

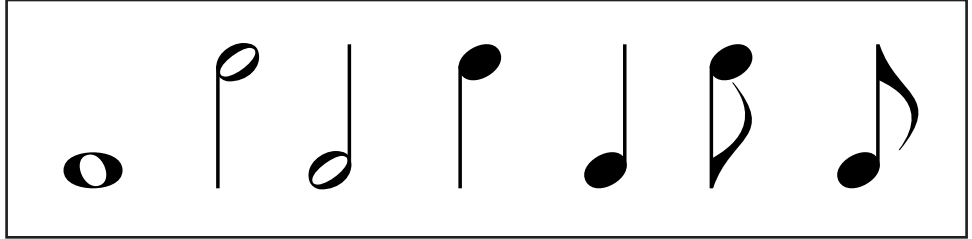
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# GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH MUSIC

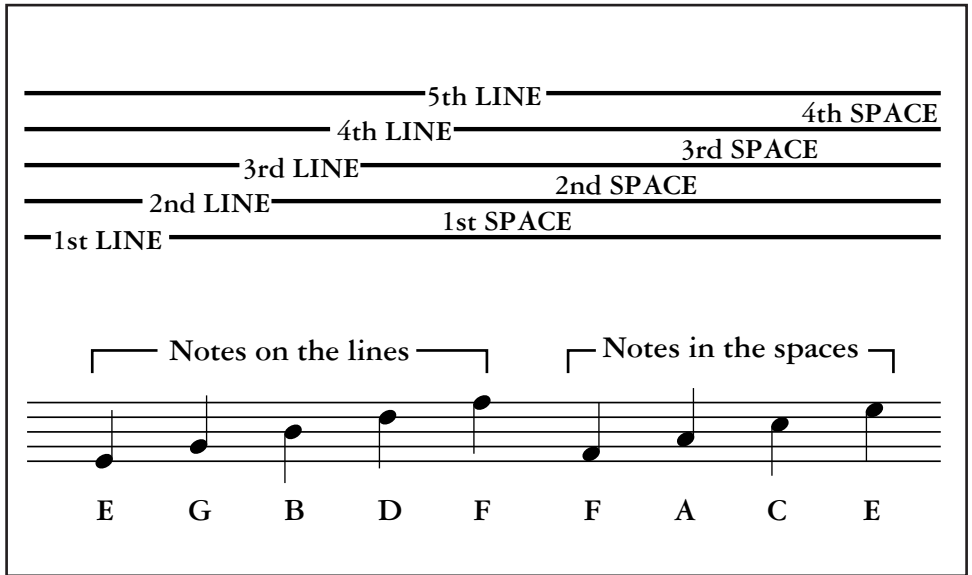
## Notes

Musical sounds are indicated by symbols called NOTES. Their time value is determined by their color (white or black) and by stems and flags attached to the note.



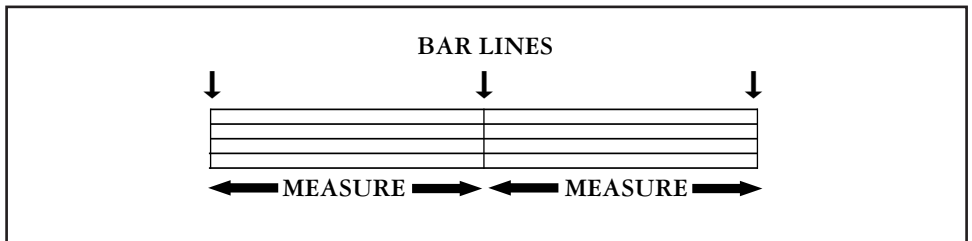
## The Staff (Stave)

The name and pitch of the notes are determined by the note's position on a graph made of five horizontal lines, and the spaces in between, called the staff. The notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet (A–G), repeated to embrace the entire range of musical sound.



