

Easy Arpeggios Theory

Words & Music by George Andrew Brindeiro

Standard tuning

♩ = 75

Hey people. I'm here to talk about arpeggios.

(An Example)

Intro

E-Gt

♩ = 120

f

8-7-8-7 8 9 10-9 10-7 8

Cool Huh?

You CAN do that, and even more elaborate ones.

(Hard? I know I can't play that! hehe.. =P)

♩ = 75

♩ = 120

3

T
A
B

8-7-8-7 8 9 10-9 10-7 8 9 10 8-7 8 12 9 9 9

All you need to have is basic scales knowledge.

Oh and of course, practice study and a teacher

♩ = 75

Scales

5

T
A
B

like me (hehe jk) If you've been studying for a while you will have probably heard of them.

(C Major Scale)

♩ = 75

♩ = 120

6

T
A
B

8 5-7-8 5-7 4-5

Yes! The old Do-Re-Mi you learned in school

is worth something!

♩ = 75

8

T
A
B

First thing for Major Scales: you need to know their formula to build them properly. It is TONE-TONE-SEMITONE-TONE-TONE-TONE-SEMITONE

♩ = 50

9

T
A
B

T T S T T T S

♩ = 120

10

T
A
B

Got it? NO?? ok.. What I mean by that is the interval between one note and the other. Between C and D there's one TONE, but between D and E only a SEMITONE

♩ = 50

11

T
A
B

A tone is equivalent to jumping one fret in the guitar and a semitone is just jumping to the next. Now with that formula you can build any major scale!

12

T
A
B

C Major

D Major

♩ = 75

13

T
A
B

8 5 7 8 5 7 4 5 10 7 9 10 7 9 6 7

F# Major for 2 Octaves (sharps can be major!)

14

T
A
B

14 11 13 14 11 13 10 11 11 13 11 12 14 11 13 14

The notes in any scale are divided into groups, i dont know the word in english. Knowing this is extremely important for construction and arpeggio theory

♩ = 50

15

T
A
B

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (an octave up from 1, that is, same note)

♩ = 120

♩ = 50

16

T
A
B

5 7 9 5 7 9 6 7

You probably noticed I use C Major a lot. Well its

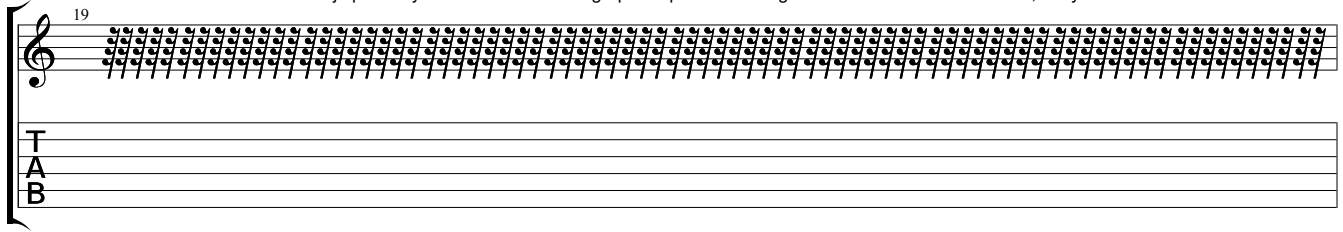
just cuz its easier for people to visualize

18

T
A
B

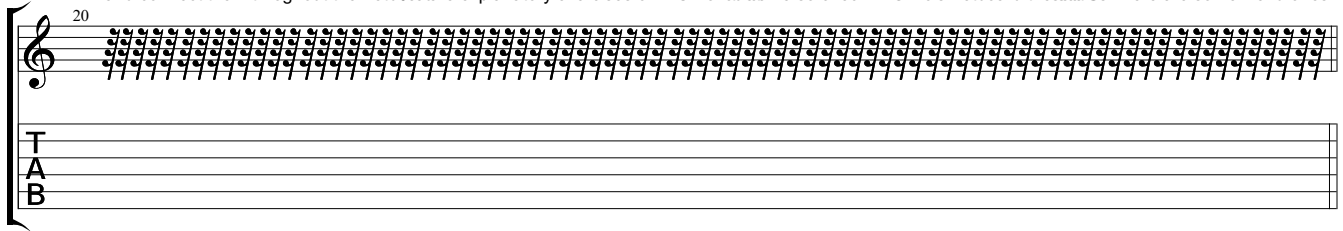
But ill variate. That was A major probably noticed also scales for a graphical pattern in the guitar's fretboard. talk about that, but you should memorize

19



and connect them throughout the fretboard. here are explanatory exercises on MSB or what also check in GPro's fretboard these scales. There are some weird ones here

20

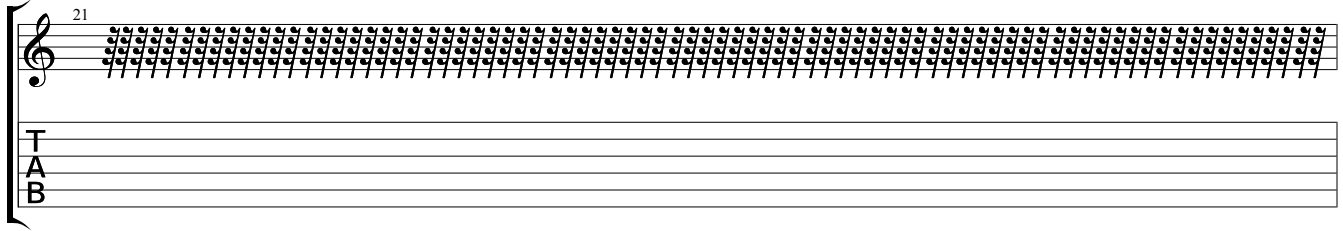


Moving on, now a bit of chord construction. Chord is formed by the tonic (1) gives the name to the chord and its 3rd and 5th minor chord by 1, 3b (one semitone lower

