

Op 2.

11/23/2020

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Description:

Play single octave major modes by thirds to develop better string crossing and better interval training. Play a single octave of each mode with root on the 6th string. Play each mode on the same root. Section A is major (I), section B is dorian (ii), section C is phrygian (iii), section D is lydian (IV), section E is mixolydian (V), section F is minor (vi). I chose to use major key signatures for I, IV, and V and minor for ii, iii and vi. Example below for the root A:

The musical score consists of six systems, each representing a different mode. Each system has a treble clef staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains the melodic line, and the bass staff contains the fretboard diagram. The fretboard diagram shows the strings (E, A, D, G, B, E) and the frets (1-12). The modes are: A (Major), B (Dorian), C (Phrygian), D (Lydian), E (Mixolydian), and F (Minor). The key signatures are: A (one sharp), B (no sharps or flats), C (no sharps or flats), D (two sharps), E (one sharp), and F (no sharps or flats). The fretboard diagrams show the root A on the 6th string, 1st fret.

Things to try:

- Play each section around the circle of fifths. For example, play the IV Lydian scale on each of the following roots in order: A - E - B - F[#] - D^b - A^b - E^b - B^b - F - C - G - D
- Play each pattern in triplets. Example for this first octave of section A shown below. Note how the descending line changes the note that is "doubled" at each step.
- Play each mode in a single key. If the key is G major section A is shifted -2 frets, section B +0, section C +2, section D +3, section E + 5, section F + 7.

The musical score shows the first octave of section A (Major) in triplets. The treble staff contains the melodic line, and the bass staff contains the fretboard diagram. The fretboard diagram shows the strings (E, A, D, G, B, E) and the frets (1-12). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The fretboard diagrams show the root A on the 6th string, 1st fret.