

COURSE MODULES:

1. Introduction.
2. Learning the parts of the guitar headstock, neck, body.
3. String Names and Numbers.
4. Tuning the Guitar.
5. How to Hold a Guitar.
6. Strumming the Guitar.
7. How to Read Guitar Tablature.
8. Finger Exercises.
9. How to Read Chord Blocks.
10. Chord Exercise 1 (10) Chord Exercise 2.
11. Basic open Chords Major and minor with strumming Pattern.
12. Open Minor Seventh Chords.
13. Open Suspended Chords with strumming pattern.
14. Simple Songs to Practice.
15. Major scales (natural scales) & Pentatonic scales.
16. Guitar Fretboard.
17. 6th String Barre Chords.
18. 5th String Barre Chords.
19. Power Chords .
20. Common Mistakes & How to Fix Them.
21. Bonus.

1 Introduction

Rimchaksoa Sakantikon ia Beginner Guitar Foundations Course ona.

Angni Bimingkon Birosh Marak minga. Jerangan Guitarko abachenge skie ra'na skachim,Uandakgiparangna Beginner Guitar Foundations Course ko tariaha.

Guitar Skie ra'chenganio maiko skie ra'na nangachim, uasa mongsongbatgipa ong'a.

Ia lesson-oniko banga skie ra'aniko skie ra'na man'gen.

Jekai..

*Guitarko rimani,

* Guitar tune ka'ani

*Abachengggipa Chordrang aro Rhythm rang

* Guitar Tablature ko ma'siani.

Una agreba dingtang dingtang banga skianiko man'gen.

Tips for Successful Learning

- Be accurate with the finger exercises. Getting the correct finger movement can be very slow at first, but with faithful, daily attention accuracy and speed will quickly develop.
- Be patient with the learning process. Getting the proper motor skill control takes time and consistent effort.
- Practice when the mind is relaxed and fresh. Consistent daily practice yields steady and gradual improvement.
- Strum the proper number of strings for each chord. Use one smooth and controlled downward strumming motion.
- Repetition, Repetition, Repetition. Developing good muscle memory involves repetition. Every exercise and song should be played every day.

Be Patient with Your Learning Process



You're probably beginning to realize that learning to play guitar is going to take some time and effort. Don't be in a rush to get through each session. Real learning takes time. Don't worry about what others might be saying about how fast you should be progressing. Just close your practice room door and keep working. Be patient with yourself and don't be frustrated at your mistakes. Mistakes are part of the learning process. Learn to enjoy the journey you are on. Just keep climbing up the mountain and soon you will turn around and be surprised at how far you have come.

Keep up the great work!

