

Octaves

STARTING FROM THE 6th STRING

Diagram illustrating an octave on the 6th string, starting from fret 1 and moving up to fret 12. Below the diagram are two chord shapes: E Shape and Em Shape.

STARTING FROM THE 5th STRING

Diagram illustrating an octave on the 5th string, starting from fret 1 and moving up to fret 10. Below the diagram are two chord shapes: A Shape and Am Shape.

STARTING FROM THE 4th STRING

Diagram illustrating an octave on the 4th string, starting from fret 1 and moving up to fret 10. Below the diagram are two chord shapes: D Shape and Dm Shape.

STARTING FROM THE 3rd STRING

Diagram illustrating an octave on the 3rd string, starting from fret 1 and moving up to fret 12. Below the diagram are two chord shapes: G Shape and Gm Shape.

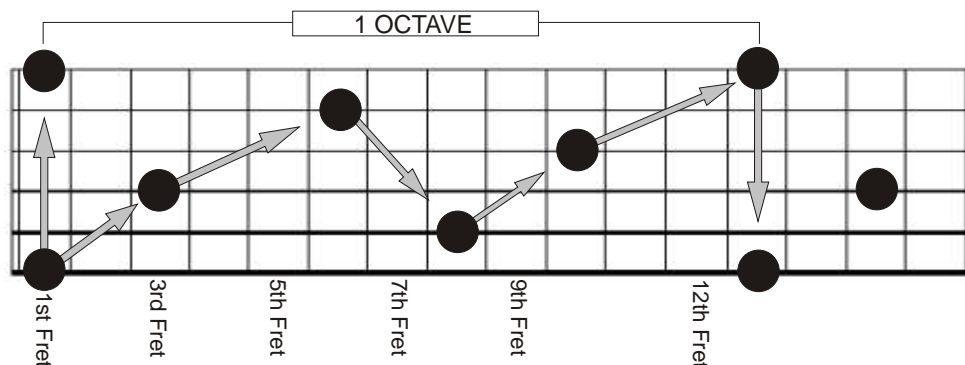
STARTING FROM THE 2nd STRING

Diagram illustrating an octave on the 2nd string, starting from fret 1 and moving up to fret 12. Below the diagram are two chord shapes: C Shape and Cm Shape.

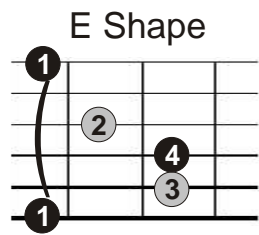
STARTING FROM THE 1st STRING

Diagram illustrating an octave on the 1st string, starting from fret 1 and moving up to fret 12. Below the diagram are two chord shapes: E Shape and Em Shape.

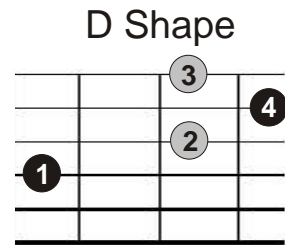
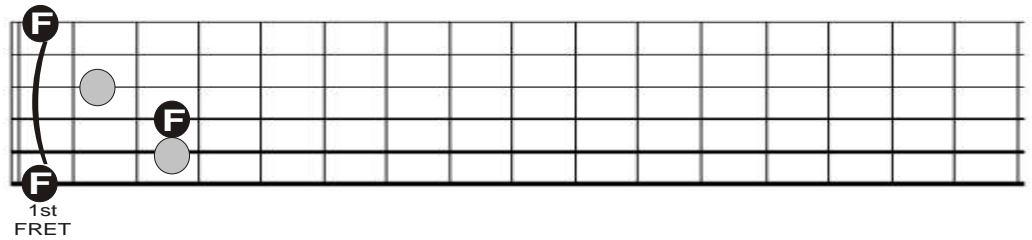
An octave is the eighth note of a diatonic scale (any Major or Minor scale). Using octaves is a quick and easy way to learn all the notes on the fret board. Since there is only twelve different notes in our chromatic scale and on a normal 22 fret guitar there are 132 different frets we can play over the six strings, this would mean that we have a lot of notes that are repeated. You should know all the notes on your sixth and fifth strings by now (because of your bar chords). Although the other four strings may still be a mystery. How you can work out the notes on the fourth string is by taking the note from the fourth string up an octave, this will take you to a note on the sixth string. Since you already know the note on the sixth string you now know what the note is on the fourth. Repeat this process with your third and second string. You don't have to work out the first "E" string because it is the same as you sixth "E" string.



