Keep These Points In Mind:

• For all of us, most keys we read are not in C Major. And thankfully, not in C# or C♭, as well.

• Push and challenge yourself to be very accustomed to keys other than C Major.

• Chord accompanying is an entirely separate subject; however, it is covered by a large catalog of work preceding this publication.

• Music notation for guitar is usually relative. Meaning that whatever you are reading can be interpreted at many different areas on the board.

• The Appendix, at the end of the book, features chord diagrams for any chords that might seem a bit more complex or special.

JB's Modern Notation For Guitar
BOOK TWO

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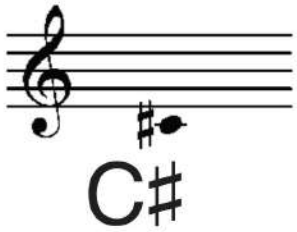
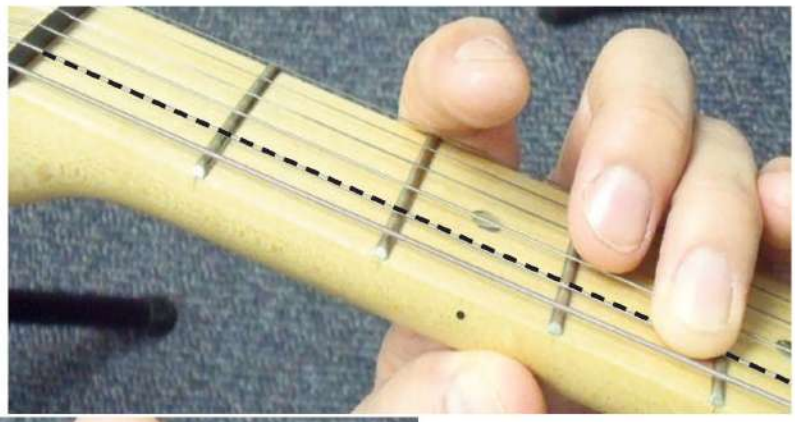
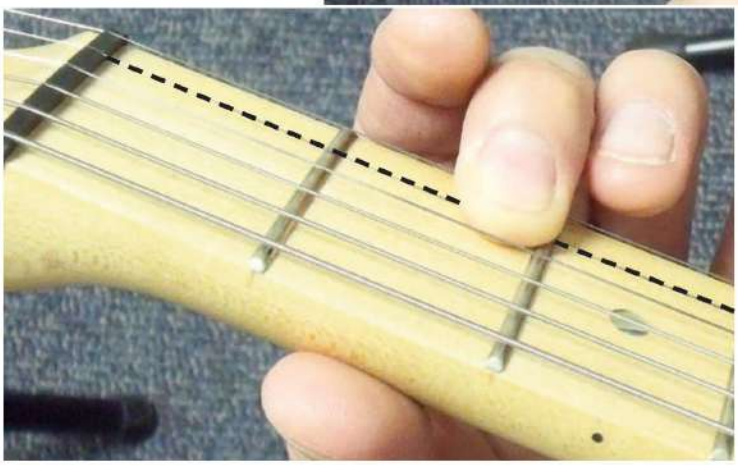
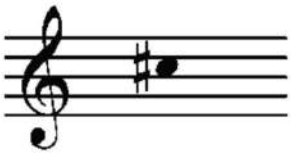
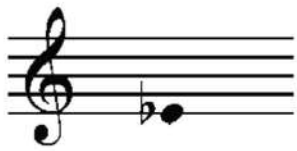
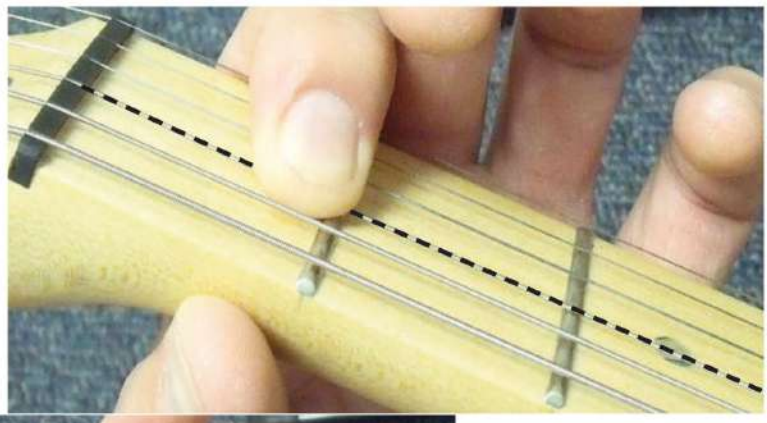

