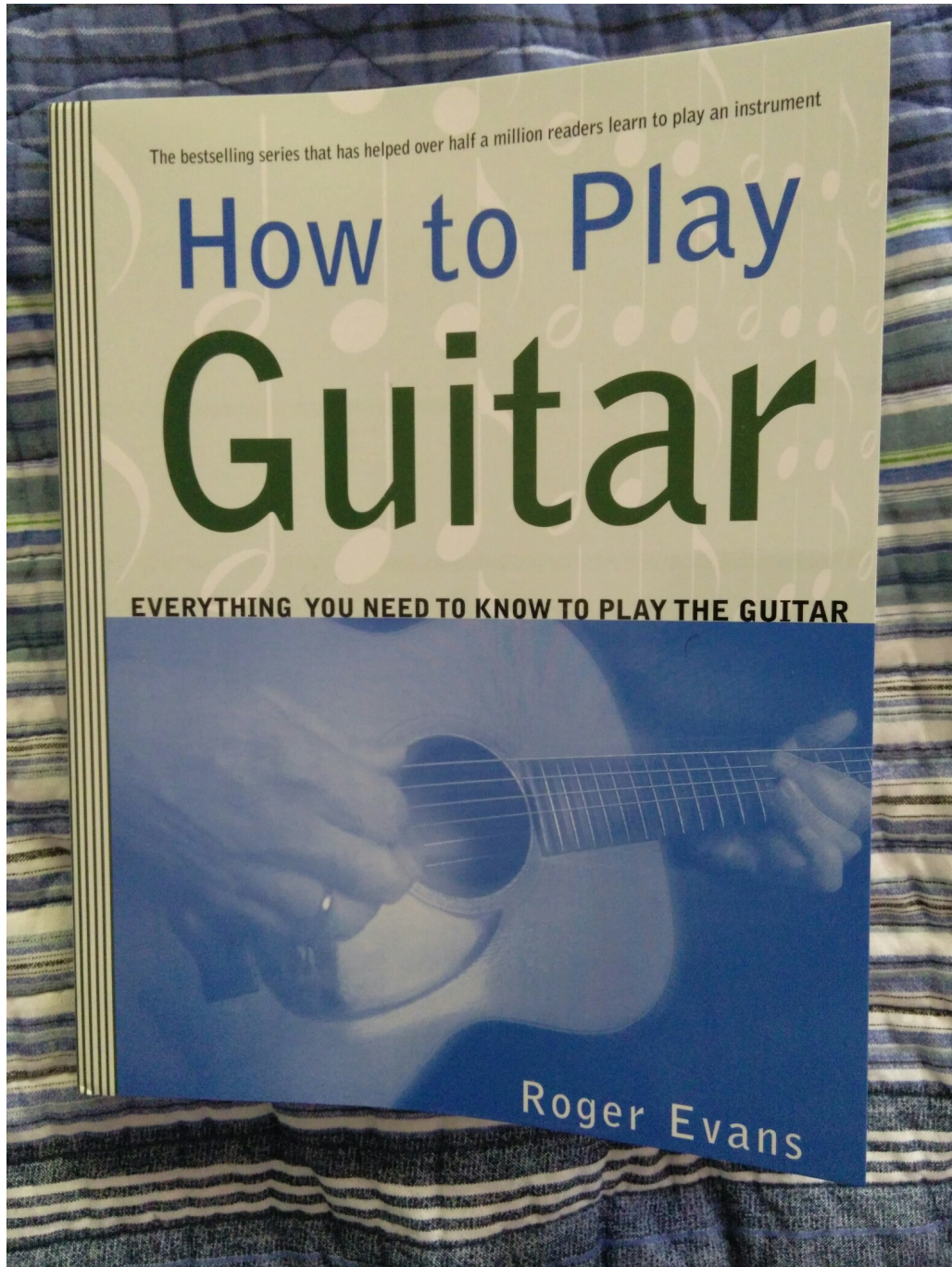

FREE Guitar Lesson

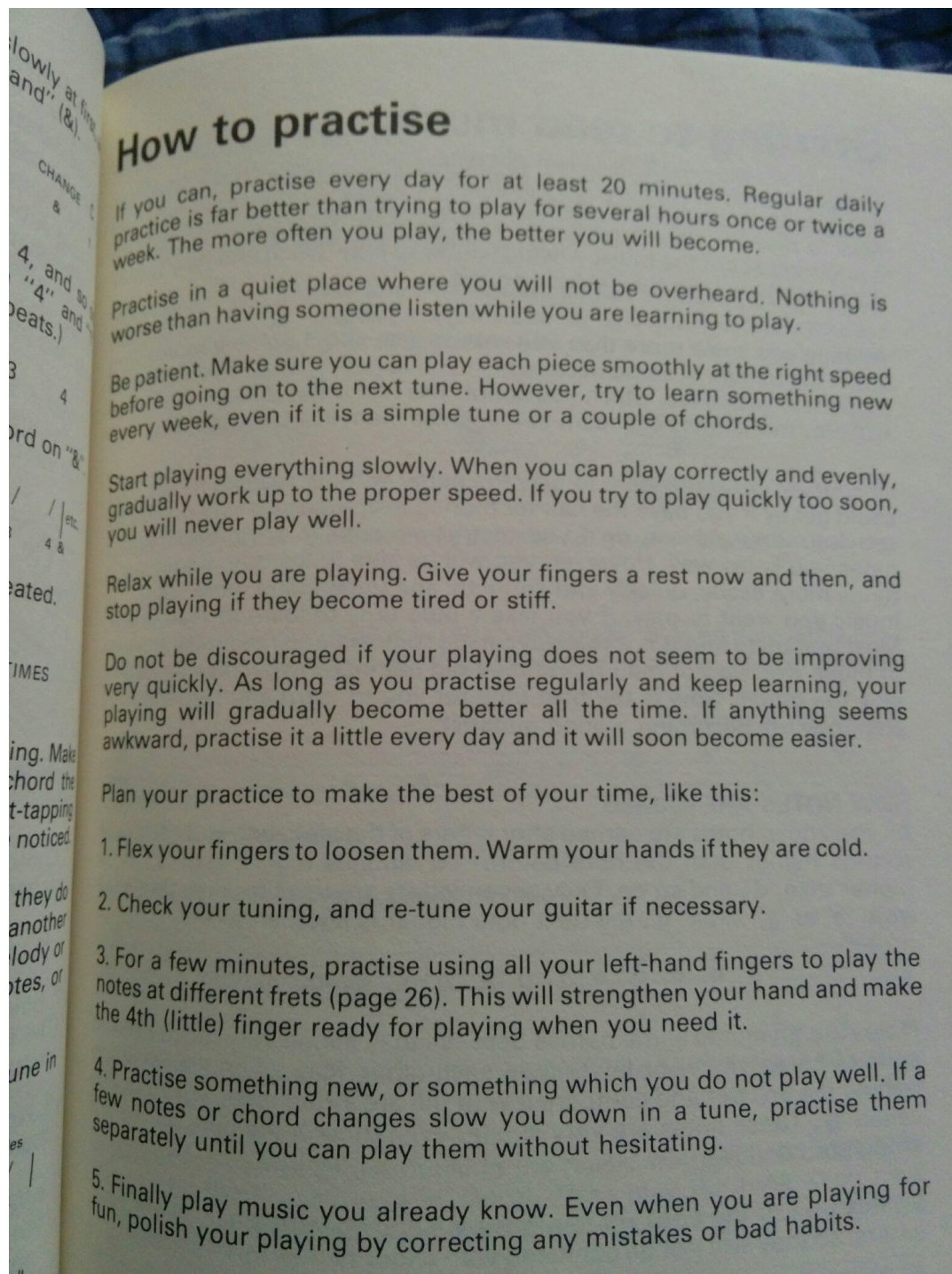
101 How to Play the Guitar

RAW-Artifacts - 2016

How to Practice

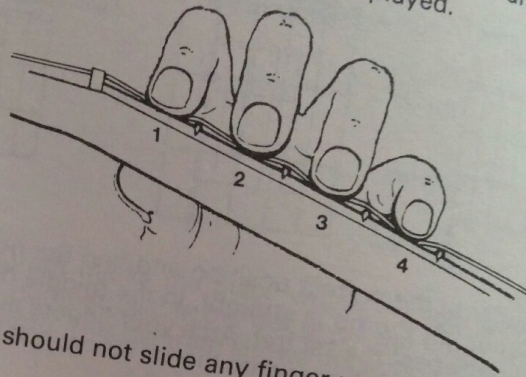


Here I have Highlighted a few Chapters that Should not be over looked!



