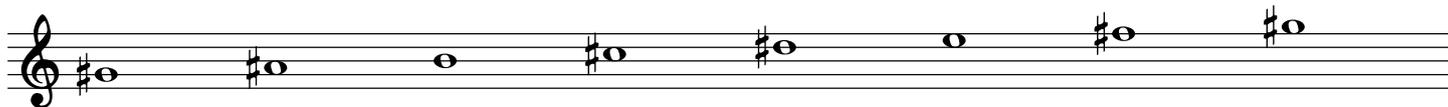


VI grado e VII grado alterati

nel discendere la scala torna naturale

Facciamo ora un esempio con una scala che presenta più diesis, come Sol diesis minore (relativa di Si maggiore) :

*Sol# minore naturale*



*Sol# minore armonica*



*Sol# minore melodica*



Come si può notare alterando una nota che è già diesis si ottiene una nota con il doppio diesis, che poi nel caso della minore melodica discendente torna semplicemente diesis.

**ATTENZIONE:** In tempi passati per far annullare l'effetto del doppio diesis e tornare al diesis si usava mettere prima il bequadro e poi il diesis. Questo tipo di scrittura si può ancora trovare oggi ma si può considerare caduta in disuso. Ecco qui un esempio:



Facciamo ora un esempio con una scala minore con dei bemolli, come Sib minore (relativa di Reb maggiore)

*Sib minore naturale*



*Sib minore armonica*

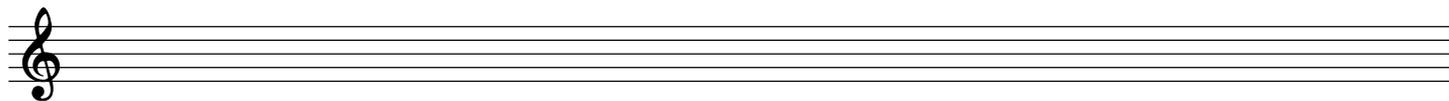
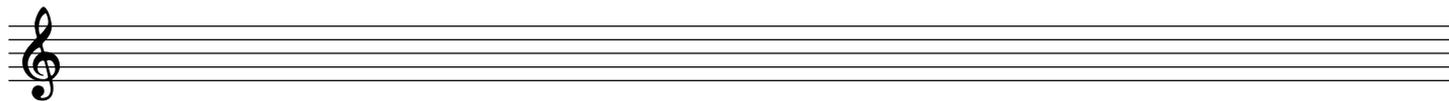
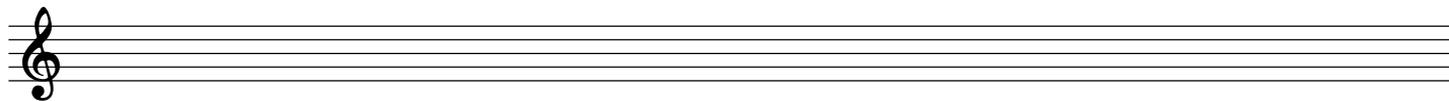


*Sib minore melodica*

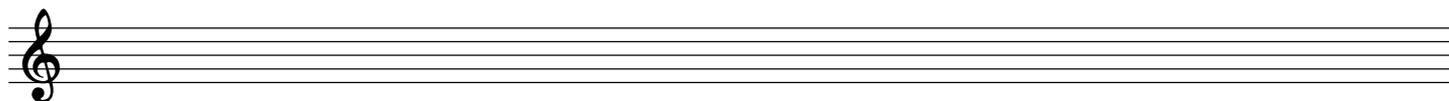
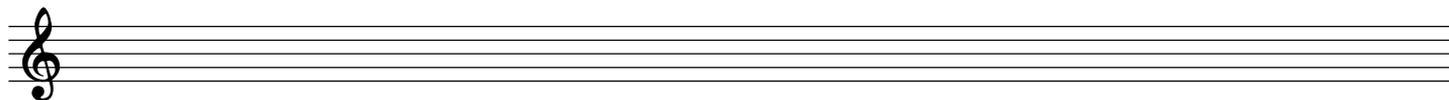
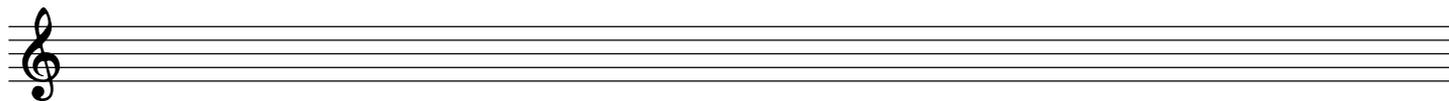


