

2nd Edition

Guitar

ALL-IN-ONE





Books in one!

Jon Chappell, et al.



Guitar

ALL-IN-ONE

2nd Edition

by Jon Chappell, Mark Phillips, and Desi Serna



Guitar All-In-One For Dummies®, 2nd Edition

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Contents at a Glance

Introd	uction	1
Book 1	: Guitar 101	5
CHAPTER 1:	Guitar Anatomy and Tuning	7
CHAPTER 2:	Getting Ready to Play	21
CHAPTER 3:	Buying and Stringing a Guitar	33
CHAPTER 4:	Deciphering Music Notation and Tablature	61
	: Sounds and Techniques	
	Basic Major and Minor Chords	
CHAPTER 2:	Adding Spice: Basic 7th Chords	
CHAPTER 3:		
CHAPTER 4:		
CHAPTER 5:	Playing Melodies in Position and in Double-Stops	. 145
Book 3	: Getting to Know Guitar Theory	. 161
CHAPTER 1:	. 0 0	
CHAPTER 2:	6	
CHAPTER 3:	., 8	
CHAPTER 4:	-, 0	
CHAPTER 5:	, 8 , . ,	
CHAPTER 6:	Dominant Function and Voice Leading	. 271
Book 4	: Rock Guitar	. 283
CHAPTER 1:	I Know, It's Only Rock Guitar, but I Like It	. 285
CHAPTER 2:	Playing Lead	. 301
	Groovin' on Riffs	
	Going Up the Neck and Playing the Fancy Stuff	
CHAPTER 5:	The Care and Feeding of Your Electric Guitar	. 355
Book 5	: Blues Guitar	. 377
CHAPTER 1:	Introducing the Blues and Playing Blues Rhythm	. 379
CHAPTER 2:	Blues Progressions, Song Forms, and Moves	. 405
CHAPTER 3:	Musical Riffs: Bedrock of the Blues	. 427

Book 6	: Classical Guitar443		
CHAPTER 1:	Introducing the Classical Guitar445		
CHAPTER 2:	Playing Easy Pieces in Open Position		
CHAPTER 3:	Combining Arpeggios and Melody481		
Book 7	: Exercises: Practice, Practice, Practice501		
CHAPTER 1:	Putting the Major Scales to Use in Your Playing		
CHAPTER 2:	Adding Major Scale Sequences to Your Repertoire515		
CHAPTER 3:	Tackling the Three Minor Scales529		
CHAPTER 4:	Building Finger Independence with Chord Exercises557		
Appen	dix A: 96 Common Chords581		
Appendix B: Accessing the Video Clips and Audio Tracks585			
_			
Index.	593		

Table of Contents

INTRO	About This Book. Foolish Assumptions. Icons Used in This Book Beyond the Book. Where to Go from Here	1 2 3
воок	1: GUITAR 101	5
CHAPTER 1:	Guitar Anatomy and Tuning The Parts and Workings of a Guitar How Guitars Make Sound. Strings doing their thing. Using left and right hands together Notes on the neck: Half steps and frets. Comparing how acoustics and electrics generate sound Tuning Your Guitar Tuning Your Guitar to Itself Tuning Your Guitar to an External Source Keying in to the piano. Putting that pitch pipe to work Getting a taste of the tuning fork Employing the electronic tuner Using the audio tracks	8 11 12 13 13 15 17 17
CHAPTER 2:	Getting Ready to Play Assuming the Positions Sitting down and playing a spell Standing up and delivering Fretting with your left hand Picking with your right hand Getting Your Head Around Guitar Notation Understanding chord diagrams Taking in tablature. Reading rhythm slashes Discovering How to Play a Chord	21 22 23 26 28 29
CHAPTER 3:	Buying and Stringing a Guitar First Things First: Developing a Purchasing Plan Noting Some Considerations for Your First Guitar Sifting through Models to Match Your Style	34

