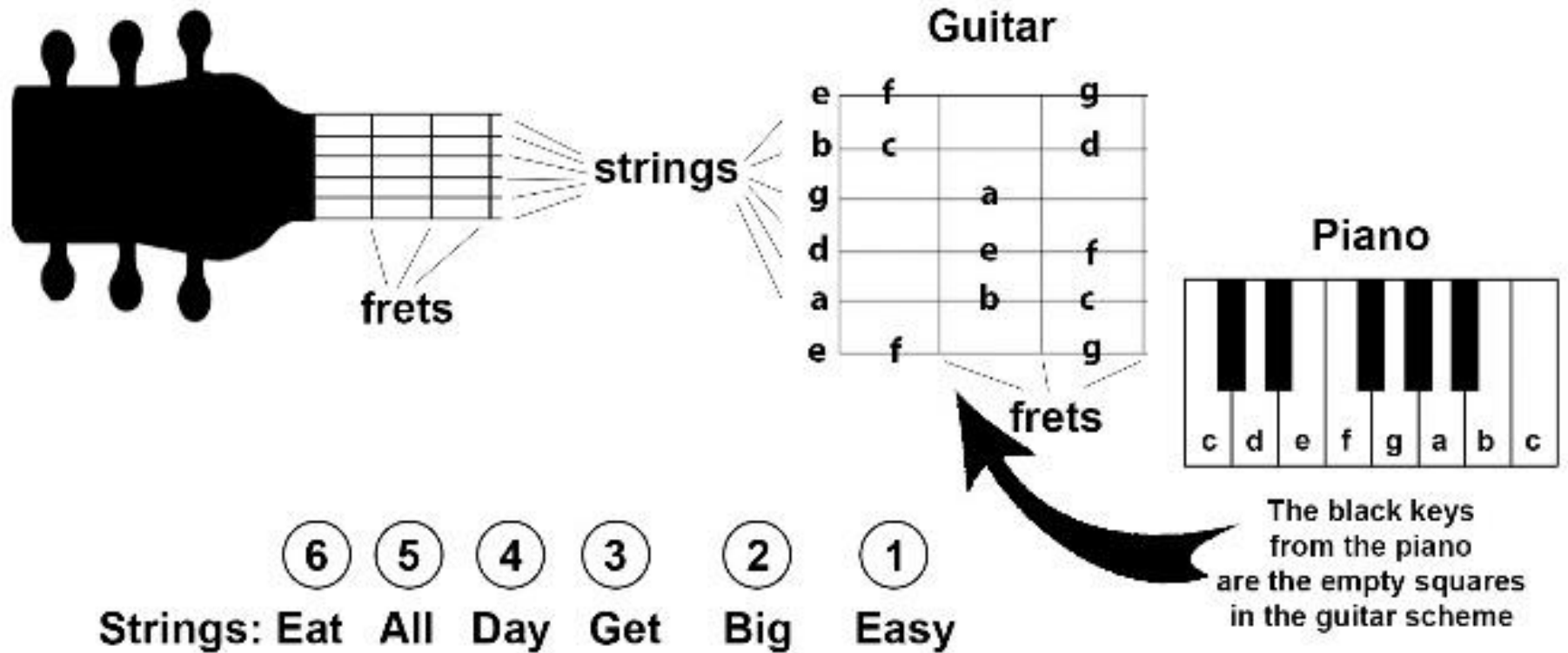
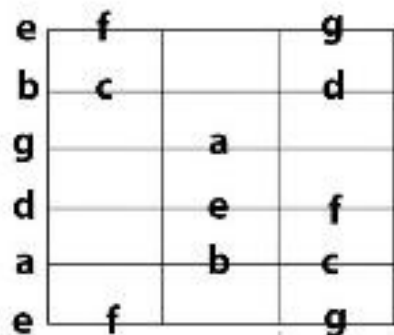


Staff and tabs





In the diagram you see
the notes in the first
three frets,
on the right side you see
how the notes look like
in staff and tabs