C♯

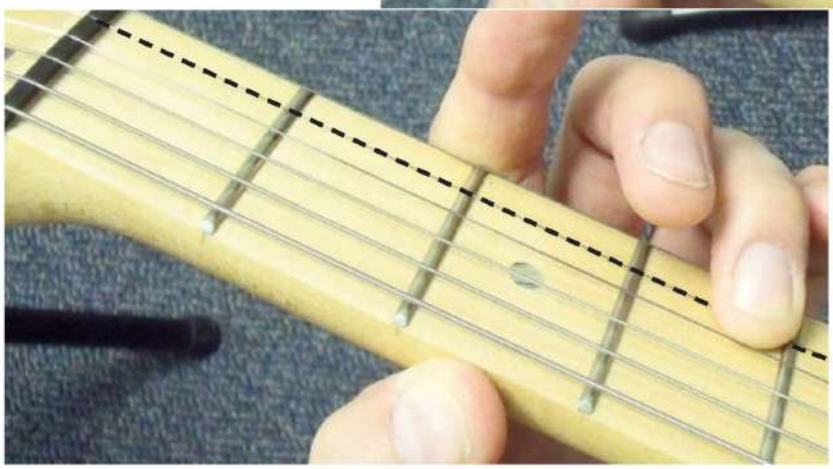


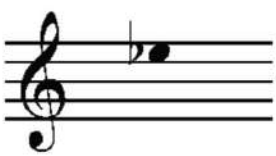




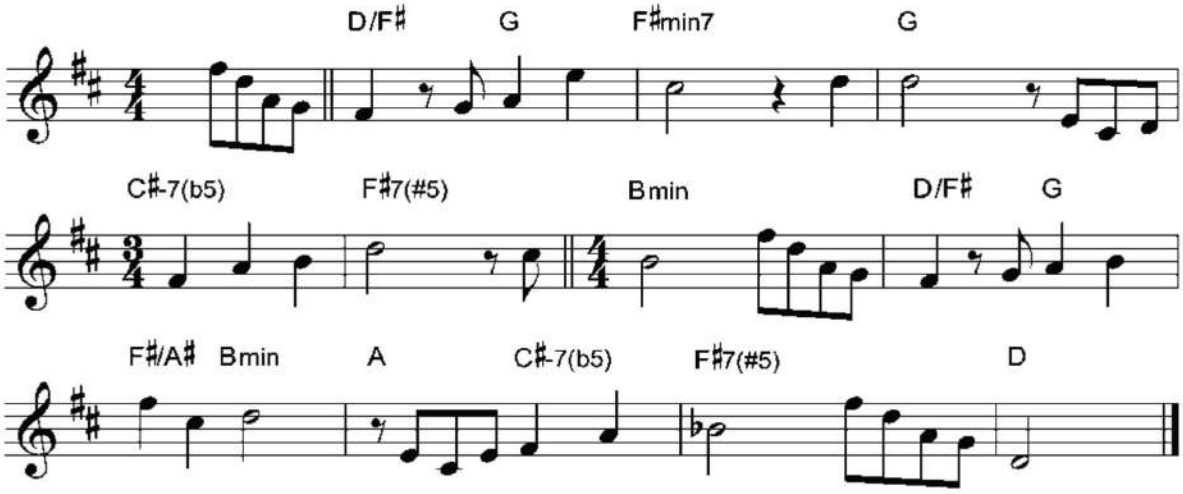

E♭



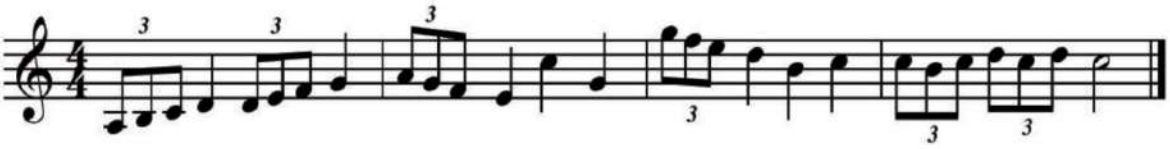




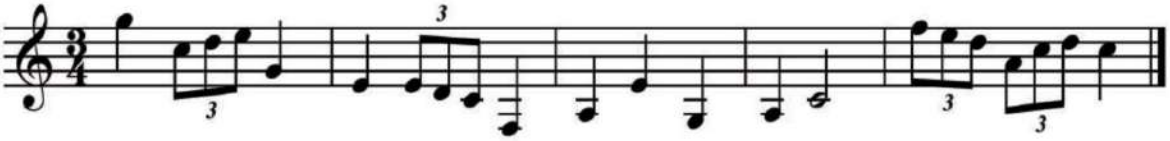
9. This One Has A Time Signature Change



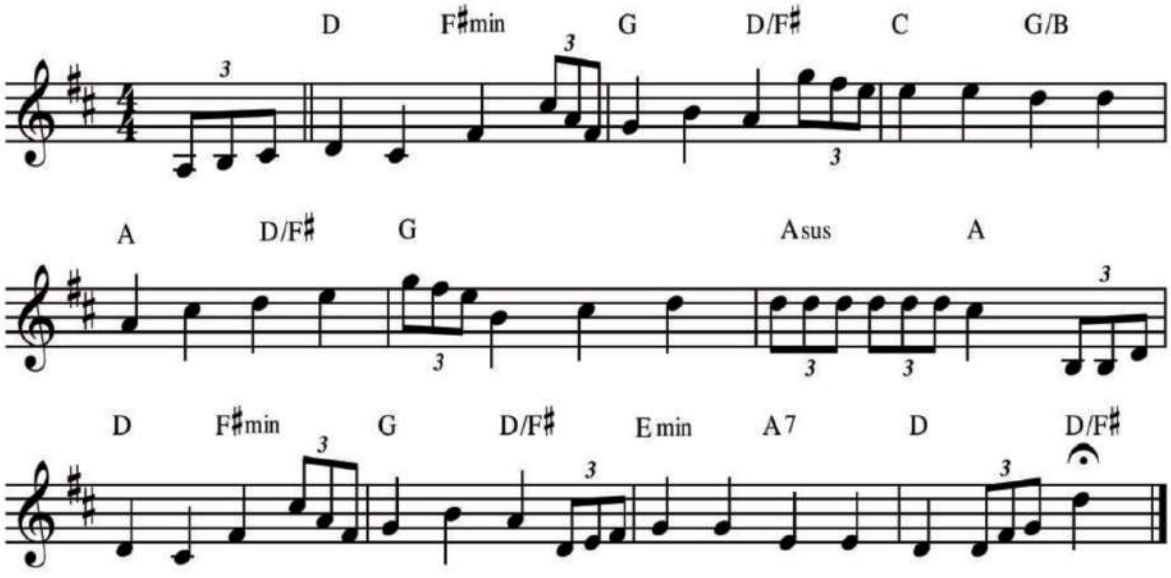
10. TRIPLETS!