	Looking for Quality	38
	Construction and body type	40
	Woods, hardware, and other goodies	41
	Workmanship	43
	Appointments (cosmetic extras)	
	Before You Buy: Walking through the Buying Process	44
	Online or bricks-and-mortar?	
	Seeking expert advice	
	Negotiating with the salesperson	
	Closing the deal	
	Changing Your Strings	47
	Surveying string-changing strategies	
	Removing old strings	
	Stringing an Acoustic Guitar	
	Changing strings step by step	
	Tuning up	
	Stringing a Nylon-String Guitar	
	Changing strings step by step	
	Tuning up	
	Stringing an Electric Guitar	
	Changing strings step by step	
	Tuning up	
	Setting up a floating bridge	
CHAPTER 4:	Deciphering Music Notation and Tablature	61
	Knowing the Ropes of Standard Music Notation	62
	The composer's canvas: The staff, clef, measures,	
	and bar lines	
	Pitch: The highs and lows of music	63
	Duration: How long to hold a note, what determines	
	rhythm, and so on	65
	Expression, articulation, and other symbols	
	Relating the Notes on the Staff to the Fretboard	
	Relishing the Usefulness of Guitar-Specific Notation	
	Fingering indications for the right and left hands	
	Stepping up to the barre	
	Taking on tablature, a nice complement to standard notation .	/ 3
воок	2: SOUNDS AND TECHNIQUES	75
CHAPTER 1.	Basic Major and Minor Chords	. 77
	Chords in the A Family	
	Fingering A-family chords	
	Strumming A-family chords	

	Chords in the D Family	
	Fingering D-family chords	
	Strumming D-family chords	
	Chords in the G Family	
	Strumming G-family chords	
	Chords in the C Family	
	Fingering C-family chords	
	Strumming C-family chords	
	Songs with Basic Major and Minor Chords	
	Fun with the "Oldies" Progression.	
	Ç	
CHAPTER 2:	Adding Spice: Basic 7th Chords	
	Dominant 7th Chords	
	D7, G7, and C7	96
	E7 (the two-finger version) and A7	
	E7 (the four-finger version) and B7	
	Minor 7th Chords — Dm7, Em7, and Am7	
	Major 7th Chords — Cmaj7, Fmaj7, Amaj7, and Dmaj7	
	Playing Songs with 7th Chords	101
CHAPTER 3:	Power Chords and Barre Chords	109
	Reviewing Open-position Chords	
	Putting Power Chords into Play	
	Moving power chords	
	Pulling the power together	
	Getting Behind the Barre	
	Getting a grip on barre chords	
	Playing E-based barre chords	
	Moving the E-form barre chord around the neck	
	Other E forms: Minor, dominant 7, minor 7, and 7sus	
	Playing A-based barre chords	
	Moving the A-form barre chord	
	A forms: Minor, dominant 7, minor 7, 7sus, and major 7	
	Right-Hand Rhythm Guitar Techniques	122
CHAPTER 4:	•	
	Strumming Along	124
	Downstrokes	124
	Downstrokes	
	Upstrokes	125
	Upstrokes	125 126
	Upstrokes	125 126 131
	Upstrokes	125 126 131 131
	Upstrokes	125 126 131 131

	Disrupting Your Sound: Syncopated Strumming	
	Syncopated notation: Dots and ties	
	Playing syncopated figures	
	Giving Your Left Hand a Break	
	Left-hand muting	
	Implying syncopation	
	Suppressing the Right Hand	
	Right-hand muting	
	Left-hand Movement within a Right-hand Strum	
	Giving Your Fingers Some Style	
	Getting Into Rhythm Styles	
	Straight-four feel	
	Two-beat feel	
	16-feel	
	Heavy metal gallop	
	Reggae rhythm	
	Three feel	143
CHARTER E.	Playing Melodies in Position	
CHAPTER 5.	and in Double-Stops	1 1 5
	Playing Scales and Exercises in Position	
	Playing in position versus open strings	
	Playing exercises in position	
	Shifting positions	
	Creating your own exercises to build strength and dexterity	
	Practicing Songs in Position Double-Stop Basics	
	Defining double-stops.	
	Trying exercises in double-stops	
	Playing Songs in Double-Stops	
	Triaying Sorigs in Double-Stops	150
ВООК	3: GETTING TO KNOW GUITAR THEORY	161
CHAPTER 1:	Navigating the Fretboard and Building Triads	163
	Tracing Back to Strings 6 and 5	164
	Moving whole steps and half steps	
	Sharps and flats	
	Grouping notes	
	Tracking Notes and Playing Octaves	
	Shaping octaves with your 1st finger on strings 6 and 5	
	Octaves starting on strings 4 and 3	
	Octaves that are three strings apart	
	Reneating octaves hevond the 12th fret	

