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Easy guitar solo to learn

Let's assume you're ready for rock stardom. You've financed the world tour, grabbed the groupies and printed the t-shirts. Now you just have to learn to play an instrument. How about guitar?You've probably played around with a guitar in the past, and may remember a few nice riffs or some basic chords. Aside from being an essential part of every rock band in history, this instrument is lightweight, versatile and suitable for almost any musical genre. Like a piano, a guitar can produce both single notes and harmonized chords. Although the combination of six strings and a neck full of frets producing these notes can be intimidating, don't despair. Learning to play is easier than you might think. Many popular, classic songs are composed of just three chords arranged in a catchy way. Assuming you already know a few chords, the next step on the road to becoming the new Jimi Hendrix is to string them together.Building on your basic knowledge, this four-part tutorial from iVideosongs will teach you how chord transitions work. You'll learn how guide and pivot fingers are used to produce the best-sounding notes with the least amount of effort. Whether you've mastered a few Dylan songs or never played more than a C chord, you'll be surprised how quickly a few tips can improve your playing. With practice, patience and a little help from our expert tutors, you'll be playing along in no time at all.Moving smoothly from one chord to the next is a crucial skill for any budding guitar player. While most would-be rock stars have no problem picking up a few chords, learning to switch between these chords quickly can be a career-halting challenge. This video introduces the guide and pivot techniques, two strategies that use minimal finger movement to produce seamless transitions between chords. Click on the next video to see the pivot technique in action.Most beginning guitarists remove their fingers from the neck when switching chords. While this may occasionally produce a dramatic pause, it's more likely to inspire awkward silence. Here's where the pivot technique comes into play. In the pivot technique, one finger remains at the same fret during a transition, functioning as a pivot for the rest of the fingers. For example, the index finger is in the same location in a G chord as in an E minor; leaving it in one place saves time and effort, producing a better transition at a quicker pace.But what happens if you need to switch between two chords with no common note? Watch the next video to find out.Using the pivot finger technique reduces the time it takes to switch between chords with common notes - but what happens when two chords have no note in common? In this scenario, the guide technique is your best bet. This technique uses one finger as a leading point, or guide, for other fingers to follow. For example, moving from a D7 to a G chord becomes much less difficult when you use your third finger to guide the rest of your fingers along the fingerboard.So far, you've learned how to use the pivot finger for some transitions and the guide finger for others. Now it's time to combine these techniques into a foolproof strumming strategy. Building on transitions from the previous videos, this segment demonstrates how shifting between pivot and guide finger transitions allows fluid movement from one chord to the next, producing an almost effortless chord progression. After you've mastered these chord transitions, you're ready to click to the next page and learn some more advanced guitar techniques. We've shown you how to learn to play an instrument online in the past, but CNET's Don Reisinger has a great roundup of even more resources for the job, focusing primarily on the guitar. Chances are at one point or another, you've either purchased an instrument or considered doing so Read moreThe guide features several great web sites for polishing your guitar chops, including All Guitar Chords and Chordbook, two solid-looking resources for learning your chords. Reisinger does feature one drumming resource (which also looks really great) called VirtualDrumming if the guitar isn't your instrument of choice. If you've always been eager to teach yourself to play an instrument, both our guide and CNET's suggestions look like good places to start.Already consider yourself somewhat of an expert on your musical instrument of choice? Let's hear your best tips for getting started in the comments.Learn how to play an instrument online [CNET] Have you ever watched your favorite guitarist shred like no other, run to the nearest guitar and think "where do I even begin with this hunk of wood?" Have no fear, compadres, because this intelligent and turnt up video will make learning guitar easy for you! With knowledge of music theory and a hilarious delivery, Mash'Allah shows beginner guitarists how to play guitar in the simplest way possible. In this lesson, Mash'Allah teaches you the E minor guitar chord. It may quite simply be the easiest chord you will learn on the guitar. You will only need 4 things: the first, second, and third strings (tuned to the pitches e, b and g, respectively) and your right hand. Simply strum from the third string downwards and you will make the E minor chord. Now, for those of you who have taken lessons on the guitar before and are scratching your head as to how you are making an E minor chord with only three strings, it is for the simple fact that you only need three pitches to create an e minor chord: E, B and G. In this lesson, you are learning the one-octave E minor chord as opposed to the commonly used two-octave E minor chord. Though Mash'Allah has made it easy for you to play the E minor chord, you will still need to practice. If you like the video, remember to like