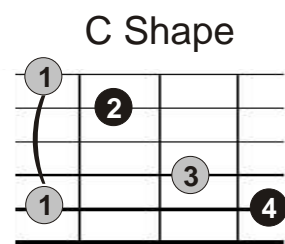
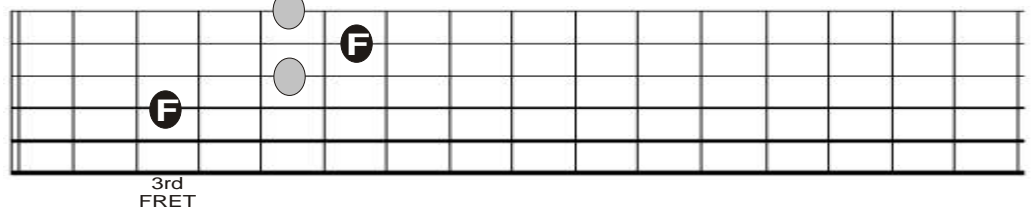
Advanced Bar Chords (Major)



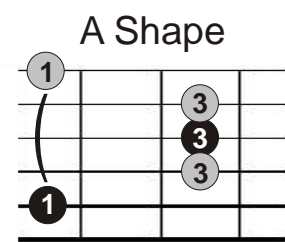
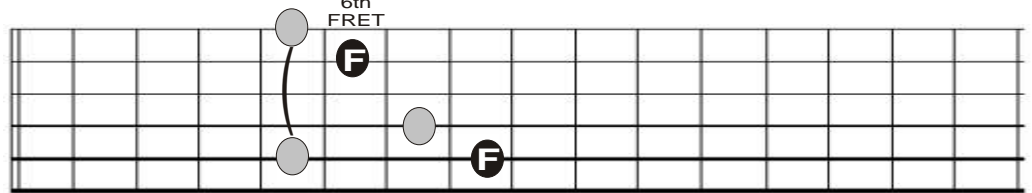
ROOT 6 POSITION (E SHAPE)



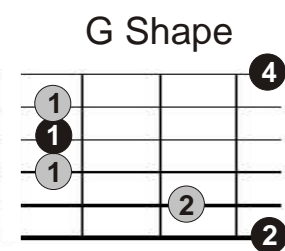
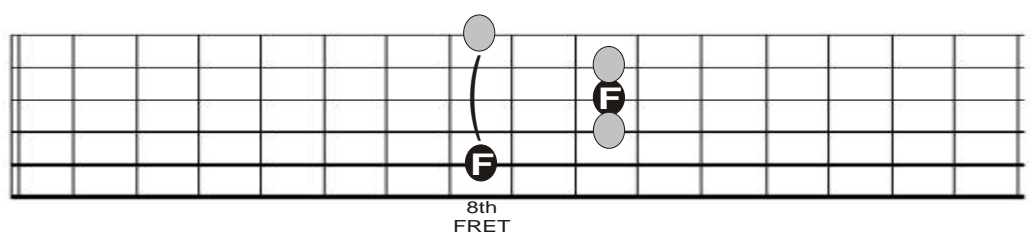
ROOT 4 POSITION (D SHAPE)



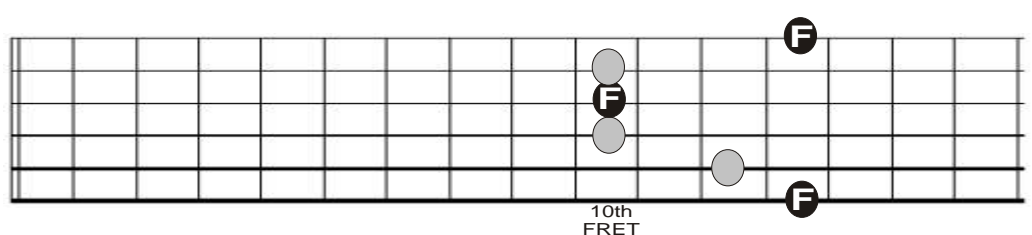
ROOT 5 POSITION (C SHAPE)



ROOT 5 POSITION (A SHAPE)

