Tủ Sách
TỰ HỌC
GUITAR
theo Phương Pháp
đơn giản nhất

LÊ NHẤT PHƯƠNG

TỰ HỌC GUITAR

Hướng dẫn thật cụ thể Lý Thuyết và các Kỹ Thuật Căn Bản của đàn Guitar - 29 Bài Thực Hành gồm những Tác Phẩm Nổi Tiếng

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỔNG HỢP THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

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Lê Nhất Phương

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản:
TRẦN ĐÌNH VIỆT

Biên tập : NGUYỄN VĨNH TRUNG
Sửa bản in : LƯU THỦY
Trình bày : BÍCH THỦY
Bìa : THIÊN THIÊN

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Thực hiện liên kết: Công ty TNHH TM & DV VH THIÊN VƯƠNG

In 1.000 cuốn, khổ 19cm x 27cm. Tại XƯỞNG IN SỐ 2 - CTY PHÁT TRIỂN CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ TRUYỀN HÌNH tại TP.HCM.
Giấy chấp nhận ĐKKHXB số 644-2006/CXB/20-47/THTPHCM. Cấp ngày 11.12.2006. In xong và nộp lưu chiểu Quý I năm 2007.

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Nếu có dịp đến trường lớp học với thầy cô mà thành tài là một điều tốt. Tuy nhiên, nếu tự học mà vẫn thành tài thì là điều đáng nói hơn. Trong các lãnh vực thì guitar là một môn và một loại nhạc khí có thể tự học được. Trong việc tự học, sự chuyên tâm và kiên trì là những đức tính quý giá mau đưa người tự học đến thành công. Cuốn sách này được soạn nhằm góp phần cùng các sách tương tự khác giúp cho bạn đọc có thêm phương tiện trau dồi học tập. Thực hành kỹ các bài tập xong rồi đàn ứng dụng. Làm kỹ như vậy liên tục sẽ giúp cho các bạn mau đạt tiến bộ.

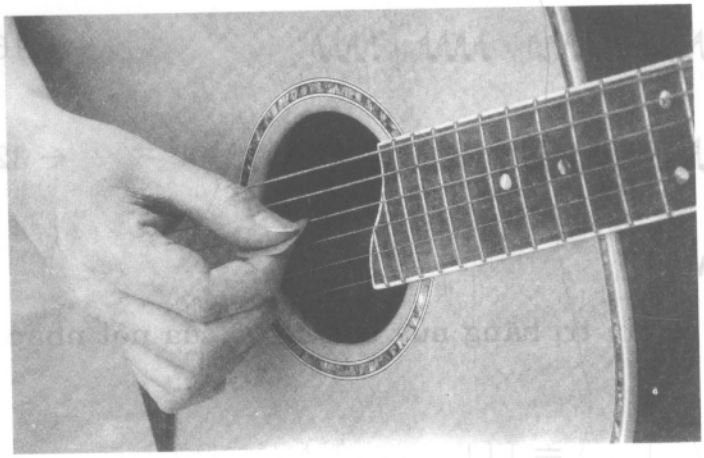
Nhất Phương

NHỮNG LỜI GỢI Ý CHO NGƯỜI TỰ HỌC

Khi tự học, bạn có hai người thầy. Người thầy đầu tiên là cuốn sách bạn đang học. Người thầy thứ hai là chính bạn. Chính người thầy này sẽ đưa ra những lời khuyên khi bạn nản chí muốn bỏ cuộc, sẽ động viên tinh thần bạn lên. Người thầy đầu tiên chỉ cung cấp kiến thức. Xem ra hai người thầy đều quan trọng cả. Đọc kỹ và tập từ từ (chậm) trong giai đoạn đầu là những bước cơ bản đầu tiên. Ngoài cây đàn và phím ra, bạn cũng có thể sắm thêm máy nhịp (métronome) để giúp bạn củng cố thêm nhịp điệu trong giai đoạn đầu (thật ra chuyện này cũng không cần thiết lắm). Bạn có thể tập đàn mọi lúc chứ không cần chọn giờ cố định. Ngoài ra, nghe nhạc và xem nhạc cũng giúp ích cho việc học của bạn.

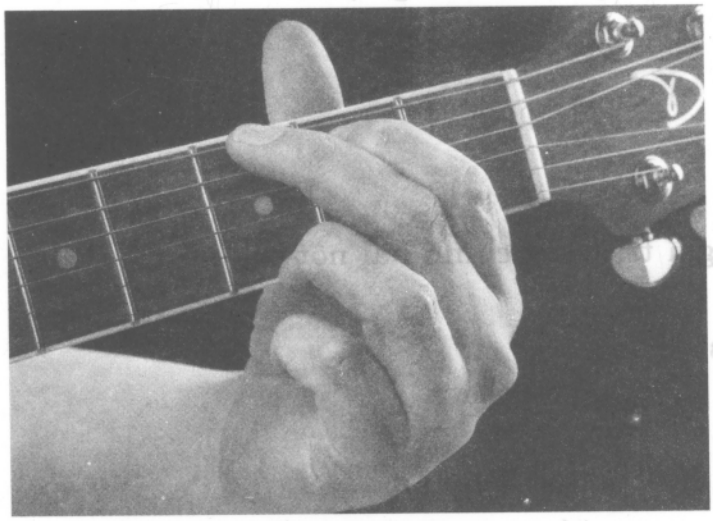
CÁCH CẦM PHÍM VÀ ĐÀN

Cầm phím đàn đừng cầm quá chặt hay quá lỏng. Nếu bạn cầm quá chặt, có nghĩa là bạn sẽ gồng cơ lên và như thế sẽ làm cứng tay không đàn được những đoạn cần đánh nhanh, nhất là khi bạn cần phải đệm hay đánh solo. Ngược lại, nếu cầm quá lỏng, bạn có thể làm văng phím khi đàn. Cầm phím giữa ngón cái và ngón trỏ của bàn tay phải.



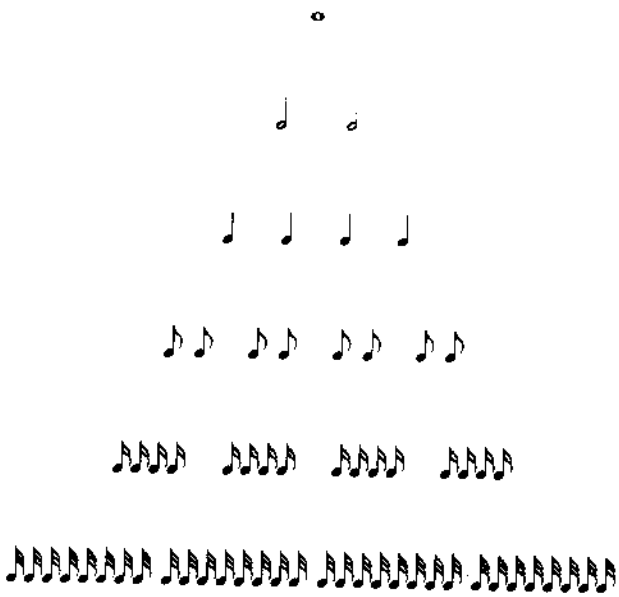
Cách cầm phím khi đàn (tay phải)

Vị thế của tay trái tương đối dễ: ngón cái để sau cần đàn và bốn ngón còn lại được dùng để bấm. Các ngón còn lại được đánh số 1 (ngón trỏ), 2 (ngón giữa), 3 (ngón áp út) và 4 (ngón út).



Lam phim nhac trang den 1.eps;

Ngón tay trái



← 1 nốt tròn

← 2 nốt trắng

← 4 nốt đen

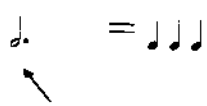
← 8 móc đơn

← 16 móc đôi

← 32 móc ba

DẤU CHẤM

Dấu chấm có giá trị bằng nửa trường độ của nốt nhạc đứng kề bên trái của nó. Thí dụ:



Dấu chấm

Nếu lấy dấu đen làm phách thì

♩. bằng 3 phách (trường độ)

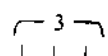
Do vậy:

♩.. = ♪♪♪♪ ♪♪ ♪

LIÊN

Liên 3 có giá trị bằng chính hai nốt của nó.

Thí dụ:

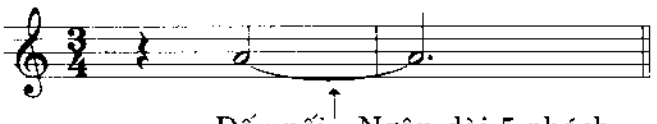


♩ ♩ ♩ = ♩ ♩ = 2 phách

DẤU NỐI

Trường hợp một nốt nhạc được đàn hay ca ngân dài ra, người ta dùng dấu nối.

Thí dụ:



Dấu nối - Ngân dài 5 phách

CÁC DẤU

1. Dấu thăng (#) đứng trước nốt nào thì nốt đó được thăng lên ½ cung.

Thí dụ: # Do (nốt Do được đàn lên thêm ½ cung).

Bộ khóa có 1 dấu # thì nốt được thăng sẽ là Fa.

Bộ khóa có 2 dấu # thì các nốt được thăng sẽ là Fa và Do.

Bộ khóa có 3 dấu # thì các nốt được thăng sẽ là Fa, Do và Sol.

Bộ khóa có 4 dấu # thì các nốt được thăng sẽ là Fa, Do, Sol và Re.

*2. Dấu giáng (**b**) đứng trước nốt nào thì nốt đó được hạ xuống ½ cung.*

Thí dụ: b Do (nốt Do được đàn thấp xuống ½ cung).

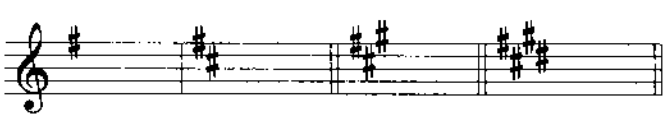
Bộ khóa có 1 dấu b thì nốt được giáng sẽ là nốt Si.

Bộ khóa có 2 dấu b thì các nốt được giáng sẽ là nốt Si và Mi.

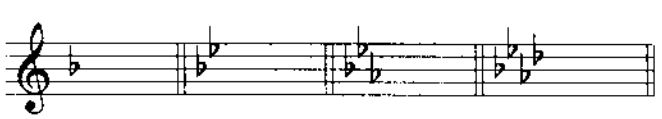
Bộ khóa có 3 dấu b thì các nốt được giáng sẽ là nốt Si, Mi và La.

Bộ khóa có 4 dấu b thì các nốt được giáng sẽ là nốt Si, Mi, La và Re.

Các khóa có dấu thăng.

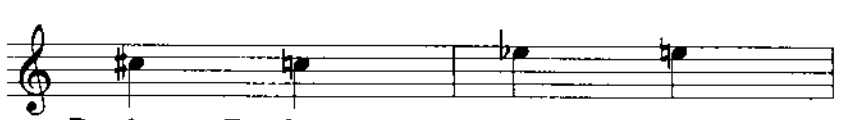


Các khóa có dấu giáng.



Dấu bình (♮) đứng trước nốt nào sẽ làm cho nốt đó trở về bình thường, tức là không còn bị thăng hay giáng nữa.

Thí dụ:



Do thăng Do thường Mi giáng Mi thường

Chú ý:

Trong âm nhạc nhiều khi người ta còn dùng dấu:

x : Có nghĩa thăng kép

bb : Có nghĩa giáng kép

La thăng kép (tức đàn nốt Si) — La giáng kép (đàn nốt Sol)

KÝ TỰ RIÊNG CHO 7 NỐT NHẠC

Bảy nốt nhạc Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si được ký hiệu lần lượt bằng các chữ cái C, D, E, F, G, A và B.

Người ta dùng ký tự để nói thay cho tên hợp âm và thường là hợp âm trưởng. Thí dụ: thay vì nói "Do trưởng" người ta nói C. Nếu là hợp âm thứ thì người ta thêm chữ m nhỏ (minor) kế bên ký tự. Thí dụ, Cm có nghĩa là "Do thứ", Am có nghĩa là "La thứ".

C = Do trưởng	Cm = Do thứ
D = Re trưởng	Dm = Re thứ
E = Mi trưởng	Em = Mi thứ
F = Fa trưởng	Fm = Fa thứ
G = Sol trưởng	Gm = Sol thứ
A = La trưởng	Am = La thứ
B = Si trưởng	Bm = Si thứ

Ngoài ra, khi đàn ta cũng sẽ thấy các dạng hợp âm như:

A7: La bảy Am7: La thứ bảy,...

Các ký tự

↓ ↑ : chỉ việc đánh lên đánh xuống (tay phải) bằng phím. Việc đánh lên, đánh xuống có thể diễn ra đối với các hợp âm từ 2 nốt đến 6 nốt.

DẤU LẶNG

Dấu lặng là ký hiệu chỉ trong thời gian đó ngưng đàn hoặc ngưng hát.

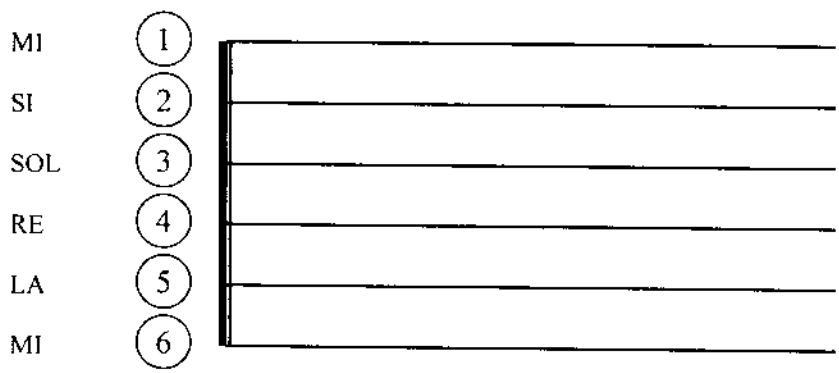
Ký hiệu	Nghĩa
	Lặng tròn (giá trị bằng nốt tròn)
	Lặng trắng (giá trị bằng nốt trắng)
	Lặng đen (giá trị bằng nốt đen)

𝄾	Lặng móc đơn (giá trị bằng nốt móc đơn)
Moderato	Có nghĩa là vừa phải
Andantino	Chậm, khoan thai
Allegro	Nhanh
Vivace	Linh động, nhanh

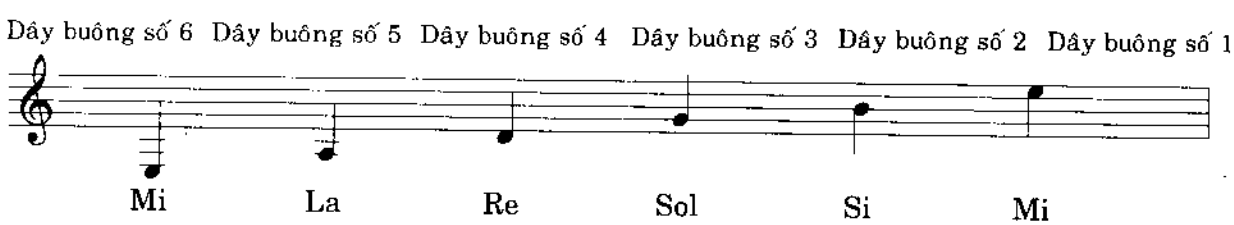
CÁCH TẬP ĐÀN CÁC NỐT NHẠC

Trước khi tập đệm chúng ta phải tập đàn các nốt nhạc riêng lẻ cho quen tay. Khi tập chúng ta phải giữ đúng nhịp. Tốt nhất là lúc đầu khi tập, nên tập chậm (có máy nhịp "métronome" càng tốt). Sau càng nhanh dần lên cho đến khi nào đúng yêu cầu của bài nhạc.

Dây buông (không bấm) trên cần đàn.



Nốt trên khuông nhạc



Si (0): nốt Si (không bấm) ở dây số 2.

Dây đàn số 1 → Mi (0)

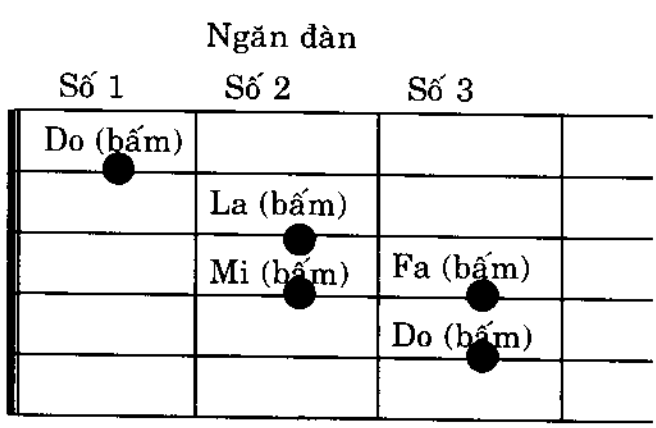
Dây đàn số 2 → Si (0)

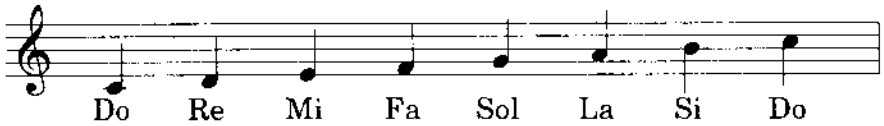
Dây đàn số 3 → Sol (0)

Dây đàn số 4 → Re (0)

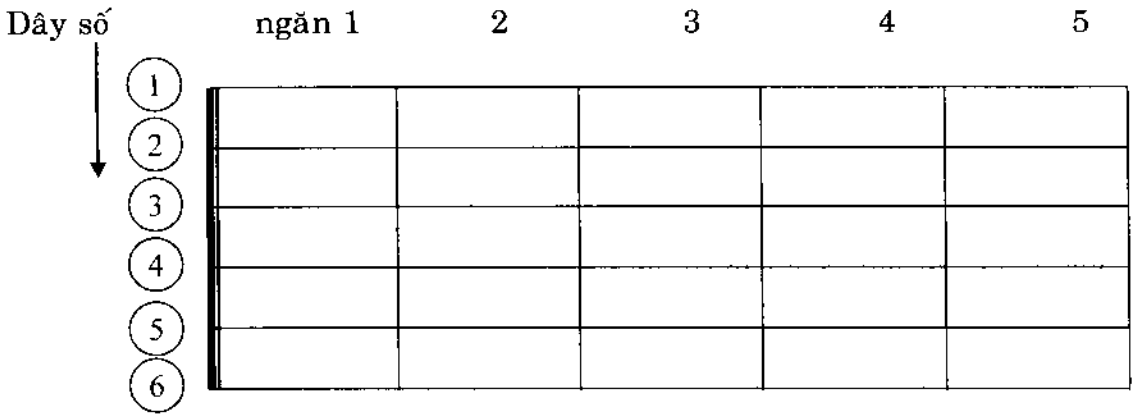
Dây đàn số 5 → La (0)

Dây đàn số 6 → Mi (0)

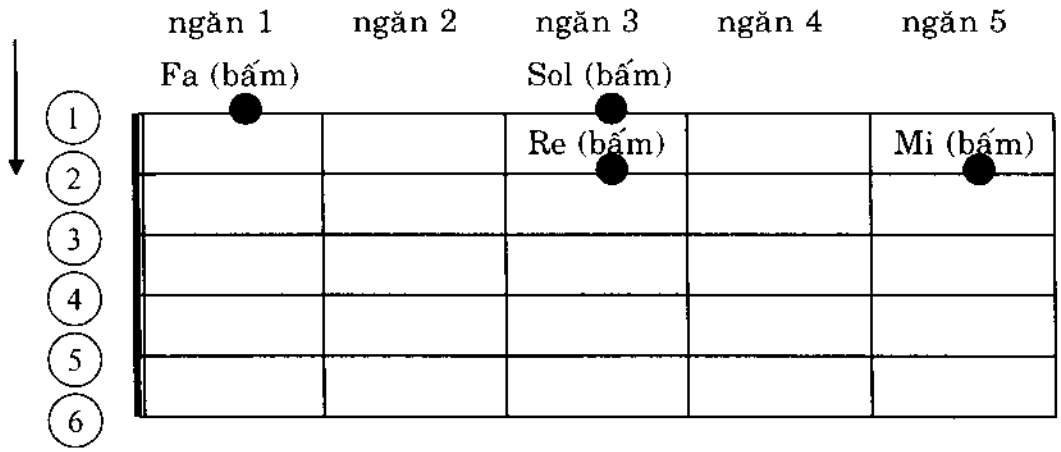


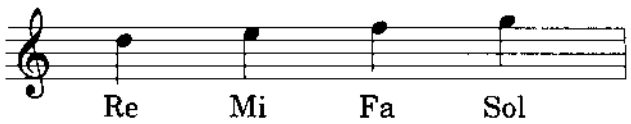


Các nốt Re, Sol, Si cũng có thể đàn dây bấm thay vì dây buông.



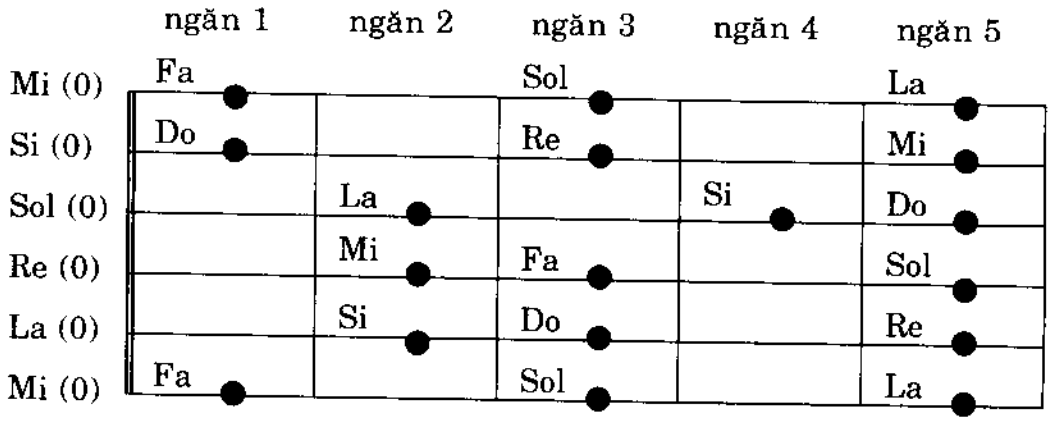
Mi (0): Mi đàn dây buông (dây số 1)



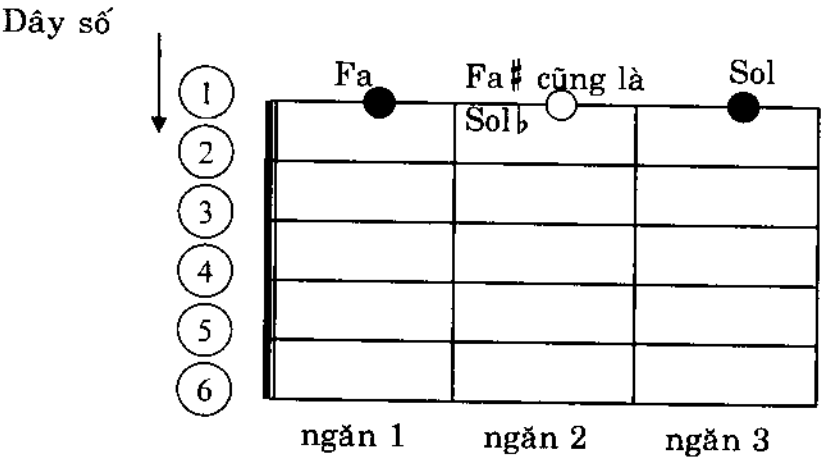


* Nốt Mi trên khuông nhạc có thể đàn theo nhiều chỗ khác nhau trên cần đàn.

Sau đây là những nốt nhạc thông dụng trên cần đàn:



Khi thăng thì cứ việc nhích lên ½ (1 ngăn đàn). Thí dụ để đàn Fa (ngăn đàn số 1 ở dây số 1) thăng thì chỉ việc nhích lên ngăn số 2 để đàn thành Fa #. Ngược lại để đàn Sol (ngăn số 3 dây số 1) giáng thì chỉ việc đàn lùi xuống một ngăn thành ngăn số 2, và đó là Sol b.



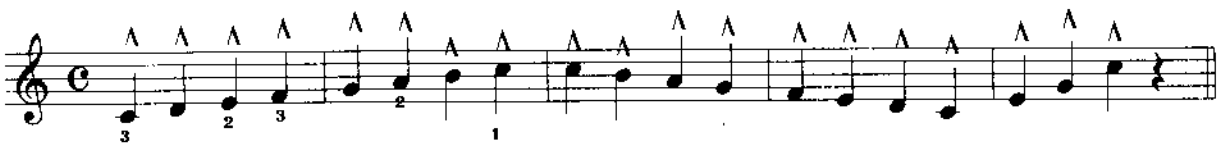
NHỮNG BÀI THỰC HÀNH ĐẦU TIÊN

Trong các bài thực hành luyện ngón cơ bản đầu tiên dưới đây, đánh chậm và đều (đúng trường độ). Nên nhớ các ký hiệu sau đây:

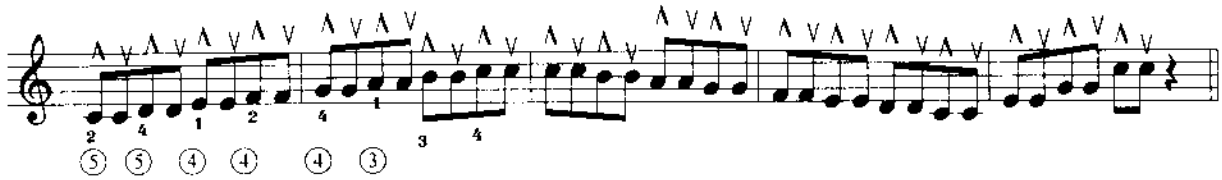
∧ : phím đánh lên

∨ : phím đánh xuống

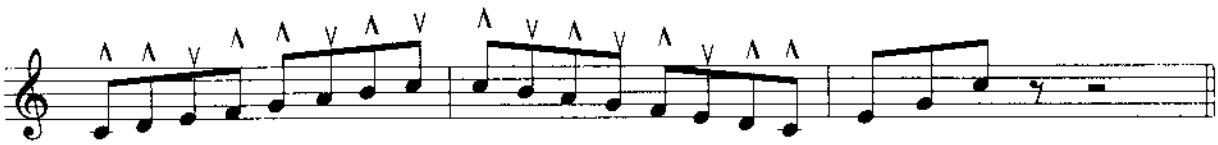
∧∨: phím đánh lên xuống

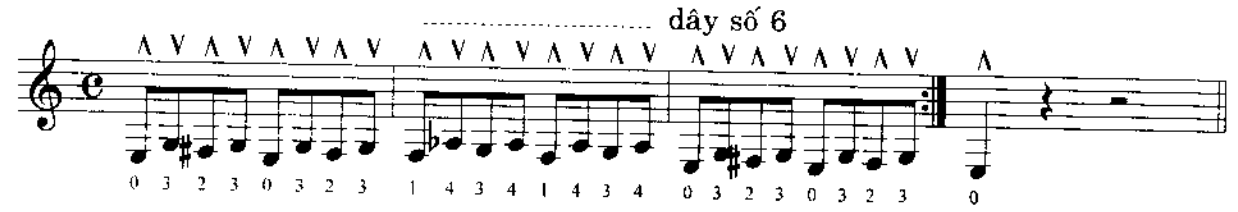


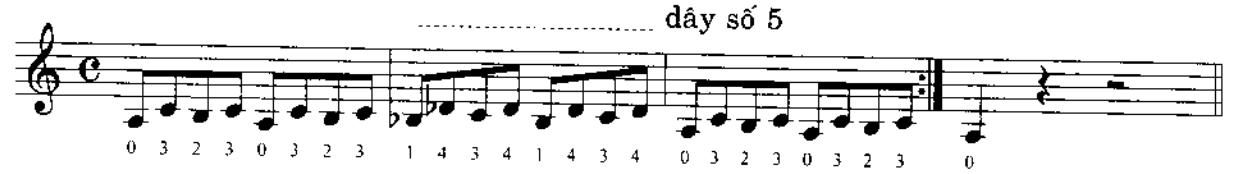
Các số 3, 2, 1 tương đương với các ngón áp út, ngón giữa và ngón trỏ tay trái (Re, Sol, Si nên đàn dây buông).

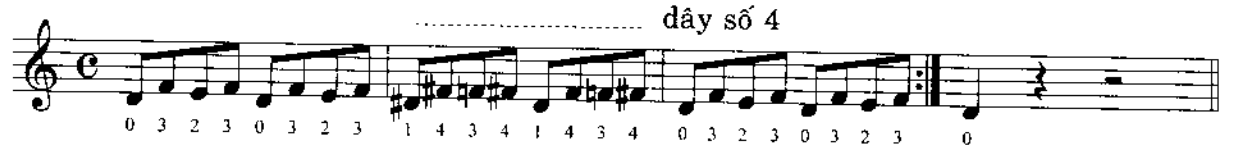


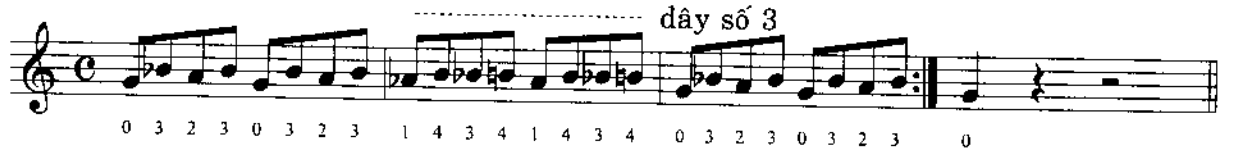
⑤: dây số 5; 4: ngón út tay trái

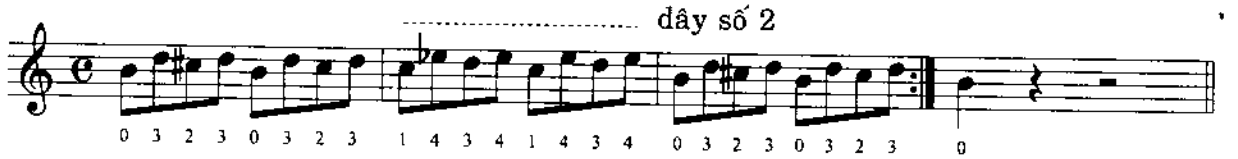


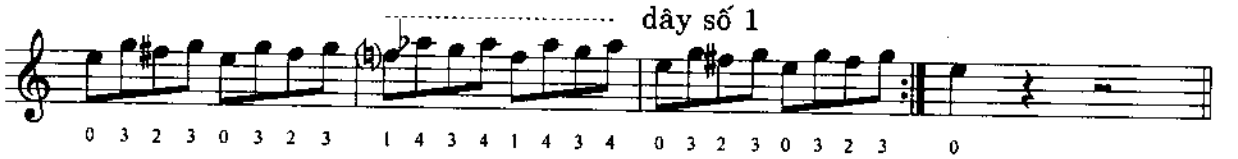








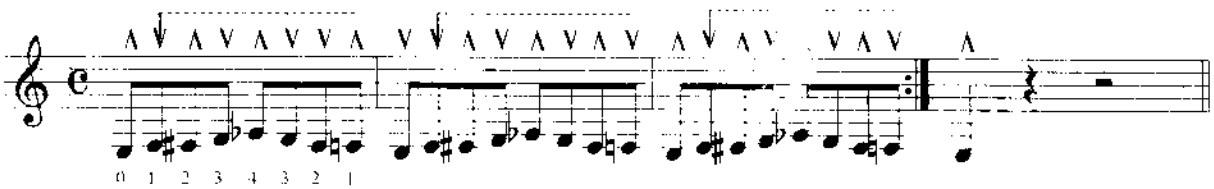




* Nên nhớ số 0 là đàn dây trống. Đàn đều nhịp.