	Measuring the Space between Pitches with Intervals	
	Playing intervals 1 through 7	
	Filling in the gaps with flats and sharps	
	Harmonizing the Major Scale to Build Triads and Chords	.180
	Major triad: Building from the 1st scale degree of the major scale	101
	Minor triad: Building from the 2nd scale degree	.101
	of the major scale	182
	The Seven Triads of the Major Scale	
	Playing the Chord Sequence of the Major Scale	
	Thaying the chara sequence of the major scale	
CHAPTER 2:	Getting to Know the CAGED System	. 187
	Chord Inversions and Chord Voicings	.188
	Using the C Form	
	The C form as a moveable barre chord	.189
	Playing a C form arpeggio pattern	.190
	Playing C form chord voicings	.193
	Using the A Form	.195
	Using the G Form	.198
	Using the E Form	
	Using the D Form	.202
	Playing Minor CAGED Forms	
	Playing the C minor form	
	Playing the A minor form	
	Playing the G minor form	
	Playing the E minor form	
	Playing the D minor form	.207
	Playing Snazzier Chords with Chord	
CHAPTER 3:	Tones and Extensions	200
	About Chord Tones and Extensions	
	Adding 7ths to the Major Scale Chords	
	Playing major and minor 7th chords	
	Playing dominant 7th chords	
	Playing minor 7th flat 5 chords	
	Working with 2nds and 9ths	
	Sus2 chords	
	Add9 chords	
	Minor chords with 2nds and 9ths	
	9th chords	
	Working with 4ths and 11ths	
	Sus4 chords	
	Add4 chords	
	riayiiig uul Cliulus allu diues sliullles	.∠∠⊃

CHAPTER 4:	Playing Chord Progressions by Numbers	227
	Drawing Chord Progressions from the Major Scale	228
	Using Roman Numerals to Represent Chords	
	Visualizing Numbers on the Fretboard	229
	Transposing to New Keys	230
	Playing Common Chord Progressions	232
	Playing I-IV-V chord progressions	232
	Playing major chord progressions	233
	Adding minor chords ii, iii, and vi	233
	Playing minor chord progressions	234
	Starting Numbers on the 5th String	234
	Playing Chord Progressions with Open Chords	238
CHAPTER 5:	Identifying Tonics, Keys, and Modes	239
	Understanding the Relationship between Major	
	and Minor Scales	
	Numbering the Relative Minor	
	Accounting for any interval changes	
	Looking at a few minor key song examples	
	Identifying the Modes of the Major Scale	
	Ionian (I)	
	Dorian (ii)	
	Phrygian (iii)	
	Lydian (IV)	
	Mixolydian (V)	
	Aeolian (vi)	
	Locrian (vii-5).	
	Key Signatures and Common Discrepancies	
	Looking past the key signature to figure out a song's mode	
	Considering some common discrepancies in music notation	
	Comparing Scale Formulas and Structures	267
CHAPTER 6:	Dominant Function and Voice Leading	
	Chord Function and the Dominant Chord	271
	Leading with the leading tone	273
	Tension rises with a tritone	273
	Playing songs with dominant function	274
	Secondary Dominants	275
	Drawing attention to some common secondary dominants	276
	Thinking of secondary dominants as mini key changes	277
	Songs that use secondary dominants	280
	Voice Leading	280

BOOK	4: ROCK GUITAR	 . 283
CHAPTER 1:	I Know, It's Only Rock Guitar, but I Like It	 . 285
	Differentiating Between Rock and Acoustic	
	Guitar It Ain't Just Volume	
	Sound quality, or timbre	
	Signal	
	Distortion and sustain	
	Oh yes, and volume.	
	Listening examples	
	Knowing the Essentials: The Power Trio	
	The electric guitar	
	The amplifier	
	Effects	
	Picks	
	Straps	
	Cords	
	Tuners	
	Tuners	 .300
CHAPTER 2:	Playing Lead	 . 301
	Taking the Lead	 .301
	Holding the pick	
	Attacking the problem	 .303
	Playing Single Notes	 .305
	Single-note technique	 .305
	Alternate picking in downstrokes and upstrokes	 .308
	Using scales	 .308
	Skips	 .310
	Combining steps and skips	
	Starting at the Bottom: Low-Note Melodies	
	Going to the Top: High-Note Melodies	
	Playing in Position	
	Open position	
	Moveable, or closed, position	
	Jamming on Lower Register Riffs	
	Making It Easy: The Pentatonic Scale	
	Playing the Pentatonic Scale: Three Ways to Solo	
	Pentatonics over a major key	
	Pentatonics over a minor key	
	Pentatonics over a blues progression	 .319
	Improvising Leads	 .320

