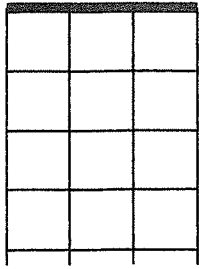
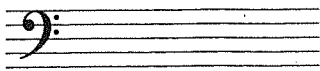


# NOTES ON THE E STRING

E

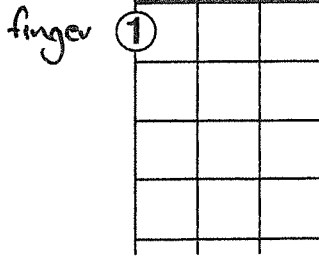


↑  
OPEN

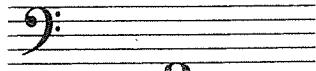


E

F

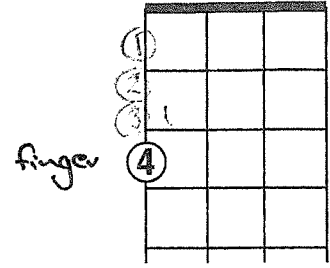


finger ①



F

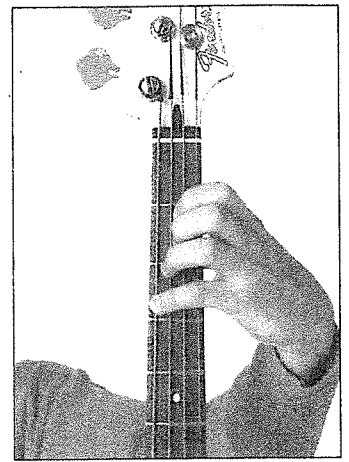
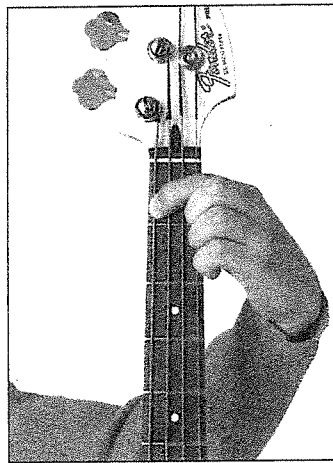
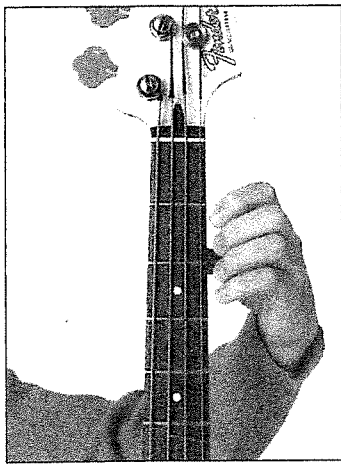
G



finger ④



G



These notes are in **1st position**, with the first finger of the left hand on the 1st fret. Here are a few tips:

- Place your finger directly behind (not on top of) the fret.
- Experiment with different amounts of pressure; it takes less than you think.
- Keep each note ringing until you're ready to play your next note.

10

COUNT: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4    1 - 2 - 3 - 4    1 - 2 - 3 - 4    1 - 2 - 3 - 4    1 - 2 - 3 - 4

11

COUNT: 1 - 2 3 - 4    1 - 2 3 - 4    1 - 2 3 - 4    1 - 2 3 - 4    1 - 2 - 3 - 4

12

COUNT: 1 2 3 4    1 2 3 4    1 2 3 4    1 2 3 4    1 2 3 - 4

Say the names of the notes out loud while you play, like "E... F... G... F... (etc.)". Remember to alternate i and m fingers in the right hand as you play.

3

COUNT: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

This example skips a space when going from E to G.

4

COUNT: 1 - 2 3 - 4 1 - 2 3 4 1 - 2 3 4 1 2 3 - 4

Practice keeping the count going on your own.

15

COUNT: 1 - 2 3 - 4

This next example is 8 measures long. When you reach the end of the first line, continue on to the second line without a pause. The count-off for the track is two measures long: "1... 2... 1, 2, 3, 4..."