**ESERCIZIO: Scrivi tutte le scale minori naturali, armoniche e melodiche**

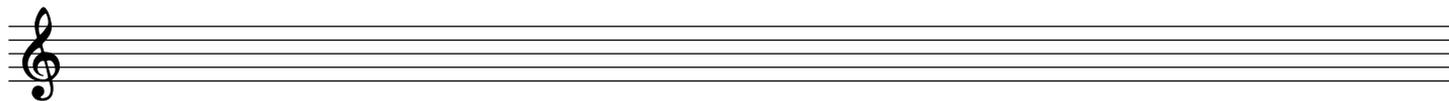
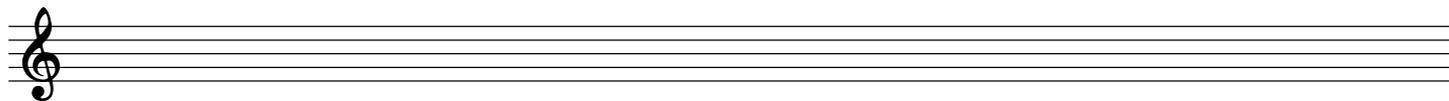
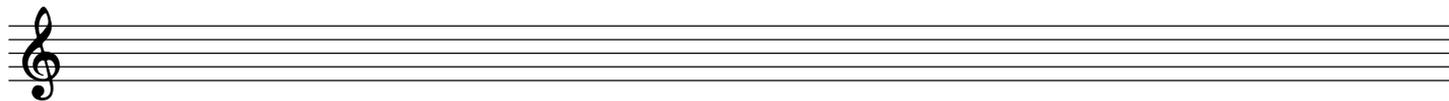
*La minore*



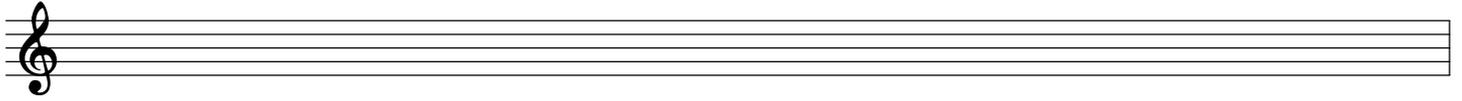
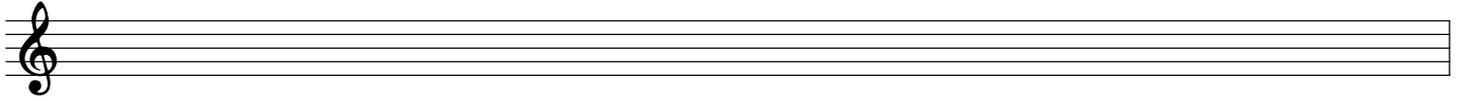
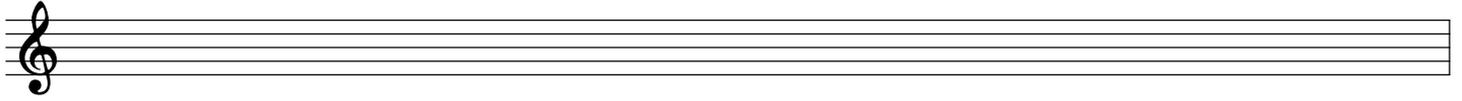
*Mi minore*



