

Welcome to

Beginner Guitar Level I

Contacting me:

bdoney@northampton.edu

www.WilliamDoney.com

During breaks / after class

PPT is available from....

www.WilliamDoney.com/guitarclass.htm

*If you could do ANYTHING you desire on the
guitar or with music, what would that be?*

5/10/2015

Let's assume that you had all the talent in the world and had no musical limitations.

If that were true, what would your musical goals be then? What would you like to be able to play or do musically?

The reality (truth) of learning guitar:

- EVERYONE can learn to play guitar
- it doesn't really take natural "talent" to be good
- all you need is desire and a guitar!
- but, it's not easy & your fingers *will* hurt
- takes TIME & PATIENCE & COMMITMENT
 - ~ 500 hours to become a 'GOOD' player
 - ~ 10,000 hours to become a 'MASTER'

The reality (truth) of learning guitar *(cont.)*:

- the more you play, the better you get
- practice = progress = fun!
 - keep a PRACTICE LOG - fill it out every day
- it's not the minutes, but the consistency
 - a few minutes every day is better than an hour 1-2x's a week
- if you like it, play it again. If you don't, don't....
 - keep a 15 Songs I Want To Play LIST

The reality (truth) of learning guitar *(cont.)*:

- surround yourself with music, other players
- the guitar “**DIP**”.... You will want to give up 😞
 - when things get tough
 - when you don't feel like you are improving
 - everyone experiences it
 - 90% of beginners experience in first 6 months
 - how will you handle it?

So how do we become good players?

- you must decide what is 'good' for you
- don't compare yourself with anyone else
- only compete against yourself
- but challenge each other, cheer each other on
- learn from others (you can learn from everybody!)

So how do we become good players? *(cont.)*

- must master 2 things:
 1. MUSIC THEORY
 - What notes to play
 - What scales work well over certain chords
 - Why some chords work and others don't
 2. TECHNICAL ABILITY
 - Develop physical ability
 - Muscle memory (remember all those hours??)

So how do we become good players? *(cont.)*

- must master 2 things:
 1. MUSIC THEORY
 - Very mathematical
 - We'll learn this slowly over time
 2. TECHNICAL ABILITY
 - *Learn this **first** so we can get playing NOW !!*

Parts of the Guitar: Acoustic vs. Electric

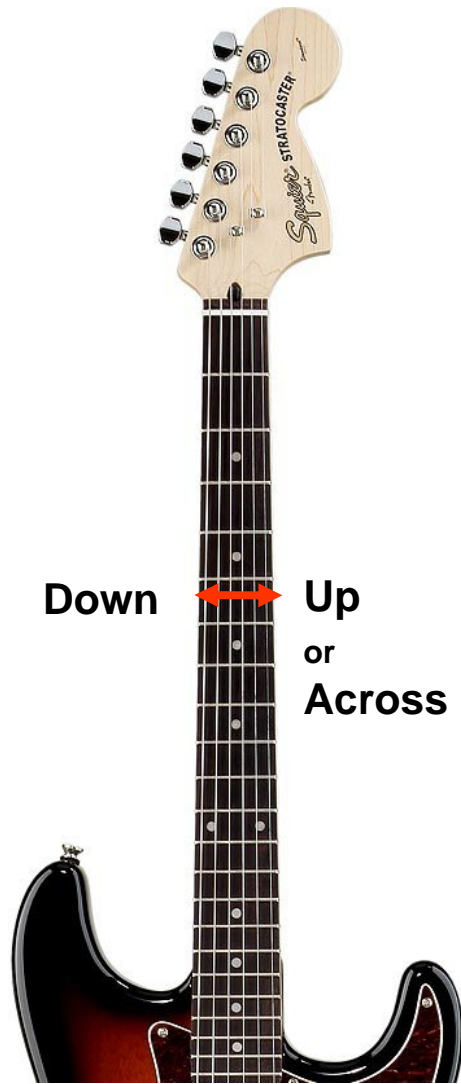


ACOUSTIC GUITAR

ELECTRIC GUITAR

5/10/2015

DIRECTIONS along the strings



Down

REMEMBER

Moving UP means going toward a “higher” pitch or note.

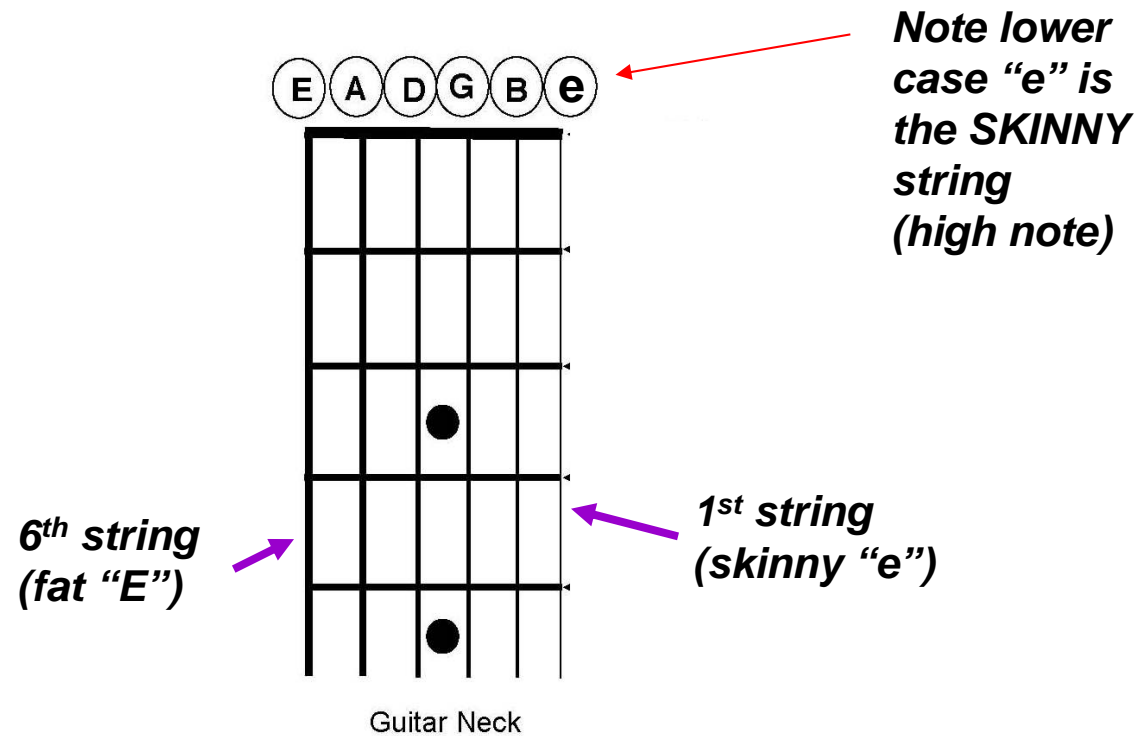
Moving DOWN is going toward a “lower” pitch or note.

Up

OPEN Strings - NAMES

E A D G B E

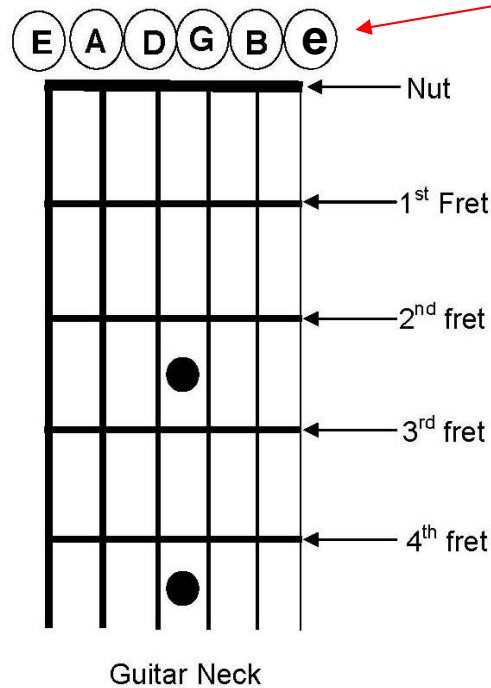
E A D G B E



OPEN Strings – FRET #'s

E A D G B E

E A D G B E



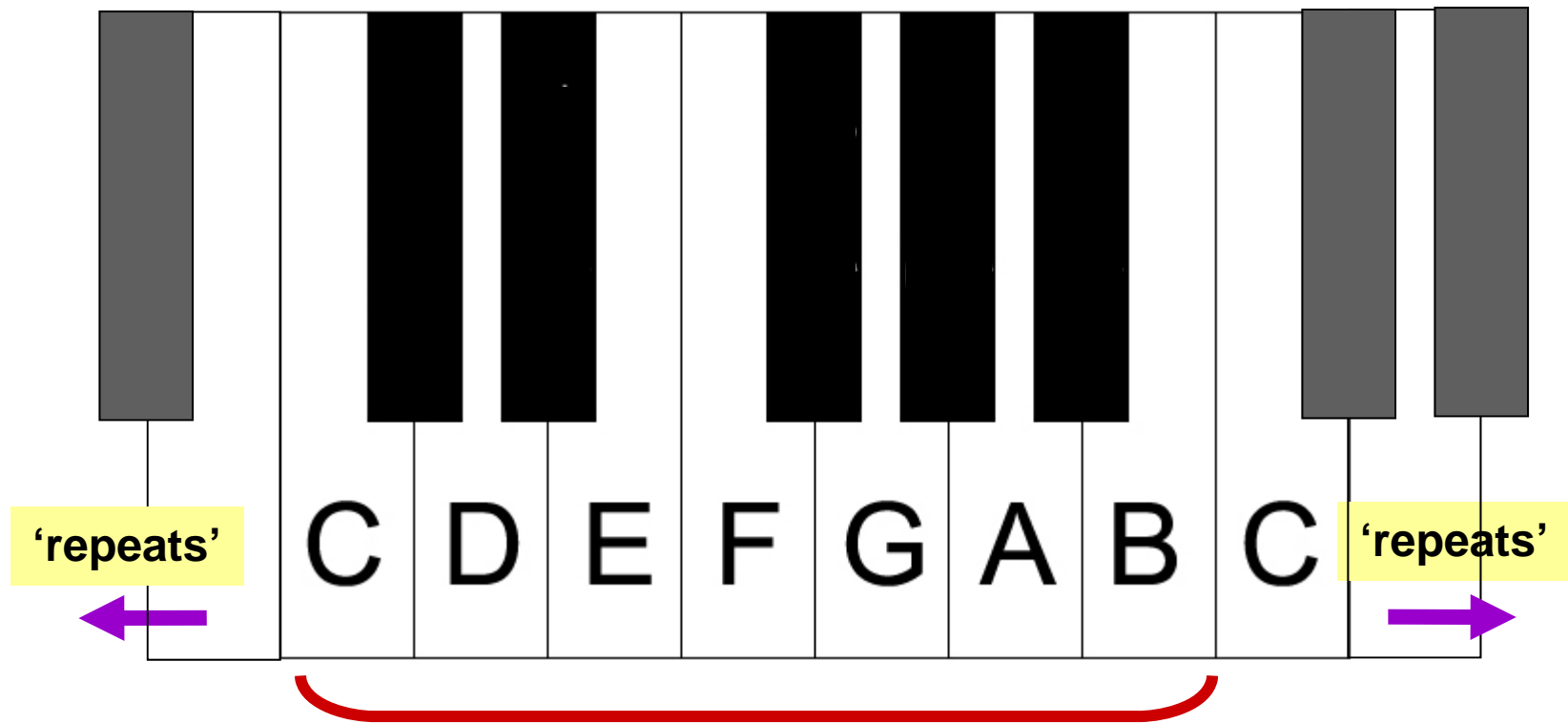
Note lower case "e" is the SKINNY string (high note)

***BUT** we place fingers **BELOW** the metal frets!*

Musical Notes

C -> D -> E -> F -> G -> A -> B -> (C)

(just the WHITE keys on the piano)

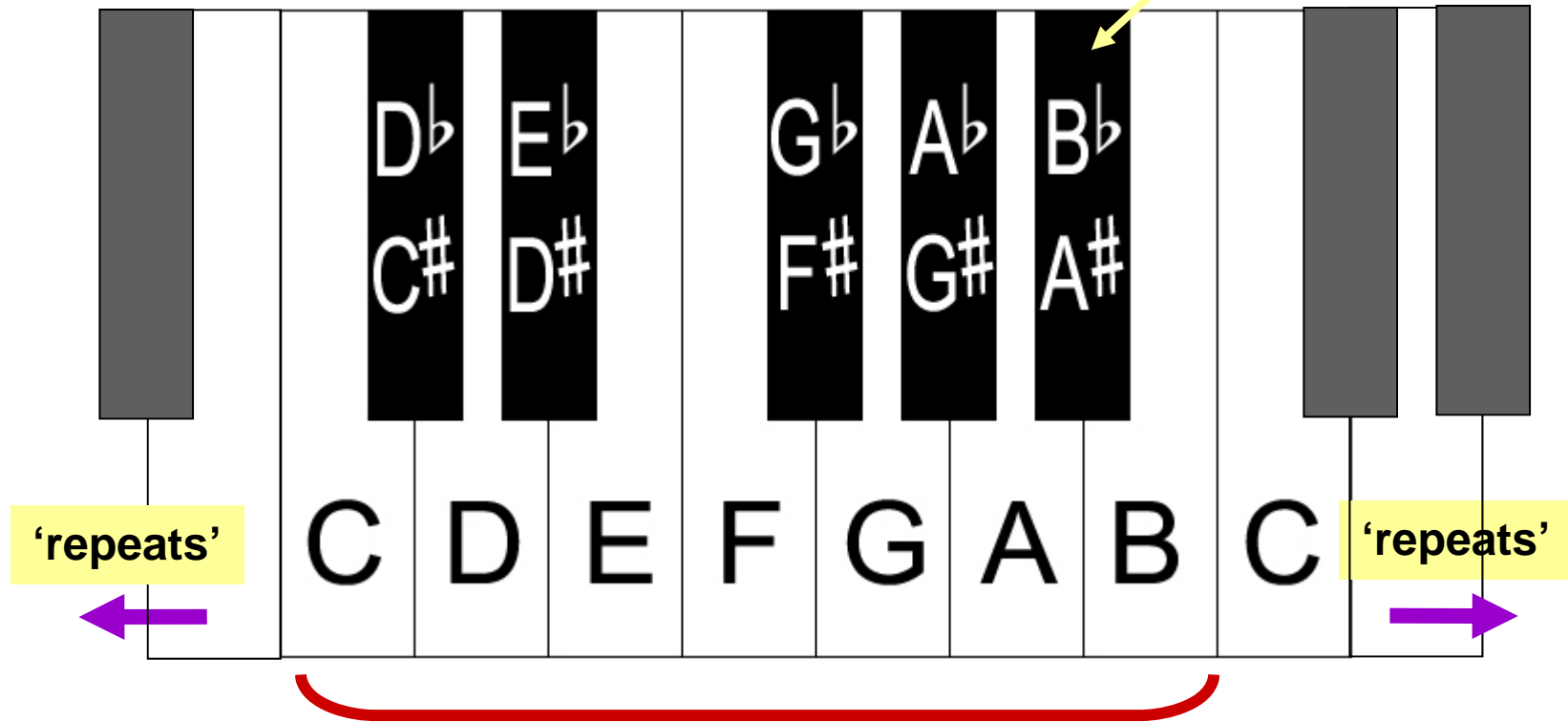


Musical Notes (cont.)