Trong bài tập trên, các bạn thấy đủ các dấu (#), giáng (b) và bình (♮).

dây số 6



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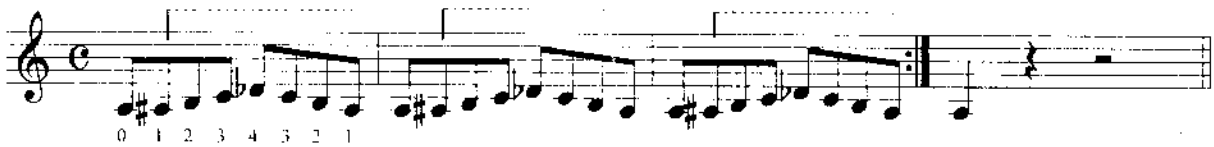
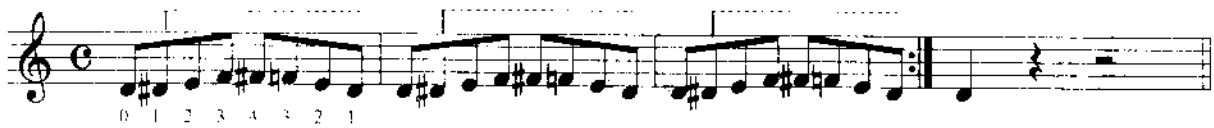


dây số 4



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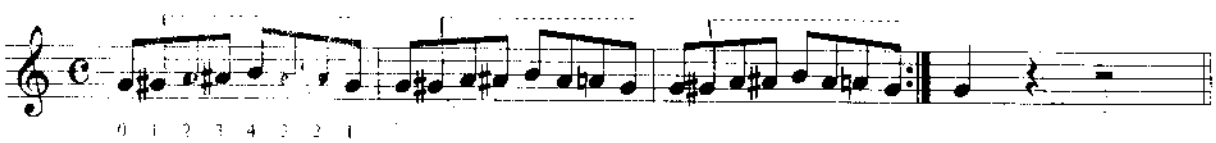
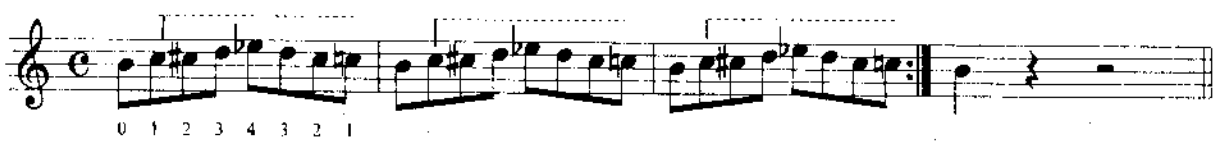
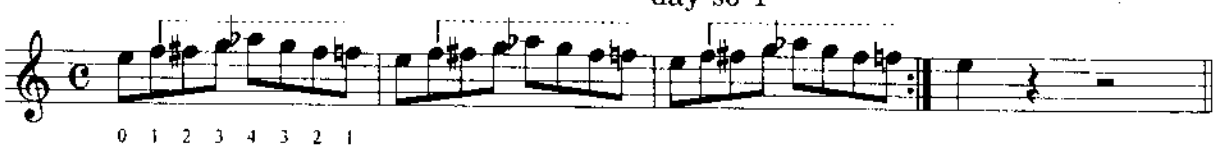
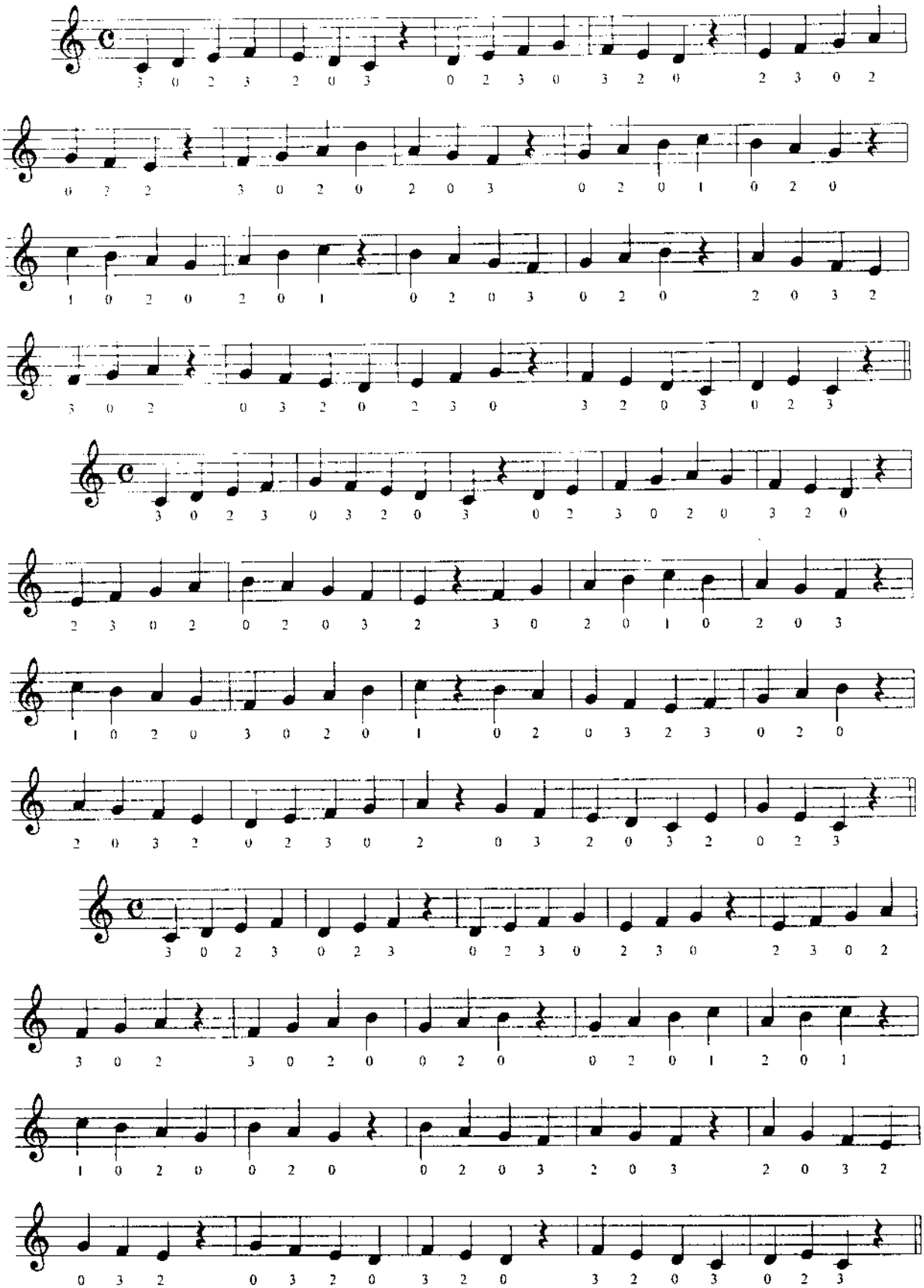


dây số 2



dây số 1

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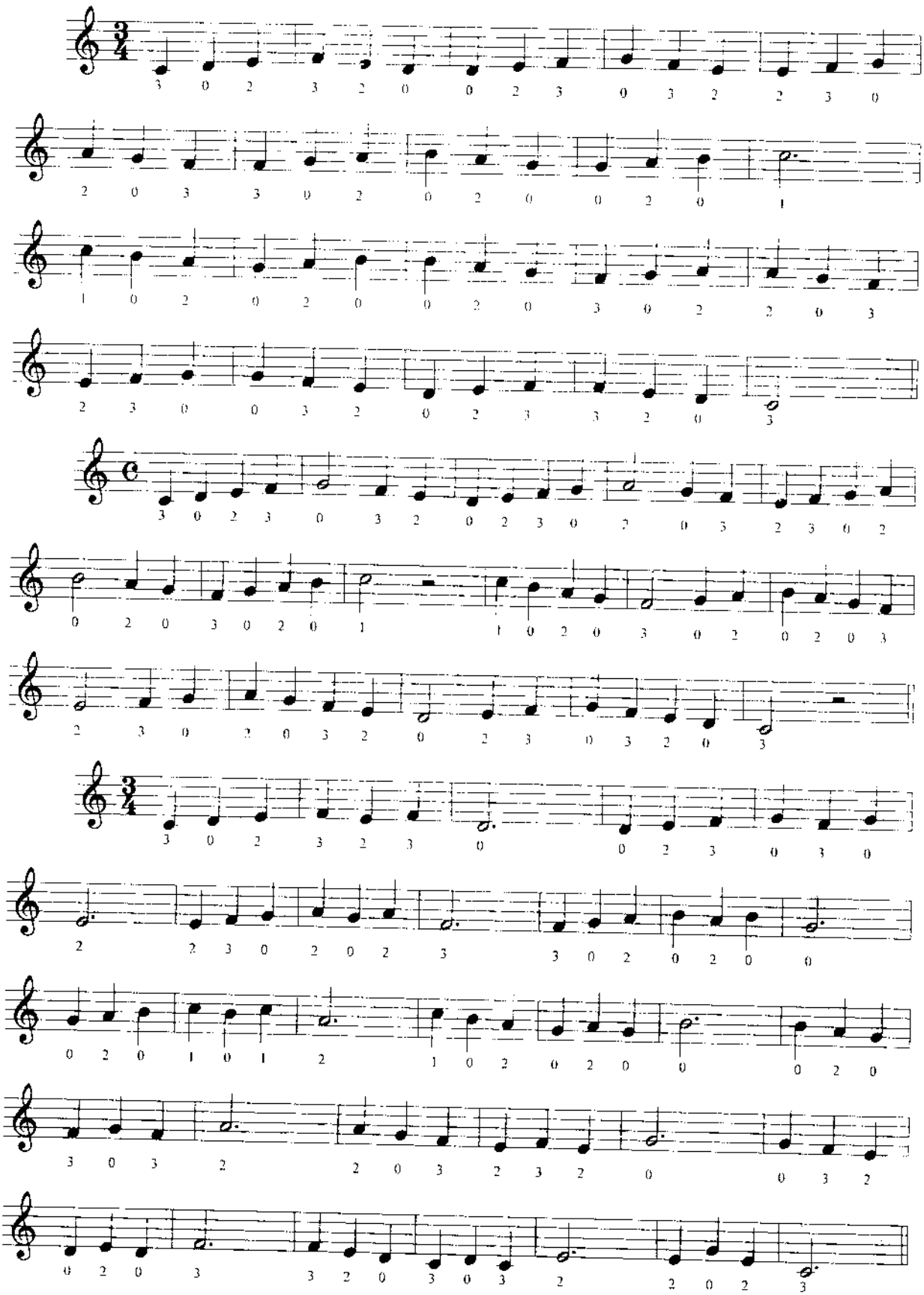
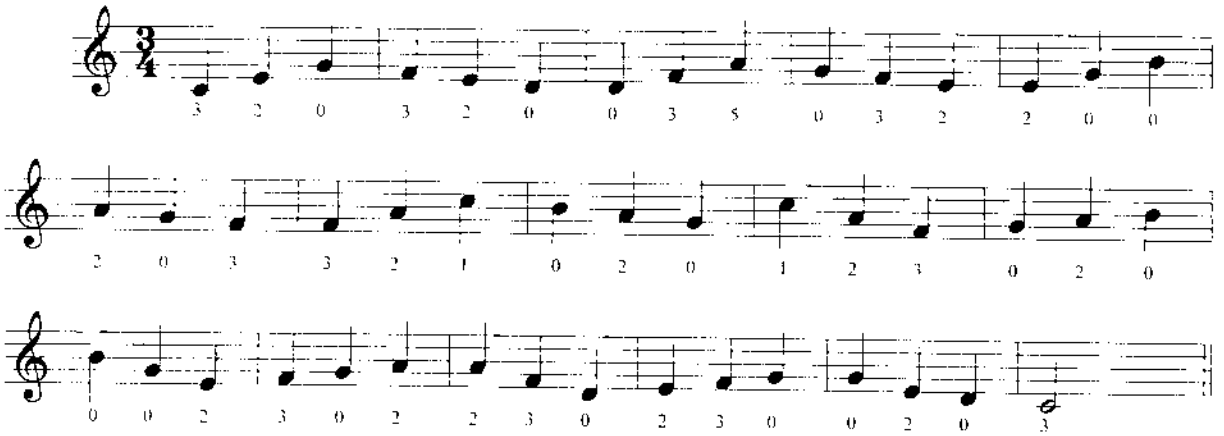
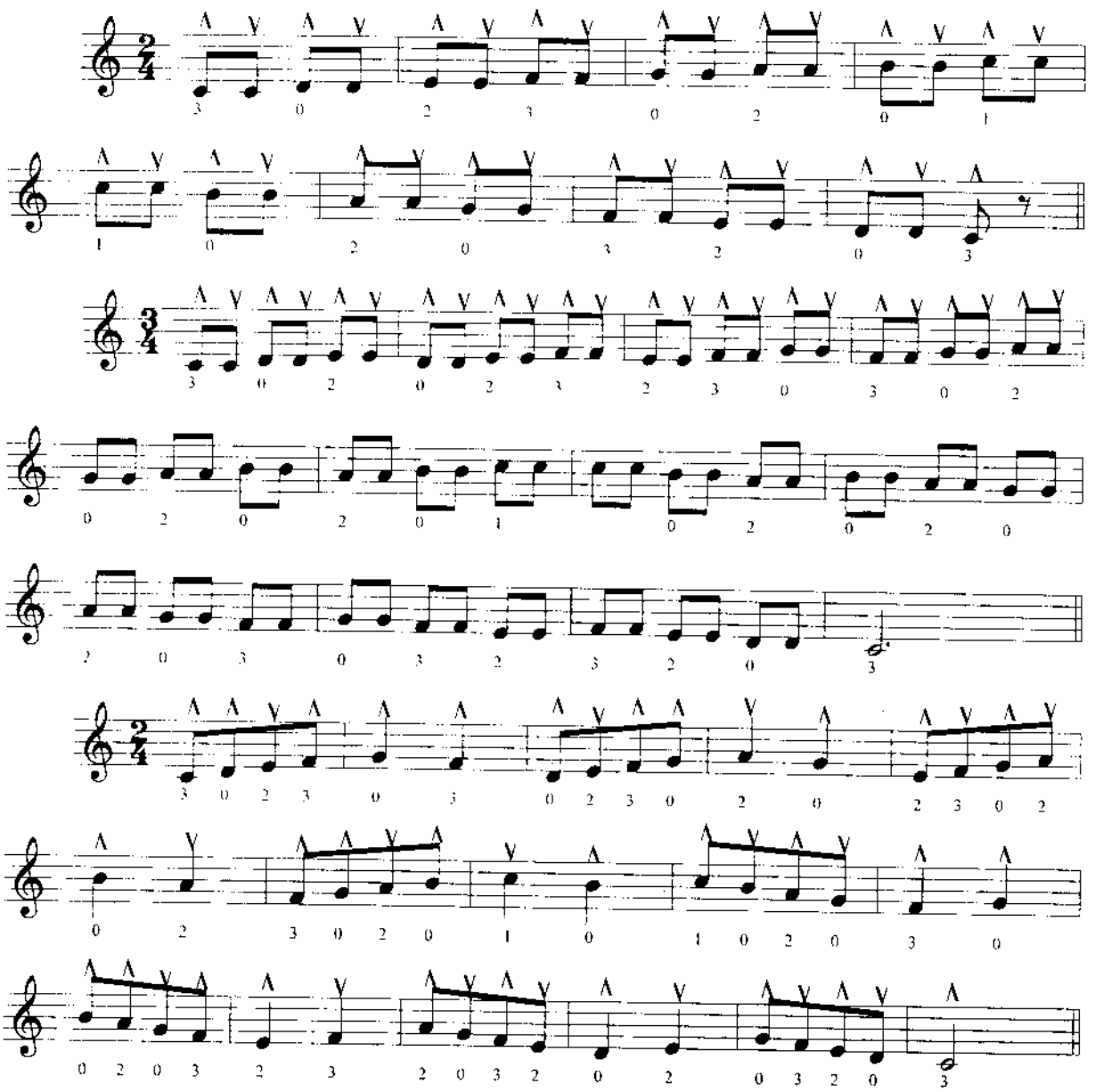
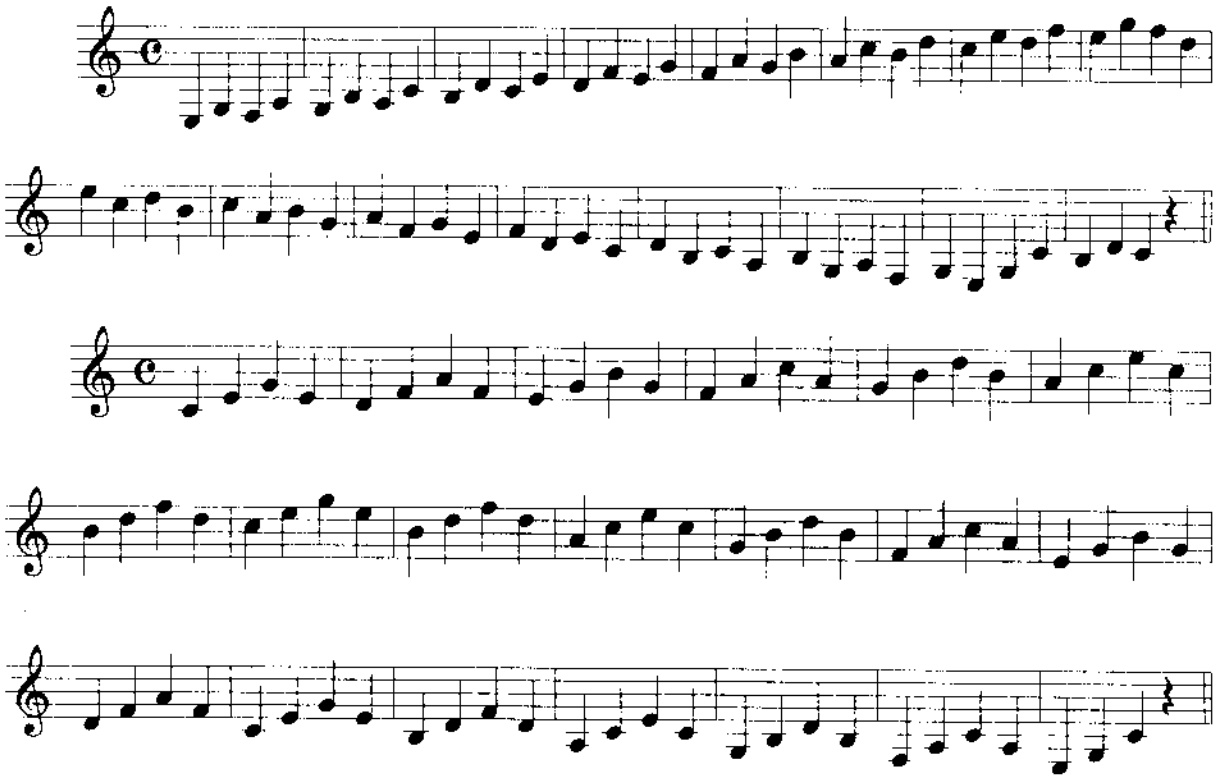




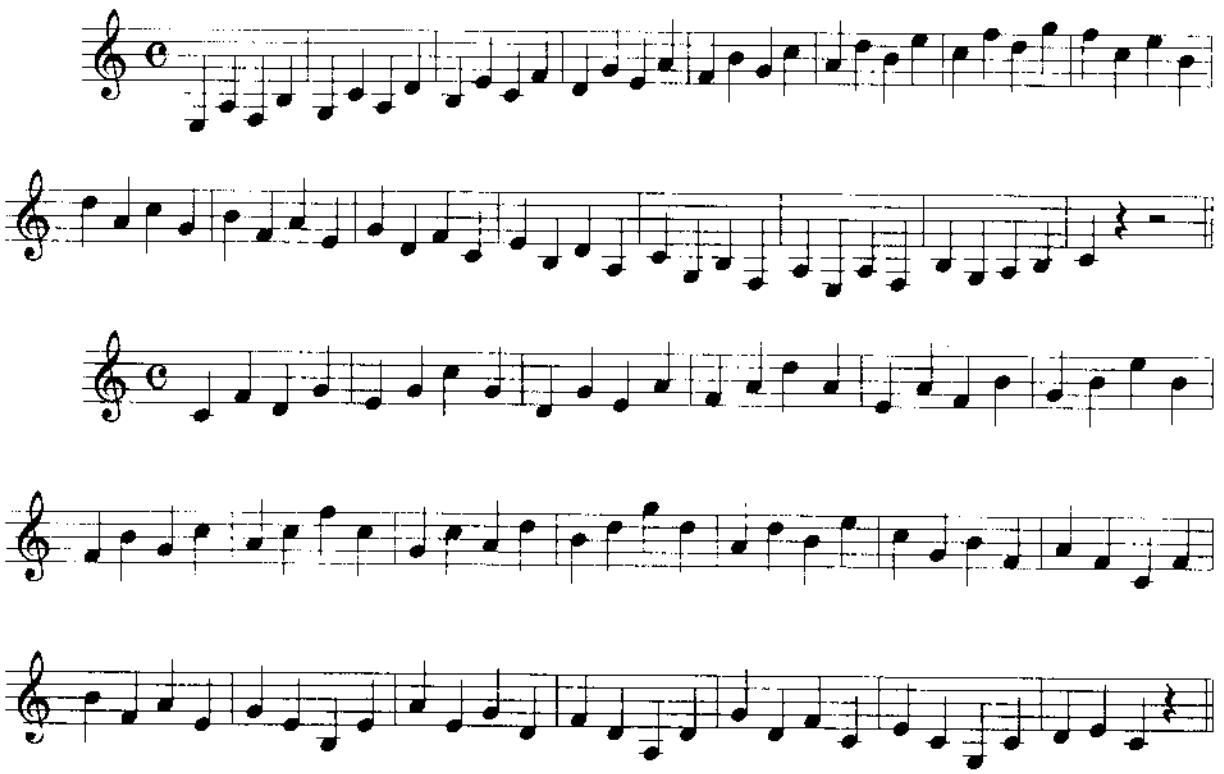
Bài tập móc đơn



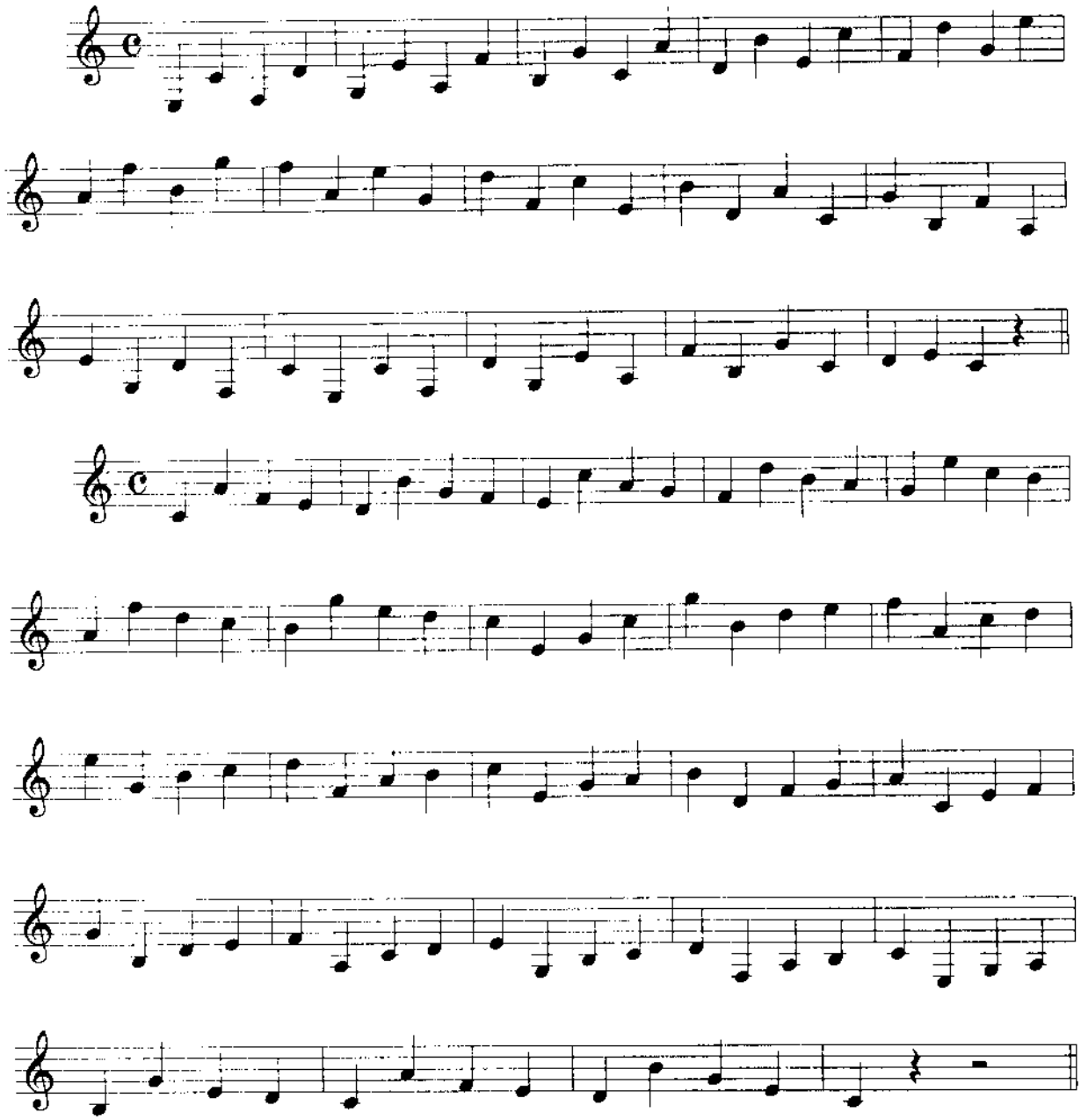
Bài tập quãng ba



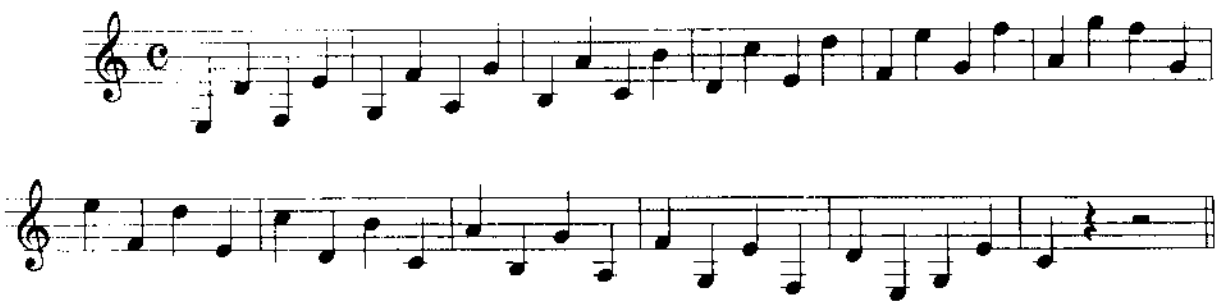
Bài tập quãng bốn

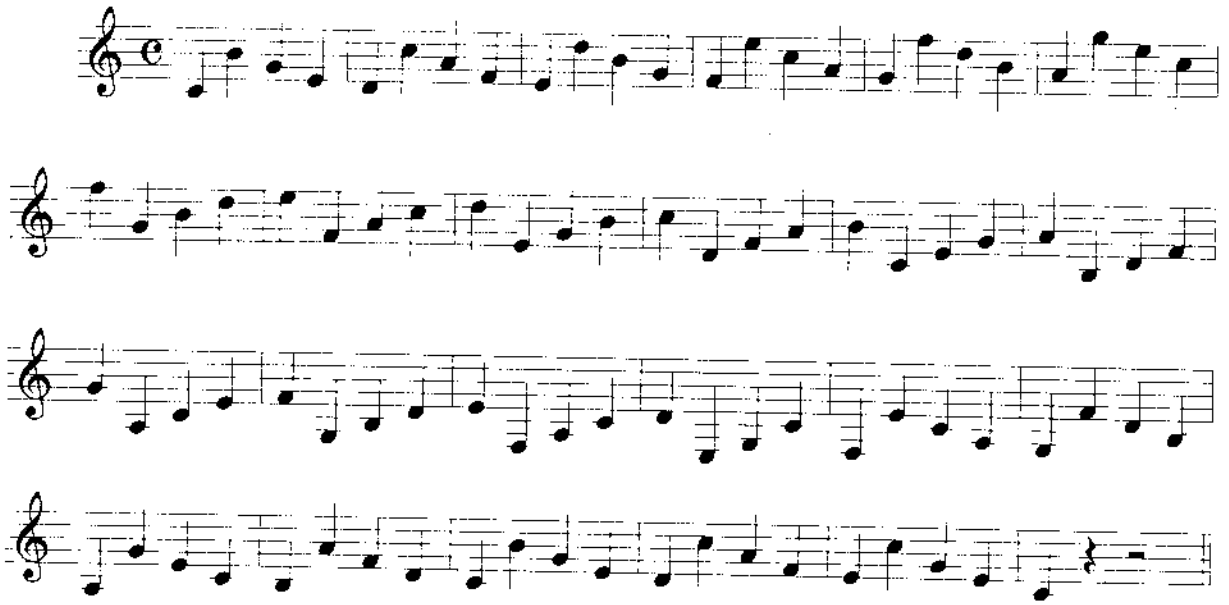


Quãng sáu

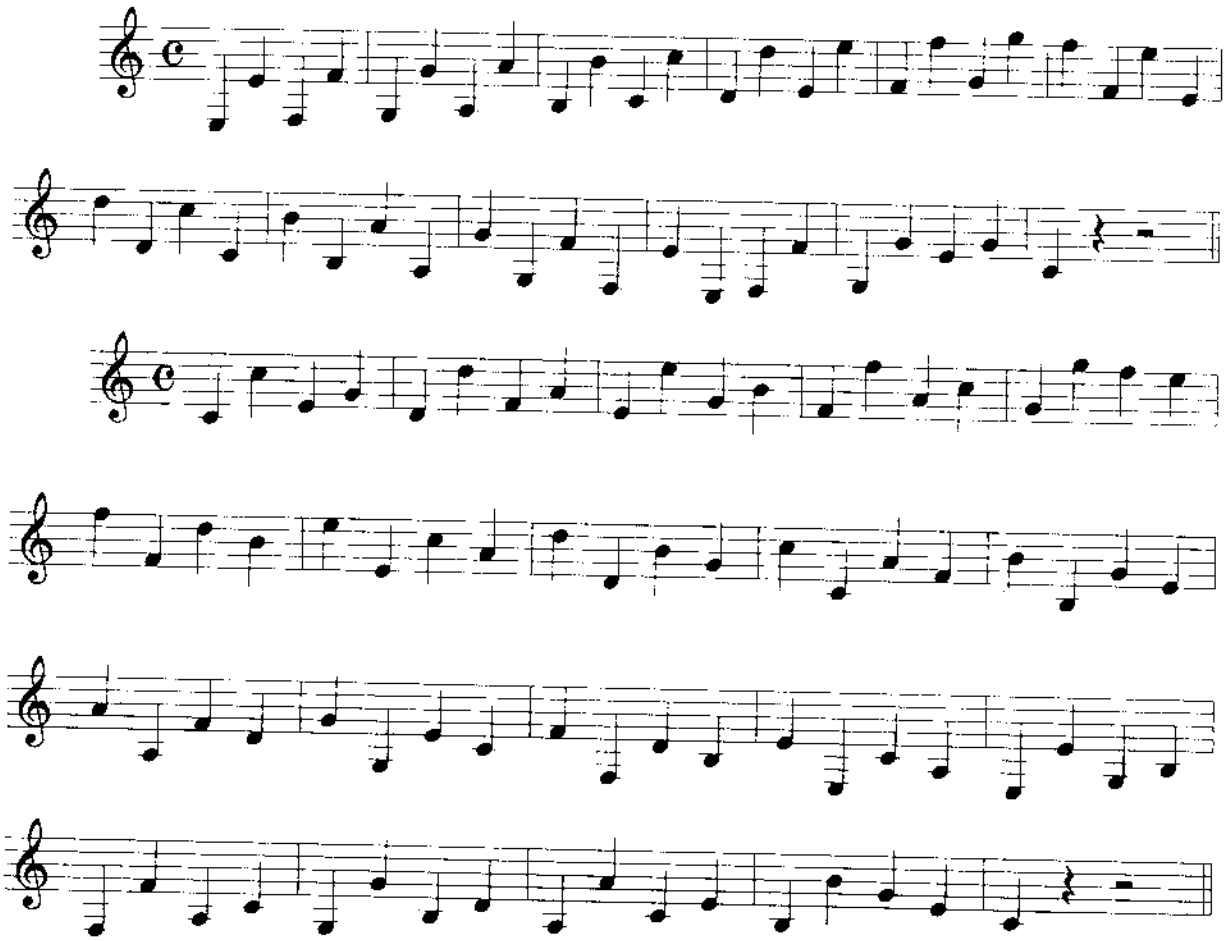


Quãng bảy

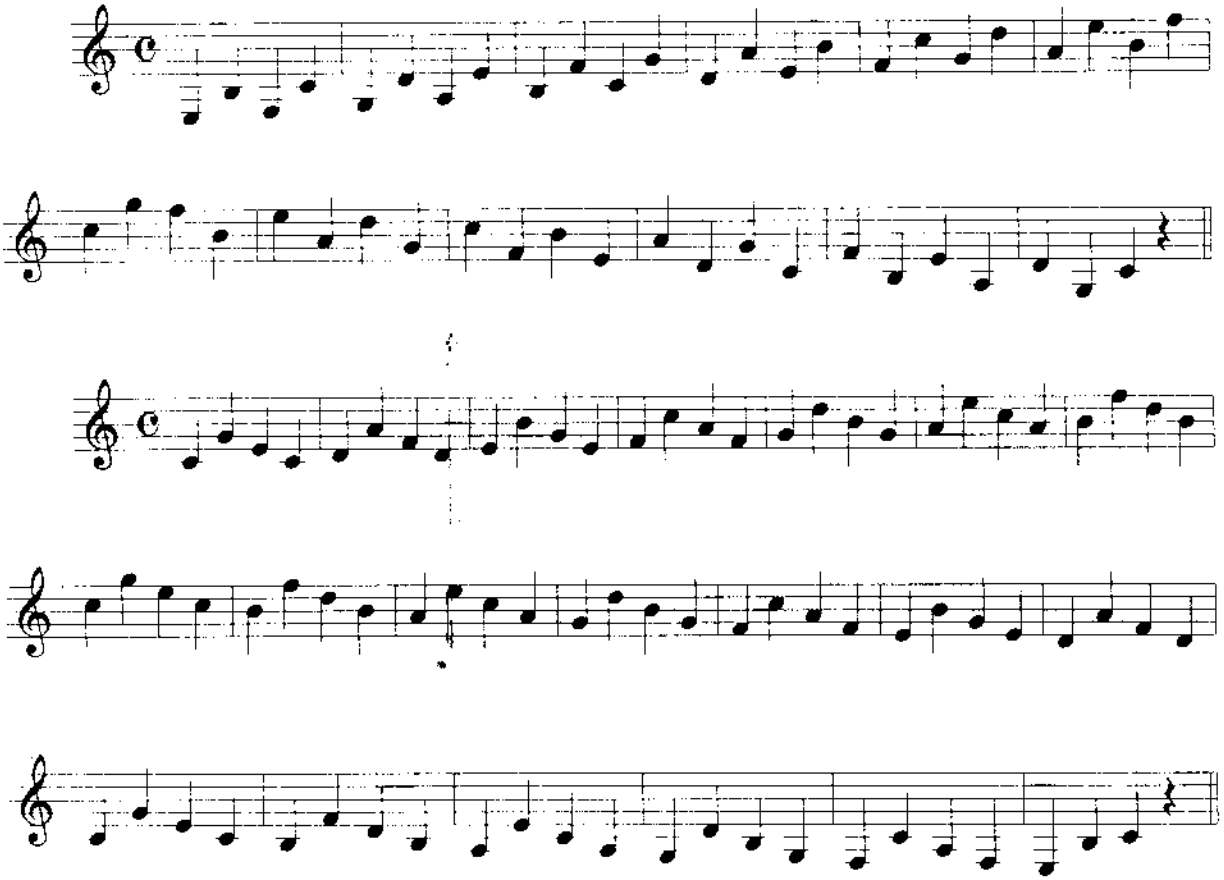




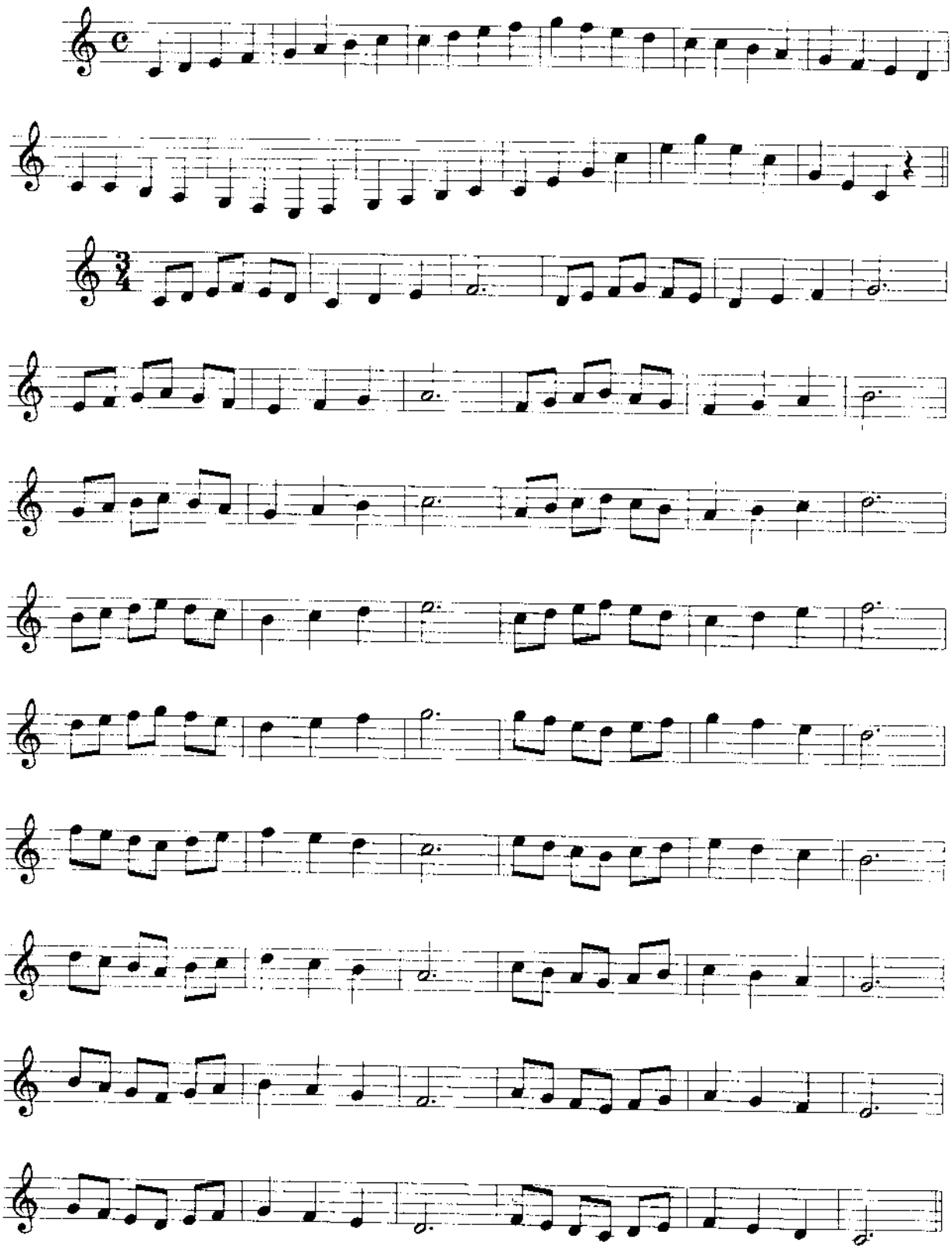
Quãng tám



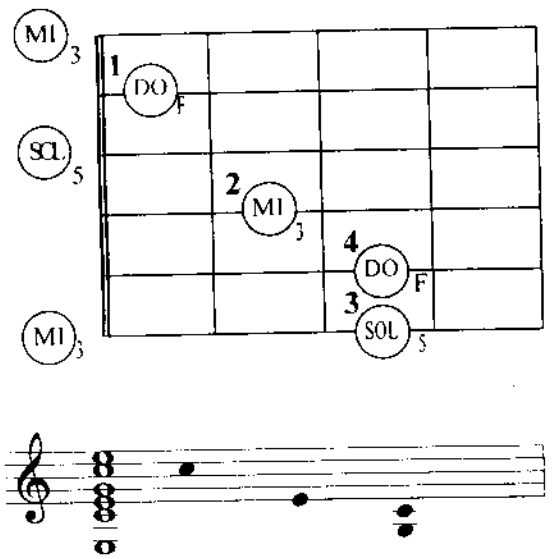
Quãng năm



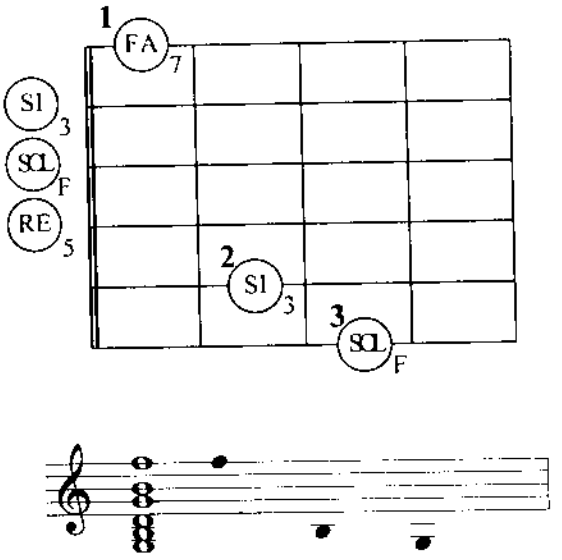
Do trưởng



Do trưởng (C)



Sol bảy (G7)



Các ký hiệu trên cần đàn.

