

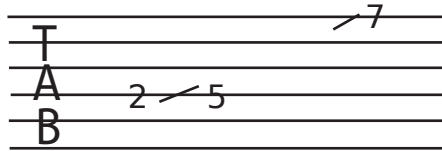
Lesson 23

Guitar Techniques

The rest of these lessons introduce some standard playing techniques.

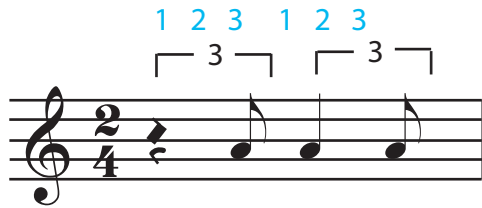
These are not techniques that a beginner is expected to master, but they do require plenty of practice, so you may want to start working on them now. Many of these techniques are not featured in every style of guitar playing, so you may not need all of them.

Some techniques may be easier on some strings, or at some frets, or on some guitars, or some types of guitars.



A straight line marks a **portamento***, an audible slide. A portamento is played by sliding the finger of the left hand up or down the string between the marked notes. If only one note is marked, the other end of the portamento should be a fast slide that does not hold any particular note.

Common Notation



If a beat is normally divided into two eighth notes, it can be divided into three eighth notes instead by writing **triplets**.

This is an example of a **borrowed division**, because the triplet beats look and sound like they have been "borrowed" from a piece in 6/8. Triplets are the most common borrowed division, but there are many others.

Music Theory for Guitar

Adding the seventh note in the natural minor scale to a minor chord gives a **minor 7 chord**.

At some point, you may want to know the key signatures for every key; but for now find the notes of a scale by memorizing

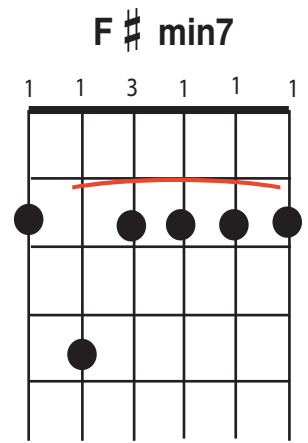
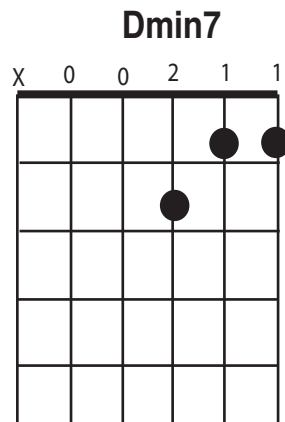
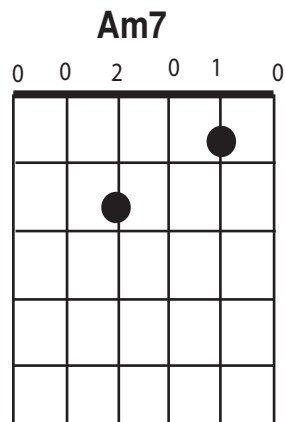
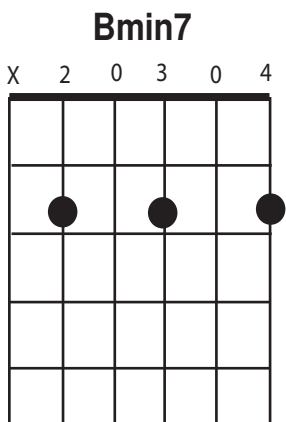
the sounds, or

the no-open-strings fingering, or

the half-step / whole-step pattern

for major and natural minor scales.

This will help you learn and remember new chords.



*learn more about articulation: <http://cnx.org/content/m11884/latest/>