and and subscribe here for more lessons. Have fun! Learning how to play the guitar is as simple as mastering a few basic chords. This tutorial will introduce you to eight essential chords and show you how to play them properly. With practice, you'll be making music in no time and soon be ready for more complex chords and playing techniques. The A major chord (often referred to as an A chord) can give new guitarists trouble because all three fingers need to fit on the second fret on adjacent strings. Be sure the open first string is ringing clearly by curling your third (ring) finger. In all chord examples, the small gray numbers on the accompanying diagrams illustrate which fingers on your fretting hand should be used to play each note. The C major chord (also known as the C chord) is often the first chord guitarists learn. The fingering is fairly straightforward—the key is to concentrate on curling your first finger so that the first string rings open properly. The D major chord is another extremely common beginner guitar chord, one that shouldn't give you too much trouble. Don't forget to curl your third finger on the second string or the first string won't ring properly. Strum all six strings. There are situations when it makes sense to reverse your second and third fingers when playing the E major chord. As with most chords in this list, a clear G major chord depends on curling your first finger so the open fourth string rings clearly. Strum all six strings. Sometimes, it makes sense to play a G major chord using your third finger on the sixth string, your second finger on the fifth string, and your fourth (pinkie) finger on the first string. This fingering makes the move to a C major chord much easier. If you know how to play an E major chord, then you know how to play an A minor chord—just move the chord whole shape over a string. Make sure your first finger is curled, so the open first string rings clearly. Avoid playing the open sixth string when strumming the A minor chord. There are situations when it makes sense to reverse your second and third fingers when playing the A minor chord. The D minor is another fairly simple chord, yet many beginner guitarists have some trouble with it. Watch your third finger on the second string; if it isn't curled properly, the first string won't ring. Be sure to play only the top four strings when strumming a D minor chord. The E minor chord is one of the simplest to play because you only use two fingers Take extra care not to allow either of them to touch any of the open strings, or the chord won't ring properly. Strum all six strings. In certain situations, it may make sense to reverse your finger position so that your second finger is on the fifth string, and your third finger is on the fourth string. John Howard | Getty Images In lesson one of this feature on learning the guitar, we were introduced to the parts of the guitar, learned to tune the instrument, learned a chromatic scale, and learned Gmajor, Cmajor, and Dmajor chords. Guitar lesson two taught us to play Eminor, Aminor, and Dminor chords, an E phrygian scale, a few basic strumming patterns, and the names of the open strings. In guitar lesson three, we learned how to play a blues scale, Emajor, Amajor, and Fmajor chords, and a new strumming pattern. Lesson four introduced us to power chords, basic note names on the sixth and fifth string, and new strumming patterns. Most recently, in lesson five, we studied sharps and flats, were introduced to barre chords, learned to read tab, and learned a basic 12 bar blues. If you are not familiar with any of these concepts, it is advised that you revisit these lessons before proceeding. Hopefully, you won't find this lesson so tough. We'll tackle a few new chords, which are called 7th chords. Also, we'll learn a few more of the tricky barre chords. Plus, a new handy strumming pattern. Additionally, if you looking for warm-up exercises, we'll learn a movable chromatic scale pattern. And, as usual, we'll get down to applying what we've learned, by using these techniques in various songs. Are you ready? Good, let's start guitar lesson six. If you think all the way back to lesson one, you'll recall we previously learned a chromatic scale pattern. We used that scale as a means of getting our fingers accustomed to pressing down frets on the guitar. Here again, we will study another method of playing this scale, except farther up on the neck. The goal of learning this new scale position is to get our fretting hand to move smoothly and quickly all over the neck.Before we begin, let's clarify exactly what a "chromatic scale" is. In Western music, there are 12 different musical pitches (A, Bb, B, C, Db, D, Eb, E, F, Gb, G, Ab). The chromatic scale includes EACH of these 12 pitches. So, we could actually play a chromatic scale simply by sliding our finger up one string, playing each fret. Our reason for learning the chromatic scale, at this point, is simply as a means of improving our finger technique. Start by placing your first finger on the fifth fret of the sixth string, and play that note with a downstroke. Follow that by using your second finger to play the sixth fret of the sixth string (with an upstroke). Then, your third finger should play the seventh fret on the sixth string, and lastly, your fourth (pinkie) finger should play the eighth fret. Now, move on to the fifth string. Playing this string will require a "position shift" in your fretting hand. Move your hand position down one fret, starting on the fourth fret of the fifth string with your first finger. Play each note on that string, as you did on the sixth. Repeat this process on each of the sixth strings (notice that you DON'T switch positions on the second string. This is because the second string is tuned differently than the other