## Measures (Bars) and Bar Lines

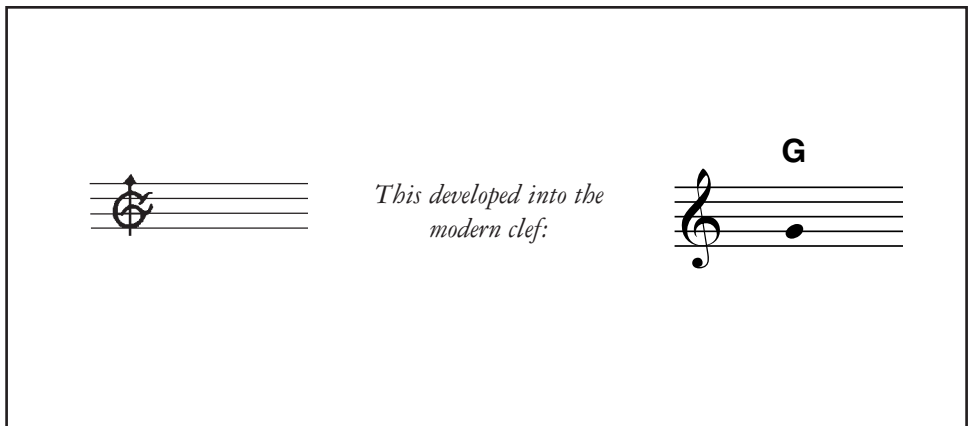
Music is also divided into equal parts, called MEASURES. One measure is divided from another by a BAR LINE.



## Clefs

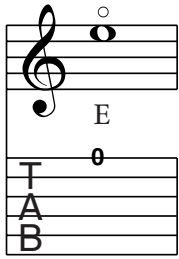
During the evolution of music notation, the staff had from two to twenty lines, and symbols were invented to locate a reference line, or pitch, by which all other pitches were determined. These symbols were called clefs.

Music for the guitar is written in the G or treble clef. Originally the Gothic letter G was used on a four-line staff to establish the pitch of G:



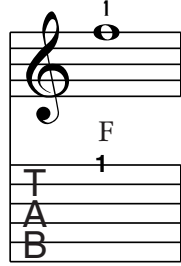
# Notes on the First String E

## OPEN STRING

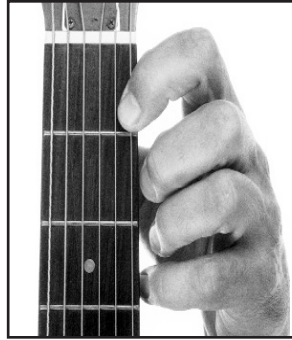


1st string, open (not fingered)

