GUITAR

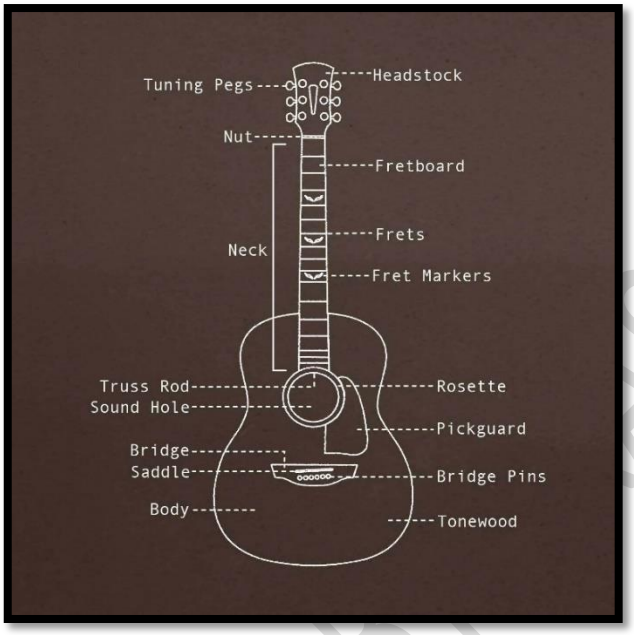
PROFICIENCY

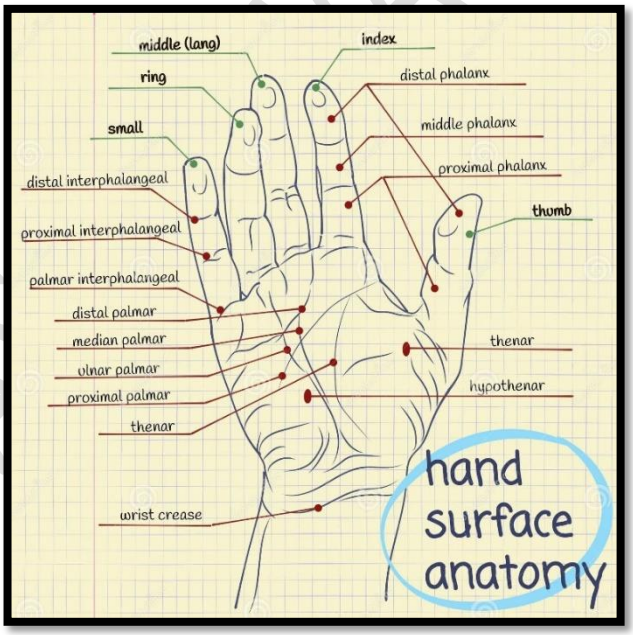
IN

SINGING WITH CHORDS

*** Disclaimer: Read this only if you want to pursue this course otherwise it will confuse and waste your time. The color highlight is to show you the connection and how they are related to each other and also to show you how the course has been structured, whereas everything is free in internet but cost you time and time is money.**

1. Parts of guitar and hand anatomy?





2. How to hold a guitar?

1. First seat on chair or stool or bed (if you are seating on a bed as beginner you should not lean or take any support from the bed).
2. Keep your backbone straight.
3. Your headstock (**comes under parts of guitar**) should be on your left side if you are right-handed and on right if you are left-handed.
4. And on your right or left lap(thigh) respectively, fix the curve of the guitar
5. Then place your right- or left-hand bicep respectively on to the upper curved part of the guitar and lock it just with little pressure from your bicep**. (also refer to YouTube video)**

3. Parts of pick?

If we divide the pick equally in two parts, the triangle shape of the pick is called tip of the pick and the rectangle shape with curve width is called plain.

4. How to hold a pick?

1. Hold the pick on your right hand
2. Adjust the pick with your left hand and hold the tip of the pick and release the right-hand.
3. How make a plus sign on your right hand with index and thumb finger and place the plain part of the pick on the index finger. **Remember that only 80% of the pick should place.**
4. Now press the placed pick with the thumb (don't apply to excess pressure, apply pressure so that it doesn't slip out from your finger). **Remaining 20% should only be seen.**
5. **Place the right hand on the bridge and it should touch wrist crease.**

5. Down and up Stroke definition?

When you play any single or combine string from top to bottom is called down stroke and bottom to top is called up stroke.

6. How to produce sound on open string?

Now you know how to hold a pick, maintaining that the pick should be straight perpendicular to the strings and play the single or all strings with down stroke and up stroke.

7. How to tune a guitar?

Refer to YouTube video

8. Number representation of string, fret and finger?

Allow me to explain you, that guitar is all about **sequence**, patterns and shapes. To understand that we usually use number to understand the formation of **sequence** after which pattern is made and the shapes are created. If you can remember, when you were in kindergarten, you use to have a drawing book where outline of the object or any creature would be made either in number or in dotted lines which makes a pattern later creates a shape same applies here. So, **sequence** is just an outline, and when you connect the **sequence**, a pattern is been made, results a shape.

Now, the representations:

1. String: 1^{st},2^{nd},3^{rd},4^{th},5^{th},6^{th} (increases when the string increases)
2. Fret: 1-12 (more can be added but as per beginner till 12)
3. Finger: Index- 1, long- 2, ring- 3, little-4 (left hand numbering only don't compare classical right-hand numbering or naming)

Remember thickest string is called 6^{th} string and thinnest string is called 1^{st} string.

9. Left hand thumb placement?

The thumb should be on middle of the neck and it should be opposite and parallel to the index finger. It comes opposite, parallel, sometimes diagonally opposite to the long middle, according to the note you are holding, but it should be opposite to ring and little finger at all. Secondly the thumb should not be seen if somebody is infront of you, so please practice infront of a mirror.