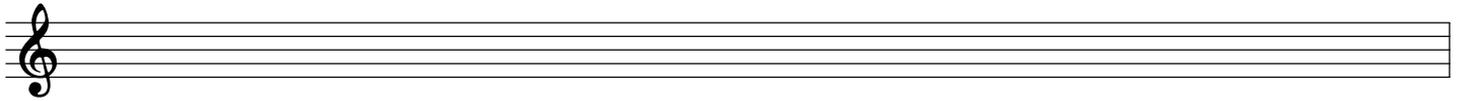
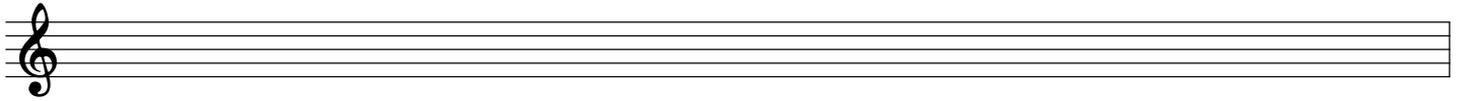
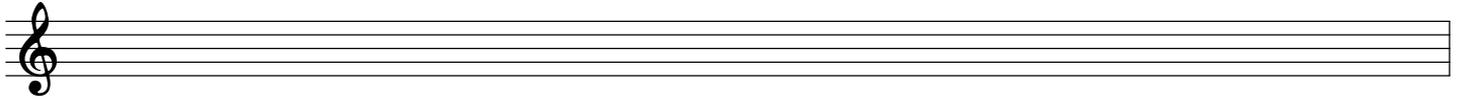
*Si minore*



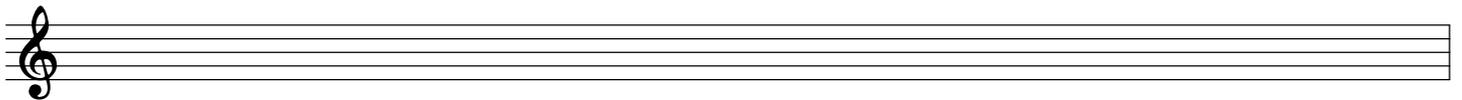
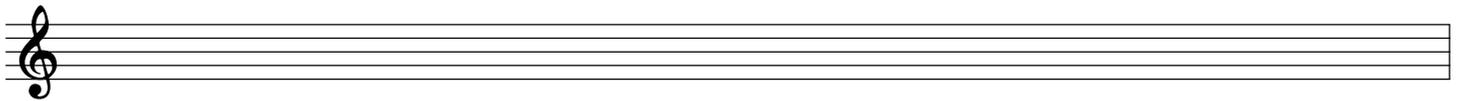
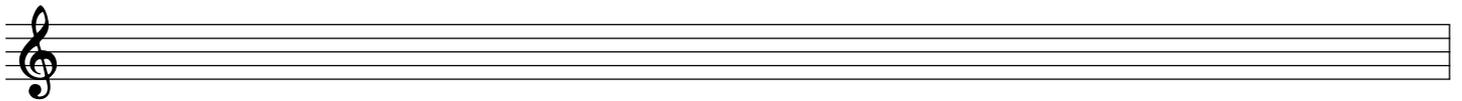
*Fa# minore*



