

PROGRESSIVE

Electric

guitar

قدم به قدم

گیتار الکتریک

پیتر جلینگ

بتهوون

مرکز موسیقی بتهوون شیراز



انگلیسی به زبان

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تمامی حقوق مادی و معنوی این کتاب متعلق به نشر نکيسا بوده و هرگونه تکثیر، انتشار یا استفاده از تمامی یا بخشی از اثر به هر شکل اعم از چاپ، فتوکپی، الکترونیکی و یا تصویر بدون اجازه کتبی ناشر ممنوع است.

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Introduction	4	Major Chord Formations	31
Using the Compact Disc	5	Pivot and Guide Fingers	32
Using an Electronic Tuner	5	LESSON 8	
Electric Guitars	6	Rests	33
Amplifiers	7	Rests With Chord Playing	34
Understanding the Control Knobs	8	LESSON 9	
LESSON 1		Using the Guitar Pickups	35
How to Read Music	9	Pickup Selector Switches	36
Tablature	9	LESSON 10	
Music Notation	10	Minor Chords	37
The Quarter Note	11	Visualizing	38
The Open Strings of the Guitar	11	Staccato	38
Bar Lines	12	Ties	38
Time Signatures	12	LESSON 11	
Chord Symbols	12	Arpeggios	39
LESSON 2		Playing 2 Strings With the 1st Finger	40
Right Hand Technique	13	The Six Eight Time Signature ($\frac{6}{8}$)	40
Left Hand Technique	15	LESSON 12	
The Open Position	16	Learning all the Notes	41
LESSON 3		Tones and Semitones	41
Notes on the First String	17	Sharps	41
Overdrive and Distortion	18	The Chromatic Scale	42
Notes on the Second String	19	The Natural Sign	42
The Half Note	19	Flats	44
The Whole Note	20	LESSON 13	
Notes on the Third String	20	Using Guitar Effects	46
The Octave	21	The Three Four Time Signature ($\frac{3}{4}$)	48
The Dotted Half Note	21	LESSON 14	
LESSON 4		The Major Scale	49
The Eighth Note	22	The C Major Scale	49
Alternate Picking	22	The G Major Scale	50
LESSON 5		Keys and Key Signatures	51
Notes on the Fourth String	24	LESSON 15	
Notes on the Fifth String	25	Ties and Syncopation	53
Notes on the Sixth String	26	The Common Time Signature	54
LESSON 6		The C Lead-in	54
Playing Two Strings Together	27	Riffs	54
Power Chords	27	The Dotted Quarter Note	55
Moveable Power Chords	28	LESSON 16	
Right Hand Damping	29	The Half Bar	56
LESSON 7		The Full Bar	57
Chords	30	Left Hand Technique	58
Rhythm Notation	30		
Strumming	31		



مرکز موسیقی بتهوون شیراز

Page

LESSON 17

Using the Whole Fretboard	59
Harmonizing Scales	59
Notes on the Guitar Fretboard	60

LESSON 18

The Minor Pentatonic Scale	62
----------------------------------	----

LESSON 19

Sixteenth Notes	64
Sixteenth Note Groupings	65

LESSON 20

The Triplet	66
Swing Rhythms	67
The Shuffle	68

LESSON 21

The 12 Bar Blues	69
Chords I, IV and V in all Keys	70
Pentatonic Blues Solo	71

LESSON 22

The Hammer-on	72
The Pull-off	73

LESSON 23

The Slide	74
-----------------	----

LESSON 24

Bending Notes	76
---------------------	----

LESSON 25

The Release Bend	78
------------------------	----

LESSON 26

Vibrato	80
---------------	----

LESSON 27

The Trail-off	82
The Trill	83

LESSON 28

Moving to Different Keys	84
Identifying Scale Patterns	84

LESSON 29

Scale Degrees	86
Analyzing What You Play	86

LESSON 30

Five Forms of the Pentatonic Scale	88
--	----

LESSON 31

Moving Between Forms	91
The Symbols 8va and Loco	92
Solo - Movin' Into Overdrive	93
Jam Along Progressions	94
Listening	94

Introduction

This book provides a thorough introduction to the world of Electric guitar playing. Both rhythm and lead playing are covered along with essential elements such as slurs, slides, note bending and vibrato. Beginning with the basics of reading music and tablature, you will quickly learn how to make the most of the guitar pickups, get good amplifier settings and make some great sounds.

Through the course of the book, you will learn how to play chords in both open position and moveable shapes, along with all the essential techniques for lead guitar playing. You will also learn to understand rhythms, scales and keys as well as how to invent your own riffs and solos. There is even a special lesson on how to use guitar effects to create great sounding parts.

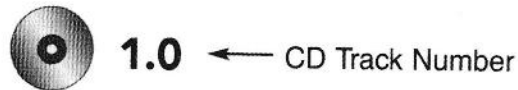
To practice jamming, some extra tracks have been recorded on the CD (see page 94) with a full band backing but no lead guitar. Practicing with these jam-along tracks is a great way to improve your improvising ability and is lots of fun, especially if you don't have regular opportunities to jam with other players. To improve your skills even further it is recommended that you use a **metronome or drum machine** with all the examples in the book until you can play them easily from memory. You should also learn to play all the examples along with the CD. If you are serious about music, a good teacher can often help you progress much quicker than you could on your own.

