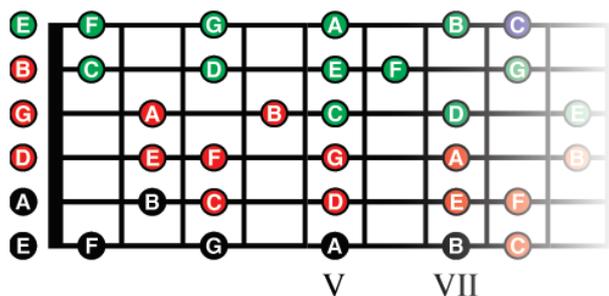


How to use Jonas Mollberg's Guitar Guide XL™

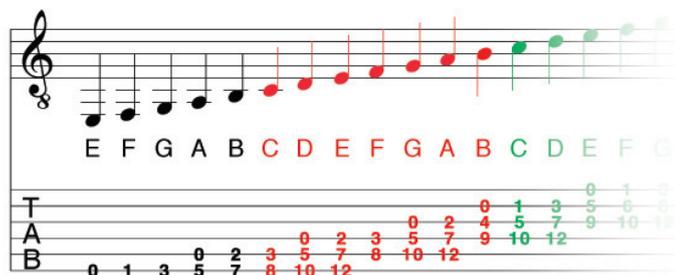
The fretboard

This part of the guide shows all the basic notes on the guitar (the white keys on the piano). The bottom line is equivalent to the sixth string (the thickest string). The roman numbers indicate the 5th, 7th and 12th fret. The octaves are coloured in order to be easier to learn and distinguish from one another



The notes and TAB

This part of the guide shows all the basic notes on the guitar (the white keys on the piano) in notes and TAB. The bottom line in the TAB is equivalent to the sixth string of the guitar (the thickest string). The numbers indicate what string, and on what fret you should press to get the tone that is shown in the notes. The octaves are coloured to be easier to learn and distinguish from one another.



The accidentals

This part of the sticker shows the effect of the different accidentals. Accidentals are needed to raise or lower the basic notes. This is essential for the ability to play in different keys. Note! In every empty place on the fretboard, you'll find either a raised or a lowered note.

= ➡ 1fret

b = ← 1fret

♮ = ✕ ✕

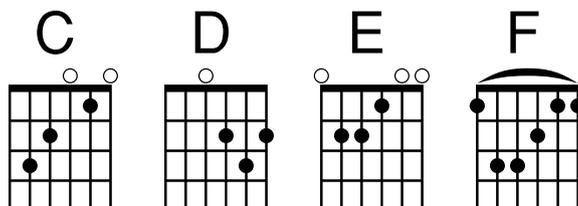
Sharp: raising the note a semitone or half-step, i.e. one fret upwards (right) the fretboard.

Flat: lowering the note a semitone or half-step, i.e. one fret downwards (left) the fretboard.

Natural: deleting the effect of the sharp and flat signs.

The basic chords

This part of the guide shows the most common major, minor and septime chords. The points show what string and what fret you should press to get the chord you want. Unfilled round points mean open strings, i.e. you should not press the string/s but the string/s are part of the chord. The "bracket" sign means that the chord is a barré chord, i.e. the forefinger presses several strings at the same time.



At the bottom of the "basic chords section", you can see three different C diminished chords. The first one with root on string six - fret eight, the second on string five - fret three and the third one with root on string four - fret ten. If you take a look at "The fretboard" section on your guide, you will discover that the C note is placed just on these three places (and some other too). Since the diminished chords

don't have any open strings you can move these chords to get other diminished chords. For example: To get the equivalent D diminished chords move the displayed C chords two frets upwards (right) the fretboard. To get the equivalent Bb diminished chords move the displayed C chords two frets downwards (left) the fretboard. Take a look at the fretboard on your guide again and you'll see why.

The hands

This section displays the name of the fingers. It's easy to remember - numbers in your left hand and letters in your right hand. In the example to the right, you can see a common way to use this name convention in guitar music.

Tranquillo

Time values

This is an explanation of some basic time values you need to know a little about when to read music. As you can see, every time value can be divided with two. This means that you can play two half notes in the same time as a whole note, or four quarter notes and so on. The different combination of time values creates what we call rhythm.

These three boxes explain what happens when a note is punctuated. A half note is similar to two quarter notes. When punctuated (as in box one) the half note is extended with half its time value - a quarter note - and therefore its time value is now three quarter notes. I.e., a punctuated note is extended with half its value when not punctuated.

We mentioned above that every time value can be divided with two. Sometimes you need to divide them with three, and this is called a "triplet". The two last boxes display an eighth note triplet and a sixteen note triplet. I.e., you can play an eighth note triplet in the same time as a quarter note (or two eighth notes). Therefore, an eighth note triplet is played faster than ordinary eighth notes but not as fast as sixteen notes.

Movable chords

Here is your guide to more than 400 chords! Since none of these chords have any open strings you can move them all over the fretboard to get the similar chords but in a different key. For your convenience, the chords are displayed with root on string six (the different G chords) and with root on string five (the different C chords). I.e., you can play the same chord in two different positions. Also for your convenience, the notes on the sixth string are displayed below the G chords, and the notes on the fifth string are displayed below the C chords. Of course, you can also take a look at the fretboard.

Well how can you use this section of the guide? Let's take an example from real life! You are playing a song in the key of A. Suddenly, you see an F#m and you have no idea how to play it. No problem - because you own Jonas Mollberg's Guitar Guide XL™! Here's how to think:

Q: What is an F#m?

A: It's a minor chord. It's the same chord as Gm or Cm but with F# as root.

Q: What is F# and where do I find it?

A: It's a raised F (see the fretboard and accidentals section above). You'll find F# on string six - fret two or on string five - fret nine (again look on the fretboard)

Conclusion: If you move a Gm chord one fret downwards the fretboard (left) you will get your desired F#m chord with root on string six and if you move a Cm chord to fret nine you'll have an F#m with root on string five.

Let's take another example: You are playing a song in the key of Bb and there's an F11 chord in it... Well, the previous example taught us that we can move the G and C chords and transpose them to other keys. However, here you will discover that the G11 isn't possible to move further to the left with intact fingering. Therefore use the C11 and place the second finger on fret eight on the fifth string and you'll have your desired F11 (again take a look at the fretboard).

Buy using this easy principle you can learn over 400 chords from the "movable chord" section. Tip! Try to learn the notes on string six and five quickly, they are really essential when playing chords.

Accompaniment patterns

The left side of Jonas Mollberg's Guitar Guide XL™ provides you with nineteen essential patterns for your right hand. Note! All patterns are exemplified with a C major chord. Some patterns; i.e., no: 2, 10, 11 and 15 have an alternate bass. This bass is G on fret 3 - string 6. With the C chord move your third finger between C on fret 3 - string 5 and G on fret 3 - string 6 when playing these patterns.

As you can see the patterns are displayed both in standard notation and TAB. But in opposite to the TAB in the "Notes and TAB section" above, the TAB is now for your right hand (take a look at the hands above).



The patterns are grouped in different "time signatures". The time signature for a song is always displayed in the first measure (as in the example to the left), but can change anywhere in the song.

When you play a song, it is very important to choose the right accompaniment pattern. Not very seldom this is more important than playing exactly the same chords that are notated with the song. In the table below are some examples how you can use the patterns. Complete it with your own songs!

Song	Pattern
Tears In Heaven	11
House Of The Rising Sun	8
Come As You Are	18
Blowin In the Wind	13, 14
Bluesette	9
The Girl From Ipanema	15