

Teach Yourself To Play Guitar

Everything you need to know
to start playing the guitar!

Including
ADVANCED
TABLATURE
TECHNIQUES

- Covers: Rock, Heavy Metal, Blues, Country, Jazz and Folk styles
- Includes tablature, standard music notation, photos and chord diagrams

MORTY MANUS & RON MANUS



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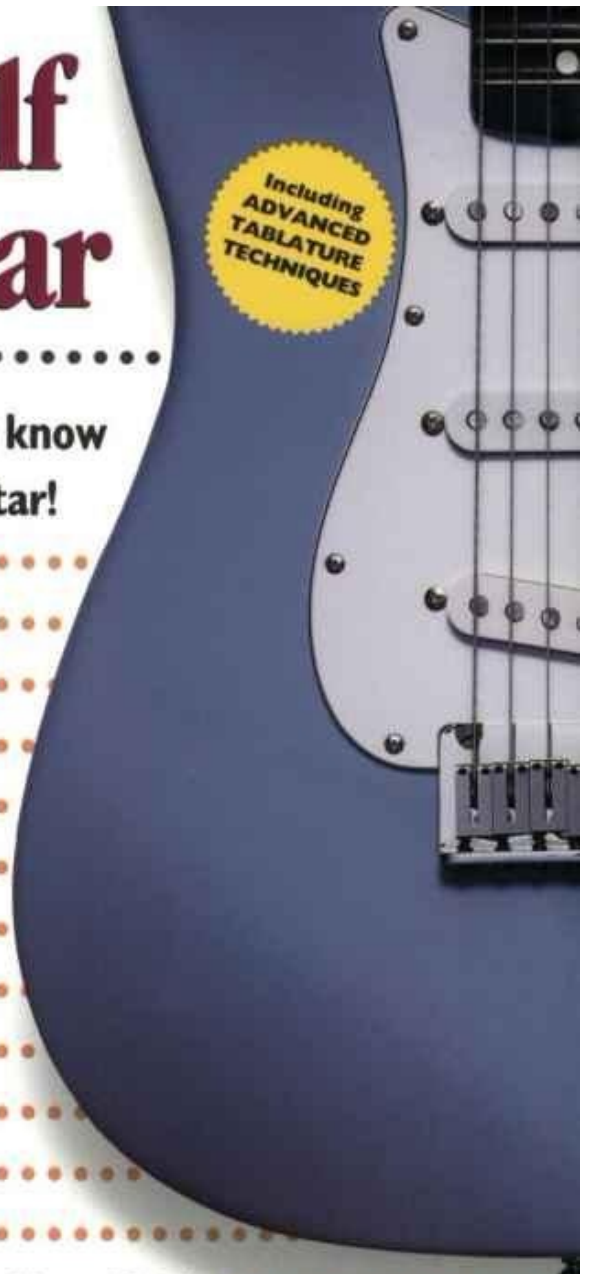
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GETTING STARTED

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE GUITAR

Instruments related to the guitar have been in existence since ancient times. The idea of stretching strings across a vibrating chamber of air, called a sound box, dates back to prehistoric times, and is found in virtually every culture in the world. The idea of using frets to mark the tones in a scale probably comes from India where to this day players of the vina and sitar tie pieces of catgut across the fingerboards of their instruments to act as frets. Early explorers from Spain and Portugal probably brought the idea to Europe and, of course, the European settlers brought guitars with them to America.

Guitars closely resembling today's classical guitars (see page 3) were well-known during the 19th century. They were particularly popular among the less well-to-do and mobile members of society because of their low cost and easy portability.

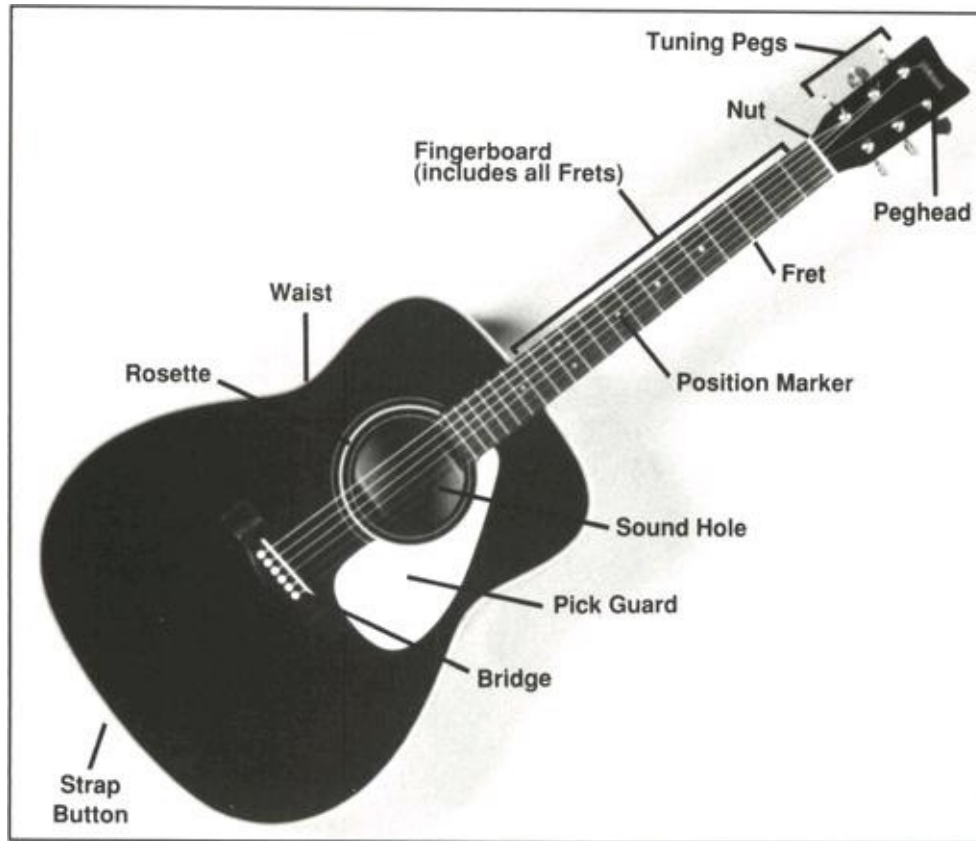
Early jazz bands and dance orchestras tended to favor the banjo as a chordal instrument because of its more penetrating tone. Then, in the late 1920s, new advances in electronics made the electric guitar feasible for the first time. The guitar's sound could then be amplified and could compete with the loudest brass or woodwind instruments. By the late 1930s, the banjo was all but forgotten and the electric guitar was common in jazz groups and dance orchestras.

The next innovation came in the late '40s. Engineers realized that the hollow wood body of the guitar was no longer necessary as a generator of a musical signal, so the sound box was eliminated and the result was the solid body electric guitar. Since then there have been many modifications in the design of guitars, but basically they all are either acoustic—producing a sound by vibrating a string over a sound box—or electric—producing a sound by vibrating a string and amplifying and modifying that sound electronically. Using this book you can teach yourself how to play the guitar if you have either type.

TYPES OF GUITARS

Acoustic Flat Top Guitar

Acoustic Flat Top guitars have narrow necks and steel strings. They are either strummed with a flat pick or played with one or more finger picks. They are used in rock, blues, country and folk playing.

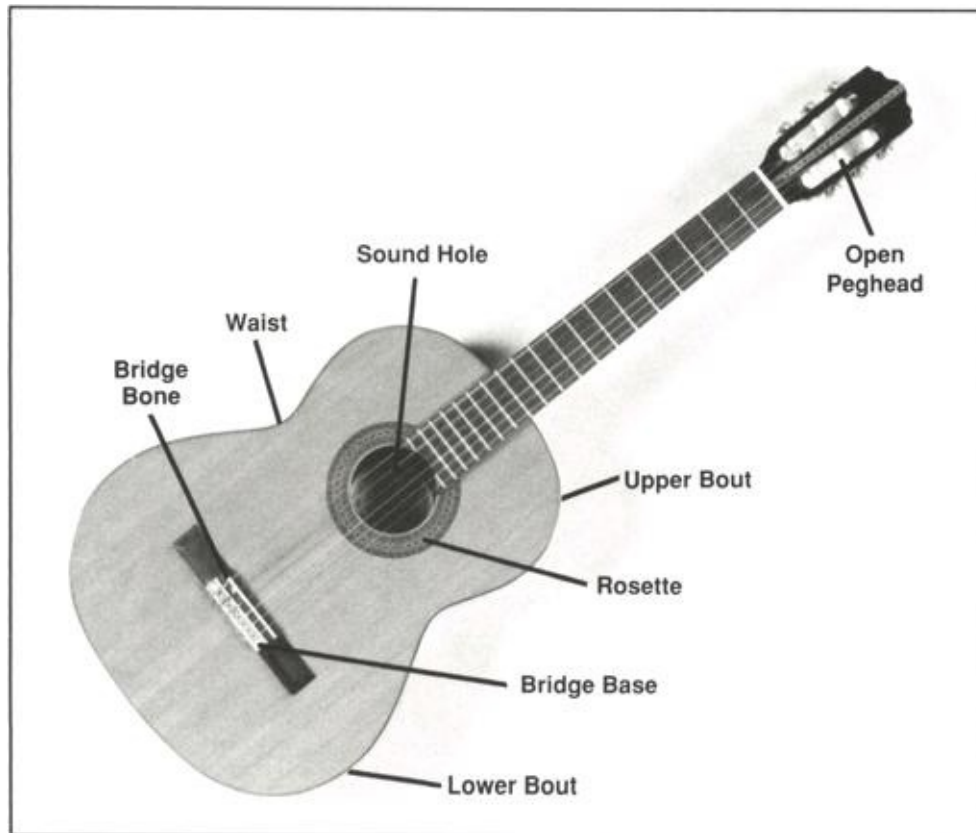


Strings: Steel

Gauge: Light or Medium

Classical Guitar

Classical guitars have flat tops, wide necks, and nylon strings. They are always played with the fingers.

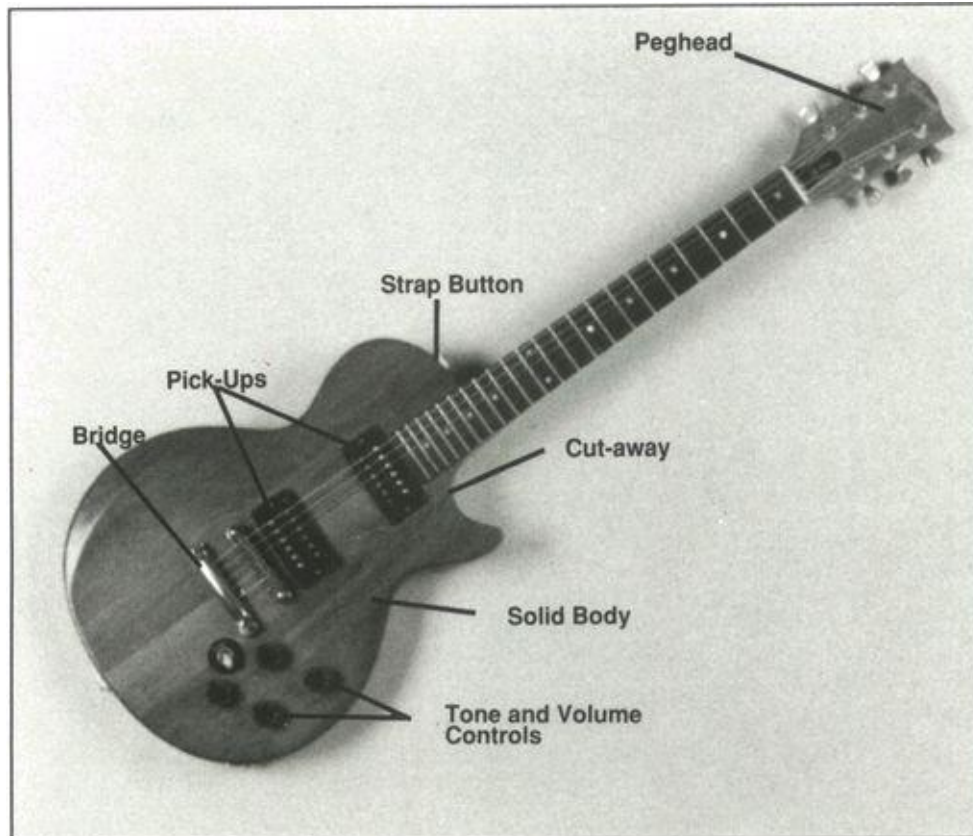


Strings: Nylon
Gauge: Varied

TYPES OF GUITARS

Solid Body Electric Guitar

Solid body electrics have narrow necks, light-gauge strings and one or more electrical pickups. The output of these pickups is fed through an amplifier and is sometimes modified further by using wah-wah pedals, distortion pedals, choruses or other means of altering the tone. Solid body electrics are used almost exclusively for rock, heavy metal, blues, country and jazz music.

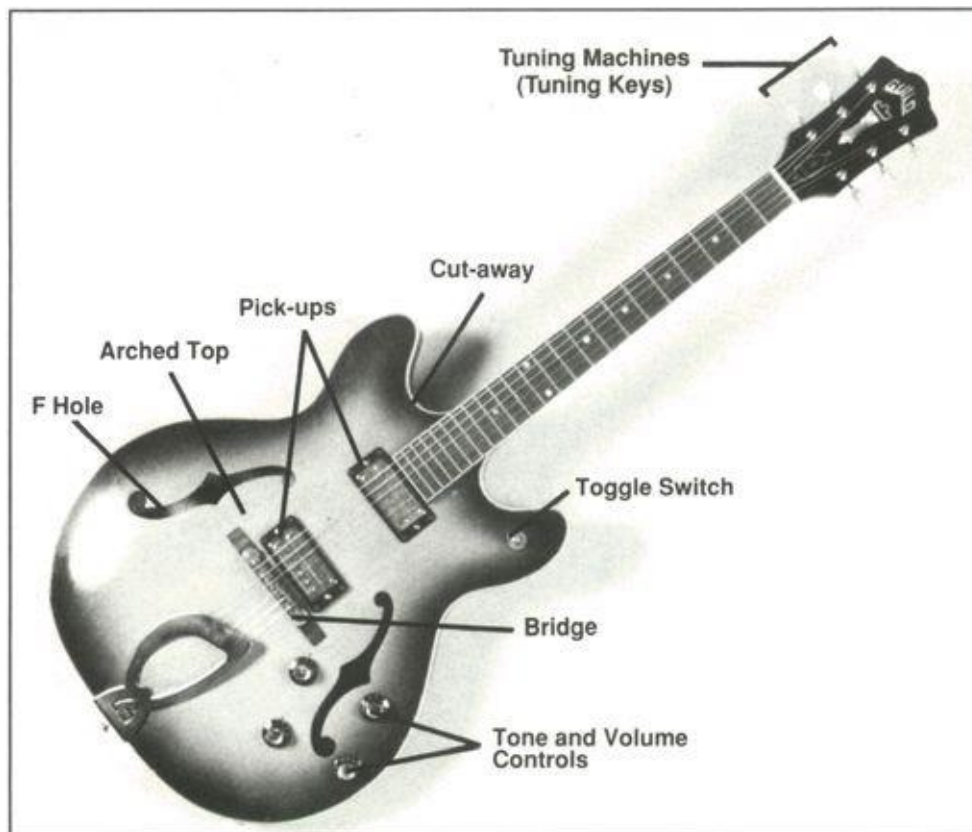


Strings: Steel
Gauge: Light

Thin Body Electric Guitar

Thin body electrics are semi-hollow guitars with electrical pickups. This gives the guitar a warm, rich sound. They are good for jazz, blues, rock and fusion.

Strings: Steel
Gauge: Medium



Buying A Guitar

First, ask yourself what kind of music you like the most. Then choose the model from pages 3 and 4 that is recommended for that style. If you wish to play classical music only, you should not be playing from this book, which is intended for players interested in rock, heavy metal, blues, country, jazz, folk and other popular styles.

New or Used?

Often a used guitar can be a very good investment as well as a satisfying instrument to play. However, it is important not to attempt to buy a used guitar without the advice of someone who is very knowledgeable about the instrument and whom you trust. If you buy a new guitar, make sure you purchase it at a reliable music store. It is important to choose a place that has been in business a long time and that has the capability to service your instrument.

What Kind of Strings?

Guides that recommend which kind of strings to use are indicated below the photos of the guitars on pages 3 and 4. Nylon and silk-and-steel strings are easy on the fingers of a beginner. Steel strings are harder to push down but project a more brilliant sound. If you decide to start with steel strings ask for “light gauge.” If you desire you can work your way up to medium or heavy gauge as your fingers grow stronger and tougher.

Caring for Your Guitar

Most guitar care is simply common sense. Rule one is never to expose the instrument to extremes of heat or cold. This means if you take your guitar outside, keep it out of the sun. It also means that you don't leave it in the unheated trunk of a car in the winter. Rule two is to make sure the strings are tuned to an accurate pitch. Tuning the strings too high can have serious consequences for the instrument, causing the neck to bow or the bridge to rip out of the top. Other things you can do are to wipe the strings off after playing and to polish the instrument using guitar polish, which you can get at any music store. It won't hurt to ask your repairman to check over the instrument twice a year—just before the summer and winter.

TUNING YOUR GUITAR



First make sure the strings are wound properly around the tuning pegs. They should go from inside to outside. See below:

4th or D String

5th or A String

6th or E String

Turning the tuning key counter-clockwise (always from the point of view of the player) raises the pitch. Turning the tuning key clockwise lowers the pitch.

Some guitars have the six tuning pegs on the same side of the head. Make sure all six strings are wound the same way, from inside out.