1 (DO) → ngón số 1 tay trái bấm (nốt Do)

2 (MI) → ngón số 2 tay trái bấm (nốt Mi)

3 (SOL) → ngón số 3 tay trái bấm (nốt Sol)

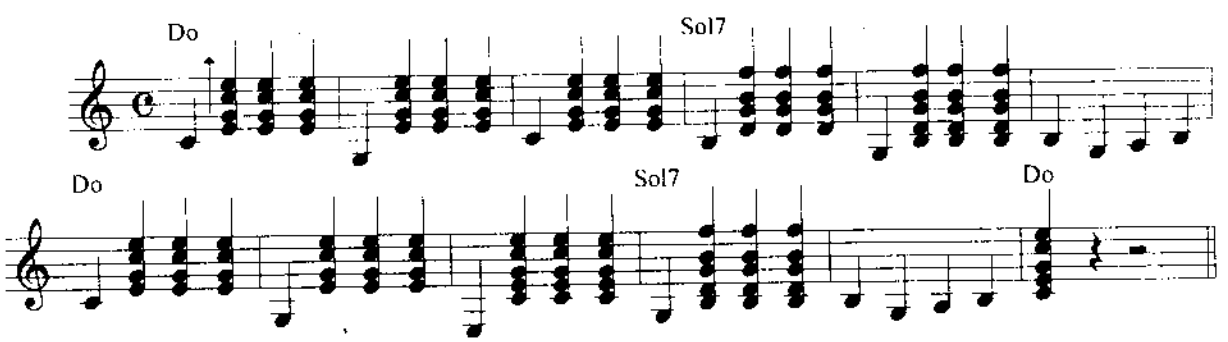
4 (DO) → ngón số 4 tay trái bấm (nốt Do)

(DO) F → có nghĩa Do cơ bản, gốc (Do fondamental)

(MI) 3 → có nghĩa Mi quãng ba (Mi tierce)

(SOL) 5 → có nghĩa Sol quãng năm (Sol quinte)

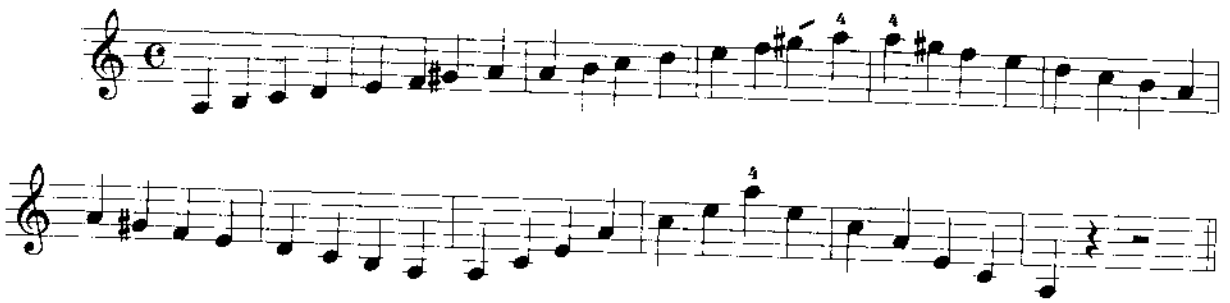
Đây chỉ là những lời giải thích về nhạc lý. Thật ra, các bạn cũng không cần để ý chi lắm.

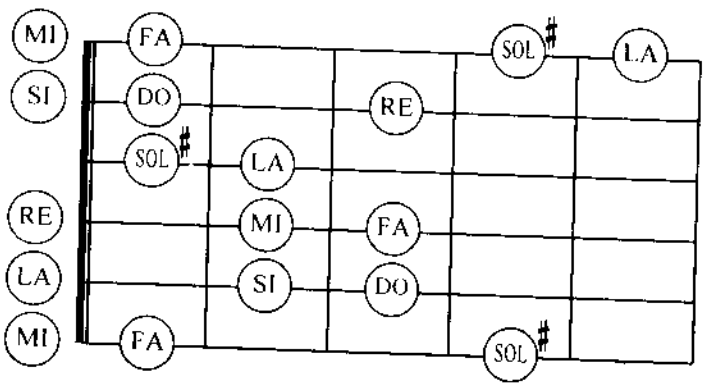


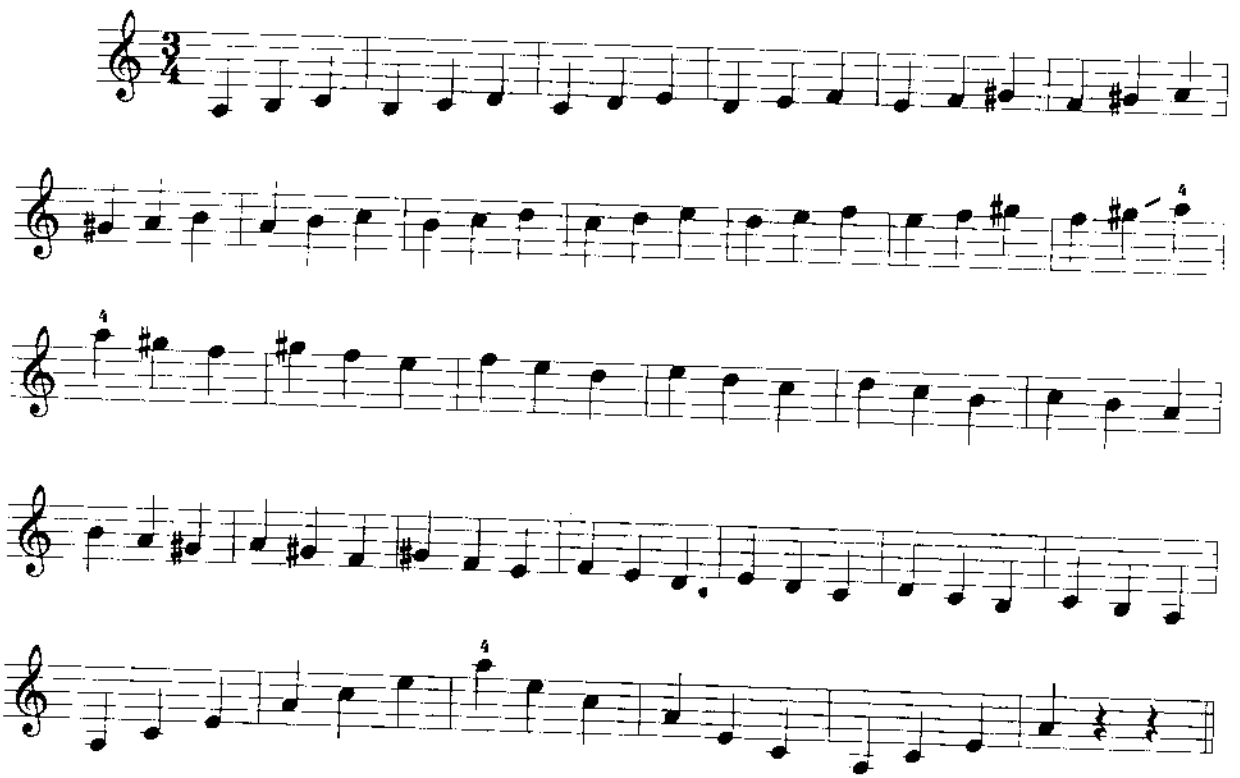
→ : chỉ việc bạn dùng phím đánh dứt khoát (mạnh, đều) hợp âm.

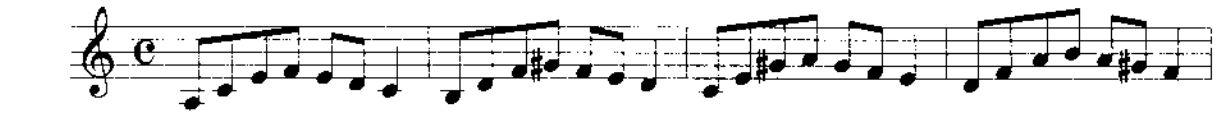
La thứ (liên quan với Do trưởng)

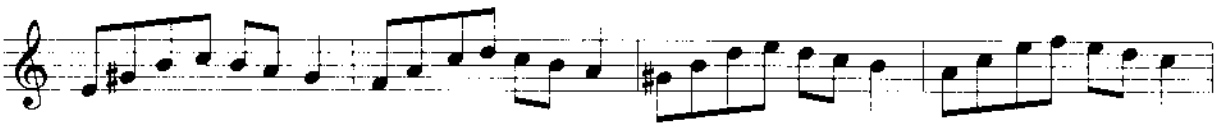
ngón 4 kéo lên



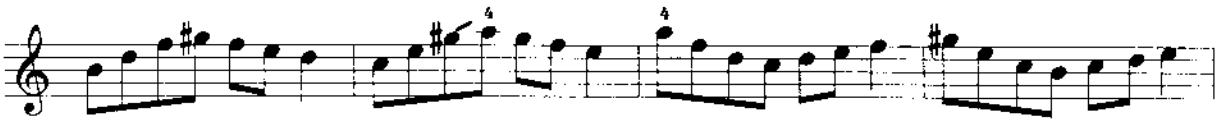


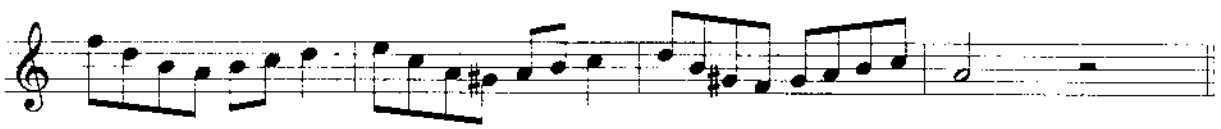




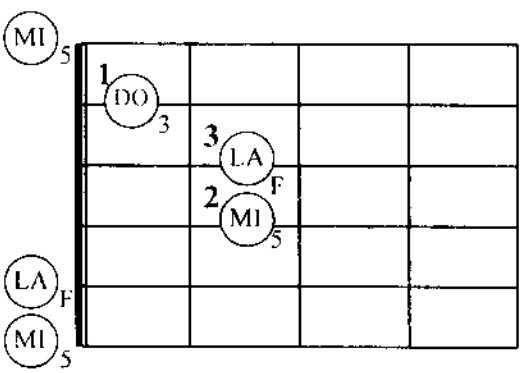


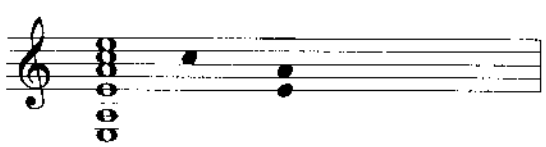
Kéo ngón 4



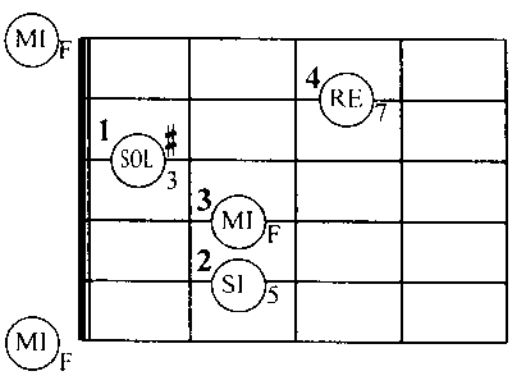


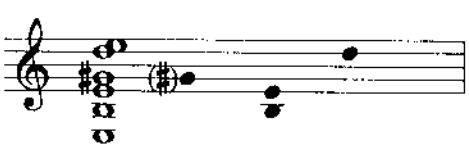
La thứ (Am)



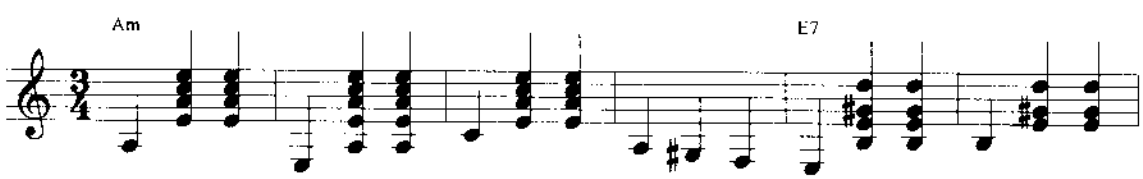


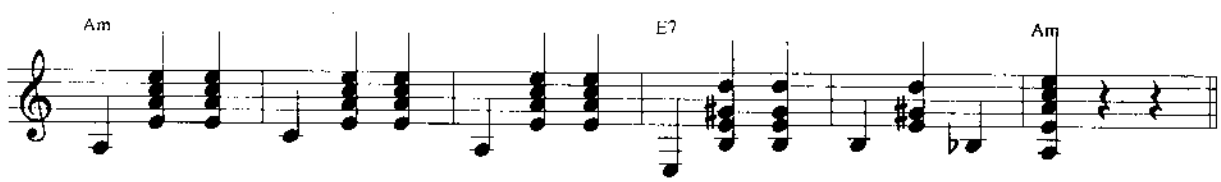
Mi bảy (E7)



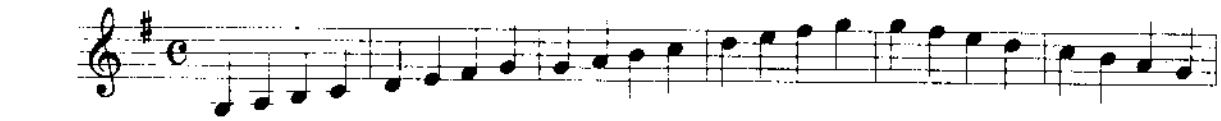


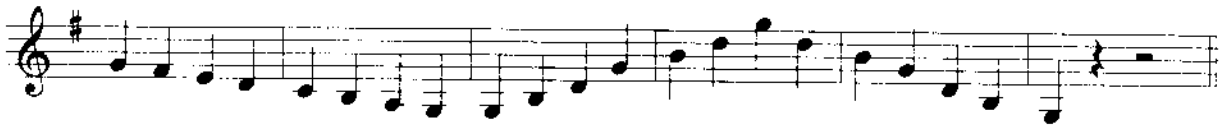
Bài tập

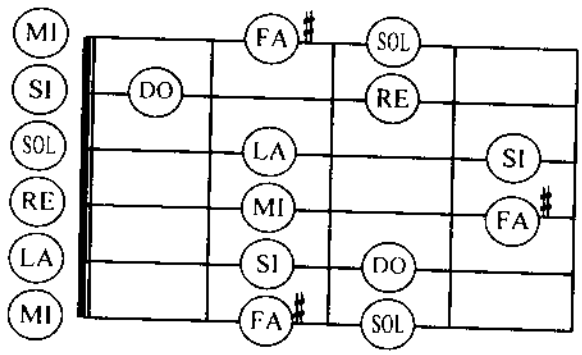


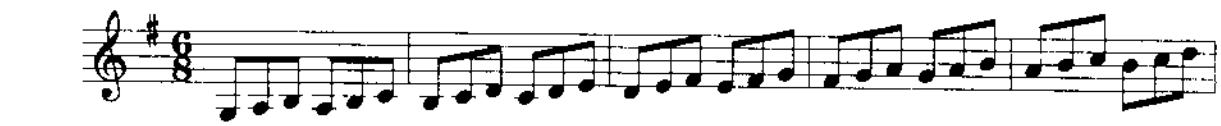


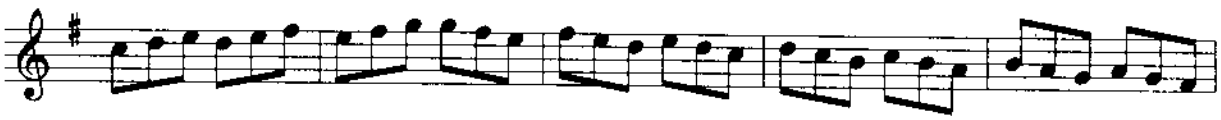
Sol trưởng (G)

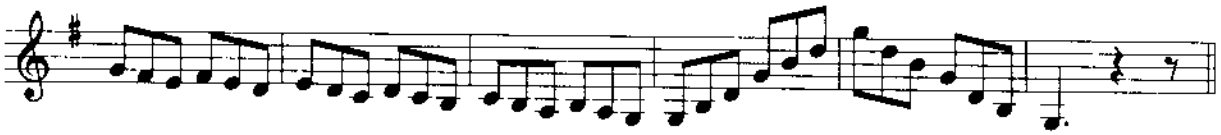


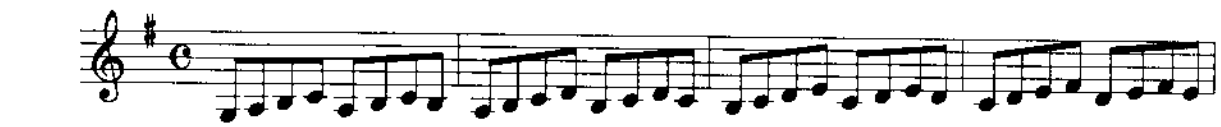


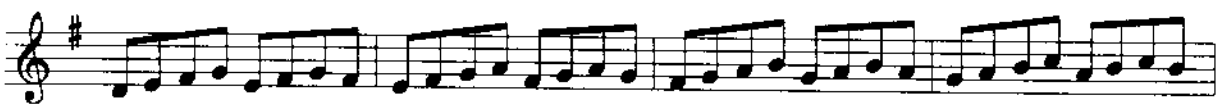


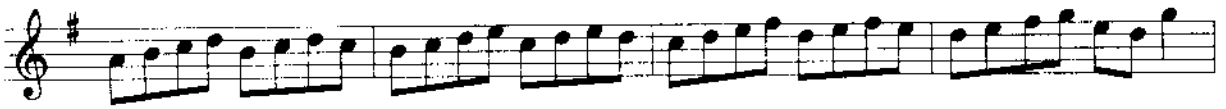


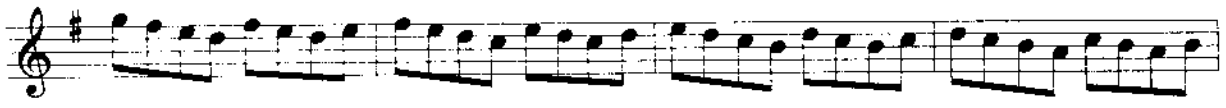


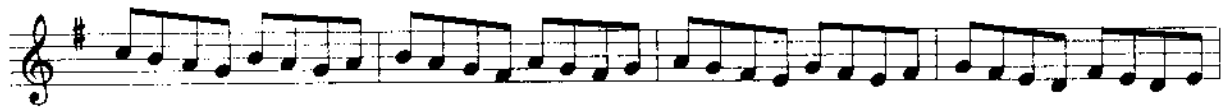


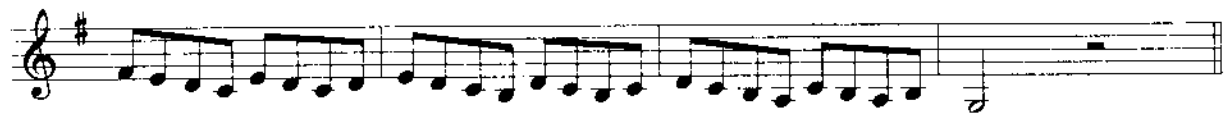




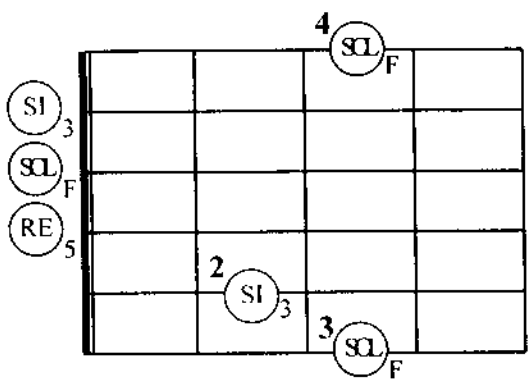


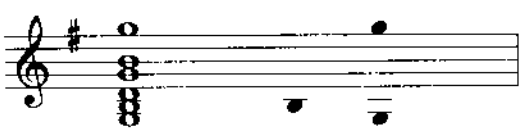




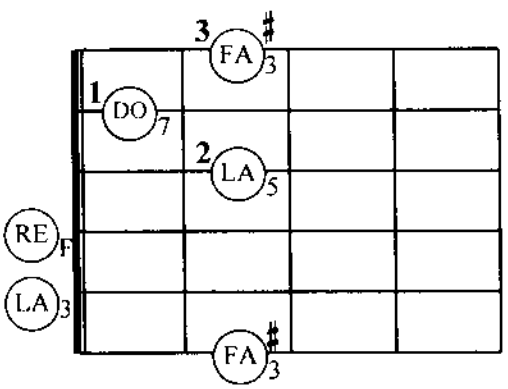


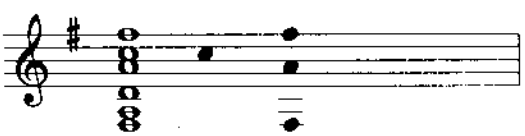
Sol trưởng (G)

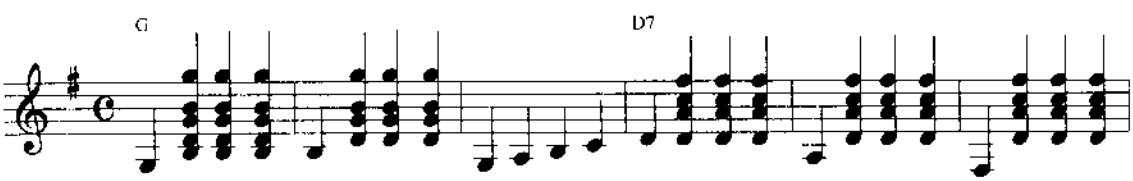


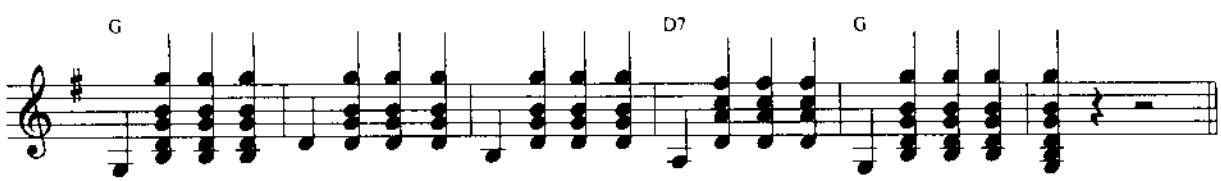


Re bảy (D7)

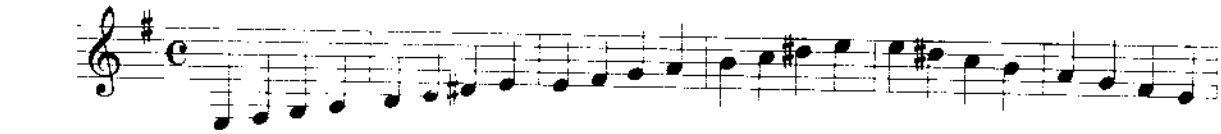


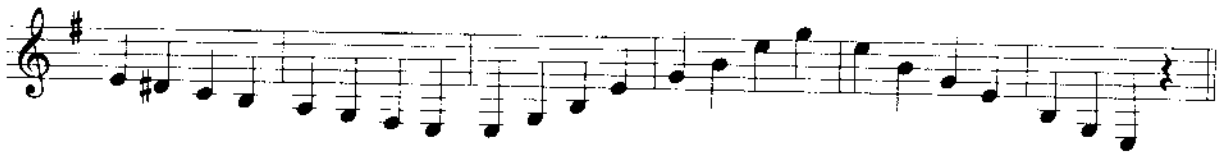


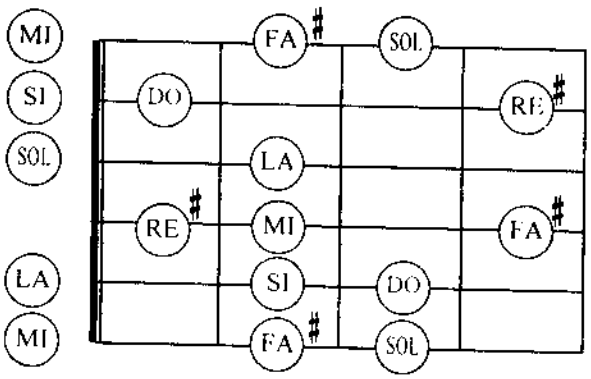


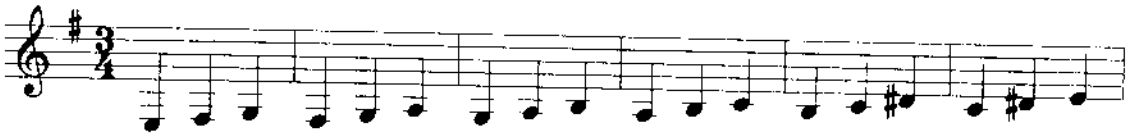


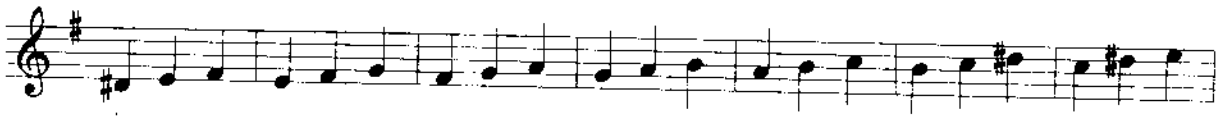
Mi thứ - Em (liên quan đến Sol trưởng)

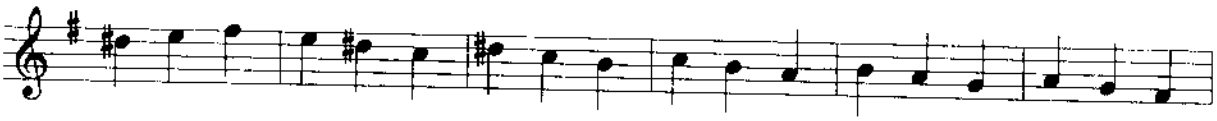


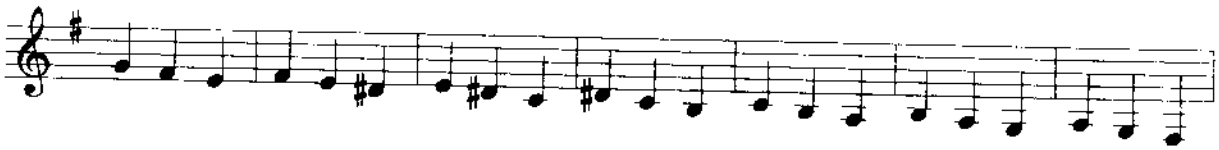


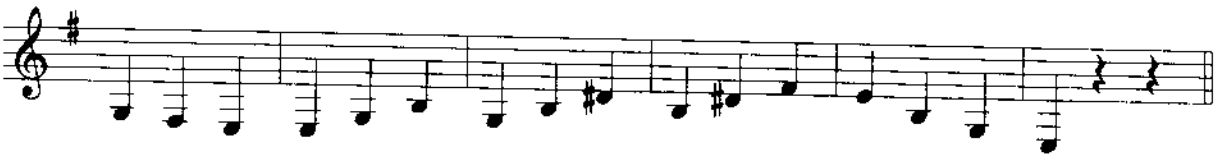




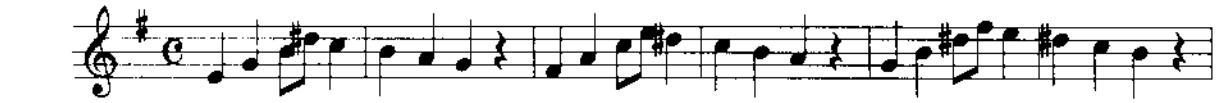


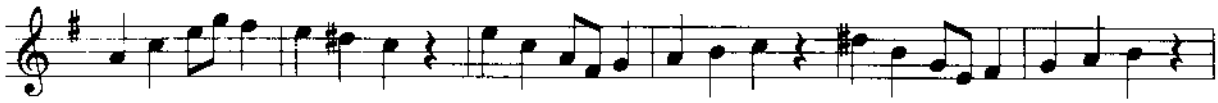


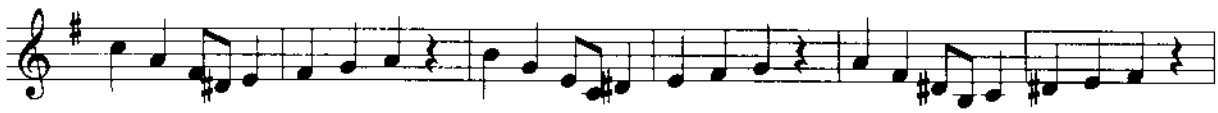


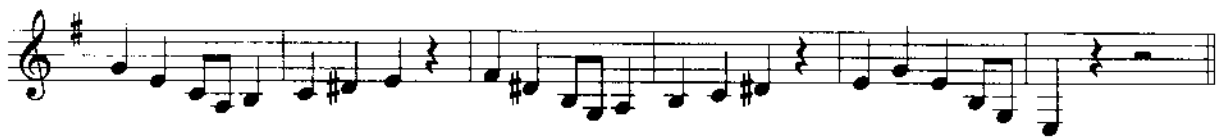


* Nên nhớ: Khóa có 1 thăng thì nốt được thăng sẽ là Fa.