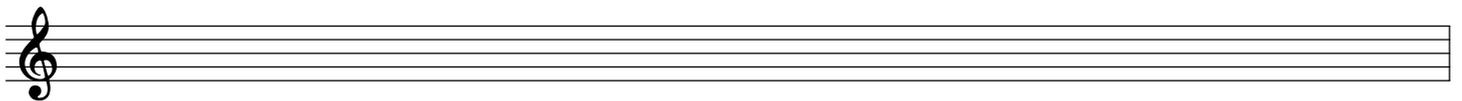
*Do# minore*

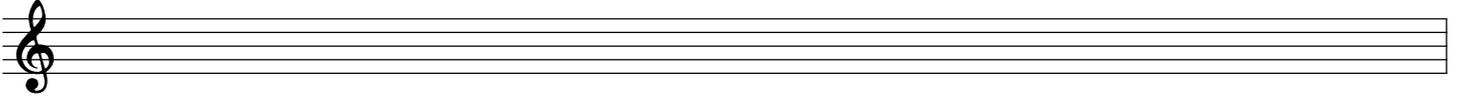
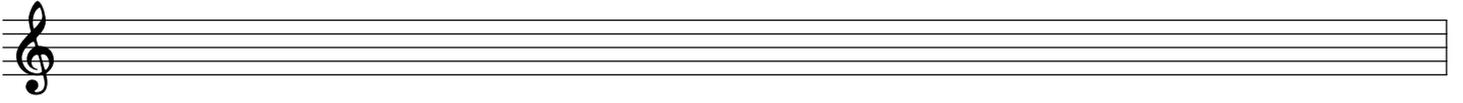


*Sol# minore*

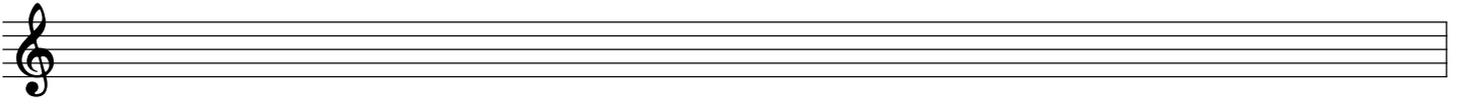
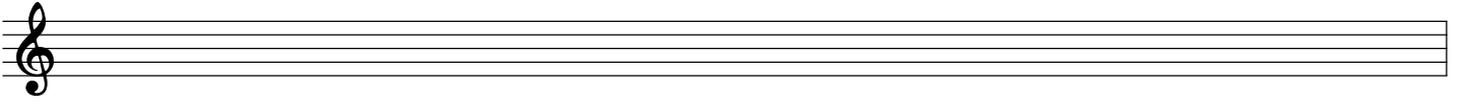
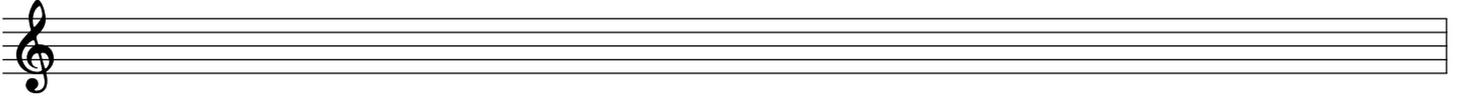


*Re# minore*

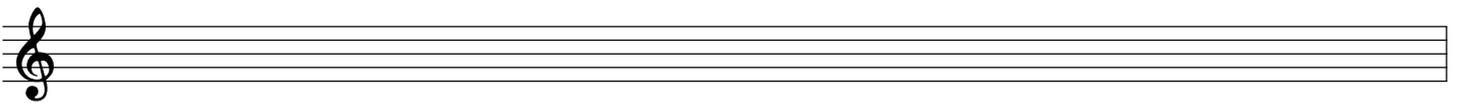
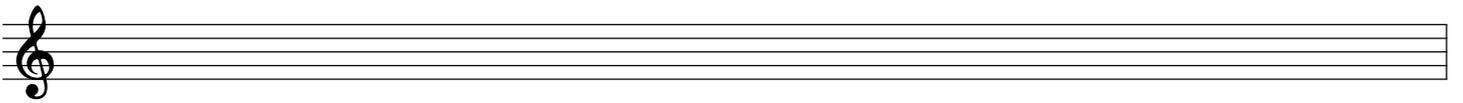
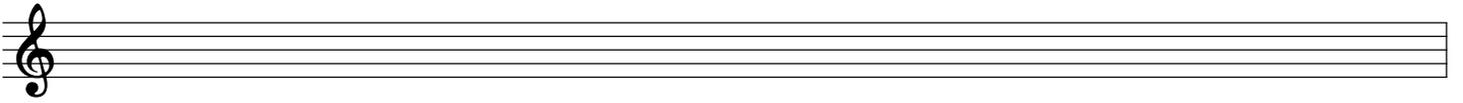