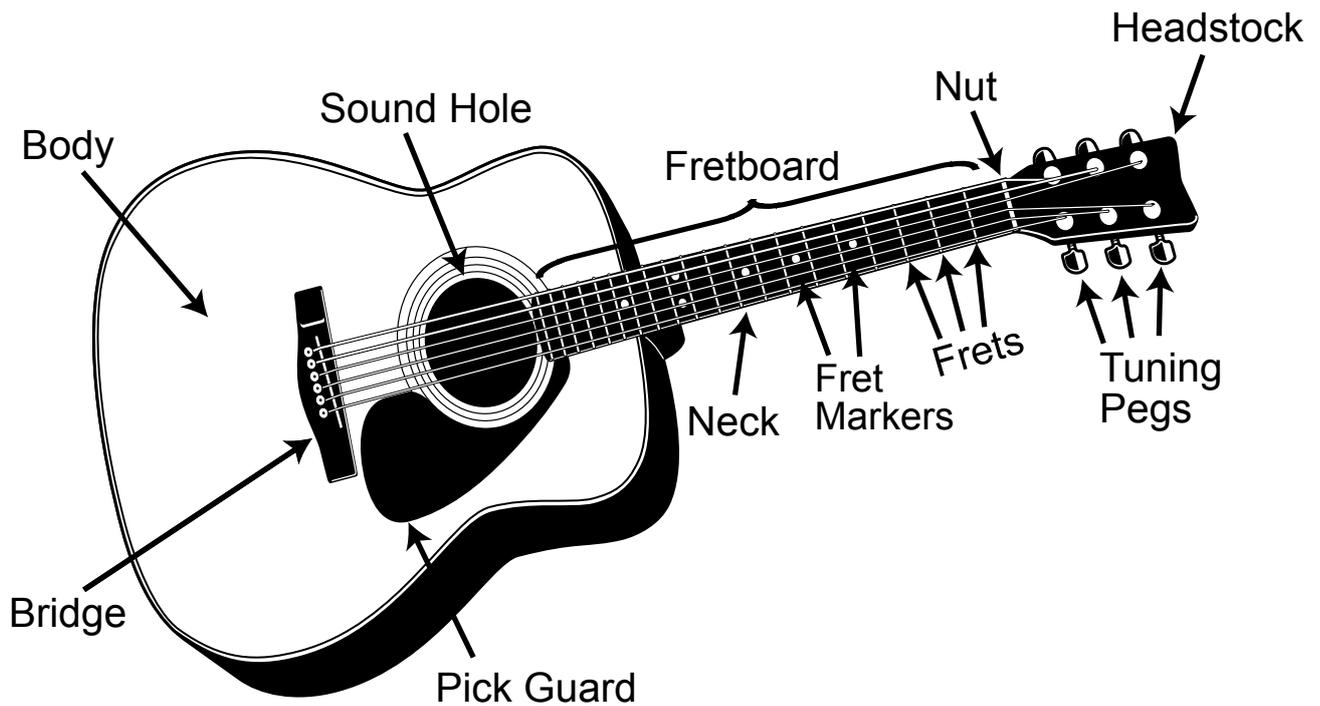
2. Learning the parts of the Guitar

BASICS

1

Parts of the Guitar

STEEL STRING ACOUSTIC GUITAR

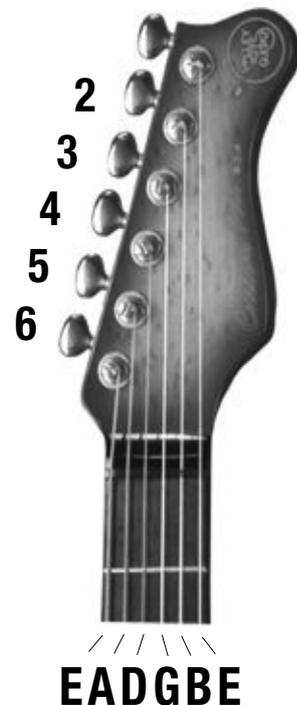
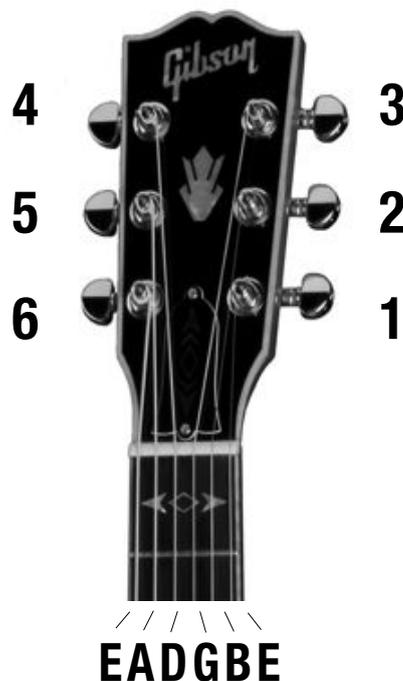


- The **bridge** holds the ends of the strings in place.
- The guitar **body** amplifies the sound and sends it out through the **sound hole**.
- The **pick guard** protects the guitar body from getting scratched by a pick.
- The **frets** are the metal ridges embedded in the guitar **neck**. There are anywhere from 19 to 24 frets on a guitar neck.
- The **fretboard** is the front of the **neck** where you place your fingers on the strings.
- The **small dots** on the **fretboard** are **fret markers** for reference so you know where you are.
- The **nut** is the top edge of the guitar **neck** and guides the strings.
- The **headstock** holds the six **tuning pegs** in place.

3. The Strings Names and Numbers

The Names of the Strings

The six strings of a guitar are numbered from first to sixth starting on the thinnest string and counting up to the thickest string. The strings also have letter names that correspond to each string. Memorize the names of your strings.



4. Tuning the Guitar

Tuning the Guitar

Your guitar will need to be tuned before playing. Tuning involves tightening or loosening the strings to raise or lower the pitch to match a constant pitch. You can tune your guitar by using an electronic tuner or Mobile app

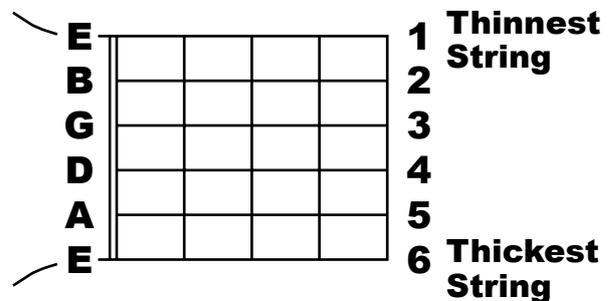
Tuning with an Electric Tuner

Many electric tuners come with a built in microphone for use with an acoustic guitar. If you are using an electric guitar you can plug your instrument cable directly into the tuner. According to the directions of your specific tuner, it will display whether you need to tighten or loosen the string in order to be in tune. Electric tuners are an easy to use, fast, and accurate way to tune your guitar.



Each string is tuned to a note

- The **thickest** string is tuned to the **note E**, the **lowest note** on the guitar.
- The next string is tuned to the **note A**, then **D**, **G**, **B** and the **thinnest string** is tuned to the **note E** again, but **two octaves higher** than the low E string.



Using a Guitar Tuner

- Using a **guitar tuner** is the easiest way to tune your guitar. It's a little **electronic device** that you can buy at the music store.
- Set the switch on your guitar tuner to the **low E string**. Pluck that string and turn the **tuning peg** so that the **needle** on the guitar tuner goes to the **middle** of the meter. On some tuners there is a **light** that turns green. Do the same process to tune the rest of the strings. On some tuners you need to **change** the switch for each string.

5. How to Hold a Guitar

SITTING

- There are **right-handed** and **left-handed** guitars. These pictures show right-handed playing.
- Rest your inner **right elbow** on the edge of the guitar body as a **stabilizer** for your arm.



- Use your **right hand** to **strum** the strings of the guitar.
- Use the **fingers** of your **left hand** to push down the strings on the **fretboard**.
- Be sure that your **left elbow** is not resting on your **left thigh** so that your **left hand** is **free** to move up and down the neck.

STANDING

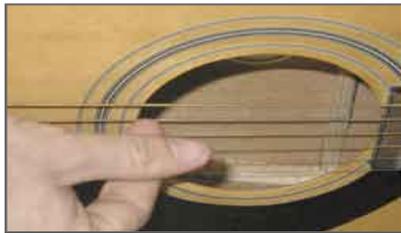
- Playing the guitar while **standing** is more **fun**, but more **difficult**.
- Adjust the **strap** to a comfortable length.
- If your left wrist **hurts**, make the strap **shorter** or tilt the neck **upwards**.



6 Strumming the Guitar

Use your right hand to pluck or strum the strings

- Strum **downwards** with your **index fingernail**, and **upwards** with your **thumbnail**.
- Practice strumming downwards and upwards four times each.



Strum downwards with your index fingernail



Strum upwards with your thumbnail

USING A PICK

You can use a guitar pick instead of your fingernails

- Hold the **pick** between your **thumb** and **index finger**.
- Thin picks are good for **strumming**.
- Thick picks are good for **plucking strings** one at a time and for soloing. I personally use Fender medium picks for everything.
- Alternate picking strokes between **downstrokes** and **upstrokes** to keep your picking **consistent**. This is called **alternate picking**.