C -> D -> E -> F -> G -> A -> B -> (C)

= "sharp" b = "flat"

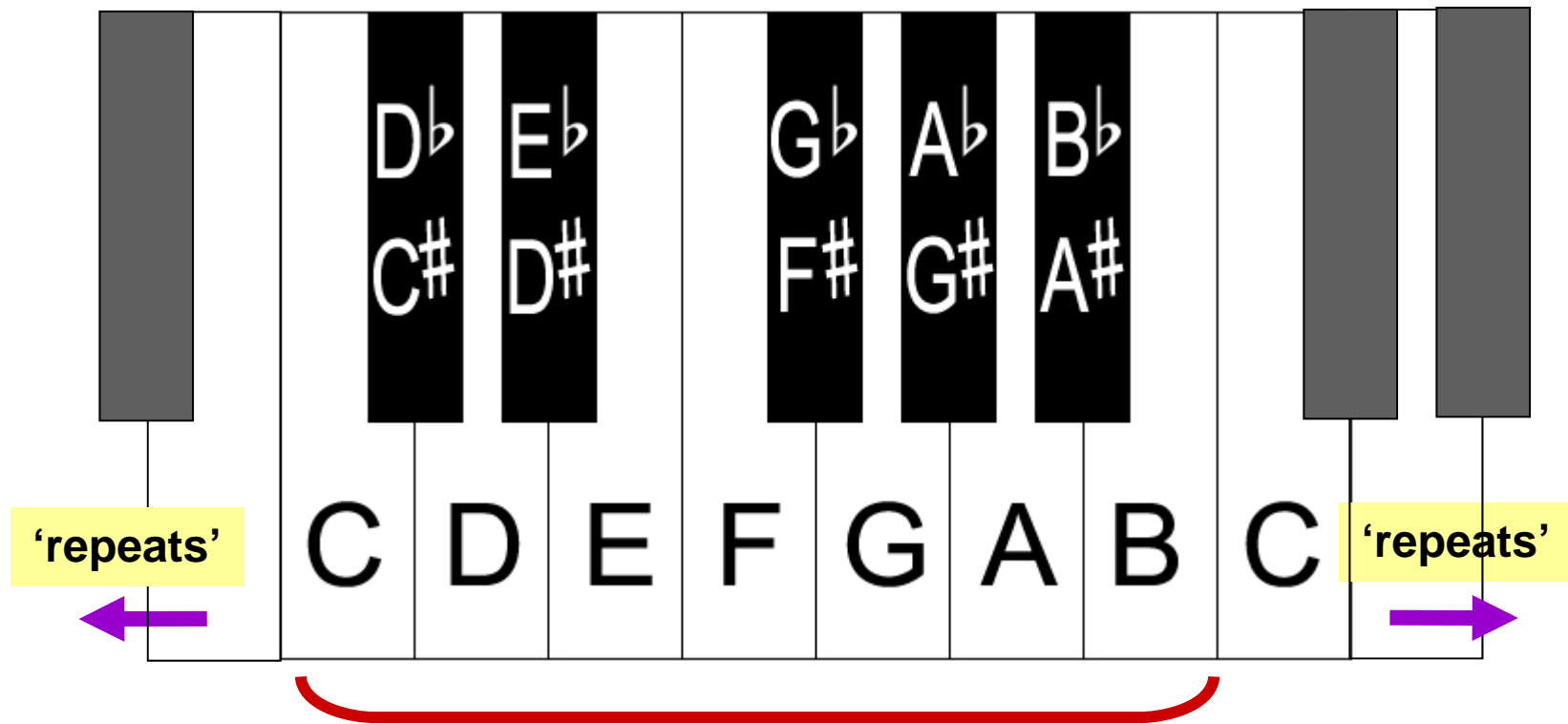
Read this as...
A sharp -or- B flat



NOTES vs. FRETS

Each **NOTE** on the piano (black or white) = 1 **FRET** on the **GUITAR**

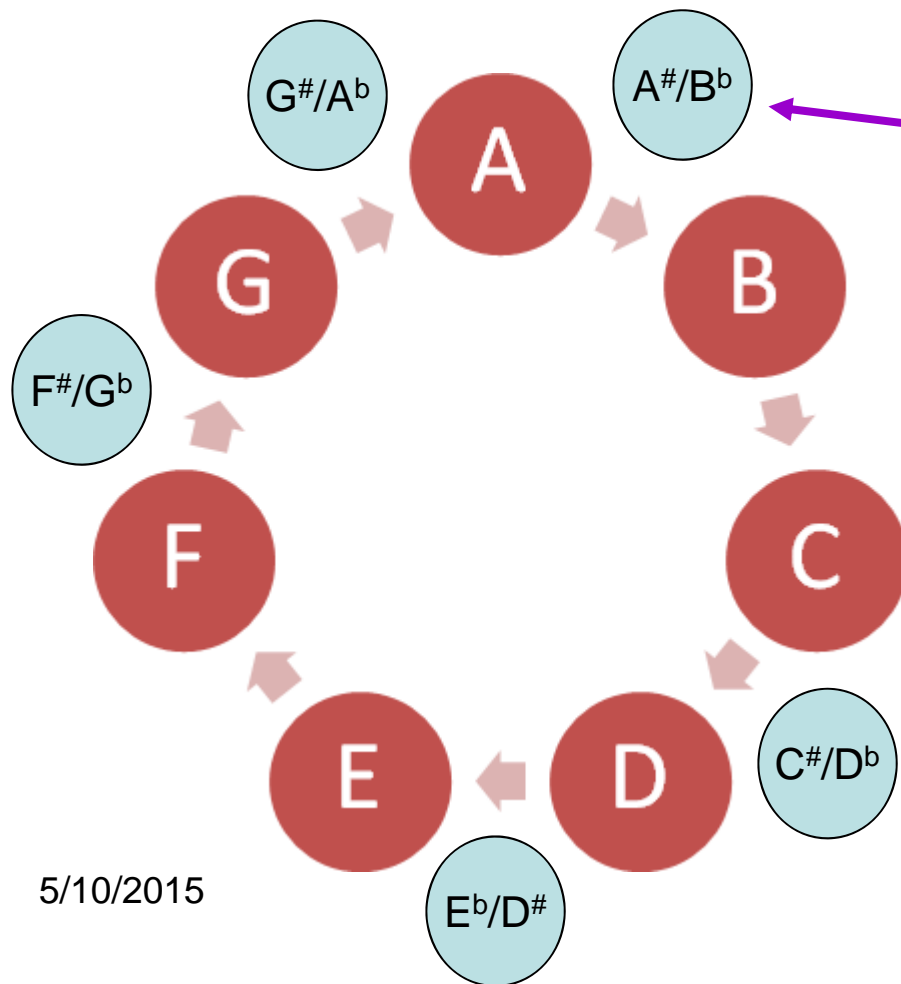
SO... if you move from the white "D" to the black "D#" key -> move 1 FRET



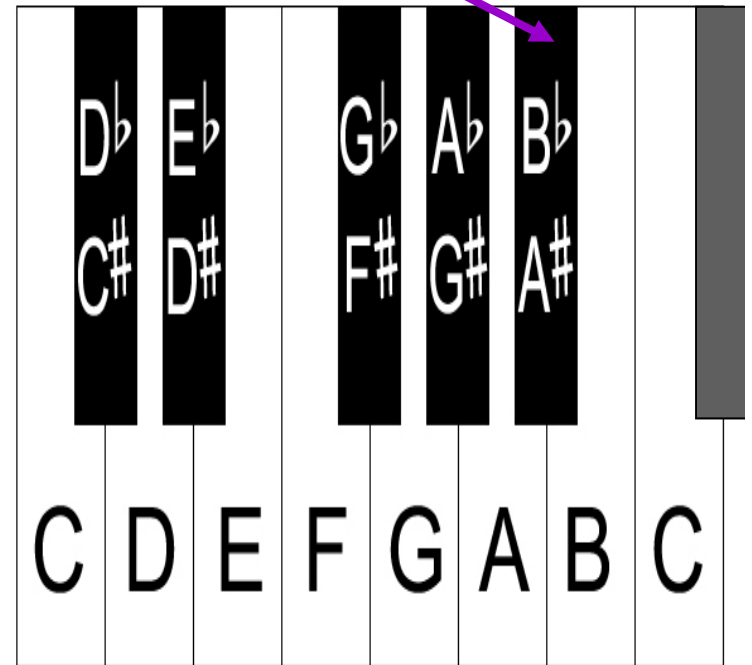
Musical Notes (cont.)

Represent this as a **CIRCLE**

C -> D -> E -> F -> G -> A -> B -> (C) 'repeats'



These are the BLACK keys on the piano

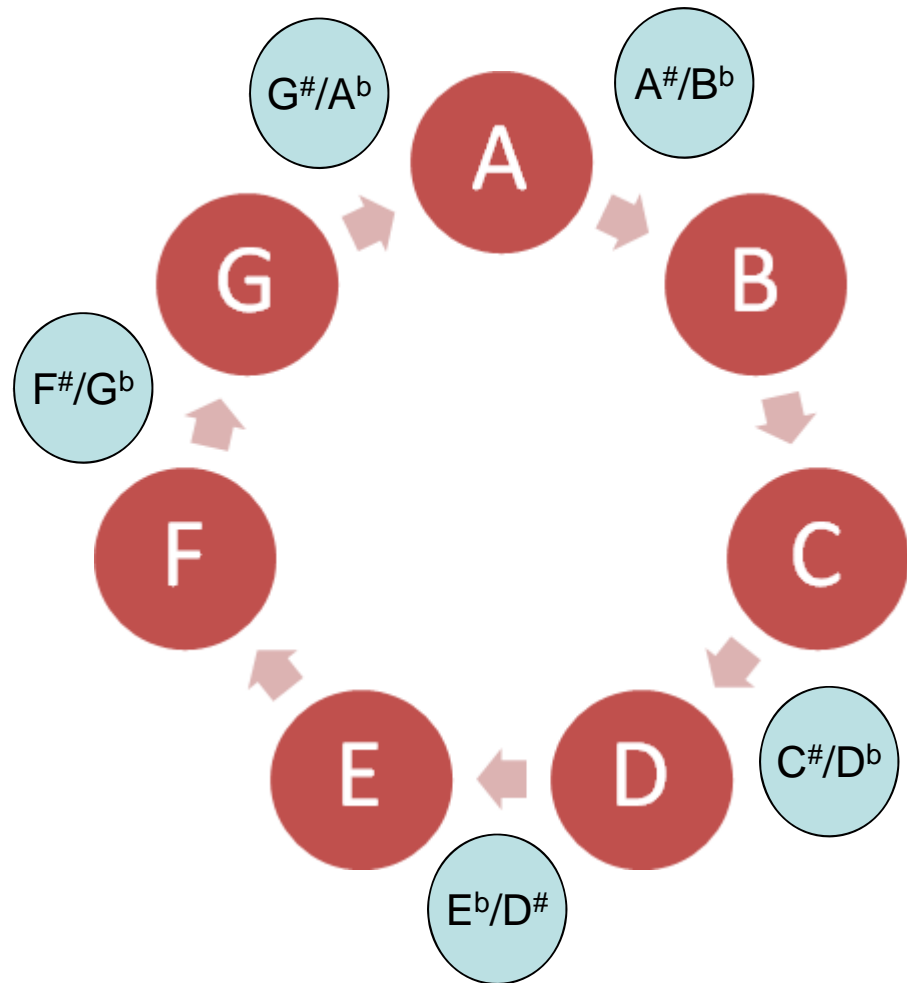


Musical Notes (cont.)

Up 1 FRET = move 1 NOTE

So... what NOTE would be....

1. 2nd fret on "A" string?
2. 4th fret on low "E" string?
3. 1st fret on "B" string?



How to hold & use a PICK



*Or you can use
your fingers
(or just THUMB)!*

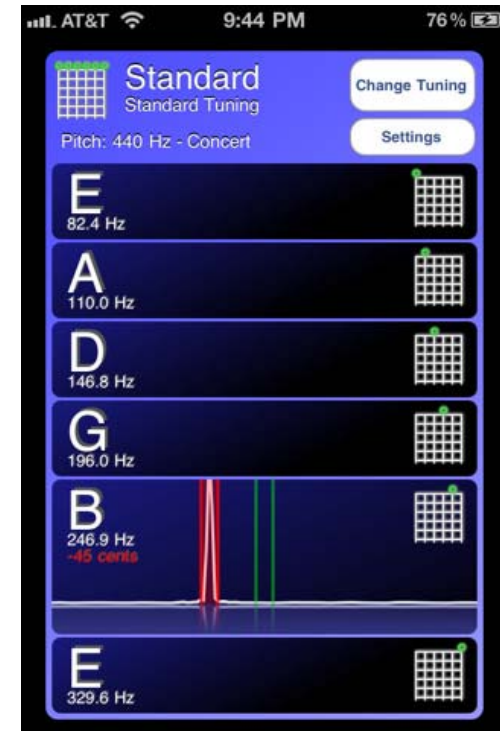


5/10/2015

Tuning Your Guitar – “Tuning Up”



Clip-On



Phone APP

- Directions:
1. pluck a string so ‘rings’..
 2. turn TUNER

Tuning Your Guitar – “Tuning Up”

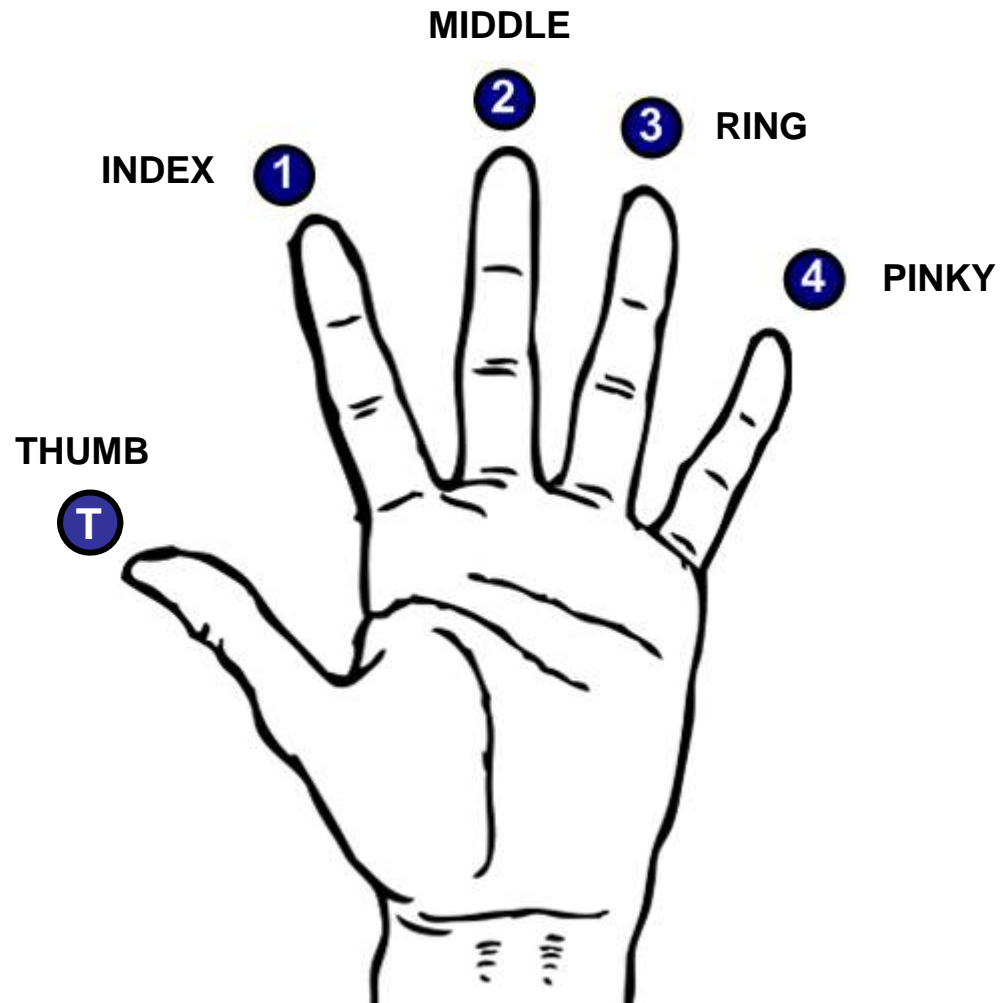
LET’S DO THIS NOW AS A GROUP

- Directions:**
- 1. pluck LOW E string so ‘rings’..**
 - 2. turn TUNER on headstock**
 - 3. always tune UP to the correct note**
 - 4. repeat for other strings**

NOTE: *tighten* string = *increase* tension = *increase* pitch

loosen string = *less* tension = *lower* pitch

Fingers & Numbering System



5/10/2015

(for RIGHT handed players)

Music Notation vs. Tablature

Guitar (correctly notated
with correct pitch names)

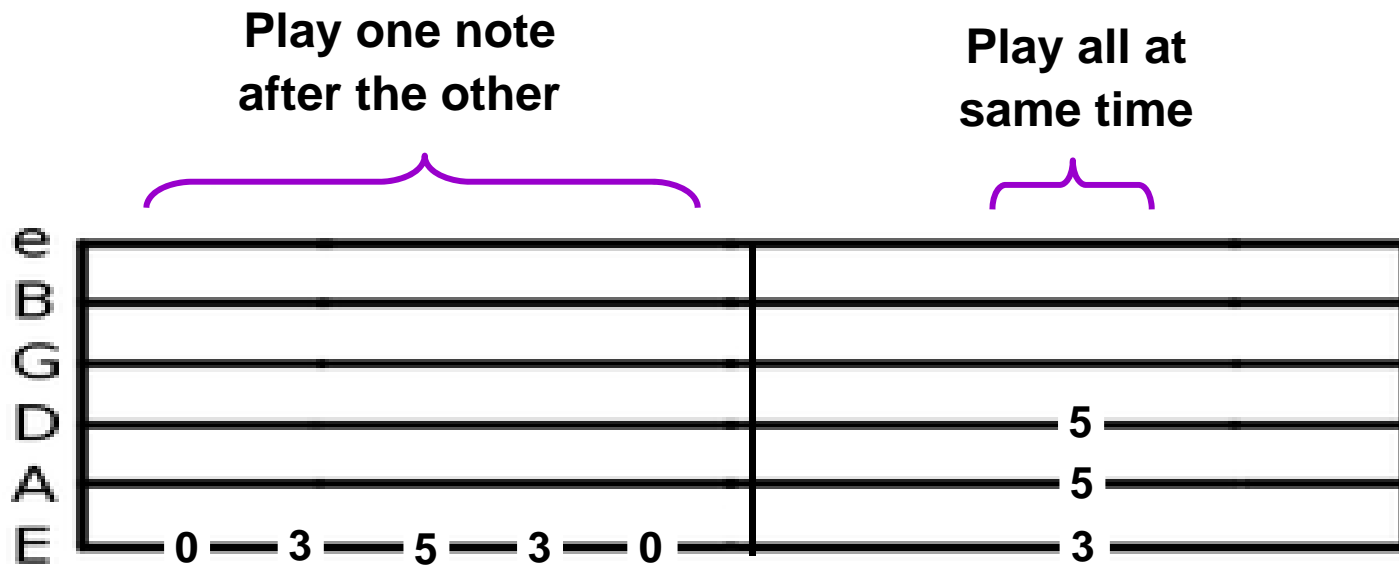
E A D G B E

T
A
B

▶ **Traditional Music Notation**
“aka” piano or sheet music
what “most” instruments use

▶ **Tablature or “TAB”**
Simplified method for guitarists
Lines represent our 6 strings
“E” on bottom, little “e” on top
#’s represent FRET #

How To Read TABLATURE (“TAB”)



“0” means “open” string,
no finger required!