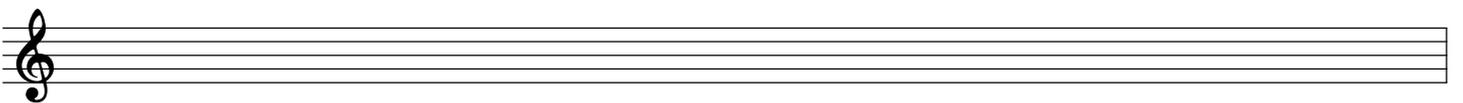
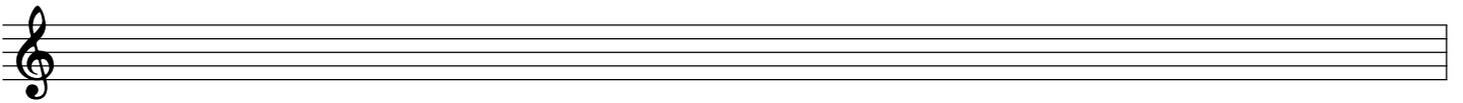
*La# minore*

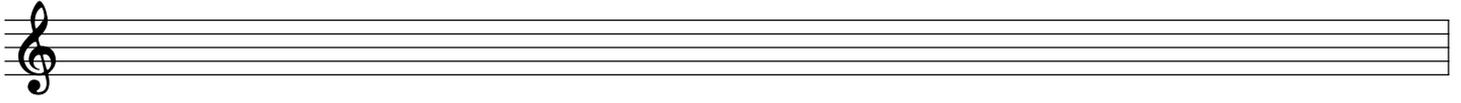


*Re minore*

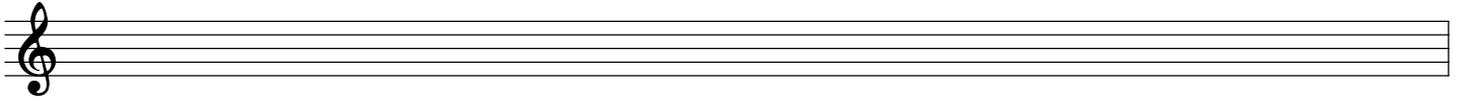
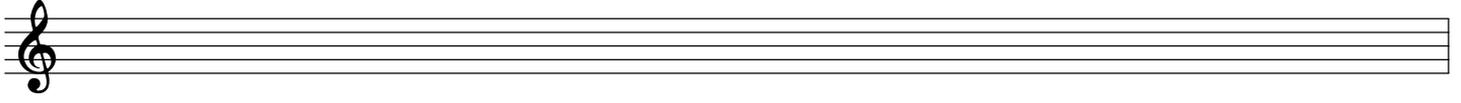
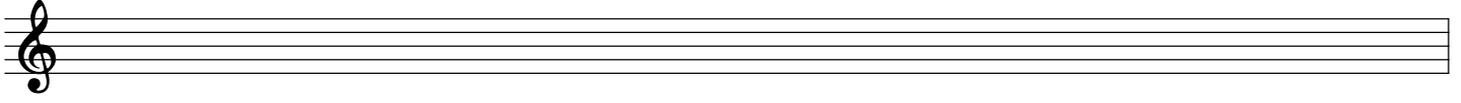


*Sol minore*

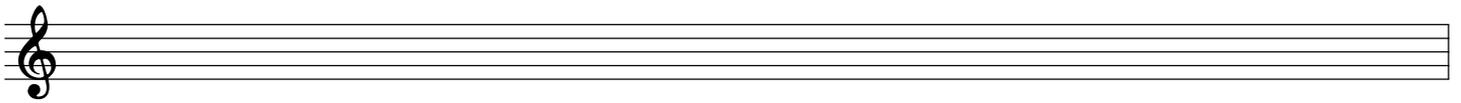
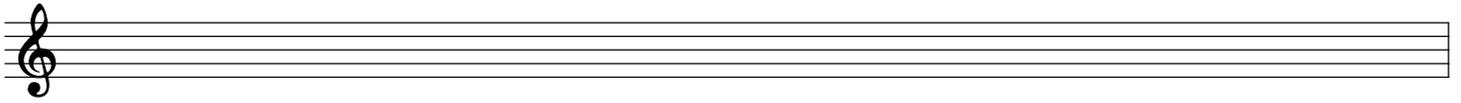
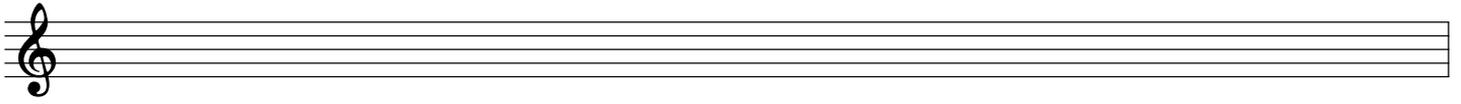