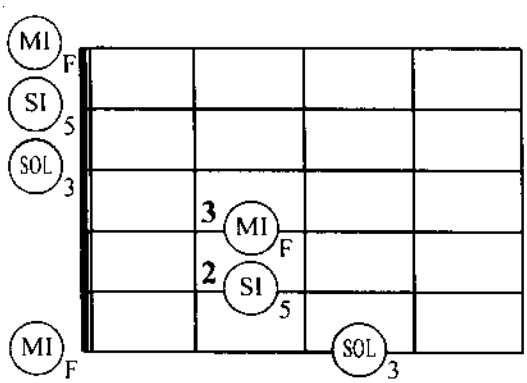




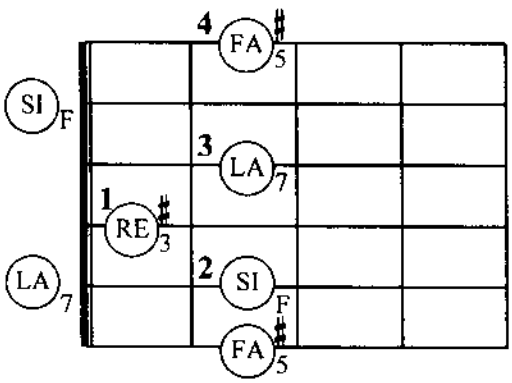


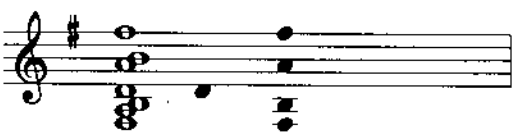


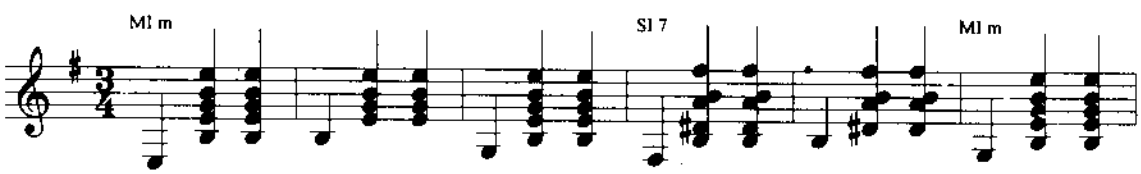
Mi thứ - Em (trọng âm)

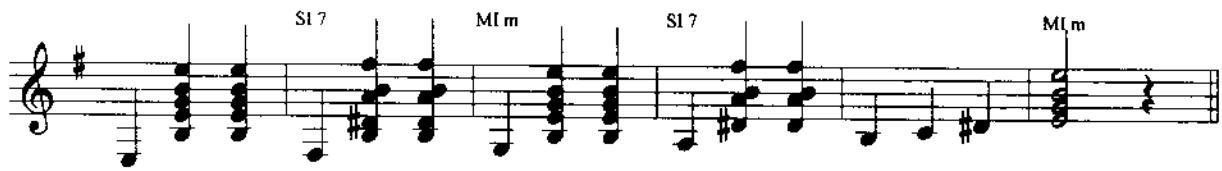


Si bảy - B7 (âm át)

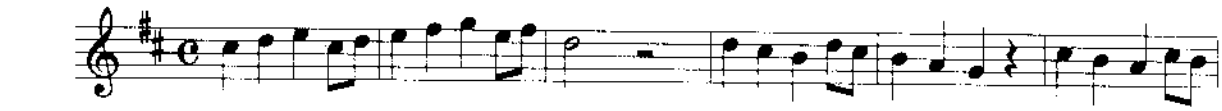


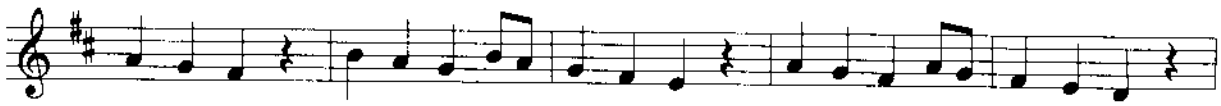


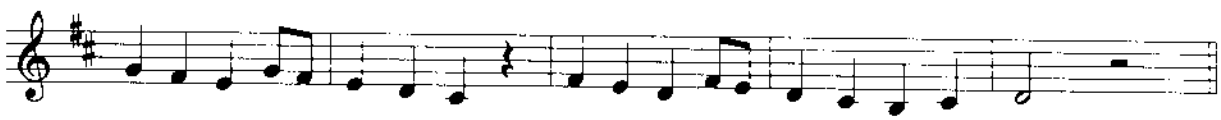




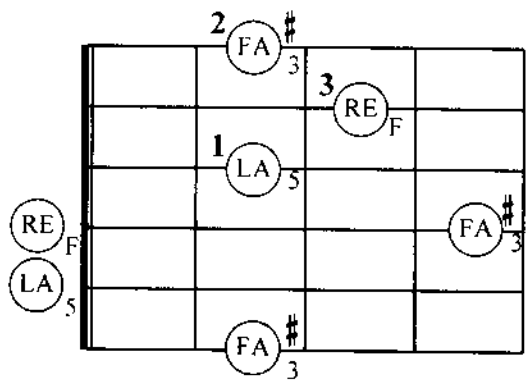
Lưu ý: 2 dấu thăng có nghĩa là đàn thăng các nốt Fa và Do.



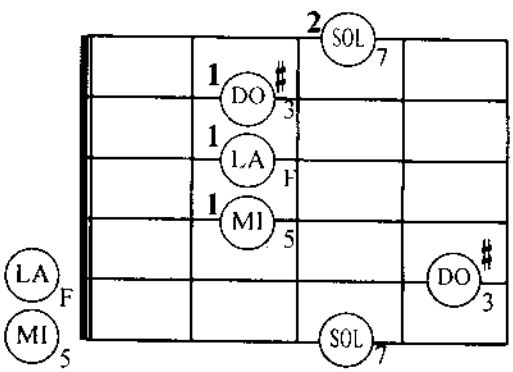


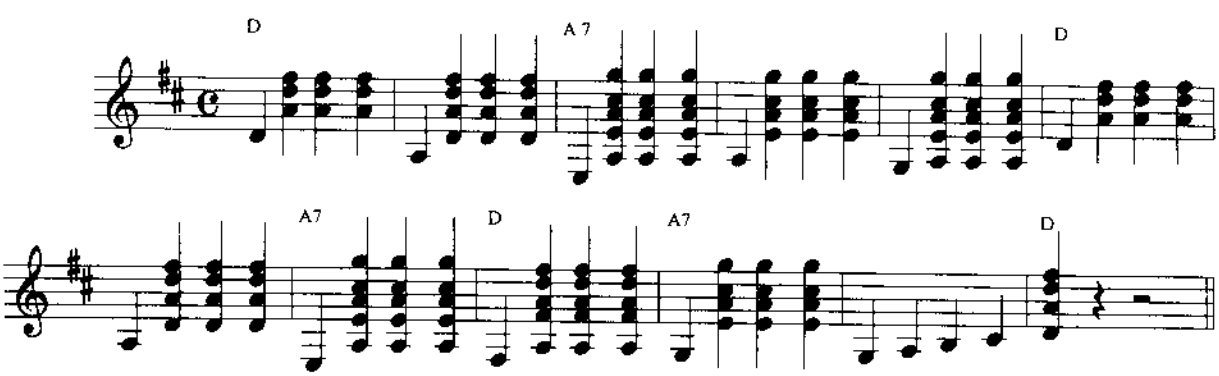


RE trưởng - D (trọng âm)

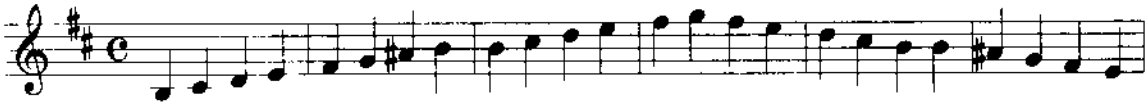


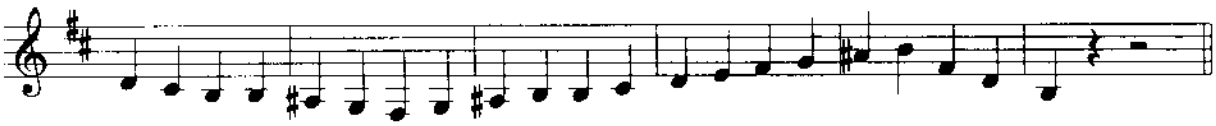
La bảy - A7 (át âm)

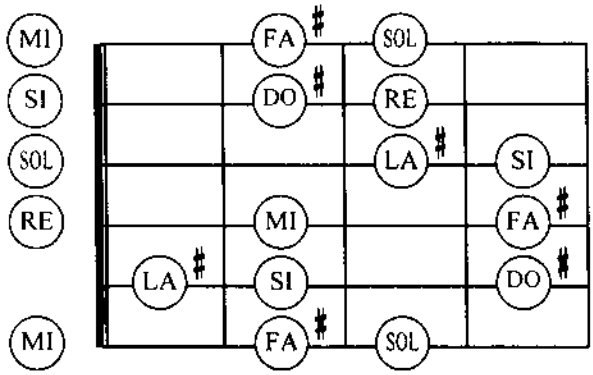


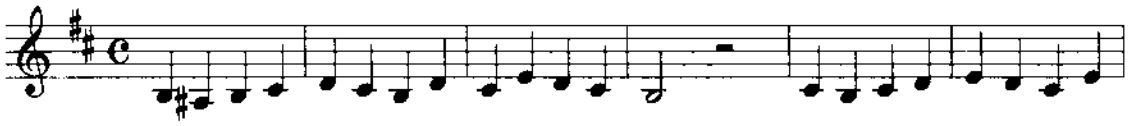


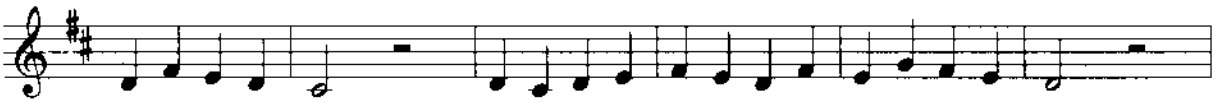
Si thứ - Bm (liên quan với Re trưởng)

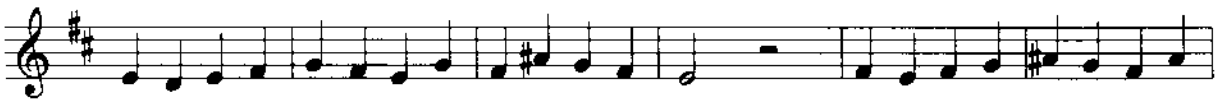


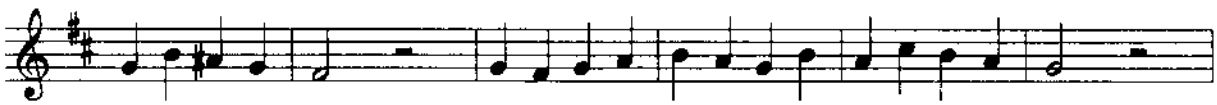


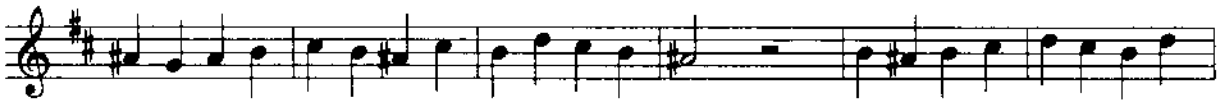


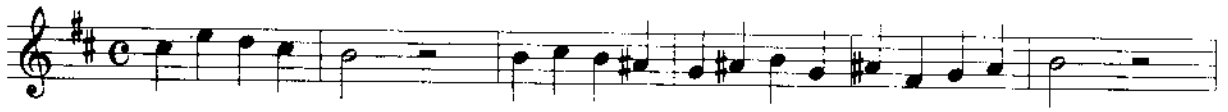


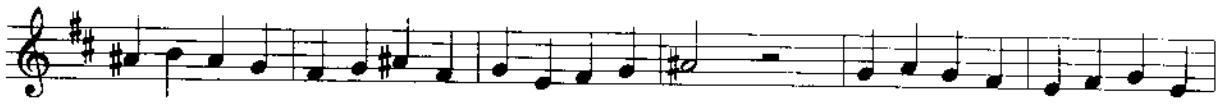


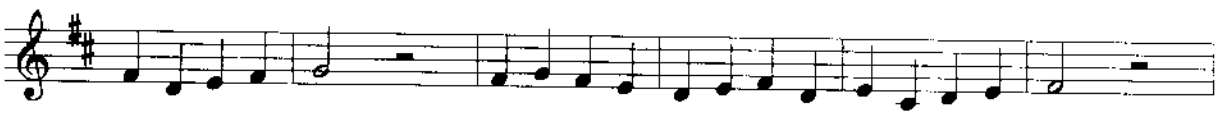


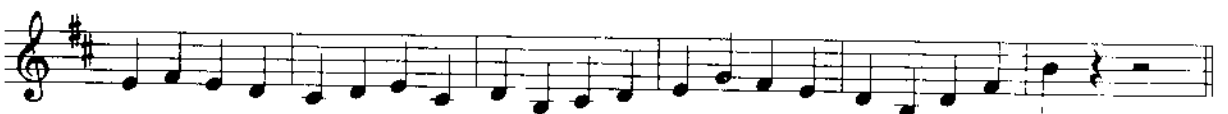




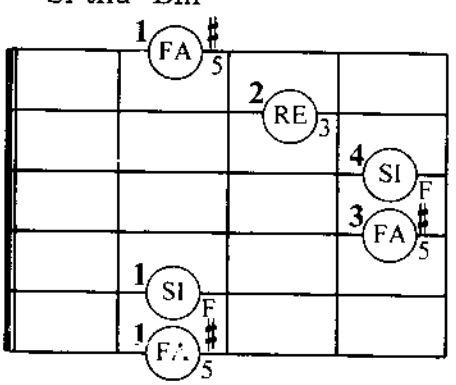




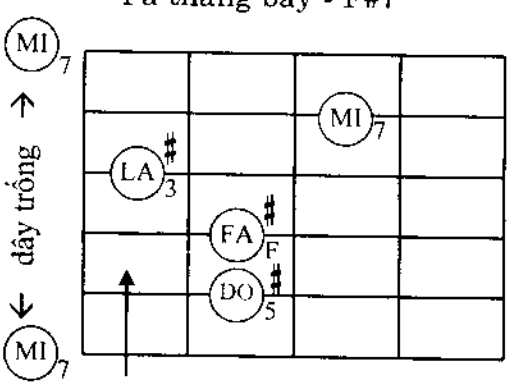




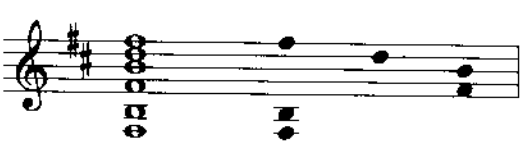
Si thứ -Bm

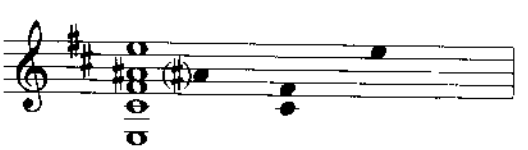


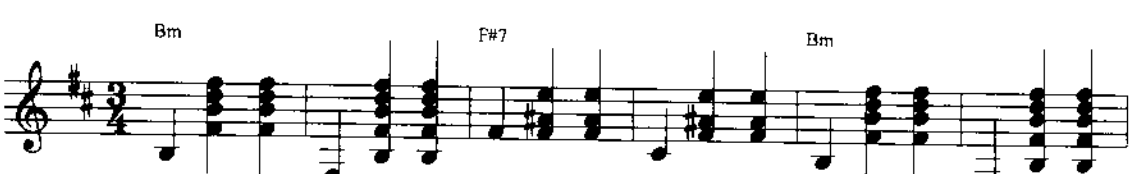
Fa thăng bảy - F#7

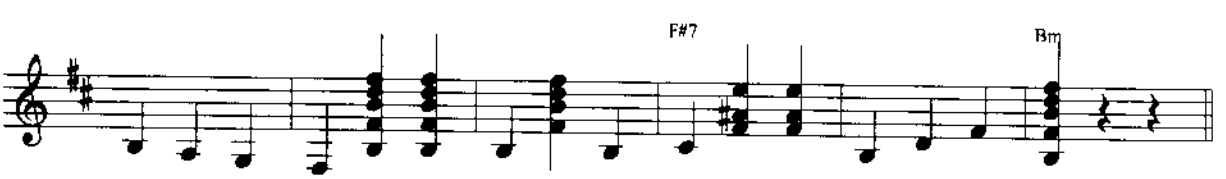


ngăn 3

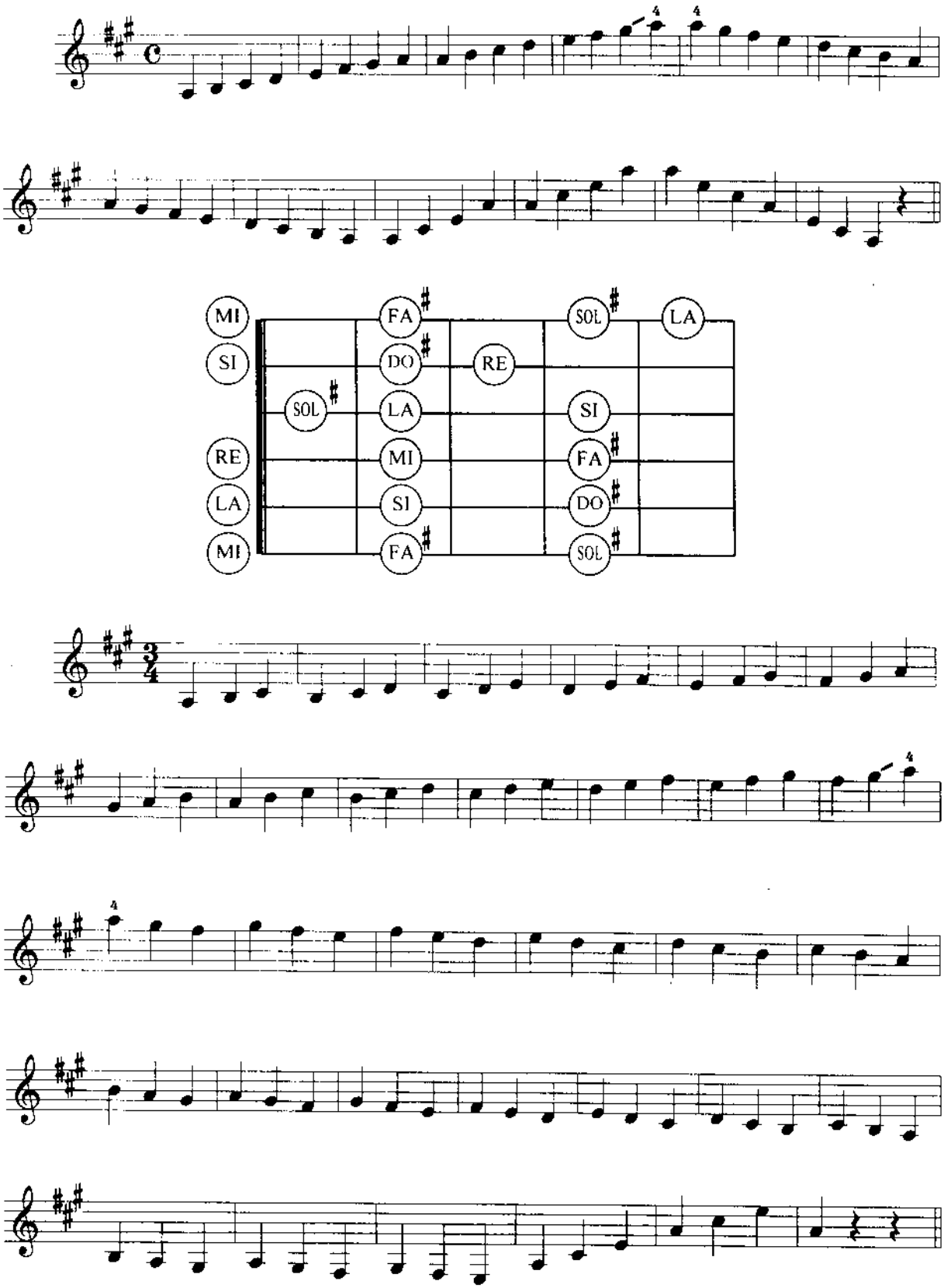




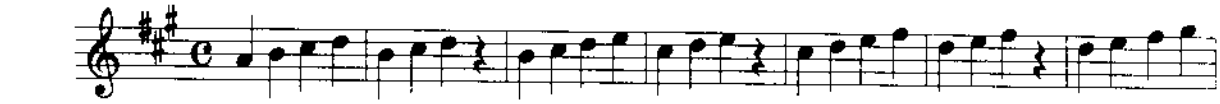


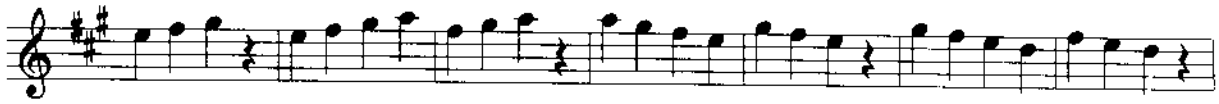


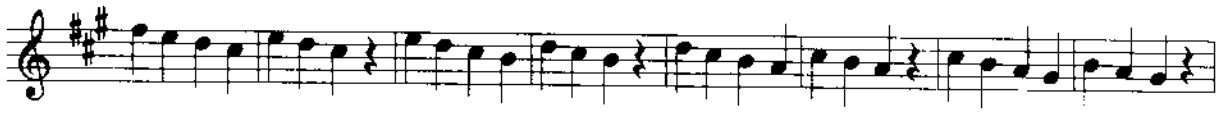
La trưởng (A)

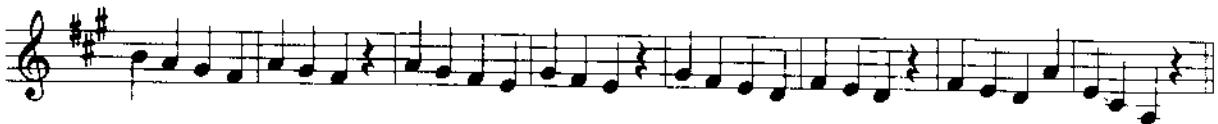


Lưu ý: Khóa có 3 dấu thăng thì các nốt thăng sẽ là Fa, Do và Sol.

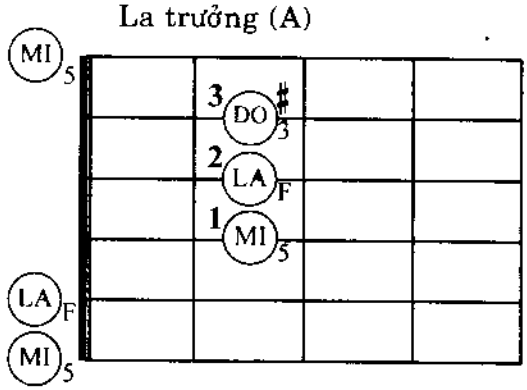




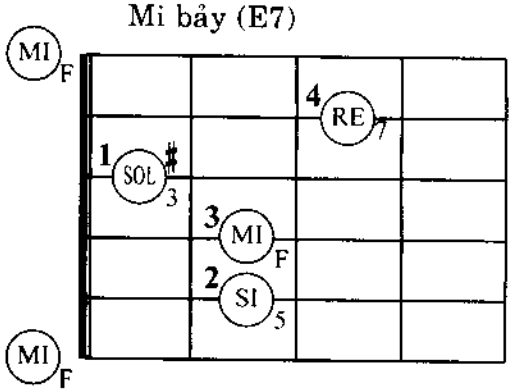


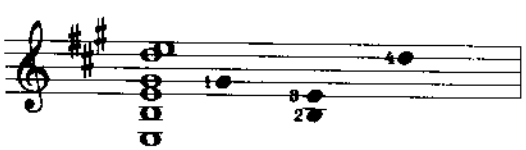


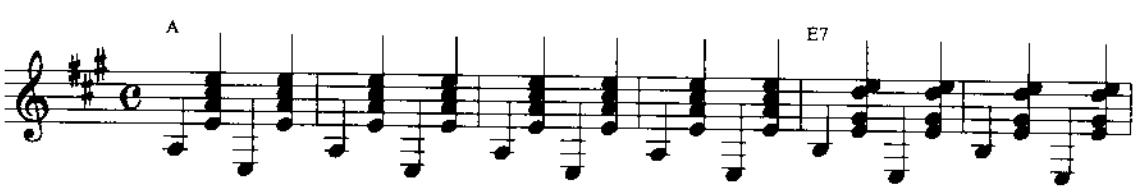
La trưởng (A)

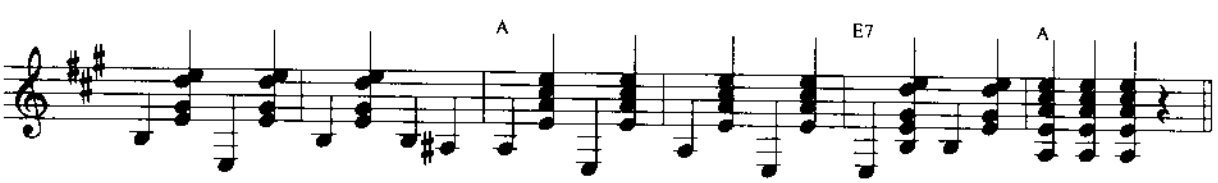


Mi bảy (E7)

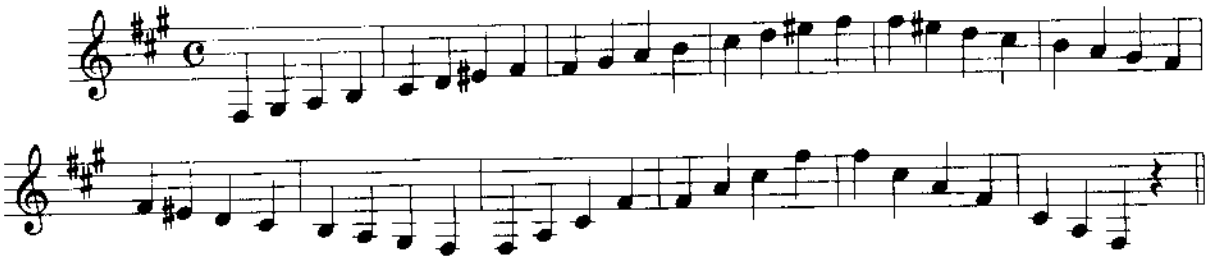


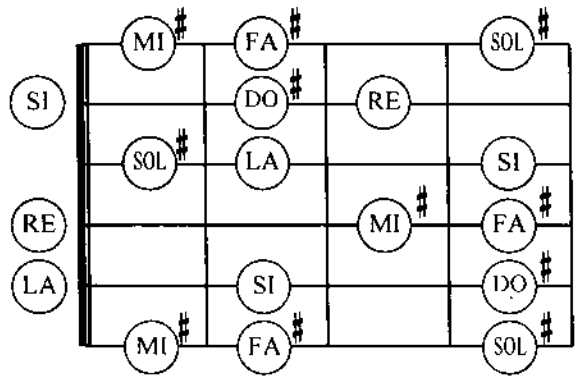


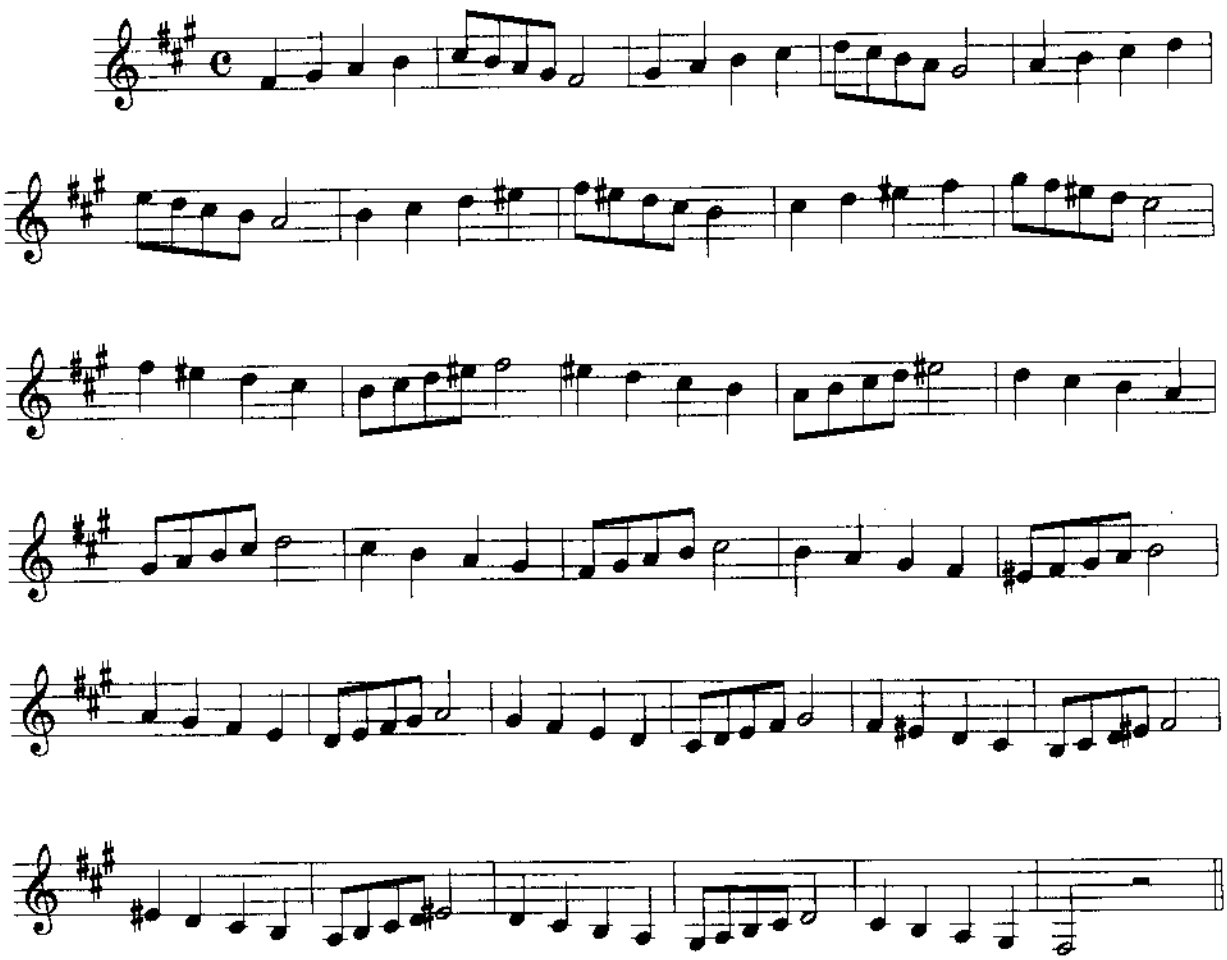


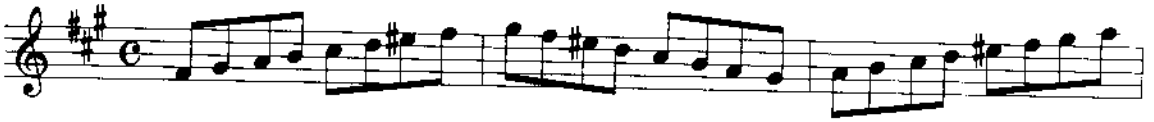


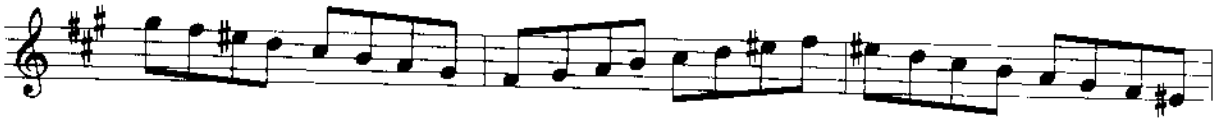
Fa thăng thứ - F♯m (liên quan đến La trưởng)

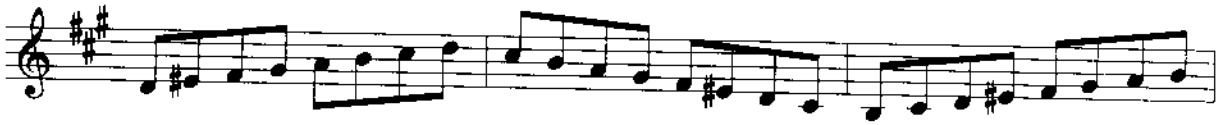


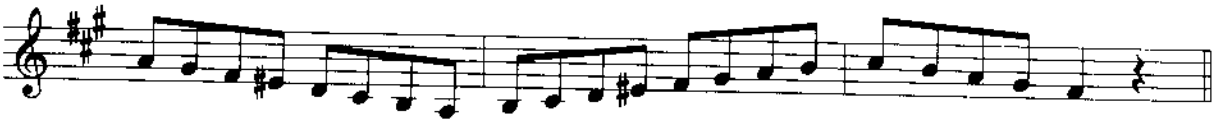




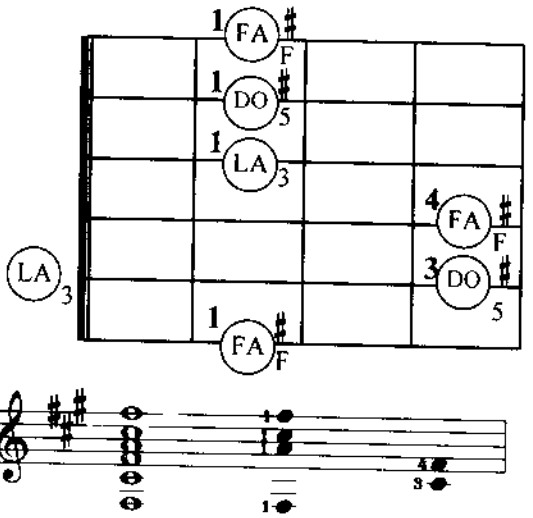




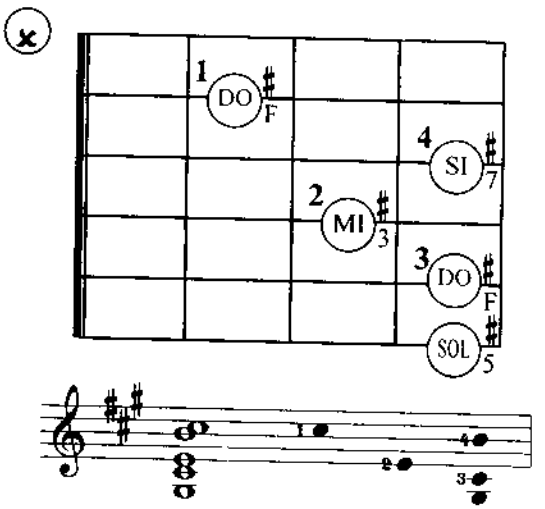


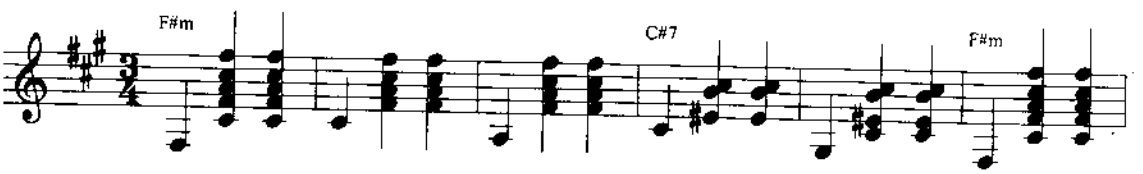


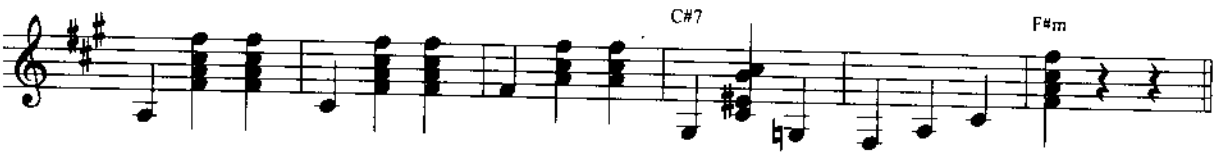
Fa thăng thứ - F#m (trọng âm)