Hold the pick between your thumb and index finger

Proper Right Hand Technique



Hold the pick between your thumb and first finger. The thumb and pick should form a 90 degree angle. The pick should be sticking out from underneath the thumb a 1/4 to 1/2 of an inch.



Bracing your hand gives your hand the needed stability to accurately switch between strings. Although there are many different ways to brace, placing your pinky on the soundboard right below the first string is the most common way. You don't need to press hard.

Proper Left Hand Technique



Hold your thumb on the back of the fingerboard on the upper side of the neck. Be careful not to put your thumb on top of the neck. Your wrist should be low with some air space between your palm and the neck of the guitar.

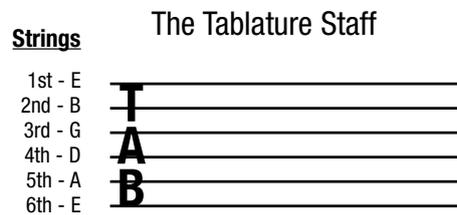


Your four fingers should be evenly spaced. Notice how the middle two fingers are coming straight onto the fretboard. Your first and fourth fingers are curved slightly toward the frets.

7. How to Read Guitar Tablature

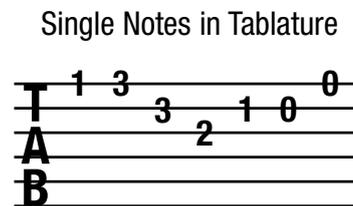
TABLATURE is a type of musical notation that guitarists have developed to describe what strings on the guitar are being played at any point and what frets need to be fingered.

Figure 1



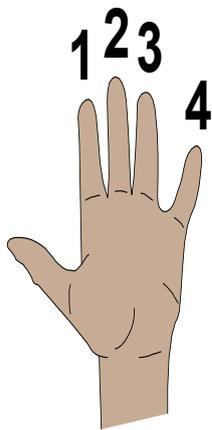
The 6 lines correspond to the 6 strings on your guitar.

Figure 2



The numbers tell you which frets you need to put your fingers on and which strings to use. In this example you would play the first string fretted at the first fret. The next note would be the first string at the third fret. Then, the second string at the third fret and so on.

Fingering Key



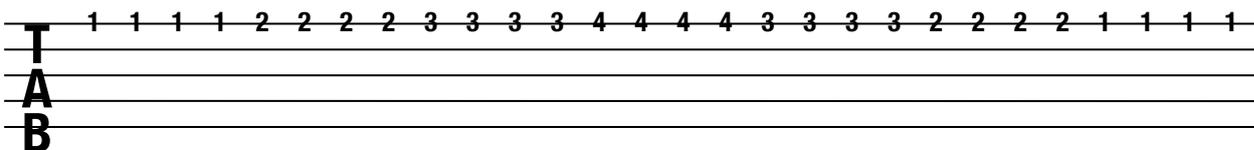
8. Finger Exercises

These finger exercises are designed to build coordination between your right and left hand. Proper picking and fingering hand coordination is vital to good controlled guitar playing.

Directions: Play each finger pattern on each string. Start on the first string, then the second, third, etc... Although a little difficult at first, these exercises quickly build the motor skill control needed to play the guitar effectively. Practice with an even, steady rhythm. The goal is control, not speed.

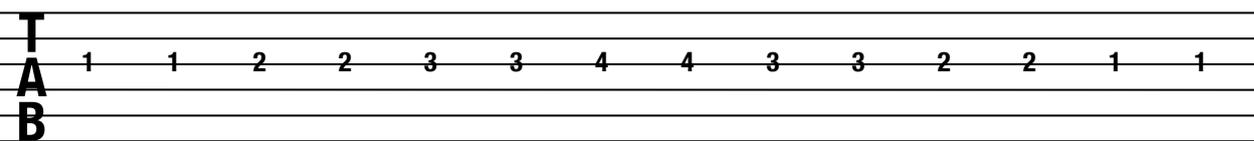
Counting

1 2 3 4

1. 

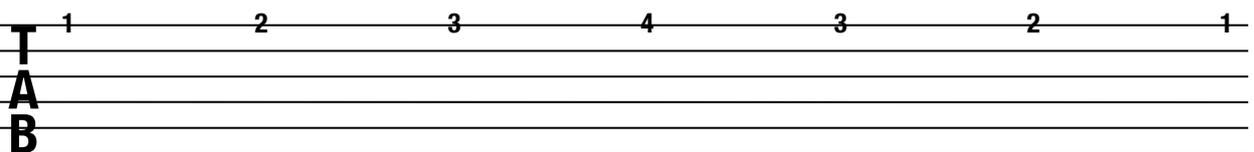
Right Hand Picking: Down-Up-Down-Up

Repeat for all Strings

2. 

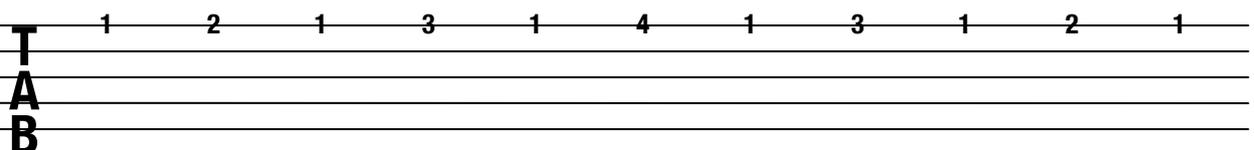
Right Hand Picking: Down-Up

Repeat for all Strings

3. 