Practice: “Put finger at.....”

1. Put index finger on “A” string at 2nd FRET
2. Put 3rd finger on “big E” string at 4th FRET
3. Put middle finger on “D” string at 5th FRET

Picking

(single notes)

1. HOLDING PICK – thumb & first finger
2. BRACING PICKING HAND – find bridge, rotate hand,
drop pinky or pinky & ring
3. PICK DIRECTION – 90° to string
4. EXERCISES – use METRONOME
 1. *SINGLE STRING: DOWN – DOWN*
 2. *SINGLE STRING: UP – UP*
 3. *SINGLE STRING: DOWN – UP*
 4. *SINGLE STRING: DOWN – DOWN – UP – UP*

Picking *(cont.)*

(single notes)

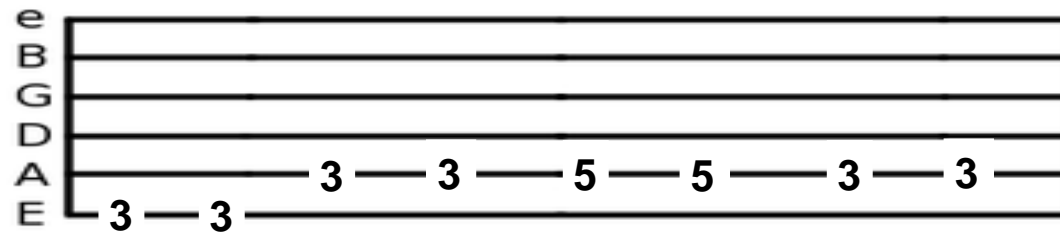
5. MORE EXERCISES – use METRONOME *(cont.)*

1. *TWO STRINGS: DOWN – DOWN*
2. *TWO STRINGS: UP – UP*
3. *TWO STRINGS: DOWN – DOWN – UP – UP*
4. *TWO STRINGS: DOWN – UP*

5. *THREE STRINGS:*

Sample Song using Tablature

The Troggs – “Wild Thing” riff



Let's try it together!

Sample Song using Tablature

Rolling Stones – “Satisfaction” riff

The image displays two musical notations for the 'Satisfaction' riff. The top notation is traditional music notation on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The riff consists of two measures. The first measure contains a quarter note on G4, followed by a dotted quarter note on A4, and a half note on B4. The second measure contains a quarter note on C5, followed by a dotted quarter note on B4, and a half note on A4. The bottom notation is guitar tablature, labeled 'TAB' on the left. It consists of six horizontal lines representing the guitar strings. The fret numbers for the first measure are 0, 0, 0, 2, 3. The fret numbers for the second measure are 3, 3, 2, 2.

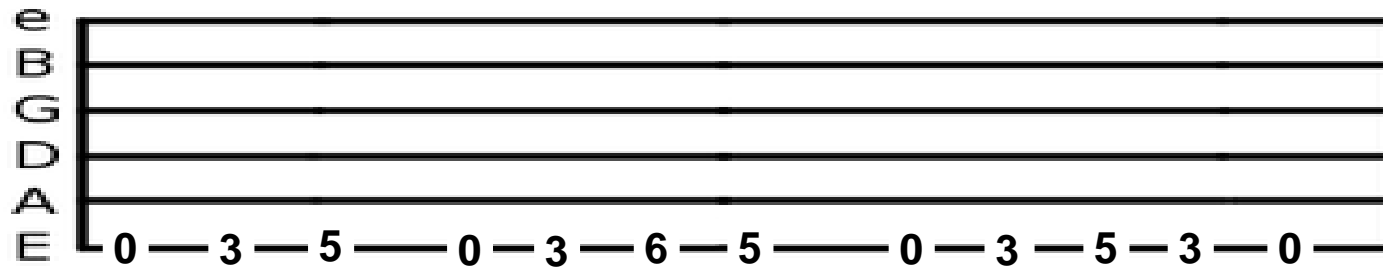
▶ **Traditional Music Notation**

▶ **Tablature or “TAB”**

Let's try it together!

Sample Song using Tablature

Deep Purple – “Smoke On The Water” riff



Let's try it together!

All songs using Tablature

Deep Purple – “Smoke On The Water” riff

A guitar tablature diagram for the 'Smoke On The Water' riff. It consists of five horizontal lines representing the strings, labeled on the left as E, A, D, G, and B from bottom to top. The bottom line (E) contains the following sequence of fret numbers: 0, 3, 5, 0, 3, 6, 5, 0, 3, 5, 3, 0. Horizontal lines connect the fret numbers to indicate the notes to be played.

The Troggs – “Wild Thing” riff

A guitar tablature diagram for the 'Wild Thing' riff. It consists of five horizontal lines representing the strings, labeled on the left as E, A, D, G, and B from bottom to top. The bottom line (E) contains the following sequence of fret numbers: 3, 3, 3, 3, 5, 5, 3, 3. Horizontal lines connect the fret numbers to indicate the notes to be played.

Rolling Stones – “Satisfaction” riff

A guitar tablature diagram for the 'Satisfaction' riff. It consists of five horizontal lines representing the strings, labeled on the left as T, A, B, and two unlabeled lines above. The bottom line (B) contains the following sequence of fret numbers: 0, 0, 0, 2, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2. Horizontal lines connect the fret numbers to indicate the notes to be played.

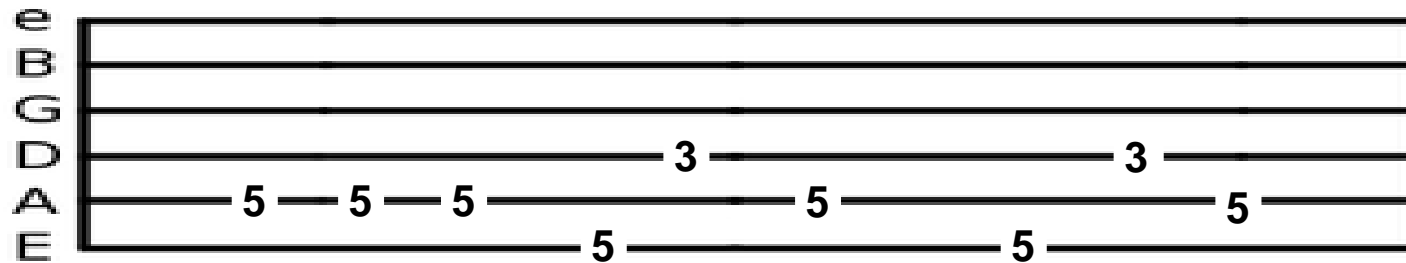
Can You Figure Out This Song from TAB?

????

The image shows a guitar tablature diagram with five strings labeled e, B, G, D, A, E from top to bottom. The A string has a sequence of fret numbers: 10, 9, 12, 10, 12, 12, 0, 0. The other strings are empty.

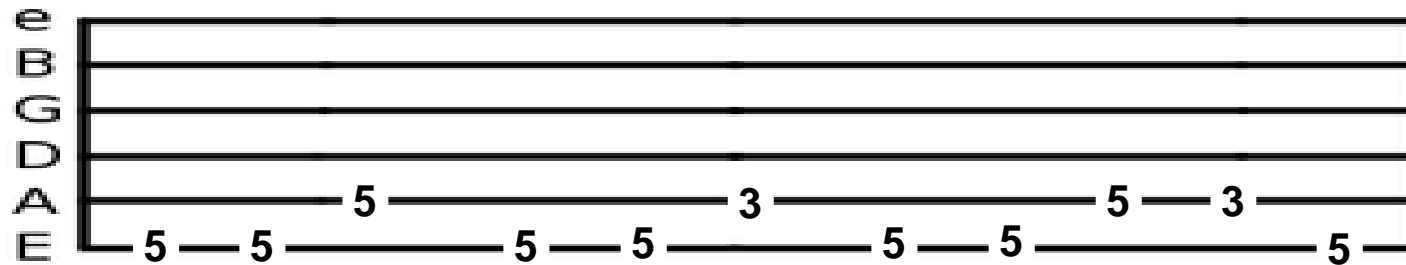
Can You Figure Out This Song from TAB?

????



Can You Figure Out This Song from TAB?

????



Can You Figure Out This Song from TAB?

????

e
B
G
D
A
E

8 — 8 — 8

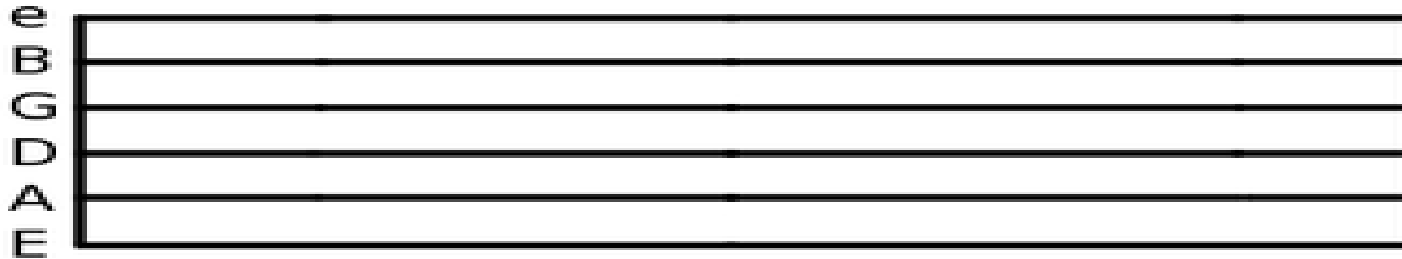
8 — 6 — 5 — 8 — 6 — 5 — 8 — 6 — 5 — 6

5 — 7 — 7 — 7

Can You Write the TAB for “Old MacDonald”?

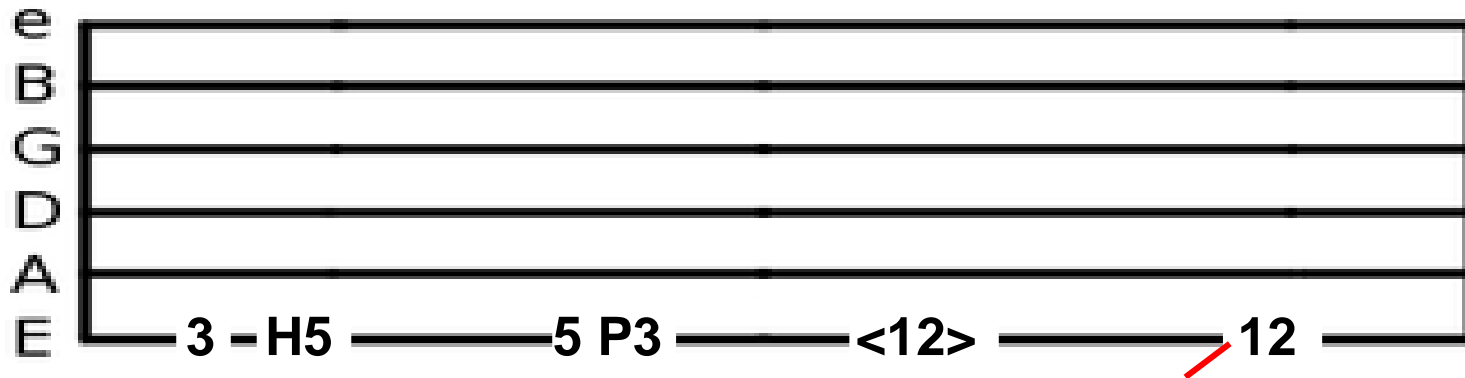
***HINT:** start on 5th fret of low “E” string as first note(s)*

Old MacDonald Had a Farm



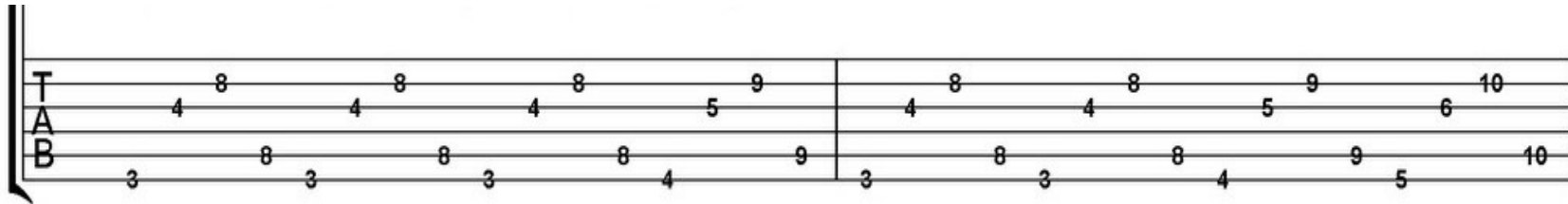
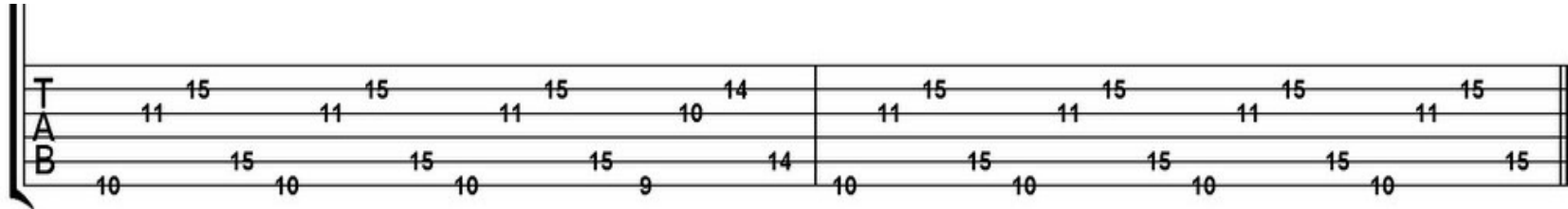
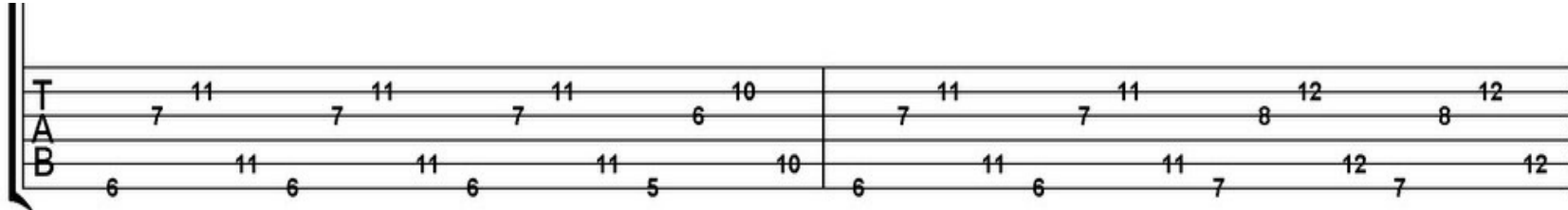
Miscellaneous TAB notation

More complicated songs include some/all of these



“hammer ON” “pull OFF” “harmonic” “slide up to”

TAB songs can be difficult !!!



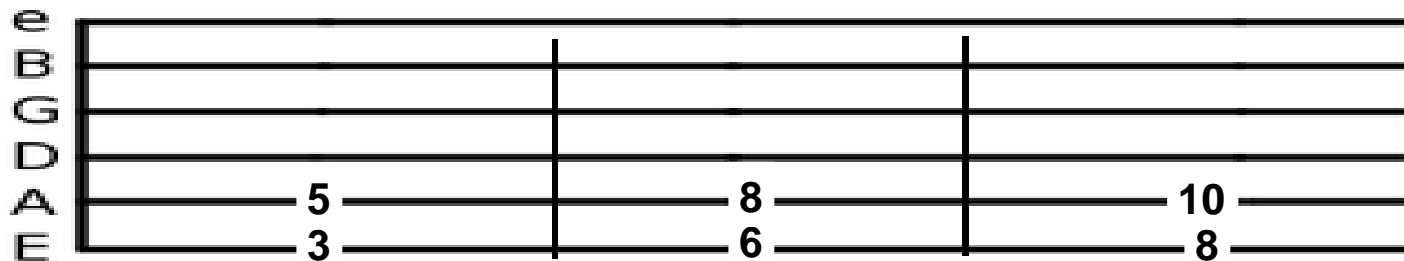
SO..... JUST WORK ON THEM A FEW NOTES AT A TIME !!!

