

Guitar Pedagogy Quick Reference

Classical

Right Hand Fingers

P - Thumb - Pulgar

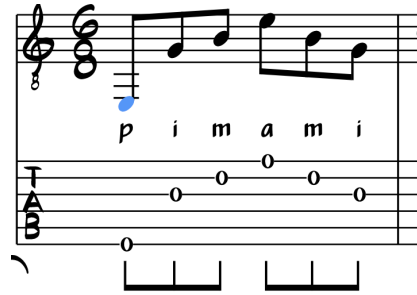
I - Index - Indice

M - Middle Finger - Medio

A - Ring Finger - Anular

Pinky is rarely used

Right arm rests on the lower bout of the guitar with hand over the sound hole - do not compromise wrist



Left Hand Fingers

1 - Index

2 - Middle

3 - Ring

4 - Pinky

Thumb supports fingers behind the neck of the guitar.

Rest stroke - Finger plucks string and comes to rest on adjacent string - mostly used for bringing out melody and bass

Free stroke - Fingers pluck string without coming to rest on adjacent string, the motion carries through to the palm.

Standard Notation is used

CV - to bar at fret V (C indicates the bar)

1/2 C - use a half bar

Numbers - finger numbers of left hand

3

- Play this note on the string indicated instead of the natural position



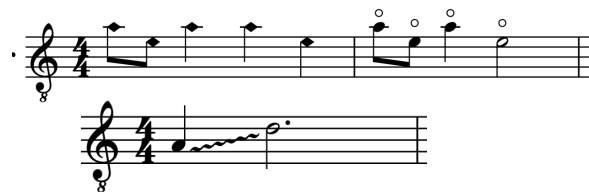
Sul tasto - over the fingerboard

Sul Pont. - pontecello - play close to the bridge

nat - over the sound hole

Diamond Shaped notes indicated harmonics

Line between notes indicates a glissando



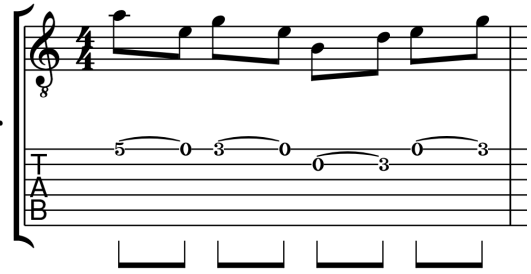
Alternate tuning is indicated before music. Number = Letter, ex. 6 = D indicates to tune the sixth string down to D.

Techniques for Acoustic and Electric Guitar

Left Hand Techniques

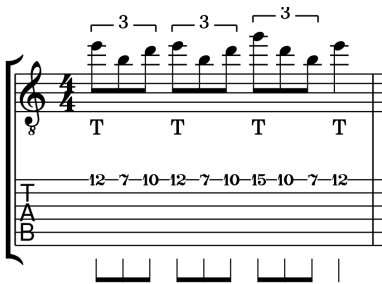
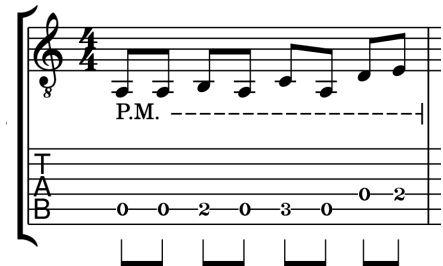
Hammer-on: often indicated as a slur in the music from a lower pitch to a higher pitch, pluck the first note with and hammer down the second pitch on the same string using a new left hand finger without replucking the string - the hammer-on should be with enough force to make the string ring again

Pull-off: also indicated with a slur between two notes from higher to lower - start with two fingers on same string, pluck higher note with right hand, pull off the left finger in a plucking motion to sound lower note



Right Hand Techniques

Palm Muting (P.M.): use palm of the right hand to dampen the strings slightly - placing palm on the strings near the bridge allows the strings to ring enough to sound notes when plucked



Tapping: Indicated with a T in the tablature - hammer on the fret with the right hand at the fret indicated, pull off with the right finger to sound the lower note - another pull off or hammer on may be needed in the left hand to complete the riff - this technique is usually applied to triplet rhythms

Picking Techniques

1. Start with down picking whole, half and quarter notes and chords
2. Think of an up pick or strum as one that hits the string(s) on the way back to reset
3. Keep the pick moving down and up even when the rhythm varies. Down on beats up on subdivisions
4. Down and up markings are the same as those that are used in orchestra
5. The pick should attack the string on the edge, not flat against the string
6. Bursts are quick down and up picking on one string
7. Sweeps are moving through strings in the same direction before alternating
8. Cross string picking can mean skipping one or more strings between a down and up stroke or alternating down and up from string to string

DOWN UP
 