11. More Triplets!



12. Triplets With Two Sharps



chapter twelve

Time Signatures

The top number indicates the number of beats per measure. If the top number says 5, you are going to count 5 beats per measure, i.e. 1-2-3-4-5; 1-2-3-4-5; 1-2-3-4-5; etc. If the top number indicates 2, you would count 1-2; 1-2; 1-2; etc.

The bottom number assigns the value of one(1) beat to the type of note indicated. Note key term: "type of note." The type of note that gets the value of one beat is the only thing the bottom number indicates. Therefore, **the only numbers** that can be used for the bottom number of the time signature will be 1; 2; 4; 8; 16; and 32. These numbers represent the common types of notes in music notation.

1 = Whole note
2 = Half note
4 = Quarter note
8 = Eighth note
16 = Sixteenth note
32 = Thirty-Second note

READ ALL TEXT!

If the bottom number says 4, that means the *quarter note* is worth 1 beat. The other types of notes will then align relative value-wise with the quarter note, i.e., eighth note equals a 1/2 beat; half note is worth 2 beats; whole note equals 4 beats. If the bottom number is 8, the *eighth note* is worth 1 beat, which then means the quarter note is 2 beats; and the half note is 4 beats.

Remember when reading a *time signature*:

- The two numbers indicate two completely different things.
- The two numbers are not to be read as a fraction.
- Per the **Time Circle Concept**: The top number of a time signature indicates how many circles you must travel through in each measure.

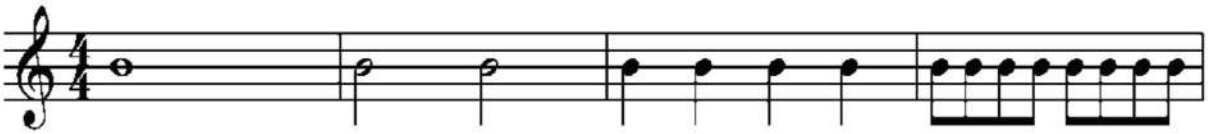
chapter thirteen

Sixteenth Notes

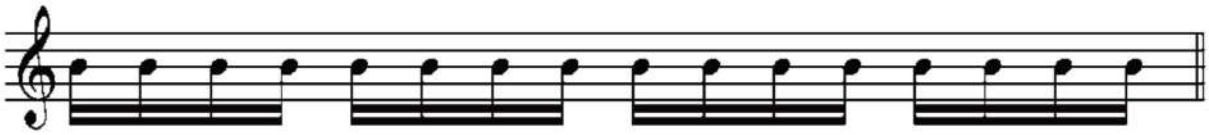
What is worth half as much as an eighth note? A *sixteenth note*. A sixteenth note has two flags along with a filled-in head and stem. This is a single sixteenth:

READ ALL TEXT!

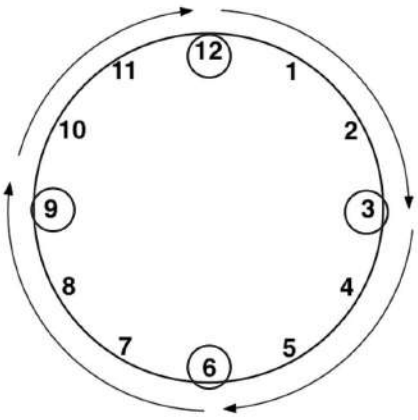
Therefore, for every eighth note there can be two(2) sixteenth notes; for every quarter note there can be four(4) sixteenth notes; and for every half note there can be eight(8) sixteenth notes. Note the following:



this second line is one entire measure containing 16 notes within four beats



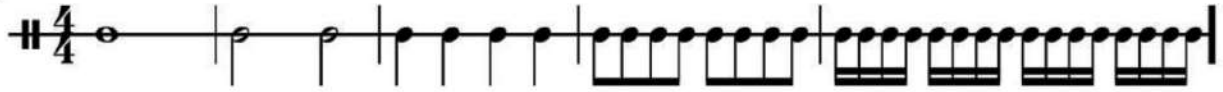
Per the **Time Circle Concept**, sixteenth-notes **and rests** are located at 6 o'clock, 9 o'clock, 12 o'clock, and 3 o'clock (6, 9, 12, 3).



