

Electric Guitar

Ray Garner

8 January 2021

Table of Contents

Playing Techniques	1
Flat Picking	1
Finger Style	1
Hybrid Picking	2
Legato	2
Vibrato	2
Pitch Bends	2
Palm Muting	2
Guitar Textures	2
Single Note Melodies	2
Chords	2
Chord Melodies	2
Fundamental Theory	2
The Major Scale	2
The Blues	2

1. Playing Techniques

1.1. Flat Picking

Probably the most common way you will see the electric guitar being played is with a flat pick. Normally made of plastic (historically tortoise shell), the flat pick is held between the first finger and the thumb and can be used to strike a string upwards or downwards. When striking the string, the pick can be angled so that less of the face is used and more of the edge of the pick is used. This will provide the tone of the note with more ‘bite’. What I mean by ‘bite’ can be observed by listening to the expressive playing of **Gary Moore** and **Steve Ray Vaughan**.

You may come across the terms *economy picking* and *strict picking* when exploring picking technique. These terms refer to the way in which you can combine up-strokes and down-strokes when playing a sequence of single notes across different strings. Strict picking refers to the style where a player will always employ a pattern of up, down, up, down etc. Economy picking refers to the

style where a player will produce each note with an up/down stroke based on whether the string is above or below the string of the last note played. For example, a note on the B string will always be played with a down stroke if the previous note was played on the G string.

Economy picking is more energy efficient and allows for for dramatic *sweep picking* lines to be played. This technique is perhaps most clearly demonstrated by the playing of **Yngwie Malmsteen**. Strict picking can sometimes provide a more consistent rhythmic feel to a melody, thanks to the fact that all down strokes will be at least somewhat naturally emphasised (in terms of volume and tone). This principle is put into practice most clearly by the acoustic guitar playing of **Molly Tuttle**.

Neither technique is better or worse than the other, and it is worth experimenting thoroughly with both so that you can call upon either one when appropriate to do so.

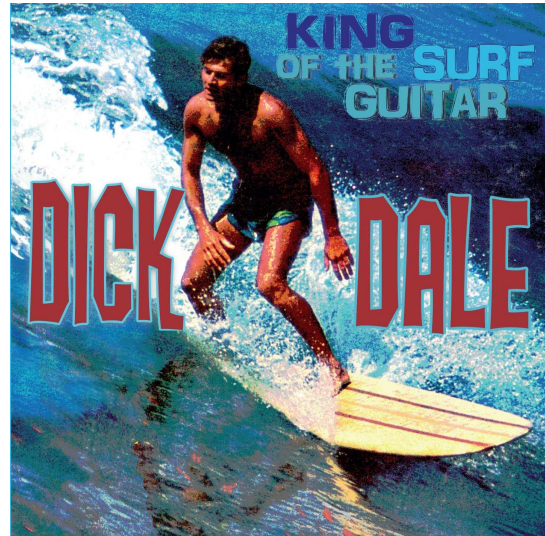
One distinct virtue of the flat pick is that it allows for speedy single note lead lines to be played precisely- you probably will have heard this referred to

as *shredding*. Shredding is implemented by **Al Di Meola**, **Guthrie Govan** and **Eric Johnson** in their own characteristic ways.

When it comes to playing chords the flat pick provides a good degree of versatility. Chords can be *strummed* by playing the relevant strings together in one stroke. This can be done with an up stroke or a down stroke, which means that you can play chords in interesting rhythmic patterns without too much difficulty.

Interleaved into the rhythmic pattern of the chord playing can be percussive *muted* notes. Created by reducing the pressure applied to a string by the left fingertips (but still just touching the string), muted notes have no real pitch and when played with other muted notes via strumming just create a sort-of 'ch' sound. You will know what I mean if you listen to the rhythm playing of **Nile Rodgers** since he employs this technique a lot.

