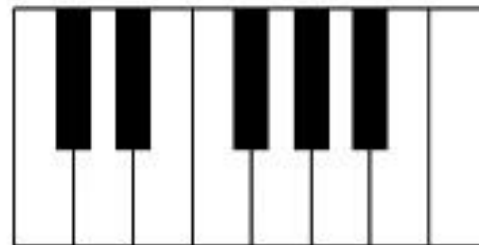


Simple explanation of the fretboard of a guitar



To understand where are the sharps and the flats on the fretboard imagine a piano.

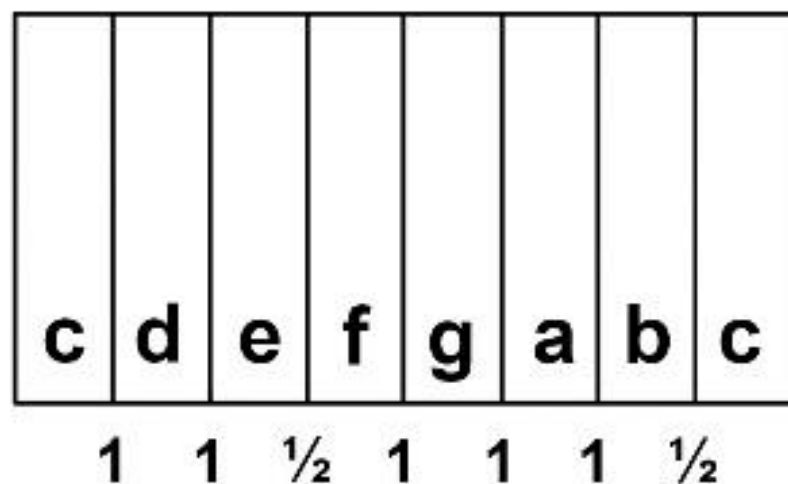
We only need 8 keys because the names of the notes repeat themselves.

These 8 notes are called an octave.

The music alphabet starts with the letter c.