Every group of four sixteent-notes represents one circle

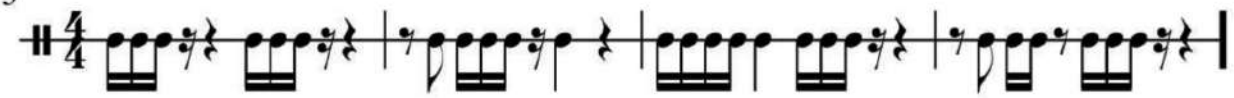
Sixteenth Note Rhythm Exercises: clap or use any note to play exercises

1



2

3



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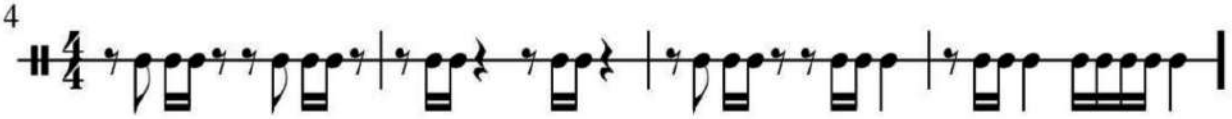
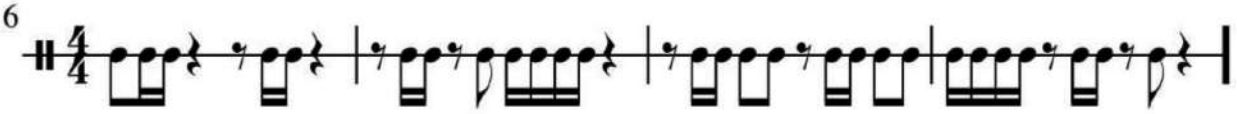


5

6



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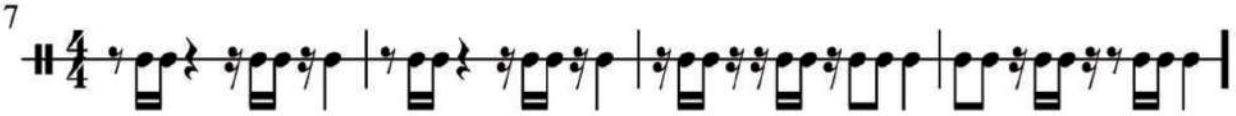

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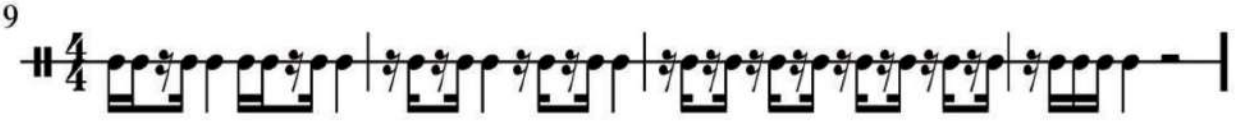
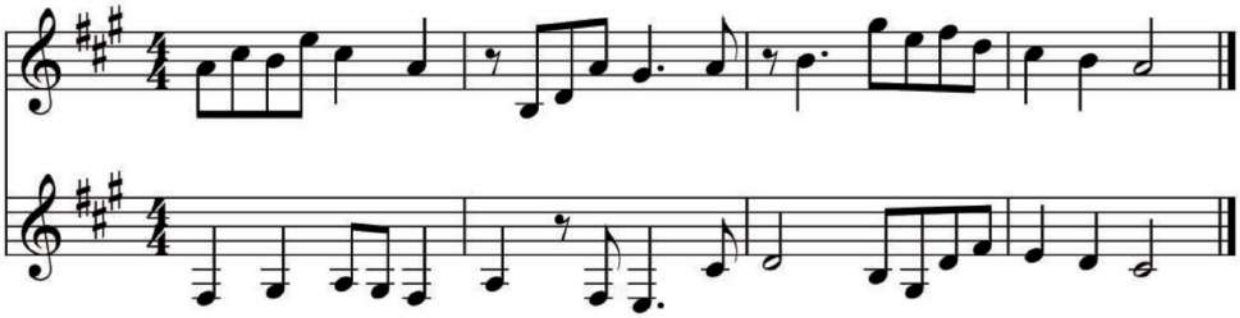
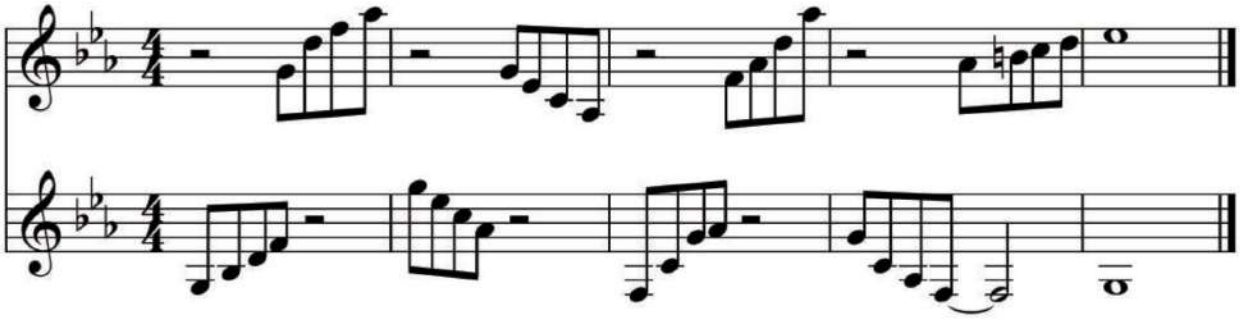