Right Hand Picking: All Down

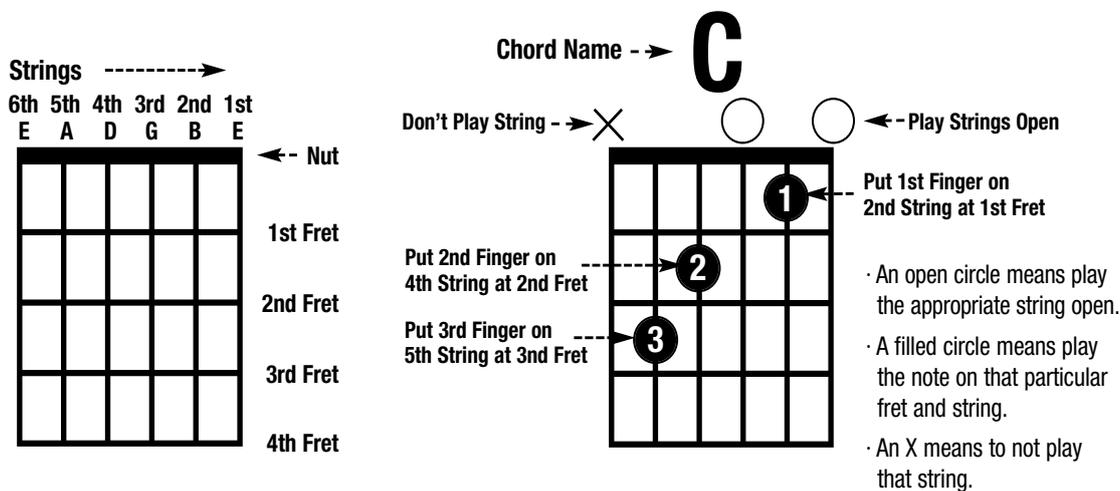
Repeat for all Strings

4. 

Repeat for all Strings

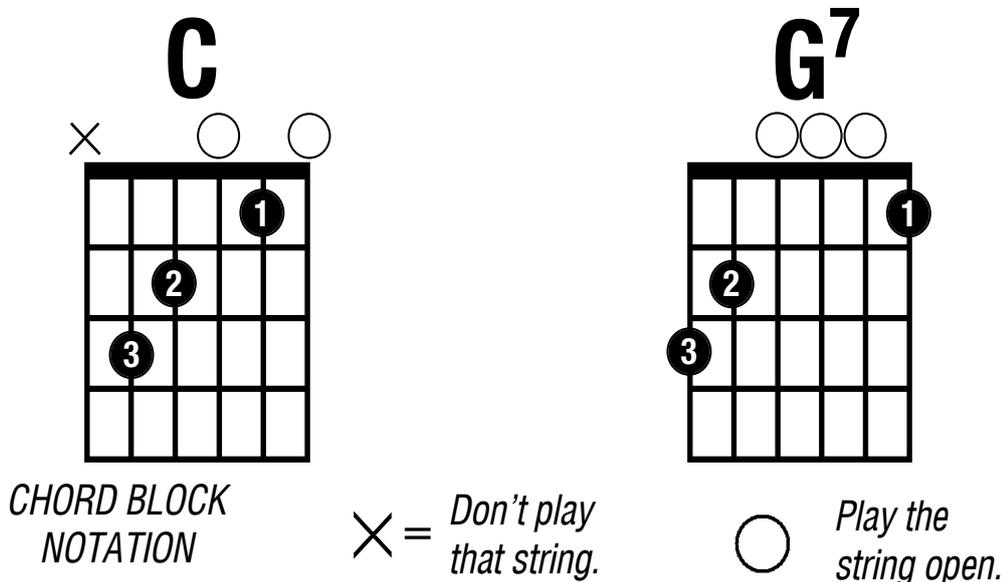
9. How to Read Chord Blocks

CHORD BLOCKS are diagrams that tell you how a chord is to be played. They include information about which frets are to be played by which fingers and which strings are to be played or not.



The C and G7 Chords

The first two chords to be learned are the C and G7. Form and play each chord. The numbers tell you which fingers to use. The C chord uses only 5 strings, so be careful not to play the sixth string. The G7 uses all six strings.



10. Chord Exercise 1

Both chords are shown in their full version as well as an easier 3 and 4 note version. Remember to use the correct number of strings and the correct fingering. Practice slowly at first, gradually increasing speed. Try to minimize any hesitations between chord changes. Practice with an even steady rhythm.

Chord Exercise

C 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | **G7** 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 |

Strum chord for each slash.

C

Chord Exercises 3

G7

Chord Exercises 3

Full Chords

C

Chord Exercises 1

G7

Chord Exercises 1

3 Note Chords

C

Chord Exercises 2

G7

Chord Exercises 2

4 Note Chords

Practicing is the Only Way to Improve

In order to make good progress, you should practice at least 15 minutes a day. If you can do 30 minutes, that would be great. You will only improve with effort. Consistent daily practice yields better results faster.

Chord Exercise 2

Both chords are shown in their full version as well as an easier 3 and 4 note version. Remember to use the correct number of strings and the correct fingering. Practice slowly at first, gradually increasing speed. Try to minimize any hesitations between chord changes. Practice with an even steady rhythm.

Chord Exercise

Am 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | **E** 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 |

Strum chord for each slash.