CHAPTER 3:	Groovin' on Riffs	. 323
	Getting Your Groove On: Basic Riffs Half-note and whole-note riffs Eighth-note and quarter-note riffs Sixteenth-note riffs Eighth-note syncopation	.324 .324 .327 .328
	Playing Two Notes Can be Better than One: Double-Stops Combining Single-Note Riffs and Chords	
CHAPTER 4:	Going Up the Neck and Playing the Fancy Stuff. $\boldsymbol{.}$	
	Going Up the Neck Choking up on the neck Playing double-stops on the move Playing in Position Positions defined A firm position	.335 .336 .337 .338 .338
	Using the Moveable Pentatonic Scale Staying at home position. Going above home position. Dropping below home position.	.339 .340 .340
	Changing Your Position Licks that transport From the depths to the heights	.342
	Knowing Where to Play	.344 .344 .345
	Bringing Down the Hammer-ons Having Pull with Pull-offs Slippin' into Slides	.349
	Bending to Your Will Bend and release. Pre-bend	.352 .352
	Sounding a Vibrato That Makes You Quiver	
CHAPTER 5:	The Care and Feeding of Your Electric Guitar Using the Tools of the Trade	.356 .356 .357 .358
	Removing the old strings	.360

Cleaning the Parts of Your Guitar	
The strings	
The body, fingerboard, and hardware	
The frets	
The electronics	
Setting Up Your Guitar to Optimize Performance	
Warning signs	
Bridge spring tension	
Fixing minor wiring problems	
Troubleshooting Guide	
Storing Your Guitar	374
BOOK 5: BLUES GUITAR	377
CHAPTER 1: Introducing the Blues and Playing	
Blues Rhythm	379
Beyond the Delta: Defining the Blues Guitar Sound	
The method to the music: Chord progressions	
The guitarist's language of melody	
Playing blues expressively	
The groove that sets the pace	
Strumming Along	
Stroking down	
And stroking up	
Combining down and up	
Striking to a beat	
Mixing Single Notes and Strumming	
Separating bass and treble: The pick-strum	
Playing common pick-strum patterns	
Shuffling the Beats with Syncopated Strumming	
A bit of notation: Dots that extend and ties that bind	
Syncopation: Playing with dots and ties	
Muting: Stopping the String from Ringing	
Muting the sound between two chords (left hand)	
Simulating syncopation with left-hand muting	
Muting the sound of a note (right hand)	
Copying the Classics: Plucking Fingerstyle Blues	
The Right Hand's Bliss: Different Rhythm Styles to Play	
The shuffle groove	
The driving straight-four	
The slow 12/8, with groups of three	
The two-beat feel	
The slow and funky 16 feel	

CHAPTER 2:	Blues Progressions, Song Forms, and Moves	405
	Blues by the Numbers	405
	Recognizing the Big Dogs: Primary Key Families and Their Chords	406
	The Structure of a Blues Song, Baby	
	Playing the 12-bar blues	
	The quick four	
	The turnaround	
	Slow blues	
	The 8-bar blues	
	Applying Structures to Keys	
	A move with many chords: The Jimmy Reed move	
	The sound of sadness: Minor blues	
	Accessorizing the 12-Bar Blues: Intros, Turnarounds,	
	and Endings	421
	Intros	421
	Turnarounds	421
	Endings	
	High Moves	423
CHAPTER 3:	Musical Riffs: Bedrock of the Blues	427
	Basic Single-Note Riffs	428
	For the low-down bass notes: Quarter-note riffs	428
	The big daddy of riffs: Eighth-note riffs	
	Adding a little funk: 16th-note riffs	
	Throwing rhythm for a loop: Syncopated eighth-note riffs	430
	Double the Strings, Double the Fun: Two-Note Riffs (or Double-Stops)	121
	Straight feel	
	Shuffle, or swing, eighths	
	High-Note Riffs, the Bridge to Lead Guitar	
	Keith Richards's borrowed trademark: Quick-four riffs	
	Intro, turnaround, and ending riffs	
	Mastering the Rhythm Figure	
DOOK	C. CLASSICAL CHITAD	
BOOK	6: CLASSICAL GUITAR	443
CHAPTER 1:	Introducing the Classical Guitar	445
	Classical Guitar: One Term, Two Meanings, and a Bit of History	446
	How a Classical Guitar Is Physically Different from Its Peers \dots	
	Beyond Physique: Other Unique Attributes of Classical Guitar .	
	Player's form and technique	
	Musical knowledge and skills	
	Situating Yourself to Play	
	Taking your seat	153