10. How to produce sound on closed or fretted string?

Now you know, the thumb placement maintaining that, press on string 1^{st}, Fret 1^{st} with Finger 1^{st} and squeeze it with your thumb knuckle (**comes under hand anatomy**), to the amount of the pressure it needed to produce a clean sound. Don't squeeze to hard, the joint between index and thumb will start paining

11. Right hand exercise with metronome? (worksheet will be provided)

Note: You should not fret the string or touch the string from your left hand just hold the neck not the string. For playing single string on time with a pick for melody or playing all strings on time with a pick for rhythm, it has to be done by the right hand and from the right-hand we usually play down stroke and up stroke. If we talking about the exercises, it needs to have some drill which has repetition with permutations on it for which we need to create **sequence** like for example **set 1**- up down up down or
set 2- down down up up and to make a pattern just combine **set-1** and **set-2**. Remember don't make the drill more than 4 counts although you can make possible permutations like **set 3**- down down down up, **set 4**- up down down up and so on. So, while you practice the exercise, it should on beat like a clock tick sound or your heart beat or your nerve pulse or your breathing, if you can match this, try to count numbers on regular time like **1 2 3 4** (till 4 because our exercise is on 4 count), repeat the counting until you are tired or use **metronome**,[it's a device used in practice to play in regular beat]. It can be found in app format, that everybody knows **GuitarTuna**. Now let tell you that when play the exercise, distribute the down and up stroke in the counts, let's take example of the set 1- up=1, down=2, up=3, down=4 (remember that you should fix up and down numbering because it changes in every set). Same goes to set 2- down=1, down=2, up=3, up=4 and so on. And gradually stop counting with mouth and start counting in your mind. Usually in metronome the strong beat is the 1 and rest is 2 3 4 and that's what musicians use.

12. Right-hand and left- hand sync exercise? (worksheet will pe provided)

The purpose of the exercise is when you hold a note or try to change the finger position to hold another note form left hand fingers, while you play or strum the string with a pick form your right hand which produces sound, the sound should be on time in the count 1234. Now the exercise, the take the example of the only **RIGHT-HAND EXERCISE** as well take some idea from **NUMBER REPRESENTATION OF STRING, FRET AND FINGER** to make **sequence** for the left-hand, combine them and form a new exercise. But first let's make the **sequence** for left-hand, so it will be:

String: 1 1 1 1
Fret: 1 2 3 4
Finger: 1 1 1 1
Now, right-hand:
Count: 1 2 3 4
Pattern: ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

I hope you are understanding and can create your own exercise just by changing no. according to the rules.

13. Dos and don'ts

- Please stop playing as soon as it starts paining
- Don't try to play first
- Always use metronome during practice
- Start with warm exercises.

14. How to read a tablature?

Guitar tablature is a visual representation of fretboard used to represent string and fret that you have to hold and play the note. when you lie down the guitar on your lap or keep on the table and the strings are facing towards your face, it will show you the exact visual of tablature you seen on the laptop screen. The drawback is that, it doesn't show any finger representation and it usual takes years to analyze by ourself that which finger will be suitable for the note and the **sequence** that the pro musician does. But for the beginner I have made a custom tablature using **musescore** for the conceptual understanding but at the end you have to figure it out and I am sure you can you will do it because I have done it.

15. Advance both hand sync exercise in tablature?

Custom tablature will be provided.

16. What is Music?

The combination of **NOTE** and **BEAT** is called music.

17. What is note?

Duration of sound when you hold and press on any fret on the fretboard, just like pressing any like on piano.

18. What is beat?

Unit of pulse is called beat and steady signal is called **pulse** because it can be seen in the **Form** light blink or sound tap also called **metronome**.

Note: Form means it can't be seen or touch but it gives a description to define an art.

19. Elements of Music?

Don't relate the term element to the science, elements mean the characteristics of the music by listening that how it's been made and currently there are many more ways. There are many more element used to make music but to start with we will see the first three main components and they are:

- **Melody**
- **Harmony**
- **Rhythm**

20. What is melody, harmony and rhythm?

- Melody: series of single note played in a specific **sequence**.
- Harmony: group of note played together at once also called chord.
- Rhythm: in a series with group of beat played together in **sequence**.

21. Types of beat?

- **On beat**- count and play
- **Off beat**- count but don't play

22. what is rhythmic value and rest value?

Combination of On beat and Off beat is called rhythmic value and only Off beat is called rest value. Here the value word represents the counting we were discussing in previous **RIGHT HAND EXERCISE**. Basically, we give names to the some of the common counting's with respect to the combination of the on and off beat, in short standardizing but doesn't mean that other counting is not valuable. To understand this let's take example of learning bike there are some rules we have to follow but after you learn you start to break rules by following the rules. Like in bike, acceleration is compulsory, same in music, beat is compulsory. Now you have being thinking that, before that, start is necessary but in music its being started the day you came to the life, here you are the bike and your parents have the key, your mother turned you on and analyzed you by the sound you made by crying, that you want food or music, she have been understanding the characteristic of your sound, and taught you the real healing and pleasing sound. Now you have been thinking that the example doesn't match but we are at the age where Ai is being introduce so I hope you can now connect the example. Now you been thinking about the key that even though its Ai powered it needs command but as human we have some supernatural power so we have auto key mode that your mother gifted you through Mumma lullaby as well society you have grown because you have been listening the sound and type of music you like, that's why in music, we say that root is very important. Nowadays some traditions have modernized it and some are still trying which is called improvisation or collaboration or fusion. Hope you have understood the importance of the count but the drawback is that it helps only in initial stage to understand and make people understand **because I am explaining you in very decoding way, you should start thinking that way, the artistic approach is in very way which can only explained through videos and doubt session only.** So later the standard way was made to represent count is to replace by **symbols** and gave them **name** according to the **value** of both rhythmic and rest value also called **NOTE VALUE** **(the actual reason you will know, when we discuss the Staff Notation topic).**

23. Rhythmic and rest value with symbol and names?

I will explain you the chart, when we will discuss the staff notation. For now, just have an overview:

Note/Rest Type	Note Shape	Rest Shape	Rhythmic Value
Quarter note			1 beat
Half note			2 beats
Whole note			4 beats
Eighth note			½ beat
16th note			¼ beat
Dotted quarter note			1½ beats
Dotted half note			3 beats

24. what is music alphabet? Why do we need them?

Music is also considered as universal language and to learn language we to know its alphabets as well to create. We use letters to create words, sentence and then paragraph. Same happens in music, it has only 7 letters in the alphabet which is taken from first 7 letters of English alphabet that is **A, B, C, D, E, F & G,** also known as **natural notes**. (note which don't have **SHARP** and **FLAT**). while writing the music alphabets, you should always use capital letters and these letters are used to identify and represent different duration of sound, when we hold and press on specific fret on the fretboard.