Am **E**

Chord Exercises 3

Full Chords

Am **E**

Chord Exercises 1

3 Note Chords

Am **E**

Chord Exercises 2

4 Note Chords

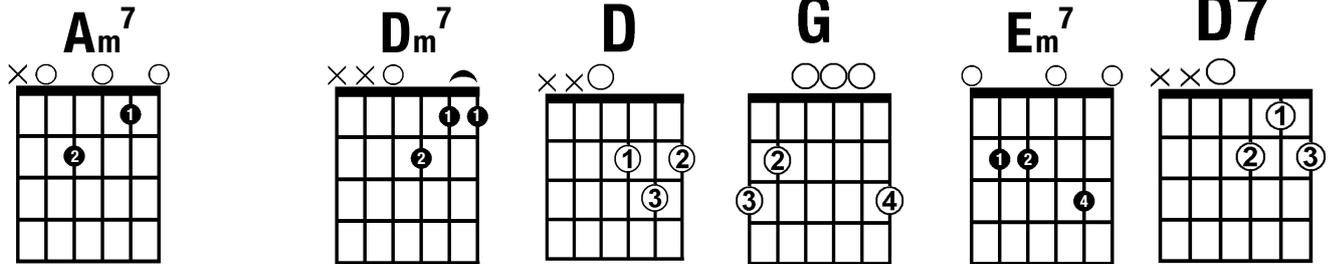
12. Open Minor Seventh Chords

Minor Seventh Chords

"If music be the food of love, play on."

~ William Shakespeare

Open Minor Seventh Chords



Minor Seventh Chord Exercises

Practicing the Am7, Dm7, & Em7 chords.

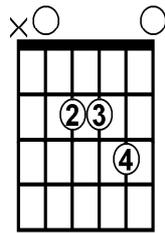
1.

2.

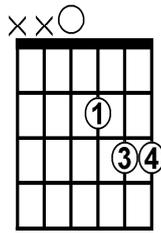
3.

13. Open Suspended Chords

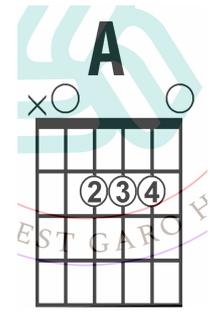
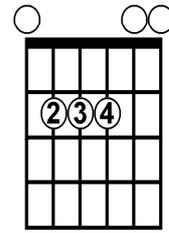
Asus 4



Dsus 4



Esus 4



Make sure your fingers are in the proper place and that all strings sound out clearly. Play the correct number of strings for each chord. Watch your strumming pattern carefully. Your hand should always be going in a steady up-down, up-down motion. Try not to hesitate between chord changes.

Down stroke **D** Up stroke **Dsus 4** **D** **Dsus 4**
 skstroke ↘ ↗ ↘ ↗ Tie Note

1. **D** **Dsus 4** **D** **Dsus 4** **E** **Esus 4**

2. **A** **Asus 4** **A** **Asus 4** **A** **Asus 4**

3. **A** **Asus** **E** **Esus**

4. **D** **Dsus** **D** **Dsus** **E** **Esus** **E** **Esus**

5. This exercise changes chords on the up strum.
D **Asus** **A** **A** **Esus** **E**

6.

14. Simple Songs to practice

C

Jisuni jaman anga jarikgen

Jisuni jaman anga jarikgen

Jisuni jaman anga jarikgen

Re'piljawa re'piljawa.

C

Darang watoba anga jarikgen

Darang watoba anga jarikgen

Darang watoba anga jarikgen

Re'piljawa re'piljawa.

C

A'sako wate chisolko de'e

A'sako wate chisolko de'e

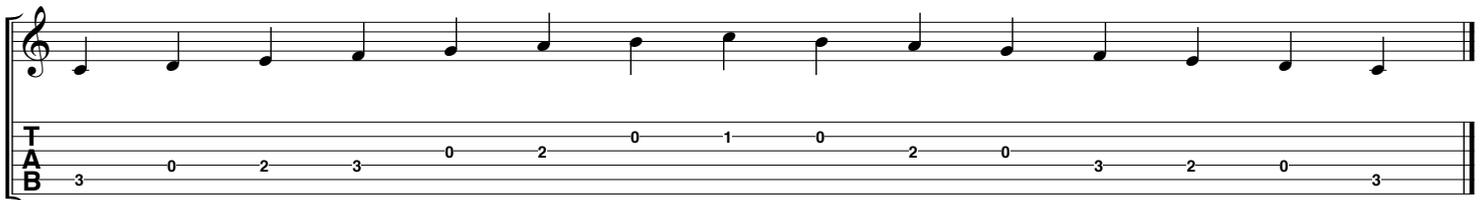
A'sako wate chisolko de'e

Re'piljawa re'piljawa.

15. Basic Scales: Major scales (natural scales) & Pentatonic scales

Major scales

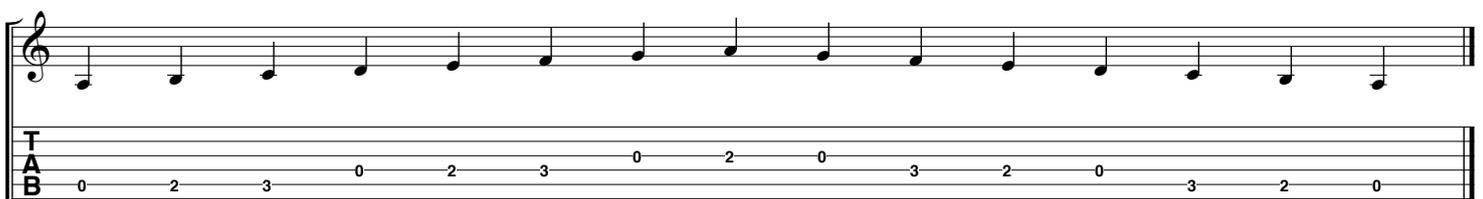
1. C major



Musical notation for the C major scale. The top staff shows the scale in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff shows the guitar tablature with fret numbers: 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 3.

