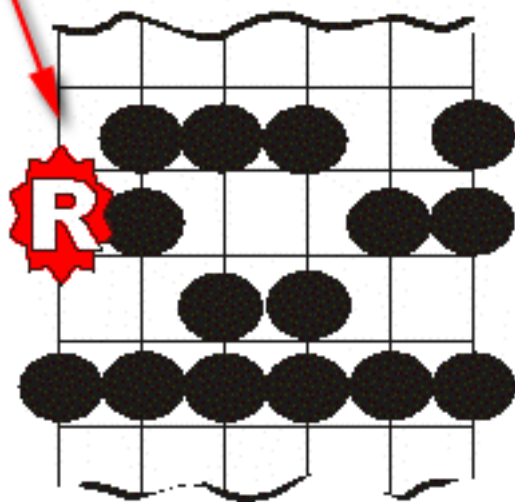




Scale Study: Root 6 E Major



String 6, low "E"



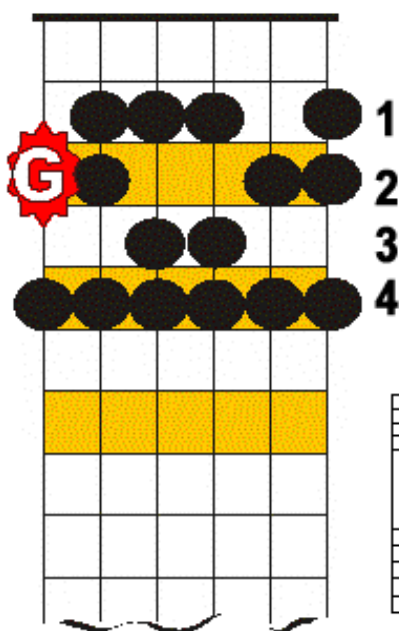
If I could have you take away on thing from this lesson it would this: the major scale form pictured at left is considered to be THE root 6 movable major scale form, a widely used, played and indispensable scale form.

This root note, in this case labeled "R" then takes on a special significance for purposes of transposing. Meaning that the root note, the note that names the scale, is located on string six. In this line of thought changing the key of something, transposing, amounts to nothing more than sliding a scale pattern up and down the neck of the guitar. Changing the location on the neck in which you play the scale changes the name of the root note and therefore the name of the scale, or key, in which you're playing.

G MAJOR SCALE

PLAYED IN THE SECOND POSITION,

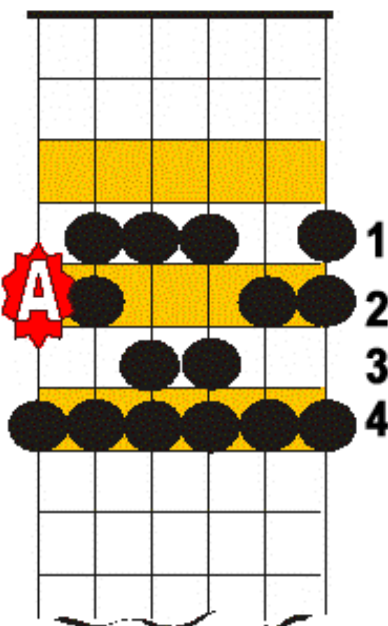
finger 1 plays all the notes in Fret II
finger 2 plays all the notes in Fret II
finger 3 plays all the notes in Fret III
finger 4 plays all the notes in Fret IV



A MAJOR SCALE

PLAYED IN THE FOURTH POSITION,

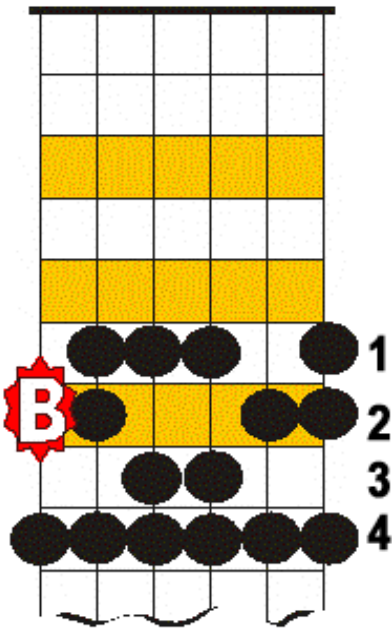
finger 1 plays all the notes in Fret IV
finger 2 plays all the notes in Fret V
finger 3 plays all the notes in Fret VI
finger 4 plays all the notes in Fret VII