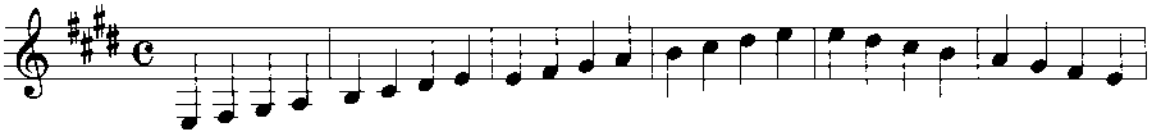
Do thăng bảy - C#7 (át âm)

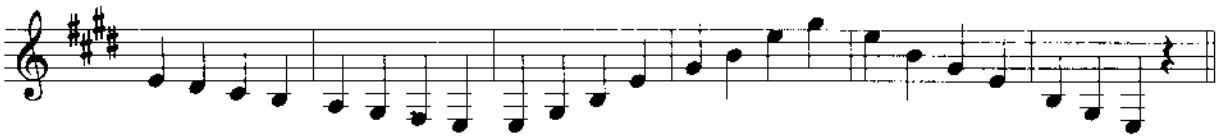


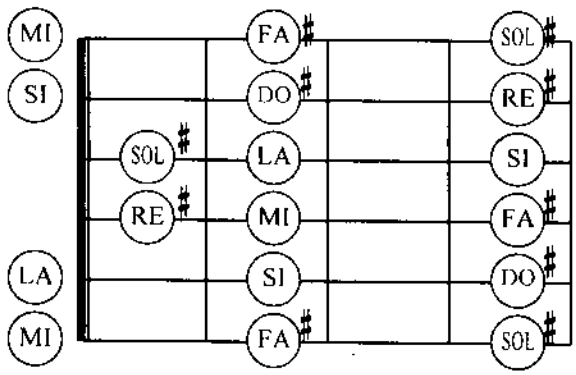


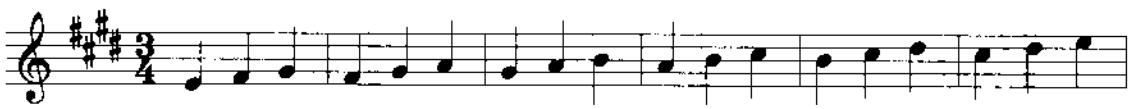


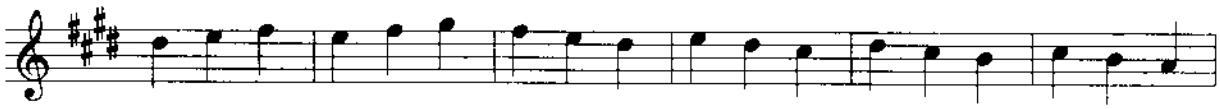
Mi trưởng (E)

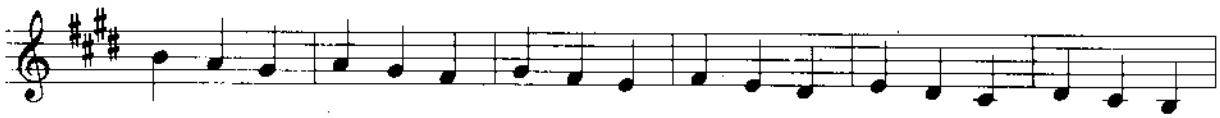


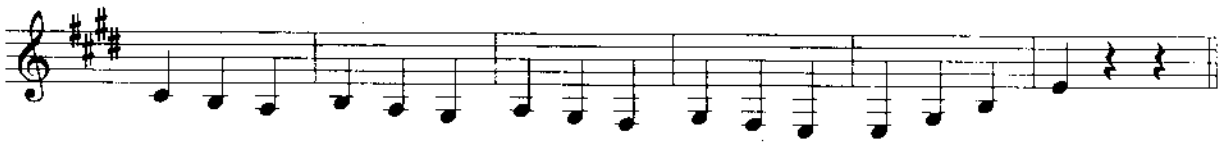




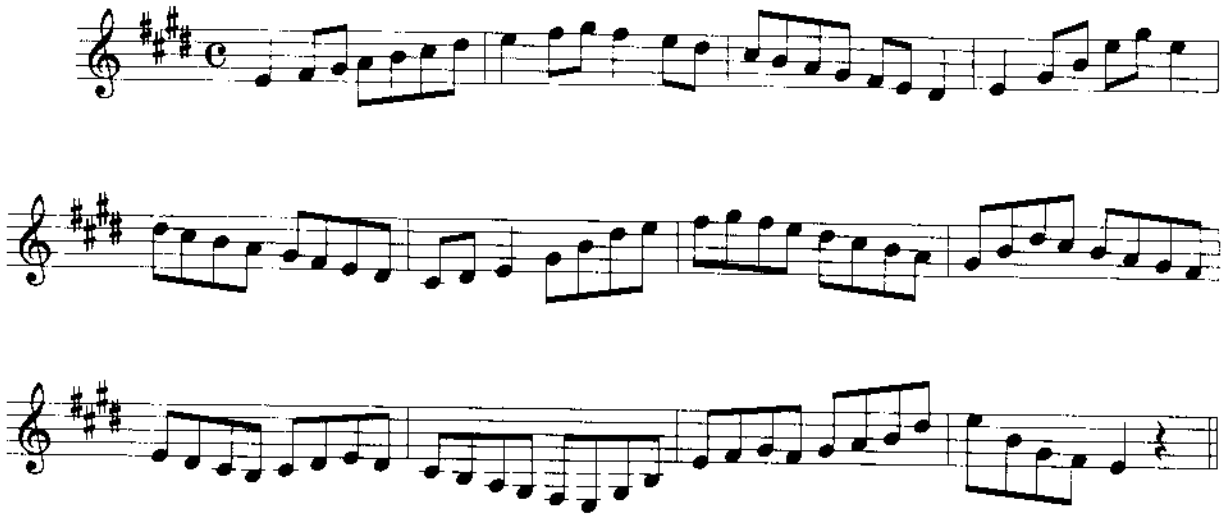




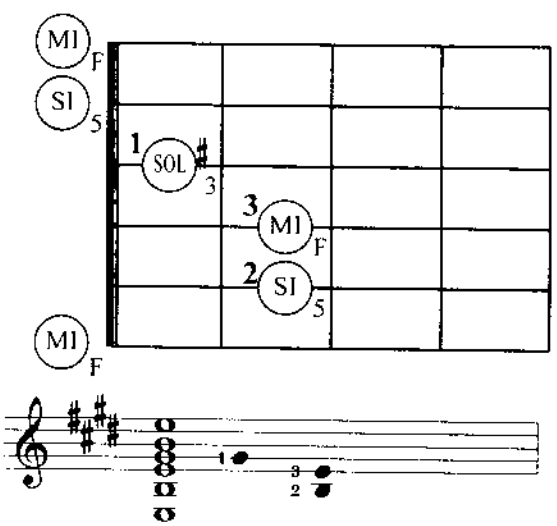




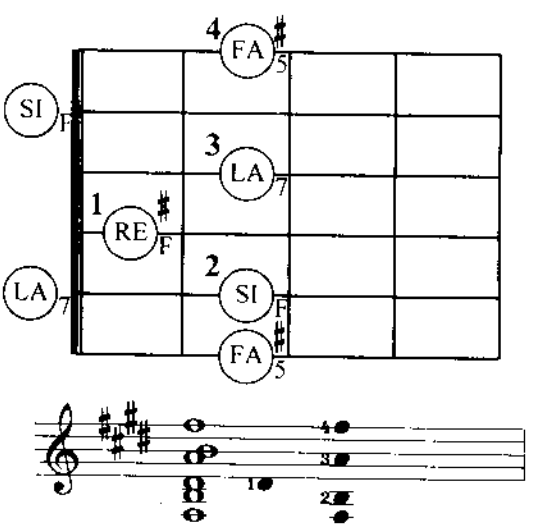
Khóa có 4 dấu thăng thì các nốt được thăng sẽ là Fa, Do, Sol và Re.

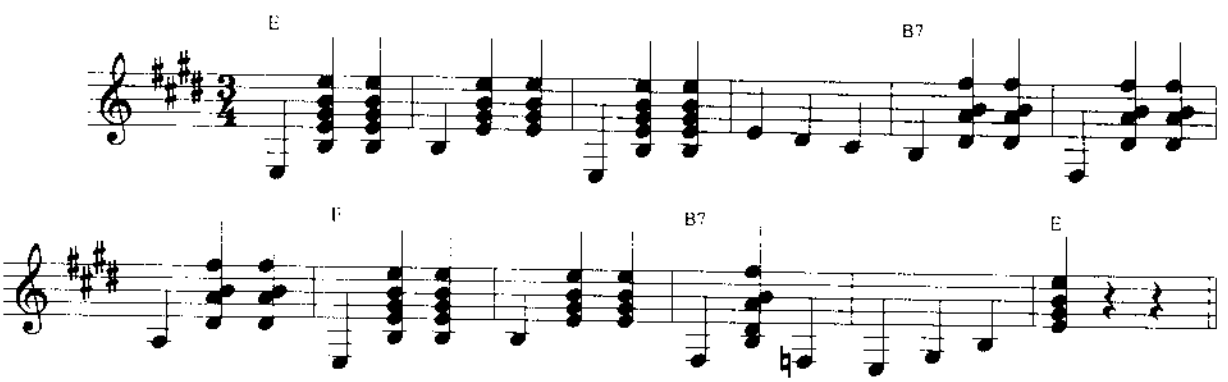


Mi trưởng - E (trọng âm)

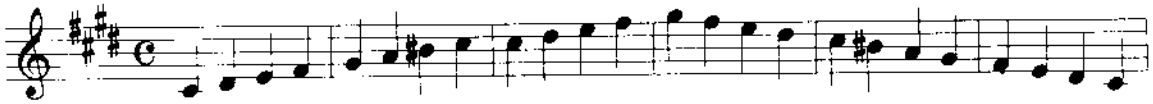


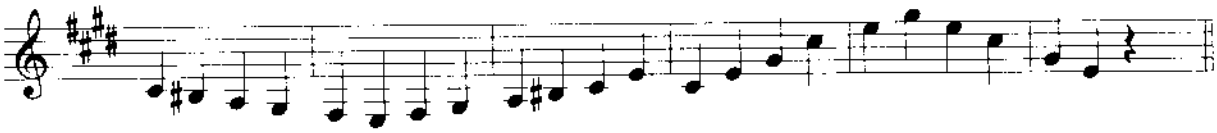
Si bảy - B7 (át âm)

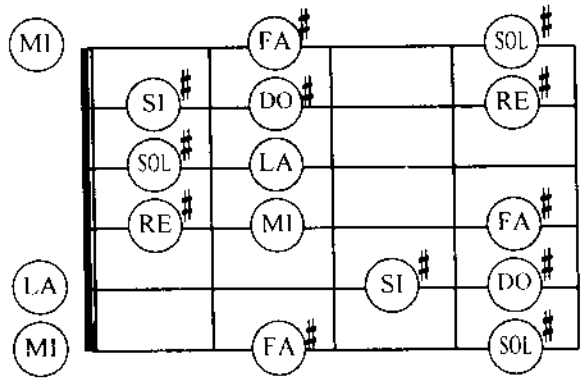


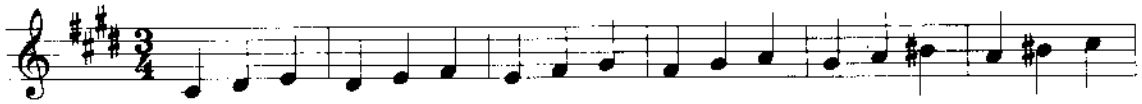


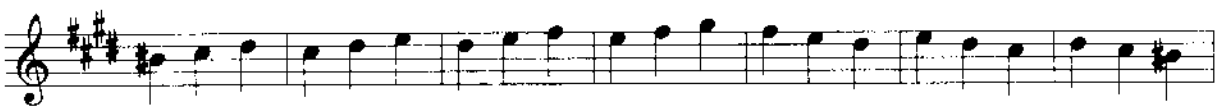
Do thăng thứ (C#m)

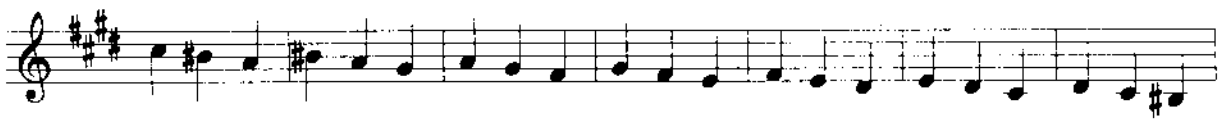


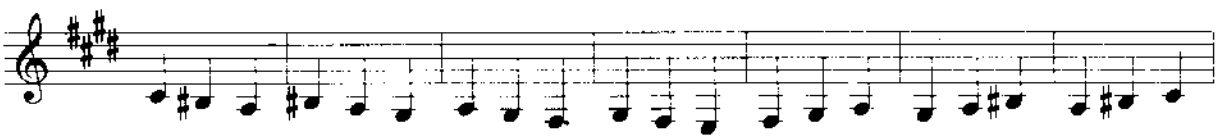


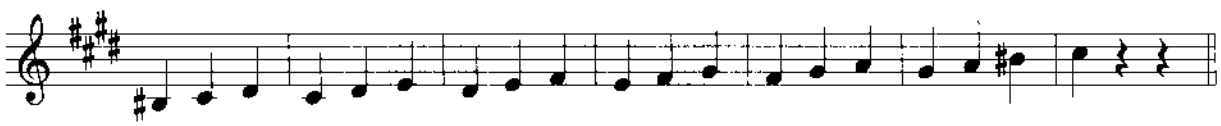


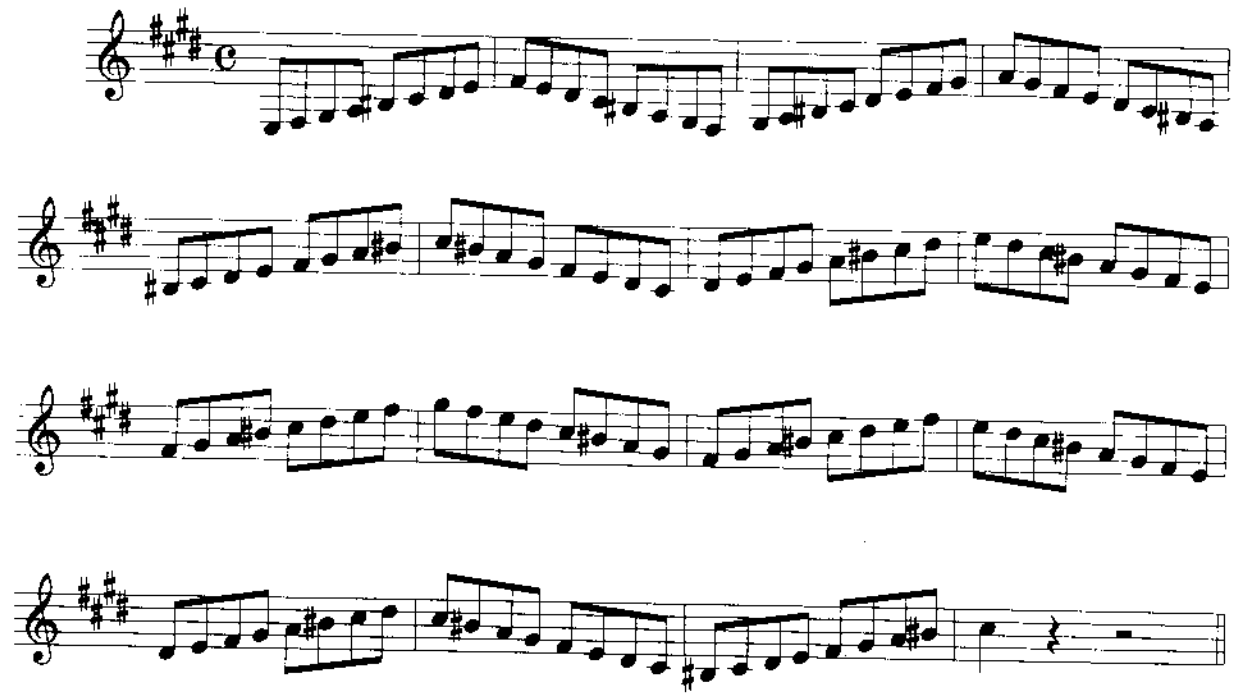




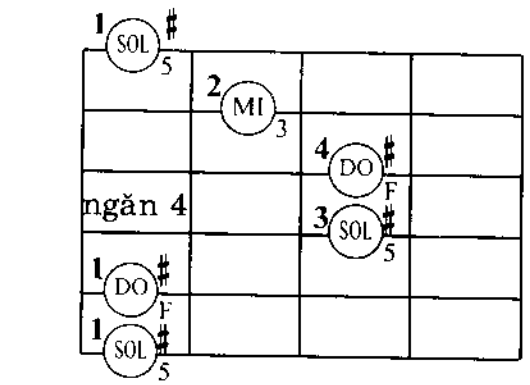




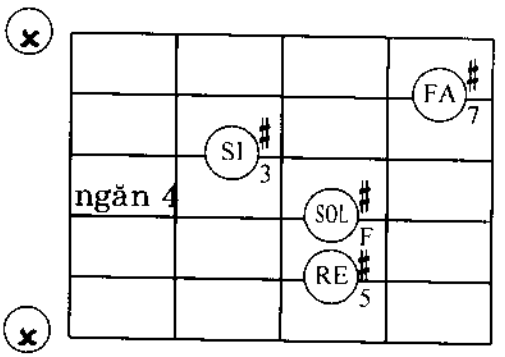


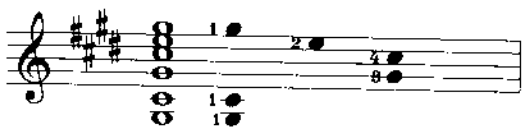


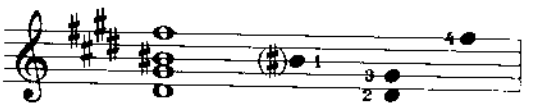
Do thăng thứ (C#m)

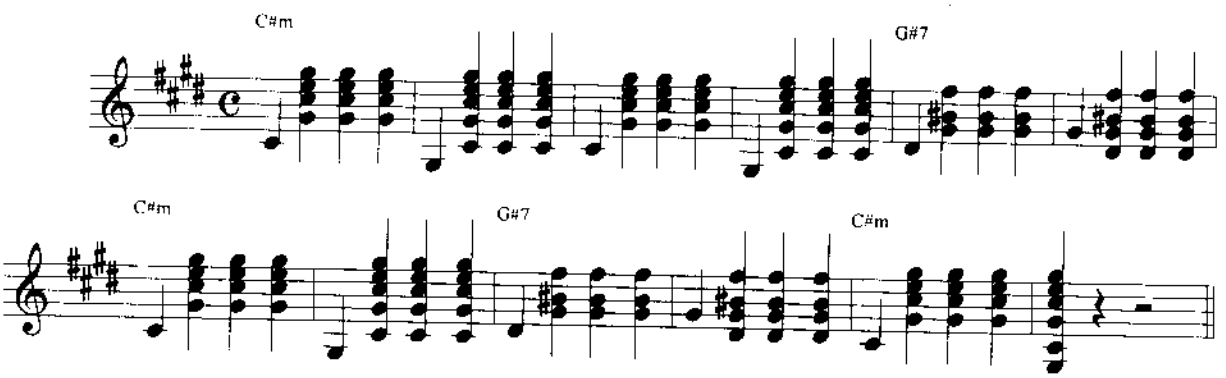


Sol thăng bảy (G#7)

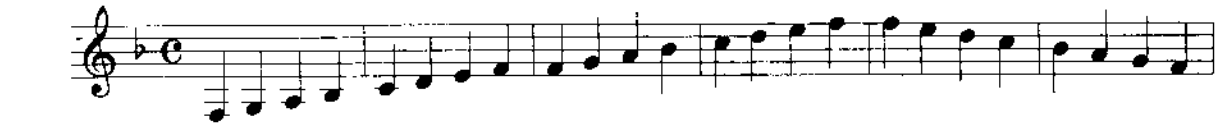


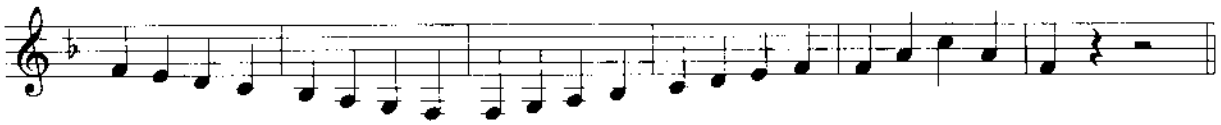


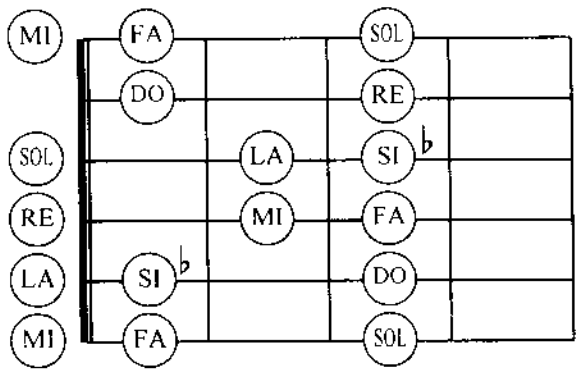


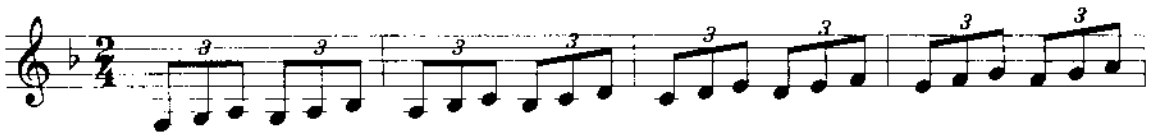


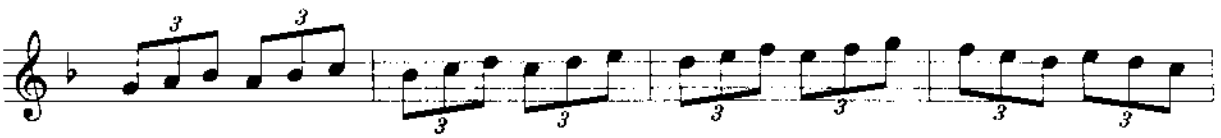
Fa trưởng (F)

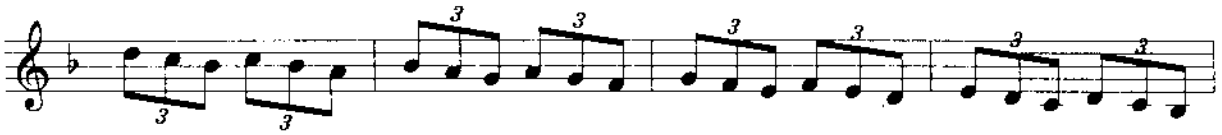


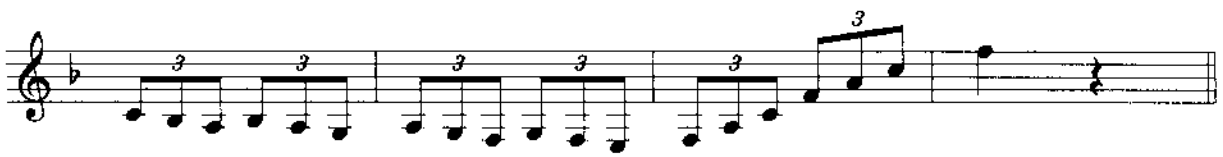


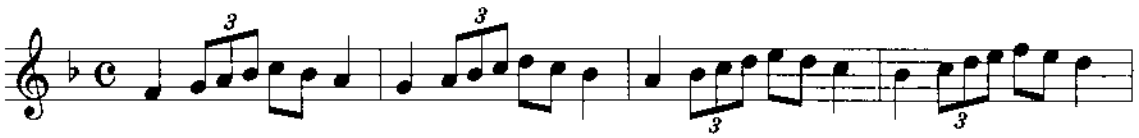




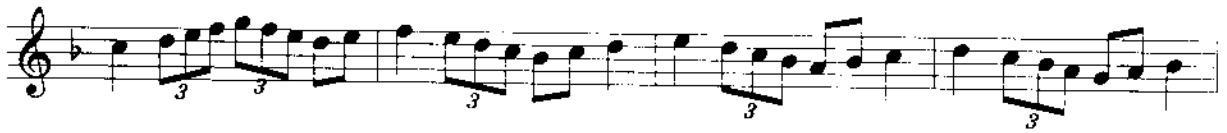


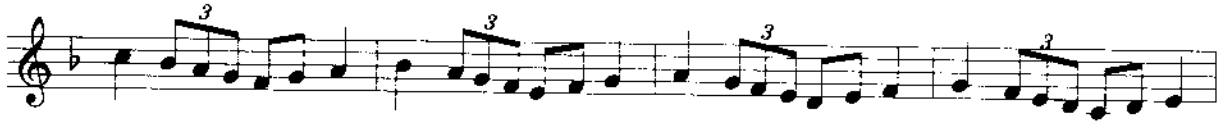


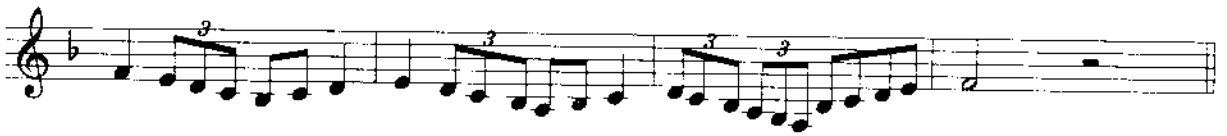




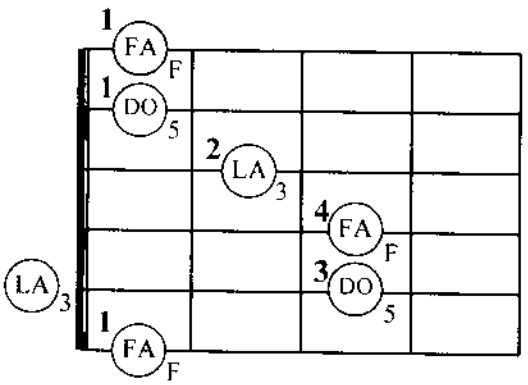
Khóa có 1 dấu giáng thì nốt sẽ được giáng là Si.

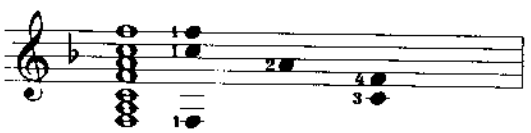




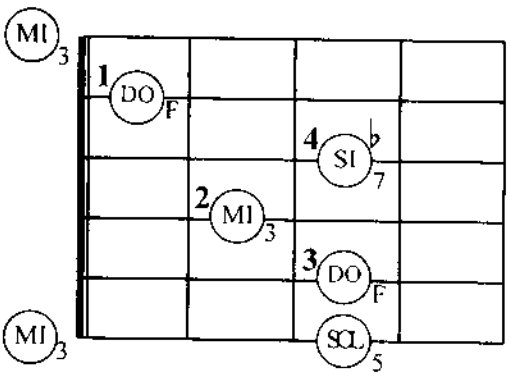


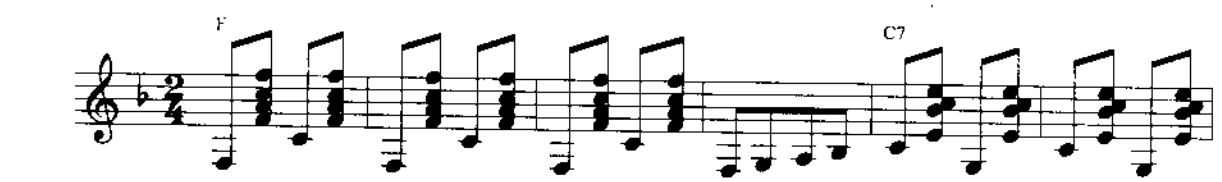
Fa trưởng - F (trọng âm)

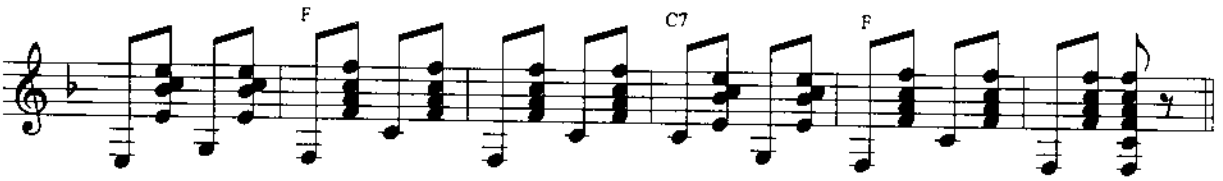




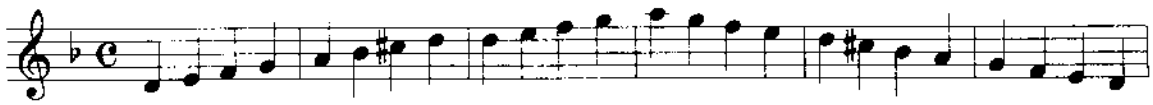
Do bảy - C7 (át âm)

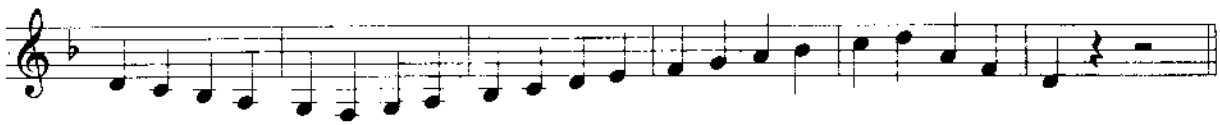


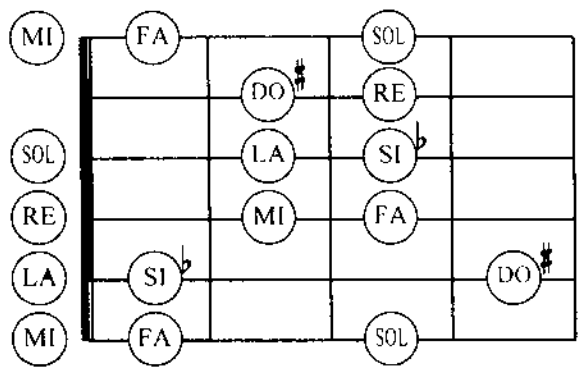


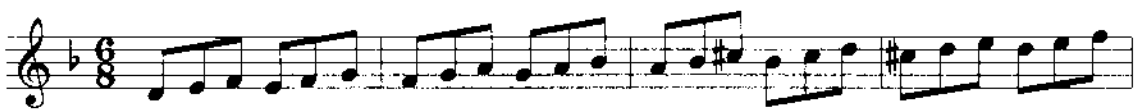


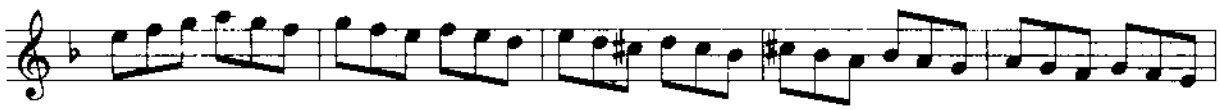
Re thứ Dm (liên quan với Fa trưởng)

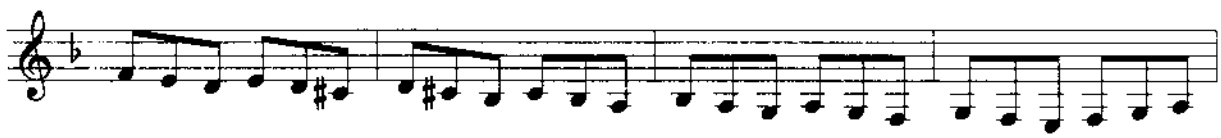


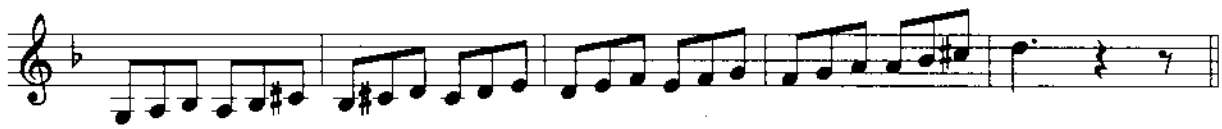


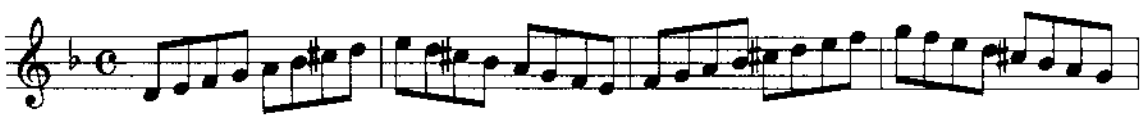


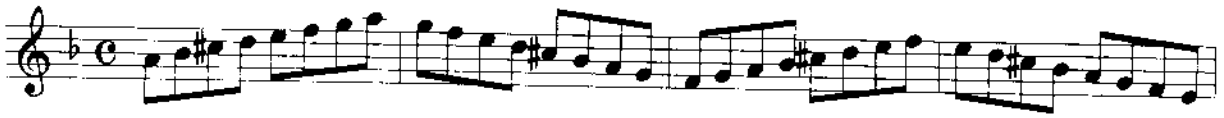


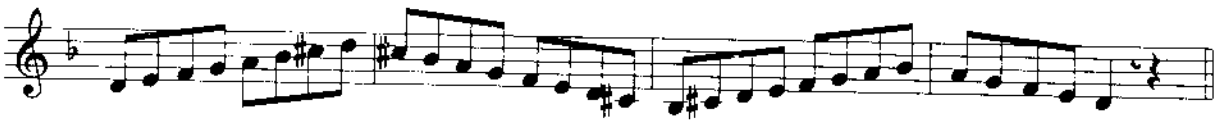




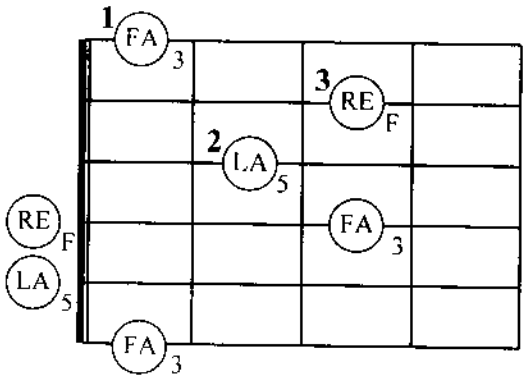




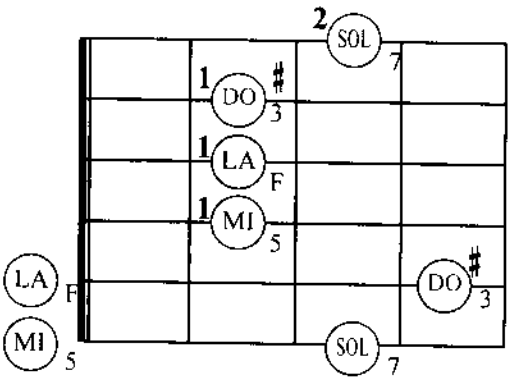


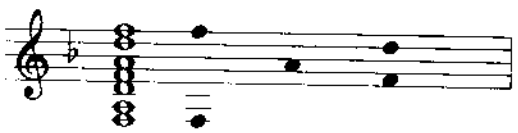


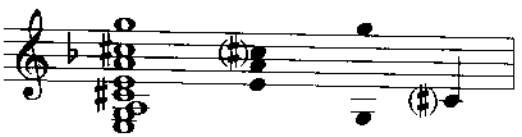
Re thứ (Dm)