25. What is INTERVAL and their types?

Distance between one note to another on beat is called interval. There are two types of interval semitone which is shortest interval, in guitar if you hold a note from any fret as **fundamental** and move to next fret to hold another note, that is semitone which applies for both forward and backward movement, also known as **half step** and tone which is two semitone, also known as **whole step**. The actual importance of the interval when we will discuss about the scale because its the **fundamental** in constructing scale and chord. **Note: Here fundamental means forming a necessary base or core.**

26. Classification of interval?

The classification is done by quality of sound and size, **size** in this context mean how many semitone and **tone** and is been used, and **quality of sound** depends on its texture, high and low sound is, and many more things, which is a technical thing and as an artist we should not think that instead try to understand as tool to create an art. So, the following names of classification of interval are:

INTERVAL NAME	NO. OF SEMITONES
Unison	**0**
Minor 2nd	**1**
Major 2nd	**2**
Minor 3rd	**3**
Major 3rd	**4**
Perfect 4th	**5**
Augmented 5th	**6**
Perfect 5th	**7**
Minor 6th	**8**
Major 6th	**9**
Minor 7th	**10**
Major 7th	**11**
Octave	**12**

Remember, in piano, we need two pianos to play unison whereas in guitar it can be played in one instrument. Basically, we define unison and octave on the basis of quality and size whereas rest of the interval are defined on the basis of **size** only. So, when two notes of the exact same quality are played is called **UNISON** and **OCTAVE** is same two notes where fundamental note or **ROOT NOTE** has double the **TONE (refers quality of sound how high and low the sound is and in octave its same sound but always high from the other note and unison is same sound and same note)** of the other.

NOTE: And please don't go to the nomenclature that why they are been named in that way? that's another subject regarding sound. Don't you dare to touch that subject because it's science and as artist we don't need them, just use it as a tool to create art, as well to communicate with other musicians.

27. why they are called sharp and flats?

Ok, to understand this let's take the example of color palette; to create a palette we usually use natural color and try to mix them and create a new color palette and not every color palette looks or give appropriate feelings because it reflects moods, meaning and several other things. Same happens in music, from the natural notes, the sharp and flats have been created. And as an artist you should know how the color is to be mixed, in case of music if you take one semitone forward from the **NATURAL NOTE and new note created, it's called** sharp and the symbol is **#** and if you take one semitone backward from the **NATURAL NOTE**, then **it's called** flat and the symbol is **b(here in word we don't have symbol to represent so we use small letter b which is similar to the actual symbol).** As like not very color is been selected for palette for **standardization**, here in music we do same even though it comes from same family. So, the note palette we strictly use only is: **A [A#/Bb] B C [C#/Db] D [D#/Eb] E F [F#/Gb] G [G#/Ab]**. As you can see after G there is no letter is used as discussed previously in WHAT IS MUSIC ALPHABET AND WHY DO WE NEED? so as you can see it forms a circle like starts from A and back to A because that why G# is named Ab, allow me to explain you how, so if we start from A as fundamental or **ROOT NOTE** to create the note palette by using interval , now take one semitone forward from **A** it gives A# ,from **A#** one semitone forward B , from **B** one semitone forward C, from **C** one semitone forward C#, from **C#** one semitone forward D, from **D** one semitone forward D#, from **D#** one semitone forward E, from **E** one semitone forward F, from **F** one semitone forward F#, from **F#** one semitone forward G, from **G** one semitone forward G#, from **G#** one semitone forward **A**. Here **A is unison and A is octave and this how you find the sharp but in case of flat it's different, we use flat as a synonym for sharp** , so if we start from Octave A one semitone backward its **Ab**, from G one step backward its **Gb**, from E one semitone backward **Eb**, D one semitone backward **Db**, **B** one semitone backward **Bb**. Refer the Diagram;

The below diagram we help you to understand more accurately, take the help of color to visualize:

Natural notes	A		B	C		D		E	F		G		A
Sharp Notes		A#			C#		D#			F#		G#	
Flat notes		Bb			Db		Eb			Gb		Ab	

Now try to visualize the entire table as single string with frets:

Notes	A	A#/Bb	B	C	C#/Db	D	D#/Eb	E	F	F#/Gb	G	G#/Ab	A

This series of notes is also called chromatic scale. And if you count it has got 12 notes and that is the only 12 notes are used in WESTERN MUSIC. Now, I can under that a question is rising in your mind that, why there is no B# and E# as well why there is no Cb and Fb? To understand this, try to recall the example of the color palette, I told you that mixing the color creates new color but sometimes, after combing, it appears the same original color and we keep the palette as it is, that what it happens between B# and E#, since there is no B# we can't have Cb and also there is no E# we can't have Fb. Although pro musicians use these terms as a musical slang or to sound unique and cool as well teachers use this to their students to take test. Basically, you can say B# but it will be C, same for E# it will be F but when it comes for flat it creates huge confusion, which you will understand, when we will discuss the **Circle of Fifth** and there you will understand the true importance of the Flat. Also try to understand that the color palette we are talking for **standardization**, that doesn't mean there can't be any color. So, it means it's a standard note palette.

28. what is scale?

The combination and interpretation of a series of interval played in a **sequence** is called a scale. NOTE: The word interpretation is used purposely and you will get to know why, when we will discuss the **Improvisation**

29. What is chromatic scale?

From root note to another note, which has only one semitone difference, starting from **UNISON note as root note** to **OCTAVE as the end note** is called chromatic scale. To understand this, try to recall the explanation from **WHY THEY CALLED AS SHARP AND FLAT**? there we took root note or fundamental and ended at octave but the note we chose was **A**. Taking that reference I am going to show you how the other chromatic scale is made, so let take reference from A chromatic scale and remember the scale is named after the root note of the scale. Before we used A note as a root note, that's why it called A chromatic scale. Now begin with reference:

A Chromatic Scale	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A
A# Chromatic Scale	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#
B Chromatic Scale	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B
C Chromatic Scale	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C
C# Chromatic Scale	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	D#
D Chromatic Scale	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D
D# Chromatic Scale	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#
E Chromatic Scale	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E
F Chromatic Scale	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F
F# Chromatic Scale	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#
G Chromatic Scale	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G
G# Chromatic Scale	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#