3rd or G String

2nd or B String

1st or E String

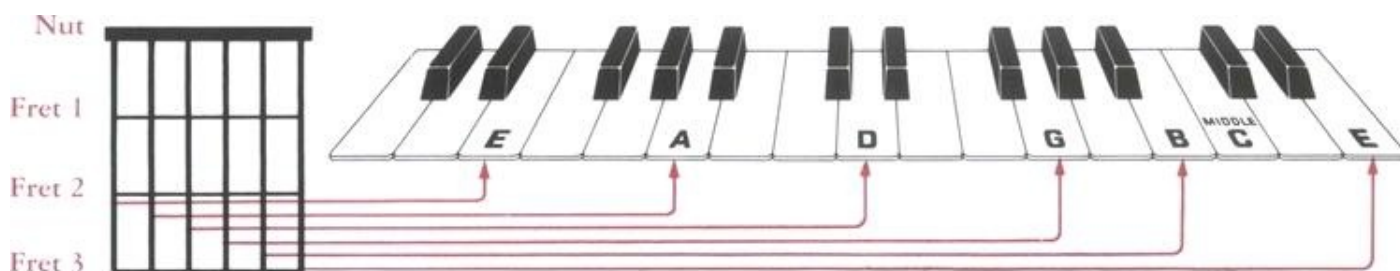
Once your strings are stretched across the guitar properly, listen to the Teach Yourself recording for this book, and follow the directions to get the guitar in perfect tune.

If you do not have the Teach Yourself recording, follow these directions to get the instrument in tune.

Important: Always remember that the thinnest, highest string—the one closest to the floor—is the first string. The thickest, lowest string—the one closest to the ceiling—is the sixth string. When guitarists say “the highest string,” they mean the one highest in pitch, not the one highest in position.

How to Tune Your Guitar Without Using a Cassette or CD

The six strings of your guitar have the same pitches as the six notes shown on the piano in the following illustration:



Tune the sixth string to E on the piano. If no piano is available and you do not have the Teach Yourself recording, we recommend you buy a tuning fork, tuning pipe or electric tuner. The first two are inexpensive and very handy, and all three are available from your music dealer.

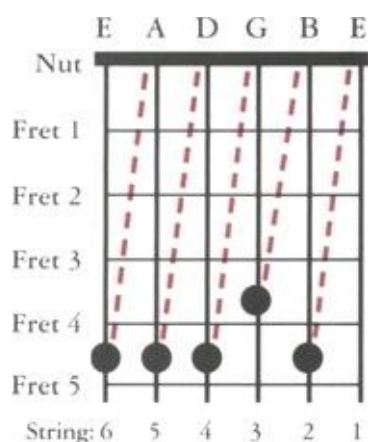
Press 5th fret of 6th string to get pitch of 5th string (A).

Press 5th fret of 5th string to get pitch of 4th string (D).

Press 5th fret of 4th string to get pitch of 3rd string (G).

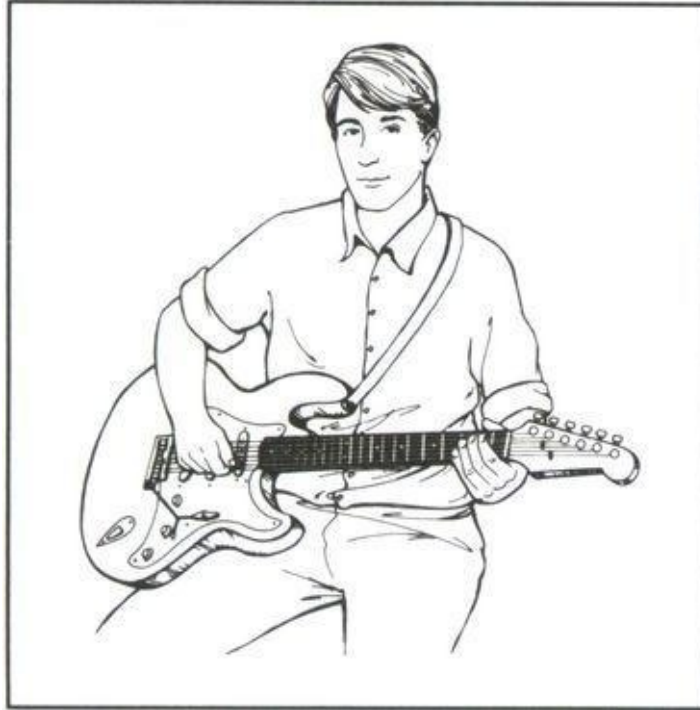
Press 4th fret of 3rd string to get pitch of 2nd string (B).

Press 5th fret of 2nd string to get pitch of 1st string (E).



HOLDING THE GUITAR

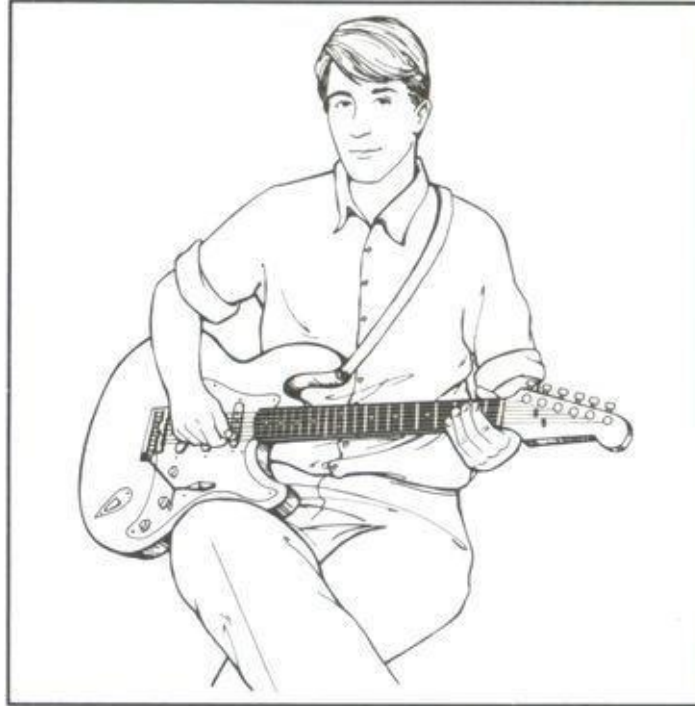
▲ *Sitting*



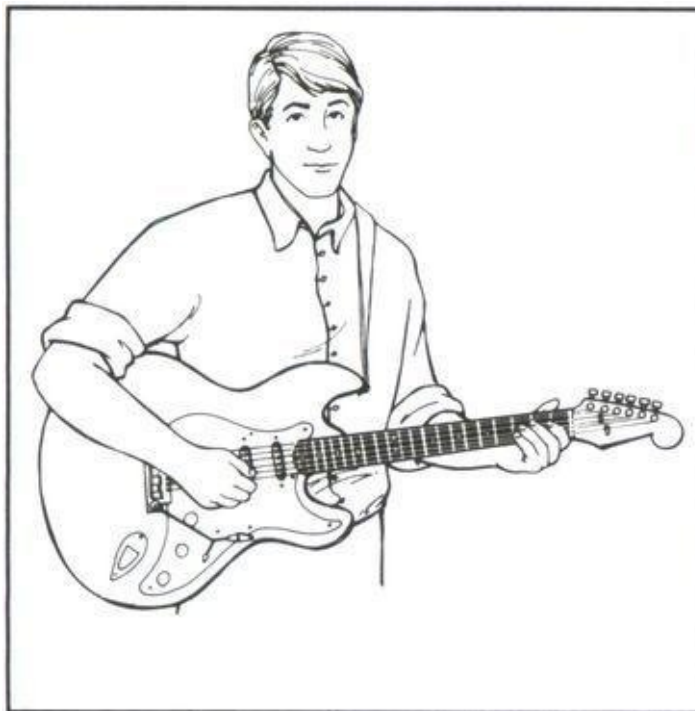
▲ *Sitting with left leg crossed over right*



▲ *Sitting with right leg crossed over left*



▲ *Standing, with strap*



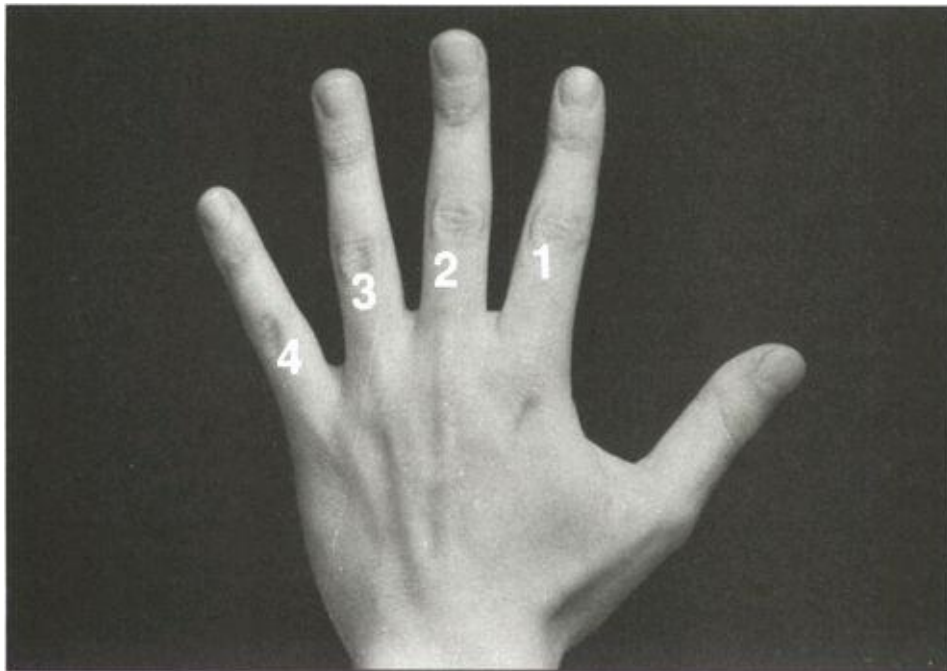
▲ *Standing with foot on stool*



▲ Holding the pick



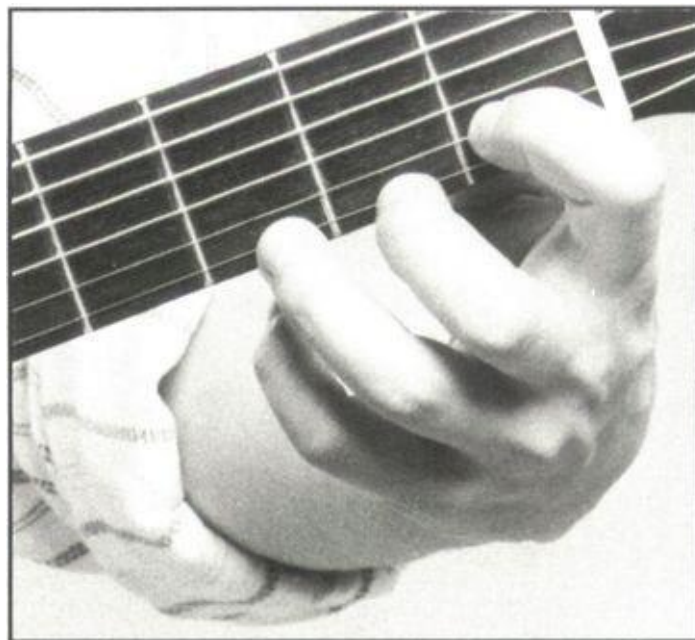
▲ *Numbering the left-hand fingers*



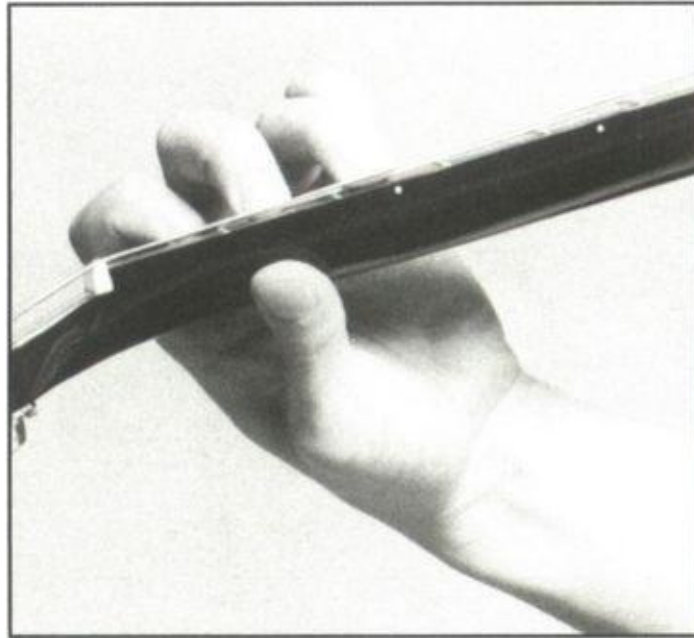
The Left-Hand Position

Note that the thumb falls about opposite the joint of the second and third fingers. Keep the elbow in and the fingers curved.

▲ *The left hand position from the front*



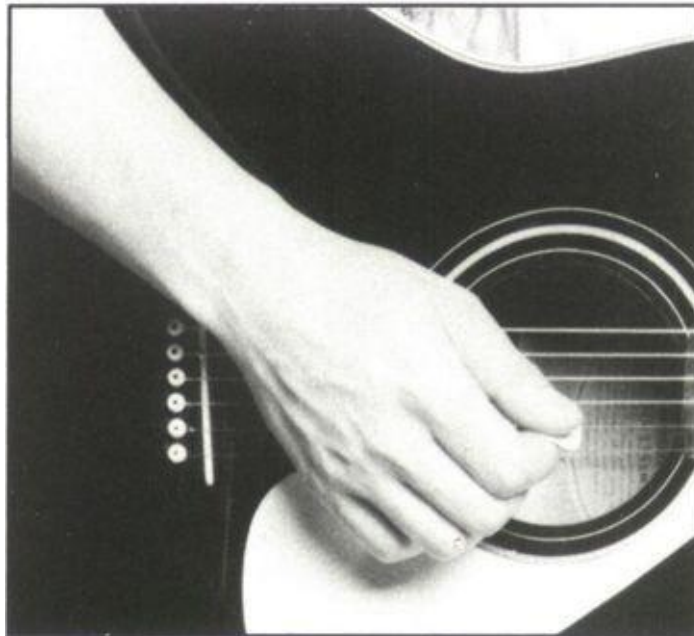
▲ *The left hand position from the back*



The Right-Hand Position

The pick is held firmly, but without squeezing it hard enough to cause tension in the right arm. The motion is a relaxed downward sweep of the wrist, not the entire arm.

▲ *Position of the right arm*



▲ *Motion of the pick*



Placing the Finger on a String

When you place a left-hand finger on a string, make sure you press firmly and as close to the fret wire as you can without actually being right on it. This will ensure a clean, bright tone.

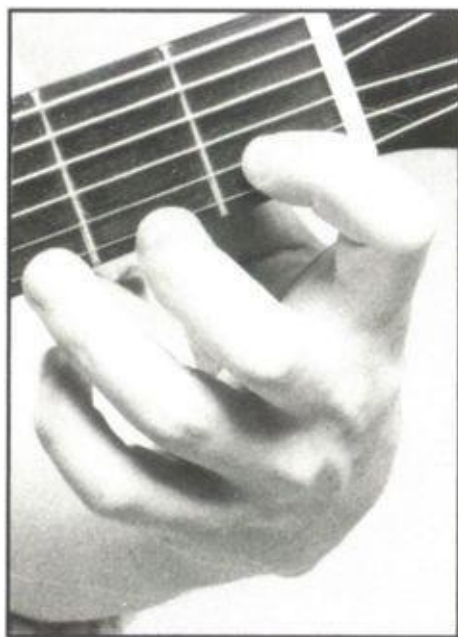
▲ THIS

Finger presses the string down near the fret without actually being on it.



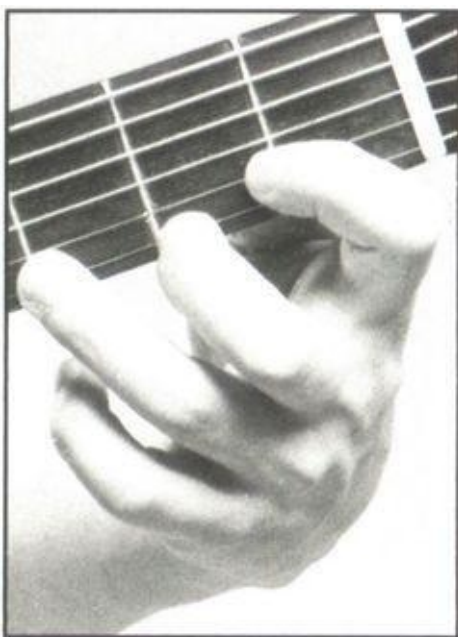
▲ NOT THIS

Finger is too far from fret wire: tone is “buzzy” and indefinite.



▲ *NOT THIS*

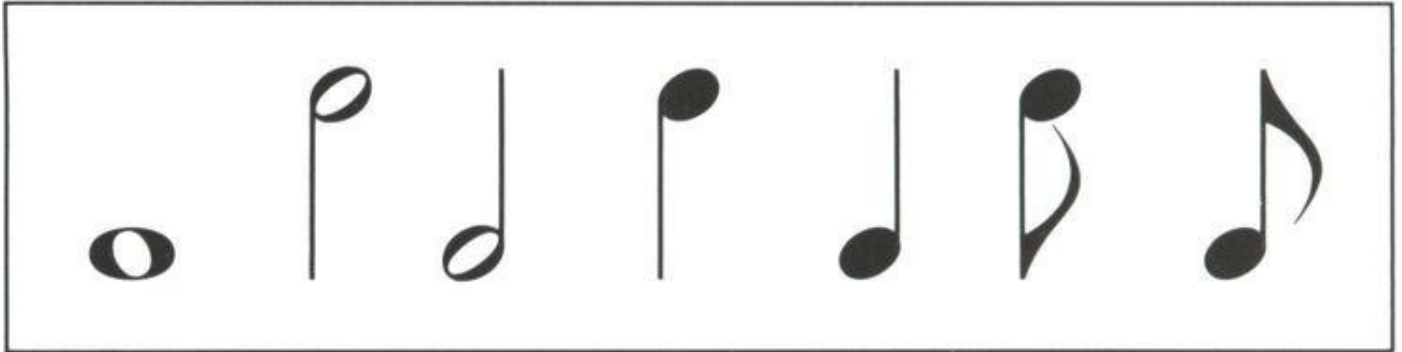
Finger is on top of fret wire: tone is muffled and unclear.



GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH MUSIC

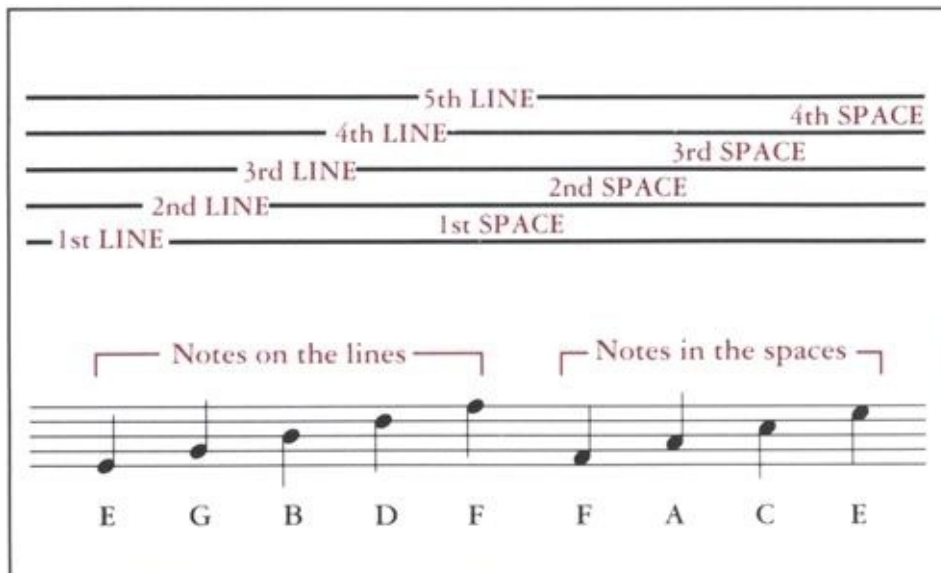
Notes

Musical sounds are indicated by symbols called NOTES. Their time value is determined by their color (white or black) and by stems and flags attached to the note.



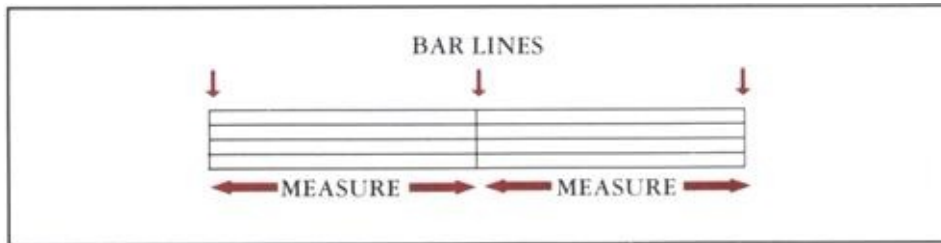
The Staff

The name and pitch of the notes are determined by the note's position on a graph made of five horizontal lines, and the spaces in between, called the staff. The notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet (A-G), repeated to embrace the entire range of musical sound.



Measures and Bar Lines

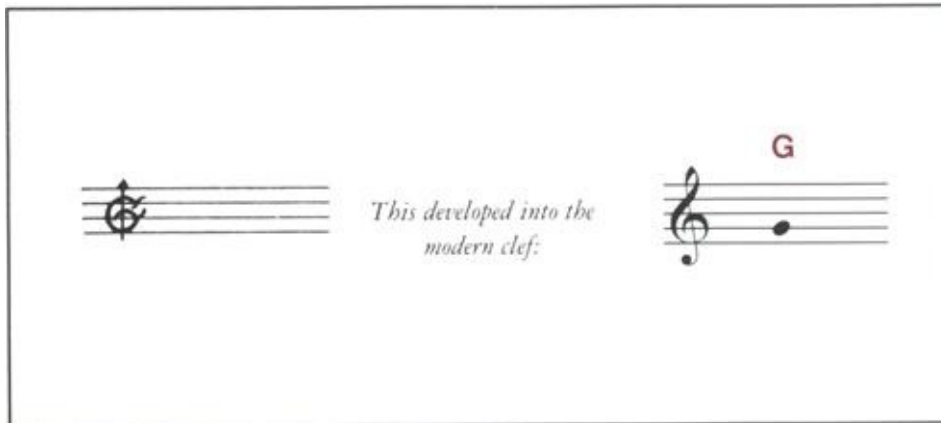
Music is also divided into equal parts, called MEASURES. One measure is divided from another by a BAR LINE.



Clefs

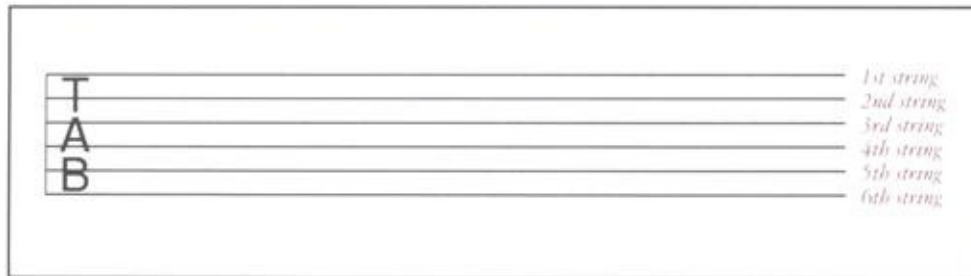
During the evolution of music notation, the staff had from two to twenty lines, and symbols were invented to locate a reference line, or pitch, by which all other pitches were determined. These symbols were called clefs.

Music for the guitar is written in the G or treble clef. Originally the Gothic letter G was used on a four-line staff to establish the pitch of G:



GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH TABLATURE

Tablature is a graphic method of showing how to play notes and chords on the guitar. It uses a six-line staff, each line representing one string of the guitar.



A number placed on a line means to play that fret on the corresponding string. Thus,

3	1	0	2
T			
A			
B			

Play the 1st string, 3rd fret 2nd string, 1st fret 3rd string, open 4th string, 2nd fret

Numbers placed one on top of the other are played simultaneously.

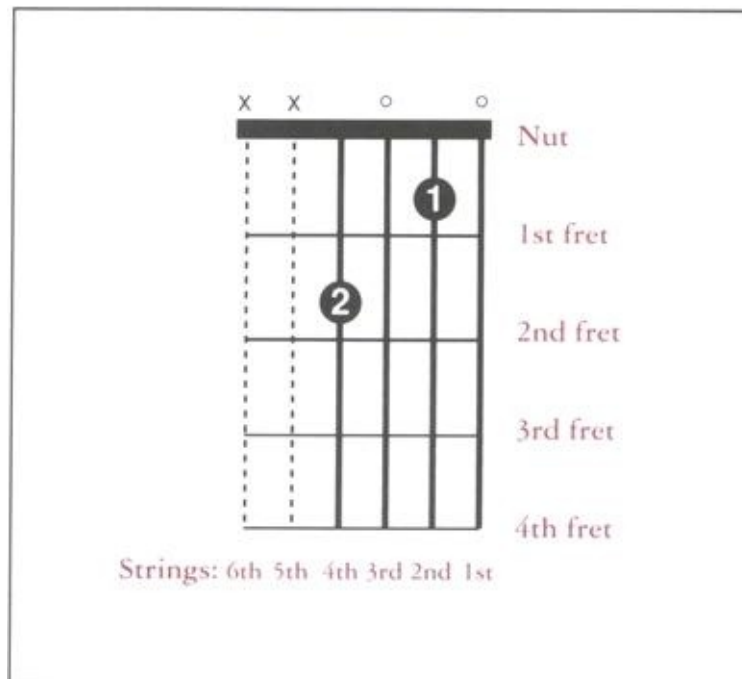
0 1	0 0 0	1 0 0 0	0 1 0 2 3
T			
A			
B			

1st string open, 2nd string, 1st fret 2nd, 3rd, and 4th strings open 1st string, 1st fret + three open strings A five-note C chord

CHORD DIAGRAMS

Chord diagrams are used to indicate fingering for chords. The example to the right means to place your first finger on the first fret, second string and second finger on the second fret, fourth string. Then strum the first four strings only. The x's on the fifth and sixth strings indicate not to play these.

To make it as clear as possible, all the material in this book appears both in traditional music and in tablature. Chord diagrams are included where appropriate.



Notes on the First String E

OPEN STRING

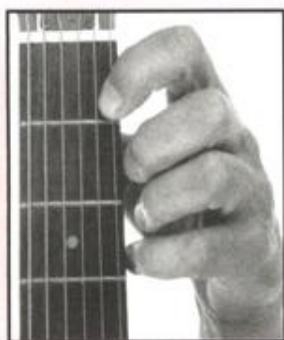


1st string, open
(not fingered)

1st FRET



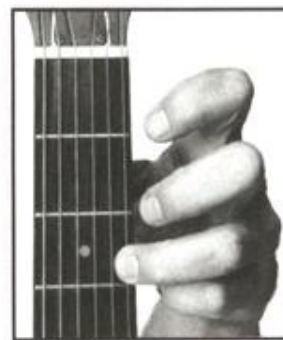
1st string, 1st fret



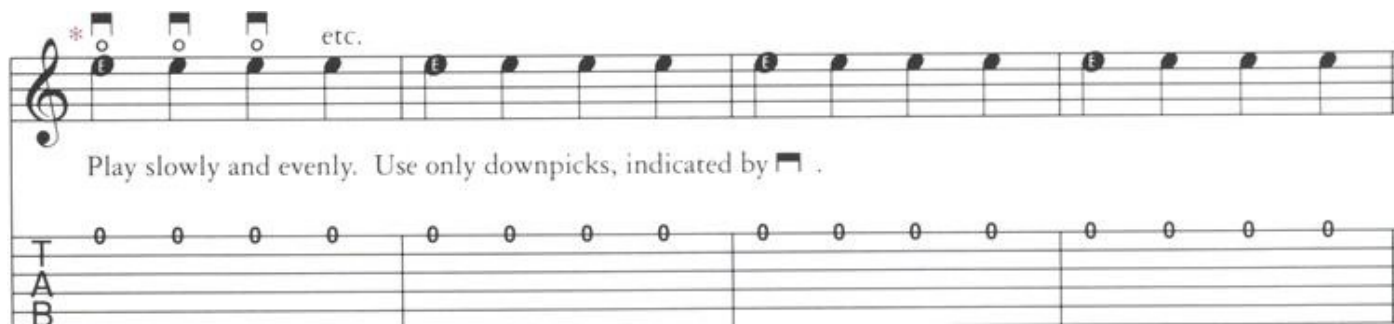
3rd FRET



1st string, 3rd fret



Playing the first string open (the note E):



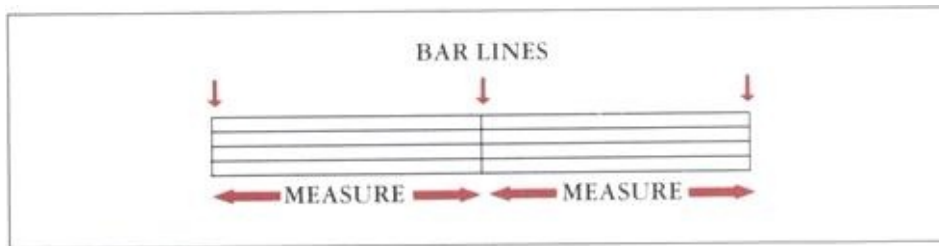
Combining the fingered notes F and G with the open string E:



Measures and Bar Lines

Music is also divided into equal parts, called MEASURES. One measure is divided from

another by a BAR LINE.



Mixing It Up

Left-hand fingers: When playing from the first to the third fret, keep the first finger down. Only the G will sound, but when you go back to the F, your finger will already be in place, making the transition sound smoother.

Musical notation for Track 3, first system. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The notes are: Bb (open), A (open), G (open), F (open), G (open), A (open), Bb (open), C (open), D (open), E (open), F (open), G (open), A (open), Bb (open), C (open). The first three notes have fingerings: 0, 1, 3. Below the staff is a tablature line with fret numbers: 0 0 1 0 | 3 3 3 0 | 1 1 3 1 | 0 1 3 1. A dashed line with a downward arrow points to the first fret on the tablature line, with the text 'Keep 1st finger down'. To the right, an arrow points to the end of the staff with the text 'Go to next line without stopping'.

Musical notation for Track 3, second system. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The notes are: Bb (open), A (open), G (open), F (open), G (open), A (open), Bb (open), C (open), D (open), E (open), F (open), G (open), A (open), Bb (open), C (open). The first three notes have fingerings: 0, 1, 3. Below the staff is a tablature line with fret numbers: 0 0 1 0 | 3 3 3 0 | 1 1 3 1 | 0 3 0 0. A dashed line with a downward arrow points to the first fret on the tablature line, with the text 'Keep 1st finger down'. To the right, an arrow points to a double bar line at the end of the staff with the text 'A double bar line marks the end of a piece.'



More Mixing

Left-hand fingers: Place as close to the fret wires as possible without actually touching them.



Musical notation for guitar exercise 1. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a sequence of 16 eighth notes: Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, Bb3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, Bb2, A2. The bottom staff shows the fretting hand positions for each note: 3, 3, 1, 0, 0, 3, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 3, 0, 0, 1, 3, 3, 1. The strings are labeled T (Top), A, and B (Bottom). Annotations include "Keep 1st finger down" with a dashed line and a downward arrow pointing to the first measure.



Musical notation for guitar exercise 2. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a sequence of 16 eighth notes: Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, Bb3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, Bb2, A2. The bottom staff shows the fretting hand positions for each note: 0, 0, 1, 3, 3, 0, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 0, 3, 3, 1, 0, 3, 0. The strings are labeled T (Top), A, and B (Bottom). An annotation "Keep 1st finger down" with a dashed line and a downward arrow points to the first measure.

SOUND OFF: HOW TO COUNT TIME

4 Kinds of Notes:

Quarter Note
One count

Half Note
Two counts

Dotted Half Note
Three counts

Whole Note
Four counts

Count: 1 2 3 4 Count: 1 2 3 4 Count: 1 2 3 Count: 1 2 3 4

Time Signatures

Each piece of music has two numbers at its beginning called a time signature. These numbers tell us how to count time for that particular piece.

4/**4**
The TOP NUMBER tells us how many counts in each measure.
The BOTTOM NUMBER tells us what kind of note gets one count.

3/**4**
THREE counts to a measure
A QUARTER NOTE gets one count

Important:

Fill in the missing time signatures of the songs already learned. Even though tablature players do not read standard music notation, it is still important to become familiar with the concept of time signatures.



PLAYING DIFFERENT KINDS OF NOTES AND TIME SIGNATURES

Half Notes (two counts)

Musical notation for Half Notes in 4/4 time signature. The staff shows a sequence of half notes: E4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The bass staff shows fret numbers: 0, 0, 3, 0, 3, 1, 0, 1, 3, 0. The count is: 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | etc.

Dotted Half Notes (three counts)

Musical notation for Dotted Half Notes in 3/4 time signature. The staff shows a sequence of dotted half notes: E4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The bass staff shows fret numbers: 1, 0, 3, 1, 3, 0. The count is: 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | etc.

Whole Notes (four counts)

Musical notation for Whole Notes in 4/4 time signature. The staff shows a sequence of whole notes: E4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The bass staff shows fret numbers: 3, 1, 0, 1. The count is: 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | etc.

Mixed Notes (review)

Musical notation for the first system. The melody is written on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time. It begins with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, and a whole note C6. Below the staff is a count line: "Count: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4". Below the count line is a TAB line with the following fret numbers: 0 0 1 3 | 3 1 0 3 1 1 | 0. The letters T, A, and B are stacked vertically on the left side of the TAB line.

Musical notation for the second system. The melody is written on a treble clef staff. It begins with a dotted quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, and a whole note C6. Below the staff is a count line: "1 2 3 4". Below the count line is a TAB line with the following fret numbers: 3 0 | 1 3 0 1 3 3 | 0. The letters T, A, and B are stacked vertically on the left side of the TAB line.

Notes on the Second String B

OPEN STRING

2nd string, open

1st FRET

2nd string, 1st fret



3rd FRET

2nd string, 3rd fret



Two-String Rock

0 3 0 3 | 1 0 3 1 | 0 3 0 3 | 3 1 0 3

0 3 0 3 | 1 0 3 1 | 0 3 0 3 | 3 3 3



Beautiful Brown Eyes

Beau - ti - ful, beau - ti - ful brown eyes, smil - ing right

0 0 0 | 1 3 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 0 0

in - to my heart. But now where are those beau - ti - ful

1 3 0 | 3 | 3 1 0 0 0 | 1 3 0

brown eyes? Why must we be so far a - part?

1 | 1 | 1 | 3 3 0 | 1 0 3 | 1 | 1

Guitar Rock



The first system of musical notation for 'Guitar Rock' consists of a treble clef staff in 4/4 time and a guitar tablature staff. The treble staff begins with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a common time signature change to 4/4. The melody consists of quarter notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. The tablature staff shows the corresponding fret numbers: 0, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 3, 0, 1.



The second system of musical notation for 'Guitar Rock' continues the melody from the first system. The treble staff shows quarter notes: D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. The tablature staff shows the corresponding fret numbers: 1, 1, 0, 1, 3, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 3, 0, 3.