	Supporting the guitar: Leg position	
	Embracing the guitar: Arm support	
	Placing your hands correctly	
	Fretting the strings: Left-hand form	
	Preparing to pluck: Right-hand form	
	Stroking the strings: Basic right-hand technique	
CHAPTER 2:	Playing Easy Pieces in Open Position	
	Coordinating Contrapuntal Music: Layered Melodies	
	Playing two melodies in sync rhythmically	468
	Opposing forces: Separating the thumb	
	and fingers rhythmically	
	Thickening the upper part by adding double-stops	
	Melody and Accompaniment: Using All Your Fingers	
	Matching rhythm between accompaniment and melody	
	Getting creative with the flow: Two parts, two rhythms	
	Playing Easy Pieces in Different Textural Styles	4/4
CHAPTER 3:	Combining Arpeggios and Melody	. 481
	Grasping the Combination in Context	
	Going Downtown: Melody in the Bass	483
	Playing a bass melody within arpeggios	
	Practicing making a bass melody stand out	
	Moving Uptown: Melody in the Treble	
	Playing a treble melody within arpeggios	
	Practicing making a treble melody stand out	488
	Mixing Up Your Melodic Moves: The Thumb and Fingers	400
	Take Turns	
	Playing a shifting treble-and-bass melody within arpeggios	
	Practicing making a shifting melody stand out Playing Pieces That Combine Arpeggios and Melodies	
	Playing Pieces That Combine Arpeggios and Melodies	492
ВООК	7: EXERCISES: PRACTICE, PRACTICE	. 501
CHAPTER 1:	Putting the Major Scales to Use in	
	Your Playing	. 503
	Practicing Five Major Scale Patterns	
	Major scale pattern #1	
	Major scale pattern #2	
	Major scale pattern #3	
	Major scale pattern #4	
	Major scale pattern #5	
	Applying Your Scale Work to Actual Pieces of Music	
	"The First Noël"	

CHAPTER 2:	Adding Major Scale Sequences to Your	
	Repertoire	515
	Practicing Major Scale Sequences	
	Major scale sequences using pattern #1	
	Major scale sequences using pattern #2	
	Major scale sequences using pattern #3	520
	Major scale sequences using pattern #4	521
	Major scale sequences using pattern #5	522
	Putting Your Sequence Skills to Work with a Few Songs	
	"Oh, Them Golden Slippers"	
	"We Wish You a Merry Christmas"	525
CHAPTER 3:	Tackling the Three Minor Scales	529
	Familiarizing Yourself with Natural Minor Scales	530
	Natural minor scale pattern #1	
	Natural minor scale pattern #2	
	Natural minor scale pattern #3	532
	Natural minor scale pattern #4	535
	Natural minor scale pattern #5	536
	Raising the Bar with Melodic Minor Scales	
	Melodic minor scale pattern #1	
	Melodic minor scale pattern #2	
	Melodic minor scale pattern #3	
	Melodic minor scale pattern #4	
	Melodic minor scale pattern #5	
	Harmonizing with Harmonic Minor Scales	
	Harmonic minor scale pattern #1	
	Harmonic minor scale pattern #2	
	Harmonic minor scale pattern #3	
	Harmonic minor scale pattern #4	
	Harmonic minor scale pattern #5	
	Playing Pieces Using the Three Minor Scales	
	"God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen"	
	Handel's "Allegro"	
		555
CHAPTER 4:	Building Finger Independence with Chord	
	Exercises	
	Practicing Inversion Patterns	
	Patterns using outside chords	
	Patterns using inside chords	567

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ning"
581
585
593
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Introduction

o, you want to play guitar, eh? No one can blame you. The guitar isn't just a beautiful, soulful, and versatile instrument. For about 80 years now, it has also set the standard for coolness in the music world. Not a bad combination.

Though the guitar as we know it is only about a century and a half old, its roots as a plucked stringed instrument go back deep into history. Many ancient folk instruments have followed the basic strings-stretched-over-fretboard-and-played-with-fingers design for thousands of years, and the guitar is in some ways the culmination of that legacy. It seems humans have always had something like the guitar in mind.

After the guitar was electrified in the 1930s — that is, when it went from soft backup instrument to a forceful and expressive vehicle for soloing — its popularity skyrocketed, and its intrinsic qualities and sound changed popular music forever. But its softer side didn't go away. When Bob Dylan famously "plugged in" at the 1965 Newport Folk Festival and was booed by outraged folk fans, it became clear that the electric guitar had entered its own universe.