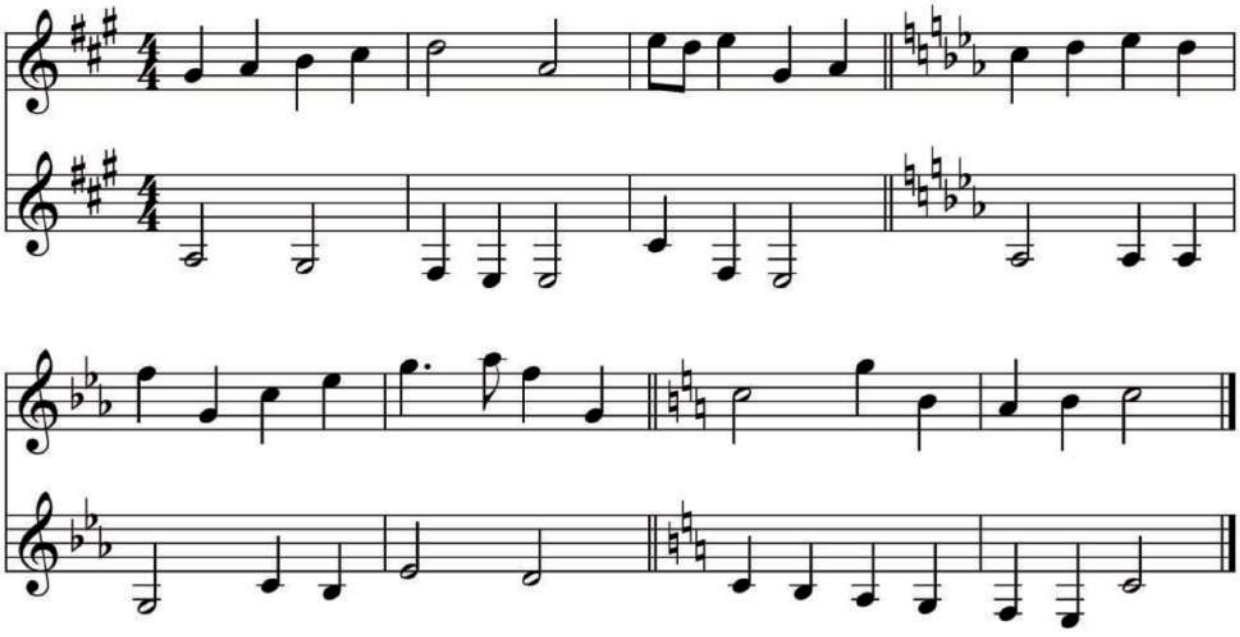
1. Three Sharps!



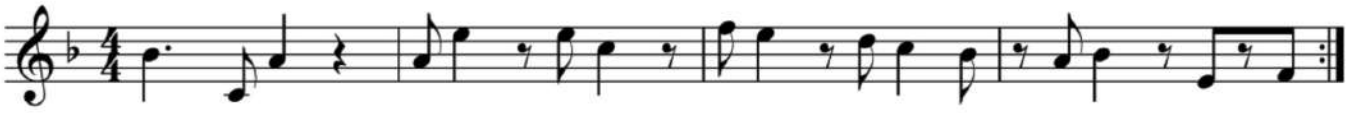
2. Three Flats!