The flat pick also facilitates *tremolo picking*. This is where a guitarist is constantly, consistently and repeatedly picking the notes at an extremely high frequency. Due to the high speed requirements, the only way to do this would be by always alternating up strokes and down strokes when on one string and using economy picking when switching strings. This is how **Dick Dale** achieves his iconic sound.



1.2. Finger Style

Playing *finger style* means plucking the guitar strings with your right hand finger tips/nails. Typically, finger style guitarists will maximise efficiency by assigning one finger to one string as much as possible (obviously this is impossible to maintain 100% of the time unless you have 6 digits on your right hand).

Finger style guitar mainly operates on the basis of resting each of your four fingers slightly beneath each string (but still touching) and plucking it by pulling your fingertip upwards towards your body. The finger nail, finger tip or a combination of both can be used to strike the string in order to achieve different timbres from the guitar. In addition to using your four fingers, you can also use your thumb to play a note with a downstroke in a similar fashion which you would if you were using a flat pick.

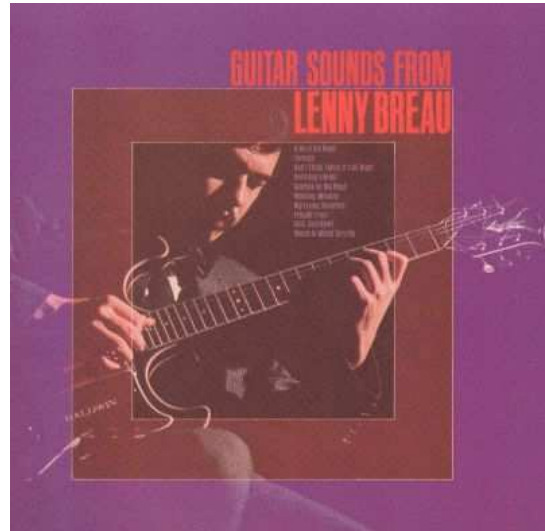
Some players like **Chet Atkins** choose to use a *thumb-pick*: a special kind of guitar pick which slots onto your thumb and has an excursion perpendicular to the long edge of your thumb. Using a thumb-pick feels and sounds more like a flat pick than just using your bare thumb does.

If you are a finger style guitarist and pick with the flesh of your finger tips (if you have short nails) then you will

produce a more ‘mellow’ and ‘warm’ sound. This evident in the playing of **Ted Greene**; he picks using the flesh on his fingers and his tone has a distinctly rich and warm quality to it. In contrast to this, playing with your nails instead will create a more ‘bright’ and ‘twangy’ sound. For example, **Lenny Breau** plays a similar style to Ted but he uses more nail in his picking so has a more bright sound. Remember that it is not the case that you must play with either entirely nail or entirely flesh; most players use a combination of some ratio of the two where they are striking the string with some flesh first and nail right afterwards in the same motion.

Ted and Lenny both have rather *chordal* styles (see chapter 2), but many classical and flamenco guitarists (who tend to use nails more often) demonstrate that demanding single note lead lines can be played accurately and precisely with a finger style technique. Two virtuoso proponents of this style are **Matteo Manuso** and **Paco de Lucia**.

One of the main advantages that finger picking provides is that it is relatively easy to *arpeggiate* chords- that is to play the notes of the chord in sequence one after the other instead of playing them all at the same time. Unlike with flat picking, skipping strings requires no extra effort when arpeggating chords because you should already have a finger ready to pluck any strings you intend to use in advance.



1.3. Hybrid Picking

Hybrid picking is a combination of flat picking and finger picking. It involves the guitarist holding a flat pick normally between the thumb and first finger and plucking strings with the remaining 3 free fingers on their right hand.

1.4. Legato

1.5. Harmonics

1.6. Vibrato

1.7. Pitch Bends

1.8. Palm Muting

2. Guitar Textures

2.1. Single Note Melodies

2.2. Chords

2.3. Chord Melodies

3. Fundamental Theory

3.1. The Major Scale

3.2. The Blues