Natural minor scales

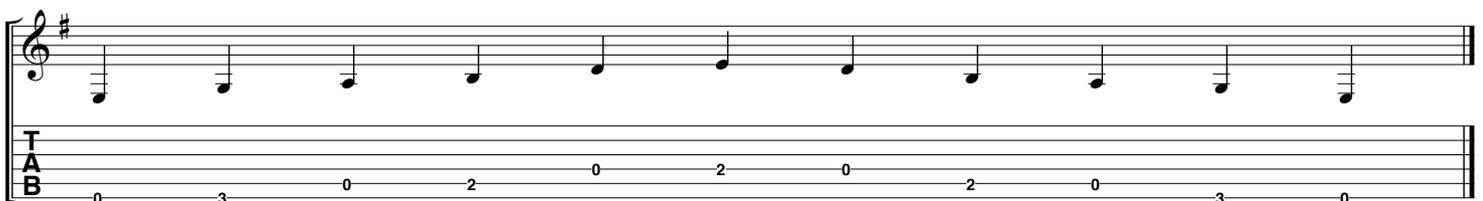
1. A natural minor



Musical notation for the A natural minor scale. The top staff shows the scale in treble clef with a key signature of no sharps or flats. The bottom staff shows the guitar tablature with fret numbers: 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0.

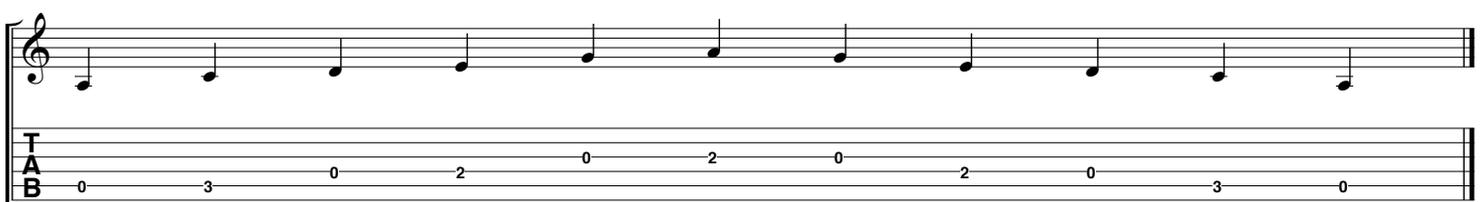
Minor pentatonic scales

1. E minor pentatonic



Musical notation for the E minor pentatonic scale. The top staff shows the scale in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff shows the guitar tablature with fret numbers: 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0.

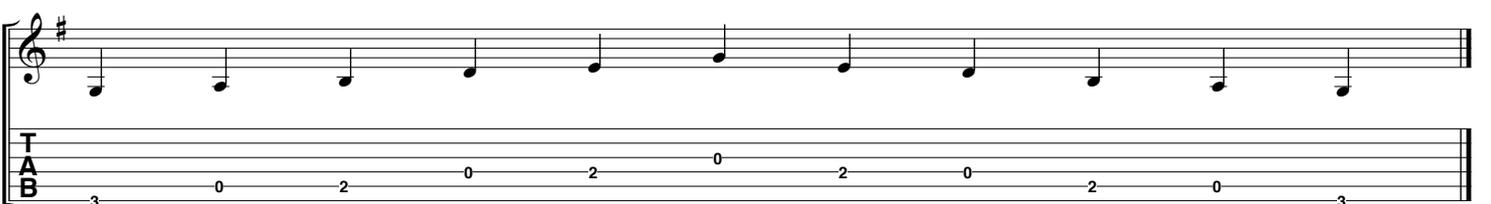
2. A minor pentatonic



Musical notation for the A minor pentatonic scale. The top staff shows the scale in treble clef with a key signature of no sharps or flats. The bottom staff shows the guitar tablature with fret numbers: 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0.