3 2 1

g a b c d e f g

T 0 2 0 1 3 0 1 3

A

B

6 5 4

e f g a b c d e f

T

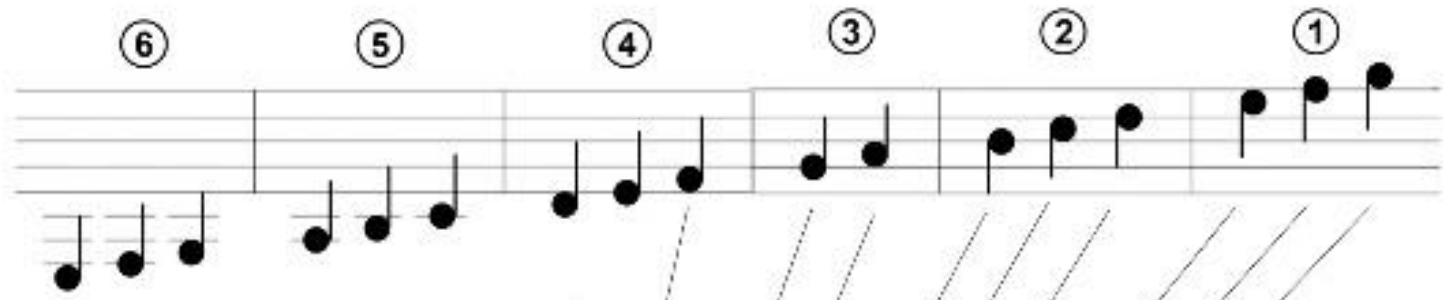
A 0 2 3

B 0 1 3 0 2 3 0 2 3

⑥ ⑤ ④ ③ ② ①
 e f# g a b c d e f# g a b c d e f# g

e	(f)	f#	g	
b	c		d	
g	a		b	
d	e	(f)	f#	
a	b	c		
e	(f)	f#	g	

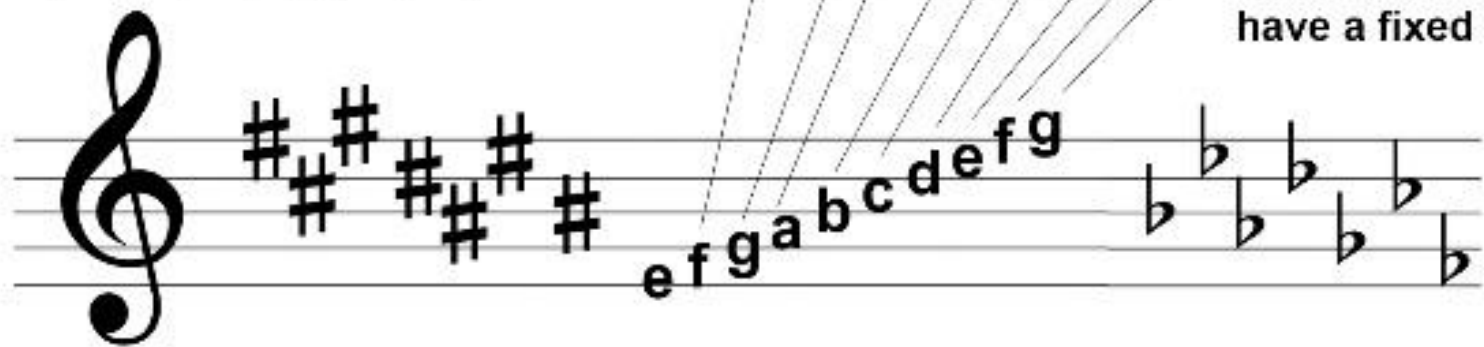
Fixed accidentals are sharps and flats which are at the beginning of the staff, after the treble clef. Every sharp and flat has its own name. The first sharp names f sharp. All notes f then become f sharp.



The names of the accidentals are equal to the names of the notes with a flat or sharp behind it:

f# c# g# d# a# e# b# en
bb eb ab db gb cb fb

The accidentals have a fixed order



The notes stay the same, the accidentals determine where you play them, in the tabs you see how the notes change

A musical staff with six circled numbers (6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1) above it, corresponding to notes on a treble clef staff. The notes are: 6 (F#), 5 (G#), 4 (A), 3 (B), 2 (C#), 1 (D#).