I hope now you understood the power as well the importance of the interval

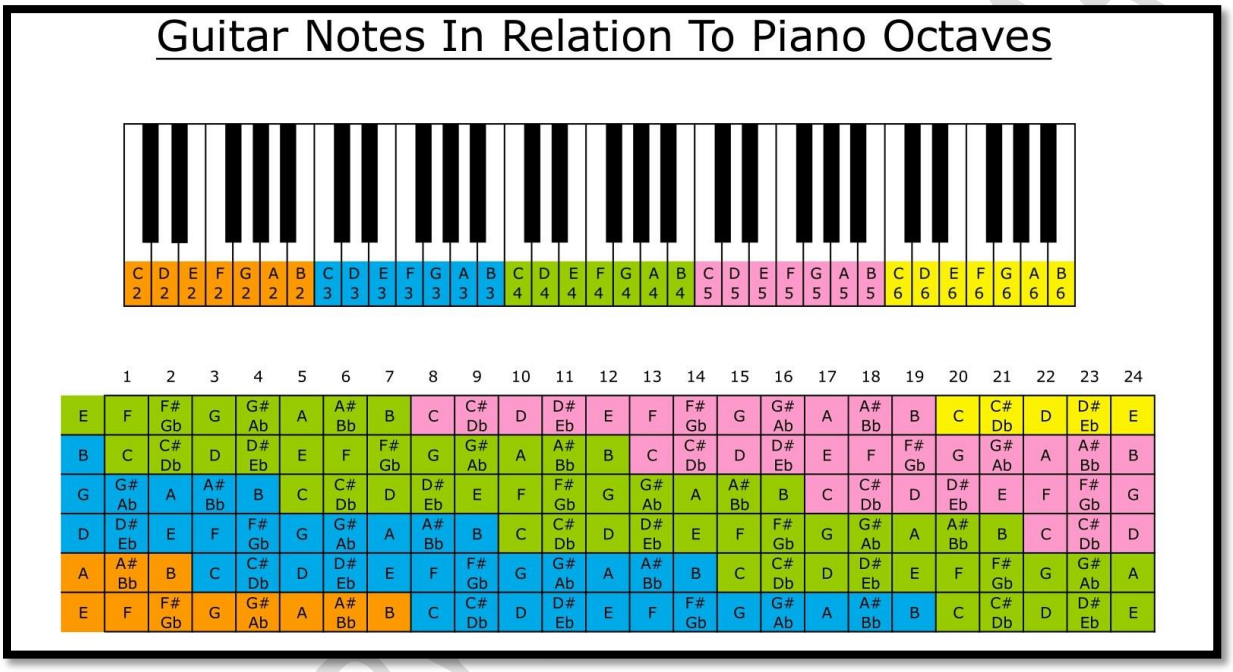
30. Why guitar is tuned EADgbe? And how?

The simple answer for this is that we can hold the all 12 notes from our 4 fingers. Try to visualize the table as guitar with **string** and **fret**:

1st string	e	f	f#	g
2nd string	b	c	c#	d
3rd string	g	g#	a	a#
4th string	D	D#	E	F
5th string	A	A#	B	C
6th string	E	F	F#	G
Fret	open	1	2	3

I know you are getting confused regarding which A is being used as fundamental either it's A1, A2, A3 and soon but for now don't look that, just understand the concept, don't try to understand the theory at once, it a just a starting of guitar theory. The term I am using A1, A2, A3 and so on are been standardized through science by measuring the sound in **hertz. And according to the measurement the guitar or any other instrument is been tuned. In word A1, the A- is suffix and 1- is prefix and suffix refers the root note and prefix refers the octave whether its 1 2 3 on so on.**

I know it's very difficult to understand the concept of octave in guitar but in piano its very easy. So below **diagram will show you the relationship between piano and guitar as well the octave.**



Now the answer of HOW? well I can tell you but I think if you can try and explore it would be better just reverse interval in semitone and you will get your answer because you have got complete idea regarding the interval from which you can analyze and find out on which interval your instrument has been tuned. But remember you have to reverse till A from note E and don't go beyond that. I will ask this question in face-to-face in telegram LIVE.

31. How to make major scale from chromatic scale?

Before making the major scale you need to understand the concept, for that you have to assume that chromatic scale is the number system and to find the area of any shaped area we need formula, here the area refers the outline of the **sequence** and to find area we need formula that are made by great mathematicians as well the philosophers and artists like Sir Pythagoras and Sir Aristotle and many more who contributed to decode music for us, to understand how to been learn, teach, create, explore and share the beauty creation of god . Assuming that you have heard the music is also about math, I am introducing the major scale formula contributed by many great mathematicians. Now don't waste of time thinking how did they do that that different subject comes under **Music Archaeology**.

The formula:

American Name	R	W	W	H	W	W	W	H
British Name	R	T	T	ST	T	T	T	ST

Were,

- **R** = root note
- **H**= half step
- **W** = whole step
- **ST**= semitone
- **T** = tone

Now, apply the formula in the number system, as earlier I told the root note decides the scale name, so let's take A chromatic scale:

Chromatic scale notes	A		A#		B		C		C#		D		D#		E		F		F#		G		G#		A
interval	R	ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST	
Formula	R	T			T			ST		T			T			T			ST						
Major scale notes	A				B				C#		D				E				F#				G#		A

Now let's find, C major scale:

Chromatic Scale notes	C		C#		D		D#		E		F		F#		G		G#		A		A#		B		C
interval	R	ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST	
Formula	R	T			T			ST		T			T			T			ST						
Major scale notes	C				D				E		F				G				A				B		C

The catch is you don't place the formula on to the note but between the notes. Hope table helps. And second the scale you want to make, just choose the chromatic of particular note and apply the formula.

32.what is solfege?

To understand this, you have to recall the topics regarding the standardization of duration of sound, which are represented through letters and symbols, as well, till now we discussed only for the instrument like A A# B C C# D D# E F F# G G# A A#, the representation of notes in vocal, is called solfege, below table will explain you with comparison:

Instrument notes with A chromatic scale	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A
Vocal note representation with SHARP	DO	DI	RE	RI	MI	FA	FI	SOL	SI	LA	LI	TI	DO
Instrument notes with A chromatic scale	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A
Vocal note representation with FLAT	DO	RA	RE	ME	MI	FA	SE	SOL	LI	LA	TE	TI	DO
In Indian classical CAUTION: YOU SHOULD NOT COMAPARE AT ALL WITH WESTERN MUSIC, IT'S FOR UNDERSTANDING PURPOSE ONLY, SO THAT YOU CAN RELATE	SA		RE		GA	MA		PA		DHA		NI	SA
Instrument notes with C chromatic scale	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C
Vocal note representation with SHARP	DO	DI	RE	RI	MI	FA	FI	SOL	SI	LA	LI	TI	DO
Instrument notes with C chromatic scale	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C
Vocal note representation with FLAT	DO	RA	RE	ME	MI	FA	SE	SOL	LI	LA	TE	TI	DO

Now, if you match the color, you will understand that how all instruments are related including vocal, so when a singer says a b c d …he/she is referring to quality of the sound of its voice and taking that note as a root note, the scale is decide and then chords. And according to the melody the **Chord Progression (detail explanation will be provided when we will discuss chord progression topic)** is made which is played on rhythm. Everything is between 12 notes, we just permutate and combine notes and it differs through the vocal and instrument **quality of sound**.