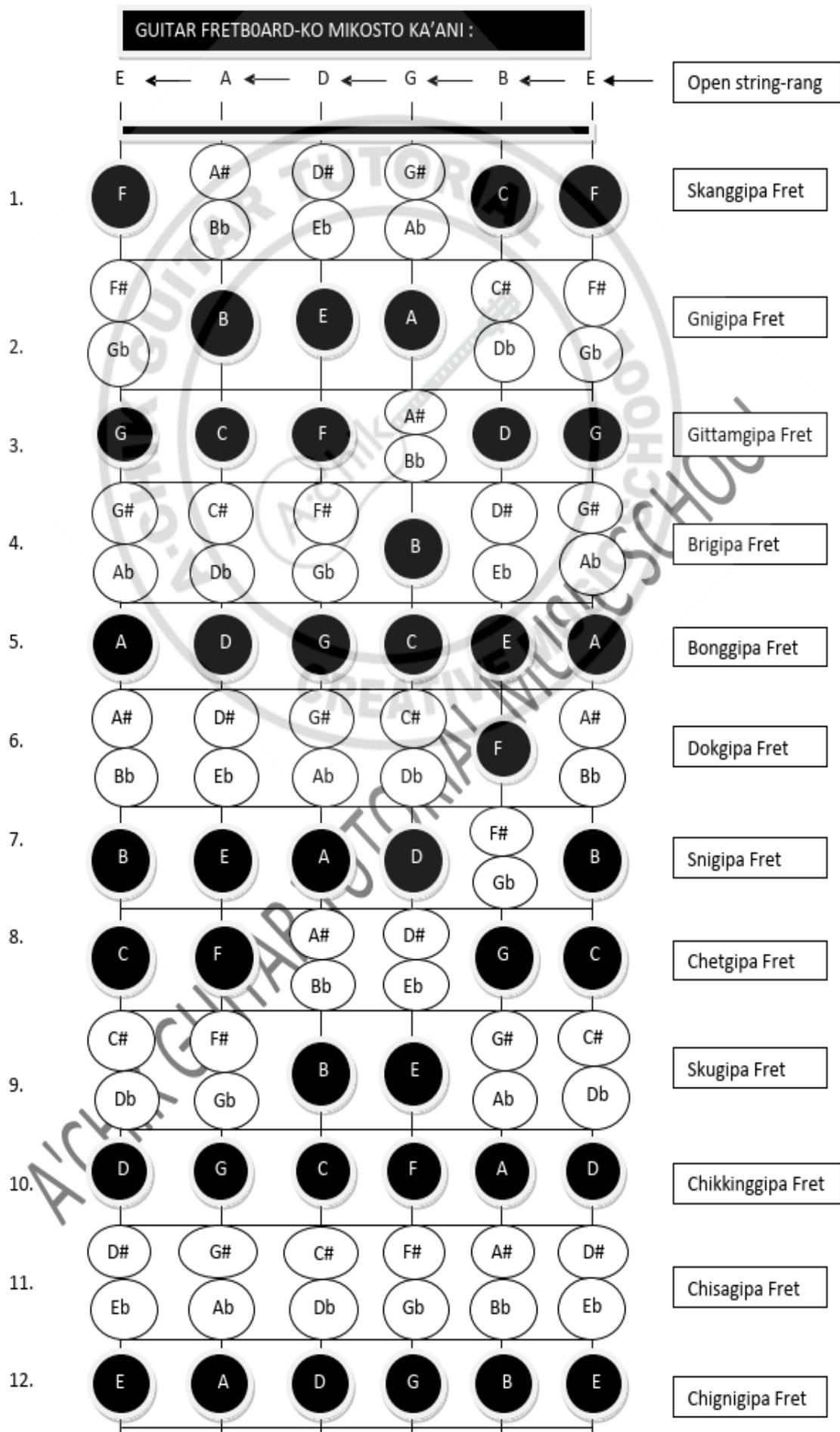
Major pentatonic scales

1. G major pentatonic



Musical notation for the G major pentatonic scale. The top staff shows the scale in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff shows the guitar tablature with fret numbers: 3, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 3.

16. Guitar Fretboard

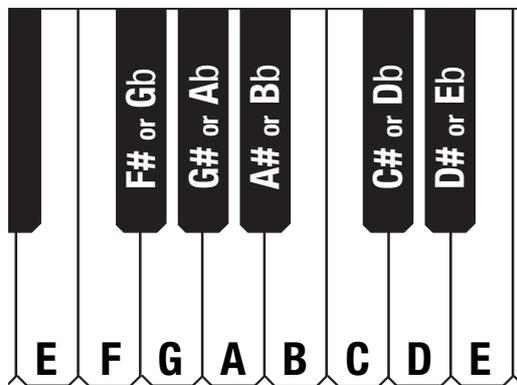


SHARP Donggijagipa E aro B / FLAT Donggijagipa F aro C

Barre Chords on the 6th String

Half-Steps & Whole Steps

A HALF-STEP is the distance from any note to the very next note. A WHOLE STEP is two half-steps put together. On a guitar, each fret is a half-step apart. On a piano, each key, whether white or black, is a half-step apart from the next key. Even though some white keys on a piano are next to each other, often they will have a black key in between them. The distance from the first white key to the in-between black key is a half-step. From a white key to another white key, with a black key in between, is a whole step.

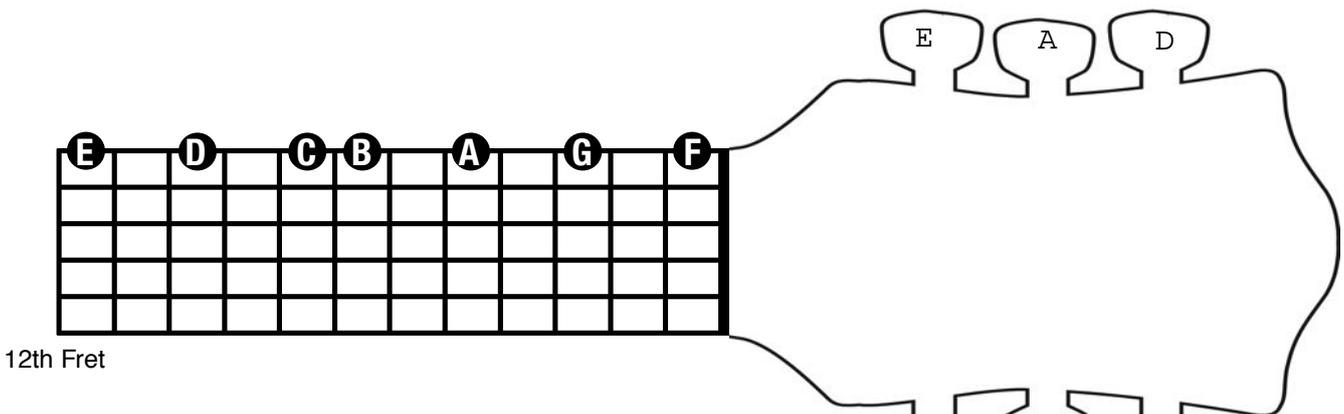


The only naturally occurring half-steps are between E to F and B to C.

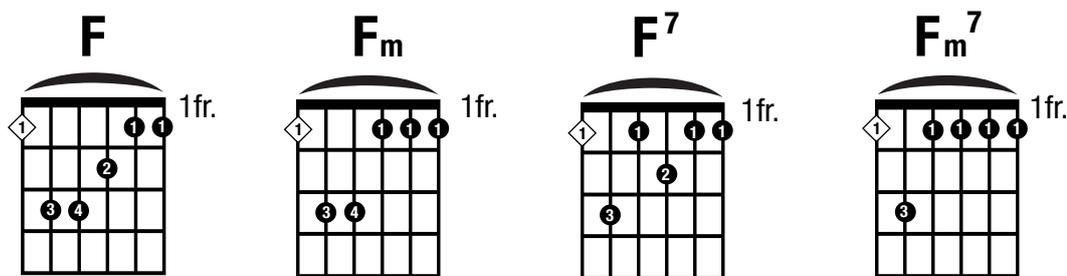
Naturally occurring means that without using sharps or flats the intervals of E to F and B to C are the only adjacent pairs that are half-steps. Between these two intervals there is only a half-step difference. All of the other pairs of adjacent notes, without sharps or flats involved, are whole steps.