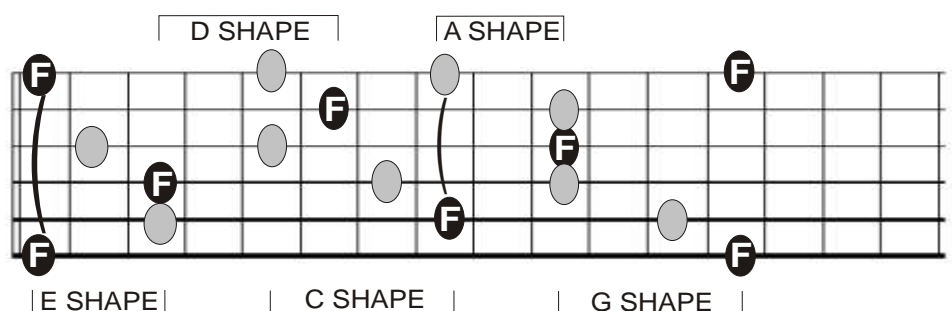


ROOT 6 POSITION (G SHAPE)



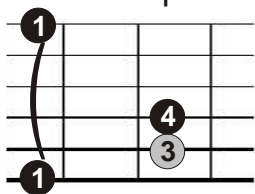
You have already learnt how to play the five common open chords, E Major, D Major, C Major, A Major & G Major. Then you would have progressed on to Bar Chords, E Shaped, A Shaped & possibly C Shaped Bar Chords. Now it is time to learn the other two Bar Chord shapes, D Shape & G Shape. Although these two Bar Chords are not frequently used, in fact you will see them rarely used at all by most guitarists They are very important because they bridge the gap on the neck between all Bar Chords. As you can see above there are written five different bar chord shapes, each one positioned at a different place on the fretboard.

Each one of the shapes is actually a F Major chord, you can tell this by the root note (the darker dot) of each shape. Now by playing F Major five different ways we have also broken the neck up into five different positions By breaking the neck up into five different positions this makes it easier to understand the guitar instead of looking at the fretboard and seeing one big line after line of frets.

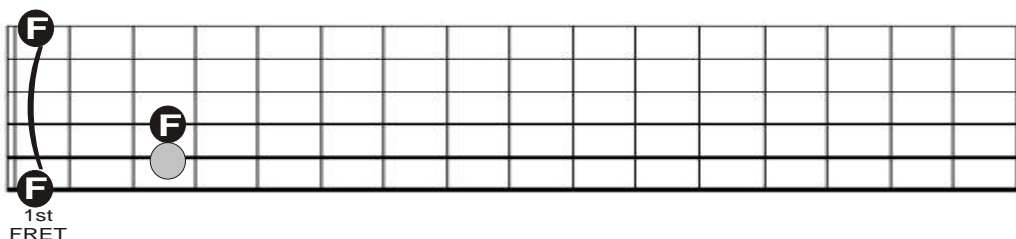


Advanced Bar Chords (Minor)

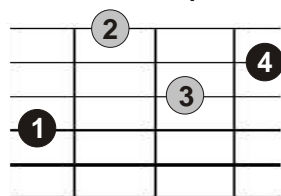
E Shape



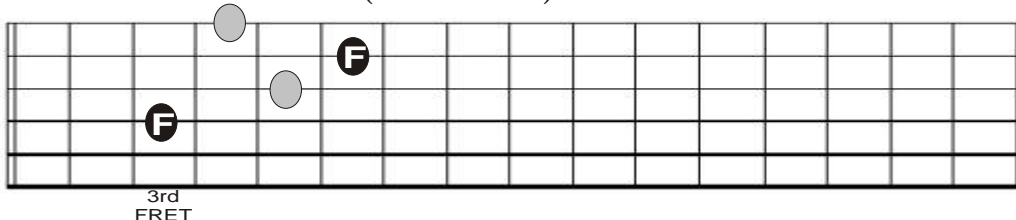
ROOT 6 POSITION (E SHAPE)



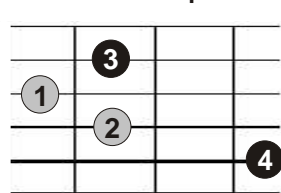
D Shape



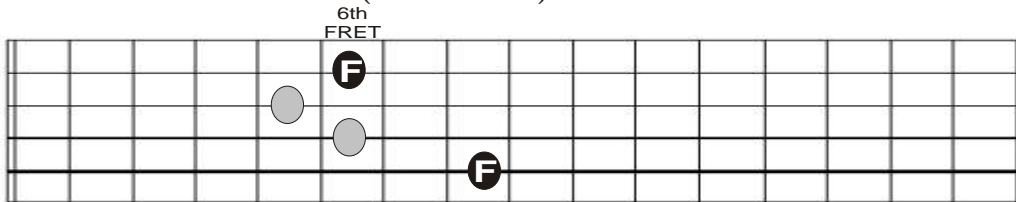
ROOT 4 POSITION (D SHAPE)