Intervals

If you play.....

1 NOTE = a “note”

2 NOTES = an “**INTERVAL**”



Songs with INTERVALS

Smoke On The Water

A guitar fretboard diagram for the song "Smoke On The Water". The diagram shows the A and E strings. The A string is labeled with fret numbers 5, 8, 10, 5, 8, 11, 10, 5, 8, 10, 8, 5. The E string is labeled with fret numbers 3, 6, 8, 3, 6, 9, 8, 3, 6, 8, 6, 3. The diagram is divided into three measures by vertical lines. The notes are connected by horizontal lines, indicating intervals. The notes on the A string are: 5, 8, 10, 5, 8, 11, 10, 5, 8, 10, 8, 5. The notes on the E string are: 3, 6, 8, 3, 6, 9, 8, 3, 6, 8, 6, 3.

Using TWO fingers (1st & 3rd)

Songs using Intervals *(cont.)*

The Troggs – “Wild Thing” riff

A guitar fretboard diagram for the 'Wild Thing' riff. The strings are labeled on the left as e, B, G, D, A, and E from top to bottom. The diagram shows a sequence of notes on the A and D strings. On the A string, the notes are 5, 5, 3, 3, 5, 5, 3, 3. On the D string, the notes are 5, 5, 7, 7, 5, 5. Horizontal lines connect the notes on the same string to indicate intervals. The sequence of notes is: A5, D5, A3, D5, A5, D5, A3, D5, A5, D5.

Using TWO fingers (1st & 3rd)

Songs using Intervals *(cont.)*

The Troggs – “Wild Thing” riff

e																
B																
G				5	—	5	—	7	—	7	—	5	—	5	—	
D	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	7	—	7	—	5	—	5	—
A	5	—	5	—	3	—	3	—	5	—	5	—	3	—	3	—
E	3	—	3													

Using THREE fingers (1st, 3rd, & 4th)

Introduction to CHORDS

If you play.....

1 NOTE = a “note”

2 NOTES = an “interval”

3 or more NOTES = a **CHORD**

Introduction to CHORDS *(cont.)*

Happy Birthday



Standard tuning

Moderate ♩ = 90

Most SHEET MUSIC has “**LETTERS**”

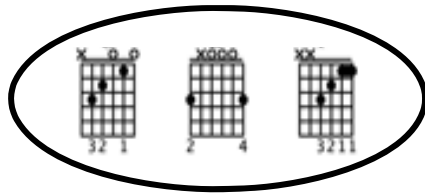
above the music notation lines.

These represent the **CHORD** to be played

for that part of the song.

Introduction to CHORDS *(cont.)*

Happy Birthday



HOW to play these CHORDS is shown in the **DIAGRAMS** here. They show the strings and where fingers need to be placed to play this CHORD.

Standard tuning

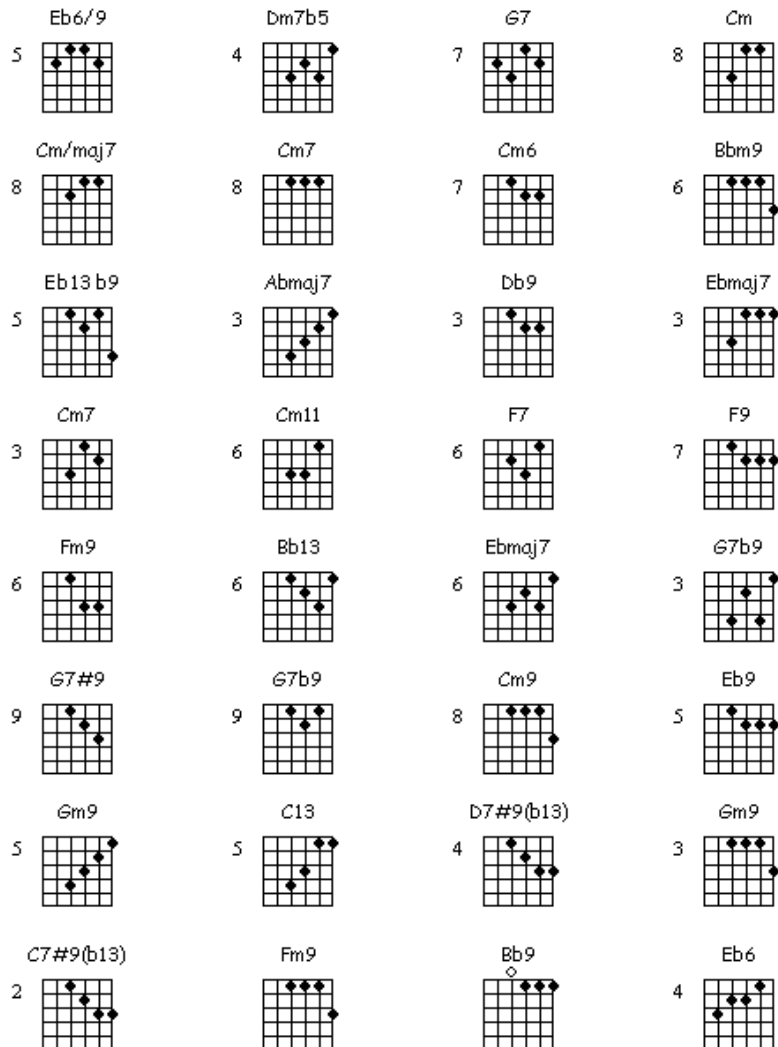
Moderate ♩ = 90

The first system of musical notation for 'Happy Birthday' features a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff with notes and rests. Below the melody, the lyrics 'Hap- py Birth- day to you .Hap- py Birth- day to you. Hap- py' are written. Above the melody, the chords C, G, and C are indicated. Below the lyrics, a guitar tablature is provided for the first five measures, with strings labeled T, A, and B. The tablature shows fingerings such as 0-0, 2-0-1, 0-0-0, 2-0-3, and 1-0-0.

The second system of musical notation continues the melody and lyrics. The lyrics are 'Birth- day dear Jim- my. Hap- py Birth- day to you.' Above the melody, the chords F, C, and C are indicated. Below the lyrics, a guitar tablature is provided for the next five measures, with strings labeled T, A, and B. The tablature shows fingerings such as 3-0, 1-0, 1-1-0, 1, and 3-1.

5/10/2015

Introduction to CHORDS *(cont.)*



BAD NEWS:

There are literally ***HUNDREDS*** of chords, if not more to learn!!

GOOD NEWS:

You need only 3 to play ***MOST*** songs on the radio.

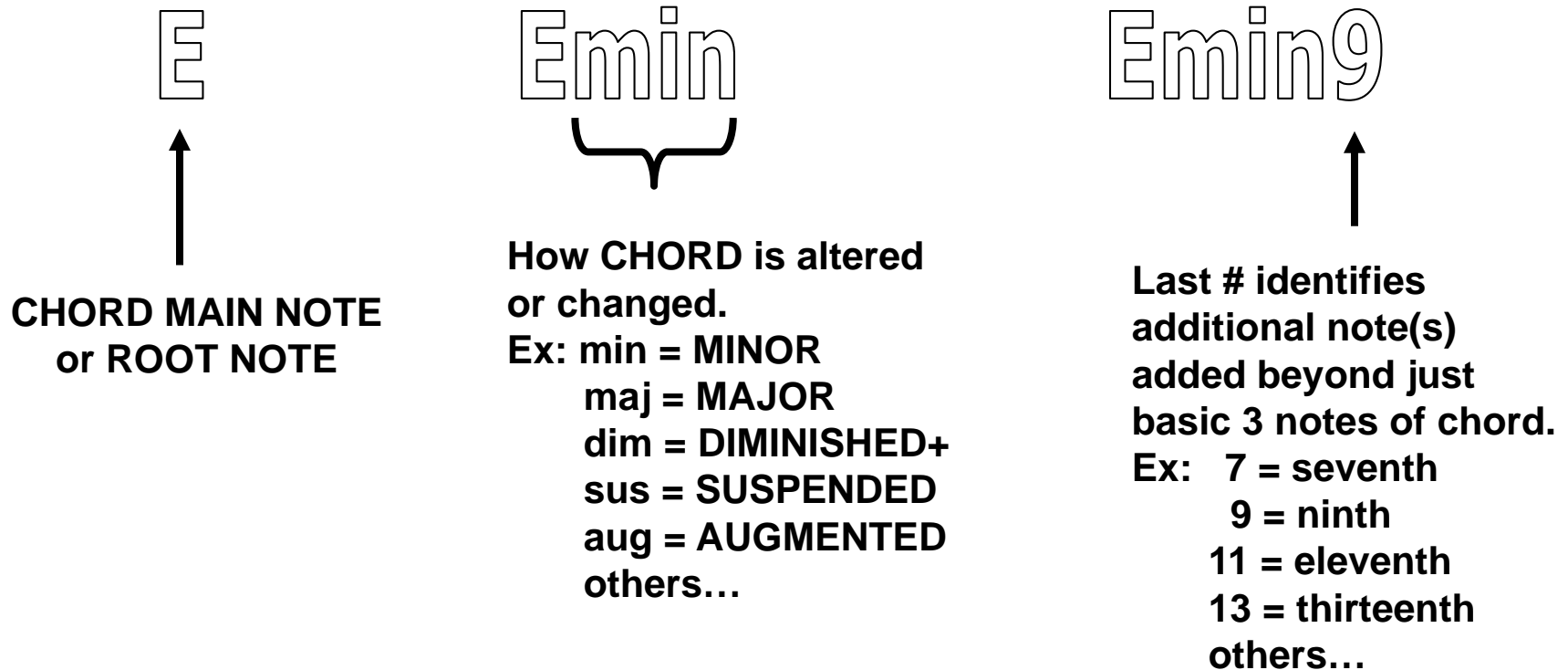
How to practice CHORDS

1. Use TIPS of fingers to hold strings down
2. Place fingers close to (but below) the fret
3. Thumb behind neck should support fingers
4. Place fingers in place one at a time & HOLD
5. Play each string one at a time to ensure every note is clear and “rings”
6. Strum all strings to hear chord
7. REPEAT steps 4-6

Playing SONGS with CHORDS

- To play songs, must be able to move from one chord to another chord QUICKLY
- PRACTICE going from CHORD1 -> CHORD2 -> CHORD3
- Strum each chord 1X, then move on to next
- Strum each chord 2X's, then move on...
- Etc....
- Use a METRONOME ?

Naming CHORDS – The Basics

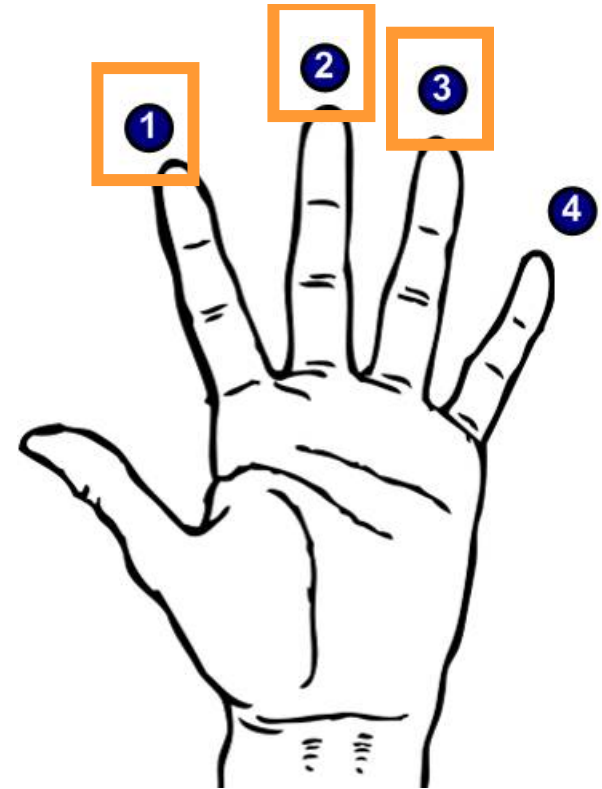
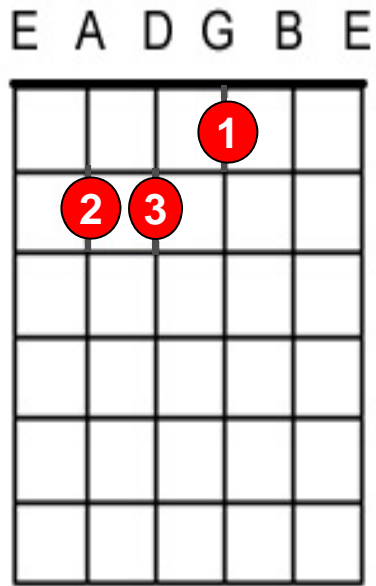


But this gets us into THEORY, so for now we won't go any deeper

Chords

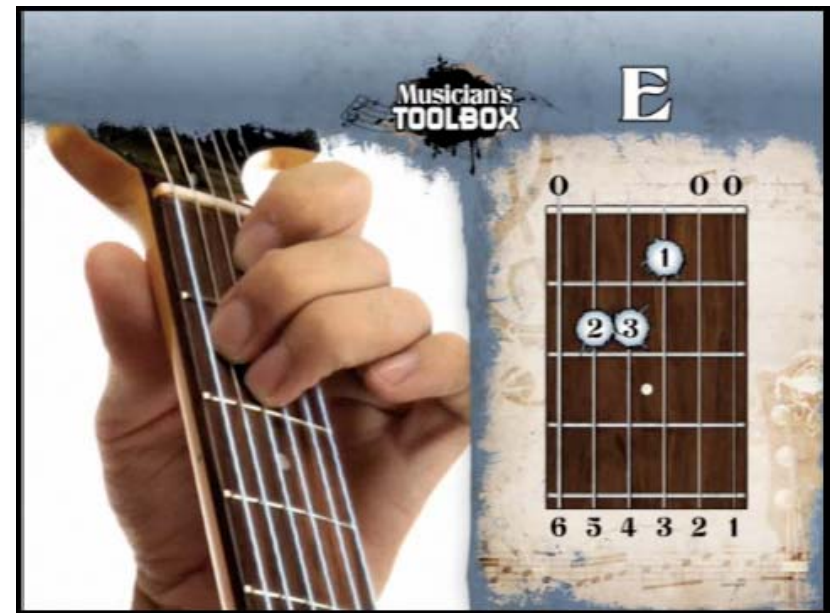
OPEN position major

"E" chord

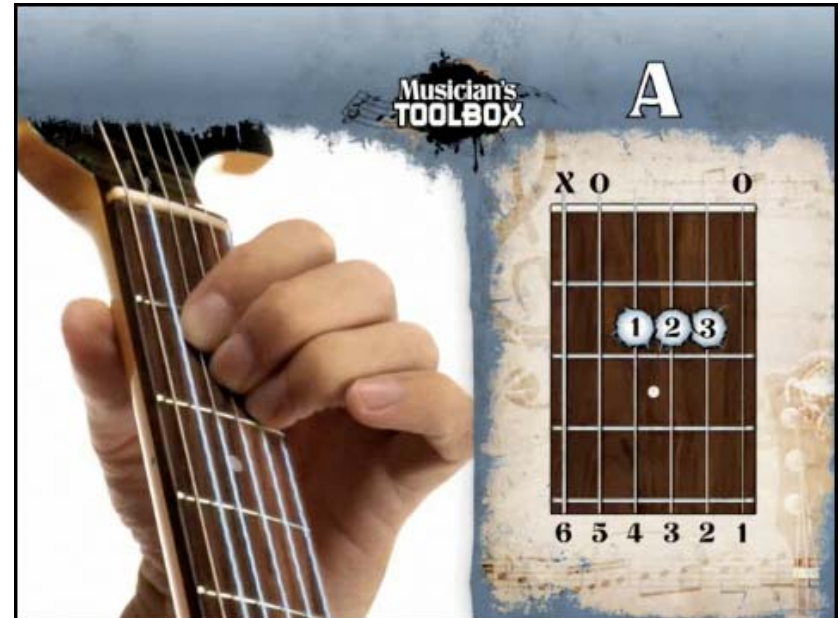
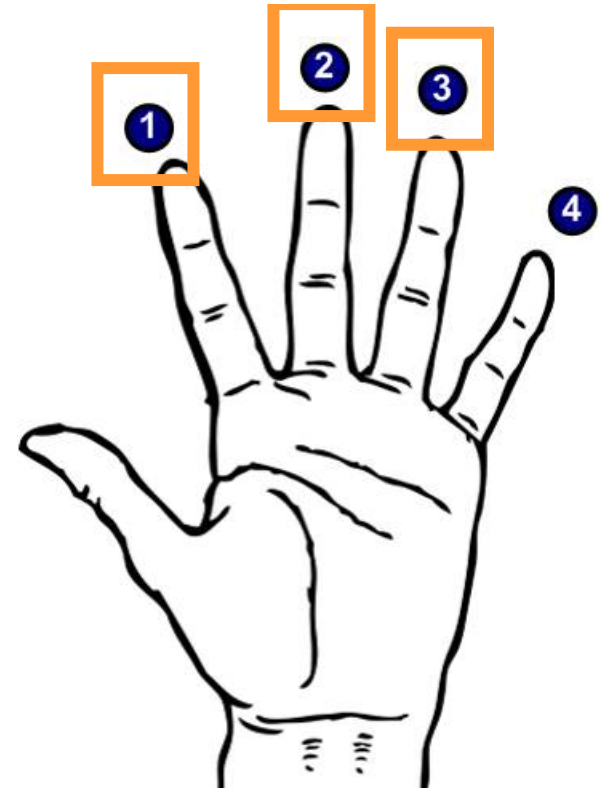
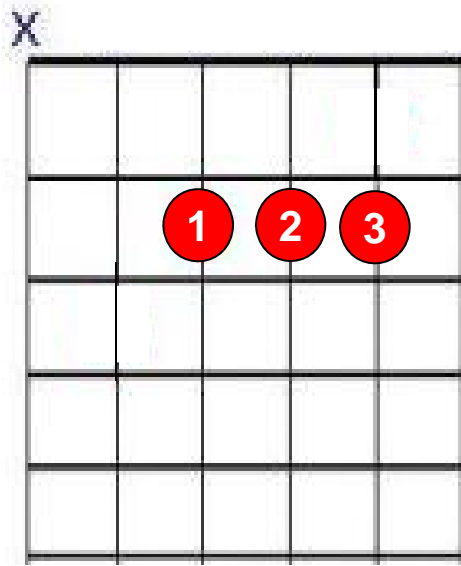