A DIFFERENT FINGER FOR EACH FRET

At the '1st position', the 1st finger is used to press any of the strings behind the 1st fret, the 2nd finger is used to press any of the strings behind the 2nd fret, the 3rd finger is used to press any of the strings behind the 3rd fret and the 4th finger is used to press any of the strings behind the 4th fret, when single notes are played.



At this stage you should not slide any finger up or down a string to play different notes.

TRAINING YOUR FINGERS

Practise this for a few minutes everytime you play to help train your fingers to use the correct frets and move independently of one another.

Lightly press your fingers on the 6th string as shown above—4th finger behind the 4th fret, 3rd finger behind the 3rd fret, and so on. (If this is too much of a stretch at first, start with your 1st finger behind the 5th fret instead, with each of the other fingers one fret higher.)

Press your thumb against the back of the neck, press down with the 4th finger and pluck the 6th string, to play the note at the 4th fret. Then, lift off the 4th finger and play the note at the 3rd fret. Next, lift off the 3rd finger and play the note at the 2nd fret. Finally, lift off the 2nd finger and play the note at the 1st fret.

Take a break, then play the notes in the opposite order—1st fret, 2nd fret, 3rd fret and then the 4th fret note.

Also try playing the same pattern of notes on the other strings in turn—the 6th string, then the 5th string, then the 4th string, and so on.

Practise this very little at a time. Relax your hand frequently by resting the palm on a table with your thumb and fingers outstretched.

All Notes on the Guitar

All the notes normally played on the guitar are shown here, so you can use this chart to look up any notes you do not know. Notice that a separate Stave is used here for notes on each string. Find any note you do not know on one of the Staves, and look up the column to the same string on the guitar diagram to see where the note is played.

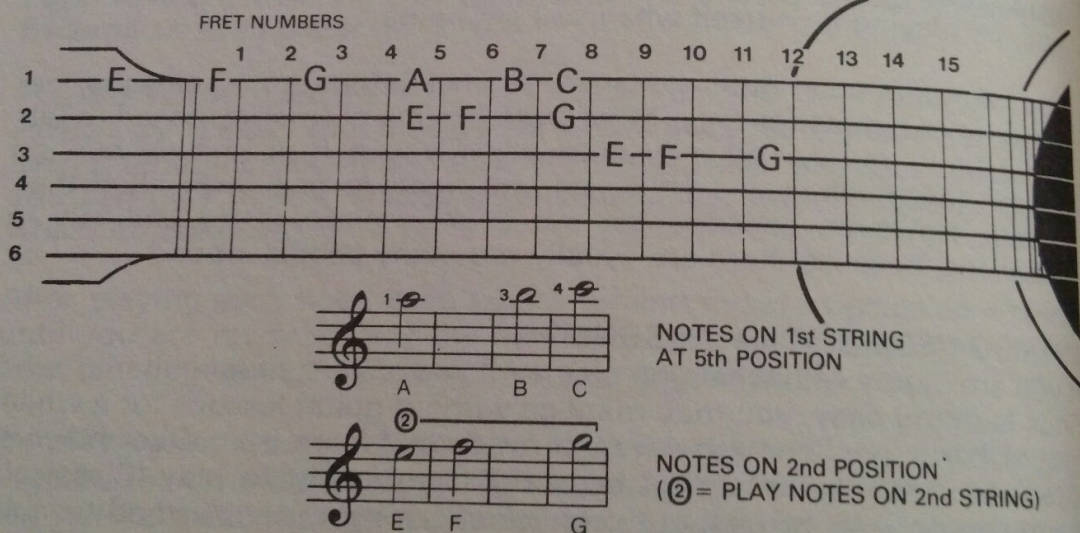
OPEN NOTES	FRET NUMBERS														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 —	E	F	F#G♭	G	G#A♭	A	A#B♭	B	C	C#D♭	D	D#E♭	E	F	F#G♭
2 —	B	C	C#D♭	D	D#E♭	E	F	F#G♭	G	G#A♭	A	A#B♭	B	C	C#D♭
3 —	G	G#A♭	A	A#B♭	B	C	C#D♭	D	D#E♭	E	F	F#G♭	G	G#A♭	A
4 —	D	D#E♭	E	F	F#G♭	G	G#A♭	A	A#B♭	B	C	C#D♭	D	D#E♭	E
5 —	A	A#B♭	B	C	C#D♭	D	D#E♭	E	F	F#G♭	G	G#A♭	A	A#B♭	B
6 —	E	F	F#G♭	G	G#A♭	A	A#B♭	B	C	C#D♭	D	D#E♭	E	F	F#G♭