## 1st FRET



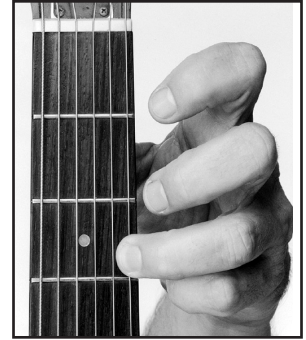
1st string, 1st fret



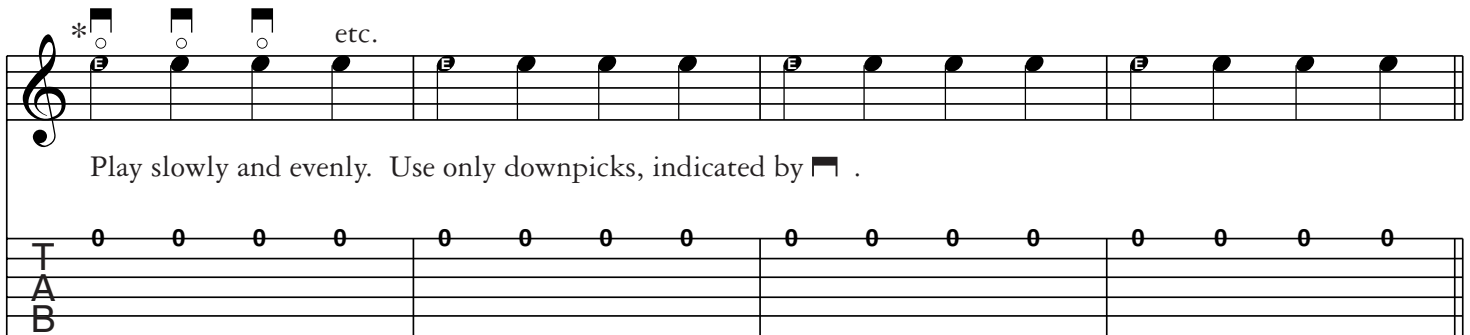
## 3rd FRET



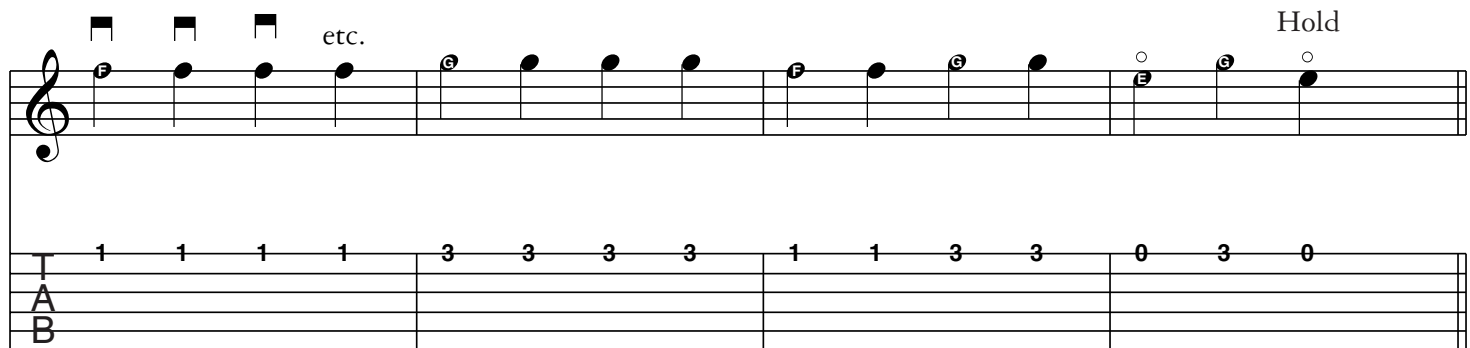
1st string, 3rd fret



Playing the first string open (the note E):

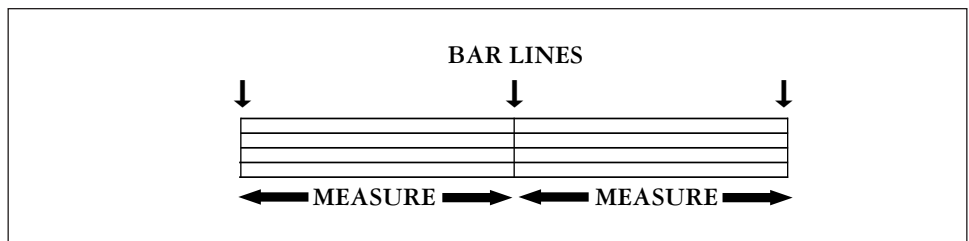


Combining the fingered notes F and G with the open string E:



## Measures (Bars) and Bar Lines

Music is also divided into equal parts, called MEASURES. One measure is divided from another by a BAR LINE.



\*O means OPEN STRING

# BASS-CHORD ACCOMPANIMENTS Track 43

A popular style of playing chord accompaniments in 4/4 time breaks the chord into two parts: a single bass note followed by a chord made

up of the remaining notes. On the 1st beat play only the lowest note (called the bass note). Then play the rest of the chord (usually the three

highest strings) on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th beats. The complete pattern is:  
**Bass note—chord—chord—chord.**

**Pattern A**

C Bass- chord- chord- chord      G7 Bass- chord- chord- chord      G7 Bass- chord- chord- chord      C Bass- chord- chord- chord

For a smoother sound hold the bass note down until the end of the measure.

Hold bass note -----

Hold -----

Another style of playing chord accompaniments in 4/4 time uses a bass note on the 1st and 3rd beats and three-string chords on the 2nd and 4th beats.

**Pattern B**

C Bass- chord- bass- chord      G7 Bass- chord- bass- chord      C G7 Bass- chord- bass- chord      C Bass- chord- chord- chord

Hold E down -----

Hold E -----

Hold E -----

Hold -----

This style of playing chord accompaniments can be adapted to 3/4 time by playing a bass note on the 1st beat, and three-string chords on the 2nd and 3rd beats.

**Pattern C**

C Bass - chord - chord      G7 Bass - chord - chord      G Bass - chord - chord      C Bass - chord - chord

Hold E -----

Hold E -----

Hold -----