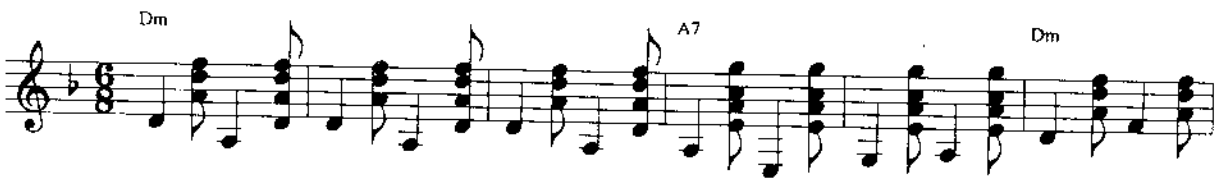


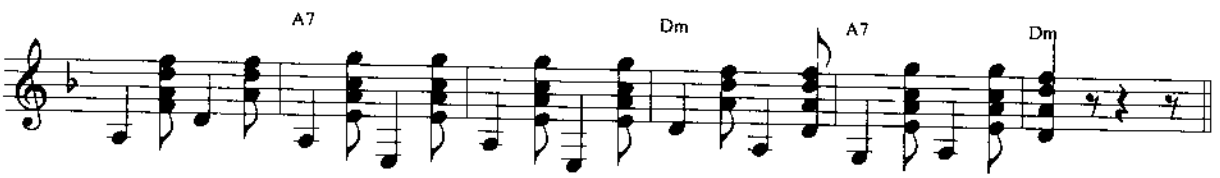
La bảy (A7)





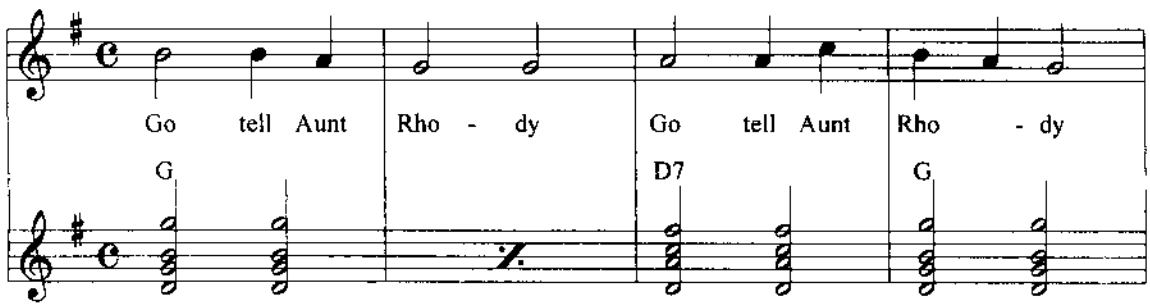


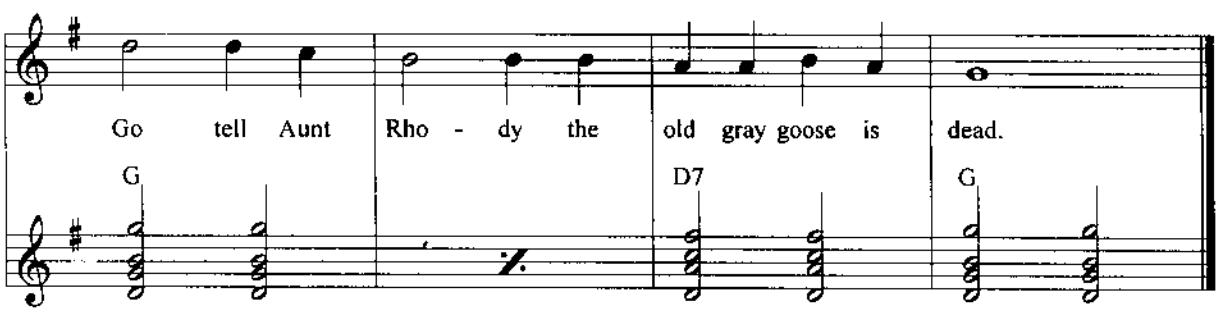




MỘT SỐ BÀI THỰC HÀNH NHỎ

Go Tell Aunt Rhody

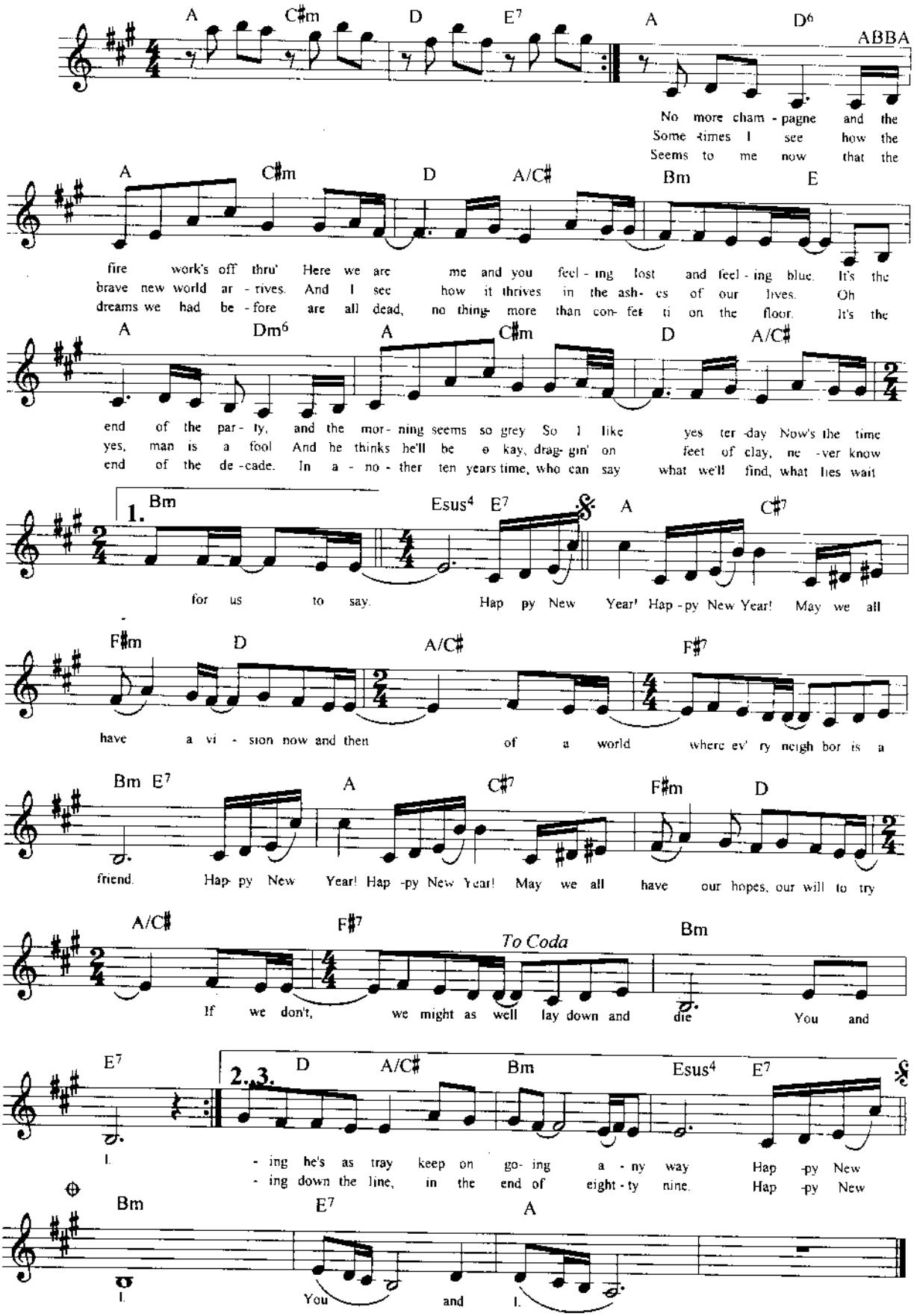




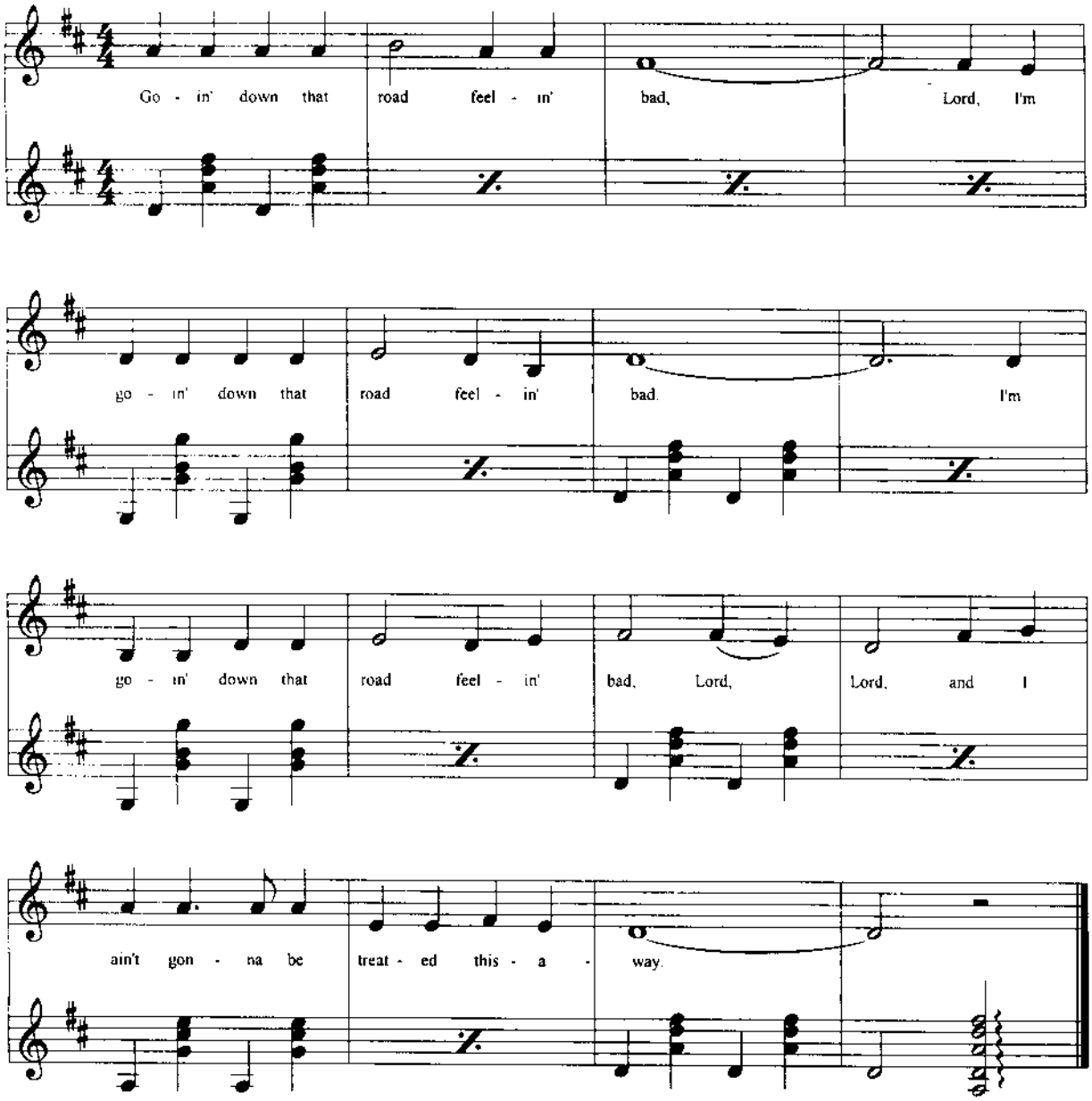
Dấu ⁒ có nghĩa là đàn lặp lại giống y như phía trước.

Bài nhạc trên là bài nhạc hay rất dễ tập. Bạn có thể tập đàn nốt hay đệm, hoặc bạn có thể phối hợp cả hai cây guitar để đàn và đệm. Dĩ nhiên phải giữ đúng trường độ, nhịp nhàng cho hòa hợp.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

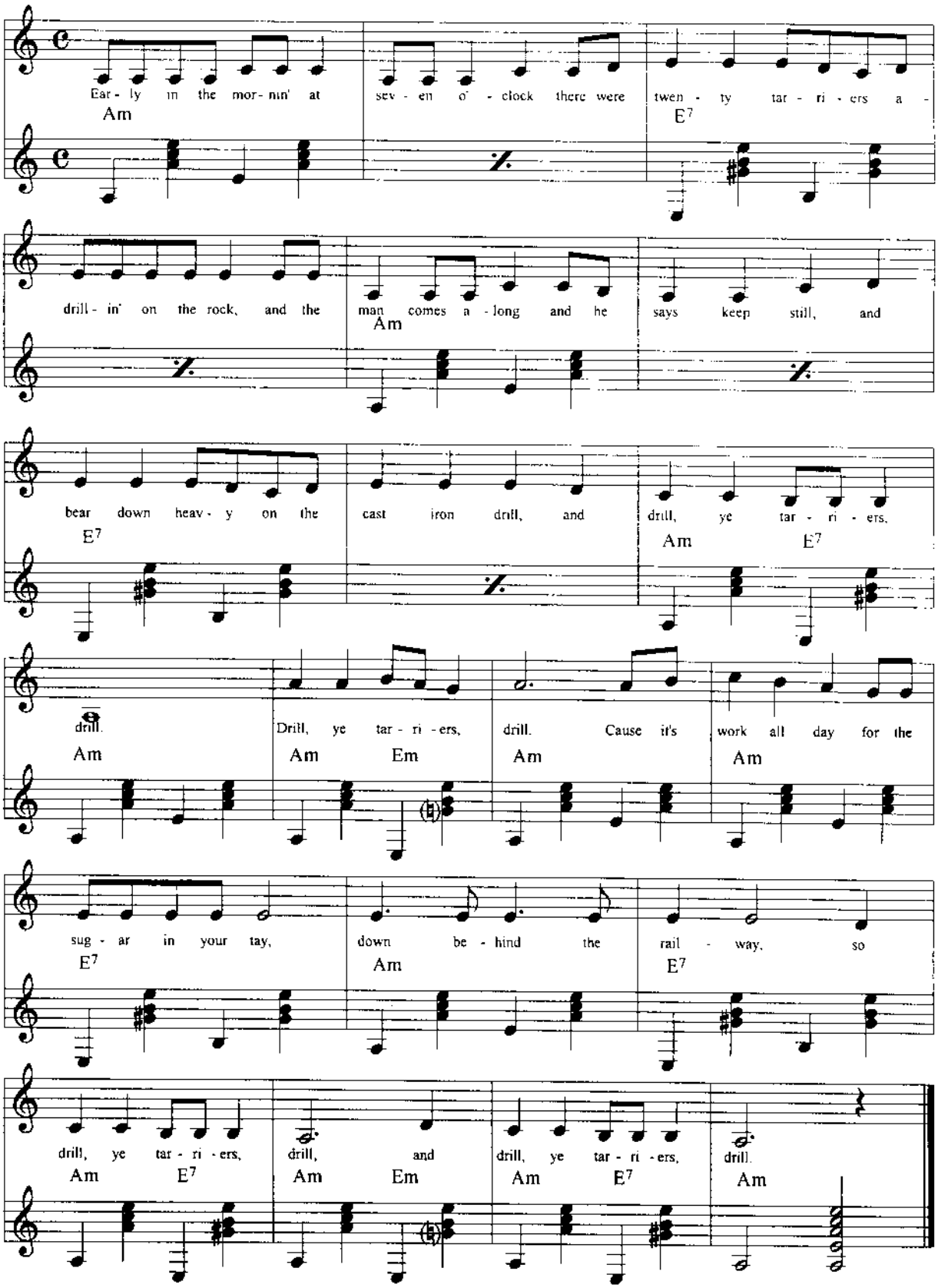


Lonesome Road Blues

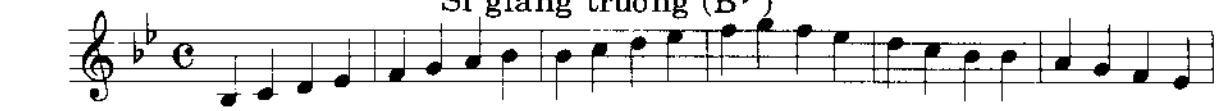


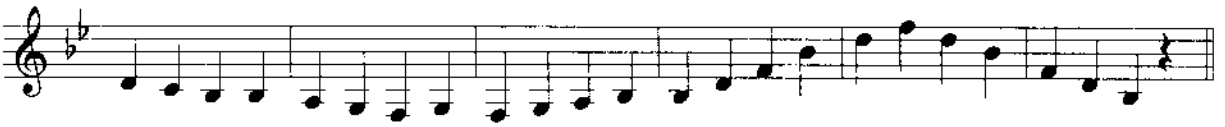
Drill, Ye Tarriers

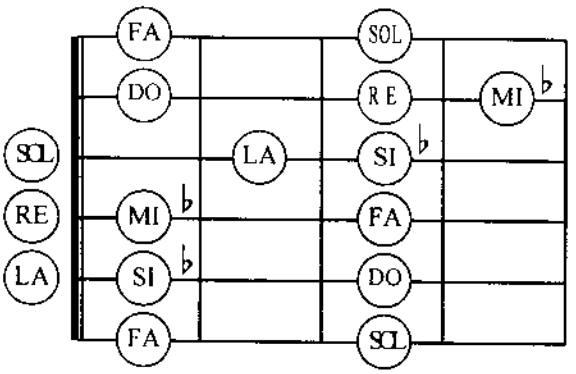
Sau đây là một bài nhạc dân gian Mỹ, âm hưởng ngộ nghĩnh và hay và cũng dễ đàn, dễ tập cho các bạn.

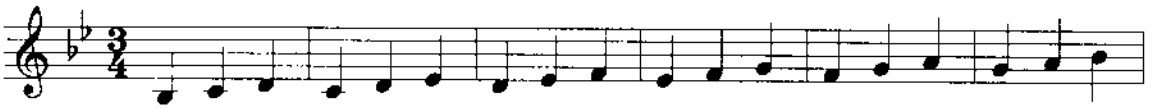


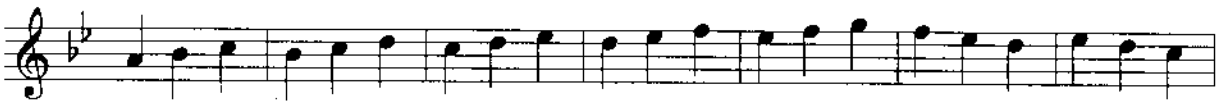
Si giáng trưởng (B♭)

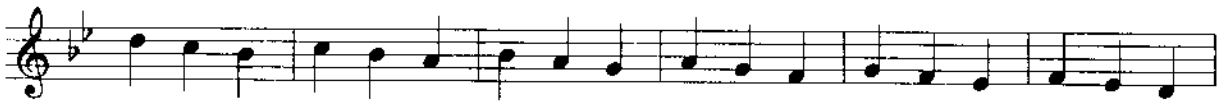


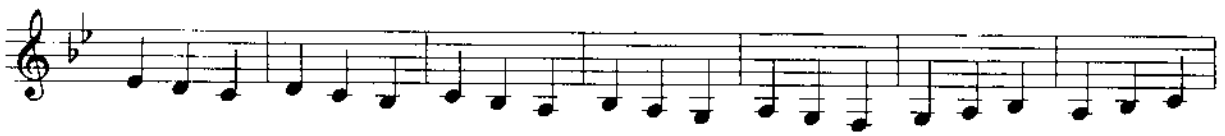


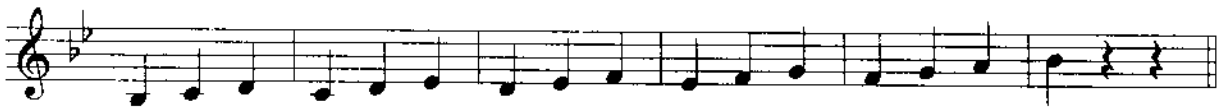




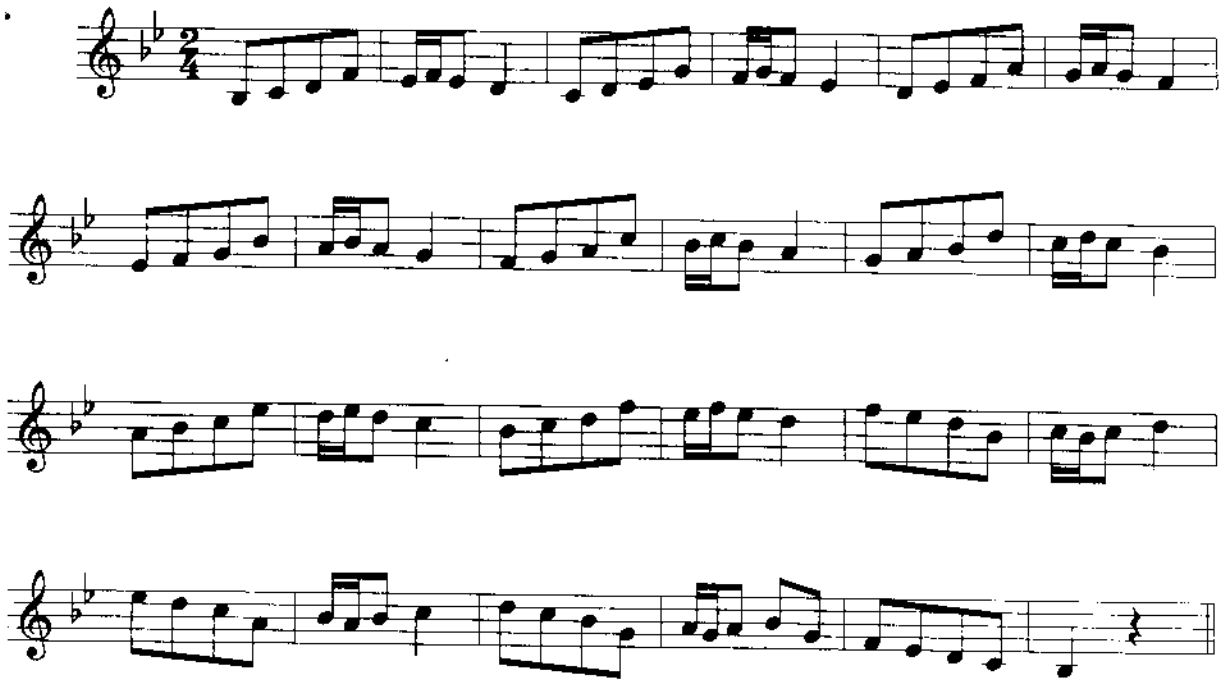






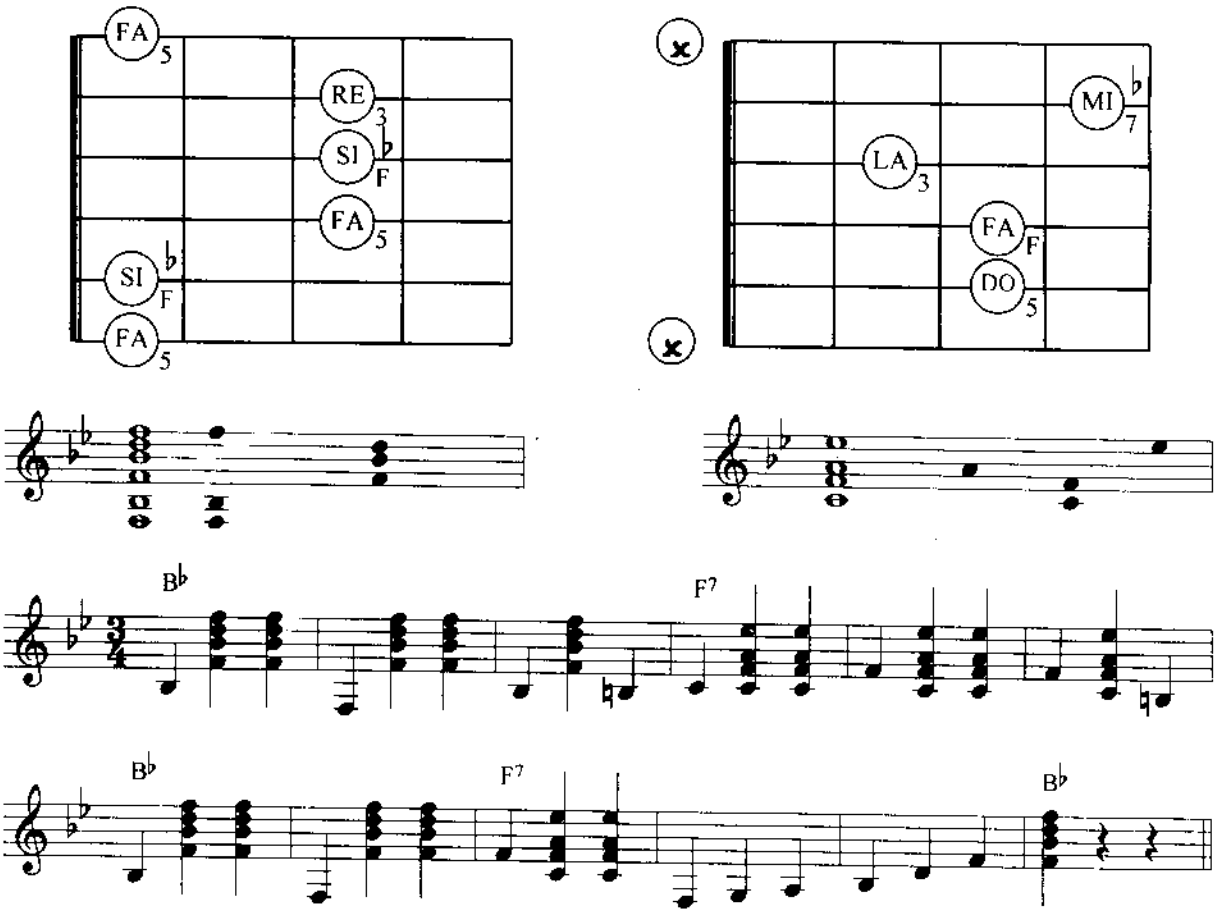


* Khóa có 2 dấu giáng: các nốt Si và Mi sẽ được giáng.

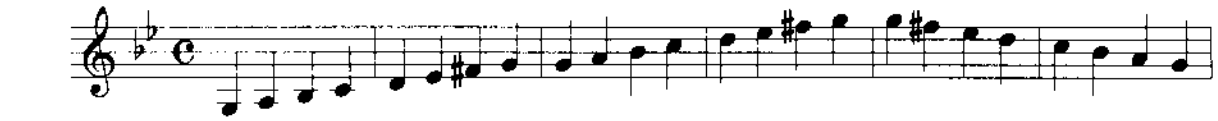


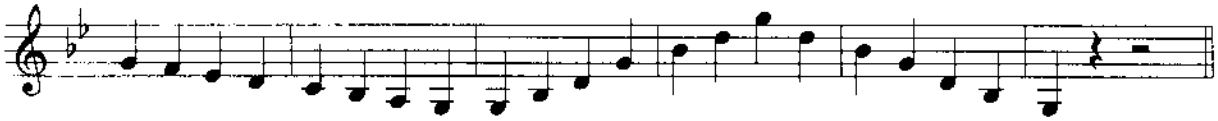
Si giáng trưởng (B♭)

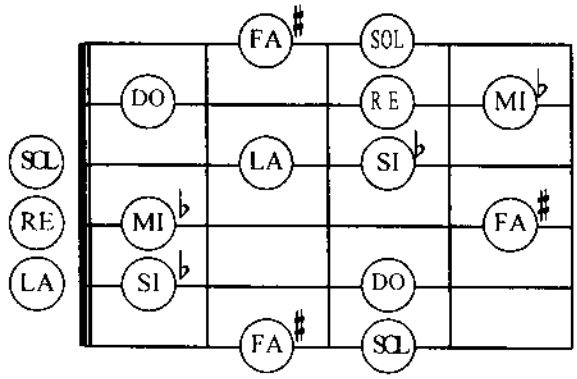
Fa bảy (F7)

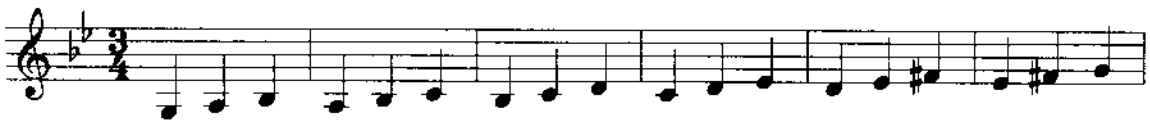


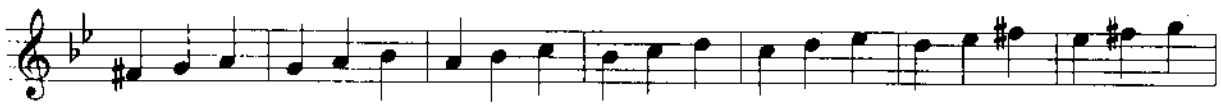
Sol thứ (Gm) liên quan đến Si giáng trưởng.