B MAJOR SCALE

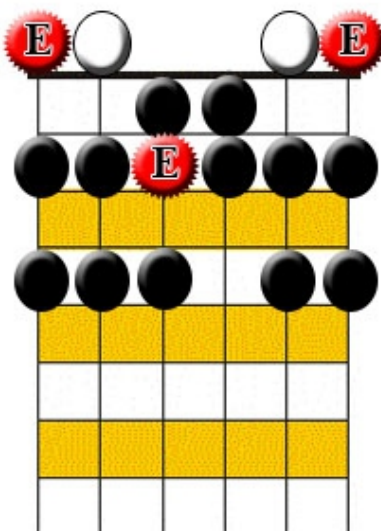
PLAYED IN THE SIXTH POSITION,

finger 1 plays all the notes in Fret VI
finger 2 plays all the notes in Fret VII
finger 3 plays all the notes in Fret VIII
finger 4 plays all the notes in Fret IX



In the root six concept, the most important note, in any scale, is the root note, the note that gives the scale its name. In real guitar playing the moving of scale patterns to various locations on the neck revolves around immediately naming the lowest pitched root note of any scale pattern you're playing.

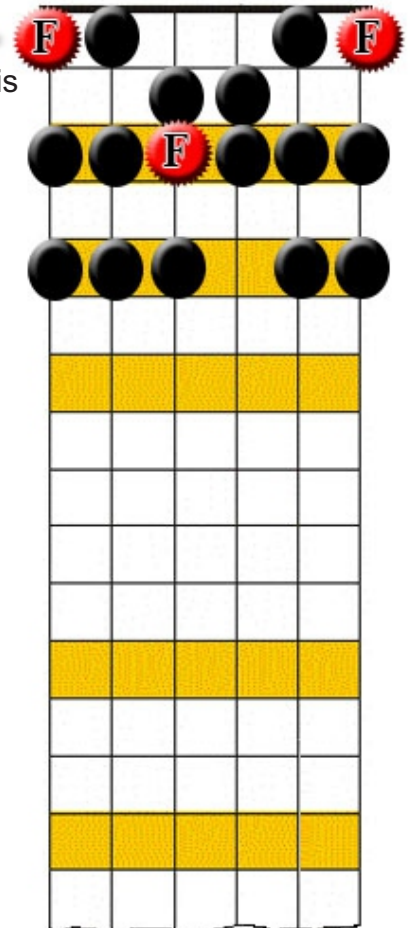
If the root note of a scale is on the sixth string (the fat string) it is then called a root six scale. In guitar playing, many widely played, idiomatic, and extremely important fingering patterns, melodies and licks are derivatives of this root six scale pattern.



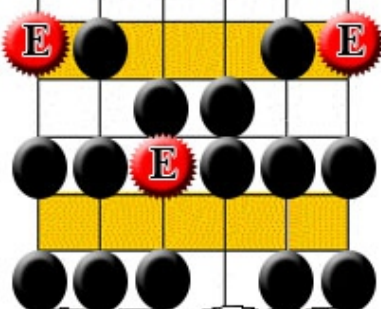
The open position E major is NOT the basis for the most commonly played and used root 6 scale pattern.

When transposing note the need for out of position finger stretches.

Transposes nicely to F major.



Position XIII, not XII. The pattern covers 5 frets so one of your fingers, finger 1, must patrol two frets, frets XI and XII.



- 1 XII
- 1 XIII
- 2 XIV
- 3 XV
- 4 XVI

Fingers Frets