

“Oh, My Love” Scales

Cents: 0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	0 (1200)	
C	C [#] /D ^b	D	D [#] /E ^b	E	F	F [#] /G ^b	G	G [#] /A ^b	A	A [#] /B ^b	B	C	
	C ⁺ /D _↓	C _↓ [#] /D _↓	D ⁺ /E _↓	D _↓ [#] /E _↓	E ⁺ /F _↓	F ⁺ /G _↓	F _↓ [#] /G _↓	G ⁺ /A _↓	G _↓ [#] /A _↓	A ⁺ /B _↓	A _↓ [#] /B _↓	B ⁺ /C _↓	C ⁺ /D _↓
Cents: 50	150	250	350	450	550	650	750	850	950	1050	1150	50 (1250)	

Zoom in for a better look at the accidentals.

A^b Minor:

A^b B^b C^b D^b E^b F^b G^b A^b

C^b = B and F^b = E

It also uses the C natural from the D^b major scale (D^b E^b F G^b A^b B^b C D^b) to form the $\downarrow V^7/ii$ chord (A^b C E^b G^b), which leads to the iv chord (D_↓ F_↓ A_↓) in the key of A_↓ minor in measure 2-3.

Why did I start in the difficult A^b minor key? It was so long ago that I don't exactly remember. However, it probably had to do with the singer's comfortable singing range.

A_↓ Minor:

A_↓ B_↓ C_↓ D_↓ E_↓ F_↓ G_↓ A_↓

It also uses the G⁺ and F⁺ from the parallel A_↓ major scale (A_↓ B_↓ C⁺ D_↓ E_↓ F⁺ G⁺ A_↓). This turns A_↓ minor into the A_↓ melodic minor scale, which makes it possible to form the $\downarrow V^7$ chord (E_↓ G⁺ B_↓ D_↓), which leads to an A minor chord (A C E) in measure 4.

Notice that A_{\downarrow} major has the same interval structure and tuning (i.e., equal temperament) as the A^b major ($A^b B^b C D^b E^b F G A^b$) except that it's tuned a 1/4 step higher.

A Minor:

A B C D E F G A

The whole scale isn't used here, just the A minor chord (A C E), which quickly changes to A^7 (A C \sharp E G) to make the V^7/iv chord. This chord immediately leads back to the iv chord ($D_{\downarrow} F_{\downarrow} A_{\downarrow}$) in the key of A_{\downarrow} minor in measure 5.

Oh, My Love cycles between the above three keys, until you get to the transition in the first ending (A_{\downarrow} minor scale) which brings you back to the beginning of the verse where it cycles through the first three keys again.

A_{\downarrow} Minor:

$A_{\downarrow} B_{\downarrow} C_{\downarrow} D_{\downarrow} E_{\downarrow} F_{\downarrow} G_{\downarrow} A_{\downarrow}$

$C_{\downarrow} = B_{\downarrow}$ and $F_{\downarrow} = E_{\downarrow}$

Cents:

1 cent = 1/100 (.01) of an equal tempered half step.

This works out to be 100 cents per half step and 1200 cents per octave.

Therefore, a quarter step (a.k.a. quartertone) is 50 cents.

Also, C 0 can also be C 1200.