

Guitar Technique Examples

Down & Up Picking

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 2/4 time, and contains a melody starting on G4 (labeled '8' below the staff) and moving up to A4. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 2/4 time, and contains a bass line starting on G2 (labeled '1' below the staff) and moving up to A2 (labeled '0' below the staff). Both staves have a 'V' marking above the first measure, indicating a vocal entry point.

This diagram tells you the first note is to be down-picked and the last note is to be up-picked.

Tremolo Picking

Each of the four notes are to be alternate picked very rapidly and continuously.

Palm Muting

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system is for the Treble Clef (8) and the second system is for the Bass Clef (A/B). Both systems are in 6/4 time. The Treble staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the Bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the Treble staff and a final note in the Bass staff.

Palm mute by resting the edge of the picking hand's palm on the strings near the bridge.

Comment: The P.M. textspanner doesn't appear in the TabStaff. There is a need to indicate palm muting especially in tabFullNotation. The staccato dot is sometimes misused for this purpose.

How can I use the P.M. textspanner in Tabstaff or draw a triangle around the palm muted notes in tablature?

The TextSpanner shows up in tabFullNotation. I think you mean the standard tab here?

Pick Rake

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It consists of a treble clef staff with a common time signature (C) and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melody of eighth notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). The bass staff contains a simple accompaniment of eighth notes: G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (half). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

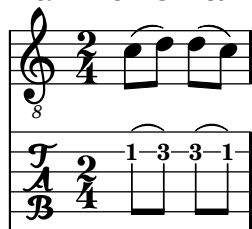
Drag the pick across the strings shown with a single sweep.

Often used to augment a rake's last note.

Arpeggiated Chords

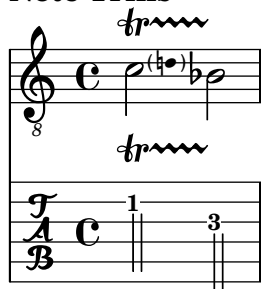
Play the notes of the chord by strumming across the relevant strings in the direction of the arrow head.

2 Hammer-On & Pull-Off



*Pick first note and hammer-on with the fretting hand for the second note.
Then pick the third note and pull-off for the fourth note.*

Note Trills



Rapidly alternate between the first note and the note indicated in brackets with fretting hand hammer-ons and pull-offs.

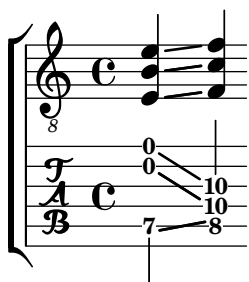
There should be a number instead of a note in parentheses on the second line/string instead of the sixth line/string of the TabStaff!

This should be handled as a bug IMHO.

Slides (Glissandi)



Pick 1st note and slide to the 2nd note. The last two notes show a slide with the last note being re-picked.



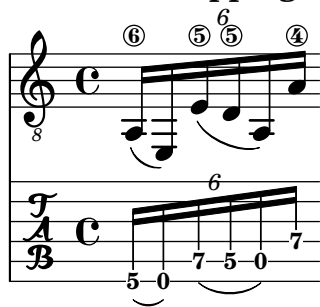
Chord slides are also possible but difficult. Collision warnings.

In standard notation the slides are (if at all) hardly visible.

Have you seen <http://lists.gnu.org/archive/html/lilypond-user/2010-04/msg00348.html?>

There's nothing in the LSR yet, but perhaps it can be included in future versions.

Left Hand Tapping

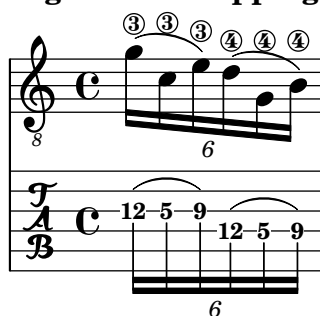


Sound the notes marked with a square by hammering on/
tapping with the fretting hand fingers.

Not possible, yet?! The first 5 and the two 7s should be marked with a square.

The pull offs are sometimes indicated by "P" or "PO".

