

## (Book 4) Lesson 12a.

### Major Chords & Arpeggios in Root Position on A-D-G and D-G-B Strings

These studies are directly related to the format that is used in playing a two string octave scale.

1. Make the ascending and descending changes on the "A" string.

Exercise 1: Ascending and descending changes on the "A" string. The notation shows a sequence of six chords on the A string (4th and 5th frets) in a 3/4 time signature. The chords are: A4 (fret 4), A5 (fret 5), A4 (fret 4), A5 (fret 5), A4 (fret 4), and A5 (fret 5). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in circles.

2. Make the ascending and descending changes on the "D" string.

Exercise 2: Ascending and descending changes on the "D" string. The notation shows a sequence of six chords on the D string (2nd and 3rd frets) in a 3/4 time signature. The chords are: D2 (fret 2), D3 (fret 3), D2 (fret 2), D3 (fret 3), D2 (fret 2), and D3 (fret 3). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in circles.

3. Ascending change on "A" and the descending change on "D"

Exercise 3: Ascending change on "A" and the descending change on "D". The notation shows a sequence of six chords in a 3/4 time signature. The chords are: A4 (fret 4), D2 (fret 2), A4 (fret 4), D2 (fret 2), A4 (fret 4), and D2 (fret 2). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in circles.

4. Ascending change on "D" and the descending change on "A"

Exercise 4: Ascending change on "D" and the descending change on "A". The notation shows a sequence of six chords in a 3/4 time signature. The chords are: D2 (fret 2), A4 (fret 4), D2 (fret 2), A4 (fret 4), D2 (fret 2), and A4 (fret 4). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in circles.

1. Both changes on "A"

Exercise 1: Both changes on "A". The notation shows a sequence of six chords on the A string (4th and 5th frets) in a 3/4 time signature. The chords are: A4 (fret 4), A5 (fret 5), A4 (fret 4), A5 (fret 5), A4 (fret 4), and A5 (fret 5). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in circles.

2. Both changes on "D"

Exercise 2: Both changes on "D". The notation shows a sequence of six chords on the D string (2nd and 3rd frets) in a 3/4 time signature. The chords are: D2 (fret 2), D3 (fret 3), D2 (fret 2), D3 (fret 3), D2 (fret 2), and D3 (fret 3). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in circles.

3. Up on "A" & down on "D"

Exercise 3: Up on "A" & down on "D". The notation shows a sequence of six chords in a 3/4 time signature. The chords are: A4 (fret 4), D2 (fret 2), A4 (fret 4), D2 (fret 2), A4 (fret 4), and D2 (fret 2). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in circles.

4. Up on "D" & down on "A"

Exercise 4: Up on "D" & down on "A". The notation shows a sequence of six chords in a 3/4 time signature. The chords are: D2 (fret 2), A4 (fret 4), D2 (fret 2), A4 (fret 4), D2 (fret 2), and A4 (fret 4). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in circles.

A variety of picking formulas are available for triplet rhythms.

Use the above formulas for Eb, E, F, F#, G, Ab, A and Bb.

Be sure to keep the chord spelling flowing through the brain as you play. It is very easy to succumb to pattern playing when performing arpeggio and chord studies. Yes, there is a definite pattern but the pattern evolves from the notes. The music should not evolve from a fingering pattern.

Generally, music that evolves from a pattern is architectural rather than inspired.