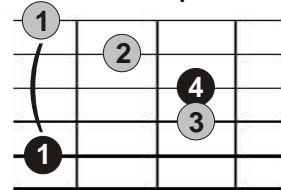
C Shape



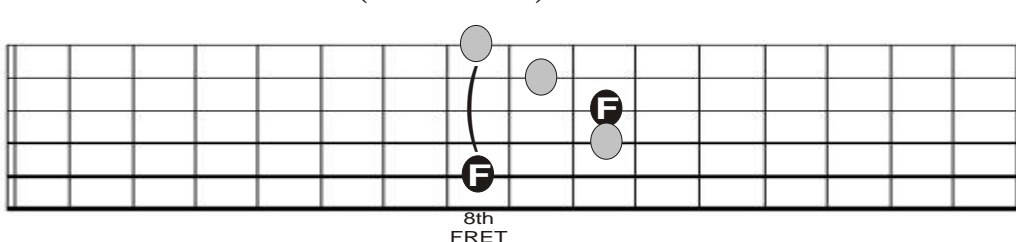
ROOT 5 POSITION (C SHAPE)



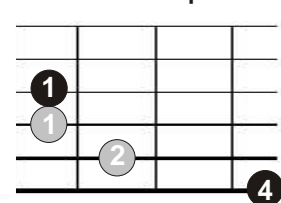
A Shape



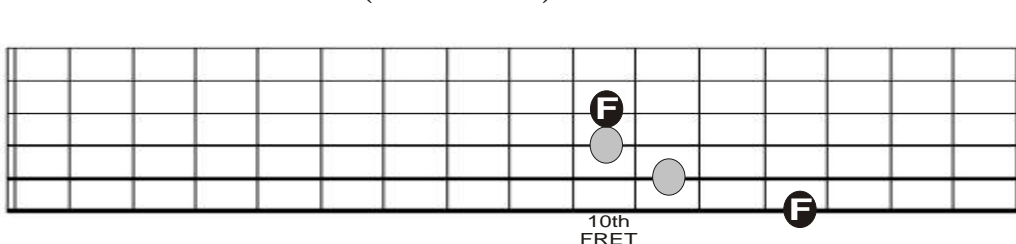
ROOT 5 POSITION (A SHAPE)



G Shape



ROOT 6 POSITION (G SHAPE)



Em SHAPE Cm SHAPE Dm SHAPE Am SHAPE

Em SHAPE Cm SHAPE Gm SHAPE

Major Arpeggios

ROOT 6 POSITION ARPEGGIO
(E SHAPE)

ARPEGGIO

E Shape

SCALE

CHORD

ROOT 6 POSITION ARPEGGIO
(G SHAPE)

ARPEGGIO

G Shape

SCALE

CHORD

ROOT 5 POSITION ARPEGGIO
(A SHAPE)

ARPEGGIO

A Shape

SCALE

CHORD

ROOT 5 POSITION ARPEGGIO
(C SHAPE)

ARPEGGIO

C Shape

SCALE

CHORD

ROOT 4 POSITION ARPEGGIO
(D SHAPE)

ARPEGGIO

D Shape

SCALE

CHORD

An arpeggio is just the notes of a chord played one after the other. As you can see in all the groups above that an arpeggio closely follows the shape of a chord. Also see if you can see the arpeggios in the scales supplied. The true use of arpeggios on the guitar is for soloing (improvising). Since an arpeggio is a chord but played one note at a time, playing them in a random order creates a very melodic sound. Also playing the scale and stopping on the arpeggio notes makes for a good sounding solo. Play around with these ideas and see what you come up with.