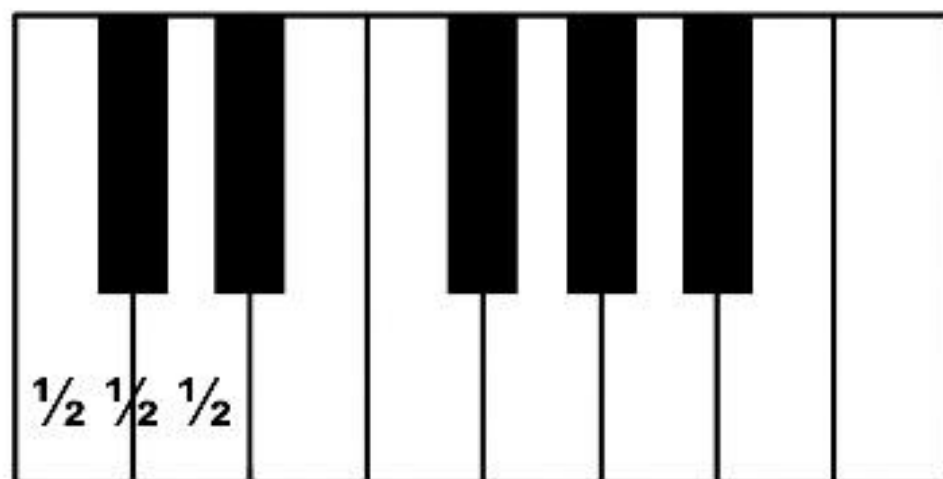
c	d	e	f	g	a	b	c

**An interval is the distance between two notes.
There are whole and half steps between the notes.**

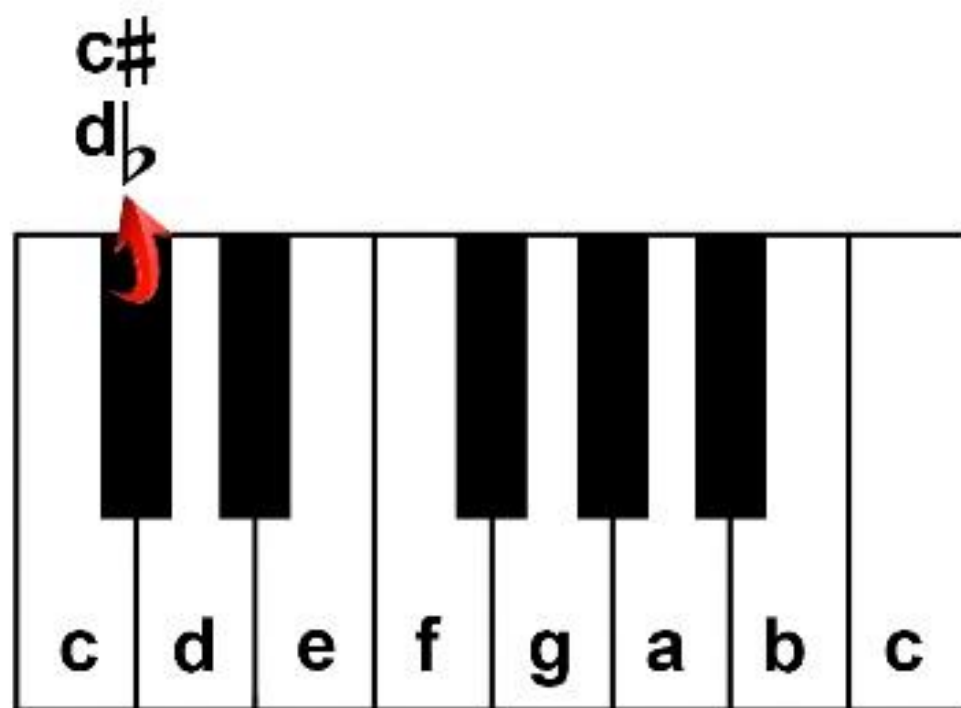


**There is only one thing to remember:
there is a half step between e and f
and there is a half step between b and c.**

**A whole step consists of two half steps.
The black keys provide half distances.**



**Because every
black key is
between two
white keys,
each black
key has
two names.**



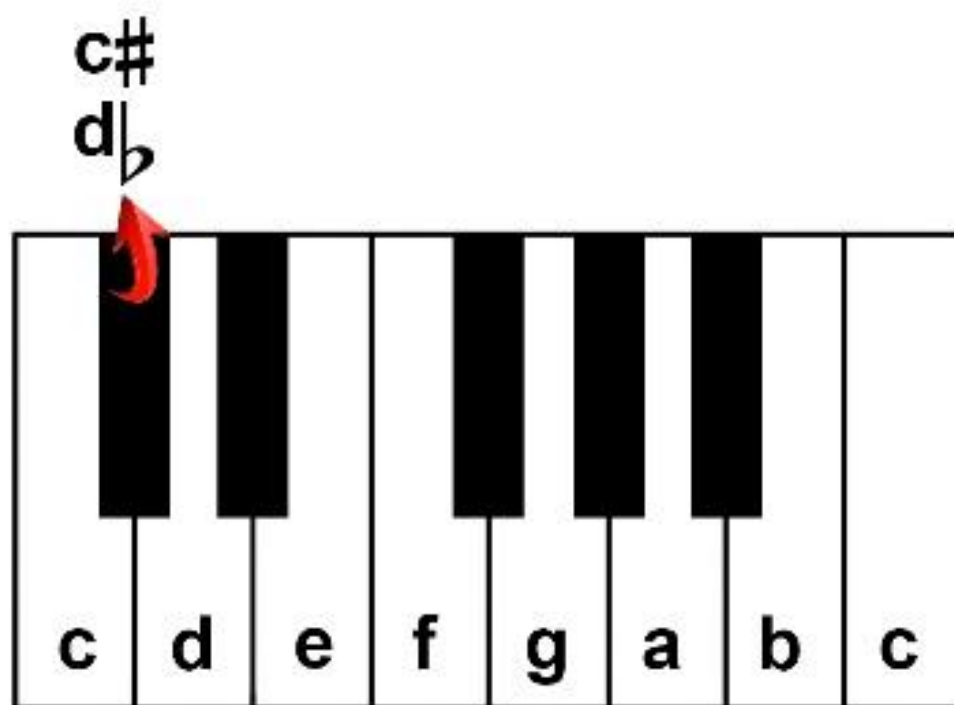
Why c \sharp and d \flat ?