3. This One Features A KEY SIGNATURE CHANGE



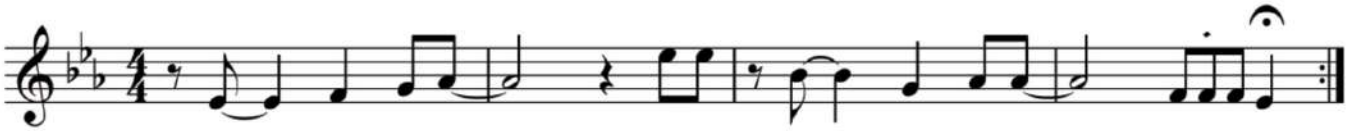
1. Synco One



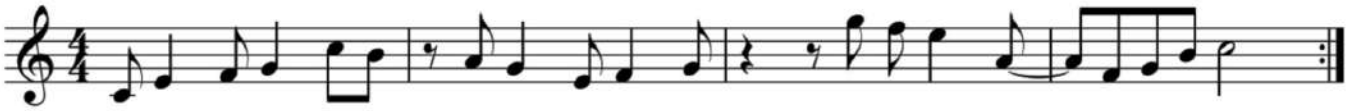
2. Synco Two

3. Synco Three

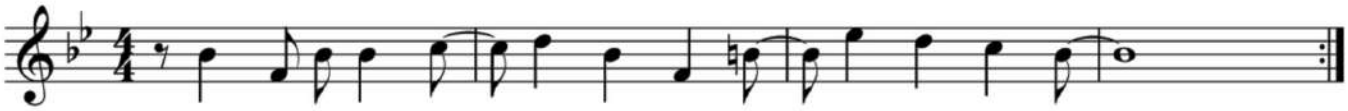
4. Synco Four



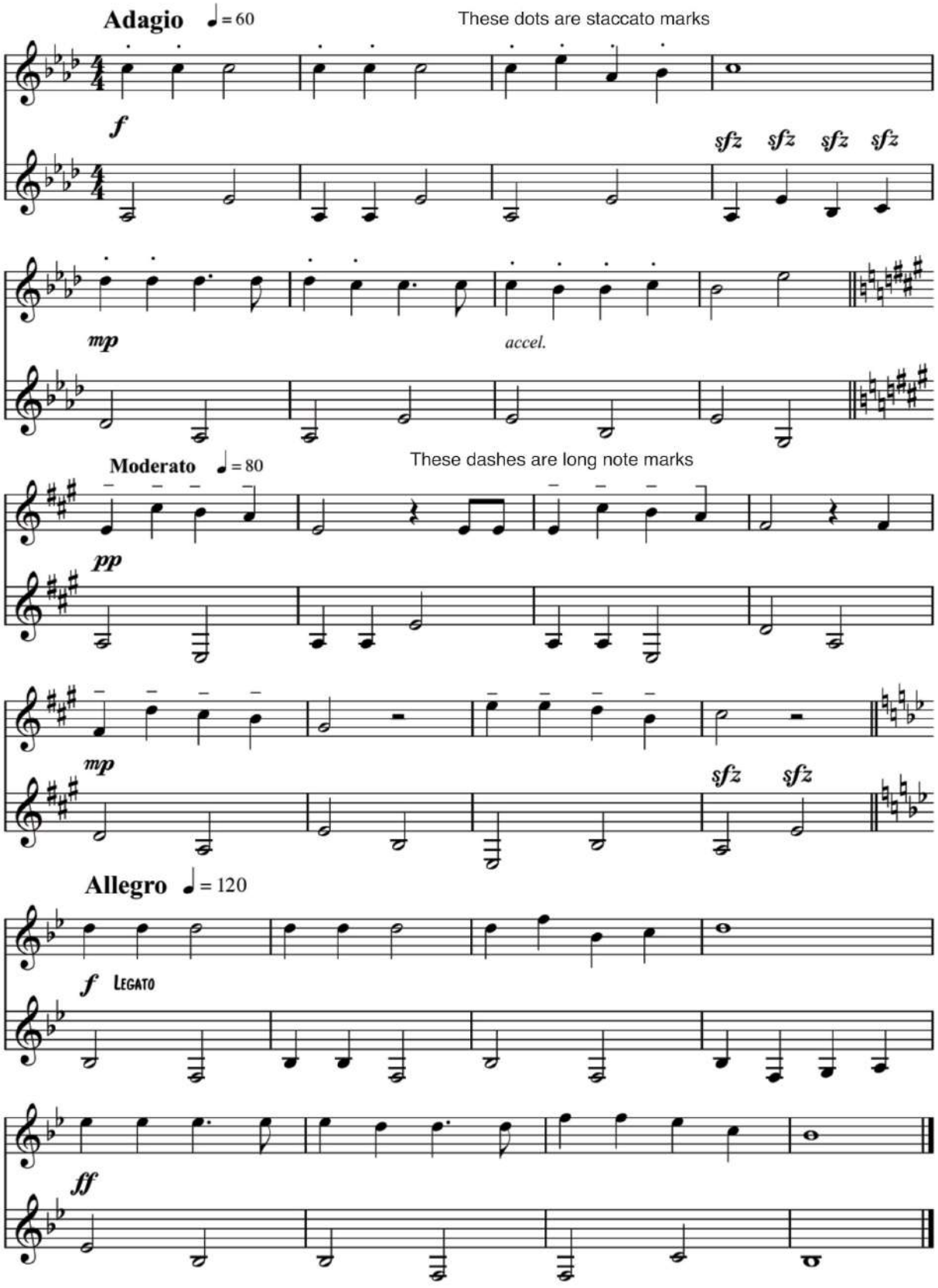
5. Cinco Five



6. Synco Six



3. Smellin' Like Jingle Bellin' (articulation/expression)



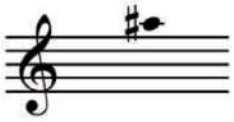
chapter eighteen

Position Playing On The Board

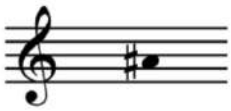
So far, this instructional method has concentrated on music notation within the first and second positions on the fretboard. This is because most notation concepts can be taught more simply and efficiently at those positions. However, moving to positions up the fretboard can provide other, more efficient ways of playing a line, melody, and/or part.

New Notes!

The next notes are G♭ and A♯. G♭ has the same positions as F♯.
A# has the same positions as B♭.
However, **let's move further up the fretboard**.