♩ = 50

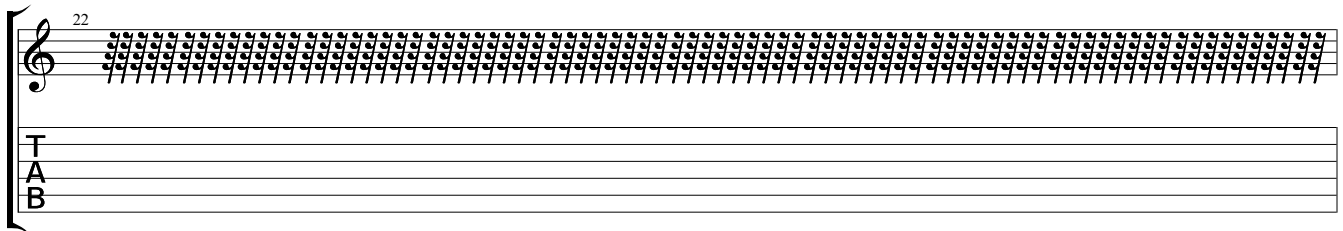
Chord Construction

21



and 5 as well. To give it some spice you can add b7 (one semitone lower) these are maj7 (major chord with 7th) m7 (minor with 7th) and m7b9 (minor with 7th and 9th)

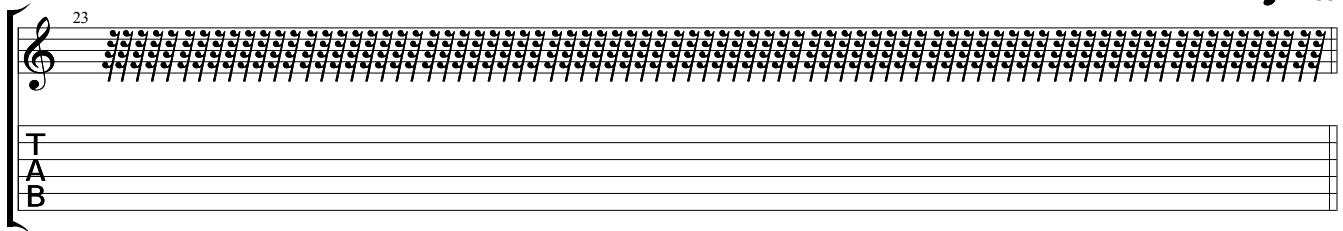
22



There are millions of other chord structures out there such as augmented or diminished. Now lets cut the bullshit (oops.. haha) its that good for?

♩ = 185

23



This (Brazilian Metal Band's Angra - Carry On)

Notice the start on a minor chord then a major

♩ = 185
Angra Example

Musical notation for Angra's 'Carry On'. The score is in 4/4 time with a tempo of 185 BPM. It features a melodic line in the treble clef and a guitar tab in the bass clef. The melodic line starts with a minor chord (F major in the key of D minor) and transitions to a major chord (D major). The guitar tab includes fret numbers and 'T' markers for trills. The piece is marked with a forte (*ff*) dynamic.

This: Yngwie Malmsteen's - Too Young to Die, Too Drunk

♩ = 145 **♩ = 145**
Malmsteen's Example

Musical notation for Yngwie Malmsteen's 'Too Young to Die, Too Drunk'. The score is in 4/4 time with a tempo of 145 BPM. It features a melodic line in the treble clef and a guitar tab in the bass clef. The melodic line consists of eighth-note triplets. The guitar tab includes fret numbers and 'f' markers for fast tremolos. The piece is marked with a forte (*ff*) dynamic.

To Live

Musical notation for the 'To Live' section. The score is in 4/4 time. It features a melodic line in the treble clef and a guitar tab in the bass clef. The melodic line consists of eighth-note triplets. The guitar tab includes fret numbers and 'f' markers for fast tremolos. The piece is marked with a forte (*ff*) dynamic.

Continuation of the 'To Live' section musical notation. The score is in 4/4 time. It features a melodic line in the treble clef and a guitar tab in the bass clef. The melodic line consists of eighth-note triplets. The guitar tab includes fret numbers and 'f' markers for fast tremolos. The piece is marked with a forte (*ff*) dynamic.

33

T
A
B

35

T
A
B

37

T
A
B

38

T
A
B

39

T
A
B

41

T
A
B

This----> Extracted from Rock Licks - Top 10 Rock Licks from the 80's

42

$\text{♩} = 120$
Megadeth's Example

T
A
B

by Manu C.P. manucp78@hotmail.com

46

T
A
B

48

P.M.-----

T
A
B

52

T
A
B

53

And This-->

T
A
B

Greg Howe

(also taken from rock licks 80's)

-Try to find the pattern of chords-

$\text{♩} = 120$

Greg Howe's Example

55

T
A
B

56

T
A
B

57

T
A
B

Thats all folks. Remember to always study, research, and practice! One More Golden Rule: ALWAYS REMEMBER --> In a major scale, 1, 4 and 5 are

major chords; 2,3 and 6 are minor and 7 is diminished. That way its easier to identify which scales to use in a chord progression and which chords in a

riff. Many Thanks. contact: skatanic_slug@hotmail.com