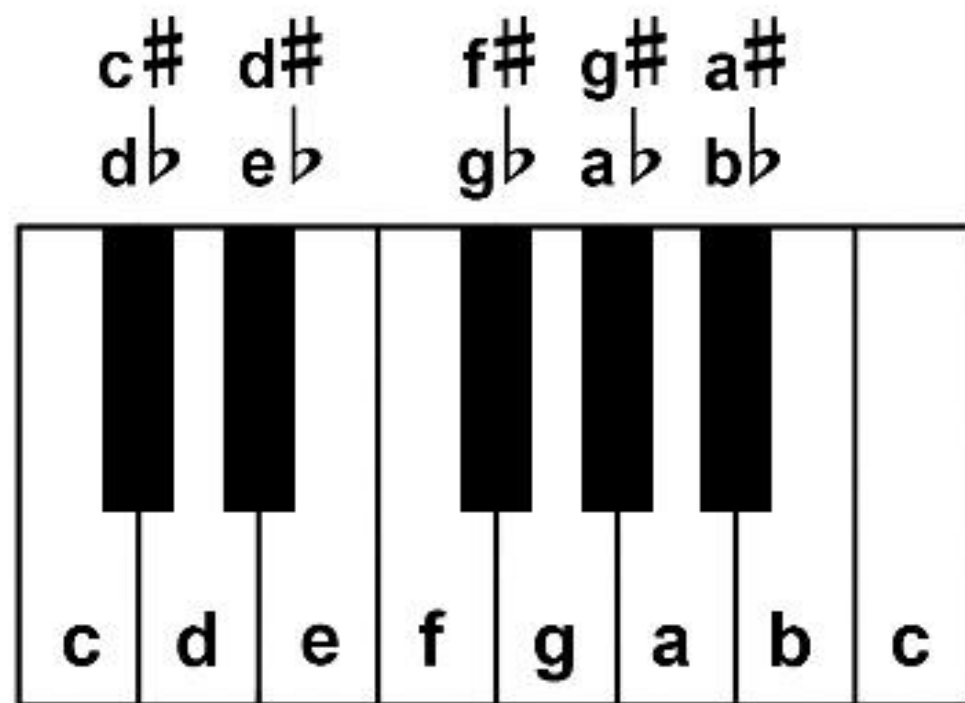
To understand this you need to know something about sharps and flats.

Sharps (\sharp) raise the note by a semitone.

Flats (\flat) lower the note by a semitone.

**C sharp and d flat
are two names
for the same
black key.
Why this is
I'm not going to
explain now, because
then it becomes
very complicated
and in this story
it is not important.**





Here I have named all black keys.

**Now to the guitar.
To remember the names of the strings
there are several mnemonics.**

For example:

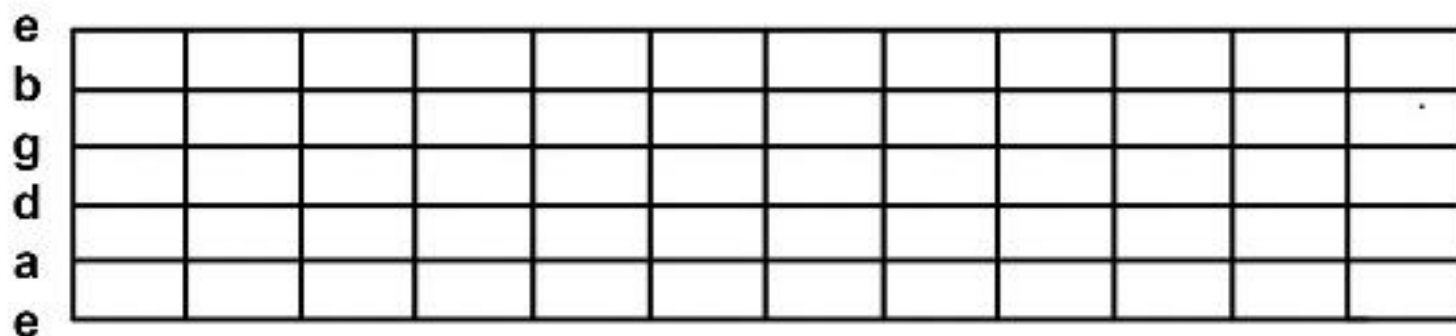
Eat All Day Get Big Easy.