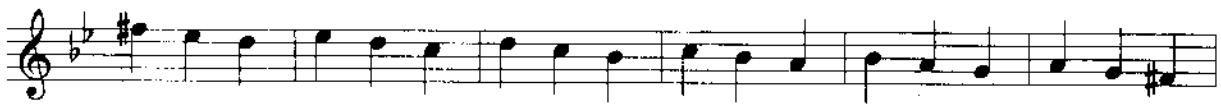


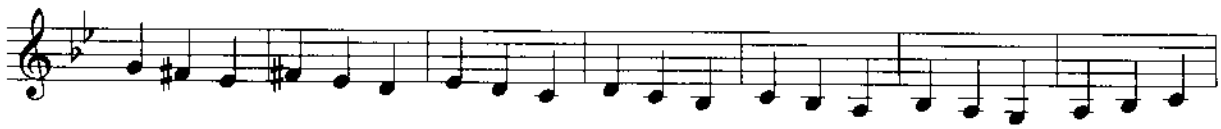


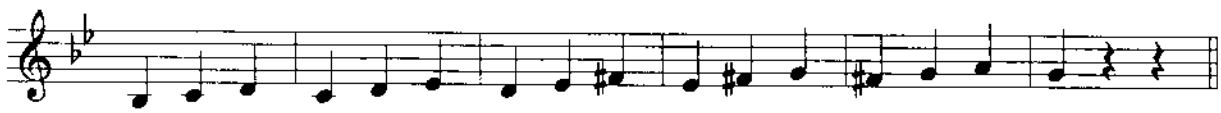


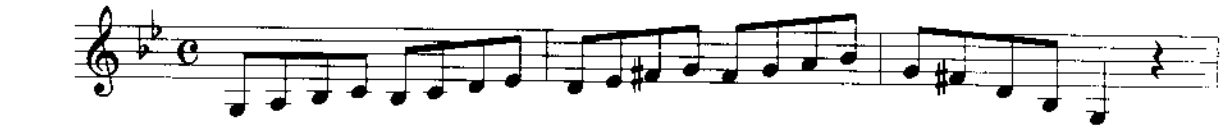


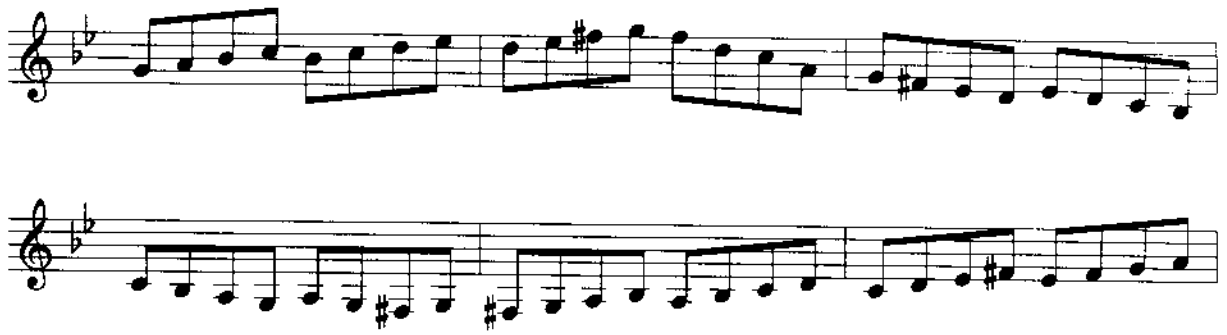




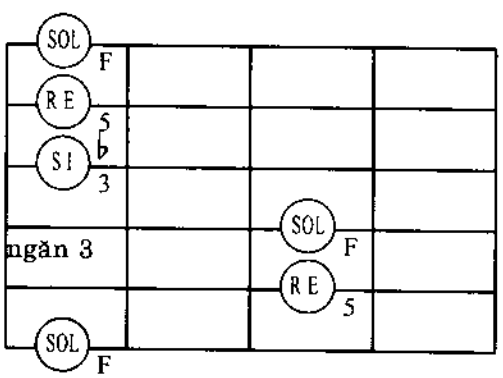




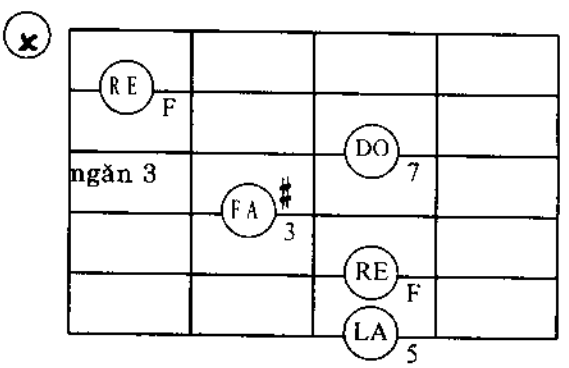


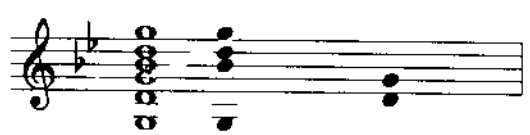


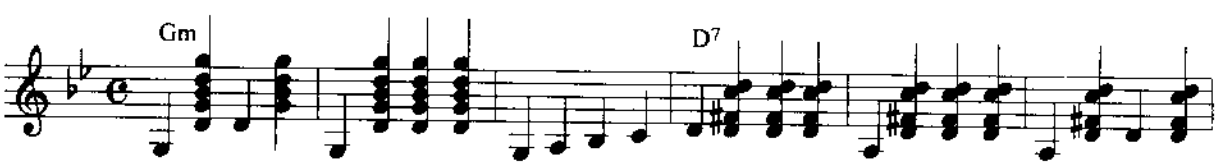
Sol thứ (Gm)

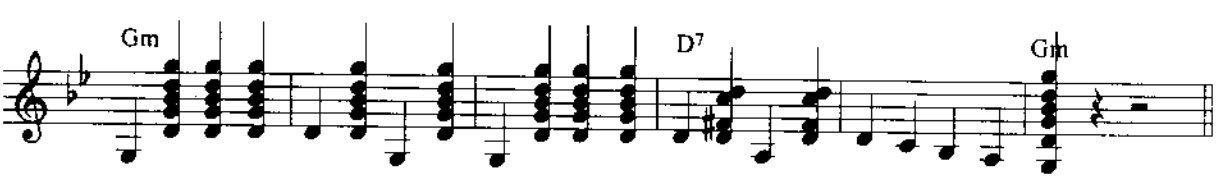


Re bảy (D7)

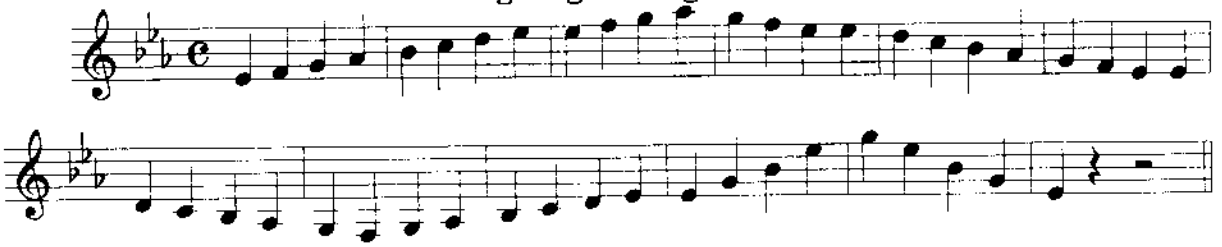


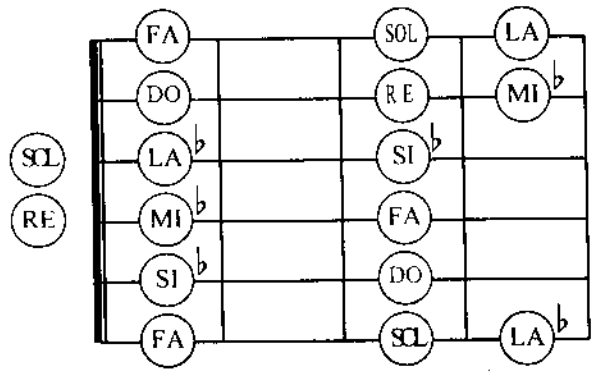


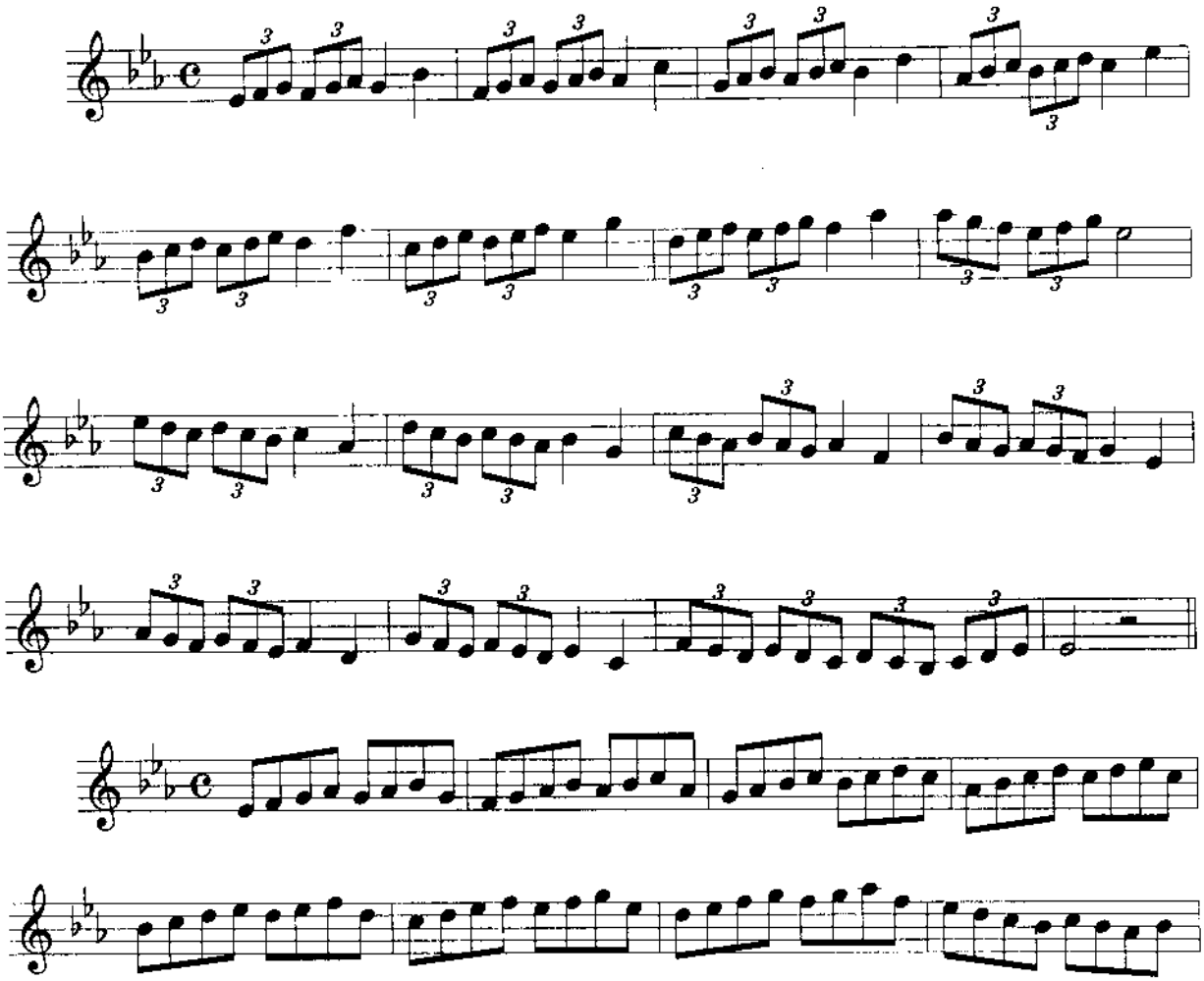




Mi giáng trưởng (E♭)

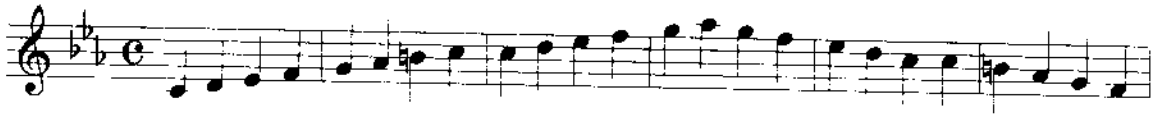


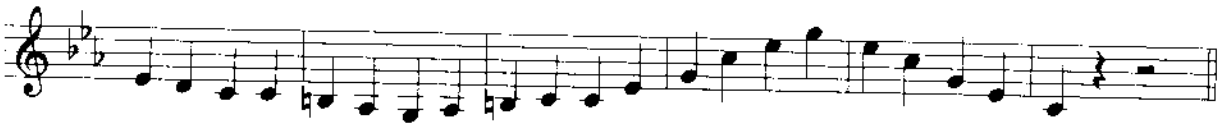


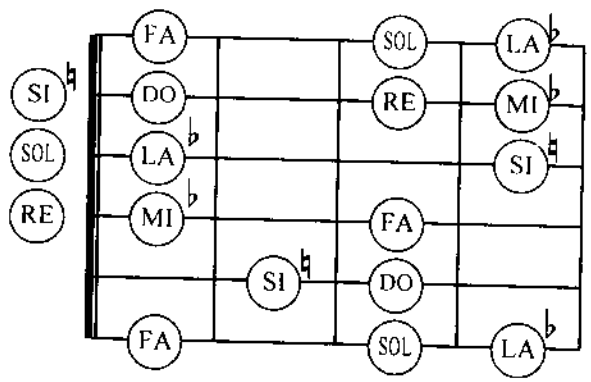


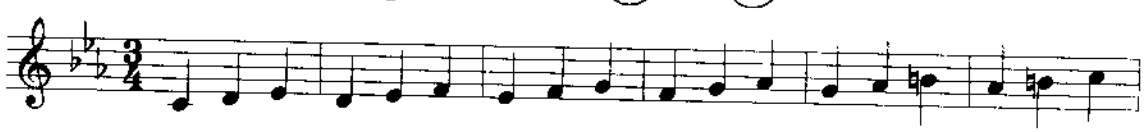
* Khóa có 3 dấu giáng: các nốt Si, Mi và La sẽ được giáng.

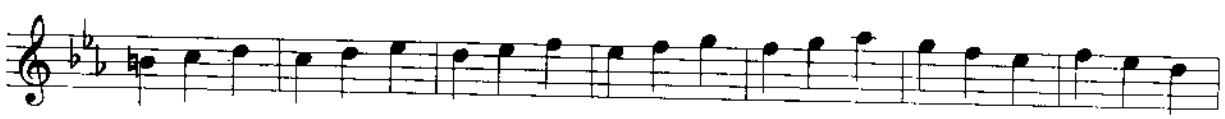
Do thứ (Cm) (liên quan đến E♭ trưởng)

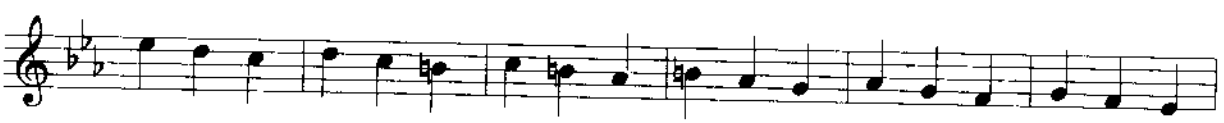


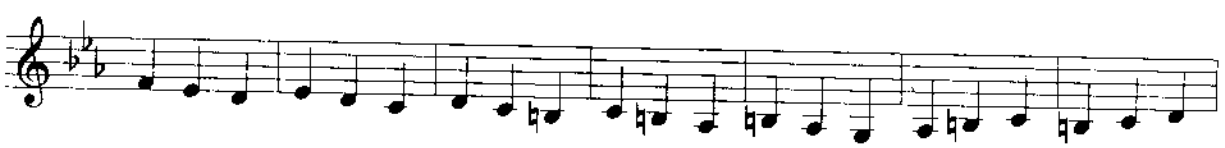


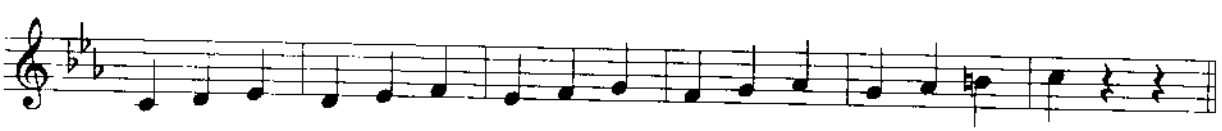


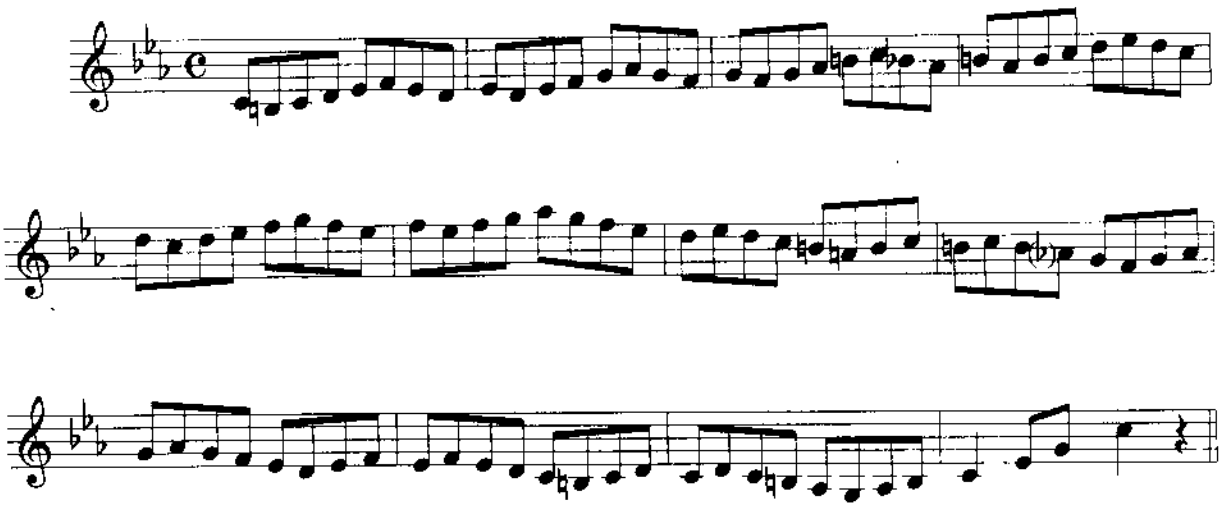




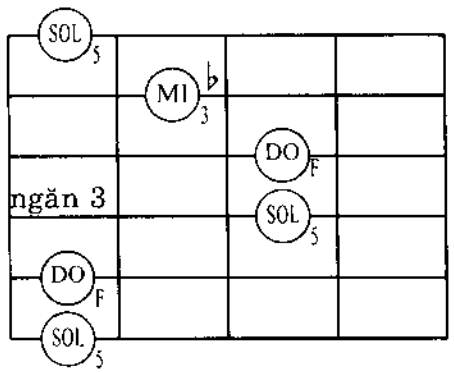




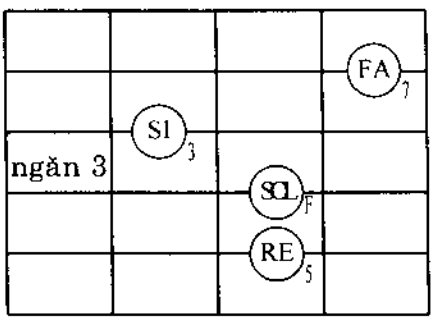


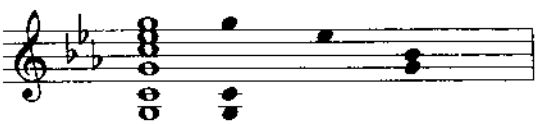


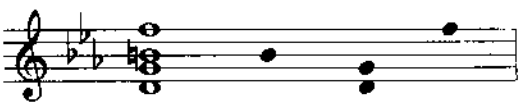
Sol thứ (Cm)

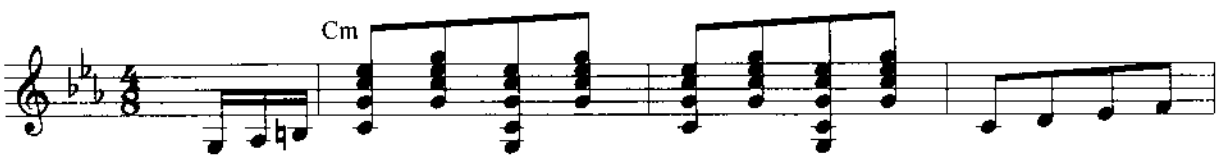


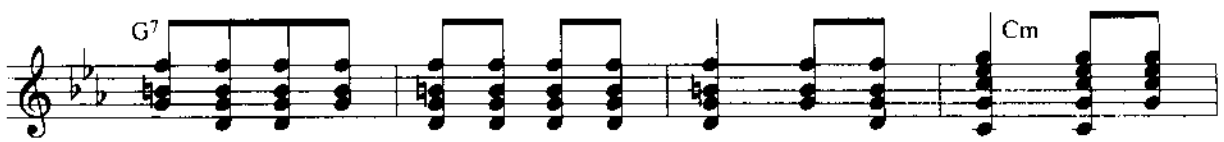
Re bảy (G7)

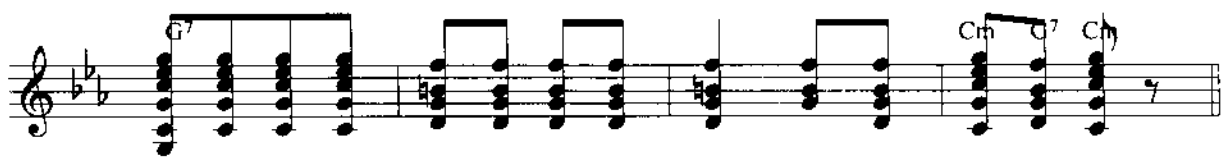




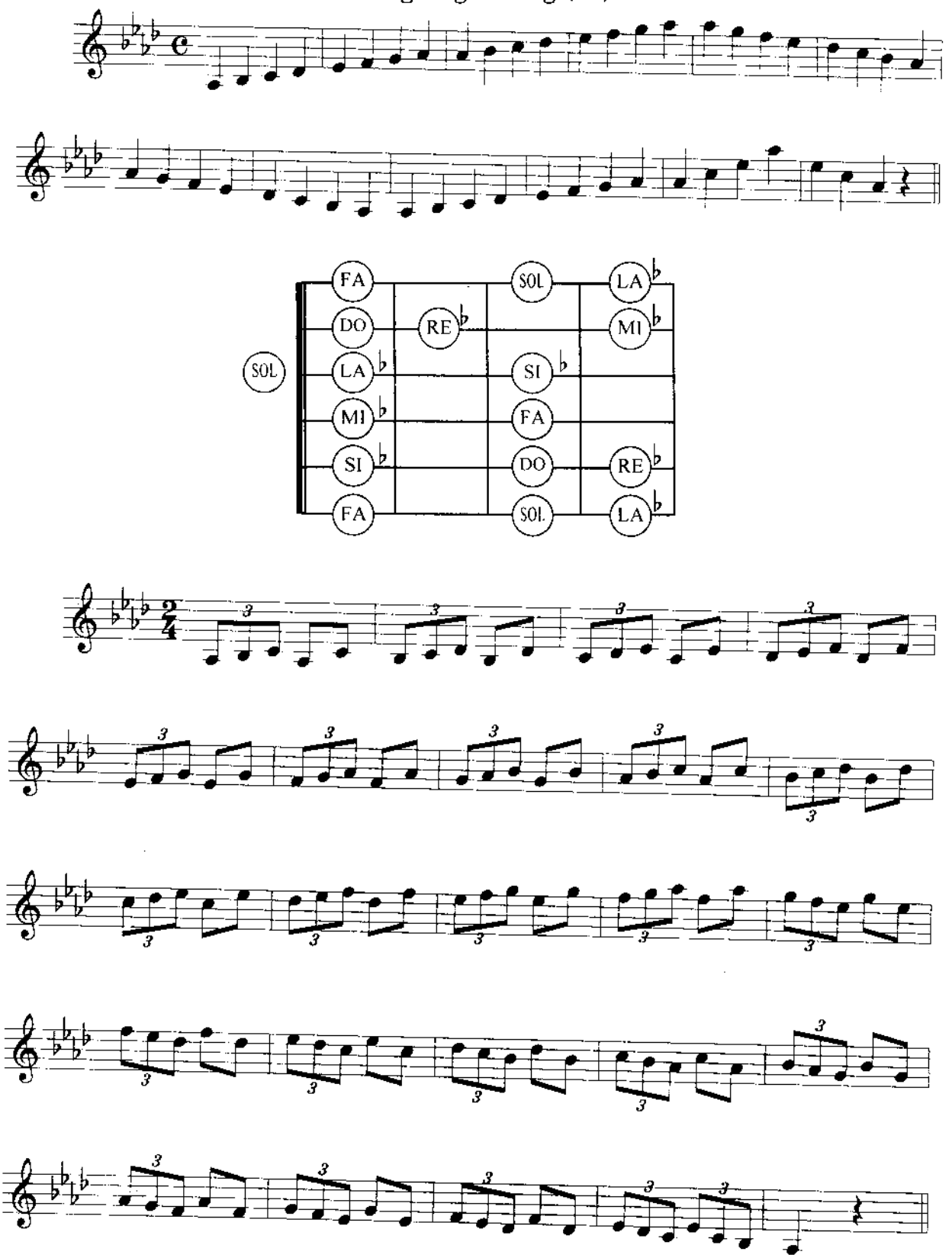




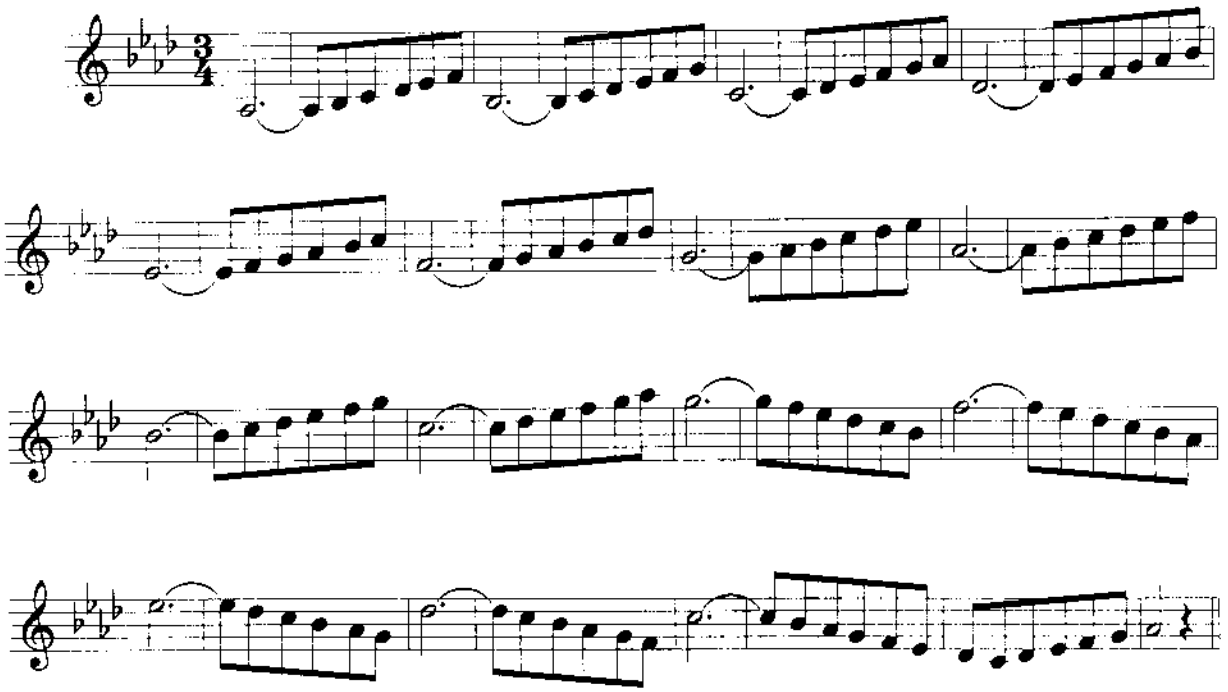




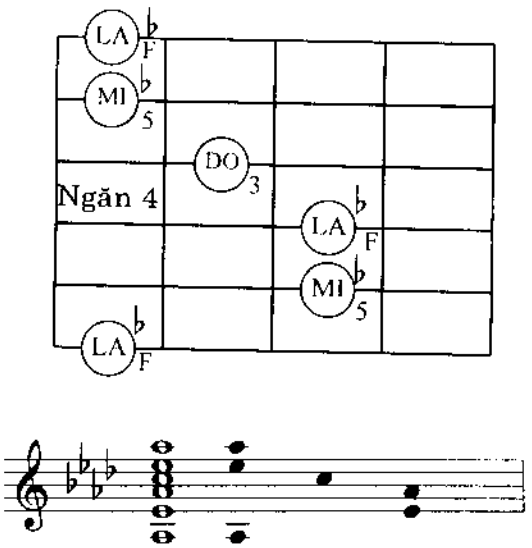
La giáng trưởng (A♭)



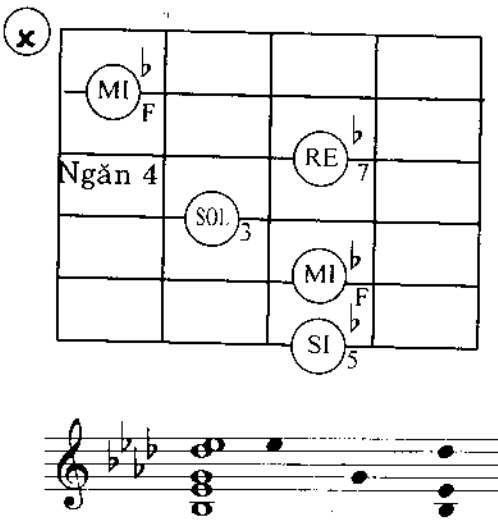
* Khóa có 4 dấu giáng: các nốt Si, Mi, La và Re sẽ được giáng.

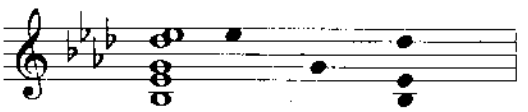


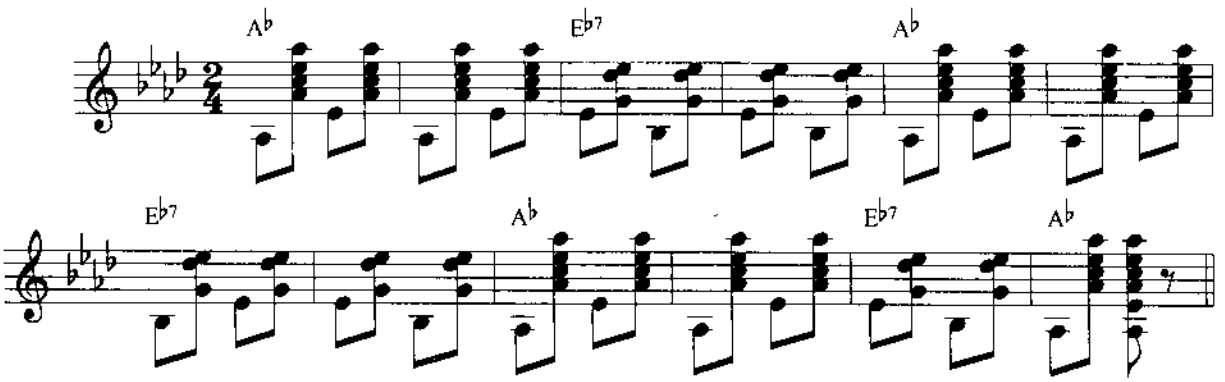
La giảm trưởng (A♭)



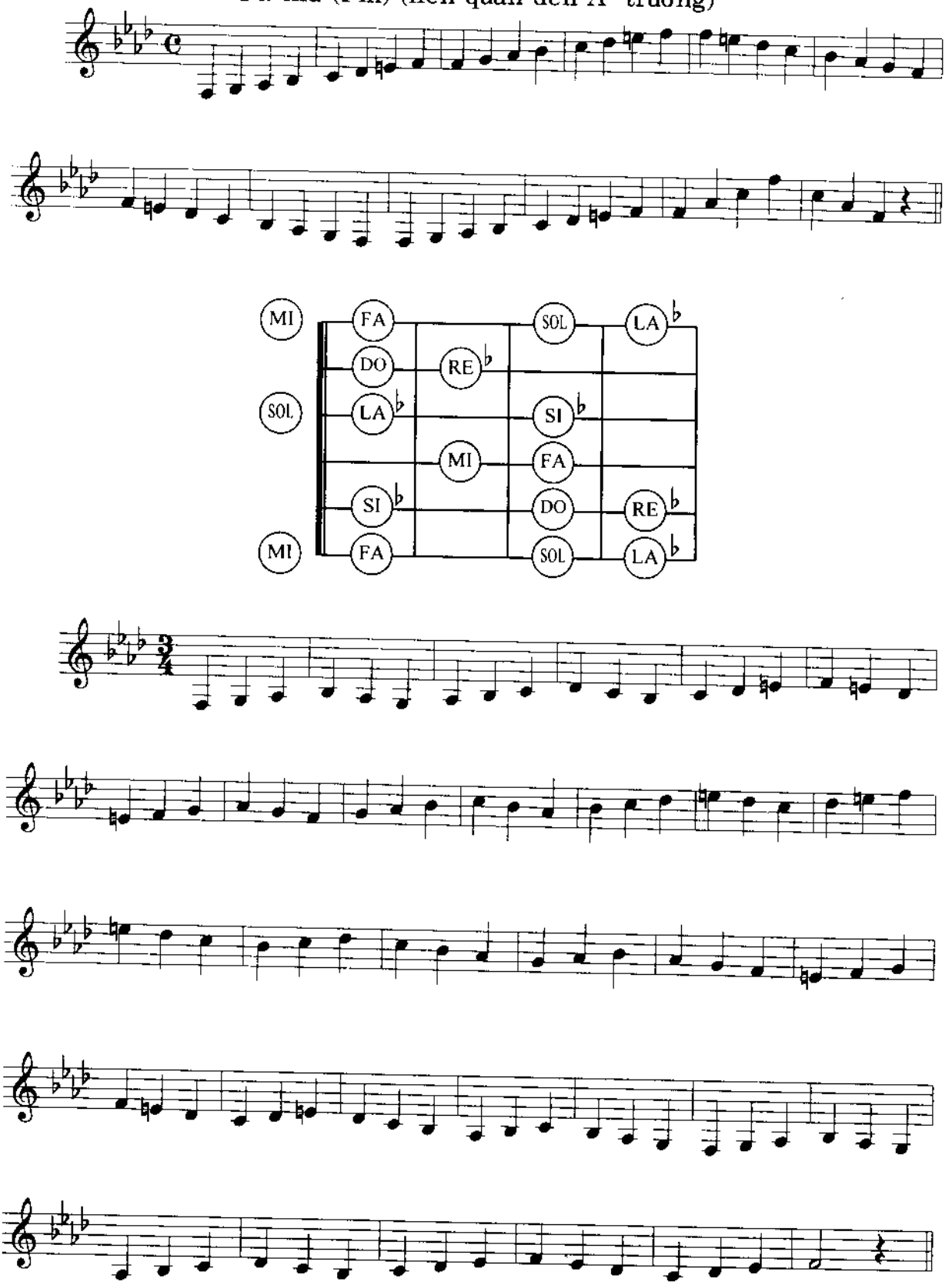
Mi giảm bảy (E♭7)

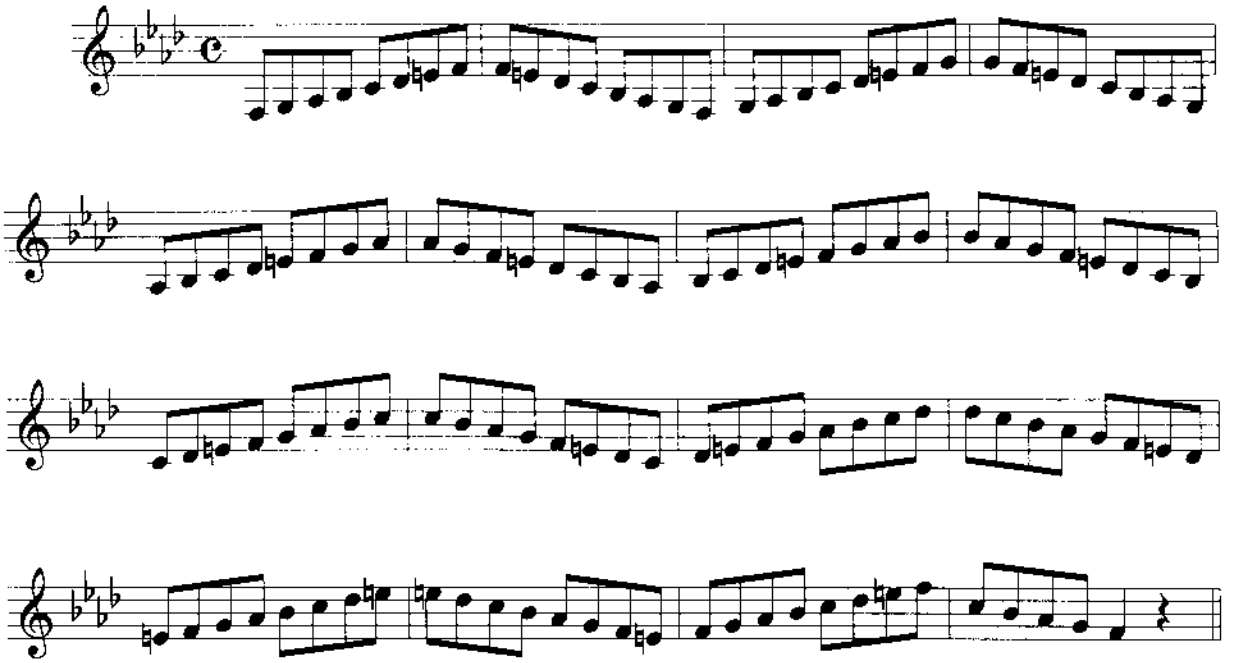




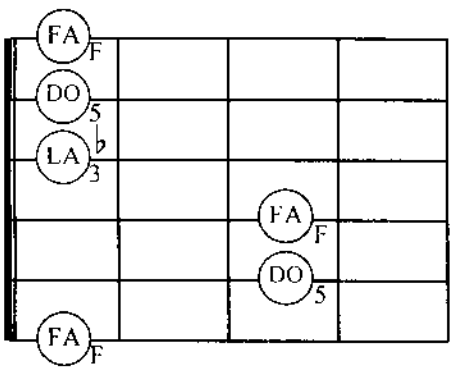


Fa thứ (Fm) (liên quan đến A♭ trưởng)

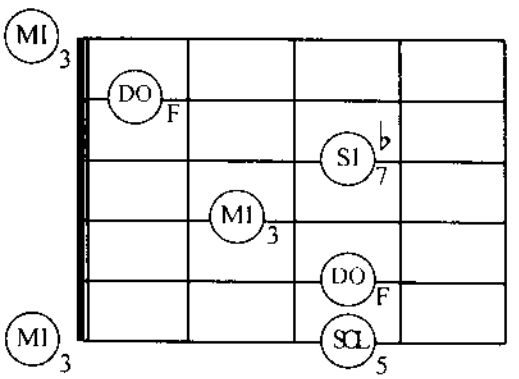


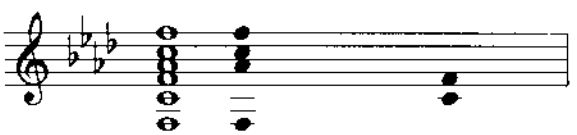


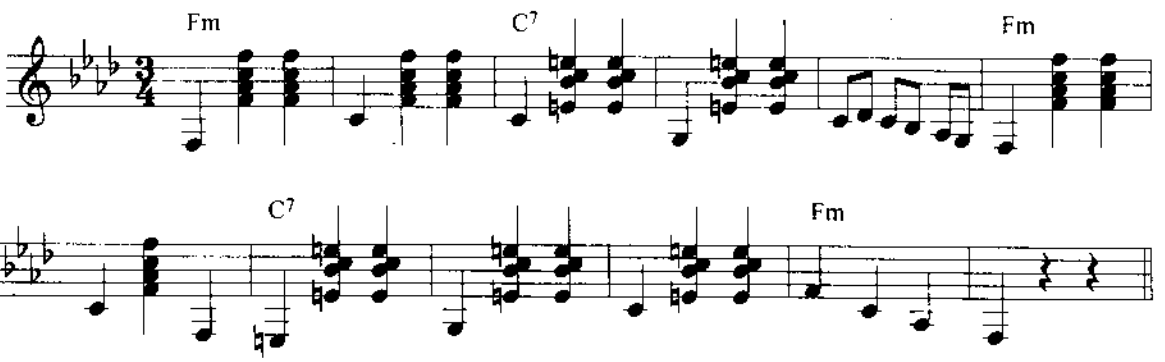
Fa thứ (Fm)



Do bảy (C7)







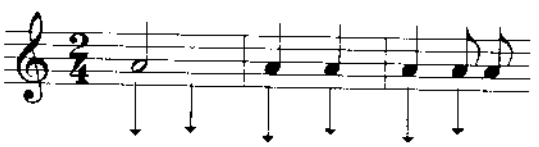
CÁC NHỊP

Nhịp 2/4 gồm 2 phách trong 1 trường canh.