1 2

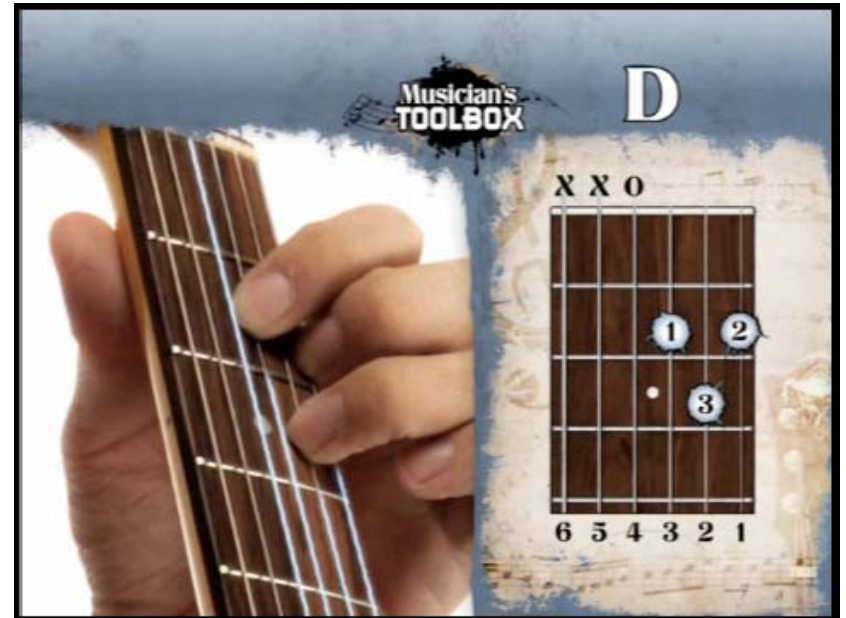
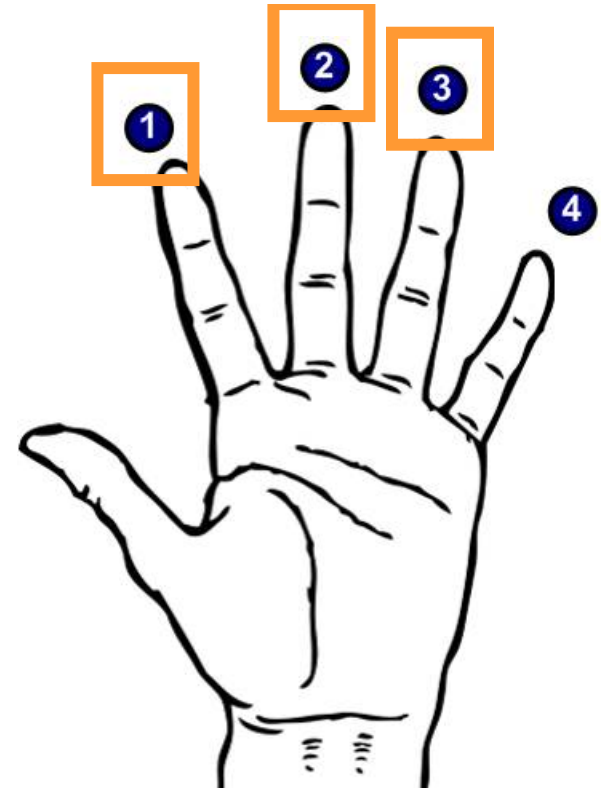
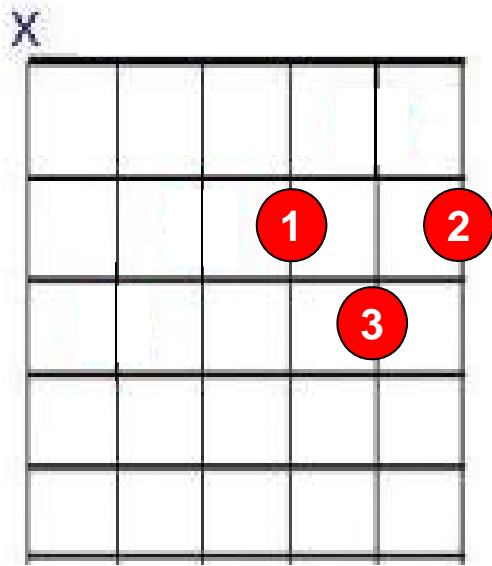
5/10/2015



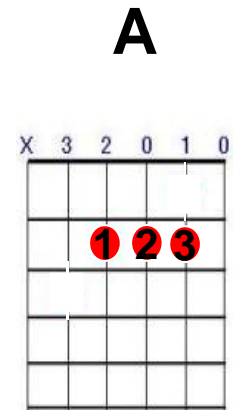
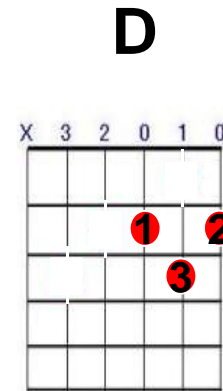
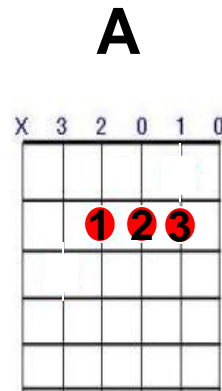
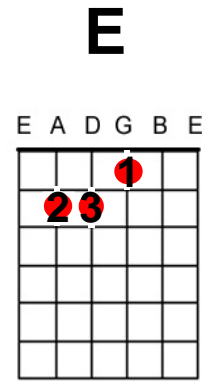
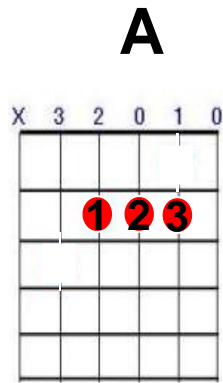
"A" chord



"D" chord



Happy Birthday with A-D-E Chords

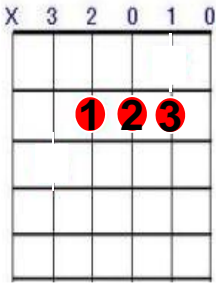


Happy BIRTHDAY..... to YOU..to YOU... dear XXXX YOU!

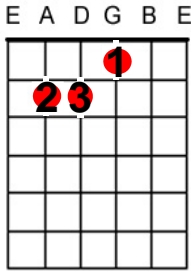
strum each chord ONCE

Happy Birthday with A-D-E Chords

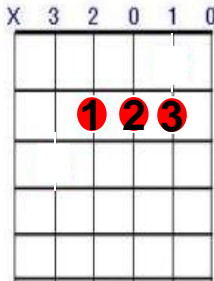
A



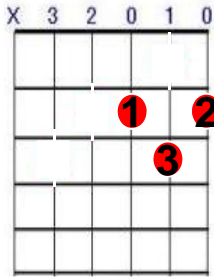
E



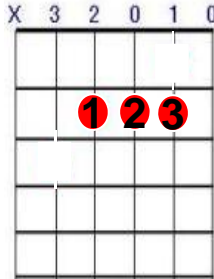
A



D



A



Happy BIRTHDAY to

YOU.. ... to

YOU... dear

XXXX

YOU!

/ / / /

/ / / / /

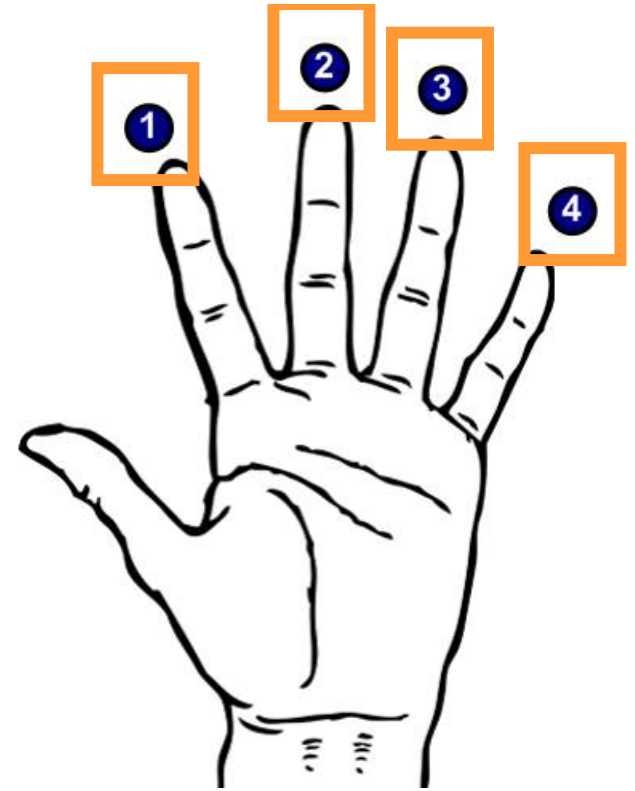
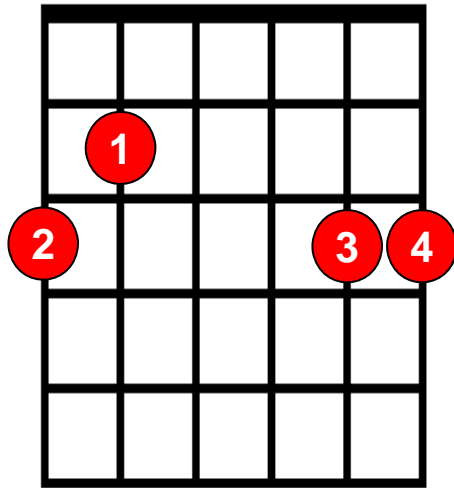
/ / / / /

/ / / / /

/

strum each chord as SHOWN

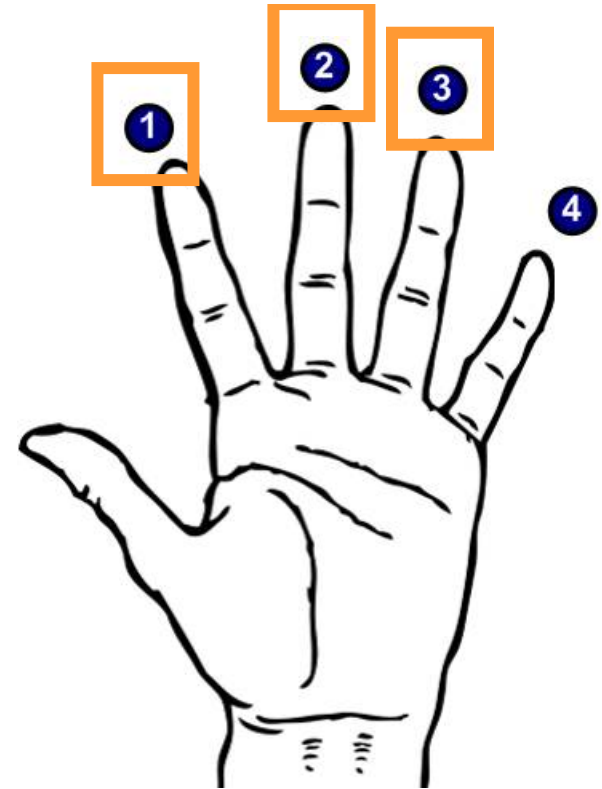
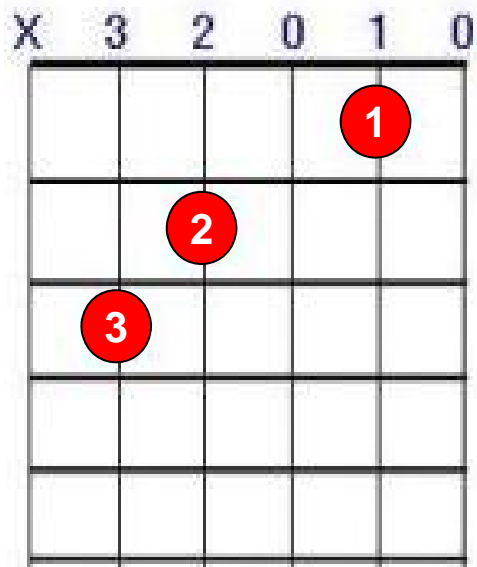
"G" chord



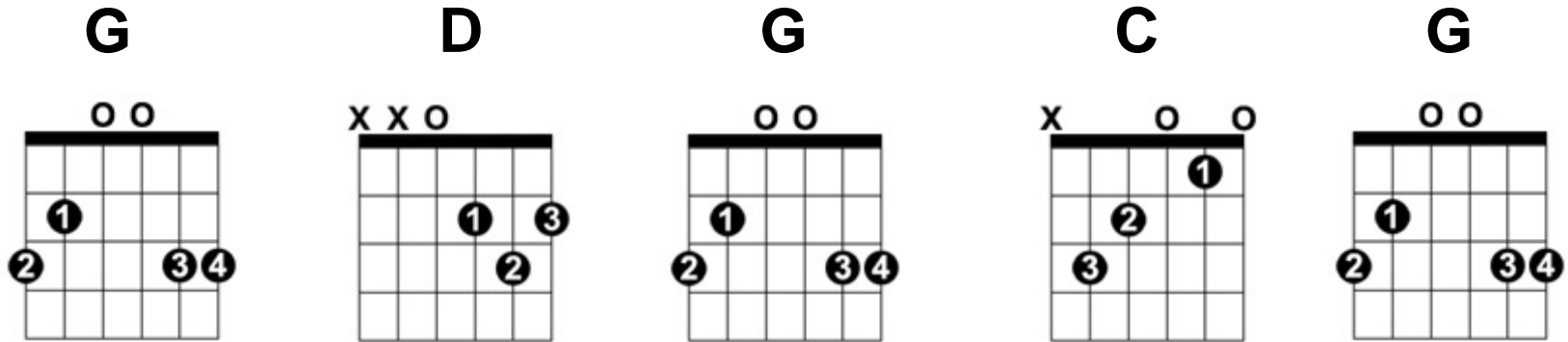
5/10/2015



"C" chord



Happy Birthday with G-D-C Chords

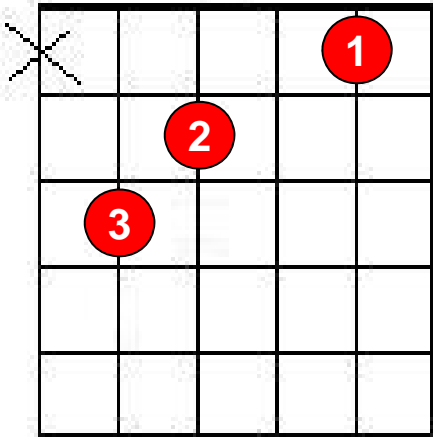


Happy BIRTHDAY..... to YOU..to YOU... dear XXXX YOU!