OPEN STRINGS	FRET NUMBERS														
1.	E	F	F#G♭	G	G#A♭	A	A#B♭	B	C	C#D♭	D	D#E♭	E	F	F#G♭
2.	B	C	C#D♭	D	D#E♭	E	F	F#G♭	G	G#A♭	A	A#B♭	B	C	C#D♭
3.	G	G#A♭	A	A#B♭	B	C	C#D♭	D	D#E♭	E	F	F#G♭	G	G#A♭	A
4.	D	D#E♭	E	F	F#G♭	G	G#A♭	A	A#B♭	B	C	C#D♭	D	D#E♭	E
5.	A	A#B♭	B	C	C#D♭	D	D#E♭	E	F	F#G♭	G	G#A♭	A	A#B♭	B
6.	E	F	F#G♭	G	G#A♭	A	A#B♭	B	C	C#D♭	D	D#E♭	E	F	F#G♭

Playing higher up the Fingerboard

So far you have been playing at what is called the '1st position'—with your left-hand 1st finger playing notes at the 1st fret. (Each position is named after the fret where the 1st finger plays.) At the 1st position, you can play notes on any strings up to the 4th fret, if you use all of your left-hand fingers. Notes higher than these are played by moving the left hand to higher fret positions.

At the other positions you will find new higher sounding notes, along with notes which you have played on other strings. At the 5th position (with the 1st finger behind the 5th fret and the thumb underneath it), you will find some higher notes—A, B and C—along with the notes E, F and G on the 2nd string. These notes on the 2nd string are the *same* notes E, F and G on the 1st string at the 1st position! Higher up still, you will find these same notes repeated on the 3rd string at the 9th position—



Notes above the Stave are written with 'Leger Lines'. 'A' is on the first Leger Line, 'B' is in the space above, and so on. In Guitar Music, a circled number over a note gives the string on which it is to be played, if it is not obvious: ② = play this note on the 2nd string.

The new higher notes are important, but the other notes are also very useful, even though they can be played at lower frets. Imagine a tune which has 'C' on the 1st string behind the 8th fret as its highest note, and 'F' as its lowest note. Playing 'C' with the 3rd finger on the 1st string and 'F' with the 1st finger on the 2nd string at the 6th fret, is easier than moving the whole left hand up and down the neck. Try it both ways!

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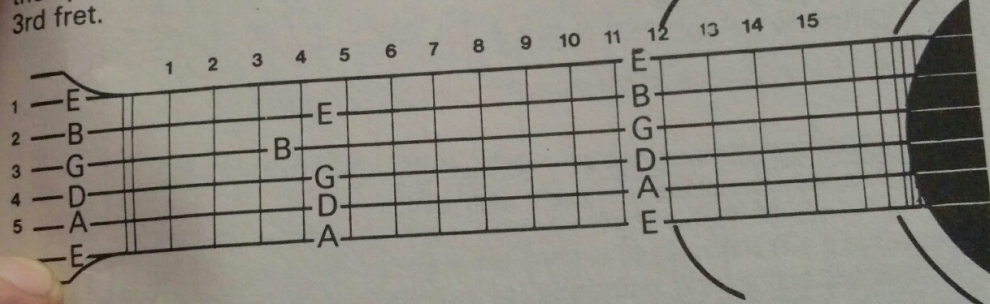
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Higher up the fingerboard, the strings have a different tone and the spaces between the frets are narrower, which suits Lead Guitar playing. Play the notes E, F and G on the 1st string, then on the 2nd string at the 5th position and on the 3rd string at the 9th position, and compare the different tone of the notes on each string. If you want an even tone, you should try to play whole tunes around the same position. (As an aid to playing, the 5th, 7th, 9th and 12th positions are marked with dots on the edge of the fingerboard on many guitars.)

