

I N T R O D U C T I O N

This packet contains introductory lessons for Emerson Karaoke Guitar 1. We assume you are a total beginner. The exercises start out very easy and will progress gradually. Have some fun with it. Now let's get going!

What you will need:

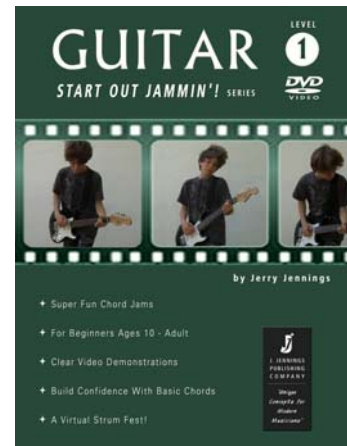
A GUITAR

A MEDIUM PICK

A DVD PLAYER

A DESIRE TO LEARN TO PLAY GUITAR

These lessons are excerpts from our new book/DVD, **Guitar 1 - Start Out Jammin'!** When you purchase this product from our website, you will receive a **10% discount** by typing in the code "Emerson" in the special offer box during check out! If you have ANY questions, please call (916) 863-1638 or email info@jenningspublishing.com. Thanks & Enjoy!



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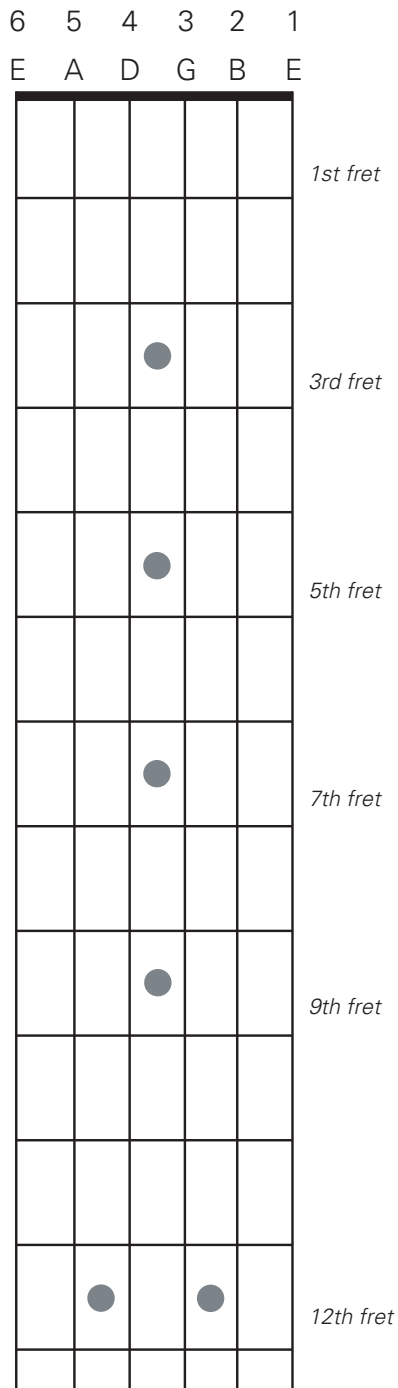
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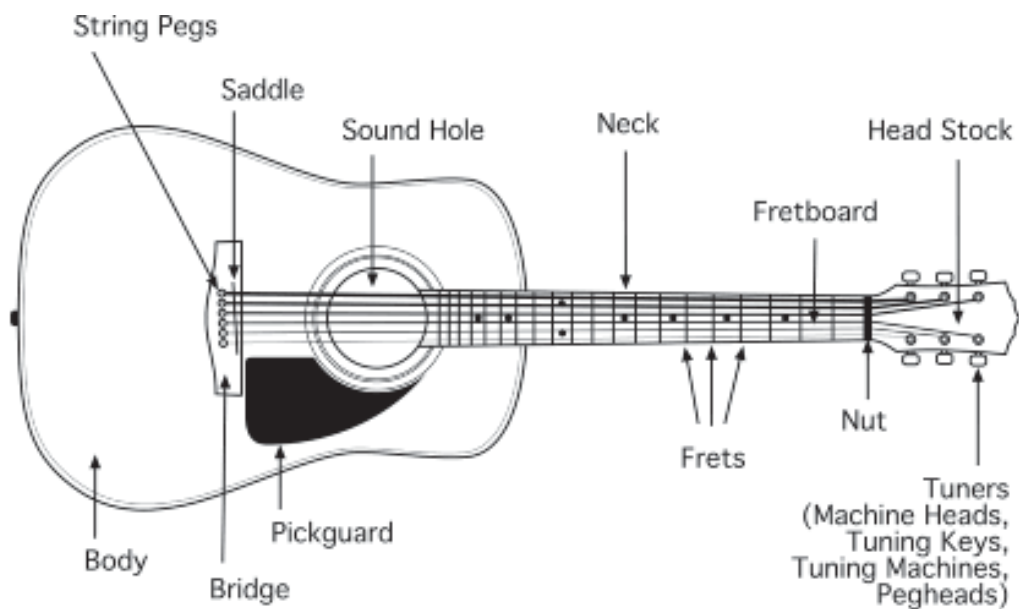
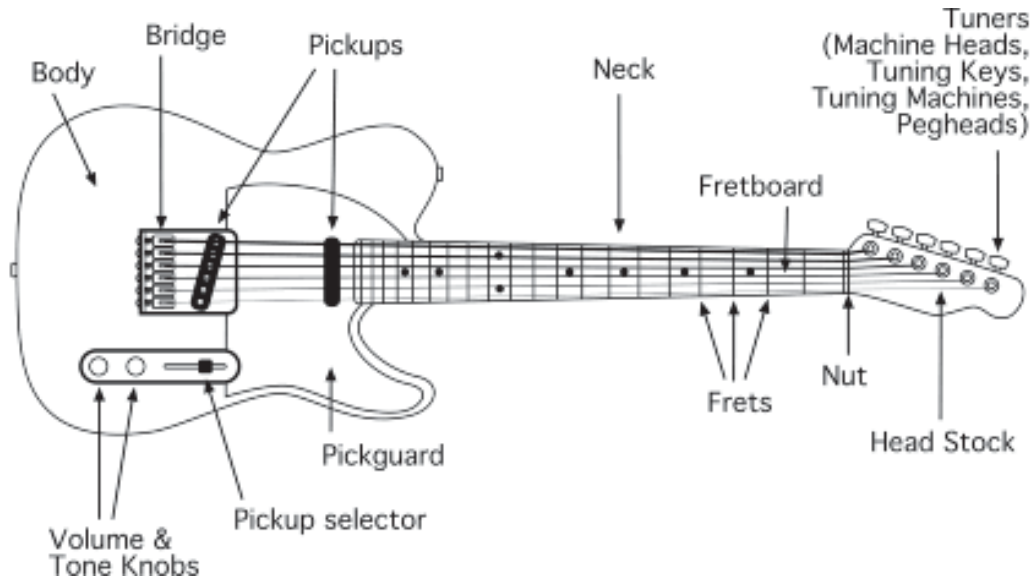
TABLE OF CONTENTS

GUITAR NECK, STRINGS, & HAND	3
PARTS OF THE GUITAR	4
HOW TO TUNE YOUR GUITAR (SCENE SELECTION 2)	5
LESSON 1 - FIRST TWO CHORDS: G & D (SCENE SELECTION 3,4,5) ...	6
SONG 1 (SCENE SELECTION 6)	7
LESSON 2 - TWO NEW CHORDS: Am & C (SCENE SELECTION 7)	8
SONG 2 (SCENE SELECTION 8)	9
LESSON 3 - F CHORD (SCENE SELECTION 9)	10
SONG 3 (SCENE SELECTION 10)	11
LESSON 4 - Em CHORD (SCENE SELECTION 11-14)	12
SONG 4 (SCENE SELECTION 15)	13

