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Now we are playing the scale using eighth-notes. Work with the audio play-along track.

Example 5

1

5

9

13

17

21

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Let's now play the F major scale. If we play the C major scale, and we speak the names of the notes as we play up the scale it sounds like this: C D E F G A B C. Notice that the fourth note of the C scale is an F. So, now let's shift our hand position up one string and play the major scale fingering starting on this F note, located on the A string. As previously mention, if we use the major scale hand position and fingering on the lower four strings of the guitar, any note we choose to start on results in a major scale. The starting note is the root of the scale and is the name of the scale.

F major scale beginning on the A string. Use the same fingering as before.

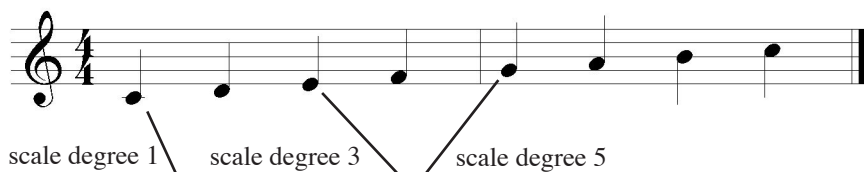


The example below indicates the fingering of the first note (above the staff), and the string where the note is played. (below the staff)

Example 9



Now we begin to play arpeggios. An arpeggio is a chord played one note at a time. An arpeggio is made up of specific notes chosen from a scale. This arpeggio uses scale degree one, scale degree three, and scale degree five. If we played these three notes at the same time we would have a major triad - three note chord. Playing the notes of the chord consecutively is called an arpeggio.



STINNETT

Remember to play one finger per fret. Keep your fingers spread out and over the notes to be played.

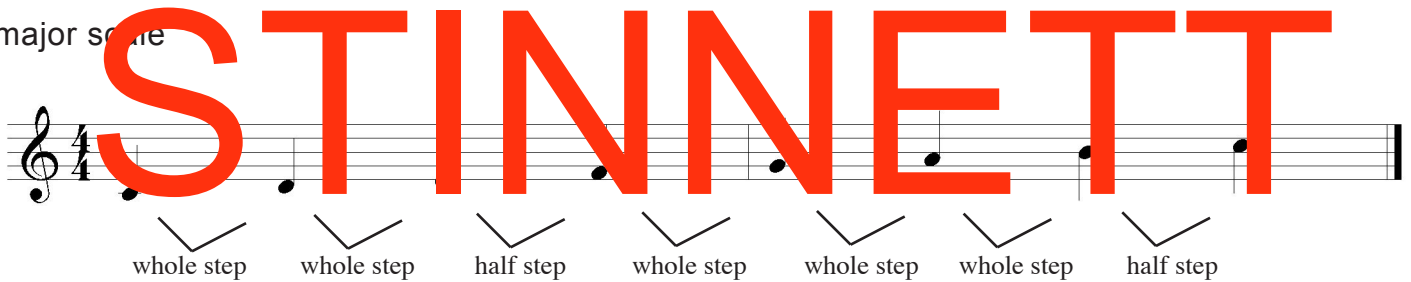
Example 13



Chapter Two - Minor

Minor is commonly described as the sad sound, while major is the happy sound. Let's compare the two tonalities. We can look at a pattern that measures and describes the distances from one note to the next in a major scale, and then see the difference when compared to the pattern in the minor scale. All music is made up of half-steps and whole-steps. On the guitar, a half-step is the distance between two notes that are adjacent, beside each other. A whole step is the distance when two notes have a fret in between them. A whole step equals two half-steps.

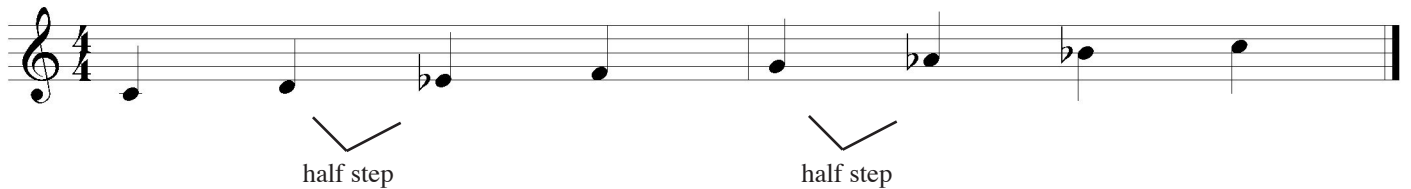
C major scale



The formula for a major scale: half-steps between scale degrees 3 - 4, and 7 - 8.

The formula for a minor scale: half-steps between scale degrees 2 - 3, and 5 - 6.

C minor scale



By comparison to the major scale, the minor scale has a lowered 3rd, 6th, and 7th degrees.

If we look at a C major triad, scale degrees 1 - 3 - 5, we have C - E - G. The C minor triad, 1 - 3 - 5 has C - Eb - G. You can say that the minor triad has a lowered 3rd when compared to the major triad.

The minor scale that we are going to learn first is the A minor scale. This scale is what we call the relative minor to C major. Relative scales share the same key signature. Notice that the key of C major and the key of A minor have no sharps or flats.

C minor is called the parallel minor to the key of C major. Parallel scales share the same name but are not the same key signatures.

Example 24

1

1

E

1

5

A

9

13

Fine

STINNETT

The minor arpeggio is built the same way as we did for major. The three notes used in the arpeggio are taken from the scale - scale degrees 1 3 5.

Fingering 1 2 3 4

E

B

G

D

A

E

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scale degrees 1 3 5

Example 43

Example 43 is a musical score for guitar, featuring a 4/4 time signature and a scale/arpeggio exercise. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the tempo is marked as 120. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, and 33 indicated. Chords are written above the staff: F, C, Dmin, Amin, C, F, G7, C, Amin, F, G7, Amin, Dmin, G7, C, Amin, E7, F, C, Dmin, G7, Amin, Dmin, E7, F, C, Amin, Dmin, G7, C. A large red watermark "STINNETT MUSIC" is overlaid across the center of the score. The score ends with a double bar line and a "Ritard..." marking.

1 5 9 13 17 21 25 29 33

F C Dmin Amin C F G7 C Amin F G7 Amin Dmin G7 C Amin E7 F C Dmin G7 Amin Dmin E7 F C Amin Dmin G7 C

Ritard.....