Minor Arpeggios

ROOT 6 POSITION ARPEGGIO
(E SHAPE)

ARPEGGIO

Em Shape

SCALE

CHORD

ROOT 6 POSITION ARPEGGIO
(G SHAPE)

ARPEGGIO

Gm Shape

SCALE

CHORD

ROOT 5 POSITION ARPEGGIO
(A SHAPE)

ARPEGGIO

Am Shape

SCALE

CHORD

ROOT 5 POSITION ARPEGGIO
(C SHAPE)

ARPEGGIO

Cm Shape

SCALE

CHORD

ROOT 4 POSITION ARPEGGIO
(D SHAPE)

ARPEGGIO

Dm Shape

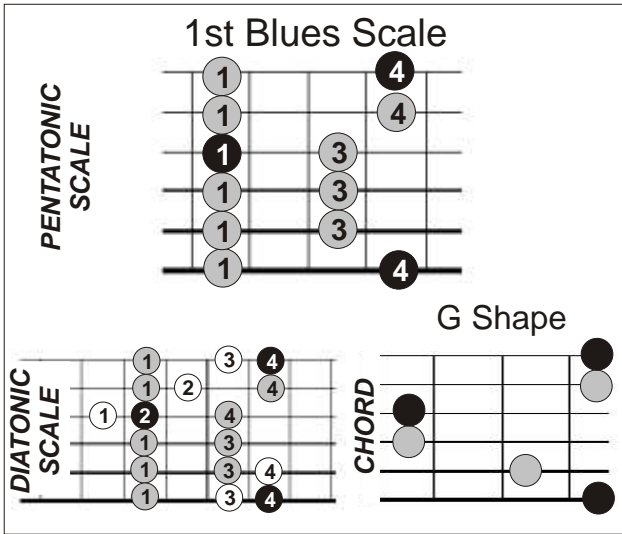
SCALE

CHORD

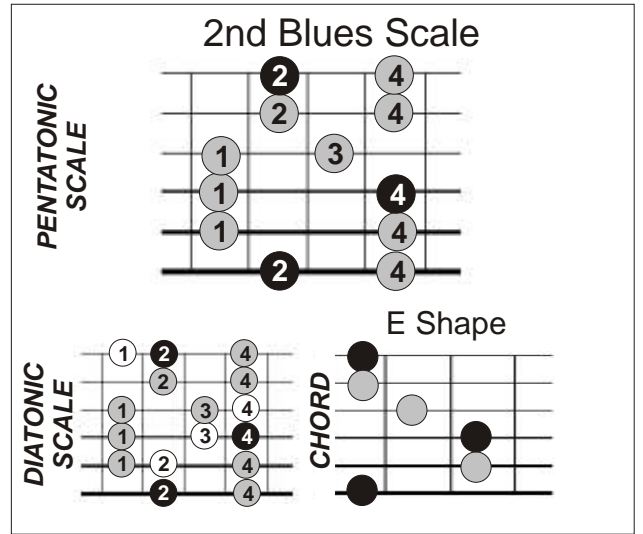
When we play a Major chord we use the first, third and fifth (1-3-5) notes of the major scale to create the chord. When we play a minor chord we flatten the third, so now it becomes the first, flattened third and the fifth (1-3^b-5) notes of any major scale makes up your minor chord.

Major Pentatonic

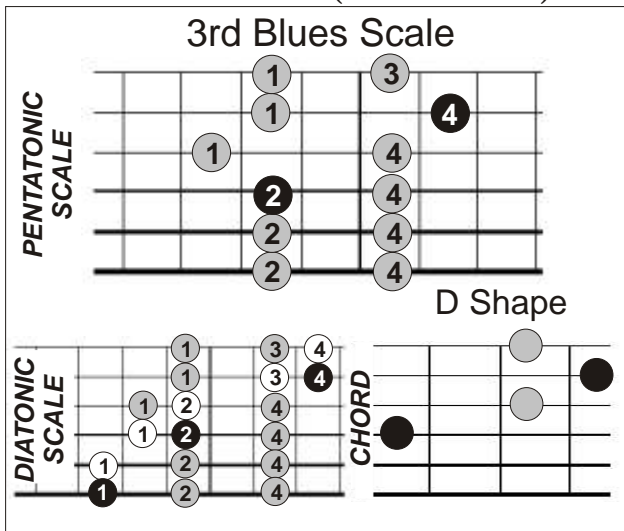
MAJOR PENTATONIC SCALE AROUND THE (G SHAPE)