Guitar Neck, Strings, & Hand



Parts of the Guitar



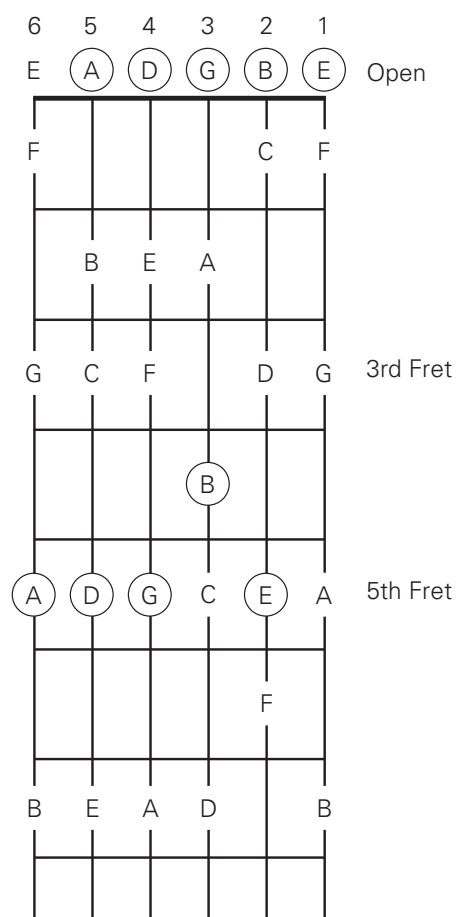
How to Tune a Guitar *(Scene Selection 2)*

Tuning - At the beginning of the DVD, I've provided tuning notes to get you started. But here are some instructions on how to tune a guitar without the use of the DVD.

Notice that some of the notes are circled. Press down on the "A" note on the 6th string, 5th fret. Pick that note and the next string open (A). You should hear the same pitch coming from both strings. Think of it like this, the E string, plus five frets, equals the sound of the A string.

Let's continue through the whole process before you actually do any tuning. The "A" string, plus five frets, equals the sound of the "D" string. (Play the 5th fret of the 5th string and compare that sound to the open 4th string). Next, the "G" note, 4th string, 5th fret, should match the pitch of the open 3rd string.

The one pair of strings that is tuned differently than all the others is the 3rd and 2nd strings. You will be holding down the 4th fret of the 3rd string (B) and comparing that to the sound of the 2nd string. And last, play the 5th fret of the 2nd string and compare that to the open 1st string (E).



Q & A

1. What if the 6th string is out of tune?

Don't make any changes until you check all strings. So if the 5th, 4th, and 3rd strings are all in tune to each other, but the 6th is not tuned to the 5th, then that is a pretty good indication that the 6th string must be tuned to match the 5th.

2. What if all the strings are out of tune? You could:

1. Use the DVD tuning notes.
2. Find someone who plays guitar to help you tune it.
3. Tune the strings to the same notes on a piano or keyboard.
4. Get a tuner (not a chromatic tuner) and make sure somebody shows you how to use it. You should be able to order a tuner from our website.