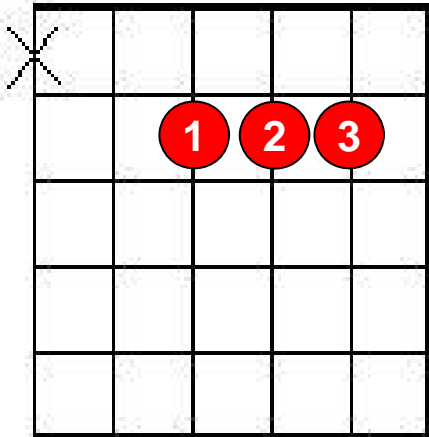
strum each chord ONCE

Open Position Chords (review)

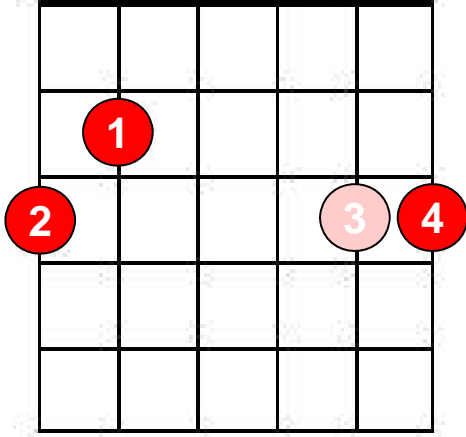
C



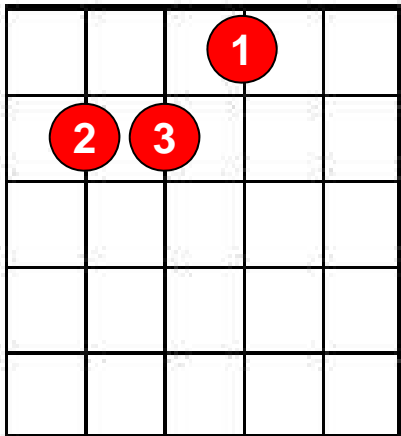
A



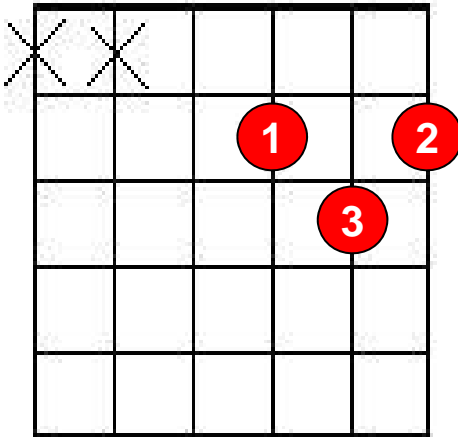
G



E

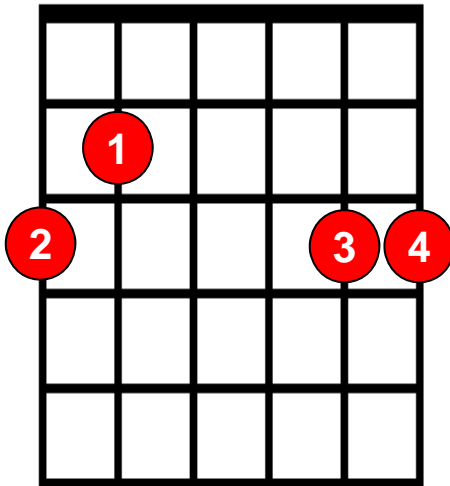


D

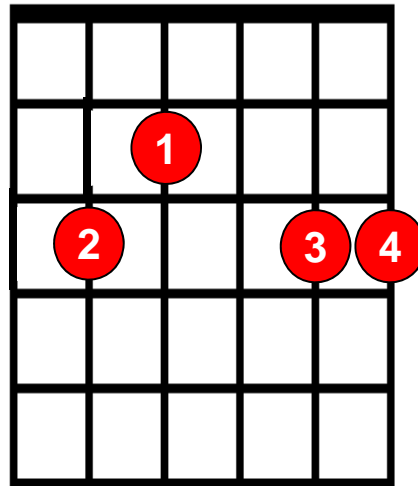


Open Position "CHEATS"

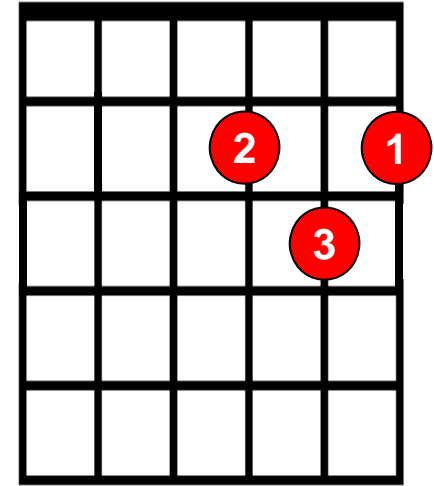
G



C



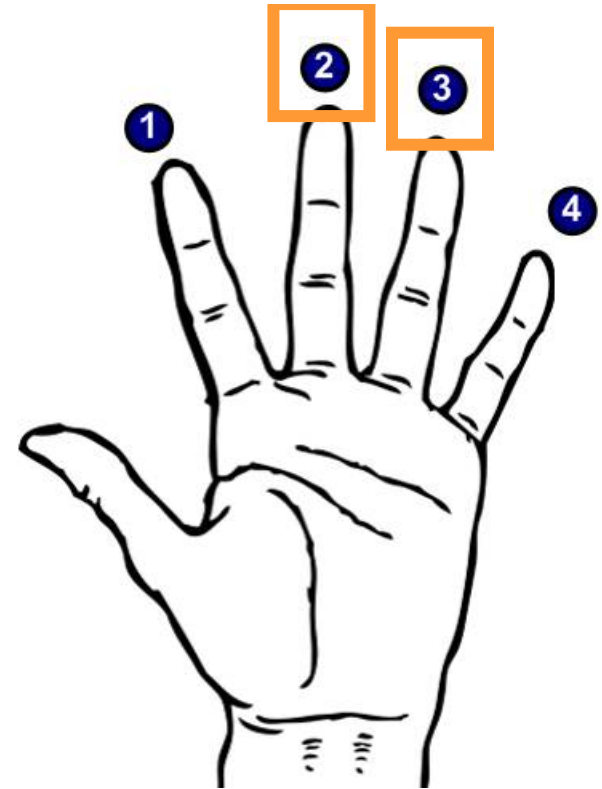
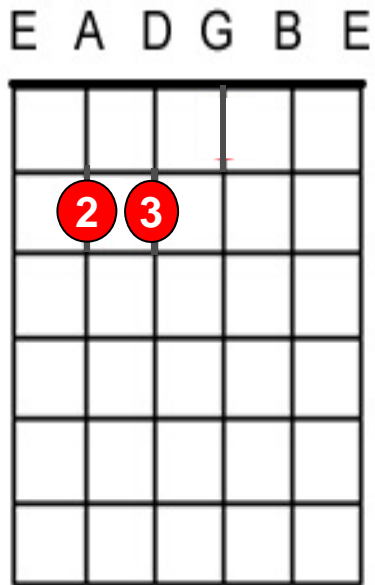
D



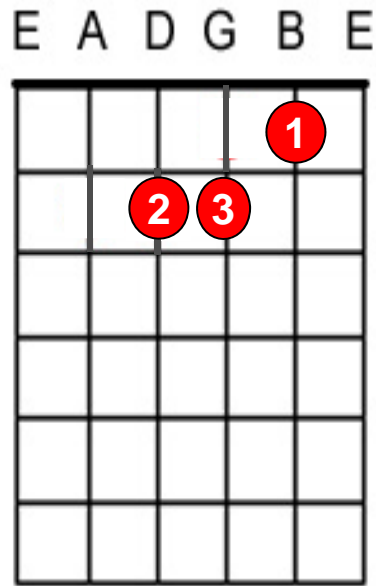
Chords

OPEN position
minor

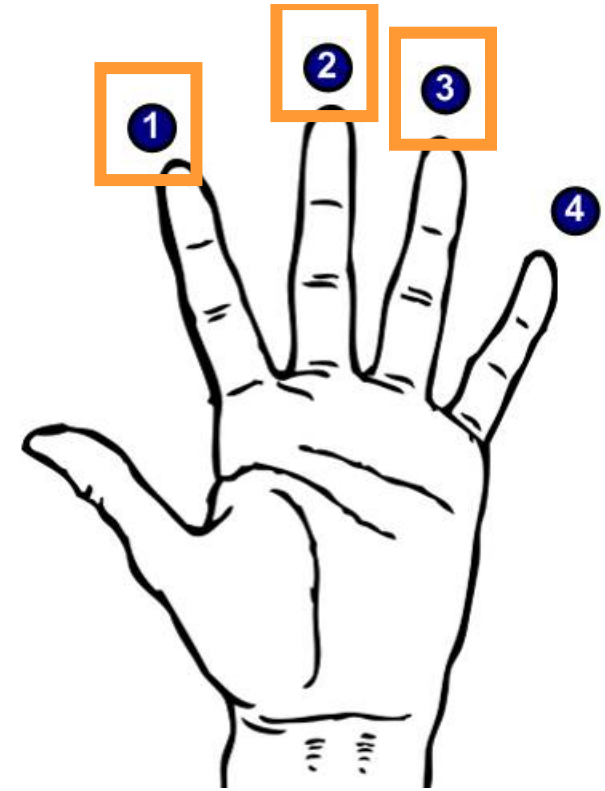
"Emin" chord



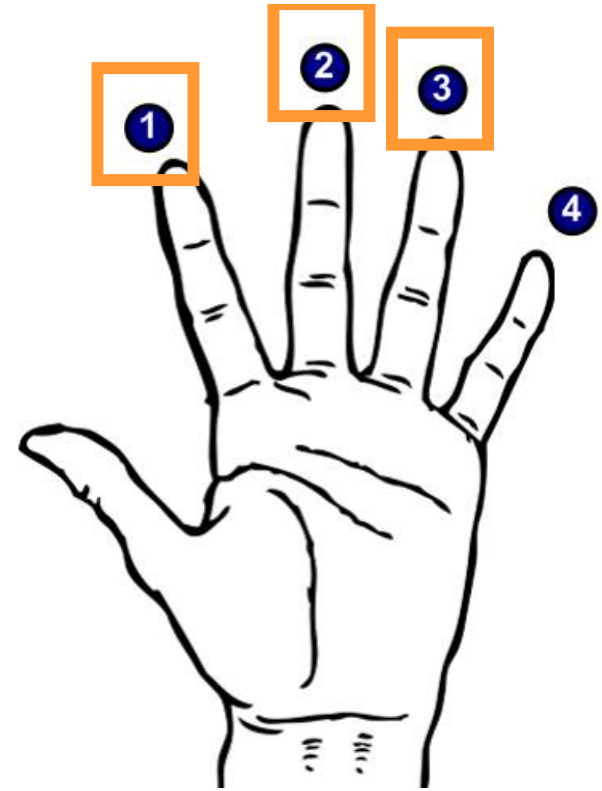
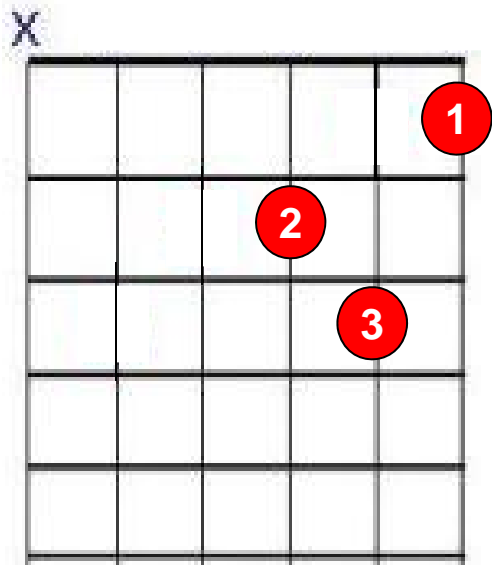
"Amin" chord



SAME SHAPE
AS
"E" chord!!!



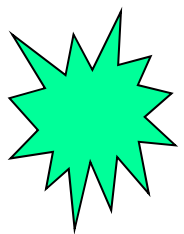
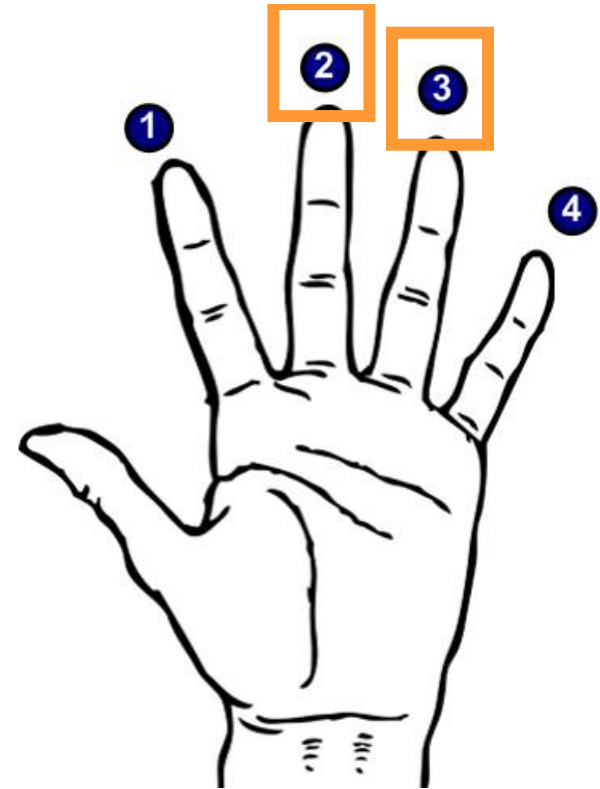
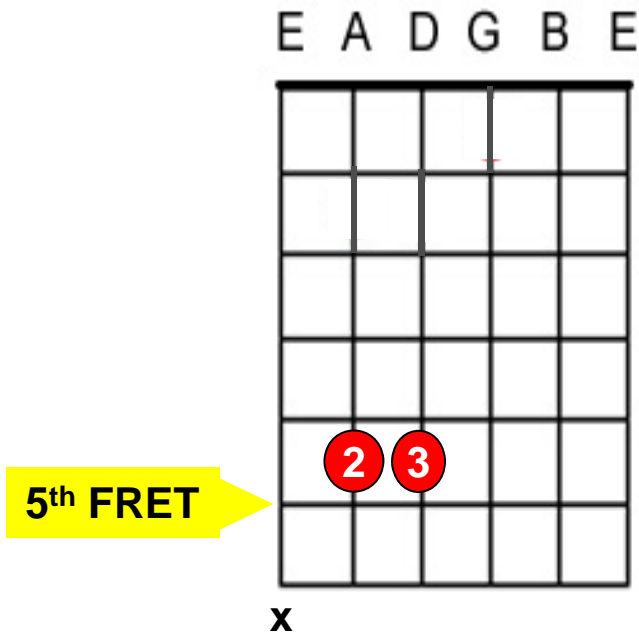
"Dmin" chord



5/10/2015



"Gmin" chord



Notice that moving the "shape" of one chord creates a DIFFERENT chord!