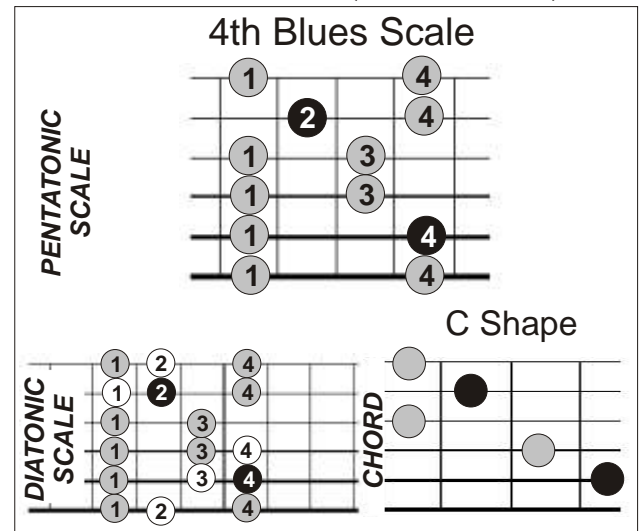
MAJOR PENTATONIC SCALE AROUND THE (E SHAPE)



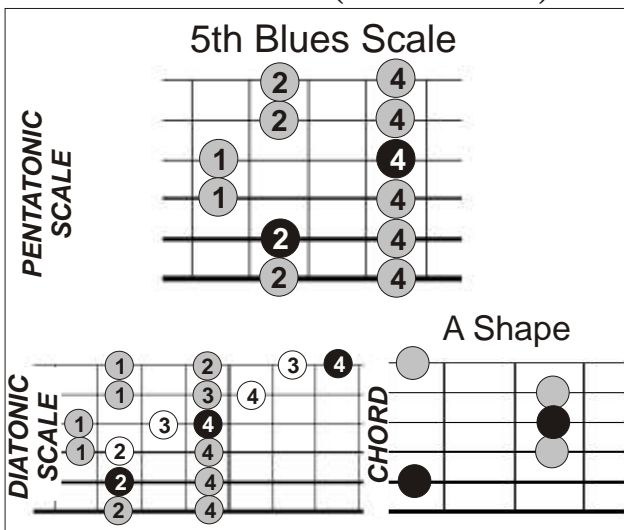
MAJOR PENTATONIC SCALE AROUND THE (D SHAPE)



MAJOR PENTATONIC SCALE AROUND THE (C SHAPE)



MAJOR PENTATONIC SCALE AROUND THE (A SHAPE)



This page shows the similarities between your major scales and the five pentatonic (blues) scales. The larger scale in the box shows the pentatonic scale, if you look at your blues scales you can see that these two scales are the same. The only thing different about the blues you have already learnt and this major pentatonic scales is the root notes are found at different placing. In each diagram you will see two scales and one bar chord shape. The larger scale is of course the major pentatonic scale, the smaller scale is the major scale that fits around that pentatonic scale. You will see in the major (diatonic) scale the notes are marked three different ways. The darker notes are the root notes, the lighter notes are the major pentatonic scale notes, and the lightest notes are the extra notes that make up the major scale, around the

Minor Pentatonic

MAJOR PENTATONIC SCALE AROUND THE (G SHAPE)

1st Blues Scale

PENTATONIC SCALE

DIATONIC SCALE

Em Shape

CHORD

MAJOR PENTATONIC SCALE AROUND THE (E SHAPE)

2nd Blues Scale

PENTATONIC SCALE

DIATONIC SCALE

Dm Shape

CHORD

MAJOR PENTATONIC SCALE AROUND THE (D SHAPE)

3rd Blues Scale

PENTATONIC SCALE

DIATONIC SCALE

Cm Shape

CHORD

MAJOR PENTATONIC SCALE AROUND THE (C SHAPE)

4th Blues Scale

PENTATONIC SCALE

DIATONIC SCALE

Am Shape

CHORD

MAJOR PENTATONIC SCALE AROUND THE (A SHAPE)

5th Blues Scale

PENTATONIC SCALE

DIATONIC SCALE

Gm Shape

CHORD

This page is set up the same way as the major pentatonic page. The difference between the major and minor pentatonic scales are the root notes are at a different placing. Also the relation between chord and scale are different as well. In the major pentatonic scales you can see the 1st pentatonic shape fits over a G shape bar chord. In the minor pentatonic scales the 1st pentatonic scale fits over the E or E minor shape bar chord. So apart from the root notes and the chord that the scale fits over, both major and minor pentatonic scales share exactly the same shape.