The third system of musical notation for 'Guitar Rock' concludes the piece. The treble staff shows quarter notes: G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F#1, E1, D1, C1. The tablature staff shows the corresponding fret numbers: 3, 3, 0, 3, 1, 1, 3, 1, 0, 0, 3, 0, 3, 3.

Merry-Go-Round

Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4. The first measure has a fermata over the G4. The tablature below shows the fretting: 1 3 0 | 3 | 3 0 1 | 0.

Treble clef. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4. The first measure has a fermata over the G4. The tablature below shows the fretting: 0 1 3 | 3 1 0 | 3 3 1 | 0.

Treble clef. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4. The first measure has a fermata over the G4. The tablature below shows the fretting: 1 3 0 | 3 | 3 0 1 | 0.

Treble clef. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4. The first measure has a fermata over the G4. The tablature below shows the fretting: 0 1 3 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 1.

Jingle Bells

Jin - gle bells! Jin - gle bells! Jin - gle all the way!

TAB

This system contains the first four measures of the song. The melody is written on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time, with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The lyrics are 'Jin - gle bells! Jin - gle bells! Jin - gle all the way!'. The guitar tablature below shows the fretting for each note: 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 3 1 3 | 0.

Oh, what fun it is to ride a one horse o - pen sleigh, hey!

TAB

This system contains the next four measures of the song. The melody is written on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time, with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The lyrics are 'Oh, what fun it is to ride a one horse o - pen sleigh, hey!'. The guitar tablature below shows the fretting for each note: 1 1 1 1 | 1 0 0 0 | 0 3 3 0 | 3 3.

Jin - gle bells! Jin - gle bells! Jin - gle all the way!

TAB

This system contains the next four measures of the song, which are identical to the first system. The melody is written on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time, with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The lyrics are 'Jin - gle bells! Jin - gle bells! Jin - gle all the way!'. The guitar tablature below shows the fretting for each note: 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 3 1 3 | 0.

Oh, what fun it is to ride a one - horse o - pen sleigh.

TAB

This system contains the final four measures of the song. The melody is written on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time, with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The lyrics are 'Oh, what fun it is to ride a one - horse o - pen sleigh.'. The guitar tablature below shows the fretting for each note: 1 1 1 1 | 1 0 0 0 | 3 3 1 3 | 1.

Notes on the Third String G

OPEN STRING

3rd string, open

2nd FRET

3rd string, 2nd fret

Au Clair de la Lune



Three-String Rock



Aura Lee

Elvis Presley recorded this folk song in a modern version called "Love Me Tender."

The first system of musical notation for 'Aura Lee' consists of a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The melody begins with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4, then a half note A4, and continues with a sequence of quarter notes: B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. Below the staff is a guitar tablature with three lines labeled T (top), A (middle), and B (bottom). The fret numbers are: T: 0 1 0 1 3 2 3 1 0 2 0 1; A: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 3 0; B: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. The system ends with double bars and repeat dots on both sides.

The second system of musical notation continues the melody from the first system. The treble clef staff shows a sequence of quarter notes: D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3. The guitar tablature shows: T: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 3 0; A: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0; B: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. The system ends with double bars and repeat dots on both sides.

The third system of musical notation continues the melody. The treble clef staff shows a sequence of quarter notes: B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2. The guitar tablature shows: T: 0 0 1 0 3 2 3 1 0 0 3 1; A: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0; B: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. The system ends with double bars and repeat dots on both sides.

*The double dots on the inside of the double bars indicate that everything between the double bars must be REPEATED.

Diagram 1 shows a two-bar musical staff with a red curved arrow labeled '1' above it, indicating a repeat of the first bar into the second bar.

Diagram 2 shows a two-bar musical staff with a red curved arrow labeled '2' above it, indicating a repeat of the second bar into the first bar.

Diagram 3 shows a two-bar musical staff with a red curved arrow labeled '3' above it, indicating a repeat of the first bar into the second bar.



Largo from the New World Symphony

Use down-strokes only until further notice.

Musical notation system 1: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains six measures of music. Below it is a guitar tablature system with three staves labeled T, A, and B. The tablature numbers are: 0 3 3 | 0 3 1 | 3 0 3 0 | 3 | 0 3 3 | 0 3 1

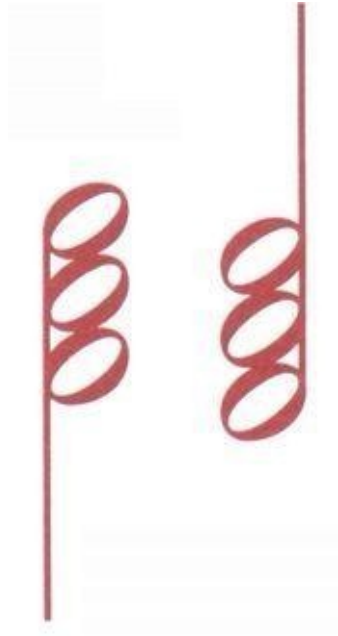
Musical notation system 2: Treble clef. The staff contains six measures of music. Below it is a guitar tablature system with three staves labeled T, A, and B. The tablature numbers are: 3 0 3 1 | 1 | 2 1 1 | 0 0 2 | 2 1 0 0 | 2

Musical notation system 3: Treble clef. The staff contains six measures of music. Below it is a guitar tablature system with three staves labeled T, A, and B. The tablature numbers are: 2 1 1 | 0 0 2 | 2 1 0 0 | 2 | 0 3 3 | 0 3 1

Musical notation system 4: Treble clef. The staff contains six measures of music. Below it is a guitar tablature system with three staves labeled T, A, and B. The tablature numbers are: 3 0 3 0 | 3 | 0 3 3 | 0 3 1 | 3 0 3 2 | 1

INTRODUCING CHORDS

A CHORD is a combination of two or more harmonious notes. All notes except the whole note have a stem going up or down.



When notes are to be struck together as a CHORD, they are connected by the same stem.

(Not to be played)

In tablature notation, the numbers are lined up vertically.

T	1	0	1	0
A	2	0	0	0
B				

Meet the Chords

Two-note chords on the open B and E strings.

Musical notation for two-note chords on the open G and B strings. The top staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains four measures of music: the first two measures show quarter notes G4 and B4, and the last two measures show dyads of G4 and B4. The bottom staff is a guitar tablature with three strings labeled T (Treble), A (Middle), and B (Bass). It shows fret numbers 0 for the open strings and 2 for the second fret on the B string.

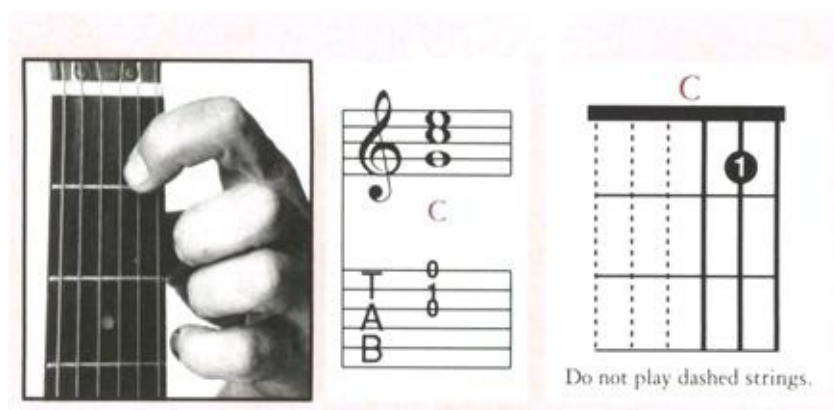
Two-note chords on the open G and B strings.

Musical notation for two-note chords on the open G and B strings. The top staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains four measures of music: the first two measures show quarter notes G4 and B4, and the last two measures show dyads of G4 and B4. The bottom staff is a guitar tablature with three strings labeled T (Treble), A (Middle), and B (Bass). It shows fret numbers 0 for the open strings and 2 for the second fret on the B string.

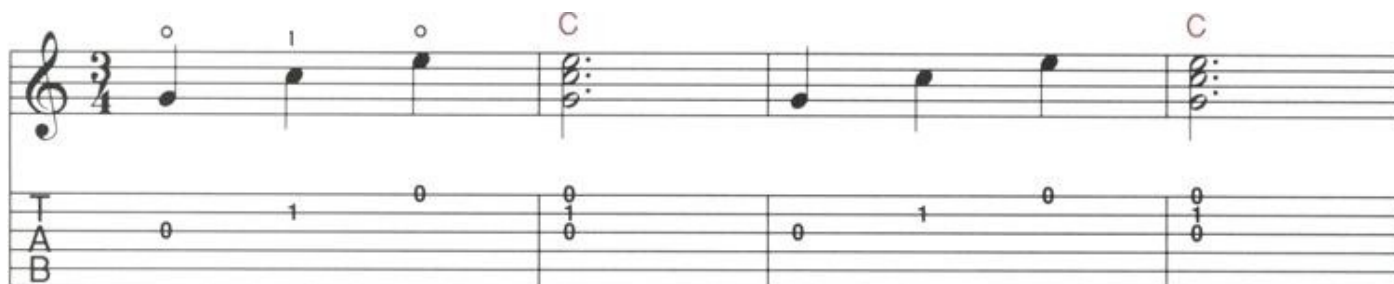
Three-note chords on the open G, B and E strings.

Musical notation for three-note chords on the open G, B and E strings. The top staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains four measures of music: the first two measures show quarter notes G4, B4, and E5, and the last two measures show dyads of G4 and B4. The bottom staff is a guitar tablature with three strings labeled T (Treble), A (Middle), and B (Bass). It shows fret numbers 0 for the open strings and 2 for the second fret on the B string.

The Three-String C Chord



The chords you played on page 22 use only combinations of open strings. The next chord is called the C chord. It uses one finger plus the 1st and 3rd open strings.




Ode To Joy (theme from the 9th symphony)

4/4

T
A
B

0 0 1 3 3 1 0 3 1 1 3 0 0 3 3

T
A
B

0 0 1 3 3 1 0 3 1 1 3 0 3 1 1

INTRODUCING THE QUARTER REST



This strange-looking rest is used in music notation to mean one beat of silence. First play the exercise, then try the rock song.



For a cleaner effect when an open-string note is followed by a rest, you may stop the sound of the strings by touching them lightly with the “heel” of the right hand.



Musical notation for a guitar exercise in 4/4 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a series of quarter notes and quarter rests. Below the staff is a count: 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4. Below the count are three staves labeled T, A, and B, representing the guitar strings. The T staff has fret numbers: 1 1 | 3 | 0 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 1.

Rock 'n' Rhythm



The first system of music for 'Rock 'n' Rhythm' consists of a treble clef staff in 4/4 time and a three-line guitar tablature staff. The treble staff contains a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, G4, A4, B4, C5, followed by a bar with a fermata over a G4. The tablature staff shows fret numbers: 1 1 2 0 | 1 1 2 0 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0. A 'c' symbol is placed above the second measure of the treble staff.

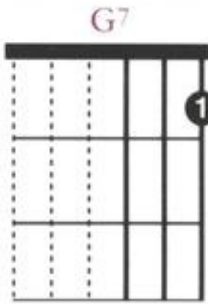

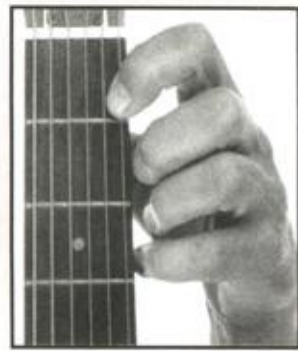


The second system of music continues the piece. The treble staff has a melody of quarter notes: D4, E4, F4, G4, D4, E4, F4, G4, followed by a bar with a fermata over a D4. The tablature staff shows fret numbers: 1 1 3 1 | 1 1 3 1 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0.



The third system of music concludes the piece. The treble staff has a melody of quarter notes: A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, followed by a bar with a fermata over an A4. The tablature staff shows fret numbers: 3 3 0 3 | 1 1 3 1 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0.

The Three-String G⁷ Chord



The diagram shows a hand holding the guitar neck, a musical notation for the G⁷ chord in treble clef, and a fretboard diagram. The fretboard diagram shows the first fret with a circled '1' on the first string, and the second, third, and fourth strings are open. The chord is labeled G⁷.



The musical notation is in 3/4 time. The first staff shows a melody: G4 (open), B4 (open), D5 (1st fret), G7 chord, G4 (open), B4 (open), D5 (1st fret), G7 chord, C chord, G7 chord, C chord. The second staff shows the fretboard: T (0, 0, 1), A (0, 0, 1), B (0, 0, 1). The G7 chords are indicated by a circled '1' on the first string and an open second, third, and fourth string.

Down in the Valley

Down in the valley, the valley so

TAB: 0 1 3 | 0 1 0 | 0 3 1

low, Hang your head o

G7 G7

TAB: 3 | 1 0 0 3 | 1 0 0

ver, hear the wind blow.

C

TAB: 3 | 0 1 3 | 1 | 0 1 0



Mary Ann

C

All the boys love Mar - y Ann,

TAB

C

sit - tin' by the o - cean sift - in' sand.

TAB

G7

E - ven lit - tle chil - dren love Mar - y Ann

TAB

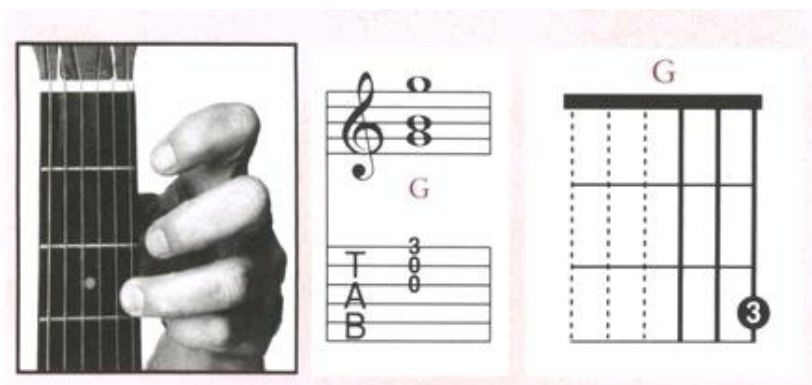
G7

'cause she can dance like no one can.

TAB

C

The Three-String G Chord



3/4

G

G⁷

C

G

T

A

B

Rockin' with G and C

Fast Rock

The first system of music is in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff contains a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, followed by a quarter rest, then a G4 chord. The guitar TAB staff shows the following fret numbers: 0 0 2 0 | 0 0 1 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3.

The second system of music continues the melody. The treble clef staff contains a melody of quarter notes: A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, followed by a quarter rest, then a C chord. The guitar TAB staff shows the following fret numbers: 1 1 3 1 | 0 1 1 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.

The third system of music concludes the piece. The treble clef staff contains a melody of quarter notes: F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, followed by a quarter rest, then a G chord. The guitar TAB staff shows the following fret numbers: 3 3 0 3 | 1 1 3 1 | 0 | 3 | 3.

Notes on the Fourth String D

OPEN STRING

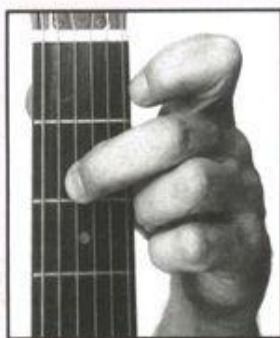


4th string, open

2nd FRET



4th string, 2nd fret



3rd FRET



4th string, 3rd fret



Reuben Reuben

* HOLD SIGN (Fermata): This sign indicates that the time value of the note is lengthened at the discretion of the player (approximately 1 1/2 times).

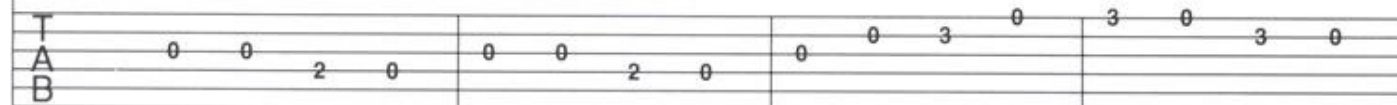


Old MacDonald Had a Farm

G Whiz




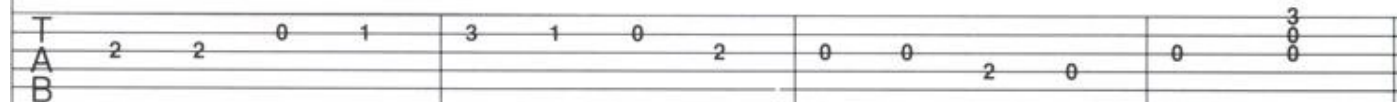
C means "common time" (the same as 4/4 time)











Goodnight Ladies

Not all guitar solos are played using only one form of the 3-note chords already learned. These songs use various combinations of 2- and 3-note chords.

First system of musical notation for "Daisy Bell". It consists of a treble clef staff with a common time signature (C) and a guitar TAB staff below it. The treble staff shows a melody starting with a C chord (two open strings) and moving through several notes. The TAB staff shows the corresponding fretting: 0 0, 0 0, 0 0, 2 2, 0 0, 1 1, 0.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melody with notes and chords. The TAB staff shows fretting: 0 0, 2 2, 0 3, 0 0, 2 0, 2 0, 0 0, 0 0, 2 0, 2 0.

Third system of musical notation, ending with a G chord. The treble staff shows the final notes and a G chord. The TAB staff shows fretting: 0 3, 3 0, 0 0, 0 0, 2 2, 0 2, 0 0, 3 0.



Daisy Bell

(A Bicycle Built for Two)

The first system of music consists of a treble clef staff in 3/4 time and a guitar fretboard below it. The treble staff contains a dotted quarter note G4, a half note chord (F4, A4), a dotted quarter note G4, a half note chord (F4, A4), and a dotted quarter note G4. The guitar fretboard shows the following fret numbers for strings T, A, and B: T (3), A (0), B (0) for the first measure; T (1), A (0), B (0) for the second; T (1), A (0), B (0) for the third; T (0), A (0), B (0) for the fourth; and T (3), A (0), B (1) for the fifth.