Guitar All-in-One For Dummies, 2nd Edition covers both the acoustic and the electric universes — as well as the older classical guitar one, which has its own language, techniques, and musical pedigree.

About This Book

First, here's what this book is not: It's not a textbook, nor a long-winded history, nor a rote learning tool. Lots of those kinds of books are on the market, if that's what you're looking for — but beware, they're often dry and assume underlying knowledge.

Guitar All-in-One For Dummies, 2nd Edition is a generous conglomeration of material from several For Dummies guitar and music books. It aims to cover the guitar gamut, from what those thingies are called that wind the strings (tuning machines) to how Stevie Ray Vaughan got his incredible sound (by tuning lower, among other tricks) to how to employ the insights of guitar theory in your playing.

Much of the material is relevant to any style of guitar playing. But three popular guitar genres each get their own sections, called *books*: rock guitar, blues guitar, and classical guitar. You'll also find chapters on learning to read music, on building your chord repertoire, on practicing, scales, riffs, and how to play the fancy stuff...let's just say there's a lot here. And don't forget, the book is accompanied by 30 video clips and more than 120 audio tracks that can help you on your way to sounding just like the pros.

In this book, important words are defined in italics. Key words in lists that bring important ideas to your attention are in bold. And Web addresses are in monofont to set them apart.

Here are a few other conventions to help you navigate this book:

- >> Right hand and left hand: Instead of using "strumming hand" and "fretting hand," this book uses "right hand" for the hand that picks or strums the strings and "left hand" for the hand that frets the strings (it's easier and shorter that way). Sincere apologies to those left-handed readers who are using this book; you folks should read "right hand" to mean "left hand" and vice versa. You're probably used to stuff like that.
- >> Up and down, higher and lower, and so on: If you're asked to move a note or chord up the guitar neck or to play it higher on the neck, it means higher in pitch, or toward the body of the guitar. If you're asked to go down or lower on the neck, it means toward the headstock, or lower in pitch. (Those who hold a guitar with the headstock tilted upward may need to do a bit of mental adjustment whenever you see these terms. Just remember that these terms are about pitch, not position, and you'll do just fine.)
- >> **Dual music notation:** Some songs and exercises are arranged with the standard music staff and guitar tablature. You can use either of these methods, but you don't need to look at both at the same time. In many cases, the music under scrutiny also is on the free audio files for the book, so look for the Play This! icon that points you to specific tracks.

Foolish Assumptions

This book doesn't assume you know anything about playing guitar or reading music. It starts from zero and builds from the ground up — and then keeps going and going. It contains straightforward, informal explanations of how guitars work, what the different kinds are, how to get started playing, and how to form chords and strum and fingerpick. It then proceeds to help deepen your knowledge in several directions.

This book is designed for just about anyone who loves guitar. It's as useful for people who have barely touched a guitar as it is for those who have fiddled around with one for years but would like to get more serious. Even advanced players — those who would like to try a different genre than they're used to, or who specifically need to work on, say, their outside chord inversion patterns — will find plenty of valuable information in these pages.

No matter your situation, experience, or motives, this book's goal is to give you enough information so that ultimately you can explore the guitar on your own. Many of the best guitar players describe themselves as "self-taught." You can use this book to teach yourself. Discovering what the instrument can do, finding ways to make new sounds, suddenly grasping a better way to fret notes or chords that just minutes ago seemed impossible — these are tremendously exciting and satisfying experiences. Such magic awaits you if you're willing to put in some time and effort. That's a big *if*, though. It really is up to you.

Icons Used in This Book

As you go through the chapters of this book, you'll find friendly icons scattered here and there. They're designed to draw your attention to different kinds of information, from helpful guidance to pleasant diversions.



Be sure to pay attention to anything that has this icon attached. As you may guess, it's something important that you shouldn't forget. Tuck this info in the back of your mind.



When you see this icon, you know that some handy-dandy information follows that can save you time, trouble, money, energy, and more.

TIP



TECHNICAL STUFF

There's an occasional step into the swamp of technical jargon or complex discussion, and this icon gives you fair warning. It's not essential stuff. Feel free to flip past it if you just don't care.



Pay attention to text featuring this icon. It can help you avoid mistakes and problems.