The best and fastest way to learn is to use this book in conjunction with:

1. Buying sheet music and song books of your favourite recording artists and learning to play their songs. By learning songs, you will begin to build a repertoire and always have something to play in jam sessions.
2. Practicing and playing with other musicians. You will be surprised how good a basic guitar/bass/drums combination can sound even when playing easy music.
3. Learning by listening to your favourite CD's. Start building a collection of albums of players you admire or wish to emulate. Try playing along with one of them for a short time each day. Most of the great guitar players have learned a lot of their music this way.

Using the Compact Disc

This book comes with an accompanying CD which contains all the examples in the book. While the book shows you where to put your fingers and what technique to use, the recording lets you hear how each example should sound. Once you are confident you can play an example evenly without stopping the beat, try playing along with the recording. You will hear a drum beat at the beginning of each example, to lead you into the example and help you keep time. A small diagram of a compact disc with a number as shown below indicates a recorded example. Some of the tracks on the CD contain more than one example. In these cases, index points are used (1.0, 1.1, 1.2 etc). If your CD player has an index points function, you can select each example individually. If not, each example will automatically follow the previous one. The first track on the CD contains the notes of the six open strings of the guitar. 1.0 is the open 6th string (low E note), 1.1 is the open A string, 1.2 is the open D string, etc.



Using an Electronic Tuner

The easiest and most accurate way to tune your guitar is by using an **electronic tuner**. An electronic tuner allows you to tune each string individually to the tuner, by indicating whether the notes are sharp (too high) or flat (too low). An electric guitar can plug directly in to the tuner. There are several types of electronic guitar tuners but most are relatively inexpensive and simple to operate. Tuning using other methods is difficult for beginning guitarists and may



Electronic Tuner

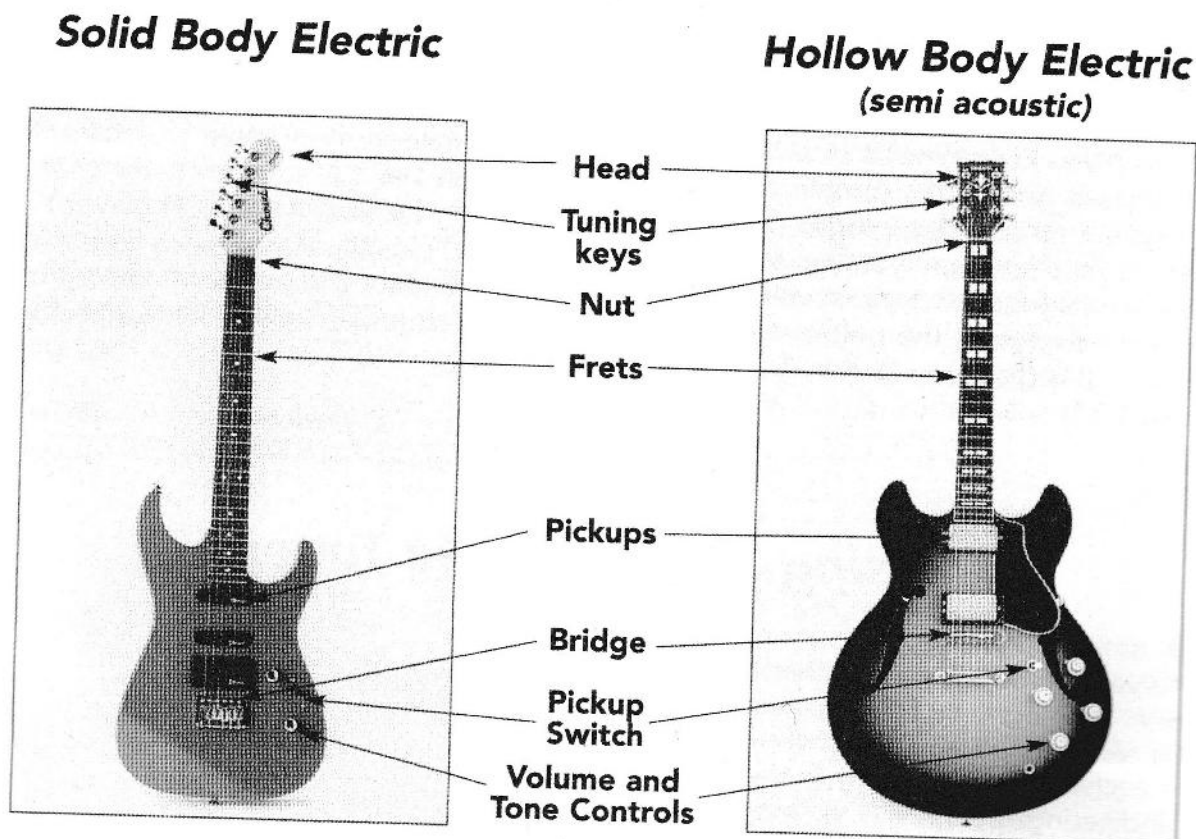
take many months to master, so we recommend you purchase an electronic tuner, particularly if you do not have a guitar teacher or a friend who can tune it for you. Also if your guitar is way out of tune you can always take it to your local music store so they can tune it for you. Once a guitar has been tuned correctly it should only need minor adjustments before each practice session. To learn to tune the guitar using other methods see *Progressive How to Tune the Guitar* (which is available from music stores).