The second system of music continues the piece. The treble staff contains a dotted quarter note G4, a dotted quarter note G4, a dotted quarter note G4, a dotted quarter note G4, a dotted quarter note G4, a dotted quarter note G4, a dotted quarter note G4, and a dotted quarter note G4. The guitar fretboard shows the following fret numbers for strings T, A, and B: T (3), A (1), B (1) for the first measure; T (0), A (1), B (1) for the second; T (0), A (1), B (1) for the third; T (0), A (1), B (1) for the fourth; T (3), A (0), B (0) for the fifth; and T (3), A (0), B (0) for the sixth. The text "(continued on next page.)" is written to the right of the second system.

Musical notation system 1:

Staff 1: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Chords in first two measures, then a melodic line starting with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and a dotted half note C5.

Staff 2: TAB with fret numbers: 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 3, 0, 3.

Musical notation system 2:

Staff 1: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Chords G, G7, G, and C.

Staff 2: TAB with fret numbers: 3, 0, 1, 0, 3, 3, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3.

Musical notation system 3:

Staff 1: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Melodic line with quarter notes G4, A4, B4, and a dotted half note C5.

Staff 2: TAB with fret numbers: 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 3, 3, 0.

Musical notation system 4:

Staff 1: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Melodic line with quarter notes G4, A4, B4, and a dotted half note C5.

Staff 2: TAB with fret numbers: 1, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 1.

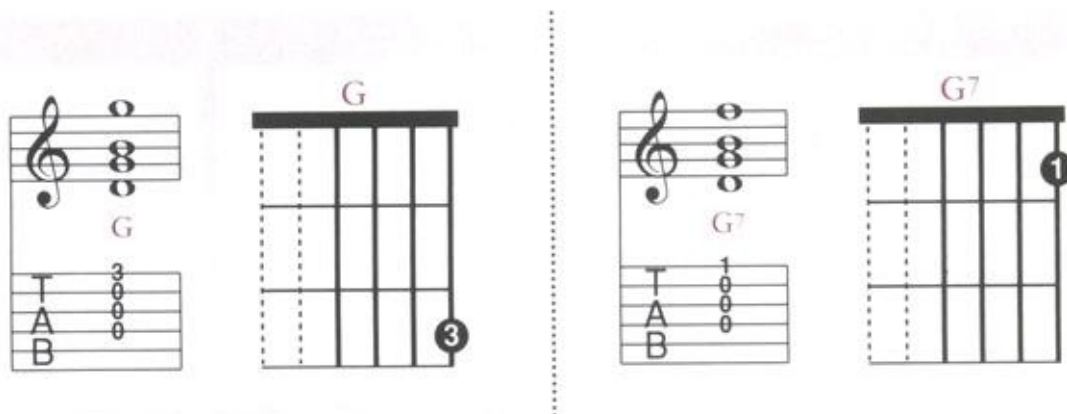
Musical notation system 5:

Staff 1: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Melodic line with quarter notes G4, A4, B4, and a dotted half note C5.

Staff 2: TAB with fret numbers: 3, 0, 1, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0.

The Four-String G & G7 Chords

The three-note G and G7 chords you have learned can be expanded to fuller and richer sounding four-note chords simply by adding the open 4th string.



Rockin' the Chimes

The next song uses the four-note G and G7 chords. Sometimes the notes are played one at a time (called an arpeggio) instead of being played together (as a chord).

4-note G Chord 4-note G7 Chord

3-note C Chord 4-note G Chord

4-note G Chord



Laughing Troll

C G7

T
A
B

G

T
A
B




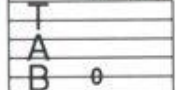
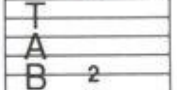
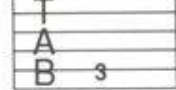
G7 G7

T
A
B

G7

T
A
B

Notes on the Fifth String A

OPEN STRING	2nd FRET	3rd FRET
 <p>Leger Lines*</p> <p>A</p>	 <p>2</p> <p>B</p>	 <p>3</p> <p>C</p>
 <p>5th string, open</p>	 <p>5th string, 2nd fret</p>	 <p>5th string, 3rd fret</p>

*The short line that extends the staff downwards is called a *leger* (pronounced ledger) line.

				
T				
A				
B	0 0 0 0	2 2 2 2	3 3 2 2	0 0 0 0

Peter Gray

o 2 3

The first system of music consists of a treble clef staff in 4/4 time and a guitar TAB staff. The treble staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The TAB staff shows the following fret numbers: 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2.

The second system of music consists of a treble clef staff and a guitar TAB staff. The treble staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The TAB staff shows the following fret numbers: 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0.



Boogie Style

Play this piece fast!

4/4

T
A
B 0 0 2 0 3 0 2 2 2 2 0 3 0 0 2 0 3 0

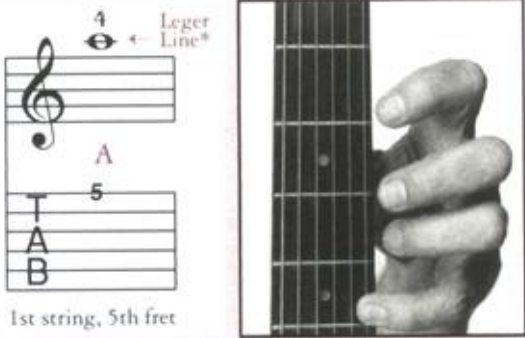
T
A
B 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 2 2 2 2 0 3

T
A
B 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 2 0 2

T
A
B 0 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 0 0

Introducing High A

5th FRET



4 ← Leger Line*

A


5

T
A
B

1st string, 5th fret

*Leger lines can also extend the staff upwards.

Notice that high A is played on the 5th fret, but the 4th finger is used. Slide your hand up the fret-board so the 4th finger can reach the 5th fret.



4/4

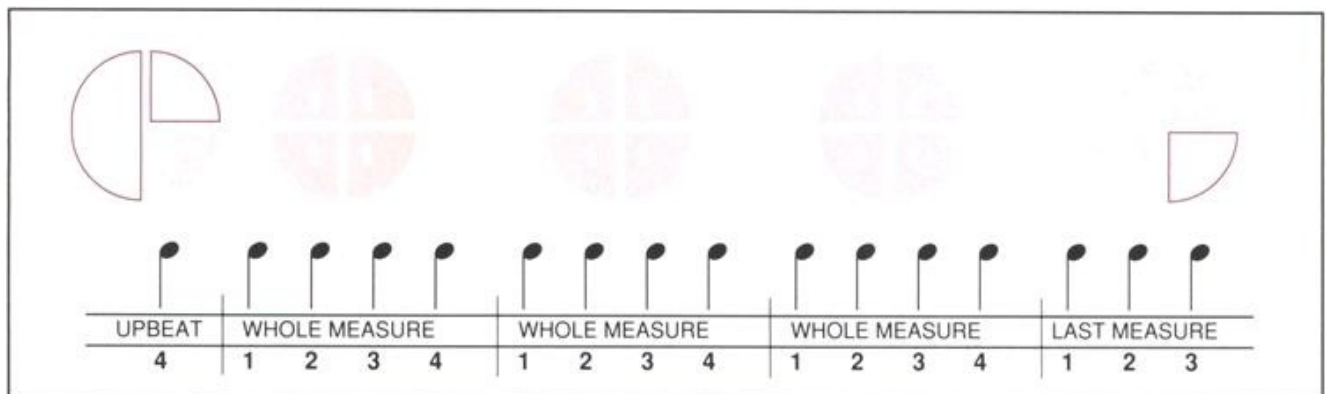
0 0 1 3 5 3 3 1 3 5 3 5 1 0

T
A
B

Rockin' in Dorian Mode

INCOMPLETE MEASURES

Not every piece of music begins on the first beat. Music sometimes begins with an incomplete measure, called the UPBEAT or PICKUP. If the upbeat is one beat, the last measure will sometimes have only three beats in 4/4, or two beats in 3/4 to make up for the extra beat at the beginning.



A-Ticket, A-Tasket

Musical notation for the first system of "A-Ticket, A-Tasket".

Chord: C

Count: 4

Staff 1 (Melody): Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Notes: C4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), F4 (quarter).

Staff 2 (Bass): Treble clef. Fingering: 0, 3, 0, 5, 3, 0, 0, 3, 3, 0, 5, 3, 0, 0.

Musical notation for the second system of "A-Ticket, A-Tasket".

Chord: G7

Chord: G

Staff 1 (Melody): Treble clef. Notes: G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), C4 (quarter).

Staff 2 (Bass): Treble clef. Fingering: 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 1, 0, 3, 0, 1.



The Riddle Song

4/4

I gave my love a cher - ry that has no stone, I

Count: 4 1 2 3 4

TAB

0 0 0 0 0 2 1 3 1 2 0 0 1

C

gave my love a chick - en that has no bone, I

TAB

3 3 3 3 0 3 5 3 0 3 3 1

G

gave my love a ring that has no end,

TAB

3 3 3 3 0 3 5 3 0 3 3 0

gave my love a ba - by with no cry - in'.

TAB

3 1 2 0 2 1 3 1 2 0 0 1 2 3

Notes on the Sixth String E

OPEN STRING

6th string, open

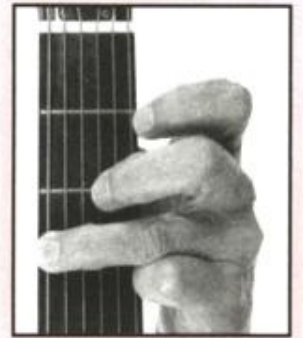
1st FRET

6th string, 1st fret



3rd FRET

6th string, 3rd fret



THE NATURAL SCALE



BASS STRINGS			SOLO STRINGS			
6th STRING	5th STRING	4th STRING	3rd STRING	2nd STRING	1st STRING	
FRETS: ○ 1 3	○ 2 3	○ 2 3	○ 2	○ 1 3	○ 1 3 5	
E F G	A B C	D E F	G A	B C D	E F G A	
T						
A						
B	0 1 3	0 2 3	0 2	0 1 3	0 1 3 5	



Silver Threads Among the Gold

Fast

The first system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef staff in 4/4 time, containing a sequence of notes: a dotted quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, and F5. The final measure contains a whole note chord consisting of G4, B4, and D5. Above the notes, there are fingerings: '3' above the C5 note, '1' above the D5 note, and '0' above the G4 note of the final chord. The bottom staff is a guitar TAB staff with three lines labeled 'T', 'A', and 'B' from top to bottom. The fret numbers are: 2 on the B string, 3 on the A string, 2 on the B string, 3 on the A string, 1 on the B string, 3 on the A string, and 0 on the B string.

The second system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef staff in 4/4 time, containing a sequence of notes: a dotted quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, and F5. The final measure contains a whole note chord consisting of G4, B4, and D5. The bottom staff is a guitar TAB staff with three lines labeled 'T', 'A', and 'B' from top to bottom. The fret numbers are: 3 on the B string, 0 on the A string, 2 on the B string, 3 on the A string, 0 on the B string, 3 on the A string, 2 on the B string, and 0 on the A string.

The third system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef staff in 4/4 time, containing a sequence of notes: a dotted quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, and F5. The final measure contains a whole note chord consisting of G4, B4, and D5. The bottom staff is a guitar TAB staff with three lines labeled 'T', 'A', and 'B' from top to bottom. The fret numbers are: 2 on the B string, 3 on the A string, 2 on the B string, 3 on the A string, 1 on the B string, 3 on the A string, and 0 on the B string.

The fourth system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef staff in 4/4 time, containing a sequence of notes: a dotted quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, and F5. The final measure contains a whole note chord consisting of G4, B4, and D5. The bottom staff is a guitar TAB staff with three lines labeled 'T', 'A', and 'B' from top to bottom. The fret numbers are: 3 on the B string, 0 on the A string, 2 on the B string, 3 on the A string, 0 on the B string, 2 on the A string, 3 on the B string, and 0 on the A string.

TEMPO SIGNS



Tempo signs tell how fast or slow to play.

The three principal TEMPO SIGNS are: *Andante* (slow) say: on-don-tay

Moderato (moderately) Mah-duh-rah-toe

Allegro (fast) Al-lay-grow

Three-Tempo Rock

Play three times: 1st time *Andante*, 2nd time *Moderato*, 3rd time *Allegro*.

Musical notation for "Three-Tempo Rock" in 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of a treble clef staff and a guitar tablature staff. The first system has six measures. The second system has six measures, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The tablature uses numbers 0, 2, and 2 to indicate fret positions on the strings.



Plaisir d'amour

(The Joy of Love)

You can do two things to get the most out of the next song arrangement. First, play accented notes (those marked with a >) a little louder than unmarked notes. Also, keep your finger(s) down where indicated. This will make your playing sound

smoother and more professional.

Moderato

The image displays three systems of musical notation for guitar, each consisting of a treble clef staff and a TAB staff. The first system includes annotations 'Hold C down' and 'Hold E down'. The second system includes a 'Hold' annotation. The third system includes 'Hold E down' and 'Hold all notes' annotations.

System 1: Treble clef staff with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7. TAB staff: 3, 3, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3, 3. Annotations: 'Hold C down' (under C5), 'Hold E down' (under E5).

System 2: Treble clef staff with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7. TAB staff: 2, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2. Annotations: 'Hold' (under 3).

System 3: Treble clef staff with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7. TAB staff: 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 1. Annotations: 'Hold E down' (under E5), 'Hold all notes' (under 3).

BASS-CHORD ACCOMPANIMENTS



A popular style of playing chord accompaniments in 4/4 time breaks the chord into two parts: a single bass note followed by a chord made up of the remaining notes. On the 1st beat play only the lowest note (called the bass note). Then play the rest of the chord (usually the three highest strings) on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th beats. The complete pattern is: Bass note-chord-chord-chord.

Pattern A

C Bass - chord-chord-chord G⁷ Bass - chord-chord-chord G⁷ Bass - chord-chord-chord C Bass - chord-chord-chord

For a smoother sound hold the bass note down until the end of the measure.

Hold bass note

Hold

Another style of playing chord accompaniments in 4/4 time uses a bass note on the 1st and 3rd beats and three-string chords on the 2nd and 4th beats.

Pattern B

C Bass - chord - bass - chord G⁷ Bass - chord - bass - chord C G⁷ C Bass - chord-chord-chord

Hold E down

Hold E

Hold E

Hold

This style of playing chord accompaniments can be adapted to 3/4 time by playing a bass note on the 1st beat, and three-string chords on the 2nd and 3rd beats.

Pattern **C**

C Bass - chord - chord G⁷ Bass - chord - chord G Bass - chord - chord C Bass - chord - chord



Can-Can

Duet

This famous melody from the opera *Orpheus in the Underworld* should be learned two different ways. First, play the solo part as written. Then find a friend to play the solo part or listen to it on your *Teach Yourself* recording while you play a chord accompaniment using either pattern A or B on page 42.

Allegro

C G⁷ C C

G⁷ G⁷ C G

Chord progression: C, G7, C, C

The first system of music consists of a treble clef staff and a guitar tablature staff. The treble staff contains four measures of music. The first measure has a C chord above it and two quarter notes: C4 and E4. The second measure has a G7 chord above it and four quarter notes: G3, B3, D4, and F4. The third measure has a C chord above it and two quarter notes: C4 and E4. The fourth measure has a C chord above it and four quarter notes: G3, B3, D4, and F4. The guitar tablature staff has three lines labeled T, A, and B. The fret numbers for each measure are: Measure 1: T=1, A=1, B=; Measure 2: T=3, A=1, B=0; Measure 3: T=3, A=3, B=; Measure 4: T=3, A=5, B=0.

Chord progression: G7, G7, C, G7, C

The second system of music consists of a treble clef staff and a guitar tablature staff. The treble staff contains five measures of music. The first measure has a G7 chord above it and two quarter notes: G3 and B3. The second measure has a G7 chord above it and four quarter notes: G3, B3, D4, and F4. The third measure has a C chord above it and two quarter notes: C4 and E4. The fourth measure has a G7 chord above it and four quarter notes: G3, B3, D4, and F4. The fifth measure has a C chord above it and a whole note chord: C4, E4, G4, and B4. The guitar tablature staff has three lines labeled T, A, and B. The fret numbers for each measure are: Measure 1: T=3, A=3, B=; Measure 2: T=3, A=1, B=0; Measure 3: T=1, A=3, B=3; Measure 4: T=1, A=3, B=0; Measure 5: T=1, A=0, B=0.

DYNAMICS

Signs showing how SOFT or LOUD to play are called DYNAMICS. The principal dynamics are:



Echo Song

Learn the solo part on the next song. If you wish to play it as a duet, use accompaniment pattern C described on page 42.

Moderato

Chords: C, G7, C, G7, C

Dynamic markings: *f*, *p*, *mf*

The first system of music consists of five measures. The treble clef staff contains the following notes: Measure 1: C4, E4, G4; Measure 2: G4, B4, D5; Measure 3: C4, E4, G4; Measure 4: G4, B4, D5; Measure 5: C4, E4, G4. The guitar TAB staff shows the following fret numbers: Measure 1: 3, 0, 1; Measure 2: 3, 1, 1; Measure 3: 0, 2, 3; Measure 4: 0, 1, 1; Measure 5: 1, 3, 0.

Chords: G7, C, G7, (G), C, G7

Dynamic marking: *f*

The second system of music consists of six measures. The treble clef staff contains the following notes: Measure 1: G4, B4, D5; Measure 2: C4, E4, G4; Measure 3: G4, B4, D5; Measure 4: G4, B4, D5; Measure 5: C4, E4, G4; Measure 6: G4, B4, D5. The guitar TAB staff shows the following fret numbers: Measure 1: 1, 3, 1; Measure 2: 0, 3, 1; Measure 3: 3, 3, 3; Measure 4: 3, 0, 1; Measure 5: 3, 1, 1; Measure 6: 3, 1, 1.

