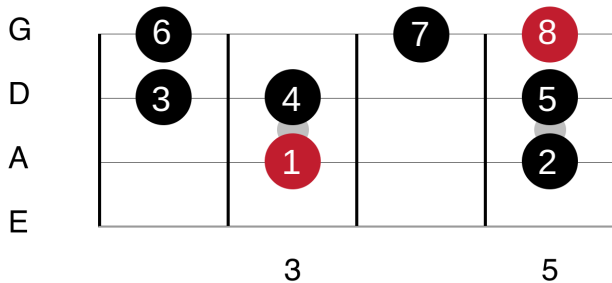


# MUSIC THEORY

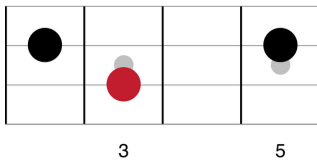
## ABSOLUTE BASIC TERMINOLOGY

### MAJOR SCALE



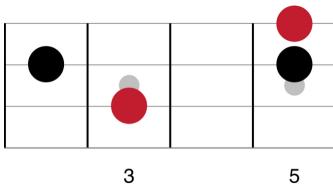
A **scale** is a collection of notes formed from a set pattern. These patterns are made up of **half steps** (the distance of adjacent frets) and **whole steps** (a gap of a fret between notes).

### TRIAD



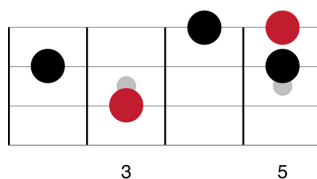
Take the first, third, and fifth notes of the scale and you get a **triad**...

### ARPEGGIO



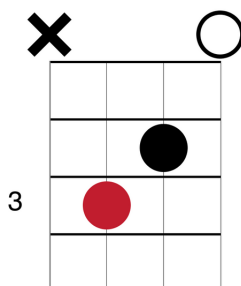
... add the eighth note (the **octave**) and you get an **arpeggio**.

### 7TH ARPEGGIO



Add in different notes of the scale and you get different arpeggios. Here's a major **seventh arpeggio**.

### CHORD



A **chord** is when you play three or more notes from the scale at the same time.

# THEORY IN USE

## SCALES

Form melodies, basslines, and solos.

## TRIADS

Used a lot in basslines. There are four types: major, minor, diminished, and augmented

## ARPEGGIOS

These outline the harmony of a piece of music. The bass player has a lot of control over harmony via the use of these notes.

## CHORDS

Not common in traditional basslines but great for composition, solo playing (and in solos) and understanding harmony.

The examples on page 1 used the major scale. This has a happy, bright sound. There are a whole host of other scales that evoke different moods, colours, and tonalities.

The exact same principles apply to create triads, arpeggios, and chords.

Other common scales:

1. Natural Minor
2. Melodic Minor
3. Harmonic Minor

Make sure to download [The 7 Arpeggios From C Major and Guide To Modes](#).