33. How to make minor scale from chromatic scale as well create your own scale.

As we have seen before that, after applying formula of major scale in chromatic scale, we get major scale which is **standardization** of the **interval** for creating **scale**, in this way many other scale formulas can made but through major scale using **chromatic scale**, to make the minor scale, we need **Scale degree** to represent it in numeric and they sharp or flatten it, according to the scale requirement or you can the direct formula:

Maj Formula	**R**	**T**	**T**	**ST**	**T**	**T**	**T**	**ST**
Min Formula	**R**	**T**	**ST**	**T**	**T**	**ST**	**T**	**T**

Now, using scale degree:

C Chromatic scale	C		C# OR Db		D		D# OR Eb		E		F		F# OR Gb		G		G# OR Ab		A		A# OR Bb		B		C
interval	R	ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST		ST	
Major formula	R	T				T				T				T				T							
C Maj notes	C				D				E		F				G				A				B		C
Scale Degrees	1				2				3		4				5				6				7		
Minor formula	R	T				ST		T			T				ST		T				T				
C min notes	C				D		Eb				F				G		Ab				Bb				C
MINOR SCALE DEGREE CREATED	1				2		b3				4				5		b6				b7				

Hope you are understanding the table.

34.what is Scale Degree?

After making the scale, we number them in numeric or in roman number form, numeric representation is called degree, because it helps to make new scale form the existing 7 note, also know known as **Diatonic Scale**. **In the next topic you understand it completely. Also, it is used to make chord progression, slowly you will understand the whole concept, but for let seen how its is represented and slowly we know how to use in communication too:**

A Maj	A	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#
C Maj	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
Degree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Roman	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII

35. How to make Chord from scale as well how to create your own chords?

From now, everything you will see is the formulas and some theory explanation behind them, as I said earlier that, don't waste your time by thinking who made it and how, because the person who made the formulas dedicated his whole life for decoding it without playing any instruments, there life was full of Research, Analyze and Witness. As you can, analyze from earlier tables I am showing you the way, you have to apply the formulas and how to connect them with each other with musical approach. Here we will apply the same.

The formula for construction chord is same, like from major scale you can make many chords, the just is that you have to follow the Scale Degree rule, let me show you how:

Interval for Maj scale	R	T		T		ST		T		T		T		ST	
Maj scale note names	C		D		E		F		G		A		B		C
Scale Degree	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		
Chord formula	1				3				5						
C Chord notes names	C				E				G						

This chord formula is also known as triads, because it has only 3 notes which standard form to make a chord. It means, it has group of 3 notes, which is also called Harmony.

You have seen the use of degree; in next topic you will see use of roman representation as well how the chord shape is made on strings with these 3 notes whereas we have 6 strings on the guitar.

Also, you have noticed that, first from interval, the scale is been created and from scale the chords are created. So, the catch is, when you created the c maj scale you took, c as root as but in chords its not same, although you can make the chords from the scale notes through formula but you can use the formula to create the chords from the same. You will understand the concept in the harmonizing the scale.

36. How to read a chord chart?

It's simple to learn to read a chord chart, because it just the fretboard visual representation in vertical direction, that shows string, fret and finger, whereas in tablature its, in horizontal and show string and fret only.

Now let's see how the chord shape is made in fretboard, by which you also will learn to read the chord chart and get complete visualization that what happen when we hold that shape. So now with the help of the table I am trying to enlarge the fretboard showing you the string and frets till 12 only. Later I will show you the actual chord chart with finger positions. Now let's enlarge the **strings** and **frets** in **horizontal** Of C chord:

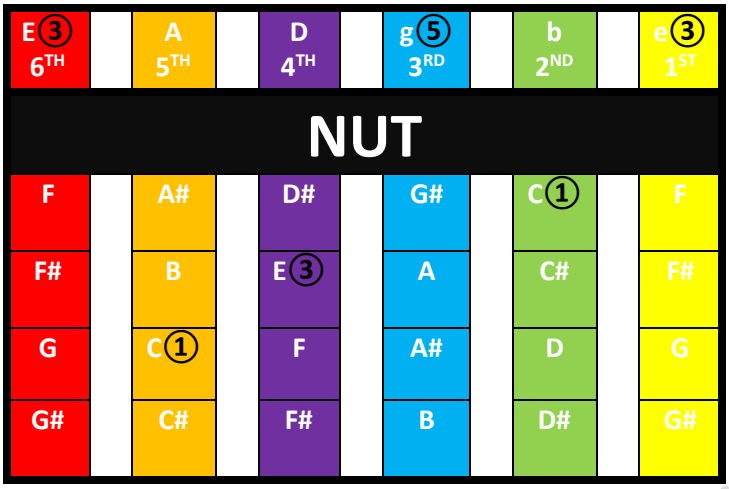
1st e①	NUT	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E
2nd b		C①	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B
3rd g⑤		G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G
4th D		D#	E③	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D
5th A		A#	B	C①	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A
6th E③		F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Open string		Fret Numbers											

Now the in **vertical**:

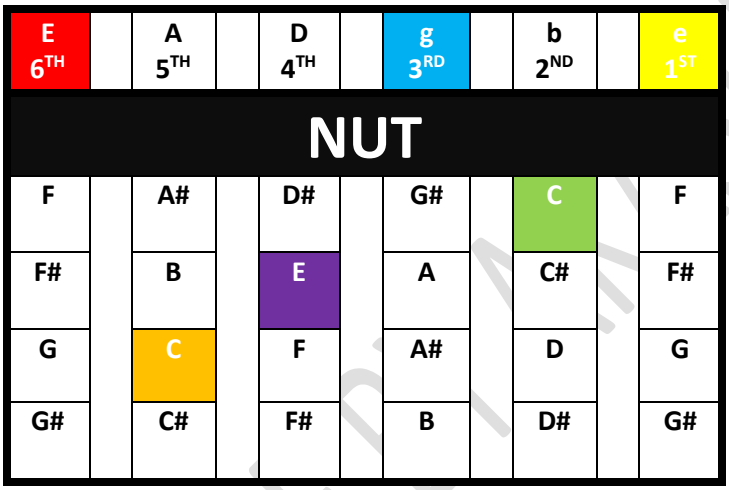
OPEN STRING	E③ 6TH		A 5TH		D 4TH		g⑤ 3RD		b 2ND		e③ 1ST
NUT											
FRET 1	F		A#		D#		G#		C①		F
FRET 2	F#		B		E③		A		C#		F#
FRET 3	G		C①		F		A#		D		G
FRET 4	G#		C#		F#		B		D#		G#

As you can see, the symbol①③⑤ represents the scale degree, not the finger position, below I will show you more detail way, this is just to saw you how to visualize the fretboard when you see in the book and laptop screen, because guitar chord chart is just visual representation of the fretboard. And **nut**, comes under parts of guitar.