Chords: C, G7, C, G7

Dynamic markings: *p*, *mf*

The third system of music consists of five measures. The treble clef staff contains the following notes: Measure 1: C4, E4, G4; Measure 2: G4, B4, D5; Measure 3: C4, E4, G4; Measure 4: G4, B4, D5; Measure 5: C4, E4, G4. The guitar TAB staff shows the following fret numbers: Measure 1: 0, 2, 3; Measure 2: 0, 1, 1; Measure 3: 1, 3, 0; Measure 4: 1, 3, 1; Measure 5: 0, 0, 3.

C G⁷ C
f

T 1 0 0 3 3 3 3 0 1 0 3 0 1
 A 0 0 0
 B

G⁷ C G⁷ (G)
p

T 0 0 0 0 2 3 2 0 3 0
 A 0 0 0
 B




C G⁷ C G⁷
f *p*

T 3 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 0
 A 0 0 0
 B

C G⁷ C
mf

T 1 3 0 1 3 1 0 3 1 0
 A 0 0 0
 B

SIGNS OF SILENCE

	QUARTER REST = 1 COUNT
	HALF REST = 2 COUNTS
	WHOLE REST = 4 COUNTS IN 4/4 TIME 3 COUNTS IN 3/4 TIME

An easy way to remember the difference between the half and whole rest is to think of the whole rest as being longer (or heavier) and so hangs below the line. The half rest is shorter (or lighter) and so sits on top of the line.



Give It A Rest

Allegro moderato (Moderate Rock & Roll)

(Quarter Rests)

(Half Rest)

f *p* *f* Count: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

T
A
B 3 3 2 0 3 3 2 0 3 3 3

f *p* *f* 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

T
A
B 3 3 2 1 3 3 2 1 3 3 3

f *p* *f* 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

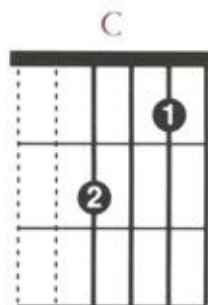
T
A
B 0 0 0 3 3 3 2 1 3 3 3

(Whole Rest)

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

T
A
B 0 3 3

The Four-String C Chord



When the Saints Go Marching In

Remember to play accented notes louder than unaccented ones.

Allegro

C

Musical notation for the first system. The treble clef staff shows a melody starting with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass line starts with a triplet of notes (3, 2, 3) on the 3rd fret, followed by a series of chords and single notes. A dynamic marking 'f' is present. A count 'Count: 2 3 4 1' is written below the first four notes.

Musical notation for the second system. The treble clef staff continues the melody with quarter notes D5, E5, F5, and G5, followed by a half note G5. The bass line continues with various chords and single notes.

Musical notation for the third system. The treble clef staff continues the melody with quarter notes A5, B5, and C6, followed by a half note C6. A dynamic marking 'f' is present. A text instruction 'Hold F down ...' is written above the bass line. The bass line continues with various chords and single notes. A count '1 2 3 4 1' is written below the final five notes.

TIES



Ties are curved lines connecting two or more successive notes of the same pitch. When two notes are tied, the second one is not picked; its time value is added to the value of the first note. For example:

Two Half Notes Tied

Count: 1 2 3 4 (1) 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 (1) 2 3 4

T 1 1 1 1 | (1) 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 | (1) 1 1

A

B

In tab notation, the tie is indicated by a parenthesis (1)—do not pick that note again.

Whole note tied to a quarter note In 3/4 time

Count: 1 2 3 4 (1) 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 (1) 2 3

T 1 | (1) 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 | (1) 1 1

A

B



The Sidewalks of New York

(East Side, West Side)

Allegro

*

mf

Count: 1 2 3 (1 2 3)

Count: 1 2 3 (1 2 3)

*Chords may also be tied.

1 2 3 (1 2 3) 1 2 3 (1 2 3)

1 2 3 (1 2 3)



O Happy Day

Moderato

mf

Count: 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 (1) 1 2 3 4

T
A
B

Detailed description: This system contains the first four measures of music. The top staff is a treble clef in 4/4 time. The first measure has a melody starting on G4. The second and fourth measures feature a sustained chord. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings: Measure 1 (0, 1, 3), Measure 2 (0, 1, 3), Measure 3 (0, 1, 3), and Measure 4 (0, 1, 3). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-3 in parentheses.

D.C.*

(1) 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 (1) 1 2 3 4 (1)

T
A
B

Detailed description: This system contains the final four measures of the piece. The top staff continues the melody and chords. The guitar tablature shows: Measure 5 (0, 1, 3), Measure 6 (0, 1, 3), Measure 7 (0, 1, 3), and Measure 8 (0, 1, 3). The final measure (Measure 8) is shorter than the others, containing only one beat. The piece ends with a double bar line. The marking 'D.C.*' is placed at the end of the system.

*D.C. = Da Capo [Dah Cab-po], an Italian expression meaning "From the beginning," which indicates that you should go back to the beginning and play through the piece a second time. Notice that the last measure contains only one beat. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th beats of this measure are made up at the beginning measure of the piece.

MORE BASS-CHORD ACCOMPANIMENTS (cont'd. from page 42)

When a piece is in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, a popular style of chord accompaniment is found in the pattern: bass-chord-chord, chord-chord-chord. The bass note is the note that names the chord: C for the C chord, G for the G and G7 chords. Usually the bass note is also the lowest note in the chord. First play the bass note alone, then the rest of the chord on the 2nd and 3rd beats.

Pattern **D**

C Bass-chord-chord Chord-chord-chord G⁷ etc. G 1 2 3

Hold C Hold G Hold G

A variation on the above accompaniment uses a bass note on the 1st beat of each measure.

Pattern **E**

C Bass - chord - chord G⁷ Bass - chord - chord C etc. G C

Hold C Hold G Hold Hold Hold

If a chord is repeated for two or more measures, alternate bass notes (any other note of the chord) can be used to get a greater variety of sound. In 4/4 time, you may use alternate bass notes every other measure or within measures.

Pattern **F**

C Bass - chord - chord Alt. Bass - chord - chord G⁷ Alt. Bass - chord - chord etc. C

Hold Hold Hold Hold

Cielito Lindo

Using the patterns you have just learned, play chord accompaniments (using bass and alternate bass notes) to this famous Mexican folk song. The melody is on your *Teach Yourself* recording. Then learn the melody as a guitar solo.

Allegro

Mexican Song

C G7 C G7 C G7



p

T 1 1 2 (2) 0 0 1 1 2 (2) 0 0 1 1 2 (2) 0 0 3 0 (0)

A 1 1 2 (2) 0 0 1 1 2 (2) 0 0 1 1 2 (2) 0 0 3 0 (0)

B 1 1 2 (2) 0 0 1 1 2 (2) 0 0 1 1 2 (2) 0 0 3 0 (0)



C

T 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 (0) 2 3 0 0 0 0 3 2 3 (3)

A 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 (0) 2 3 0 0 0 0 3 2 3 (3)

B 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 (0) 2 3 0 0 0 0 3 2 3 (3)

C G7 C



mf

T 0 3 1 2 (2) 0 0 1 0 1 (1) 0

A 0 3 1 2 (2) 0 0 1 0 1 (1) 0

B 0 3 1 2 (2) 0 0 1 0 1 (1) 0

G7 C



T 2 0 2 0 1 3 0 0 2 0 3 3 0 2 3 0

A 2 0 2 0 1 3 0 0 2 0 3 3 0 2 3 0

B 2 0 2 0 1 3 0 0 2 0 3 3 0 2 3 0

EIGHTH NOTES



Eighth notes are black notes with a flag added to the stem ♪ or ♫. Two or more eighth notes are written with connecting stems, ♪ or ♫. The eighth rest 7.

Whole Note = 2 Half Notes = 4 Quarter Notes = 8 Eighth Notes

Until now, you have been playing using downstrokes only. To be able to play more quickly, we will now use upstrokes.

Use alternating downstrokes ▭ and upstrokes V on eighth notes.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Eighth Note Rock



Allegro moderato

f etc.

The first system of musical notation for 'Happy Birthday' in 4/4 time. It features a treble clef and a dynamic marking of *f*. The melody is written on a single staff with eighth notes and quarter notes. Above the melody, there are small square accents and 'V' markings. Below the melody, there are three measures of guitar tablature for strings T, A, and B. The first measure has a triplet of 3 on the B string, followed by 2 on the A string, and 0 0 2 0 on the T string. The second measure has a triplet of 3 on the B string, followed by 2 on the A string, and 0 0 2 0 on the T string. The third measure has a triplet of 3 on the B string, followed by 2 on the A string, and 0 0 2 0 on the T string. The fourth measure has a triplet of 3 on the B string, followed by 3 on the A string, and 0 0 2 2 0 on the T string.

The second system of musical notation for 'Happy Birthday'. It continues the melody from the first system. Above the melody, there are small square accents and 'V' markings, and an asterisk (*) is placed above the second measure. Below the melody, there are three measures of guitar tablature for strings T, A, and B. The first measure has a triplet of 3 on the B string, followed by 2 on the A string, and 1 1 3 1 on the T string. The second measure has a triplet of 3 on the B string, followed by 2 on the A string, and 1 1 3 1 on the T string. The third measure has a triplet of 3 on the B string, followed by 2 on the A string, and 0 0 2 0 on the T string. The fourth measure has a triplet of 3 on the B string, followed by 2 on the A string, and 0 0 2 0 on the T string.

The third system of musical notation for 'Happy Birthday', ending with a double bar line. It continues the melody from the second system. Below the melody, there are three measures of guitar tablature for strings T, A, and B. The first measure has 0 0 3 3 0 3 on the T string, followed by 3 on the A string, and 3 on the B string. The second measure has a triplet of 3 on the B string, followed by 2 on the A string, and 1 1 3 1 on the T string. The third measure has a triplet of 3 on the B string, followed by 2 on the A string, and 0 0 2 0 on the T string. The fourth measure has a triplet of 3 on the B string, followed by 0 on the A string, and 0 1 0 on the T string.

*Fill in the rest of the page with down and upstrokes.



Happy Birthday

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Moderato

mf Hap- py Birth - day to you, Hap- py Birth - day to you, Hap- py

Birth day, dear Hap - py Birth - day to you.



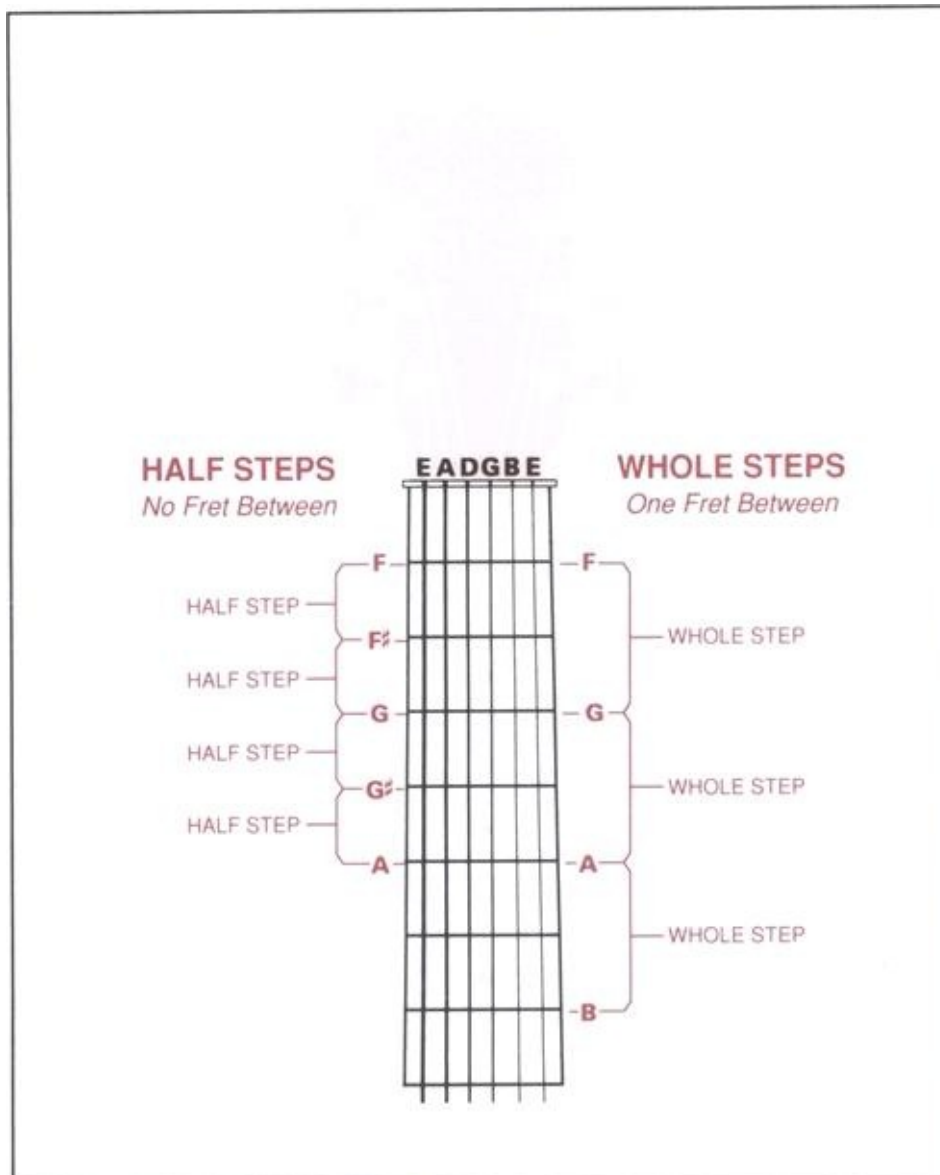
Speed Drill

Speed drills are for the development of technique and should be practiced daily. Start all speed drills slowly and be sure that each note is clear and distinct. On each repetition increase the tempo a little. We recommend you practice with a metronome to maintain an even tempo.

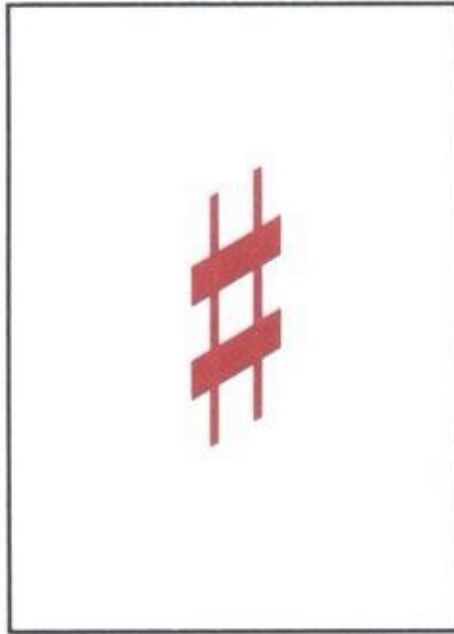
SHARPS #, FLATS \flat AND NATURALS \natural

The distance from one fret to the next fret, up or down is a HALF STEP.

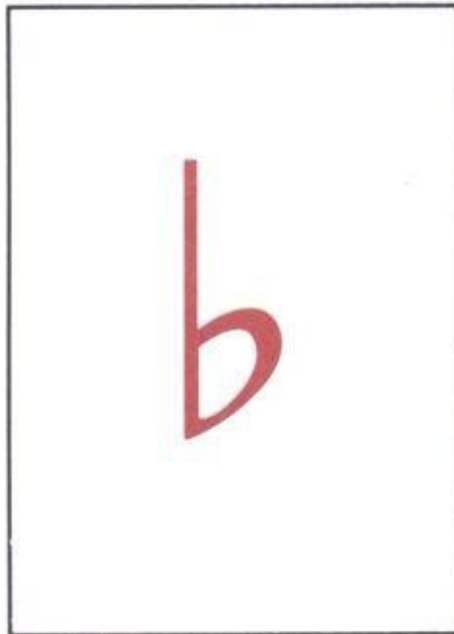
TWO half steps make a WHOLE STEP.



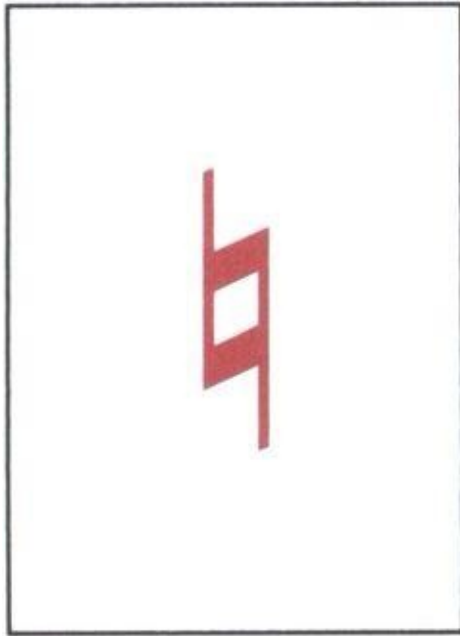
▲ SHARPS RAISE the note a half step. Play the next fret higher.



▲ *FLATS LOWER* the note a half step. If the note is fingered, play next fret lower. If the note is open, play the 4th fret of the next lower string except if that string is G (3rd string), then play the 3rd fret.



▲ *NATURALS CANCEL* a previous sharp or flat.



THE CHROMATIC SCALE



The CHROMATIC SCALE is formed exclusively of HALF STEPS. Ascending, the CHROMATIC SCALE uses SHARPS (#), but descending, uses FLATS (b)

Ascending Chromatic Scale

Musical notation for the ascending chromatic scale in C major. The top staff shows the scale in treble clef with fingerings: 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1. The bottom staff shows the fretboard with fingerings: T, A, B, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1.