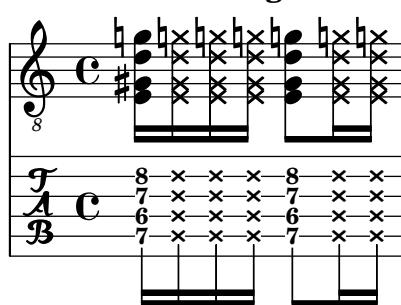
Right Hand Tapping



Tap (hammer on) with a finger of the picking hand onto the fret marked with a circle.

Not possible, yet?! The 12s should be marked with a circle.

Fret Hand Muting

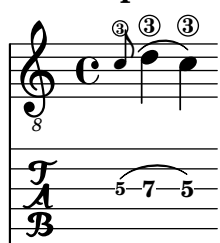


X markings represent notes and strings that are muted by the fretting hand when struck by the picking hand.

BTW: \deadNotesOn prints (unnecessary) reminder and cautionary accidentals in standard notation!

You explicitly forced accidentals via ! and ?, but q just works out of the box now.

Bend Up/Down



Fret the start note (here the 5th fret) and bend up to pitch of the 7th fret, before releasing again.

Quite often the target notes of bends are indicated in tablature by numbers in brackets in combination with some text markups such as "BU" and "BD" or "RB", e.g.: 5 BU (7) BD (5). Needs some tweaking/TODO. Marc Hohl created a more elegant solution for bends but it's not yet part of the LilyPond package.

This stuff needs to be redone properly, so it isn't included yet.

Re-Pick Bend

Bend up to the target note (here 7th fret), then re-pick the note while holding the bent note at the pitch shown.

Some tablature editions use numbers in brackets in combination with some text markups such as "BU", e.g.: 5 BU (7) (7). Needs some tweaking/TODO. Marc Hohl created a more elegant solution for bends but it's not yet part of the LilyPond package.

Pre-Bend

Bend the note up from the 5th fret to the pitch of the 7th fret note, then pick it and release to 5th fret note.

Some tablature editions use numbers in brackets in combination with some text markups such as "BD" or "RB", e.g.: (7) BD (5). Needs some tweaking/TODO. Marc Hohl created a more elegant solution for bends but it's not yet part of the LilyPond package.

Quarter Tone Bend

Pick the note and then bend up a quarter tone.

Some tablature editions use a curved arrow in combination with 1/4
Needs some tweaking/TODO. Marc Hohl created a more elegant solution for bends
but it's not yet part of the LilyPond package.

Vibrato

wide w/bar

③ ③ ④ ④

8

7 5 7

The fretting hand vibrates the note by small bend ups and releases.

The last example is a tremolo arm vibrato.

Maybe someone can think of a better solution?

Textspanners cannot be used with a single note.

BTW: The command `\hideNotes` does not work in tablature.

Natural Harmonics

8va

④ ③ ②

8

NH

(12) (12)

Pick the note whilst lightly touching the string directly over the fret indicated.

The commands `\harmonicByFret` and `\harmonicByRatio` will probably be included in 2.13.42.

They are included for versions >2.13.41.

Fretted-string Harmonics ("Artificial" Harmonics)

AH 16 AH 17 AH 19

(4) (5) (7)

Fret the note as shown, then lightly place the index finger directly over fret AH 'x' and pick.

Fretted-string Harmonics (Pinched Harmonics)

PH

(7) (5) (7)

Fret the note as shown but dig into the strings with the side of the thumb as you sound it with the pick.

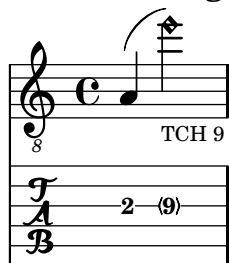
Pinched harmonics are sometimes engraved as fret numbers in triangles.

Fretted-string Harmonics (Tapped Harmonics)

TH 17 TH 17 TH 19

(5) (5) (4)

Fret the note as shown but sound it with a quick right hand tap at the fret shown (TH 17) for a harmonic.

Fretted-string Harmonics (Touch Harmonics)

A previously sounded note is touched above the fret marked TCH (e.g. TCH 9) to sound harmonic.

TODO: Tremolo arm notation (tremolo arm bends, scoop and doop, dive bomb, gargle), pick scrape, violining and a Tabkey.