WARNING



PLAY THIS

This means there's an audio track or video clip that relates to what you're reading. The video and audio examples that appear throughout the text bring a lot of the music in this book to life. You can find these tracks and clips at www.dummies.com/go/guitaraio.

Beyond the Book

In addition to the book content, you can find a free online Cheat Sheet that includes handy info on fingerboard diagrams and tablature, 24 common guitar chords, and all the notes on the first nine frets. Go to www.dummies.com/cheatsheet/guitaraio to access this handy reference material, and then print it out and keep it handy.

This book comes with additional free articles that cover information that simply couldn't fit into the book. Check them out at www.dummies.com/extras/guitaraio.

Finally, remember that www.dummies.com/go/guitaraio is home to the video clips and audio tracks that accompany this book. Head there for demonstrations of notes, riffs, scales, chords, songs, exercises, the sounds of instruments, and various guitar features — and much more.

Where to Go from Here

The book is organized into parts (called books) with chapters grouped according to broad, related topics. But you sure don't have to read it from front to back — or in any particular order. The idea is that you can skim through the table of contents and pick and choose whatever's interesting to you, based on where you are currently in your musical journey. Then go directly to that section and get cracking.

Still, if you really want some tips about where to begin, here are a few:

- >> If you've never touched a guitar before, definitely start with Book 1 (and if looking at printed music gives you heart palpitations, you really should think about heading to Chapter 4 in Book 1).
- >> If you're okay on the very basics, try Book 2, which covers chord and note fundamentals and basic techniques.
- >> If you're okay strumming along by a campfire, but get wobbly in the knees whenever you think of playing anything higher than the 5th fret, check out the chapters in Book 3.
- If you're already not bad at playing but would like to dig deeper into some particular styles, such as rock, blues, or classical guitar, head to Books 4–6.
- And if you're actually pretty good but could use some terrific warmups to get your fingers even more limber (limberer?), head for Book 7 for lots (and lots) of practice material.

Bottom line: Every person's musical journey is unique. Don't feel like you have to learn this or that. Let yourself be attracted to the kind of guitar music and styles that truly speak to you. Have fun! That's really the whole point.

Guitar 101

Contents at a Glance

CHAPTER 1:	Guitar Anatomy and Tuning	7
	The Parts and Workings of a Guitar	1 3 5
CHAPTER 2:	Getting Ready to Play2Assuming the Positions2Getting Your Head Around Guitar Notation2Discovering How to Play a Chord3	21 28
CHAPTER 3:	Buying and Stringing a Guitar First Things First: Developing a Purchasing Plan	34 35 37 38 14 17 19
CHAPTER 4:	Deciphering Music Notation and Tablature 6 Knowing the Ropes of Standard Music Notation 6 Relating the Notes on the Staff to the Fretboard 6 Relishing the Usefulness of Guitar-Specific Notation 7	52 59

- » Identifying the different parts of the guitar
- » Understanding how the guitar works
- » Counting strings and frets
- » Tuning the guitar relatively (to itself)
- » Tuning to a fixed source
- » Access the audio track and video clip
 at www.dummies.com/go/guitaraio/

Chapter **1**

Guitar Anatomy and Tuning

Il guitars — whether painted purple with airbrushed skulls and lightning bolts or finished in a natural-wood pattern with a fine French lacquer — share certain physical characteristics that make them behave like guitars and not violins or tubas. If you're confused about the difference between a head-stock and a pickup or you're wondering which end of the guitar to hold under your chin, this chapter is for you.

This chapter describes the differences among the various parts of the guitar and tell you what those parts do. It also tells you how to hold the instrument and why the guitar sounds the way it does. You *don't* hold the guitar under your chin — unless, of course, you're Jimi Hendrix.

One of the great injustices of life is that before you can even play music on the guitar, you must endure the painstaking process of getting your instrument in tune. Fortunately for guitarists, you have only six strings to tune, as opposed to the couple hundred strings in a piano. Also encouraging is the fact that you can use several different methods to get your guitar in tune, as this chapter describes.

The Parts and Workings of a Guitar



Guitars come in two basic flavors: *acoustic* and *electric*. From a hardware standpoint, electric guitars have more components and doohickeys than acoustic guitars. Guitar makers generally agree, however, that making an acoustic guitar is harder than making an electric guitar. That's why, pound for pound, acoustic guitars cost just as much or more than their electric counterparts. (When you're ready to go guitar or guitar accessory shopping, check out Book 1 Chapter 3.) But both types follow the same basic approach to such principles as neck construction and string tension. That's why both acoustic and electric guitars have similar shapes and features, despite a sometimes radical difference in tone production. Figures 1–1 and 1–2 show the various parts of acoustic and electric guitars.

