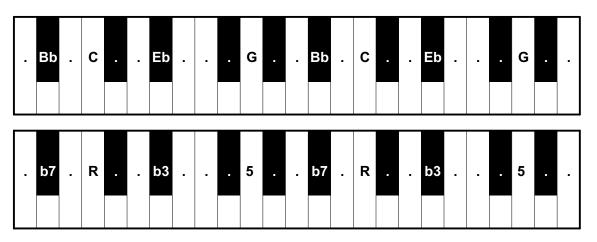
C-MINOR ARPEGGIO

C . . Eb . . . G . . Bb .



->	1	b2	2	b3	3	4	b5	5	b6	6	b7	7
1	ပ			Eb			٠	G			Bb	•
b2												
2												
b3	Eb		•		G		•	Bb		ပ		•
3												
4												
b5												
5	G		•	Bb		ပ	•	•	Б			•
b6												
6												
b7	Bb		ပ			Eb				G		
7												

->	1	b3	3	b5	5	b7	7	b9	9	11	b13	13
1	С	Eb			G	Bb						
b2												
2												
b3	Eb		G		Bb							С
3												
4												
b5												
5	G	Bb		•				٠		ပ	Eb	
b6												
6												
b7	Bb								C	Eb		G
7												

->	1	4	b7	b3	b6	b2	b5	7	3	6	2	5
1	ပ	•	Bb	Eb	•						•	G
b2												
2												
b3	Eb								G	С		Bb
3												
4												
b5												
5	G	O		Bb	Eb							
b6												
6												
b7	Bb	Eb	•							G	ပ	
7												

C Minor Arpeggio

Played from its root, the primary implication of this note grouping creates C Minor7th sounds. So if you see a CMin7 chord stated on a chart or purely seek this type of sonority within your music, try these notes. By thinking modally when space and taste allow for creative input, a useful substitution for CMin7th can be EbMaj6th or even the G and Bb rooted chordal inversions listed below. Each has its own "mood".

Sample harmonies (try soprano strings):

CMin		CMin7		Bb(inv.)		CMin7	
C,Eb,G,C	to	C,G,Bb,Eb	or	Bb,Eb,G,C	to	C,G,Bb,Eb	
R.b3.5.R		R,5,b7,b3		b7.b3.5.R		R,5,b7,b3	

A good way to use this arp melodically is to play it in triplet sequences from each root: (R,b3,5-b3,5,b7) etc. against a Minor or Minor7th chord for a modal effect.

Intervallic Analysis

Interval:	Number
Minor 2nd - Major 7th:	0
Major 2nd - Minor 7th:	2
Minor 3rd - Major 6th:	4
Major 3rd - Minor 6th:	2
Perf. 4th - Perf. 5th:	4
Aug. 4th - Dim. 5th:	0

Chordal Analysis

	Chordal Analysis
Degree:	Triad (ext.):
1	C Minor (7)
bll	none
II	none
bIII	Eb Major (6)
Ш	none
IV	none
bV	none
V	G Inversion (5,b7,R+b3)
bVI	none
VI	none
bVII	Bb Inversion (b7,R,b3+5)
VII	none