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Info

Our first position violin fingering chart helps you easily learn violin note locations on your fingerboard and the music staff.

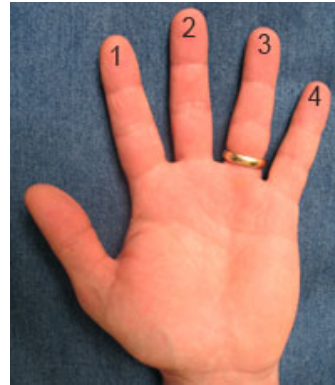
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The diagram illustrates a fretless guitar fretboard with a treble clef on the left. The fretboard is divided into four sections based on string groups: G (4) String, D (3) String, A (2) String, and E (1) String. Each section contains a series of frets, each labeled with a note name and a fingering number. Colored lines connect the frets to a central box containing a grid of fretless fingerings. The grid is organized into four rows, each corresponding to a string group. The first row (G) contains frets 1-4 with fingerings 4/1, 4/2, 4/3, and 4/4. The second row (D) contains frets 1-4 with fingerings 3/1, 3/2, 3/3, and 3/4. The third row (A) contains frets 1-4 with fingerings 2/1, 2/2, 2/3, and 2/4. The fourth row (E) contains frets 1-4 with fingerings 1/1, 1/2, 1/3, and 1/4. The central box contains a grid of fretless fingerings, with each cell containing a note name and a color-coded square. The grid is organized into four rows, each corresponding to a string group. The first row (G) contains frets 1-4 with fingerings 4/1, 4/2, 4/3, and 4/4. The second row (D) contains frets 1-4 with fingerings 3/1, 3/2, 3/3, and 3/4. The third row (A) contains frets 1-4 with fingerings 2/1, 2/2, 2/3, and 2/4. The fourth row (E) contains frets 1-4 with fingerings 1/1, 1/2, 1/3, and 1/4. The central box contains a grid of fretless fingerings, with each cell containing a note name and a color-coded square. The grid is organized into four rows, each corresponding to a string group. The first row (G) contains frets 1-4 with fingerings 4/1, 4/2, 4/3, and 4/4. The second row (D) contains frets 1-4 with fingerings 3/1, 3/2, 3/3, and 3/4. The third row (A) contains frets 1-4 with fingerings 2/1, 2/2, 2/3, and 2/4. The fourth row (E) contains frets 1-4 with fingerings 1/1, 1/2, 1/3, and 1/4.

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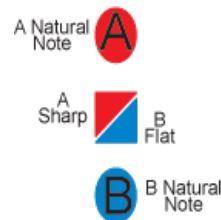
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open (O) **G** (4) string. The next note is a **Red A** and below it are the numbers 4|1. The first number (4) is the string the note is on, and second number (1) is the finger the note is played with.



Play the **Red A** note on the fourth (4) string with your first (1) finger. The next note is a **Blue B** note and below it are the numbers 4|2. Play the **Blue B** note on the fourth (4) string with the second (2) finger. Play the **Yellow C** on the fourth (4) string with the third (3) finger. Follow the chart and play the rest of the notes on each string.

Between the natural notes there are two colored triangles inside a square box like in the example below. The triangles are sharps and flats. The "up" pointing triangle is a sharp when you are ascending a scale (going up in tone). The "down" pointing triangle is a flat when you are descending a scale (going down in tone). The color of the triangle corresponds with the color of the related natural note.

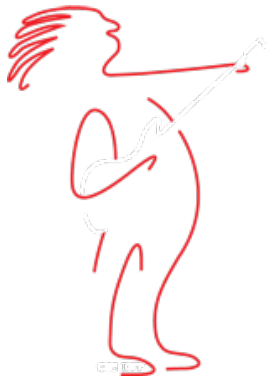


In the example above, if you are playing the **Blue B** on the **G** (4) string and need to descend one half tone to **B** flat, move your second (2) finger down the fingerboard to the box that contains the **Blue** triangle. If you are playing the **Red A** on the **G** (4) string and need to ascend one half tone to **A** sharp, move your first (1) finger up the fingerboard to the box that contains the **Red** triangle.

Don't Fret Productions™

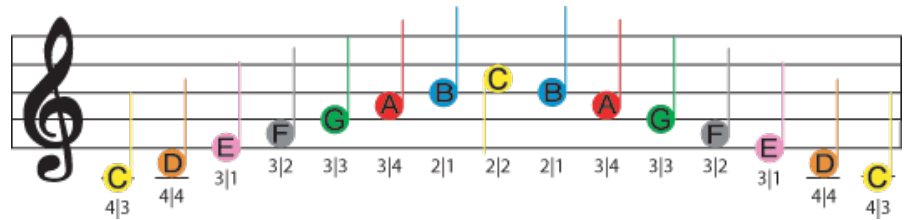
**Don't Fret Fretboard Maps
for Guitar and Bass Guitar**

Key Signatures: The key signature tells you which notes are sharped or flatted in a scale or song. The C scale below is one of the few scales that contains no sharps or flats and requires no key signature. It is important to understand key signatures for songs and scales. The key signature appears between the treble clef and time signature on a piece of sheet music. They look similar to a pound sound (sharp) or an italicized lower case b (flat). Generally, any note that lies on the same line as a sharp sign is sharped and any note that lies on the same line as a flat sign is flatted. There are exceptions. This is an important concept to grasp. For instance, as a musician playing a composition in E major you will need to know which notes on the



staff will be sharped.

