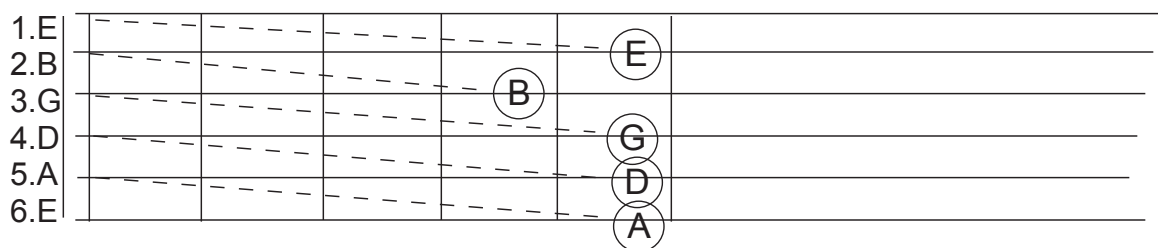


## Tuning the 5th and 6th Strings



The above diagram demonstrates the "relative tuning" of all six strings.

The musical notation shows a treble clef staff with four notes. The first note is D, labeled "open 4th string". The second note is D, labeled "5th fret of the 5th str.". The third note is A, labeled "open 5th string". The fourth note is A, labeled "5th fret of the 6th str.". The notes are connected by a horizontal line, indicating they are relative tuning points.

By now, you should be quite used to the idea of tuning by comparing the pitch on two adjacent strings.

To tune the 5th string, press at the fifth fret and this note must be tuned to sound the same as the 4th string open. These notes are so low in pitch that a young voice will most likely not be able to sing so low but rather will be up one octave. That is just fine. Listen closely and if you decide that an adjustment has to be made, only turn the appropriate machine head a tiny amount. Generally, the guitar will not drift too far out of tune. If you find that you have to make a large adjustment, there is a good chance that some prankster got to your guitar and gave you a new challenge by rotating the machine heads randomly.

To tune the 6th string, press at the fifth fret of the sixth string. This note must be tuned to sound the same as the 5th string open.

Although we have not yet begun to play the notes on the 6th string, this is a good opportunity to learn to tune it.

Be very patient. Because the notes on the bass strings are truly in bass range, young ears sometimes have a hard time relating to these pitches because young voices are not deep enough to sing in this octave.