Descending Chromatic Scale

Musical notation for the descending chromatic scale in C major. The top staff shows the scale in treble clef with fingerings: 1, 0, 3, 2, 1, 0, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, 4, 3. The bottom staff shows the fretboard with fingerings: T, A, B, 1, 0, 3, 2, 1, 0, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, 4, 3.



Chromatic Rock

Allegro Moderato

B natural— \flat cancelled

Still B \flat *

Still B \flat

T
A
B

1 0 1 2 3 2 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 2 2 1 1 0 0

Still \flat

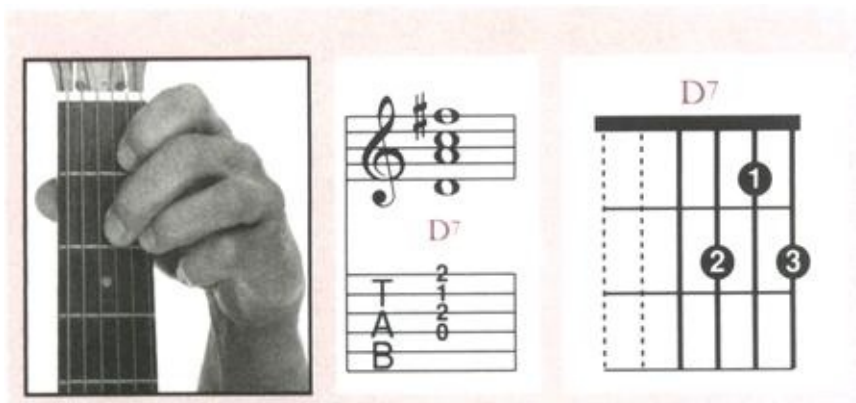
Still \flat

1 0 1 2 3 2 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 2 2 1 1 0 0

3 2 0 2 3 1 0 3 1 1 0 0 3 3 0 0 3 3

*When a sharped or flatted note appears more than once in the same measure, it is still played as a sharp or flat unless cancelled by a natural sign (\natural).

The Four-String D7 Chord



The diagram illustrates the four-string D7 chord. On the left, a photograph shows a hand holding a guitar neck. In the center, a musical staff shows the D7 chord in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Below the staff is a tablature (TAB) for the four strings: 2, 1, 2, 0. On the right, a fretboard diagram shows the four strings with the D7 chord fingering: 1 on the 2nd fret of the 4th string, 2 on the 1st fret of the 3rd string, and 3 on the 2nd fret of the 2nd string. The 1st string is open.



The musical notation shows a four-beat blues exercise in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first four beats are marked with a D7 chord. The notes are: 2 (open), 1 (1st fret), 2 (2nd fret), and 3 (2nd fret). The fifth beat is marked with a D7 chord and a sharp sign (#). The sixth beat is marked with a G chord. The seventh and eighth beats are marked with a G chord. Below the staff is a tablature (TAB) for the four strings: 0, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 3.

Hold fingers down.

*See footnote on page 55.

Four-Beat Blues

Moderato

mf

G

G

D7

C

G



Rockin' the Bach

Adapted from a famous minuet by J.S. Bach

Moderato

p

T	3	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	3	0	0
A																
B																

D7 Still F#

T	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	0
A																
B																

T	3	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	3	0	0
A																
B																

G

T	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	4
A																
B																

Amazing Grace

Learn the solo part and the accompaniment. Use pattern D, E or F on page 50.

Andante *mf*

Chords: G, C, G, D7, G, C, G, D7, G

Fingering: 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3



Frankie and Johnny

Learn the solo part and the accompaniment. Use pattern A or B on page 42.

Allegro

Frank- ie and John- ny were sweet hearts, Oh, Lord- y, how they could love! They

Chords: G, G7

Staff: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The first system contains the first two measures of the piece. The guitar part is shown in tablature below the staff.

swore to be true to each oth - er just as true as the stars a - bove. He was her

Chords: C, G

Staff: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The second system contains the next two measures. The guitar part is shown in tablature below the staff.

man, but he done her wrong.

Chords: D7, G, G7, C, G

Staff: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The third system contains the final two measures of the piece. The guitar part is shown in tablature below the staff.



Pachelbel's Canon

This 17th century piece has been used in many commercials and as the main theme in the movie *Ordinary People*.

Slow and stately

*The sign  or the word *crescendo* means gradually GROW LOUDER

The sign  or the word *diminuendo* means gradually GROW SOFTER

THE MAJOR SCALE



A scale is a series or succession of tones. All major scales are made of eight tones, which ascend in alphabetical order. The major scale always follows this pattern of alternating whole and half steps:

C Major Scale

Whole Step Whole Step Half Step Whole Step Whole Step Whole Step Half Step

The Octave Note

This scale has eight notes. The highest note, having the same letter-name as the first note is called the *octave note*.

It is easier to visualize whole steps and half steps on a piano keyboard. Notice that there are whole steps between every white key except E-F and B-C.

Whole Steps—One Key Between Half Steps—No Key Between

Whole Step Whole Step Half Step Whole Step Whole Step Whole Step Half Step

The MAJOR SCALE may be built starting on ANY NOTE—natural, sharp or flat. Using this pattern, write a MAJOR SCALE, starting on G:

Whole Step | Whole Step | Half Step | Whole Step | Whole Step | Whole Step | Half Step

CHECK: Are the notes in alphabetical order? Did you give the 7th note a sharp?

Write a MAJOR SCALE, starting on F:

CHECK: Are the notes in alphabetical order? Did you give the 4th note a flat?

KEY SIGNATURES

The Key of C Major:

A piece based on the C MAJOR SCALE is in the KEY OF C MAJOR. Since there are no sharps or flats in the C scale, any sharps or flats occurring in a piece in the key of C major are called *accidentals*.

Musical notation for the C Major scale in 4/4 time. The top staff shows the scale in treble clef with fingerings: 3 0 2 3 0 2 0 1 1 0 2 0 3 2 0 3. Below is a guitar fretboard diagram with strings T, A, B and frets 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 3.

The Key of G Major:

A piece based on the G major scale is in the key of G major. Since F is sharp in the G scale, every F will be sharp in the key of G major. Instead of adding a sharp every time an F appears in a piece, the sharp is indicated at the beginning, in the key signature. Sharps or flats shown in the key signature remain effective throughout the piece.

Key Signature
One Sharp (F \sharp)

Musical notation for the G Major scale in 4/4 time with one sharp (F \sharp). The top staff shows the scale in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp and fingerings: 0 2 0 1 3 0 2 3 3 2 0 3 1 0 2 0. Below is a guitar fretboard diagram with strings T, A, B and frets 0 2 0 1 3 0 2 3 3 2 0 3 1 0 2 0.

The Key of F Major:

A piece based on the F major scale is in the key of F major.

Key Signature
One Flat (B \flat)

If sharps, flats or naturals not shown in the key signature occur in the piece, they are called *accidentals*. Accidentals are effective only for the measures in which they appear. The three scales shown above should be practiced every day. Students who do this should have little difficulty playing selections written in C major, G major and F major.



This Land Is Your Land

Woody Guthrie

First learn the solo part, then the accompaniment using pattern B on page 42. Keep in mind that this arrangement is in the key of G; all the F's are played as F \sharp except when preceded by a natural (\natural). This song has become popular all over the world. The lyrics are changed to fit each country.

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Moderato

f This land is your land, this land is my land,

C G

This is F#.

from Cal - i - for - nia to the New York is - land,

D7 G

Play F-natural rather than F-sharp.

From the red - wood fo - rest to the Gulf Stream wa - ters,

G7 C G

These notes are all F#

This land was made for you and me.

D7 G C G



La Bamba

Allegro

8th rest = 1/2 beat of silence

8th rest

Musical notation for the first system. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of notes and rests. A dynamic marking *f* is present. A count line below the staff reads: Count: 1 & 2 & 3 | 1 | 1 | Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 | 1 &. The guitar TAB staff below shows fret numbers: 1 1 1 1 1 | 0 | 1 2 2 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Musical notation for the second system. The treble clef staff contains notes and rests, with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket marked with an asterisk (*). The guitar TAB staff below shows fret numbers: 0 1 | 0 3 1 0 3 | 0 1 | 0 3 0 0.

Musical notation for the third system. The treble clef staff contains notes and rests, with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket marked with an asterisk (*). The guitar TAB staff below shows fret numbers: 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 3 0 0 0 0 | 0 3 0 0 3.

Musical notation for the fourth system. The treble clef staff contains notes and rests, with a first ending bracket and a downward-pointing arrow labeled "Repeat and fade". The guitar TAB staff below shows fret numbers: 0 1 | 3 5 3 1 0 3 | 1 | 0 0 3 1 0 3.

*See footnote on page 20 concerning repeat signs.

INTRODUCING DOTTED QUARTER NOTES

A dot increases the length of a note by one-half.

$\text{Dotted Quarter Note} = \text{Two Eighth Notes} = 3 \text{ Counts}$

$\text{Dotted Quarter Note} = \text{Quarter Note} + \text{Eighth Note} = 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ Counts}$

Preparatory Drill

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

T 1 1 1 1 0 1 (1) 1 1 0 3 (3) 1 3 0

A

B

The only differences in the following two measures and those directly above them is the way they are written. They should sound the same.

Auld Lang Syne

Moderato

mf



T 0 1 1 1 0 3 1 3 0 1 1 0 3 5 5 3 0 0 1

A

B



T 3 1 3 0 3 1 2 2 0 1 0 5 3 0 0 1 3 1 3 5

A

B



T 3 0 0 3 5 5 3 0 0 1 3 1 3 0 3 1 2 2 0 1 0

A

B

Rockabilly Bass Line

Allegro

The first system of musical notation for 'Hava Nagila' consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a common time signature (C) and a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The melody is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and consists of six measures of eighth notes. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a common time signature (C) and contains six measures of bass lines. Each measure in the bass line starts with a triplet of eighth notes (labeled '3') followed by a quarter note (labeled '0'). The fret numbers for the triplet are 1, 2, and 0.

The second system of musical notation for 'Hava Nagila' also consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a common time signature (C) and contains six measures of eighth notes. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a common time signature (C) and contains six measures of bass lines. The fret numbers for the triplet are 1, 2, and 0 for the first two measures, 0, 3, and 4 for the third measure, and 1, 2, and 0 for the last three measures.



Hava Nagila

Israeli Folk Song

Brightly

p-mf

T
A
B

T
A
B

T
A
B

T
A
B

T
A
B

Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
 Tablature: T (2, 1, 0), A (2, 2, 0), B (4, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 4).
 Includes a crescendo hairpin.

Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
 Tablature: T (0), A (0), B (0).
 Includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and accents.

Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
 Tablature: T (0, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0), A (0), B (0).
 Includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and the instruction "gradually getting louder".

Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
 Tablature: T (2, 2, 2, 5, 3, 2, 5, 3, 2), A, B.

Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
 Tablature: T (2, 2, 2, 7, 2, 2, 2, 7, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 4), A, B (0).
 Includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and the instruction "much slower".

*High B; 1st string, 7th fret.

ADVANCED TABLATURE TECHNIQUES

Used in Rock, Heavy Metal, Blues, Country and Jazz

One of the problems with traditional music notation in relation to the guitar is that it doesn't show how the music is to be played or where on the neck the note should be fingered. Tablature enables the guitarist to play more precisely by the use of special symbols that we will introduce to you now. Through these symbols you will be able to see when a note should be "bent" up, when to "slide" from one note to another, when to "hammer-on" or "pull-off" and much more. Tablature enables the guitarist to see a graphic representation of the exact technique that the music requires.

Bends



When you see this symbol, pick the note shown and then bend the string, by pushing it up until the desired pitch is reached. We will start with a $\frac{1}{2}$ bend. This means you bend the note up one half step—the equivalent in tone to one fret up. At first it may be somewhat difficult to bend the string but the more you practice it the stronger your fingers will become. The farther up the neck you play bends, the easier it is to bend the string.

Bend Exercise #1

Bend Exercise #2



Pick Bend & Release

Pick the first (lower) note, bend the string up one half step to sound the second (higher) note, then straighten the string to sound the original (lower) note again. Pick only the first note.

Pick Bend & Release Exercise # I

Pick Bend & Release Exercise #2

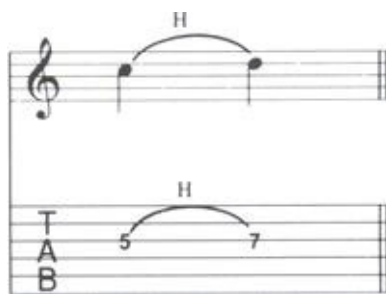
1/2

Bend and Pick Bend & Release Exercise #3

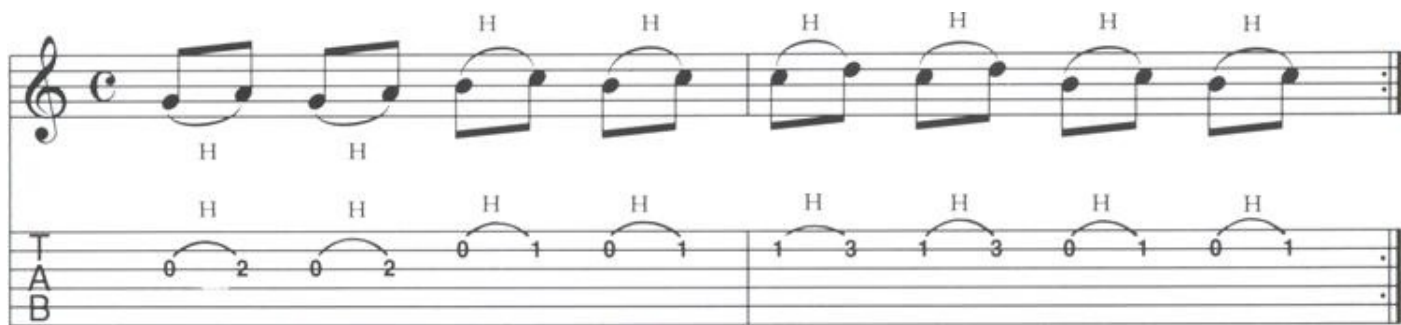


Hammer-On

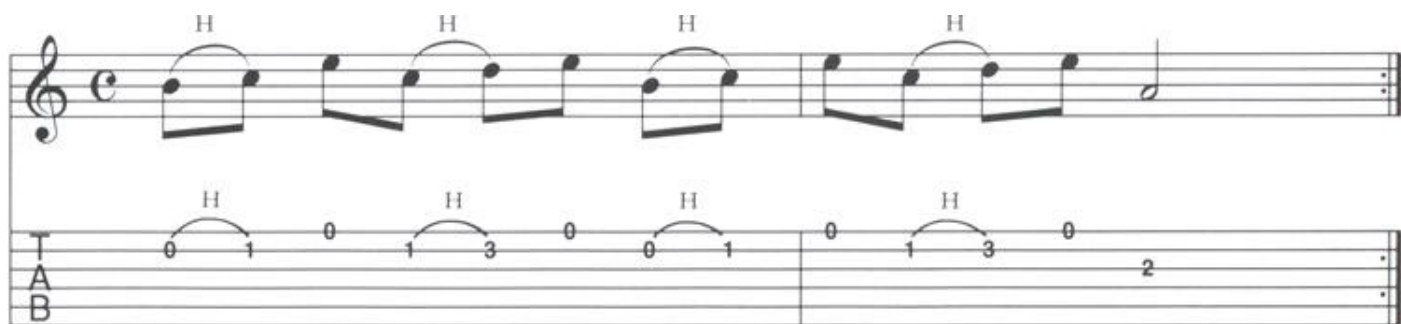
Pick the first (lower) note, then hammer-on (tap down firmly on the fret board) the second (higher) note with another finger from the left hand. Pick only the first note. The sound of the second note is made by the hammer-on. These notes are always played on the same string.



Hammer-on Exercise # 1



Hammer-on Exercise #2



Hammer-on Exercise #3



Pull-Off

When pulling-off to an open string note, pick only the first (higher) note, then pull-off (raise-up) the first finger of the higher note. The sound of the open string is made by the pull-off from the first note.

Pull-off Exercise # 1

Place both fret fingers on the two notes to be played. Pick the first (higher) note, then pull-off (raise-up) the fret finger of the higher note while keeping the lower note fretted. Pick only the first note. The sound of the second note is made by the pull-off from the first note.

Pull-off Exercise #2

Musical notation for Pull-off Exercise #2. The top staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It shows a sequence of four measures, each containing a pair of notes (e.g., G4 and F4) with a pull-off symbol (P) above them. The bottom staff is a guitar tablature with strings T, A, and B labeled. The fret numbers are: Measure 1: 3, 1; Measure 2: 2, 0; Measure 3: 3, 1; Measure 4: 0, 3. Each pair of fret numbers is connected by a slur and a pull-off symbol (P) above it.

Hammer-on and Pull-off Exercise #3

Musical notation for Hammer-on and Pull-off Exercise #3. The top staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It shows a sequence of six measures, each containing a pair of notes with either a pull-off (P) or hammer-on (H) symbol above them. The bottom staff is a guitar tablature with strings T, A, and B labeled. The fret numbers are: Measure 1: 3, 1 (P); Measure 2: 3, 1 (H); Measure 3: 3, 1 (P); Measure 4: 3, 1 (H); Measure 5: 3, 1 (H); Measure 6: 3, 1 (P). Each pair of fret numbers is connected by a slur and the respective symbol (P or H) above it.



Slides

Pick the first (lower) note, then slide the fret finger up to sound the second (higher) note. The second (higher) note is not picked.

Musical notation for a slide. The top staff is in treble clef. It shows two notes (e.g., G4 and A4) with a slide symbol (sl.) above them and a diagonal line connecting them. The bottom staff is a guitar tablature with strings T, A, and B labeled. The fret numbers are 5 and 8, connected by a diagonal line and a slide symbol (sl.) above it.