Guitar tab for the first example with fret numbers: T (0), A (1), B (3), 0, 1, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 1, 3, 0, 1, 3.

Musical staff with two sharps (F# and C#) and a guitar tab with fret numbers: T (0), A (2), B (3), 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 0, 1, 3, 0, 2, 3.

Musical staff with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a guitar tab with fret numbers: T (0), A (2), B (3), 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3.

Musical staff with four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#) and a guitar tab with fret numbers: T (0), A (2), B (4), 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 4, 1, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 4.

Musical staff with five sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#, A) and a guitar tab with fret numbers: T (0), A (2), B (4), 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 4.

On the previous page the 4 first sharps, here the first 4 flats.

A musical staff with six circled numbers (1) through (6) above it, indicating fret positions for a scale. The notes are: (1) G4, (2) A4, (3) B4, (4) C5, (5) D5, (6) E5.

Guitar fretboard diagram for the first scale. The strings are labeled T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass). The fret numbers are: T: 0 1 3; A: 0 2 3; B: 0 1 3.

Musical staff with one flat (B \flat). The fretboard diagram shows: T: 0 1 3; A: 0 2 3; B: 0 1 3. Red arrows point from the fret numbers to the notes on the staff.

Musical staff with two flats (B \flat , E \flat). The fretboard diagram shows: T: 0 1 3; A: 0 2 3; B: 1 3. Red arrows point from the fret numbers to the notes on the staff.

Musical staff with three flats (B \flat , E \flat , A \flat). The fretboard diagram shows: T: 0 1 3; A: 0 1 3; B: 1 3 4. Red arrows point from the fret numbers to the notes on the staff.

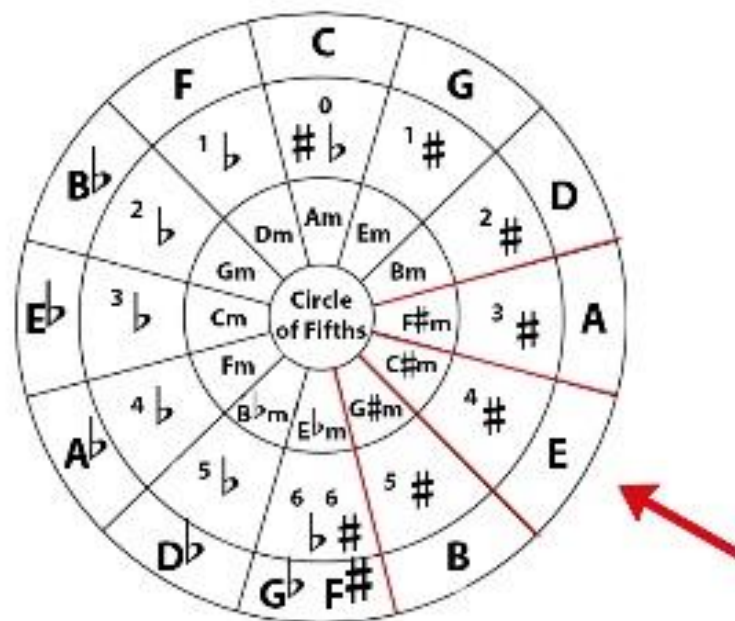
Musical staff with four flats (B \flat , E \flat , A \flat , D \flat). The fretboard diagram shows: T: 0 1 3; A: 0 1 3; B: 1 3 4. Red arrows point from the fret numbers to the notes on the staff.

Voorbeeld

The image shows a musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#). The notes are G# (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), C# (quarter), D# (quarter), E (quarter), and D# (quarter). Below the staff is a guitar fretboard diagram for the E major scale: T (thumb), A (1 2), B (0 2 2), C# (0 2 4), D# (0 2 2), and E (0 2 2).

The notes in the staff give you more information. You use your fingers for the notes with the stick up. You use your thumb for the notes with the stick down.

Four sharps:
f#, c#, g# en d#
(key signature E: see circle of 5ths)



The key signature tells which chords the piece is built up:
E F#m G#m A B C#m

**To learning to read music notes takes much longer than to learning to read tabs.
Still, I can recommend it to everyone. You get so much more information
about scales, chords, the way of strumming and the rhythm.**