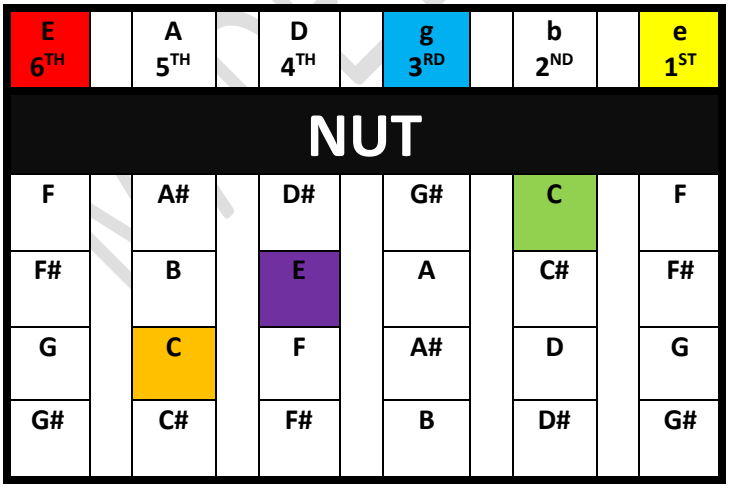
And if you follow the scale degree, on the different string, you will notice that, it is a same note repeating on the different string, the difference is octave, which gives the mixture of low notes and high notes, also known as bass and treble respectively.



As you can see, I have removed the word **open string** and **fret.**



As you can, see here, , I have removed the word **open string** and **fret.** and highlighted the C chord note names only, which creates the shape



As you can, see here, I have removed the word **open string**, **fret and scale degree number representation** and highlighted the C chord note names.

E		A		D		g		b		e
NUT										
F		A#		D#		G#		C		F
F#		B		E		A		C#		F#
G		C		F		A#		D		G
G#		C#		F#		B		D#		G#

As you can, see here, I have removed the word **open string**, **fret and scale degree number representation and string representation** and highlighted the C chord note names.

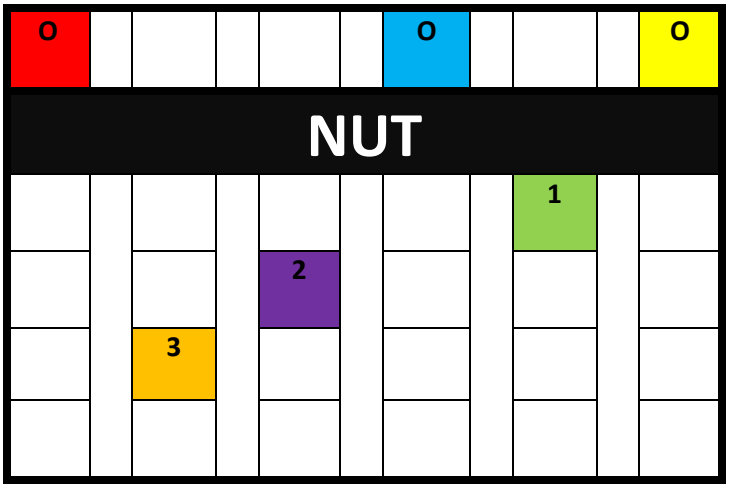
O		A		D		O		b		O
NUT										
F		A#		D#		G#		C		F
F#		B		E		A		C#		F#
G		C		F		A#		D		G
G#		C#		F#		B		D#		G#

As you can, see here, I have removed the word **open string**, **fret and scale degree number representation and string number representation.** and highlighted the C chord note names and for open string instead of E= O, G=O & e=O, O= OPEN STRING. And we are using it because names are fix, and that's how you memorize note names and position.

O		A		D		O		b		O
NUT										
F		A#		D#		G#		1		F
F#		B		2		A		C#		F#
G		3		F		A#		D		G
G#		C#		F#		B		D#		G#

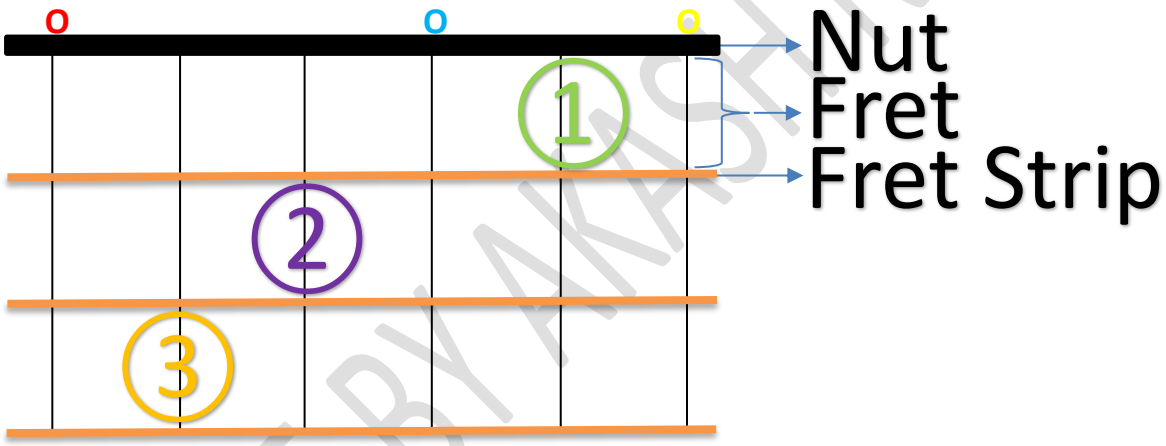
As you can, see here, I have removed the word **open string**, **fret and scale degree number representation and string number representation.** and highlighted the C chord note names and for open string instead of E= O, G=O & e=O, O= OPEN STRING. And we are using it because names are fix, now, don't get confused on 1 2 3,

it's a finger representation, here the **notes names** are fix they won't change.