(here we moved Emin shape up to 5th)

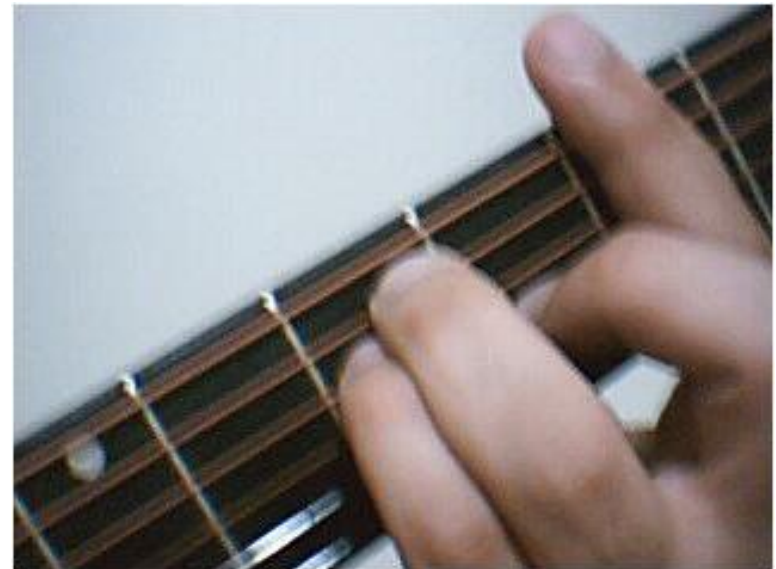
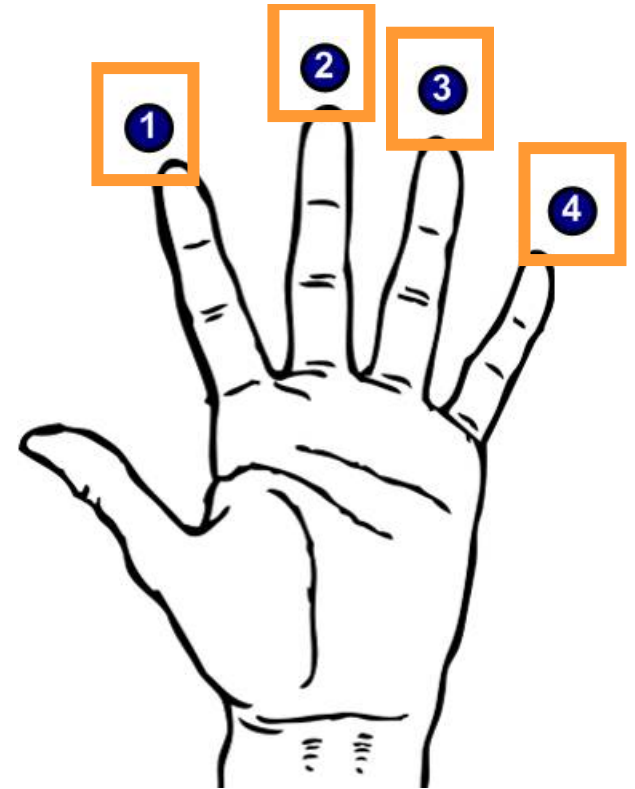
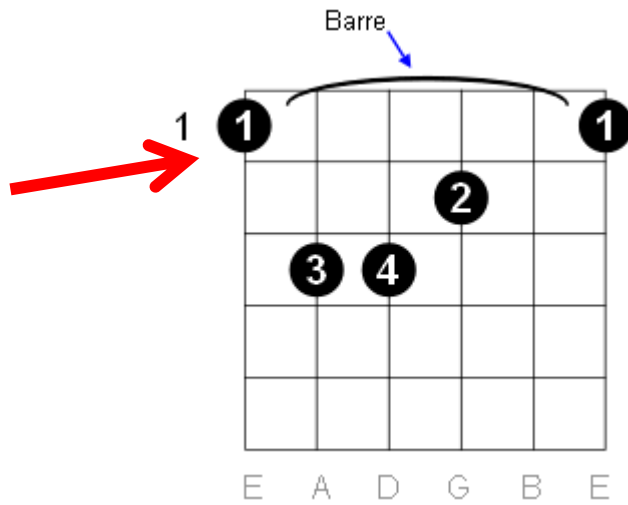
Chords

BARRE

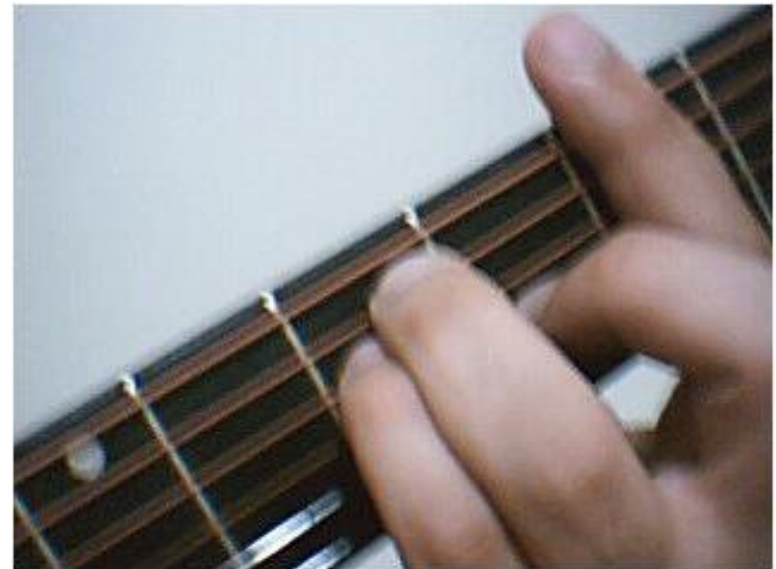
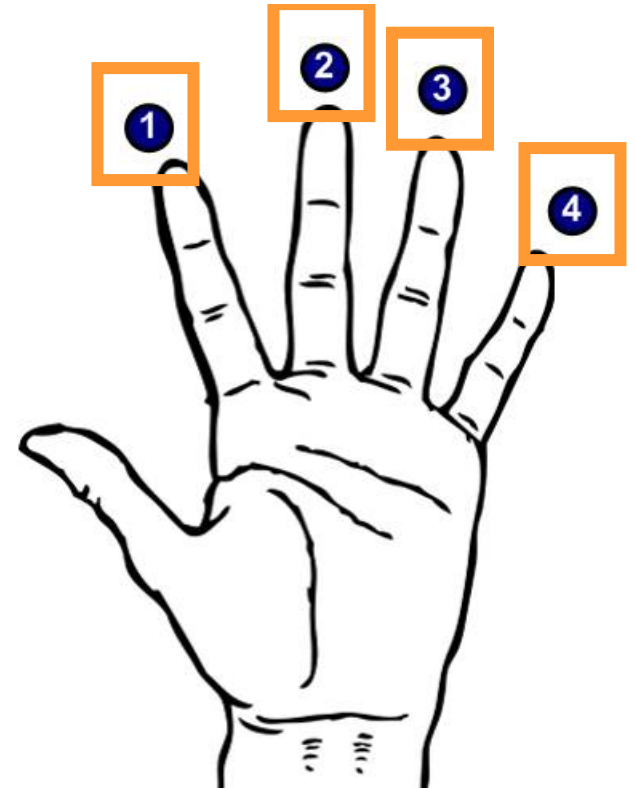
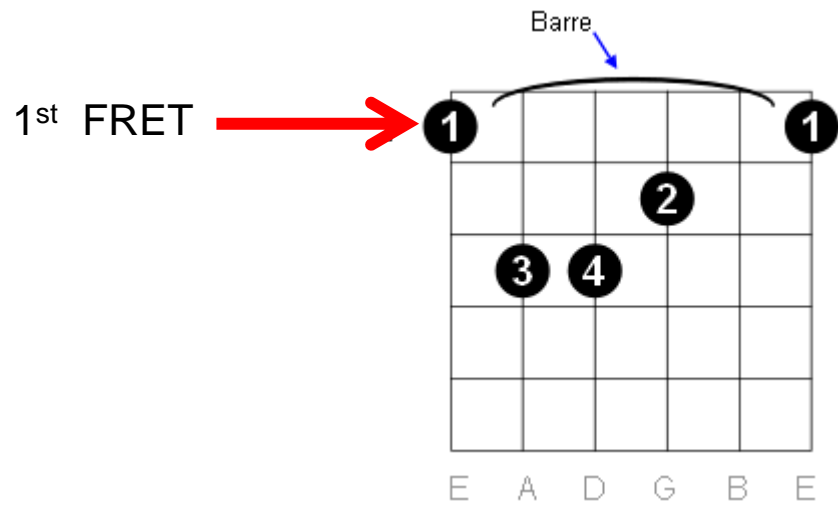
Major (on E string)

“BARRE” chord

This NOTE
(on the fat
“E” string)
determines
what
CHORD it is

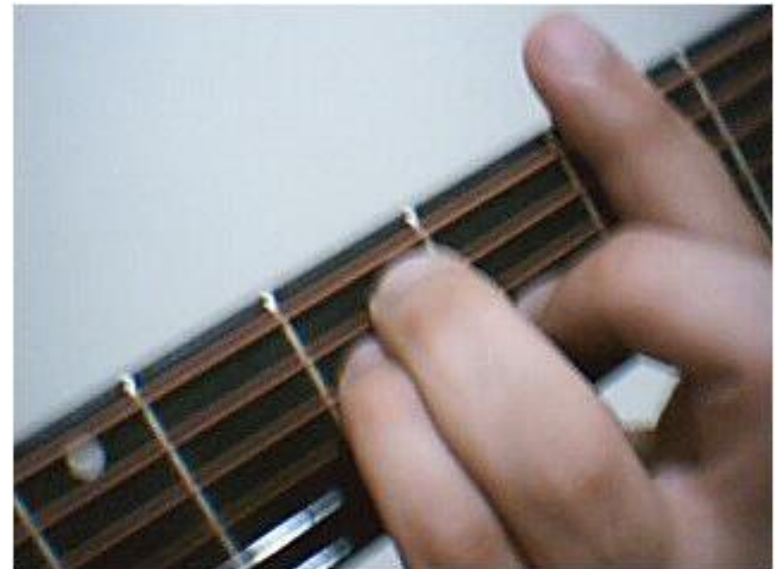
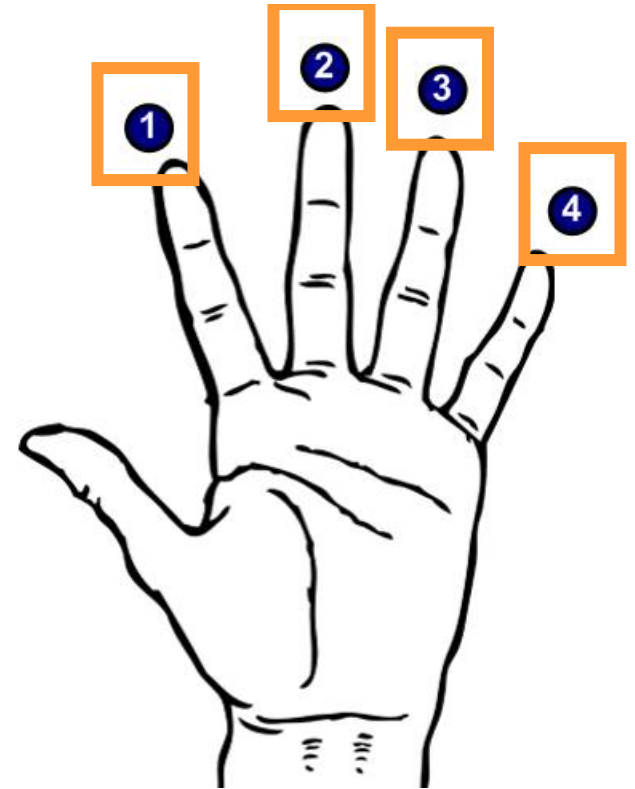
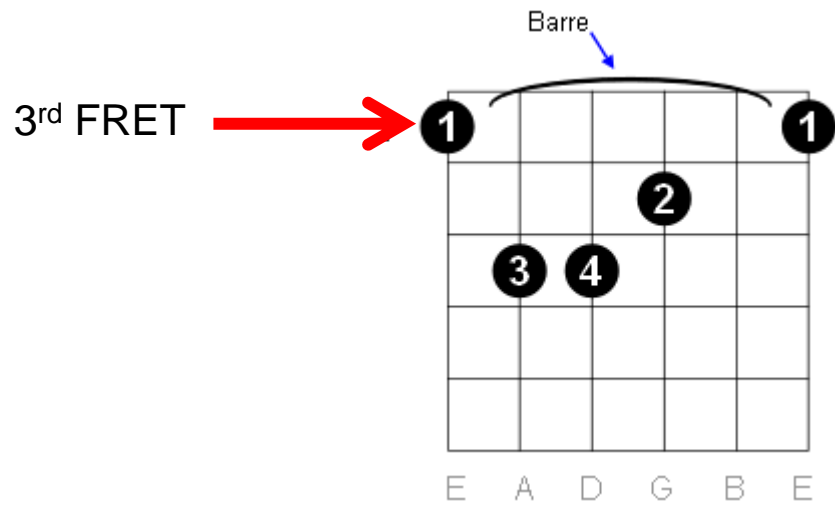


F "BARRE" chord



5/10/2015

G "BARRE" chord

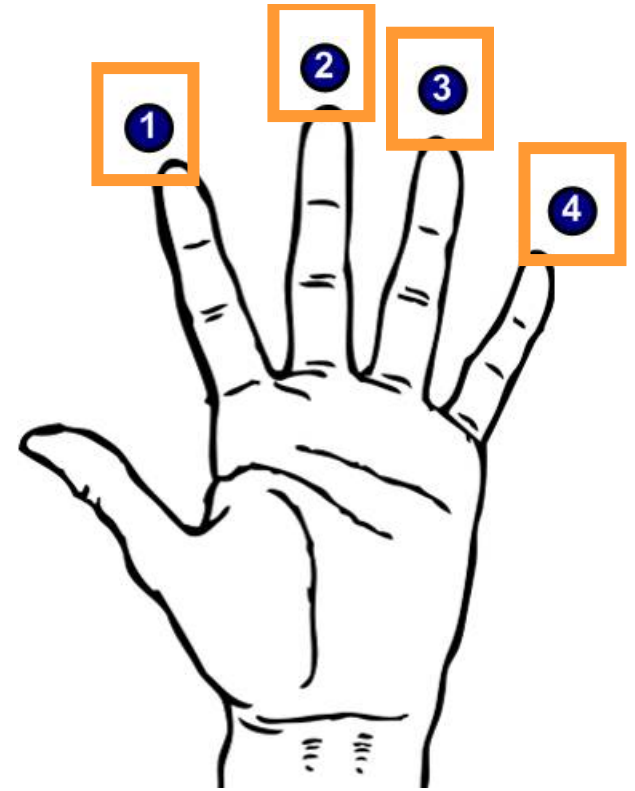
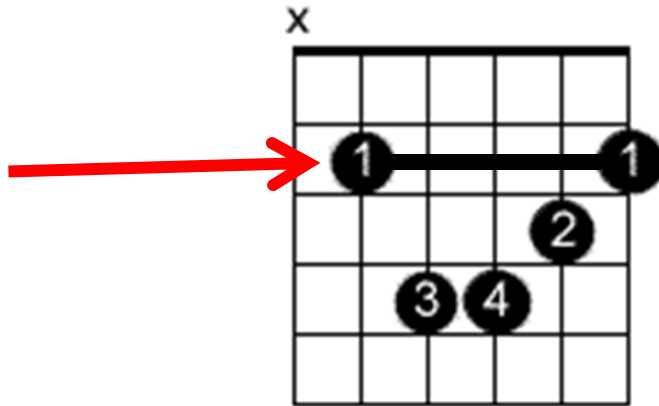


BARRE

Minor (on A string)