HOW TO WORK OUT NOTES HIGHER UP THE FINGERBOARD

Think back to how you tune your guitar, and you will realise you know some of the notes higher up the fingerboard—the 2nd string at the 5th fret is the same as the 1st string open (the note E), the 3rd string at the 4th fret is the same as the 2nd string open (B) and so on. The notes at the 12th fret are another reference point—the note on each string at the 12th fret has the same name as the open string, but it is eight notes—an 'Octave'—higher. The note on the 3rd string at the 12th fret is called 'G' just like the open note, but it is a higher G—the same note as the 1st string at the 3rd fret.



Use these notes as a reference, and you can work out all the other notes by going up or down one fret at a time—as long as you remember where the Sharps and Flats occur. (There are no Sharps or Flats between E and F, or between B and C, but there are Sharps and Flats between all the other notes.)

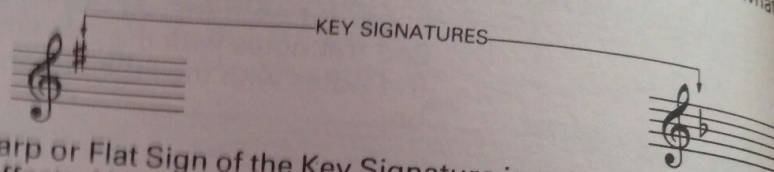
Try working out some notes for yourself on the guitar and write their names in pencil on the chart. Then check yourself by looking up the notes on the next page.

Read the music to tunes and scales and play them at higher positions, and you will come to know where each note is found higher up the fingerboard. It is normally best to choose positions where you can play the highest note with the 3rd or 4th finger of your left hand.

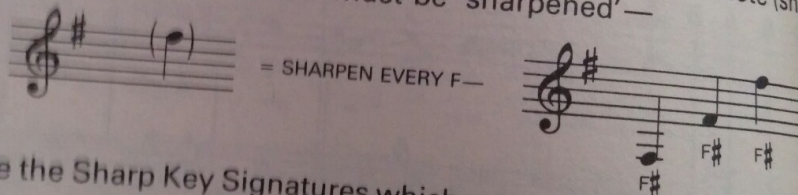
Music in different Keys

Until now, all music in this book has been in the Keys of 'C' or 'A Minor' with C Chords, A Minor Chords and other chords normally found with them.

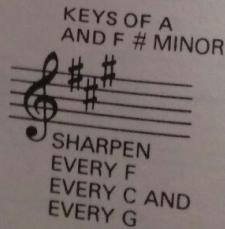
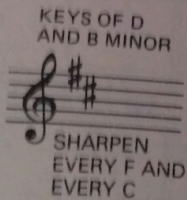
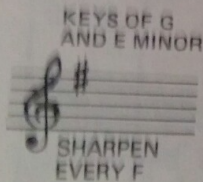
When you play music in different Keys, with different sets of chords, you will find Sharp and Flat Signs used in another way. These Sharp and Flat Signs appear immediately after the Clef on every line of music in what are known as 'Key Signatures'.



Each Sharp or Flat Sign of the Key Signature is written in the position of a note. It affects ALL NOTES in the music which have the same name as the note marked. Here, the Sharp Sign is in the position of an 'F' note (shown in brackets). It means EVERY F must be 'sharpened'—



These are the Sharp Key Signatures which you are most likely to find:



Flat Key Signatures are similar. Each Flat Sign is in the position of a note. All notes with the same name must be 'flattened'.