Slide Exercise #1

Slide Exercise #2

Hammer-on, Pull-off & Slide

*When playing two consecutive pull-offs, pick the first note, then pull-off to sound the second note—then pull-off to sound the third note. Pick the string only once.



Palm Mute

The note is partially muted by the right (pick) hand lightly touching the string or strings

just before the bridge with the “heel” of the hand. The note is then picked, giving it a muffled sound. The key is not to press too hard with the right hand as this will overly silence the note.

Musical notation for a palm mute exercise. The top staff is a treble clef with a common time signature. It shows four quarter notes on a single line. Below the staff is a dashed line labeled "P.M." with a vertical bar at the end. The bottom staff shows the guitar strings T, A, B with fret numbers 0, 0, 0, 0.

Palm Mute Exercise #1

Musical notation for Palm Mute Exercise #1. The top staff is a treble clef with a common time signature. It shows a sequence of eighth notes. Below the staff is a dashed line labeled "P.M." that spans the entire duration. The bottom staff shows the guitar strings T, A, B with fret numbers: 3 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 | 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0.

Palm Mute Exercise #2

Musical notation for Palm Mute Exercise #2. The top staff is a treble clef with a common time signature. It shows a sequence of eighth notes. Below the staff is a dashed line labeled "P.M." that spans the entire duration. The bottom staff shows the guitar strings T, A, B with fret numbers: 3 3 0 2 3 | 0 3 2 0.

Hammer-on, Pull-off, Slide and Palm Mute

The image shows a musical score for guitar in standard tuning (EADGBE) with two systems. The first system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line in 4/4 time, starting with a half note on G4, followed by quarter notes on F4, E4, and D4. A slur covers the last two notes, with a 'sl.' annotation above it. The bass staff shows fret numbers: 0, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3, 0. Annotations include 'H' above the first note, 'P.M.' with a dashed line under the first two notes, and 'H' above the first note of the second measure. The second system continues the melodic line with a half note on G4, quarter notes on F4, E4, and D4. A slur covers the last two notes, with a '* H P' annotation above it. The bass staff shows fret numbers: 0, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1. Annotations include 'H' above the first note, 'P.M.' with a dashed line under the first two notes, and 'H' and 'P' above the first and third notes of the second measure.

*Pick only the first note.

TABLATURE LICKS

A lick is a pattern or series of notes which is commonly used as a basis for soloing. On the next few pages we are going to introduce you to different styles of music through the use of licks. These licks should help you understand how tablature and these new techniques can affect your playing and the sounds you can get out of your guitar.



Rock

Musical notation for the first system of "Rock". The top staff is in treble clef, one flat key signature, and common time. The melody features eighth and quarter notes with accents and slurs. The guitar TAB below shows fret numbers (1, 3, 1, 2, 3) and a string indicator (T, A, B).

Musical notation for the second system of "Rock". The top staff continues the melody with dynamic markings like *p* and *1/2*, and a slur over a triplet. The guitar TAB continues with fret numbers (1, 3, 1, 2, 3, 3, (3), 1, 2, 3, 2) and a string indicator (T, A, B).

Heavy Medical

The first system of musical notation consists of a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in eighth notes. The first measure contains four eighth notes (F#, G, A, B) with a 'P.M.' marking below. The second measure contains a half note (A) with a 'P' marking above and a '2' below. The third measure contains four eighth notes (F#, G, A, B) with a 'P.M.' marking below. The fourth measure contains a half note (A) with a 'P' marking above and a '2' below. The fifth measure contains a half note (A) with a 'P' marking above and a '2' below. The sixth measure contains a half note (A) with a 'P' marking above and a '2' below. The seventh measure contains a half note (A) with a 'P' marking above and a '2' below. The eighth measure contains a half note (A) with a 'P' marking above and a '2' below. The bass staff has three lines labeled T, A, and B. The T line has a '2' above the first measure and a '0' above the second measure. The A line has a '0' above the first measure and a '2' above the second measure. The B line has a '0' above the first measure and a '2' above the second measure. The third measure has a '0' above the T line, a '0' above the A line, and a '0' above the B line. The fourth measure has a '0' above the T line, a '0' above the A line, and a '0' above the B line. The fifth measure has a '1' above the T line, a '2' above the A line, and a '2' above the B line. The sixth measure has a '2' above the T line, a '2' above the A line, and a '2' above the B line. The seventh measure has a '2' above the T line, a '2' above the A line, and a '2' above the B line. The eighth measure has a '2' above the T line, a '2' above the A line, and a '2' above the B line.

The second system of musical notation consists of a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in eighth notes. The first measure contains four eighth notes (F#, G, A, B) with a 'P.M.' marking below. The second measure contains a half note (A) with a 'P' marking above and a '2' below. The third measure contains a half note (A) with a 'P' marking above and a '2' below. The fourth measure contains a half note (A) with a 'P' marking above and a '2' below. The fifth measure contains a half note (A) with a 'P' marking above and a '2' below. The sixth measure contains a half note (A) with a 'P' marking above and a '2' below. The seventh measure contains a half note (A) with a 'P' marking above and a '2' below. The eighth measure contains a half note (A) with a 'P' marking above and a '2' below. The bass staff has three lines labeled T, A, and B. The T line has a '2' above the first measure and a '0' above the second measure. The A line has a '0' above the first measure and a '2' above the second measure. The B line has a '0' above the first measure and a '2' above the second measure. The third measure has a '0' above the T line, a '0' above the A line, and a '0' above the B line. The fourth measure has a '0' above the T line, a '0' above the A line, and a '0' above the B line. The fifth measure has a '3' above the T line, a '2' above the A line, and a '3' above the B line. The sixth measure has a '3' above the T line, a '2' above the A line, and a '3' above the B line. The seventh measure has a '0' above the T line, a '1' above the A line, and a '2' above the B line. The eighth measure has a '2' above the T line, a '2' above the A line, and a '2' above the B line.



Track 82

Blues

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef staff in 12/8 time, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody begins with a quarter rest, followed by a dotted quarter note on B-flat, an eighth note on A, and a quarter note on G. This sequence is repeated, with the final note of the second phrase being a dotted quarter note on G. The bottom staff is a guitar TAB staff with three lines labeled T (top), A (middle), and B (bottom). It shows fret numbers 1, 2, 4, 2, 3, and 1 across the strings, with a bar line after the first four frets. The letter 'H' is placed above the first and third measures of the TAB staff, indicating a hammer-on technique.

The second system of musical notation also consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melody from the first system, starting with a quarter rest, followed by a dotted quarter note on B-flat, an eighth note on A, and a quarter note on G. This sequence is repeated, with the final note of the second phrase being a dotted quarter note on G. The bottom staff is a guitar TAB staff with three lines labeled T (top), A (middle), and B (bottom). It shows fret numbers 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 2, 3, 2, and 3 across the strings, with a bar line after the first four frets. The letter 'H' is placed above the first, third, and fifth measures of the TAB staff, indicating a hammer-on technique.

Country

Musical notation for the first system, including a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. Below the staff are two lines for guitar tablature labeled 'T', 'A', and 'B'. The first line has fret numbers 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0. The second line has fret numbers 0, 2, 0, 3, 0. Above the first line of the staff are three 'H' markings. Above the second line of the staff are three 'H' markings.

Musical notation for the second system, continuing the melody from the first system. The treble clef staff shows eighth and quarter notes. The guitar tablature below has two lines labeled 'T', 'A', and 'B'. The first line has fret numbers 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 3, 0. The second line has fret numbers 2, 0, 2, 3. Above the first line of the staff are three 'H' markings. Above the second line of the staff are two 'P' markings.

Jazz

The first system of music consists of a treble clef staff and a guitar TAB staff. The treble staff is in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and common time (C). The melody is written in eighth notes. The TAB staff shows the fret numbers for each note: 2, 1, 0, 3, 2, 0, 1, 3 in the first measure, and 0, 3, 2, 3, 0, 3, 4, 2 in the second measure.

The second system of music consists of a treble clef staff and a guitar TAB staff. The treble staff is in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and common time (C). The melody is written in eighth notes. The TAB staff shows the fret numbers for each note: 5, 3, 2, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1 in the first measure, and 0, 3, 2, 3, 7 in the second measure. Performance markings include 'H' (harmonic) above the first note of the second measure and 'sl.' (slide) above the second and third notes of the second measure.

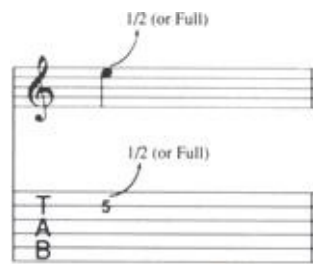
Jazz-Rock

The first system of music consists of a treble clef staff and a guitar TAB staff. The treble staff is in 4/4 time and contains a melodic line with notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), A5 (quarter), B5 (quarter), C6 (quarter), D6 (quarter), E6 (quarter), F#6 (quarter), G6 (quarter), A6 (quarter), B6 (quarter), C7 (quarter). The TAB staff has the following fret numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1.

The second system of music consists of a treble clef staff and a guitar TAB staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), A5 (quarter), B5 (quarter), C6 (quarter), D6 (quarter), E6 (quarter), F#6 (quarter), G6 (quarter), A6 (quarter), B6 (quarter), C7 (quarter). The TAB staff has the following fret numbers: 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 4, 1, 2. A 'P' (piano) dynamic marking is placed above the final note in both staves.

DICTIONARY OF TABLATURE TECHNIQUES

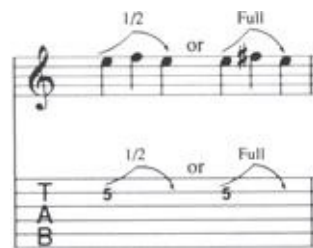
Bends



One- or Two-Note Up Bend: Pick the first note, then bend the string to sound up either one or two half steps.



One- or Two-Note Down Bend: Pick the first (bent) note, then straighten the string to sound the lower (second) note.

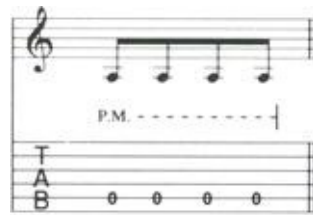


Pick Bend and Release: Pick the first note, bend the string up one or two half steps to sound the higher (second) note, then straighten the string to sound the original (first) note again. Pick only the first note.



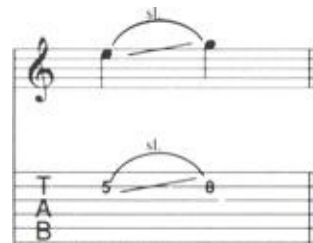
Bend and then Pick: Bend the first note up one or two half steps before picking it. This is usually followed by a down bend.

Mute



Palm Mute (P.M.): The note is partially muted by the pick hand by lightly touching the string or strings just before the bridge.

Slides



Slide: Pick the lower (first) note, then slide the fret finger up to sound the higher (second) note. The higher note is not picked again.

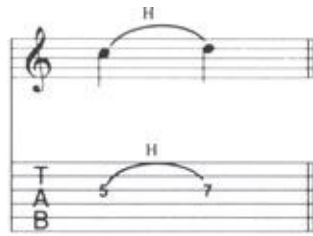


Slide and Pick: Same as the slide except the higher note is also picked.

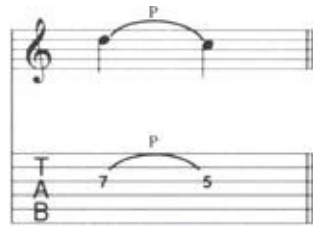


Long Slide: Strike the note during the slide up to the desired note.

Tapping

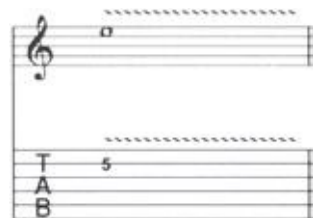


Hammer-on: Pick the lower (first) note, then hammer-on (tap down on the fret board) the higher (second) note with another finger. Pick only the first note. These notes are always played on the same string.



Pull-off: Place both fret fingers on the two notes to be played. Pick the higher (first) note, then pull-off (raise up) the fret finger of the higher note while keeping the lower note fretted. Pick only the first note.

Vibrato



Vibrato: Pick the string as the fret finger or a tremolo bar rapidly rolls back and forth or bends up and down, making the note sound slightly higher and lower. An exaggerated vibrato can be achieved by rolling the fret finger a greater distance.

GUITAR NOTE CHART

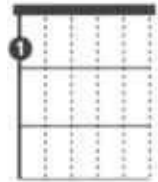
The number in the black circle on the fingerboard indicates the correct fingering.

Notes on the 6th string

E



E (Open)



F (1st Fret)



F# (2nd Fret)



G (3rd Fret)



Notes on the 5th string

A



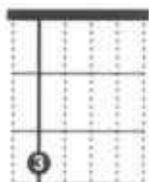
A (Open)



Bb (1st Fret)



B (2nd Fret)



C (3rd Fret)

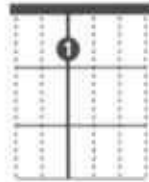


Notes on the 4th string

D



D (Open)



Eb (1st Fret)



E (2nd Fret)



F (3rd Fret)



F# (4th Fret)

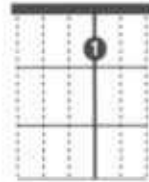


Notes on the 3rd string

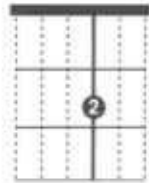
G



G (Open)



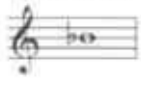
Ab (1st Fret)



A (2nd Fret)



Bb (3rd Fret)



Notes on the 2nd string

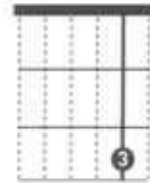
B



B (Open)



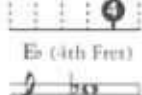
C (1st Fret)



D (3rd Fret)



Eb (4th Fret)

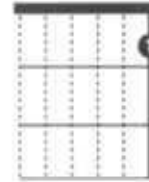


Notes on the 1st string

E



E (Open)



F (1st Fret)



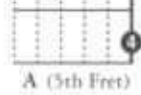
F# (2nd Fret)



G (3rd Fret)



A (5th Fret)



Magic Chord Accompaniment Guide

KEY	3 PRINCIPAL CHORDS			RELATIVE MINOR			ALTERNATE CHORDS					
C	C	F	G7	Am	Dm	E7	C6 (AA7)	C dim	C Aug	F6	Am6	Dm6
G	G	C	D7	Em	A6	B7	G6 (BA7)	G dim	G Aug	C6	Em6	A6m
F	F	B ^b	C7	Dm	Em	A7	F6 (DA7)	F dim	F Aug	B ^b 6	Dm6	Em6
D	D	G	A7	Bm	Em	F7	D6 (DA7)	D dim	D Aug	G6	Bm6	Em6
B ^b	B ^b	E ^b	F7	Gm	Cm	D7	B ^b 6 (BA7)	B ^b dim	B ^b Aug	E ^b 6	Gm6	Cm6
A	A	D	E7	F ^b m	Bm	C7	A6 (AA7)	A dim	A Aug	D6	F ^b m6	Bm6
E ^b	E ^b	A ^b	B ^b 7	Cm	Fm	G7	E ^b 6 (CA7)	E ^b dim	E ^b Aug	A ^b 6	Cm6	Fm6
E	E	A	B7	C ^b m	F ^b m	A7 (A ^b 7)	E6 (CA7)	E dim	E Aug	A6	C ^b m6	F ^b m6
A ^b	A ^b	D ^b	E ^b 7	Fm	B ^b m	C7	A ^b 6 (CA7)	A ^b dim	A ^b Aug	D ^b 6	Fm6	B ^b m6
B	B	E	F7	C ^b m (A ^b m)	F ^b m (A ^b m)	G7 (B ^b 7)	B6 (A ^b A7)	B dim	B Aug	E6	C ^b m6 (A ^b m6)	F ^b m6 (A ^b m6)
D ^b	D ^b	G ^b	A ^b 7	B ^b m	E ^b m	F7	D ^b 6 (A ^b A7)	D ^b dim	D ^b Aug	G ^b 6	B ^b m6	E ^b m6
F ^b	F ^b	B	C ^b 7	C ^b m (D ^b m)	F ^b m (A ^b m)	A7 (B ^b 7)	F ^b 6 (A ^b A7)	F ^b dim	F ^b Aug	B6	C ^b m6 (D ^b m6)	F ^b m6 (A ^b m6)

* = in chord diagram indicates optional fingering. = string not to be played.

Numbers under diagram indicate fingering:
 0 = Open 1 = Index Finger 2 = Middle Finger 3 = Ring Finger
 4 = Pinky

Guitar Fingerboard Chart

Frets 1-12



FRETS						STRINGS					
6th	5th	4th	3rd	2nd	1st	6th	5th	4th	3rd	2nd	1st
← Open →						E	A	D	G	B	E
← 1st Fret →						F	A♭/B♭	D♭/E♭	G♭/A♭	C	F
← 2nd Fret →						F♯	B	E	A	C♯/D♯	F♯
← 3rd Fret →						G	C	F	B♭	D	G
← 4th Fret →						G♯	C♯/D♯	F♯	B	E♭	A♭
← 5th Fret →						A	D	G	C	E	A
← 6th Fret →						A♯	D♯	G♯	C♯	F	B♭
← 7th Fret →						B	E	A	D	F♯/G♯	B
← 8th Fret →						C	F	B♭	E♭	G	C
← 9th Fret →						C♯	F♯	B	E	A♭	D♭
← 10th Fret →						D	G	C	F	A	D
← 11th Fret →						D♯	G♯	C♯	F♯	A♯	D♯
← 12th Fret →						E	A	D	G	B	E