On our keyboard there are no black keys between E - F and B - C. On a guitar, each of these two pairs of notes are side by side with no note in between them.

Notes on the Sixth String



Sixth String Barre Chords



The "1fr." means to play that chord starting at the first fret. The arcs mean to cover all of the strings with one finger. When you use one finger to cover more than one string it is called a BARRE. The note with a diamond is the root of the chord and the note that you will pivot from to move the chord into different keys.

Sixth String Barre Chord Exercises

Learning the moveable F, F7, Fm, Fm7

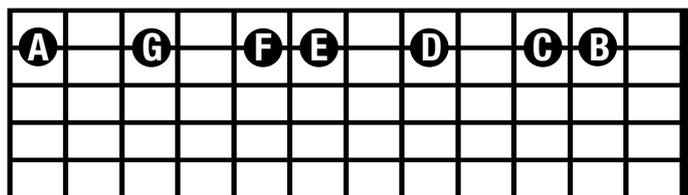
1. **F G A B^b**
Make sure each note of the chord is sounding clearly.

2. **G Am Bm C**

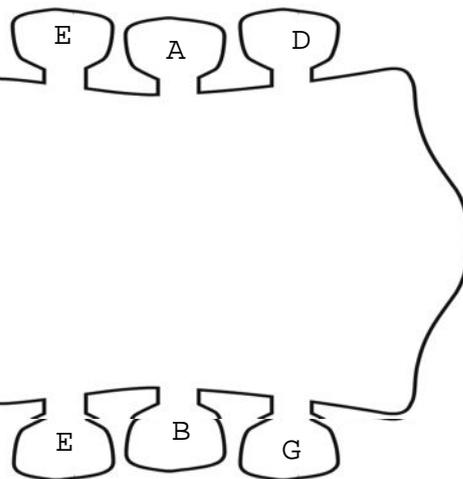
The exercises are presented on a black background with white musical notation. Exercise 1 shows a 4/4 time signature with four measures, each containing a diamond-shaped chord symbol (F, G, A, B^b) on a single staff. Exercise 2 shows a 4/4 time signature with four measures, each containing a diamond-shaped chord symbol (G, Am, Bm, C) on a single staff.

18 Barre Chords on the 5th

Notes on the Fifth String



12th Fret



Fifth String Barre Chords

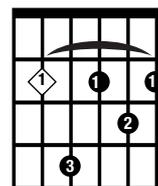
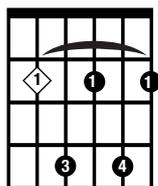
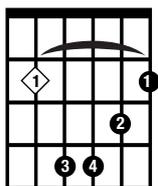
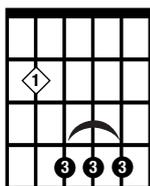
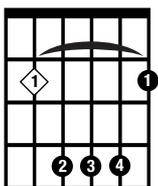
B

B

B_m

B⁷

B_m⁷



Alternate Fingering

Fifth String Barre Chord Exercises

Learning the moveable B, B_m, B⁷, B_m⁷

1.

Make sure each note of the chord is sounding clearly.

2.

3.

19. Power Chords

"We don't like their sound, and guitar music is on the way out."

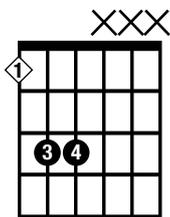
~ Decca Recording Company rejecting the Beatles 1962

Power Chords

POWER CHORDS are chords that only use the root and 5th steps of the major scale. The chord symbol is abbreviated to the root and the number 5 (ie. C5, F5). They are played using two or three strings. The examples shown include three strings. To play the two string version, just omit the highest pitch played with your fourth finger.

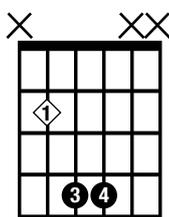
Moveable Power Chords

F5



6th String Form

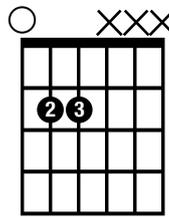
B5



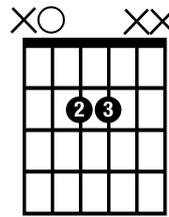
5th String Form

Open Power Chords

E5

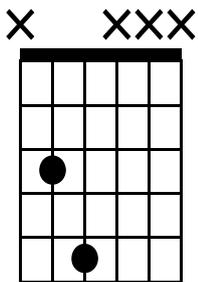


A5



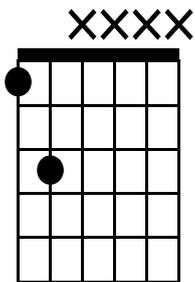
Power Chord Exercises

C5



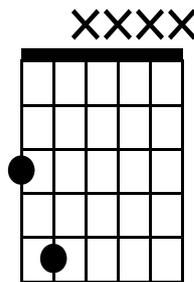
1 3

F5



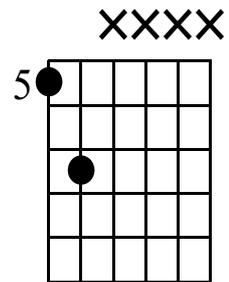
1 3

G5



1 3

A5



1 3

20. Common Mistakes & How to Fix Them

1 Fingers Position - Pangnan Jaksi mamongko (Thumb) Kamaona ra'ona ranta ka'bo.

2 Fretboard balancing Chord-ko rimna skimitingo ba dokna skang Chordko Arpeggiat Ka'e nichengbo.

3 Metronome - Practise ka'engon timing gita dokbo , Timing namnade metronome ko jakalbo. Beats per minute BPM mantain ka'bo.

4 Chords Block- Skanggipa Chordko dokengon Badia stringko dokna nanga aro Badia Stringko dokna nangja pangnan Chord diagramko name ni'e dokbo.

5 Pangnan Guitar dokna skang Tuning ong'ja, Check ka'bo aro Tuning ka'e ra'chengbo.