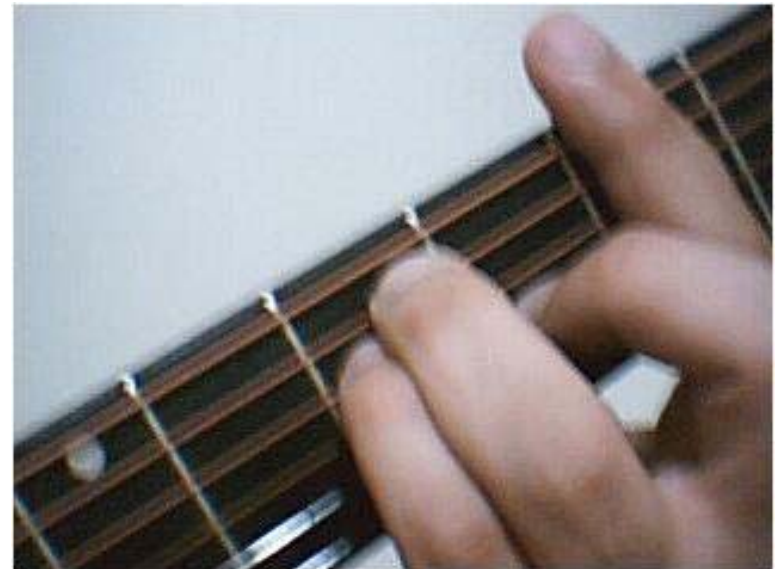
Minor "BARRE" chord

This NOTE
(on the "A"
string)
determines
what
CHORD it is

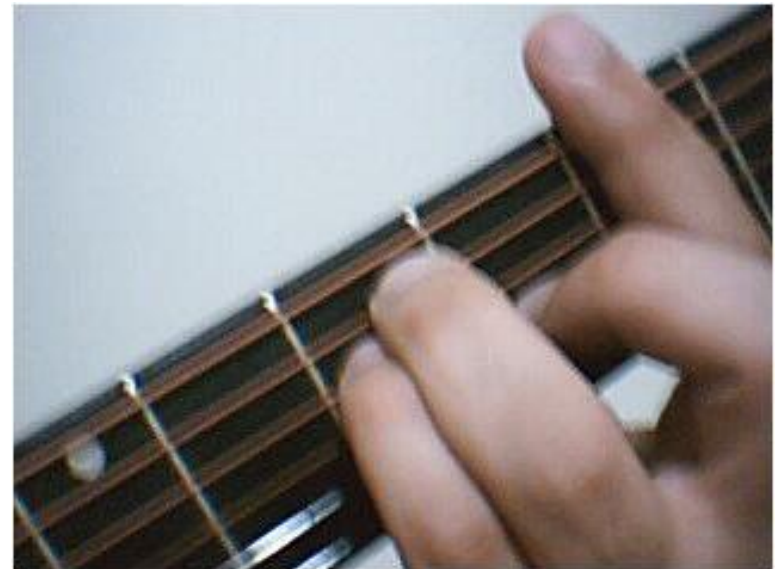
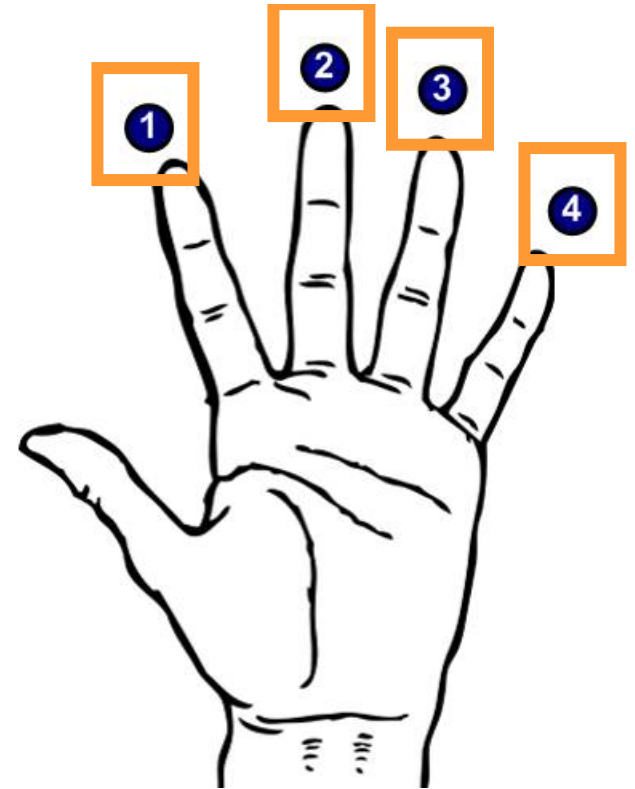
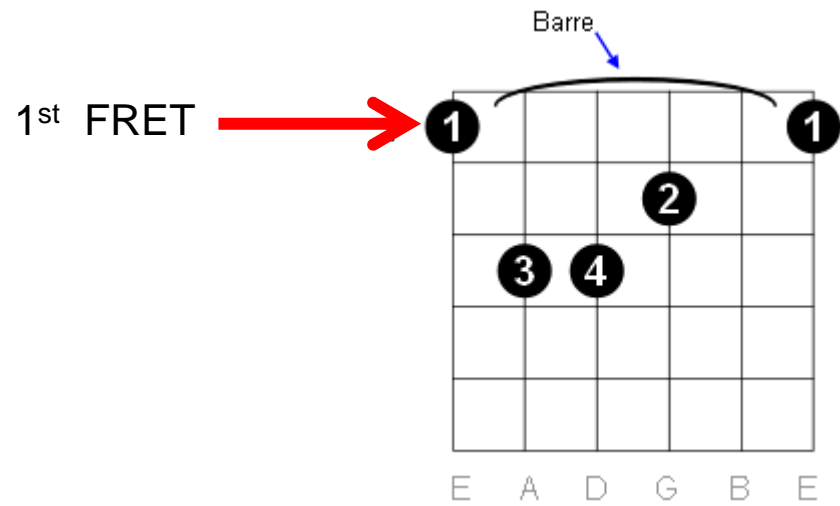


**SAME
SHAPE AS
MAJOR BARRE
chord on
fat "E"**

5/10/2015

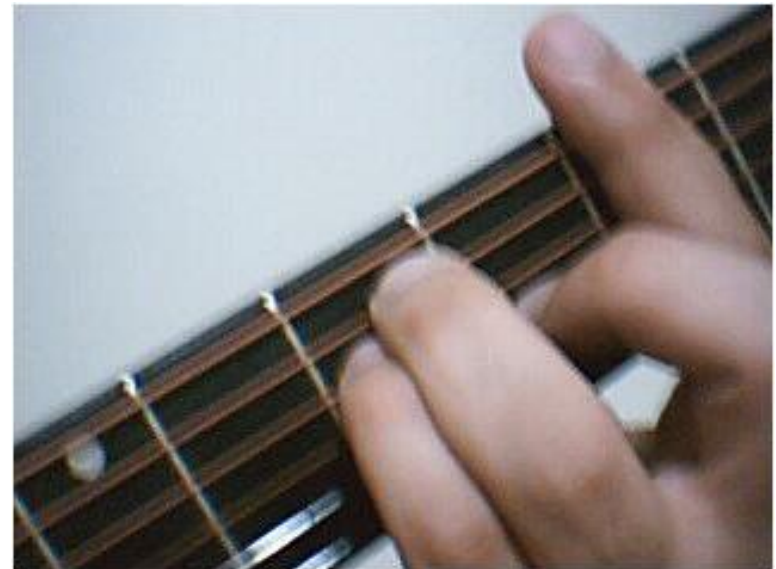
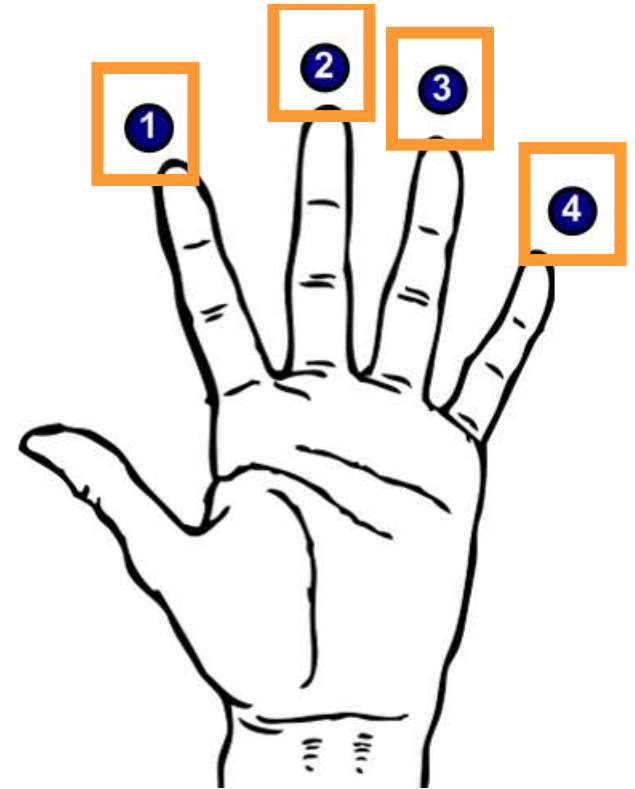
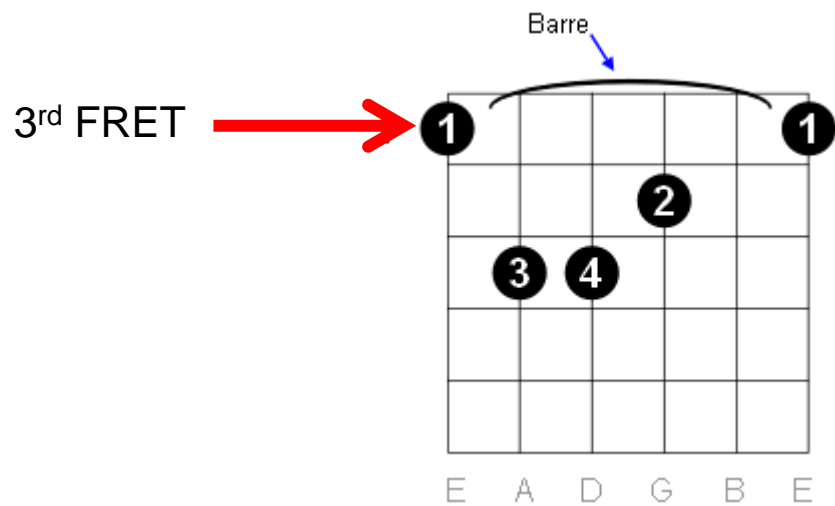


F "BARRE" chord



5/10/2015

G "BARRE" chord



Chords

FUN sounding chords

5/10/2015

“Hendrix” chord

E7#9

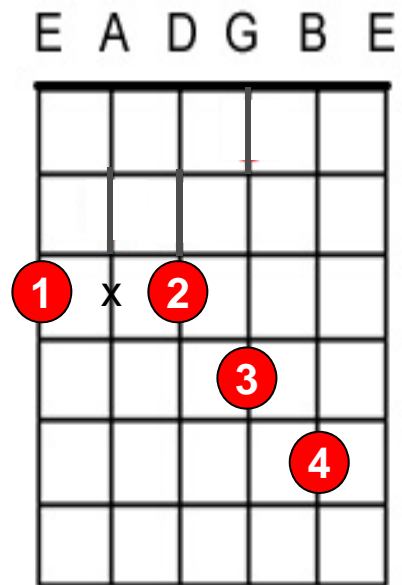
x x

7th Fret

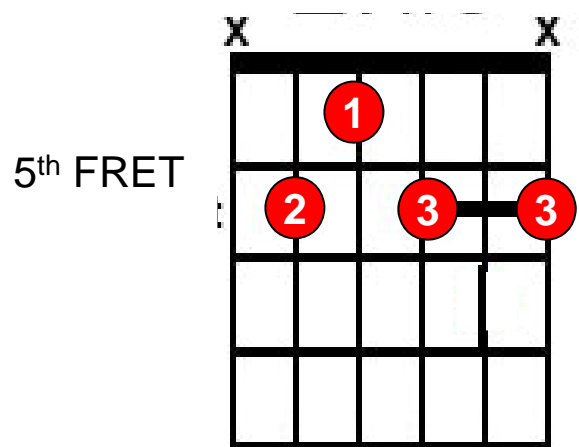
Tab



“JAZZ” 13th chord



“FUNK” chord



5/10/2015





What to PRACTICE at Home ?

Remember, PRACTICE = PROGRESS

1. **Eddie Ate Dynamite, Good Bye Eddie !**
2. Tab version of song(s) - listen on YouTube
3. Finger exercise (e.g. 1-2-3-4, 2-3-4-5)
4. CHORDS – place fingers, strum, squeeze...
5. FILL-IN practice LOG
6. Download PPT & other documents at:

www.WilliamDoney.com/guitarclass.htm

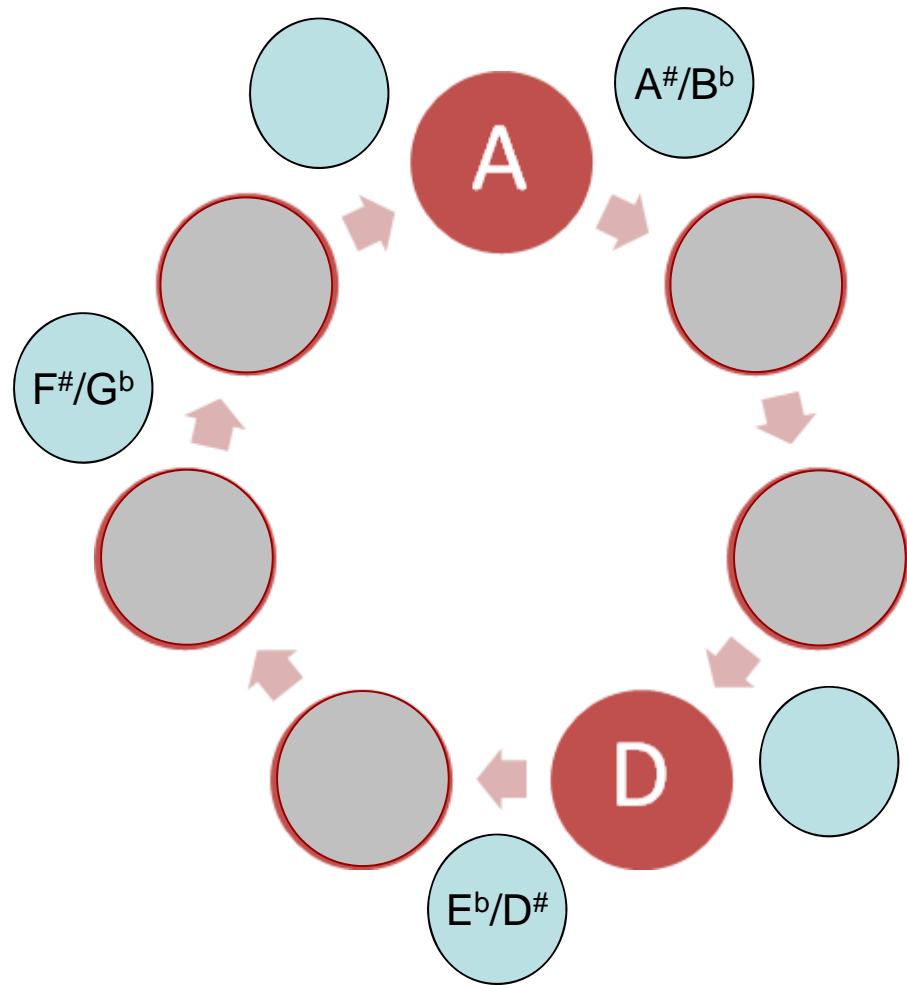
Quiz #1

1. fill in the missing string names
2. Put a  on the 3rd FRET "D" string
3. Put a  on 6th string 1st FRET
4. Put a  on "A" string 4th FRET
5. Put a  on low "E" 2nd FRET





G

Quiz #2

1. fill in the missing notes



Quiz #3

1. Put a  on the 3 “**F**” notes
2. Put a  on the 3 “**C**” notes
3. Put a  on the 4 “**A**” notes
4. Put a  on all the 12 “**#**” notes

E	A	D	G	B	e

Quiz #4

1. Write the following notes "in order" in TAB form below

G – G – A – G – E – F – C – C – D – F#

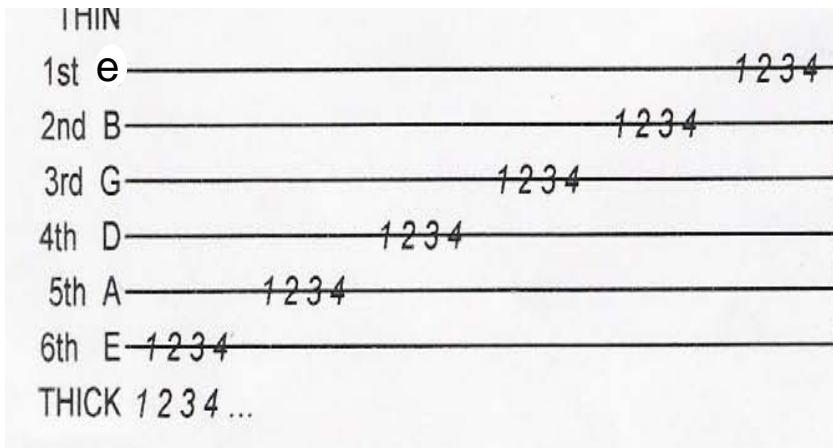
A blank guitar fretboard diagram consisting of five horizontal lines representing strings. The strings are labeled on the left side from top to bottom: e, B, G, D, A, E. The diagram is a simple rectangular frame with no frets or notes indicated.

Quiz #5

1. No practice = No _____ = No _____
2. Minimum # of minutes you should practice each day = _____
3. What should you “fill-in” everyday? _____
4. Who ate dynamite? _____
5. Who can learn to play guitar? _____
6. What is the guitar “DIP”? _____

Finger Exercises

How you can build dexterity and **SPEED** !!!!!



- go slow!
- pick **DOWN** for each note
- do this to warm-up
- to play **FAST** you must first play **slow!**

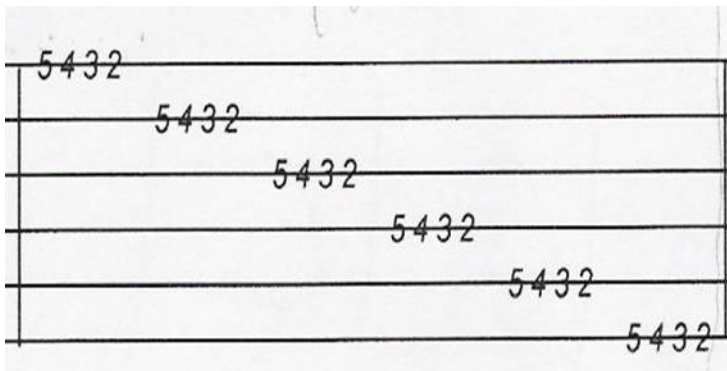
AS YOU GET BETTER, THEN.....

- move up (e.g. 2-3-4-5)
- use a Metronome ?

Let's try it together!

Finger Exercises *(cont.)*

Now in REVERSE !



- go slow!
- pick **DOWN** for each note
- do this to warm-up
- to play **FAST** you must first play **slow!**

AS YOU GET BETTER, THEN.....

- move up (e.g. 6-5-4-3), etc..
- use a Metronome ?

Let's try it together!

Miscellaneous

- Watch YouTube videos of Beginner Info – holding, chords, etc.

try www.JustinGuitar.com

What's NEXT?

- play EVERY DAY, even if only for 5 minutes
- Keep your guitar “OUT” where you will see it and play it (next to bed, desk, TV?)
- If offered, take LEVEL 2 class (TBD) ***must pre-register (via email)***
- Signup for after-school lessons here at NCC this fall (***email me for info***)
- Find a good teacher near you!
- Hang with others that play, or want to play
- Don't give up when the “**DIP**” happens...
- Email me to let me know how you are doing, or if you have questions (bdoney@northampton.edu)

When you are a famous guitarist,
don't forget to get me free tickets to your concert!!!!

Last Day

- Fill out SURVEY – student AND parent
- Any papers to take home
- Class files available at www.WilliamDoney.com/guitarclass.htm

Congratulations! You ARE a guitarist!