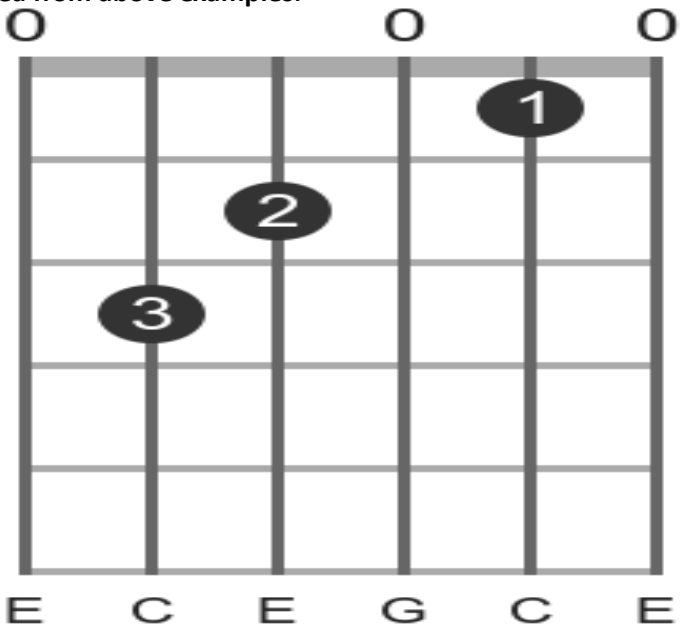


As you can, see here, I have removed **the** word **open string**, **fret and scale degree number representation and string number representation.** and highlighted the C chord note names and for open string instead of E= O, G=O & e=O, O= OPEN STRING. using 1 2 3 as finger representation on to hold the notes. And unwanted and unhighlighted notes, which creates the actual C chord shape.

Ok let now **shrink**, the strings and nut but not the frets:



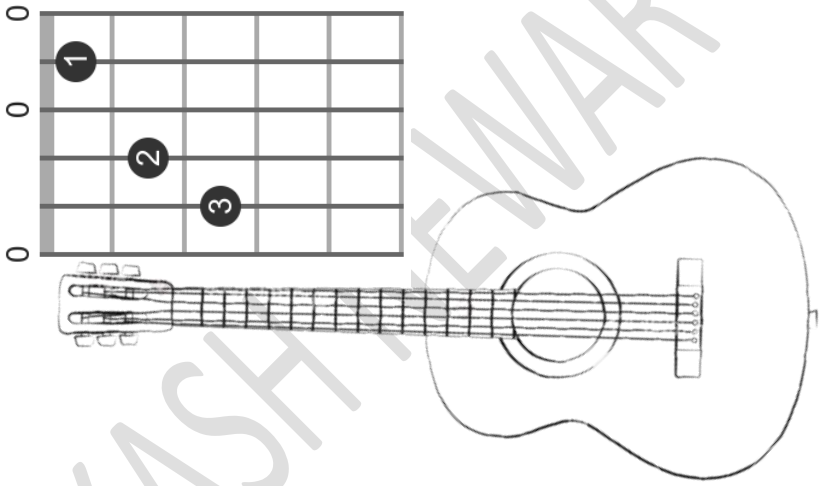
Below is the one, you see in the internet without any representation, but now, hope you got some idea from above examples:



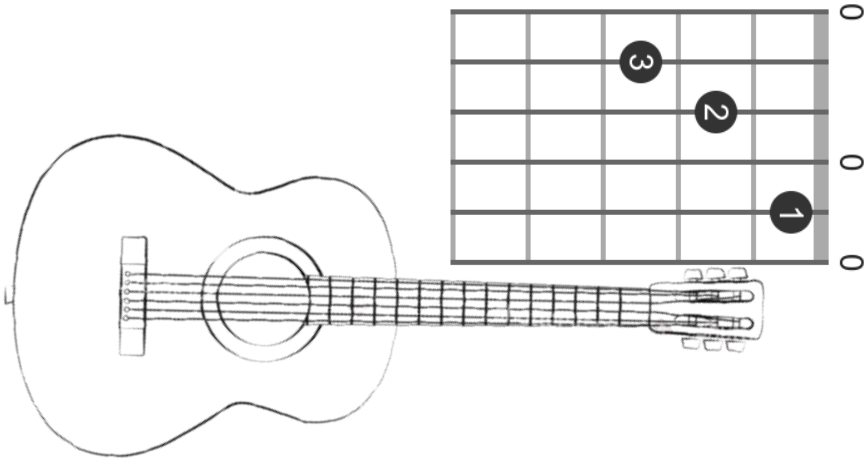
Now as I told you earlier that, the chord chart is visual representation of the guitar fretboard and its in vertical direction, now try to imagine and visual the vertical chord in horizontal, like below diagram:

Please notice the direction, it for right-handed, so when you keep the guitar on your LAP guitar POVs;

LAP GUITAR POV:

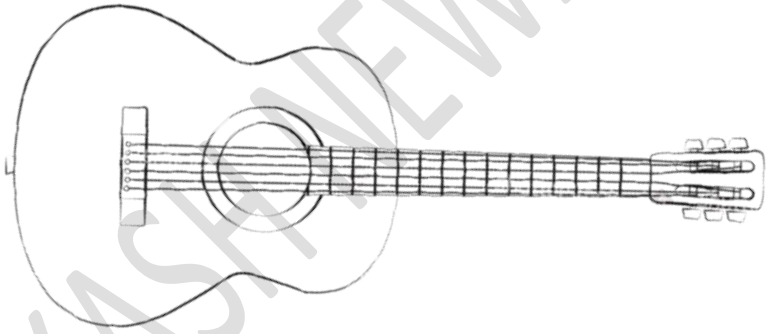


This is for the left- handed students:

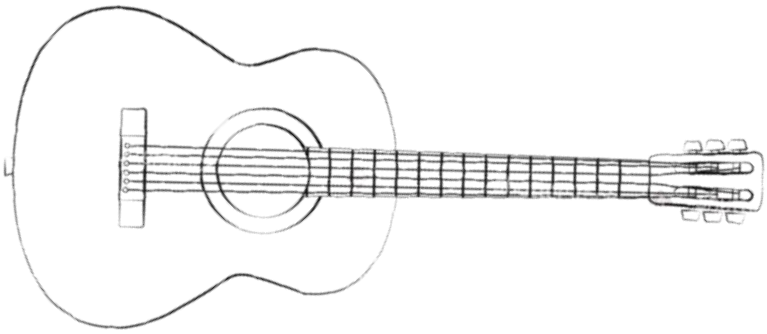


Students while learning from online usually gets confused, to visualize the guitar and as a beginner they can't follow the instructions, ultimately lead to frustration and mood swings. That's while learning from the internet it very important to visualize how the author is the narrating and showing you the angles. Like, if you are a left-handed person and keeping the guitar on your lap gives same view when you someone in holding the and playing infront of you due to lateral image too, if I am sitting near my right is your left and my left is your right, that's why student get very difficult to visualize the fretboard, look at the below diagram carefully and try to visualize the fretboard:

ON LAP



FRONT VIEW



37. Harmonizing scale as well creating chord progression?

The question makes you confusing because after triads formula the chords are made and through scale degree the chords progression. The process of making chords from all 7 notes from the scale is called chords progression.