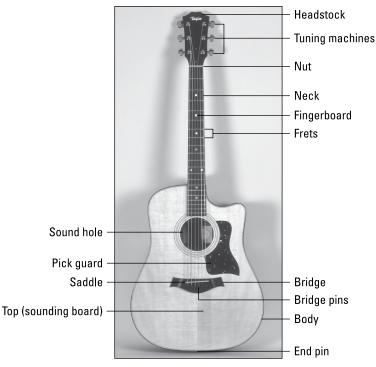


FIGURE 1-1: Typical acoustic guitar with its major parts labeled.

Photograph courtesy of Taylor Guitars

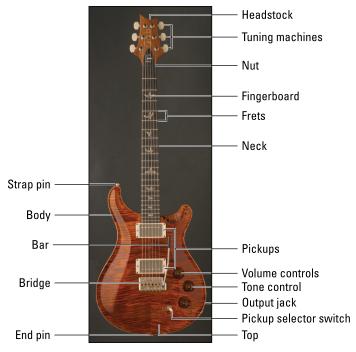


FIGURE 1-2: Typical electric guitar with its major parts labeled.

Photograph courtesy of PRS Guitars



Here are the names and functions of the various parts of a guitar:

- **>> Back (acoustic only):** The part of the body that holds the sides in place; made of two or three pieces of wood.
- **>> Bar (electric only):** A metal rod attached to the bridge that varies the string tension by tilting the bridge back and forth. Also called the tremolo bar, whammy bar, vibrato bar, and wang bar.
- >> **Body:** The box that provides an anchor for the neck and bridge and creates the playing surface for the right hand. On an acoustic, the body includes the amplifying sound chamber that produces the guitar's tone. On an electric, it consists of the housing for the bridge assembly and electronics (pickups as well as volume and tone controls).
- **>> Bridge:** The metal (electric) or wooden (acoustic) plate that anchors the strings to the body.
- **>> Bridge pins (acoustic only):** Plastic or wooden dowels that insert through bridge holes and hold the strings securely to the bridge.
- **>> End pin:** A post where the rear end of the strap connects. On *acoustic-electrics* (acoustic guitars with built-in pickups and electronics), the pin often doubles as the *output jack* where you plug in.

- >> Fingerboard: A flat, plank-like piece of wood that sits atop the neck, where you place your left-hand (or right-hand, if you're playing a left-handed guitar) fingers to produce notes and chords. The fingerboard is also known as the *fretboard*, because the frets are embedded in it.
- >> Frets: Thin metal wires or bars running perpendicular to the strings that shorten the effective vibrating length of a string when you press down on it, enabling it to produce different pitches.
- **>> Headstock:** The section that holds the tuning machines (hardware assembly) and provides a place for the manufacturer to display its logo.
- >> Neck: The long, clublike wooden piece that connects the headstock to the body and holds the fretboard.
- >> **Nut:** A grooved sliver of stiff nylon or other synthetic substance that stops the strings from vibrating beyond the neck. The strings pass through the grooves on their way to the tuning machines in the headstock. The nut is one of the two points at which the vibrating area of the string ends. (The other is the bridge.)
- >> Output jack: The insertion point for the cord that connects the electric guitar (or acoustic guitar that has been fitted with a pickup) to an amplifier or other electronic device.
- >> Pickup selector (electric only): A switch that determines which pickups are currently active.
- **>> Pickups:** Barlike magnets that create the electrical current, which the amplifier converts into musical sound.
- >> Saddle: For acoustic, a thin plastic strip that sits inside a slot in the bridge; for electric, separate metal pieces that provide the contact point for the strings and the bridge.
- >> Sides (acoustic only): Separate curved wooden pieces on the body that join the top to the back.
- >> Strap pin: Metal post where the front, or top, end of the strap connects. (*Note:* Not all acoustics have a strap pin. If the guitar is missing one, tie the top of the strap around the headstock, above the nut.)
- >> Strings: The six metal (for electric and steel-string acoustic guitars) or nylon (for classical guitars) wires that, drawn taut, produce the notes of the guitar. Although not strictly part of the actual guitar (you attach and remove them at will on top of the guitar), strings are an integral part of the whole system, and a guitar's entire design and structure revolves around making the strings ring out with a joyful noise. (See Book 1 Chapter 3 for info on changing strings.)