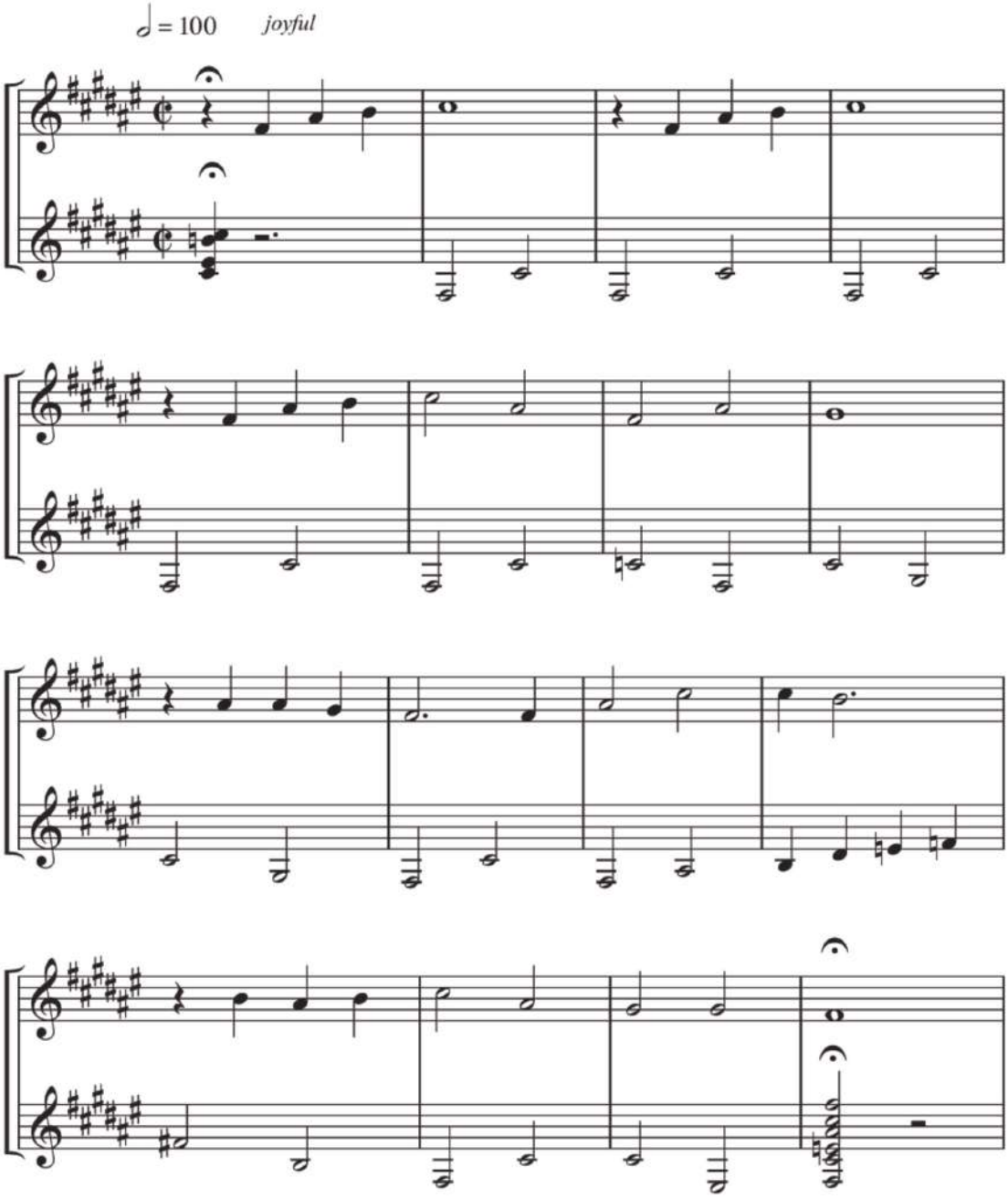
A♯



Cut Time

Cut time is 2/2 (¢). Two beats per measure, and the half-note has the value of one beat, which means that a quarter-note is one-half-beat, and a whole-note is worth 2 beats. This time signature is actually very common, especially among folk, country, punk, hard-core metal, and Latin/Brazilian genres.

6. When The Saints Go Marching In



chapter twenty

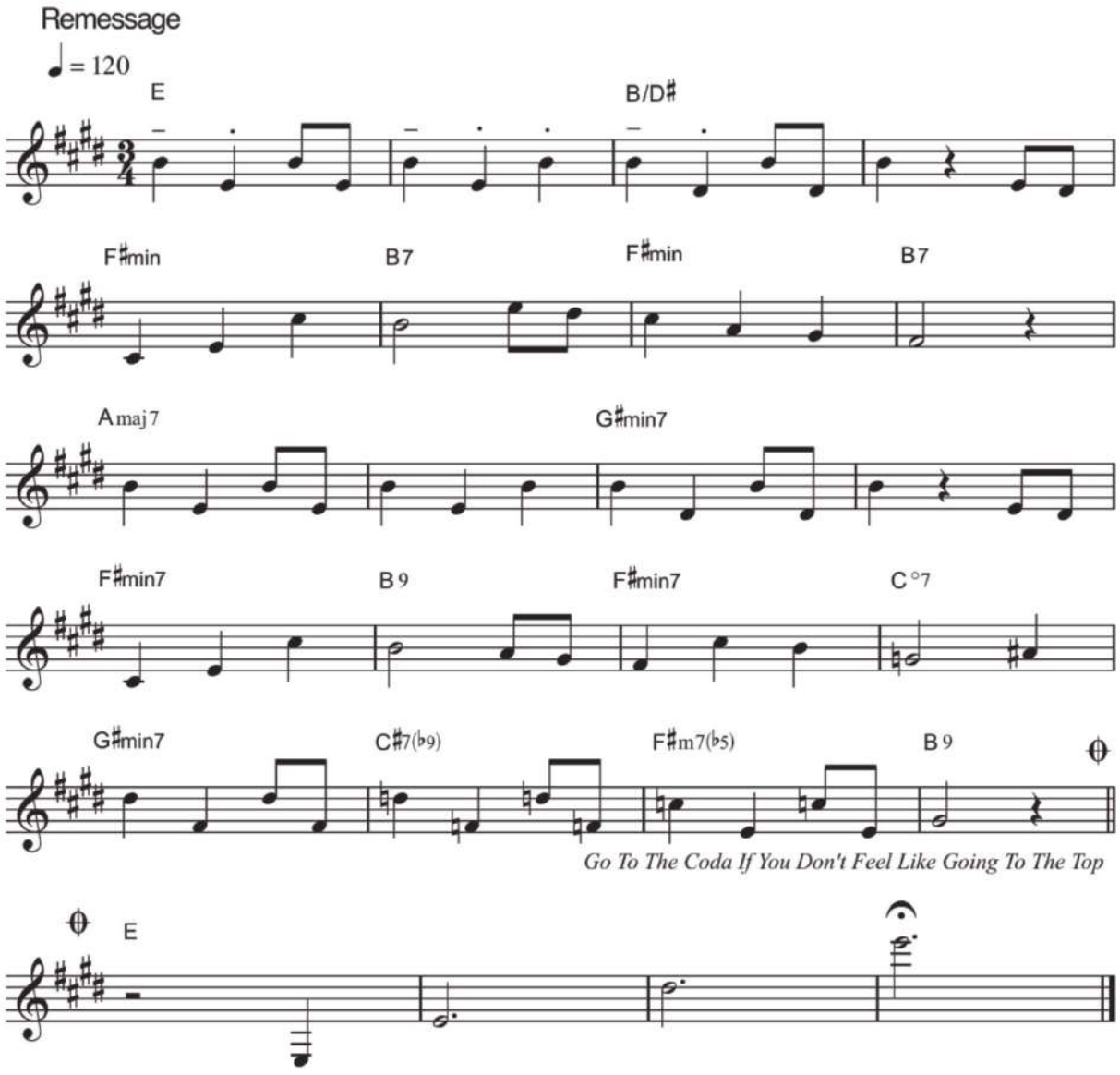
Wow! You Are Here!