five.)When you reach the first string, play the first fret with your first finger, as usual. Then, immediately switch positions, and also play the second fret with your first finger. This step allows you to reach the fifth fret, thus completing the two octave A chromatic scale. When you've reached the end of the scale, try playing it backwards. Keep your fretting hand as loose as possible. Don't grip the neck too tightly, or switching positions will become more difficult. Try and set up a steady rhythm while playing the scale. Focus on making it sound as fluid as possible. Play the scale as slowly as necessary in order to make the tempo even throughout. Alternate picking here is extremely important. Don't allow yourself to be careless. Try looking at your picking hand while you play, instead of at your fretting hand. Is it doing everything as efficiently as it should? Don't rush through this exercise, and don't allow yourself to get frustrated. Pay careful attention to any minor flaws in your technique, and try to remedy them. Let's move on to learning the 7th chords... Up until this point, we've dealt with only major, minor, and 5th(power) chords. While these are all extremely common, there are many other types of chords, each of which have their own unique sound. The 7th chord (aka the 7 chord) is one of these many different chords. This week, we'll look at a few of these 7th chords, in open position (not barre chords). Start playing the G7 chord by placing your third finger on the third fret of the sixth string. Next, put your second finger on the second fret of the fifth string. Lastly, place your first finger on the first fret of the first string. Make sure your fingers are nicely curled, and give the chord a strum. Voila! Notice that this G7 chord looks quite similar to a Gmajor chord - only one note is different. The C7 chord shouldn't give you too much trouble - it again is very close in formation to a Cmajor chord, with only one note being different. Play this chord as follows - form a Cmajor chord, by placing your third finger on the third fret of the fifth string, your second finger on the second fret of the fourth string, and your first finger on the first fret of the second string. Now, place your fourth (pinkie) finger on the third fret of the third string. Strum the bottom five strings, and you're playing a C7 chord. As with the previous two chords, you'll notice the D7 chord is rather similar to the Dmajor chord. Start by placing your second finger on the second fret of the third string. Next, place your first finger on the first fret of the second string. Lastly, put your third finger on the second fret of the first string. Strum the bottom four strings, and you're playing a D7 chord. Remember: In all cases, you should be checking each chord for accuracy by playing strings one at a time. If each string does not ring clearly, find out why not, and correct the problem. Be sure you're not strumming strings with an "x" above them in the diagrams. Playing these strings will almost always result in chords sounding yucky. Practice moving from chord to chord, saying each one aloud as you're playing it. It is very important to memorize the chord name as well as the chord shape. Let's move on to learning more barre chords. As with the Bminor chord, the key to playing this F major shape well is getting your first finger to flatten across the entire fretboard. Try rolling your first finger back slightly, towards the headstock of the guitar. Once your first finger feels firmly in place, try adding your other fingers to complete the chord. Playing this shape well requires much practice, but it WILL get easier, and soon you won't understand why these shapes ever caused you any problems. As with the Bminor chord in our last lesson, this major chord shape is a "movable chord". Meaning, we can slide this chord up and down the neck, in order to play different major chords. The root of the chord is on the sixth string, so whatever note you are holding down on the sixth string is the letter name of that major chord. For example, if you were playing the chord at the fifth fret, it would be an A major chord. If you were playing the chord at the second fret, it would be a Gb major chord (aka F# major). This chord is very similar to the Fmajor shape above. There is only one slight difference... your second finger is not used at all. Your first finger is now responsible for fretting four of the six notes in the chord. Although it looks slightly easier to play than the major chord, many guitarists initially have a harder time making the chord sound correct. When playing the chord, pay careful attention to the third string. Is the note ringing clearly? If not, try and correct the problem. Playing these chords well will take time - don't allow yourself to get frustrated! It took me months to get them to sound as clearly as I liked. Try to keep that in mind.Again, this minor chord is a movable shape. If you played this chord on the 8th fret, you'd be playing a C minor chord. On the 4th fret, you'd be playing an Ab minor chord (aka G# minor). Using Barre Chords Once you get the hang of playing these new shapes, you can start to use them everywhere. One of the best ways to practice barre chords is to try using them in songs you already know how to play. Simply use barre chords instead of the open chords you were using previously. Try playing Leaving on a Jet Plane using the major barre chord shapes, for example. Things to Try: If you're feeling overwhelmed, try playing any songs you know that use an F major chord. Play all other chords in the song with "regular" open chord shapes, but try the barre shape for the F major. Make a sincere effort to learn note names on the sixth and fifth string. I can't stress enough how important this is to learn. Play