

# BakTrak

## Six String Guitar - Scale Notation

### Major Six String Scale (Root Note "C" )

Although this describes the scale with its Root as "C" you can start the same sequence at any point on the fretboard and play the scale Rooted at that note. On a six-string guitar you can fit in two octaves of the scale at any one position.

The Major Scale has seven notes arranged in whole and half step intervals within one octave. It is the structure that forms the basis for all other scales.

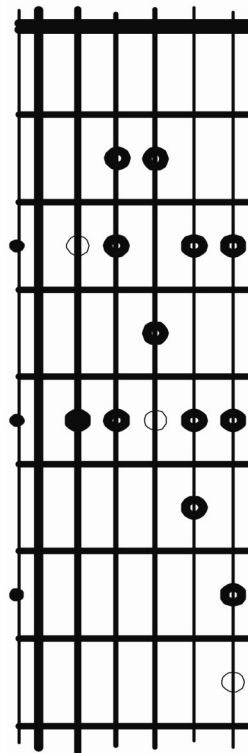
The starting note is the Root called (1) for the starting note of the scale.

All the notes between the Root (1) and the octave are numbered Root (1), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and the note after the 7 is the octave.

When you describe the notes of the Major Scale you call them the Root, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th.

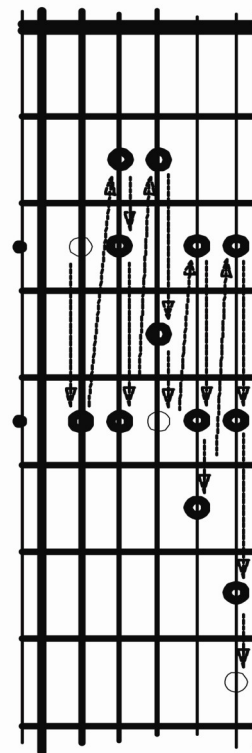
Structure

E A D G B E



Sequence

E A D G B E



○ Root Note

### Minor Six String Scale (Root Note "C" )

Although this describes the scale with its Root as "C" you can start the same sequence at any point on the fretboard and play the scale Rooted at that note.

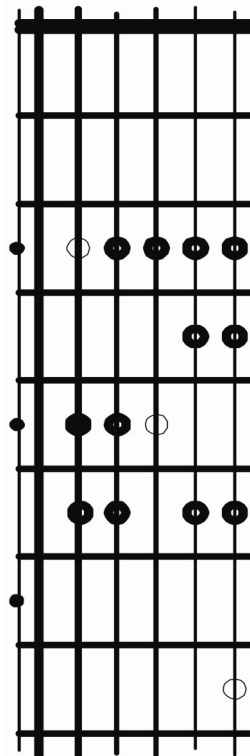
Like the Major Scale the Natural Minor Scale has seven notes arranged within one octave. However, the gaps between the notes are different. The 3rd, 6th & 7th notes in the Natural Minor Scale are half a step lower (Flattened) than the 3rd, 6th & 7th notes in the Major Scale. When you lower any note by a half step it is flattened (shown as a "b" symbol).

The notes in the Natural Minor scale between the Root (1) and the octave are numbered Root (1), 2, b3, 4, 5, b6, b7 and the note after the b7 is the octave.

When you describe the notes of the Natural Minor Scale you call them the Root, 2nd, b3rd, 4th, 5th, b6th, b7th. The "b3rd" is the fundamental note that defines it as a Minor Scale instead of a Major Scale.

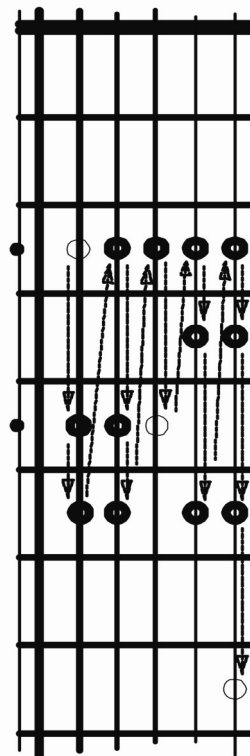
Structure

E A D G B E



Sequence

E A D G B E



○ Root Note