Electric Guitars

As far as playing goes, electric and acoustic guitars have much in common. Many of the techniques are the same, and both types contain a body, neck, head, bridge, nut and tuning keys. The main difference is the way the sound is produced. Electric guitars are very quiet unless they are plugged into an amplifier, as they do not have a large sound hole and body to create the sound. When plugged in, however, electric guitars can be played much louder than acoustic guitars. The photos below show the two most common types of electric guitar - the **solid body electric** and the **hollow body electric**.

The **solid body electric** is commonly used in Metal, Rock, Blues and Pop Music. Famous solid body guitars are the **Gibson Les Paul** and the **Fender Stratocaster**.

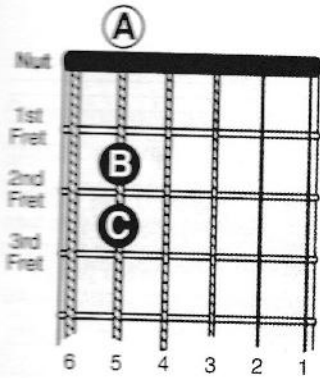
The **hollow body electric** (semi acoustic) is most commonly used in Jazz and Blues music.



Electric Guitar Pickups

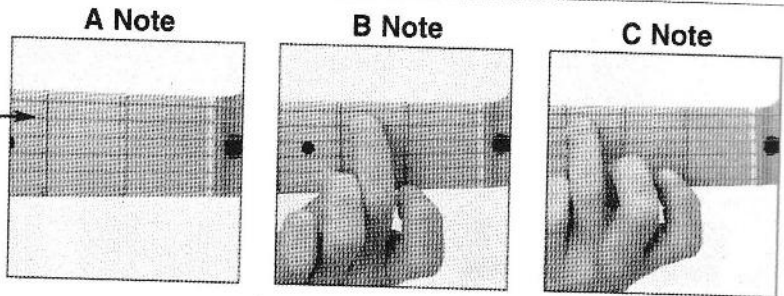
Electric guitars have **pick-ups** (a type of inbuilt microphone) and need to be played into an **amplifier** (amp) to be heard. There are two basic types of pickups which produce different types of sounds. The classic Fender Guitars such as the **Stratocaster** and the **Telecaster** contain **single coil pickups** which produce a clear, crisp sound which is excellent for rhythm playing. Both guitars are also capable of producing biting trebly lead sounds. The most popular Gibson solid body **Les Paul**, and hollow body models such as the **335** contain **double coil pickups**. These produce a fatter, more chunky sound than single coil pickups. Many more recent guitars such as the solid body electric shown above contain a combination of single and double coil pickups.

Notes on the Fifth String



Leger Lines
A short line placed beneath the staff is called a **Leger Line**.

open 5th string



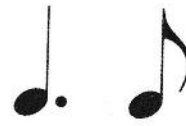
16

This example makes use of the notes **A**, **B** and **C** on the fifth string. It begins the same as the previous example but moves between different octaves of the **A** note instead of **D**. As before, name the notes out loud until you are totally comfortable with them. Notice how the low notes alternate with the higher octave of the **A** note in bars 3 and 4. The 2nd finger should remain on the high **A** note throughout these two bars, while the notes **B** and **C** are played by the 1st and 3rd fingers. Take care with the picking in these bars also. The low notes are all downstrokes, while the high **A** notes are all upstrokes.

The Dotted Quarter Note



A dot written after a quarter note means that you hold the note for **one and a half beats**.



A dotted quarter note is often followed by an eighth note.

Count 1 2 +

41

The following example has a dotted quarter note in the final bar. Take care with the left hand fingering and be patient if you have trouble with it at first. Keep your picking clear and even and listen to the recording to hear when to leave notes ringing. This example sounds best with a clean sound and possibly an effect such as chorus, as used on the recording.

Em(add9) **C(add9, #11)**

T
A
B

Fingering 2 1 0 1 4 0 0 0 4 2 4 0 3 3 2 1

Em(add9) **Cmaj7** **D6/9** **Em(add9)**

T
A
B

0 1 3 0 0 0 3 1 4 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 4

C(add9, #11) **Am(add9)** **D**

T
A
B

2 4 0 3 2 1 0 2 4 1 3 0 1 4 2 3 2 3 1 2 1 2 1

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متد گیتار آکسفورد (جلد اول)
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