3. I tuned the guitar and it still sounds out of tune when I strum a chord.

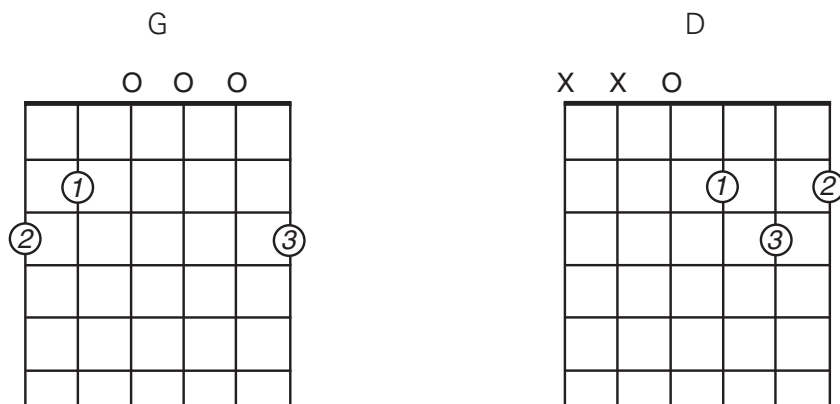
Check with the DVD tuning notes. This is probably your quickest solution. Tuning can be tricky at first. That is compounded by the fact that less expensive guitars sometimes don't tune up as well as more professional models. It takes a while to develop the ear to know what to listen for when tuning. You can purchase an electronic tuner. This can remedy the situation, but make sure you don't get a chromatic tuner, as they are more difficult for a beginner to use.

4. Call us at (916) 863-1638 and we will try to dial you in over the phone.

LESSON 1

(Scene Selection 3,4,5)

The first two chords: **G** and **D**



When playing the chords, each of the fingers should be on the **fingertip**, to avoid leaning over onto any other strings. Play each string to make sure it's ringing clearly.

Notice that the D chord has an "X" above the 5th and 6th strings. This means you don't play those two strings. If an "O" is above a string, you do play that string. The "O" stands for "**open**", which means you're not fretting it, but it will be strummed as a part of the chord.

In the following exercise, we'll be just switching from G to D. As soon as you've played the "G", immediately start trying to form a "D" chord. Eventually, you will be able to let each chord ring until it's time to play the next one. For now, as soon as you strum, use all the remaining time to work on forming the upcoming chord.

* For a list of all the open chords, see Appendix 1.

Song I

(Scene Selection 6)

Two Measures On Each Chord:

G D

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4
(Play 6X's)

Double it - One Measure Each:

Double It Again:

End On "G":

G D G D G

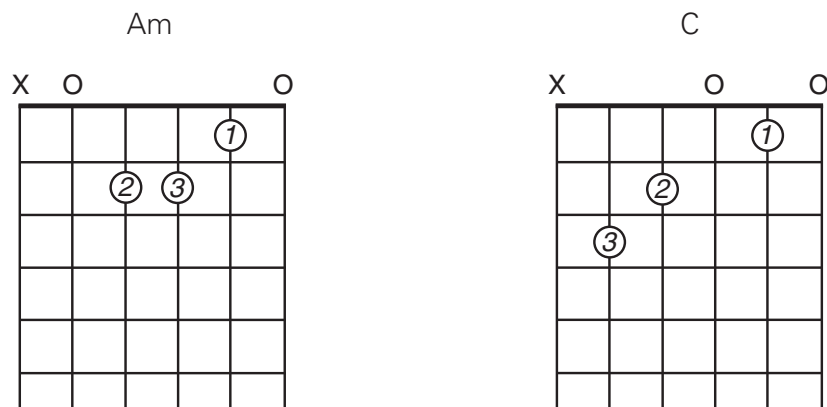
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4
(Play 8X's) (Play 8X's)

This song will be part of your practice for the first week. Let's now move to the next one.

LESSON 2

(Scene Selection 7)

Two new chords: **A minor** and **C**



Switching between these two chords is relatively easy, since only the 3rd finger has to move. You do have to shift slightly forward with the first two fingers when going to the “C” and slide back a little bit to make room for the 3rd finger when going to the Am.

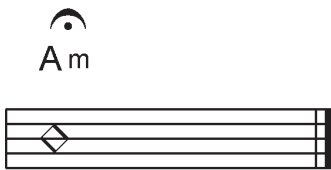
This song will be done with mostly whole notes (one strum lasts for four beats). When you get to the D chord, feel free to mimic the sound on the DVD by adding more down strums.


