



Multimedia Resources for

**TEACHERS
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SOUND[®]

INNOVATIONS

for **GUITAR**

A Revolutionary Method for Individual or Class Instruction

Aaron **STANG** | Bill **PURSE**

Congratulations on your decision to be a musician!

Guitar is one of the most popular and versatile of all instruments. With a guitar you can strum chords and sing, write your own music, play alone, or perform with friends or family. You can join a band or even become a virtuoso guitar star. Would you like to perform, compose, produce records, or go into another area of the music business? Learning guitar can provide a foundation for any career in the music industry. Playing guitar involves artistic inspiration and mastering the right tools and skills. This book is all about providing you with those tools and skills. With your teacher's guidance you will learn critical skills and techniques such as strumming and fingerpicking chords, playing rock and blues riffs, creating your own guitar parts, improvising, reading music and applying practical music theory concepts. The artistic inspiration will come from you.

Correlated *Sound Innovations* media will help you practice and develop new skills. Video lessons and audio demonstration tracks reinforce good technique and musical accuracy, and PDFs provide supplemental exercises, lessons, and assessment pages. Visit the SI Online resource site for access:

SIOnline.alfred.com



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Audio demonstration and accompaniment tracks are included for every line of music in the book.



Video demonstrations of fundamental skills and exercises are included. Look for the video icon throughout this book.



Supplemental enrichment content and exercises for practice and reinforcement are available to download at SIOnline.alfred.com.

Visit the *SI Online* resource site to stay up to date with newly added content.

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LEVEL 4

Chords: G7

Rhythms: swing eighth notes

Terms & Symbols: major, minor, dominant 7, (♯), *D.S. al Coda, To Coda*, *a tempo*, swing feel, staccato, blue notes

Technique & Skills: playing by ear

Music Styles: folk and American traditional, classical, jazz

Repertoire: Simple Gifts

Für Elise

When the Saints Go Marchin' In

LEVEL 5

Chords: G7 (new form), D/F#, A7, D7, F

Rhythms: ♩

Terms & Symbols: roots music, shuffle, barre

Technique & Skills: shuffle rhythm

Rhythm Guitar Patterns: three-chord rock and roll, alternating thumb, blues shuffle

Music Styles: rock and roll, roots music, blues shuffle

Repertoire: Corinna, Corinna

A Blues Shuffle

LEVEL 6

Rhythms: 

Terms & Symbols: dynamics, *f*, *mf*, *p*, *mp*, triplets

Chords: Dm, B7

Music Styles: classical, blues-rock, Spanish-classical, American traditional

Repertoire: Minuet in G

Aguado Study

One Finger Blues

Romanza

Simple Gifts

APPENDIX 1: Parts of the Guitar

APPENDIX 2: Guitar Types

APPENDIX 3: Holding the Guitar

APPENDIX 4: Technique and Warm-Up Exercises

APPENDIX 5: Tuning the Guitar

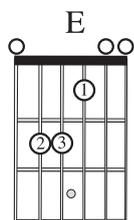
APPENDIX 6: Reading Music and Tablature Notation

APPENDIX 7: Reading Rhythm Notation

A **CHORD** is three or more notes played at the same time. Guitarists often play combinations of chords and single notes.



FIRST CHORD: E—To play the E chord, place your fingers as shown in the diagram, and *strum* through all six strings following the instructions below. (See appendix 6 for how to read chord diagrams.)



Notice that the lowest note of the E chord (the open 6th string) is E, which is also the name of the chord. The note or letter name of any chord is called the **ROOT**.

To **STRUM** the E chord, position your pick on the low E string, holding it with a very relaxed grip, and allow your hand to *fall* through all six strings, stopping after it passes through the first string (closest to the floor). Then return to astrum again. Don't *push* your hand through; just allow it to drop through the strings to create a single, even sound, not six separate notes.

RHYTHM SLASHES (/) indicate rhythm without showing pitch. They are often used in conjunction with chord diagrams to indicate the rhythmic strum pattern for the chords.



6 FIRST STRUM—This exercise introduces the E chord.

7 MOVING CHORDS—Slide the E shape up one fret and play all six strings to create a very interesting chord we will call F Flamenco. Make sure your fingers maintain the E shape as you slide up the strings. Playing all six open strings gives us a chord we will call G Flamenco. These two Flamenco-style chords are not “standard” guitar chord forms, but they sound great and are used in Flamenco guitar.



8 FLAMENCO MOOD (duet)—In this song Guitar 1 plays the melody and Guitar 2 plays the chords. Play along with the audio track. (On the recording, you will first hear the duet, followed by Guitar 2 alone then, Guitar 1 alone.)

Level 5: Three-Chord Rock and Blues



THREE-CHORD ROCK AND ROLL

Like the blues progression, many rock songs are based on just the I, IV, and V chords. The following common three-chord rock and roll chord pattern is found in countless songs including, “Wild Thing,” “Hang On Sloop,” “Twist and Shout,” “Louie, Louie,” “La Bamba,” “Get Off of My Cloud,” “Good Lovin’,” “Love Is All Around,” and “You’ve Lost That Lovin’ Feeling.”

Tip: It’s important to understand that all songs have many things in common, so whenever you learn a chord progression or standard rhythm pattern for one song, you are actually learning something that will apply to many, many other songs you play.

KEY SIGNATURES

1 sharp (F#) = Key of G



2 sharps (F#, C#) = Key of D



3 sharps (F#, C#, G#) = Key of A



An eighth rest equals an eighth note: $\text{r} = \text{note}$

66 THREE-CHORD ROCK AND ROLL IN G—This progression is excellent practice for learning to change chords in tempo.

67 THREE-CHORD ROCK AND ROLL IN D—This example introduces an A chord. Use the indicated fingering.

68 THREE-CHORD ROCK AND ROLL IN A—Here is the same common progression in the key of A. Sometimes there are common fingers when changing from one chord to another. Look for those and use the same fingers wherever possible.

- When playing the A chord, your 1st finger is on the 3rd string. Don’t lift it as you change to the D chord.
- As you change from the D chord to the E chord, you can keep your 1st finger on the string, but slide it backwards one fret so it is in position to play the E chord. Then, place your 2nd and 3rd fingers down.