Or:

Eddie Ate Dynamite, Good Bye Eddie.

6th string:	eat	= e
5th string:	all	= a
4th string:	day	= d
3rd string:	get	= g
2nd string:	big	= b
1st string:	easy	= e

**The sixth string is the lowest bass string,
the first string is the highest sounding string.**



**If you now draw a guitar neck,
the horizontal lines are the strings.**

The vertical lines are the frets.

**The frets are the metal strips that are located
on the fretboard of the guitar.**

They divide the fretboard into compartments.

e	f	g	a	b	c	d	e
b	c	d	e	f	g	a	b
g	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
d	e	f	g	a	b	c	d
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	a
e	f	g	a	b	c	d	e

c	d	e	f	g	a	b	c
1	1	½	1	1	1	1	½

**Use the piano key
to fill in the fretboard.
A half step is one key.
A whole step is two keys.**

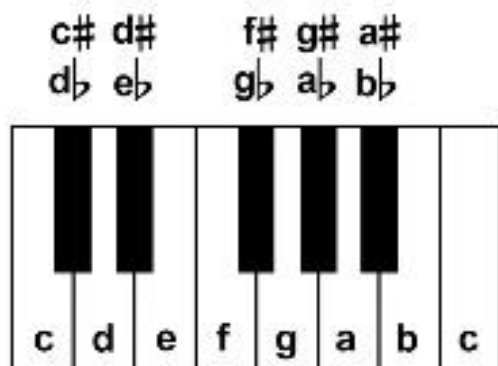


	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
e	f		g		a		b	c		d		e
b	c		d		e	f		g		a		b
g		a		b	c		d		e	f		g
d		e	f		g		a		b	c		d
a		b	c		d		e	f		g		a
e	f		g		a		b	c		d		e

c	d	e	f	g	a	b	c
1	1	½	1	1	1	1	½

The places between the frets are indicated with roman numbers.

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
e	f	f#g♭	g	g#a♭	a	a#b♭	b	c	c#d♭	d	d#e♭	e
b	c	c#d♭	d	d#e♭	e	f	f#g♭	g	g#a♭	a	a#b♭	b
g	g#a♭	a	a#b♭	b	c	c#d♭	d	d#e♭	e	f	f#g♭	g
d	d#e♭	e	f	f#g♭	g	g#a♭	a	a#b♭	b	c	c#d♭	d
a	a#b♭	b	c	c#d♭	d	d#e♭	e	f	f#g♭	g	g#a♭	a
e	f	f#g♭	g	g#a♭	a	a#b♭	b	c	c#d♭	d	d#e♭	e



Finally, you can fill in the black keys at the open places.

As you can see the same names appear in the 12th fret as in the beginning. You can then simply continue writing.

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
e	f	f#g♭	g	g#a♭	a	a#b♭	b	c	c#d♭	d	d#e♭	e
b	c	c#d♭	d	d#e♭	e	f	f#g♭	g	g#a♭	a	a#b♭	b
g	g#a♭	a	a#b♭	b	c	c#d♭	d	d#e♭	e	f	f#g♭	g
d	d#e♭	e	f	f#g♭	g	g#a♭	a	a#b♭	b	c	c#d♭	d
a	a#b♭	b	c	c#d♭	d	d#e♭	e	f	f#g♭	g	g#a♭	a
e	f	f#g♭	g	g#a♭	a	a#b♭	b	c	c#d♭	d	d#e♭	e