Play the C major scale



Using the information from the [first position fingering chart](#) above, play this C major scale. From left to right, start with the **Yellow C** on the fourth (4) string, using your third (3) finger. Next is the **Orange D**, play it on the fourth (4) string with the fourth (4) finger. Use the colors, note names and numbers to play the rest of the notes in the scale. If you need help, consult the chart above. Try more [color coded violin scales](#).

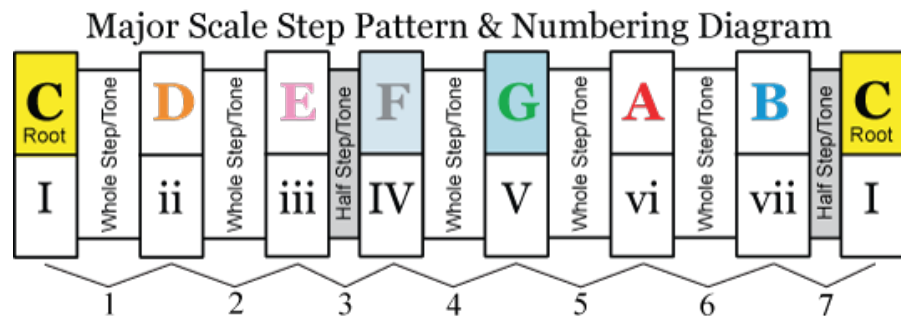
**Here's what an ascending C major scale
looks like on your violin fingerboard.**



Scales are based on a compilation of tones. The common "major" scale consists of eight tones or notes (from the starting root note to the root note one octave higher). The tonal "step" progression for a major scale pattern is:

Whole step, Whole Step, Half Step, Whole step, Whole step, Whole step, Half step.

This is what the major scale step pattern looks like in graphic form.



This tonal progression is the foundation of a major scale. In the above image notice there are eight notes and seven tonal steps in the scale. The seventh "step" brings the scale back to the root/resolve note. The Roman numerals and numbers below each note provide a way to "work out" related scales, notes common to the scale and much more. **For example:** Each scale progression has three notes that sound better together. These notes are called the primary notes and they are the foundation of music composition. The primary notes can be found in any key/scale at the one (I), four (IV) and five (V) positions in a scale. Using the graphic above you will see that the note in the one (I) position is a C. In the four (IV) position you find an F and in the five (V) position you find a G. Our [Fretless Finger Guides™](#) provide the violin player with a clear way to find chord groupings, scale notes, arpeggios and notes on a music staff right on the violin fingerboard. A comprehensive study of scales is an extremely important factor in a well rounded music education. Visit our [color coded violin scales](#) page for more color coded violin sheet music scales. You will never regret the time spent on memorizing scales and scale patterns.

Fretless Finger Guides™ give you the advantage when learning scales and note positions on a fingerboard. Visit our ordering page to securely [order your Fretless Finger Guide™](#)

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star for Violin

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

The image shows a musical score for the song "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star" for violin. The score is written on a treble clef staff with a 4/4 time signature. The notes are color-coded to match the Major Scale Step Pattern & Numbering Diagram. The notes are: C (yellow), C (yellow), G (green), G (green), A (red), A (red), G (green), F (light blue), F (light blue), E (pink), E (pink), D (orange), D (orange), C (yellow). The notes are grouped into measures, and the fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The score is arranged in three systems, each with four measures. The first system contains measures 1-4, the second system contains measures 5-8, and the third system contains measures 9-12. The notes are color-coded to match the Major Scale Step Pattern & Numbering Diagram. The notes are: C (yellow), C (yellow), G (green), G (green), A (red), A (red), G (green), F (light blue), F (light blue), E (pink), E (pink), D (orange), D (orange), C (yellow). The notes are grouped into measures, and the fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The score is arranged in three systems, each with four measures. The first system contains measures 1-4, the second system contains measures 5-8, and the third system contains measures 9-12. The notes are color-coded to match the Major Scale Step Pattern & Numbering Diagram. The notes are: C (yellow), C (yellow), G (green), G (green), A (red), A (red), G (green), F (light blue), F (light blue), E (pink), E (pink), D (orange), D (orange), C (yellow). The notes are grouped into measures, and the fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The score is arranged in three systems, each with four measures. The first system contains measures 1-4, the second system contains measures 5-8, and the third system contains measures 9-12.

This arrangement ©2010 Fretless Finger Guides™

Start playing Twinkle Twinkle Little Star on the fourth (4) string using your third (3) finger. Reference the [first position fingering chart](#) above if needed. With a little practice you will be playing songs quickly and easily. Practice playing our [color coded violin sheet music](#) songs.

The song above shows how a piece of beginner violin music can be color coded and numbered. Whether you are learning on your own, taking violin lessons or fiddle lessons, color coding songs is a great way to learn the names and positions of the notes on the staff. You'll need seven colored pens or markers that correspond with the colors on the Fretless Finger Guide®. Using the first position violin fingering chart, and seven matching colored markers, any fiddle or violin song or violin scale written for first position can be color coded and numbered for use with the Fretless Finger Guide. This exercise will accelerate the learning process for the fiddle or violin beginner. Start with easy songs and scales, and with practice you'll be able to progress to more challenging violin sheet music and fiddle sheet music.

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