

GUITAR LESSON'S

Here you find a simple introduction's in playing the guitar.
Guitarchords and practise in five lesson's

Major and Minor

Septim-chords

Bar-chords

Maj7-chords

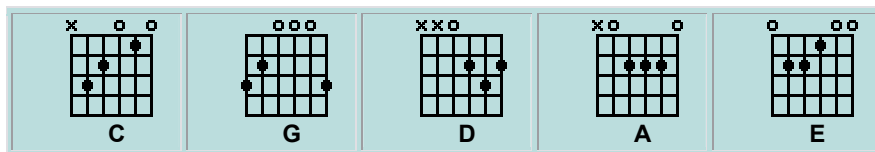
Dim-chords

VERY IMPORTANT. . . . ! !

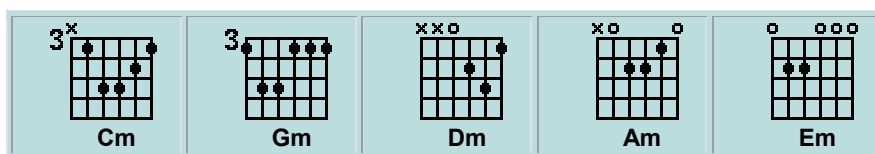
Guitarstring marked **O** shall also cling in the chord.
String marked **X** shall **NOT** cling in the chord.

MAJOR & MINOR - CHORDS:

This guitarchords are so common that you should learn them as soon as possible:



C , **G** , **D** , **A** og **E** (**Major**) have each it's famely.
The closest relative is called **Minor**. This is how they looks:



In some old songbooks the Minor-chord is'nt marked with **m**,
but written with only a small letter. - Example **Gm** = **g**.

Cm and Gm are so-called bar-chords.

That mean's, you'll put your forefinger over the whole guitarneck (in this case, over the 3.th bar). It's not easy for newbeginners. So first of all try to consenstrate about: Dm, Am og Em. They are quite easy and fit pretty good together with the Major-chords at the top. Look closely, and you notice that it's only one note that separate the Minor from Major.

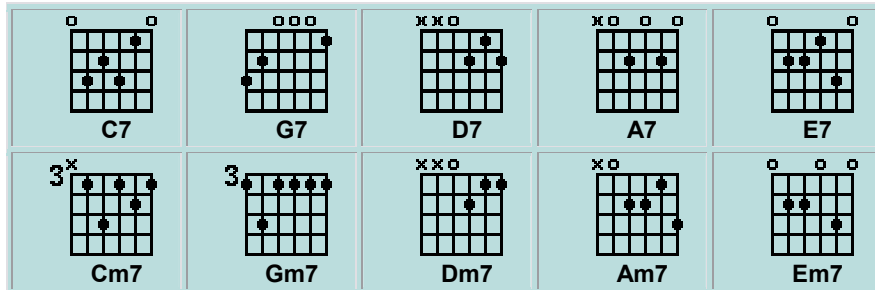
OK.... You have learn some chords. But it's no use knowing these chords separatly. Practise therefore to swith between the different chords:

PRACTISE 1 Major og Minor

C - G - D
A - D - E
Am - Dm - E
C - Em - Am
C - D - E
Am - D - G
C - Am - Dm - G

SEPTIM - CHORDS:

To get smoth changing between chords,
vi sometimes put in a "transfer-chord", - a **Septim-chord**.
You'll find septim-chords in both Major and Minor.
The Septim-chord you'll recognize by the number seven. - Example: **C7**.
Here is a list over the most common septim-chords:



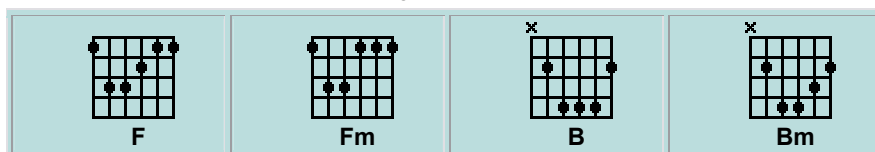
The number 7 is not the only number you'll find.
Number 9, 11 og 13 is also usual to use.
The rule is: As lower the number is, as more important it is to learn the chord.

PRACTISE 2 **"Septim - transfer"**

A - A7 - D
D - D7 - G
G - G7 - C
E - E7 - A
C - Am7 - Dm7 - G7

BAR - CHORDS:

Bar-chords can be moved up and down the guitarneck.
The **F**-chord is the same as the **E**-chord, but moved 1 bar up the neck
The **B**-chord is the same as the **A**-chord, but moved 2 bar's up the neck
In both case's we use the forefinger over the lower bar.

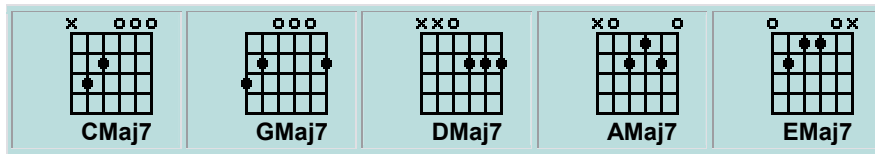


In some guitarbooks you'll also find the **B -chord** written as **H**.
In some country's the **Bb** (Ass), is called/written **B**.

PRACTISE 3 **"Bar-chords"**

F - G - A
B - C - D
F - G - C
B - C - F
C - Am - Dm - G

MAJ7 - CHORDS:



PRACTISE 4 **"Maj7-chords"**

DMaj7 - GMaj7 - CMaj7 - FMaj7
EMaj7 - AMaj7 - DMaj7 - Maj7

DIM - CHORDS:

A strange group chords are the so-called Dim-chords.
There are only 3 different, but each have 4 name's.
In all the Dim-chord there are 4 notes.
The chord should be named after the bas note in the chord.
Dim-chord can be played in different way's.
Here are the most easy one's:

D dim F dim Ab dim B dim	Eb dim Gb dim A dim C dim	E dim G dim B dim Db dim	F dim Ab dim B dim D dim

Notice that the chord to the right is the same as the first one.
If you move it higher on the neck, you'll repeate the 3 different dim-chords.

dim, can also be written with a circle after the chord-letter. - Example: **G°**