B# and F♭ are equivalient to C and E, respectively. If you are here, you are probably able to read music notation better than most professional guitar players. Congratulations...

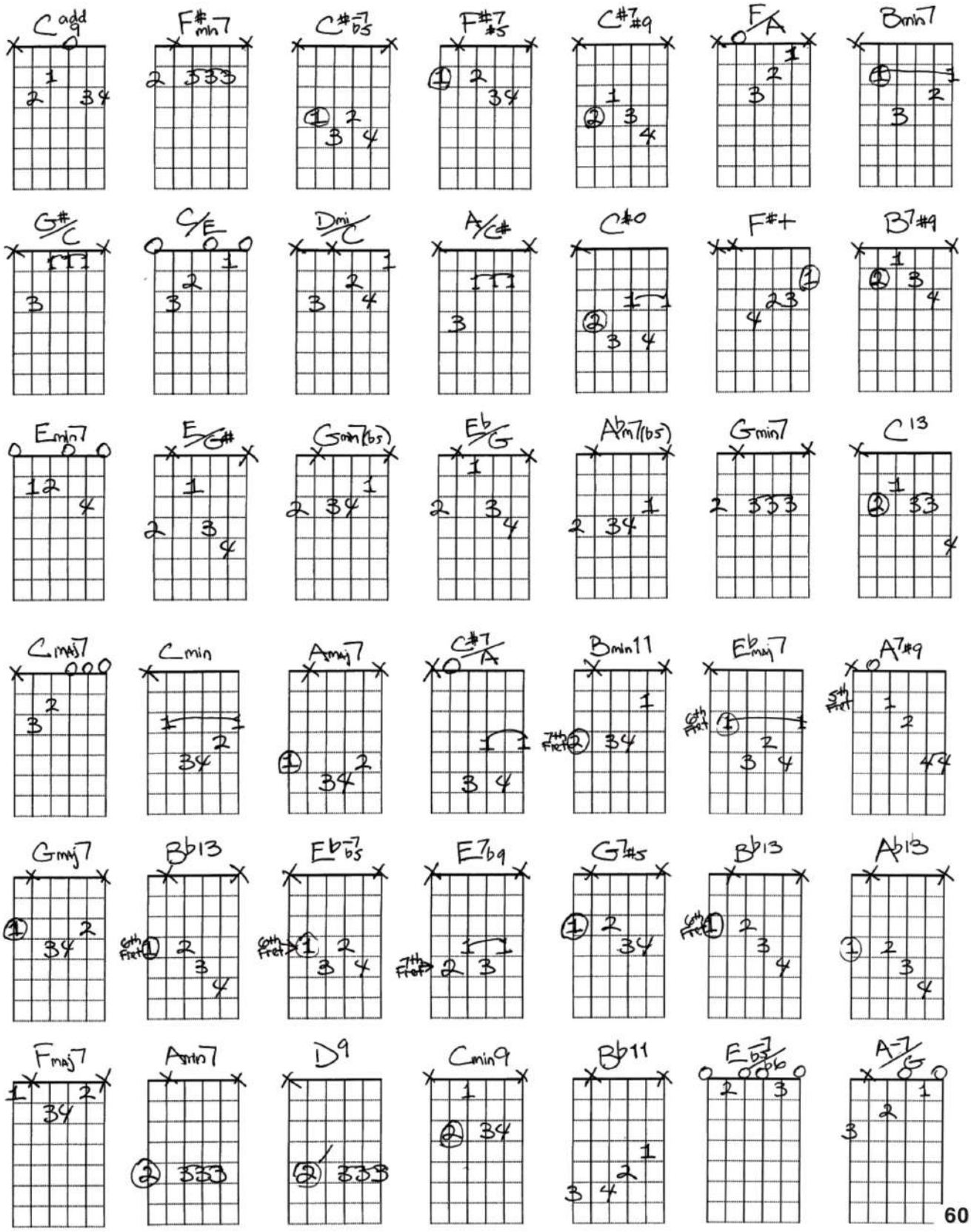
New Notes (FOR THE LAST TIME)

B♯

F♭



Thankfully, guitar will always be an Eighteenth Century instrument.

- jerry baiden

Chord Diagrams