TRACK 2

## LITTLE ROCK

16

COUNT: 1 2 - 3 4



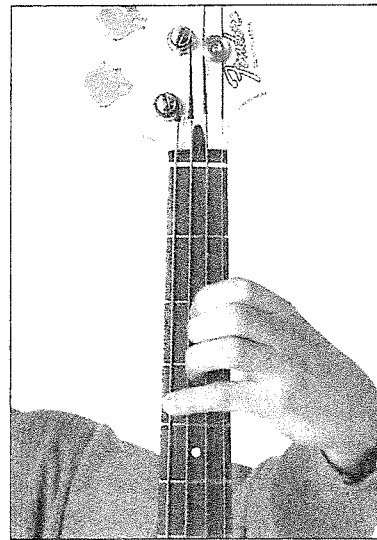
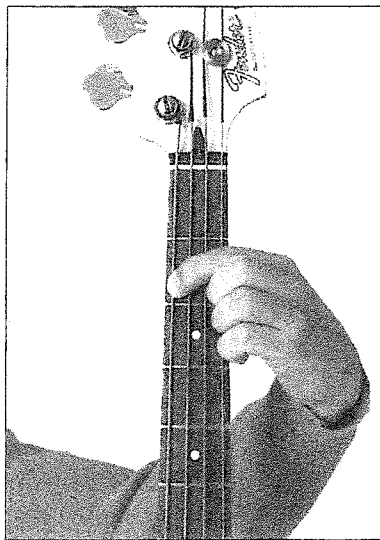
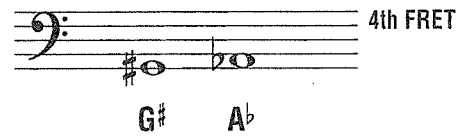
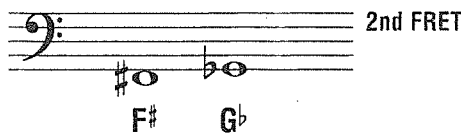
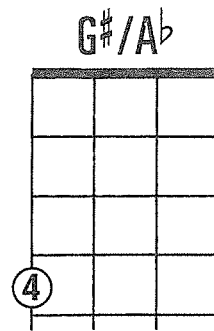
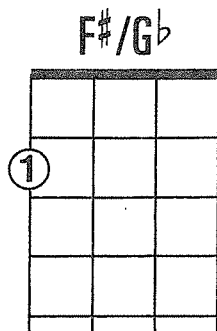
TRACK 3

## KINDA FOLKY

17

# MORE NOTES ON THE E STRING

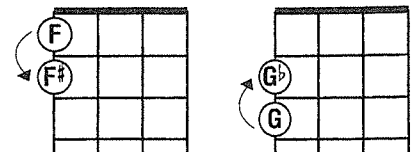
These notes are shown in **2nd position**, with the first finger of the left hand on the 2nd fret.



Why does each note above have two different names? Read on...

So far, the notes you have learned have all been **natural notes**—they have a letter name, and that's all. Notes that occur in between natural notes have names with sharps (#) or flats (b) next to them.

- When you go up one fret from a natural note, its name becomes **sharp** (#). For example: Play 1st fret F, then move up to the 2nd fret. That note is called F-sharp (F#).
- When you move down one fret from a natural note, the name becomes **flat** (b). For example: Play 3rd fret G, then slide down to the 2nd fret. That note is now called G-flat (Gb).



You just noticed that the 2nd fret on the E string has two different names: When you move up from F, we call it F#; when you move down from G, we call it G<sup>b</sup>. That is called an **enharmonic equivalent**.

In written music, a sharp (#) or flat (b) placed in front of a note affects every note on the same line or space in that measure. It is automatically cancelled out in the next measure.

18



TRACK 4

## LOOKIN' SHARP

19

A **natural sign** (♮) cancels a previous sharp or flat. In this example, the G natural is played with the second finger.

Fingering: 0 1 2 4 0 1 2 4 2 1 0

20

In the above example, the natural sign "cancels" a sharp from the previous measure. Though not strictly necessary, this helps to avoid any confusion over the intended pitch. This is known as a **courtesy accidental**.

## THE SHIFT

In order to play *all* the notes on the E string comfortably, you need to learn how to shift from 1st position to 2nd position. You can shift on any finger: Play the first note, then lighten up on the pressure and slide your hand up or down one fret. Try the following examples, each of which shifts using a different finger.

Fingering: 0 1 1-shift-1 2 4 2 1 1-shift-1 0

1

Fingering: 0 1 2-shift-2 4 2-shift-2 1 0

2

Fingering: 0 1 2 4-shift-4 4 4-shift-4 2 1 0 1 0

3