barre chords for just a few minutes every day - but play them EVERY DAY. You'll be surprised how quickly you learn them. Now, let's move on to a new strumming pattern. In lesson two, we learned all about the basics of strumming the guitar. We added another new strum to our repertoire in lesson three. In lesson four, we studied yet another common strumming pattern. If you still aren't comfortable with the concept and execution of basic guitar strumming, it is advised that you return to those lessons and review. If you didn't have any problems with prior strumming patterns, then this one won't give much difficulty either. This is another common strum, which is just a slight variation of several strums covered earlier. Let's take a moment to listen to what this strumming pattern sounds like at a slow tempo (MP3 format). Try and internalize the rhythm of this strum before you even attempt to play it on guitar. Say "down up down up down" along with the audio clip. Once you feel comfortable that you know the rhythm properly, pick up your guitar, hold down a G major chord, and try strumming along. If you can't seem to get it right, spend more time practicing the rhythm away from your guitar. I can't stress this enough - the key to learning strumming patterns is to be able to "hear" the pattern in your head before you try and play it. Once you've gotten the hang of it, you'll want to try playing the same pattern at a faster tempo (MP3 format). Remember: If you are playing an acoustic guitar, make sure to strum directly over the sound hole On electric guitar, strum over the body (different locations will give you different sounds), not over the neck Make sure all strings are ringing clearly Make sure the volume of your downstrums and upstrums are equal Be careful not to strum too hard, as this often causes strings to rattle, and produces an undesirable sound Be careful not to strum too softly, as this will produce a "wimpy" sound. Your pick should be striking the strings with a relatively firm, even stroke Think of your elbow as being the top of a pendulum; your arm should swing up and down from it in a steady motion, never pausing at any time. Having said that, the bulk of the picking motion should come from a rotation of the wrist, rather than from the forearm. Be sure not to keep your wrist stiff when playing. Let's use these new chords and strumming patterns by learning some new songs. Since we've now covered all the basic open chords, plus power chords, and now the B minor chord, there are a countless number of songs to tackle. This week's songs will be focus on both open and power chords. NOTE: A few of the following song transcriptions use "guitar tablature". If you are unfamiliar with this term, take a moment to learn how to read guitar tablature. Best of my Love - performed by The EaglesNOTES: We can use our newest strum to play this song, which also includes a G7 chord we learned this week. The bridge includes an Fminor barre chord, but if you can't play that yet, at least attempt the verse. Californication - performed by The Red Hot Chili PeppersNOTES: This is the title track from the band's 2000 album. Some single notes to learn, but the song isn't too hard. Home California - performed by The EaglesNOTES: we did this one last lesson as well, but you'll be better equipped to play it now. Try using full barre chords for Bminor and F#major. When you see Bm7, play Bminor. Strum: down down up up down up Yer So Bad - performed by Tom PettyNOTES: if you're getting frustrated, here's a nice, easy song to learn. Just a few chords, none of them new. For now, we'll strum it down down up up down up. undefined Don't spend all of your time trying to play barre chords - chances are you'll just end up frustrated with very sore fingers. If you want to conquer them, however, you'll have to put in a few minutes worth of work every time you pick up your guitar. Here are some other things you'll want to practice this lesson: First, make sure your guitar is in tune). Warm up by playing the new chromatic scale slowly and accurately. Try not to hesitate when switching strings. Review the new 7th chords, plus open chords, power chords, the B minor barre chord, and this week's barre chords. We've learned a lot, so it's important to keep them all organized in your mind. Review all strumming patterns we've covered. We've learned patterns in lesson two, lesson three, lesson four, and lesson six. Try switching from chord to chord while using these patterns. Try to play all of the songs above, plus keep playing those from previous lessons. Try committing one or several songs to memory. Pick an easy one to start with. As we continue to learn more and more material, it becomes easy to overlook the techniques we learned during earlier lessons. They are all still important, so it is advisable to keep going over older lessons, and be sure you're not forgetting anything. There is a strong human tendency to only practice things which we are already quite good at. You'll need to overcome this, and force yourself to practice the things you are weakest at doing. If you're feeling confident with everything we've learned so far, I suggest trying to find a few songs you're interested in, and learn them on your own. You can use the easy guitar tab area of the site to hunt down the music that you'd enjoy learning the most. Try memorizing some of these songs, rather than always looking at the music to play them. In lesson seven, we'll another barre chord (our last for a little while), hammer-on and pull-off techniques, new songs, and much more. Be sure you're always having fun while you're playing, and keep smiling! easy way to learn how to solo on guitar. how to play an easy guitar solo. is guitar easy to learn by yourself

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