

C major

The image displays two musical staves for the C major scale on a violin. The first staff shows the ascending scale: C (IV, C string, 0), D (IV, C string, 1), E (IV, C string, 2), F (IV, C string, 3), G (III, G string, 0), A (III, G string, 1), B (III, G string, 2), C (III, G string, 3), D (II, D string, 0), E (II, D string, 1), F (II, D string, -2), G (II, D string, 3), A (I, A string, 0), B (I, A string, 1), C (I, A string, -2). The second staff shows the descending scale: C (I, A string, -2), B (I, A string, 1), A (I, A string, 0/4), G (II, D string, 3), F (II, D string, -2), E (II, D string, 1), D (II, D string, 0/4), C (III, G string, 3), B (III, G string, 2), A (III, G string, 1), G (III, G string, 0/4), F (IV, C string, 3), E (IV, C string, 2), D (IV, C string, 1), C (IV, C string, 0).

Play first in the middle of the bow, almost without moving the right hand elbow. Left hand elbow comes forward for lower strings, and moves back for higher strings.

When going up, keep the fingers on the string until you change the string.

When going down, you can use either open string or fourth finger (4 is better), and place your fingers for the next note before you change the string or take off previous finger.

For example, going down on D-string, you should have 2nd finger on F before you take off the 3rd finger from G.

When you take off fingers, try to keep them above the string, without moving them too far from the fingerboard (let's call it "keeping the hand shape")

When you will get more comfortable with left hand, play this scale using the whole bow for each note. Try to keep the bow parallel to the bridge, and in the middle between the bridge and the fingerboard. Shoulders should be relaxed.

Later you can start playing more notes on one bow, legato, by 2, 3, 4; using the whole bow.