Cmaj chord

Interval for Maj scale	R	T		T		ST		T		T		T		ST	
Maj scale note names	C		D		E		F		G		A		B		C
Scale Degree	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		
Chord formula	1				3				5						
C Chord notes names	C				E				G						

Dmin chord

Interval for Maj scale	R	T		T		ST		T		T		T		ST	
Maj scale note names	C		D		E		F		G		A		B		C
Scale Degree	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		
Chord formula			1				3				5				
C Chord notes names			D				F				A				

Emin Chord

Interval for Maj scale	R	T		T		ST		T		T		T		ST	
Maj scale note names	C		D		E		F		G		A		B		C
Scale Degree	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		
Chord formula					1				3				5		
C Chord notes names					E				G				B		

Fmaj Chord

Interval for Maj scale	R	T		T		ST		T		T		T		ST	
Maj scale note names	C		D		E		F		G		A		B		C
Scale Degree	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		
Chord formula							1				3				5
C Chord notes names							F				A				C

Gmaj Chord

Interval for Maj scale	R	T		T		ST		T		T		T		ST	
Maj scale note names	C		D		E		F		G		A		B		C
Scale Degree	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		
Chord formula			5						1				3		
C Chord notes names			D						G				B		

Amin Chord

Interval for Maj scale	R	T		T		ST		T		T		T		ST	
Maj scale note names	C		D		E		F		G		A		B		C
Scale Degree	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		
Chord formula					5						1				3
C Chord notes names					E						A				C

Bdim chord

Interval for Maj scale	R	T		T		ST		T		T		T		ST	
Maj scale note names	C		D		E		F		G		A		B		C
Scale Degree	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		
Chord formula			3				5						1		
C Chord notes names			D				F						B		

So now, after harmonizing the chord, we get C, Dm, Em, F, G, Am & Bdim (usually we don't write maj for chord just the alphabet and small letter "m" for minor and dim for diminished. Now to create chord progession we just permutate the scale degree like below:

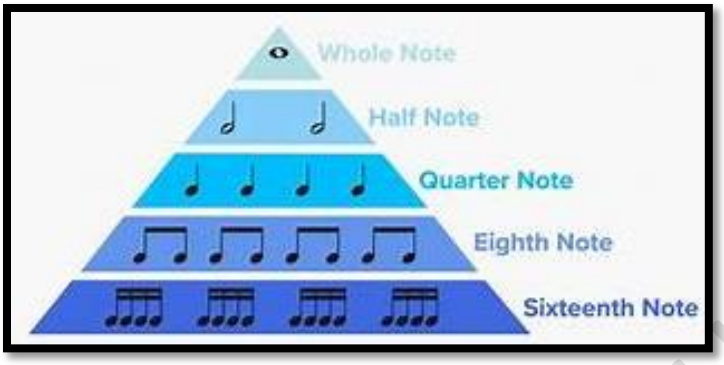
Interval for Maj scale	R	T		T		ST		T		T		T		ST	
Maj scale note names	C		D		E		F		G		A		B		C
Harmonizing scale	C		Dm		Em		F		G		Am		Bdim		C
Scale Degree	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		
Scale degree permutation 1	I						IV		V						
Chord Progression 1	C						F		G						
Now let'sss take I , VI , IV , V															
Scale degree permutation 2	I						IV		V			VI			
Chords progression 2	C						F		G			Am			
REARRANING CHORDS IN PERMUTATION SEQUENCE I , VI , IV , V	C, Am, F, G, which is commonly used in every song.														

The catch is we have to make the sequence of the scale degree to create the chord progression that sounds good as well pleasant to hear.

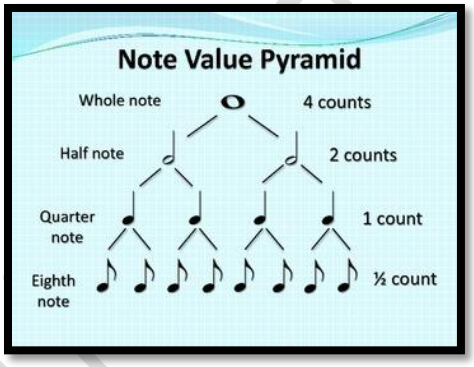
38. How to change chords while strumming AS WELL CREATE YOUR OWN STRUMMING PATTERN?

While at this point you came to know that it's impossible to show you the chord changing in the theoretical approach for that, you have to refer to the video but it will make you understand that what happens when we use strumming pattern while **SINGING WITH CHORD** changing.

Basically, the strumming is nothing but the rhythmic value sub division, also known as rhythmic Pyramid, you will understand the from below diagram:



RHYTHM PYRAMID



EXPLAINATION

Table will make you understand the actual strumming pattern concept which is theoretical approach that can be played through practical approach but not the musical approach, if you do in this way it will we be confusing as well sounds robotic, hope you understood. Now please carefully understand the table:

Rhythmic value	Whole Note															
Count	1				2				3				4			
Subdivision	Quarter note				Quarter note				Quarter note				Quarter note			
	8th note	8th note	8th note	8th note	8th note	8th note	8th note	8th note	8th note	8th note	8th note	8th note	8th note	8th note	8th note	8th note
Strumming Pattern	↓		↓			↑		↑	↓		↓		↓			↑
Pattern	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑
Rhythm	On beat	Off beat	On beat	Off beat	Off beat	On beat	Off beat	On beat	On beat	Off beat	On beat	Off beat	On beat	Off beat	Off beat	On beat

Conclusion

The actual purpose of this whole explanation is that note and rhythm are like paint and brush. If know the rhythm of the brush strokes you can create the art from any paint. I know there is lots of thing which comes under the musical approaches, where you will learn to express yourself. As well many more things which I can't write I need to talk to you there are many things to nature your musicianship. I hope I am not trying to confuse you but one thing I would clear you that if you read this and start by yourself then please don't do that, this is purely for the course mentioned above, because music is very vast subject which need time and experience. This course and explanation is just an tip of iceberg.