Song 2

(Scene Selection 8)



(Play 4X's)



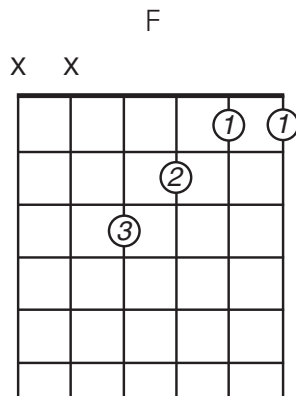
 Fermata - means hold the note or chord for an undefined period of time.

Songs 1 & 2 should be practiced for a while before moving on. In my private teaching, I give beginners this amount for the first week.

LESSON 3

(Scene Selection 9)

The **F** chord.



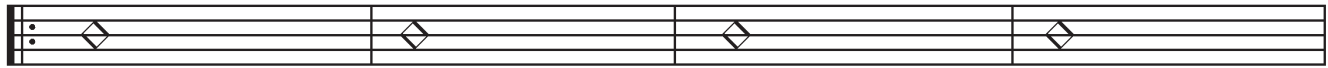
When first learning the F chord, it's best to start with the 2nd and 3rd fingers. Make sure they're both rounded and on the finger tips. Then lay the first finger across the first and second strings, on the first fret.

In the following song, your main objective is to switch clearly between F and C (or A minor). In each case, the focus is on getting the first finger to lay down for F or stand up for C or A minor. The first string should ring open clearly for the C and A minor chords.

Song 3

(Scene Selection 10)

F C F Am

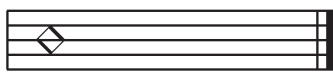


F C G



(Play 4X's)

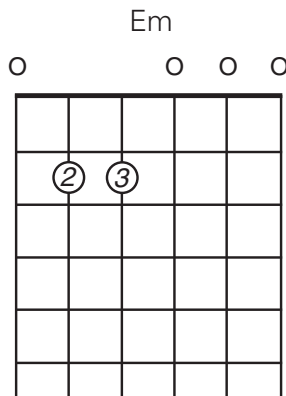
C



LESSON 4

(Scene Selection 11, 12, 13, 14)

The **E minor** Chord.



E minor is pretty easy. Make sure you play it with the second and third fingers as shown in the diagram above. With any chord, you should experiment with other fingers as you get further along, but it's best to start by mastering one fingering.

Anticipation: Notice in the first measure, the G chord is played on the and of four. This is called an anticipation because it's played a little earlier than waiting for the first beat of the second measure.

Song 4

(Scene Selection 15)

Em D G Em D G

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

Detailed description: This block shows a musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure contains three chords: Em (E2, G2, B2), D (F2, A2, C3), and G (B1, D2, F2). The second measure contains three chords: Em (E2, G2, B2), D (F2, A2, C3), and G (B1, D2, F2). The rhythmic pattern consists of four quarter notes, each with an accent mark (+) above it. The notes are E2, G2, B2, and D2. The staff is filled with diagonal lines for the remainder of the measures.

Em D G Am D

(Play 4X's)

Detailed description: This block shows a musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure contains three chords: Em (E2, G2, B2), D (F2, A2, C3), and G (B1, D2, F2). The second measure contains three chords: Em (E2, G2, B2), D (F2, A2, C3), and G (B1, D2, F2). The third measure contains two chords: Am (A2, C3, E3) and D (F2, A2, C3). The fourth measure contains one chord: D (F2, A2, C3). The rhythmic pattern consists of four quarter notes, each with an accent mark (+) above it. The notes are E2, G2, B2, and D2. The staff is filled with diagonal lines for the remainder of the measures. A circled 'O' is placed above the G chord in the second measure. A box containing the text "(Play 4X's)" is located at the bottom right of the staff.

G

Detailed description: This block shows a musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure contains one chord: G (B1, D2, F2). The staff is filled with diagonal lines for the remainder of the measures.