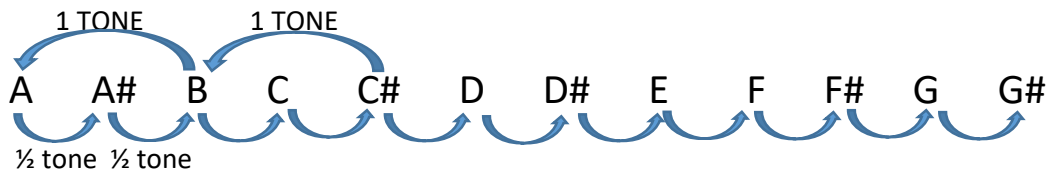


Scale definition: A musical scale is a collection of notes out of the 12 notes that we have altogether, where we start from a particular note and end on that very note in the higher octave and in between we select certain notes and omit certain notes depending on certain intervallic formulae.

Now there can be scales, that are made up of only 5 notes, hence they are called pentatonic scales. Similarly, there can be 6 note scales (hexatonic), 7 note scales (heptatonic) and so on.

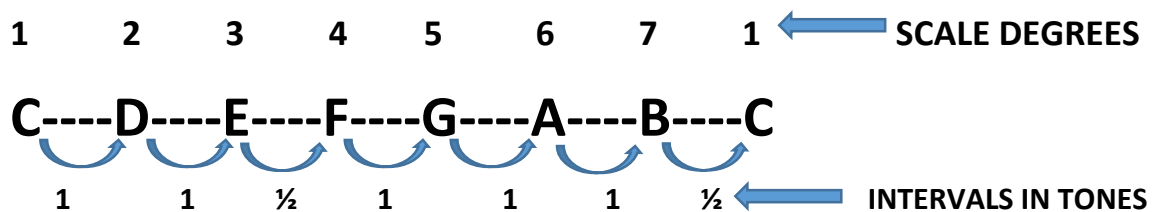
Another concept that we need to learn is that of the intervals. Intervals are the sonic (sound wise) gap between the notes. The unit of interval is a "Tone" or a "Semitone" (1 Tone = 2 Semitones). The interval between two consecutive notes is always 1 Semitone or ½ Tone. So,



The starting note of a scale is called the "root note" or the "key" and its "scale degree is 1". The scale degree of the next note which comes right after the key note is a flat 2<sup>nd</sup>, written as 2<sup>b</sup>. the scale degree table is going to give you a profound idea of all the scale degree notes when we start from all the 12 notes.

Now as you can see there can be infinite no of scales that can be formulated out of the 12 notes and each one of them has its own unique flavor and character. The scales are similar to what we call the Ragas in Indian classical music. Composers use the scales as tools to build their compositions on, to emote certain emotions, as each scale sounds and feels different. Now to start off our journey with scales we shall learn the MAJOR SCALE at first, since it has only the natural scale degrees in it.

**The intervallic formula of a major scale is: 1 1 ½ 1 1 1 ½ Example C major scale (here we start from C ,which is the root note ) :**



**SO,** That's how we formulate the MAJOR SCALES and we can start from any one of the 12 notes and can come up with 12 major scales all having the same intervallic formula. We can also find that in any Major scale only the natural scale degrees are used and the flat 2<sup>nd</sup>, flat 3<sup>rd</sup>, sharp 4<sup>th</sup>, flat 6<sup>th</sup> and flat 7<sup>th</sup> degrees are not used. Hence, the major scale evokes a happy and bright sort of a character. Try to write down all the 12 major scales on your own using the intervallic formula.

As we have come across the C MAJOR SCALE , now our concern will be to play them all over the guitar's fretboard and to be able to visualize all the notes of the C major scale all over the fretboard. For this purpose go through the 6 different shapes of the C major scale ,where in each shape we cover a certain region of the fretboard and go across 2 octaves and for your convenience I have also mentioned which strings and which frets and which fingers

to use in order to play a particular note. Go through the practice materials and master each one of the 6 different shapes of the C major scale one by one.