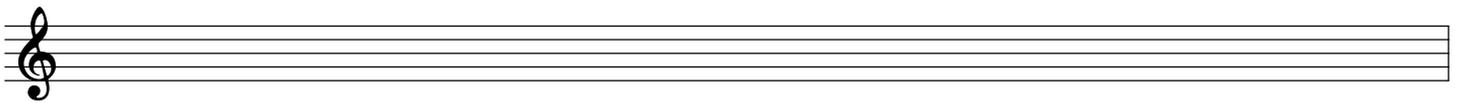
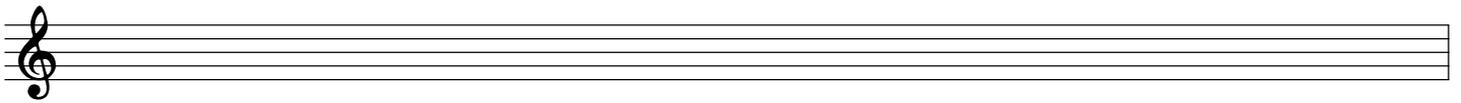
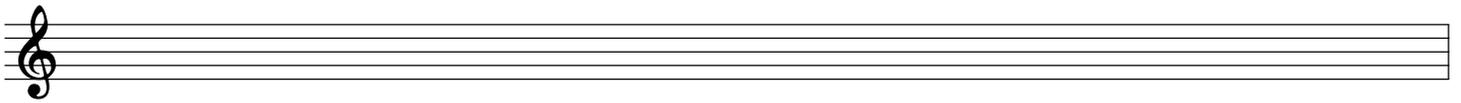
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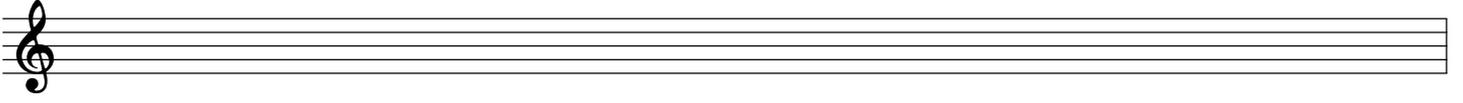
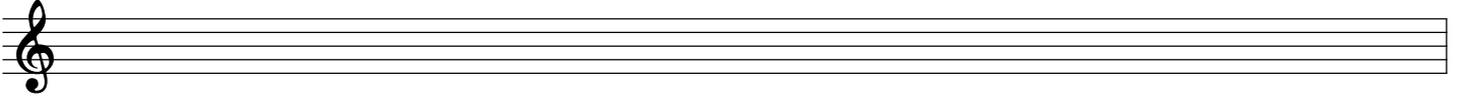
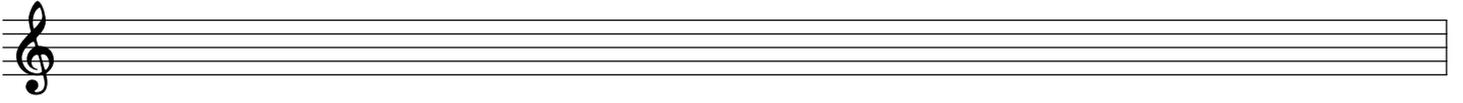


*Fa minore*



*Sib minore*



*Mib minore**Lab minore*