Nhịp 3/4 gồm 3 phách trong 1 trường canh.

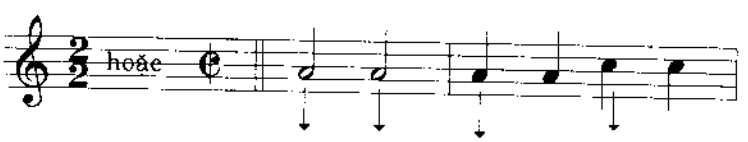
Nhịp 4/4 gồm 4 phách trong 1 trường canh.

Thí dụ:



nhịp ...

Nhịp 2/2 hoặc còn được viết C gồm dấu trắng được tượng trưng cho một nhịp và có 2 nhịp trong mỗi trường canh.

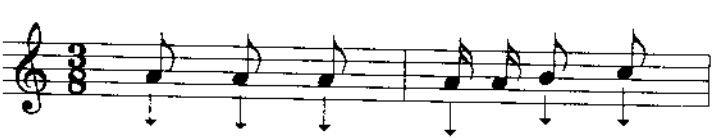


nhịp ...

Nhịp 3/8 thì mỗi nhịp được tượng trưng bằng 1 dấu móc và có 3 nhịp cho mỗi trường canh.

Nhịp 6/8 thì mỗi nhịp được tượng trưng bằng 1 dấu móc và có 6 nhịp cho mỗi trường canh.

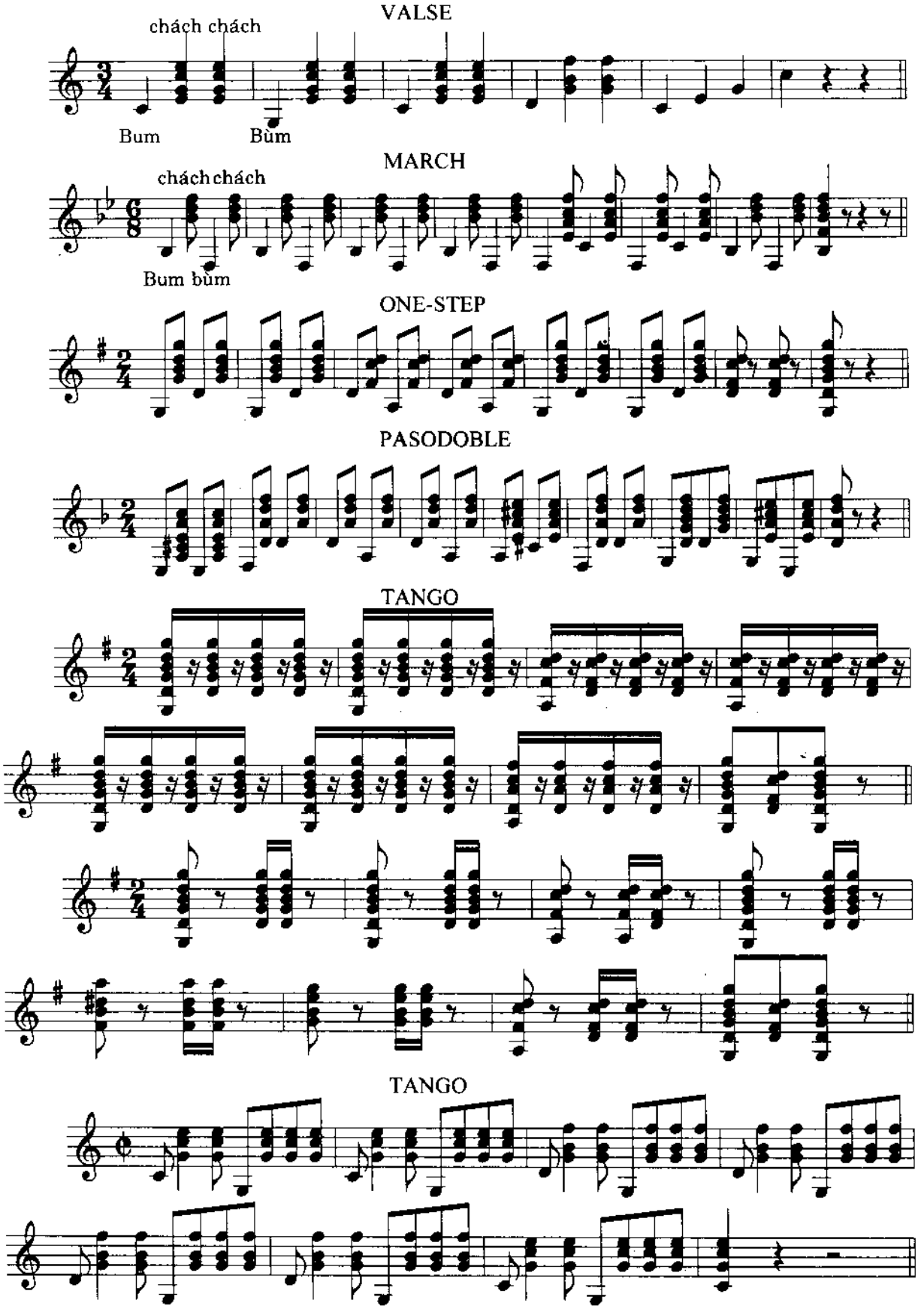
Thí dụ:



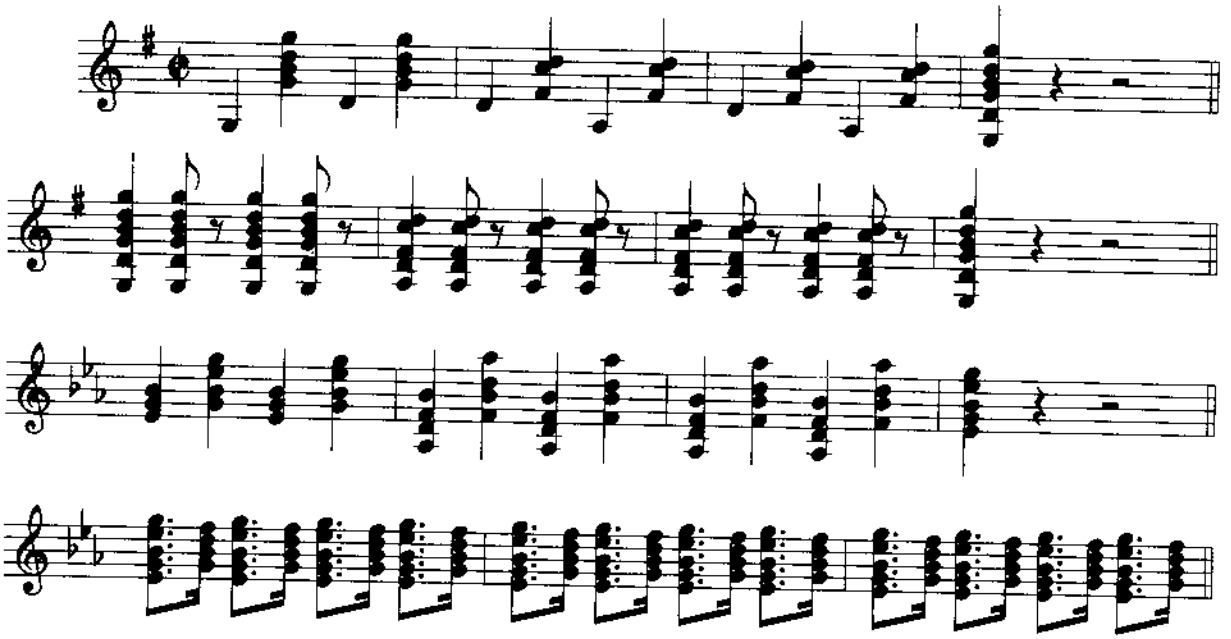
nhịp ...

CÁC ĐIỆU NHẠC

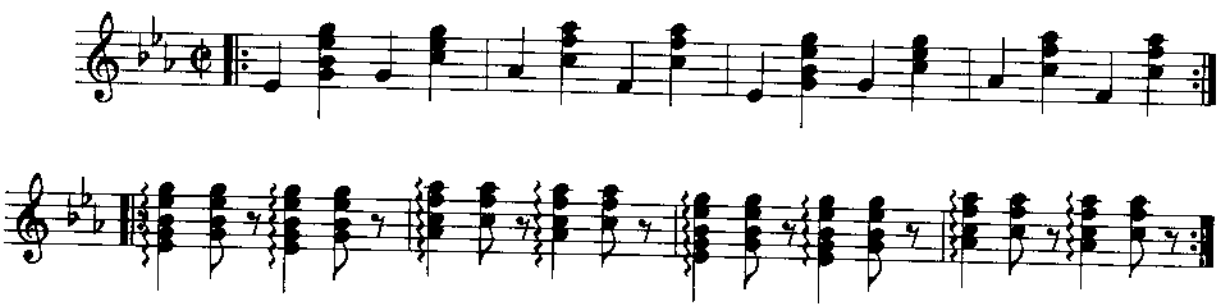
Nhịp điệu Valse: Bum chách chách Bùm chách chách...



FOX



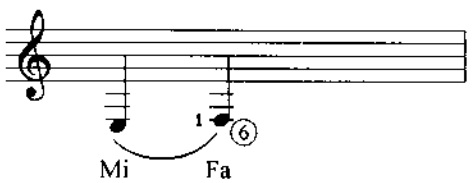
SLOW



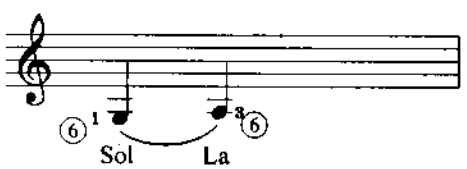
Lưu ý: Khi đàn tập các điệu nhạc, lúc đầu nên tập chậm (dùng métronome - máy nhịp - thì càng tốt). Đàn rõ lớn, sau nhanh dần lên đúng yêu cầu của bài. Dĩ nhiên lúc nào cũng phải giữ nhịp điệu cho hài hòa mà nhờ thế mới thành đúng điệu nhạc. Thí dụ đối với điệu Tango có hai cách đàn, lấy cách thứ hai (177) cho cụ thể. Trong cách này để tập cho dễ và chuẩn lúc ban đầu, bạn nên chọn móc đơn làm nhịp. Khi đàn thạo rồi, đàn nhanh lên và chuyển thành nốt đen làm nhịp.

CÁCH ĐÀN NỐT LUYẾN

Luyến lên → dấu

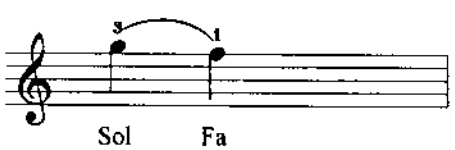


Đàn nốt Mi (dây buông) xong để ngân đúng trường độ rồi lấy ngón 1 bấm vào nốt Fa (dây 6)



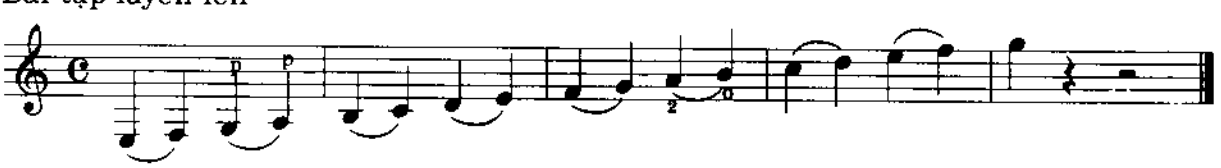
Lấy ngón 1 (tay trái) bấm vào nốt Sol xong rồi đàn để ngân đủ trường độ xong lấy ngón 3 bấm vào La (ngón 1 vẫn giữ nguyên).

Luyến xuống → dấu

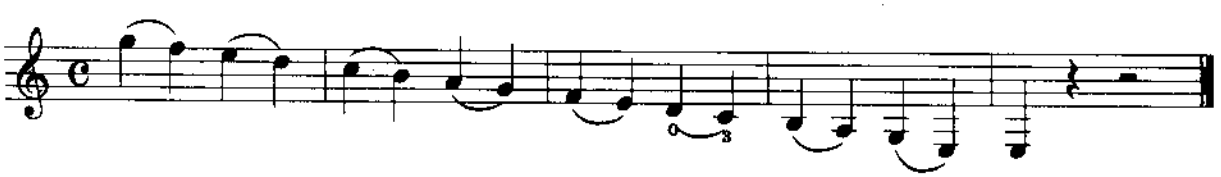


Bấm ngón 3 và 1 (tay trái) vào Sol và Fa (dòng nhạc), đàn Sol xong kéo ngón 3 ra cho âm chuyển luyến xuống Fa.

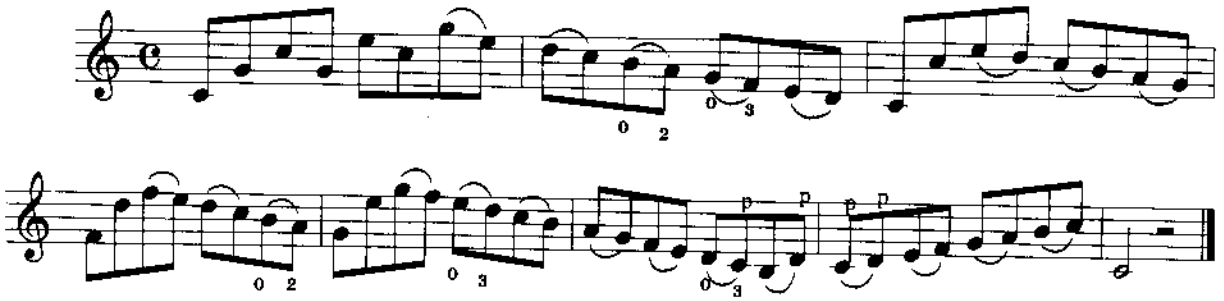
Bài tập luyến lên



Bài tập luyến xuống



Bài tập phối hợp



"MARES Y ARENA", Canción (Melodia Indicada)

So - bre las on-das del mar bra - vi - o pu - se tu

nombre con que so - na - ba ya me - di - da que los es cri - bi - a ve nian las

o - las y la bo - rra - ban ve nian las o - las y la bo -

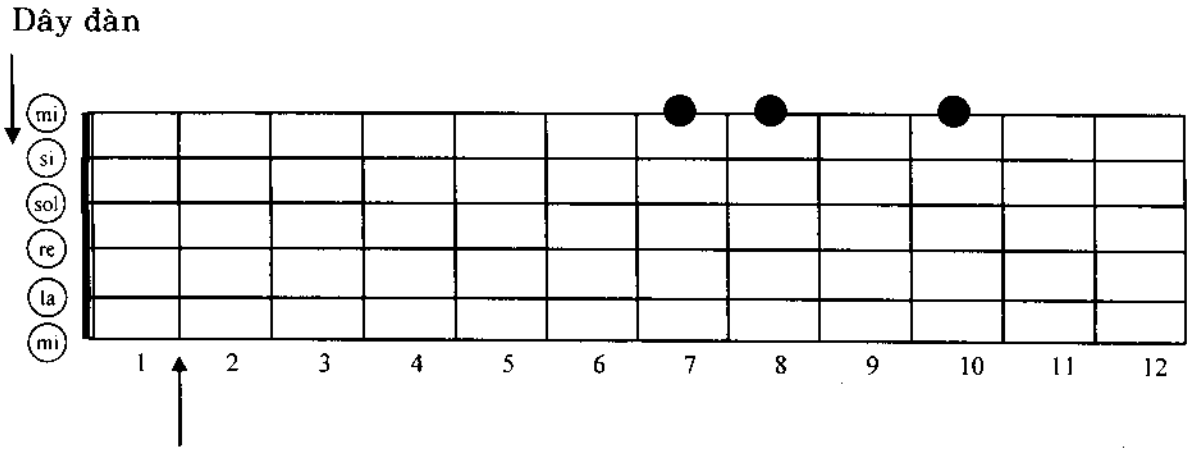
rra - ban So - bre la a - re - na los es cri - bi lue - go

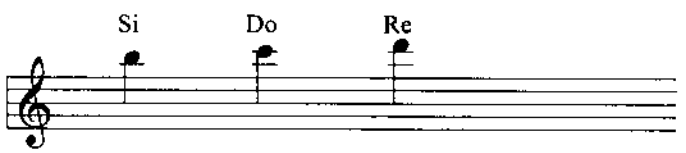
ya l con - tem - plar lo mi ni - na a - ma - da so - plo la

bri - sa lle - vo se el rie - go y de tu nom bre no que - do na - da

y de tu nombre no que - do na - da

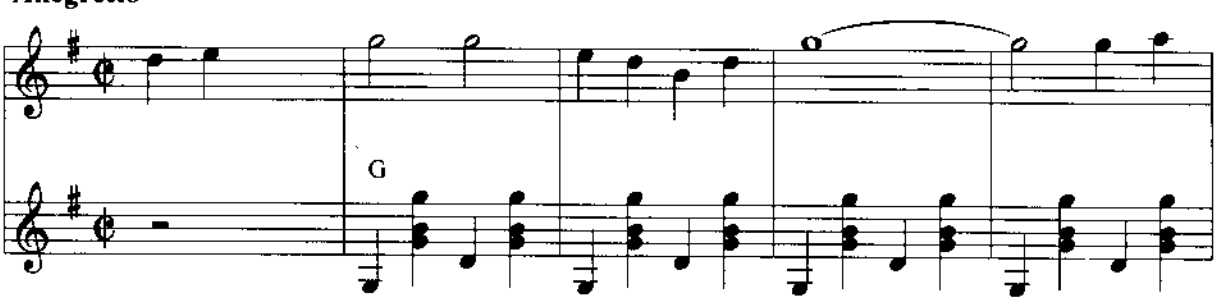
LÀM QUEN VỚI CÁC NỐT CAO

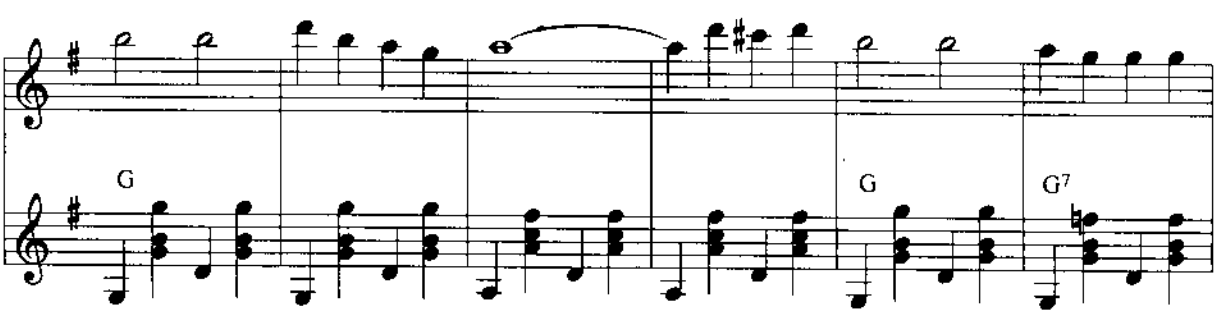


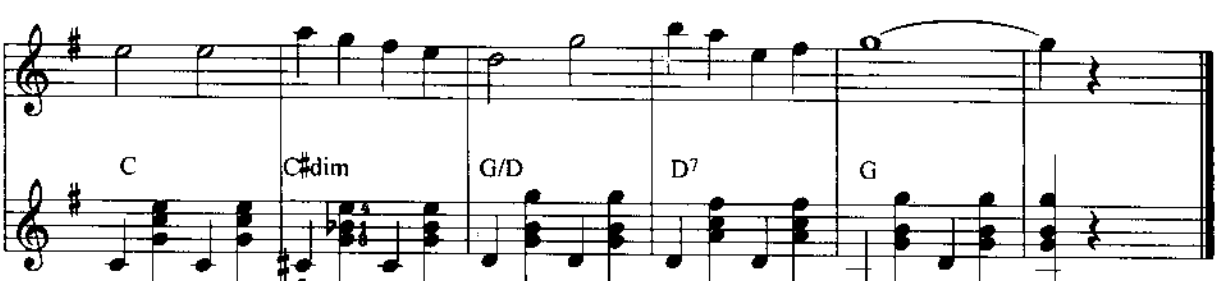


COMIN' ROUND THE MOUNTAIN

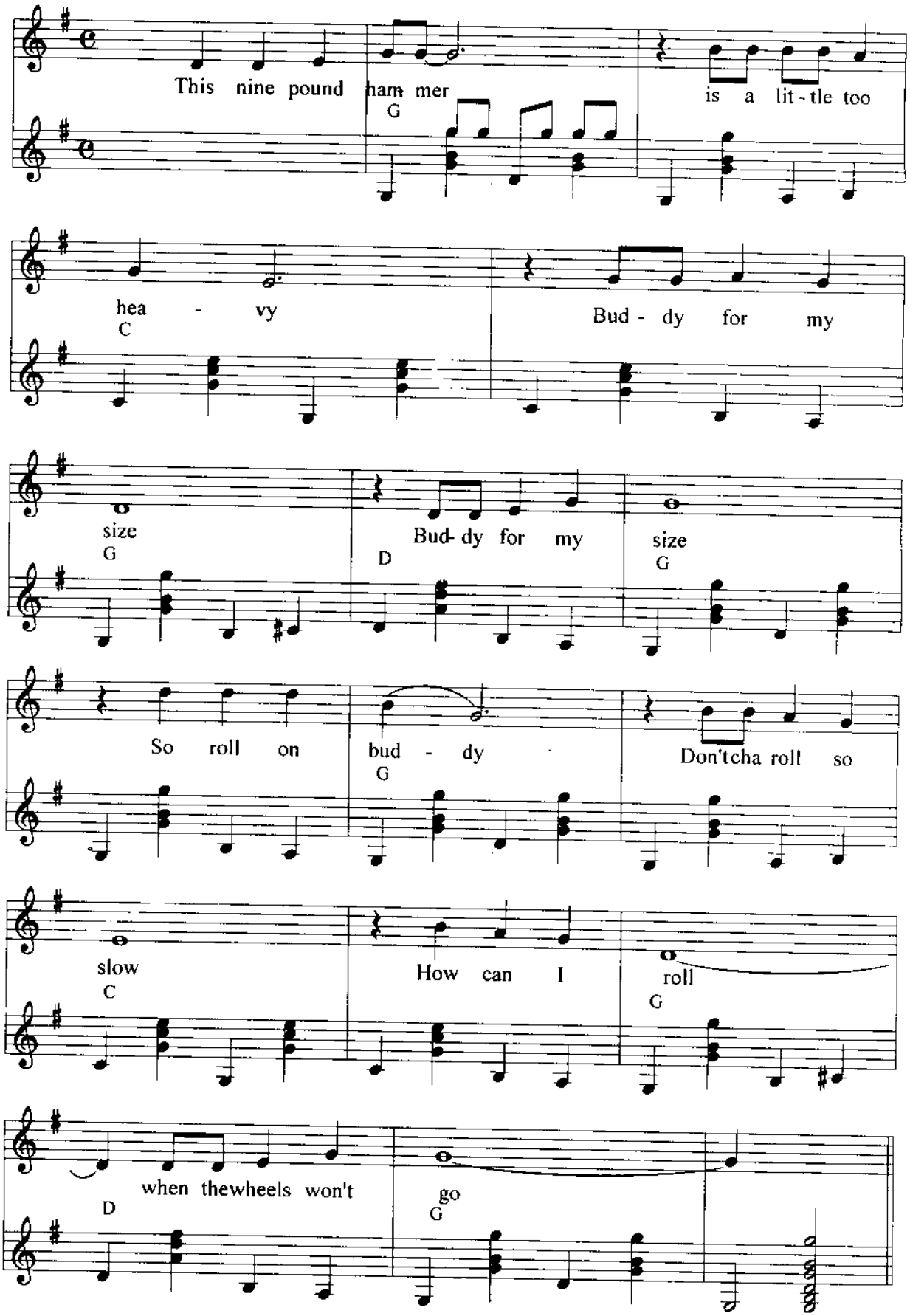
Allegretto



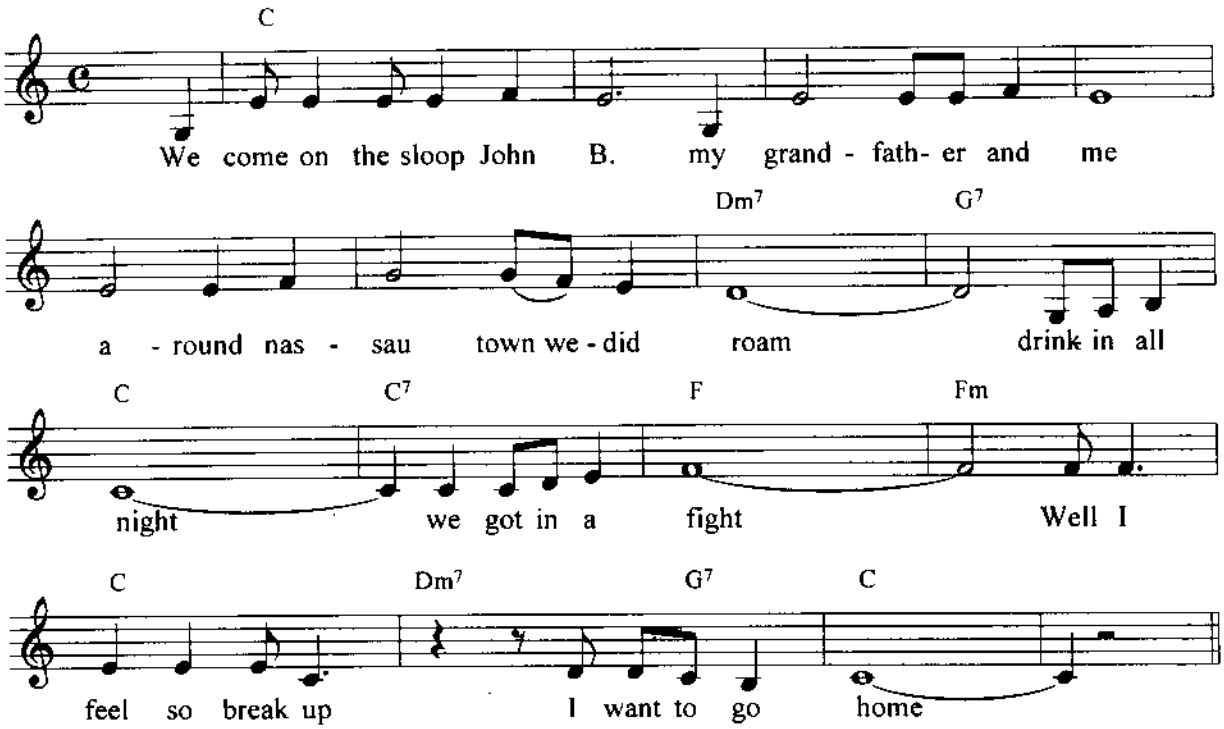




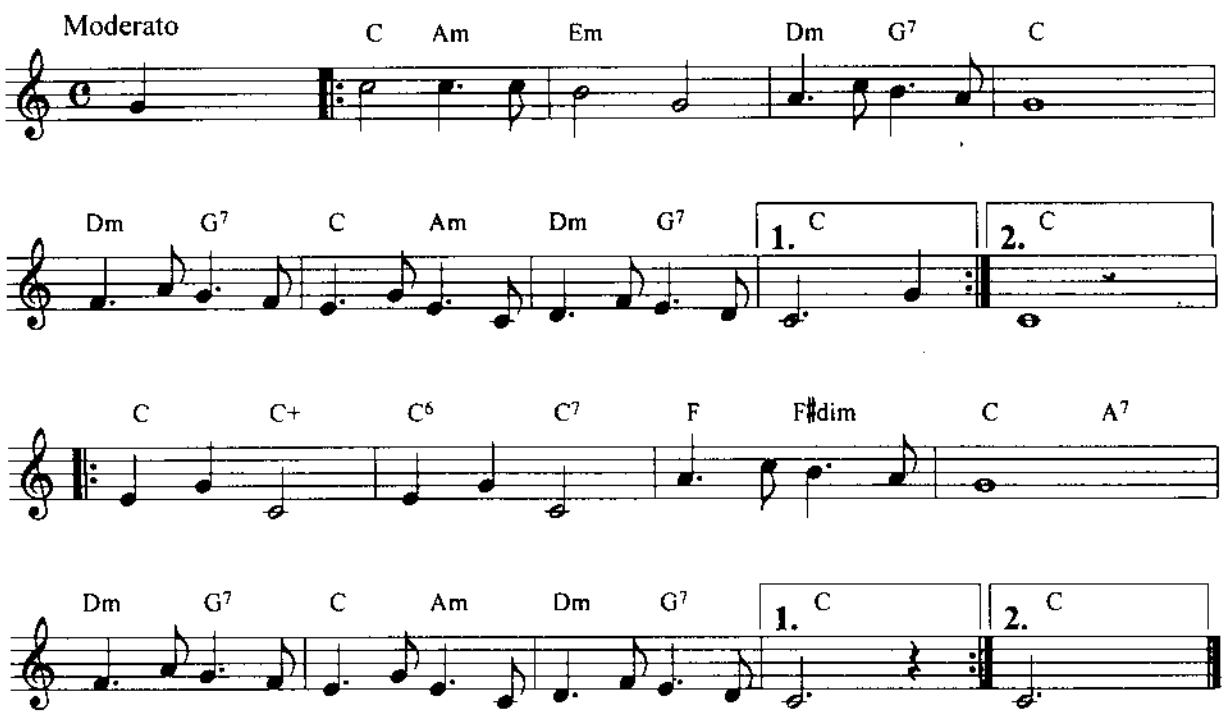
Nine Pound Hammer



John B



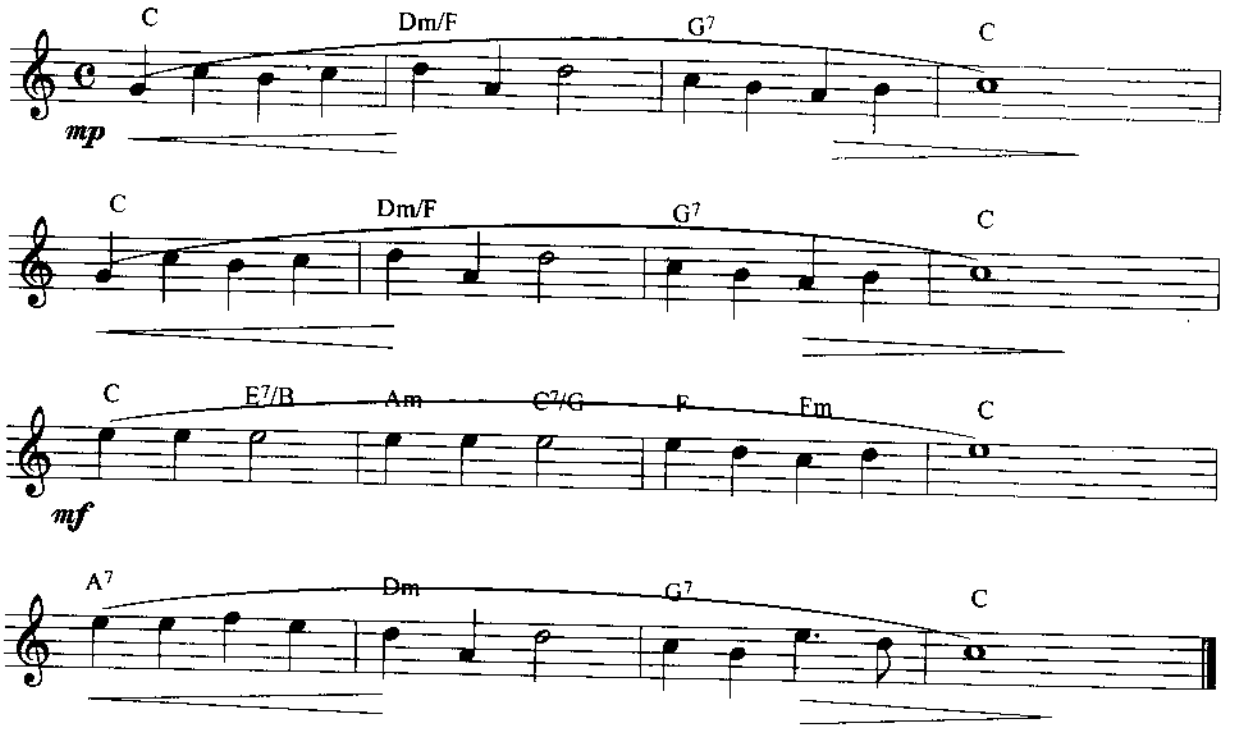
O INA NI KEKE -INDONESIAN SONG-



AURA LEE

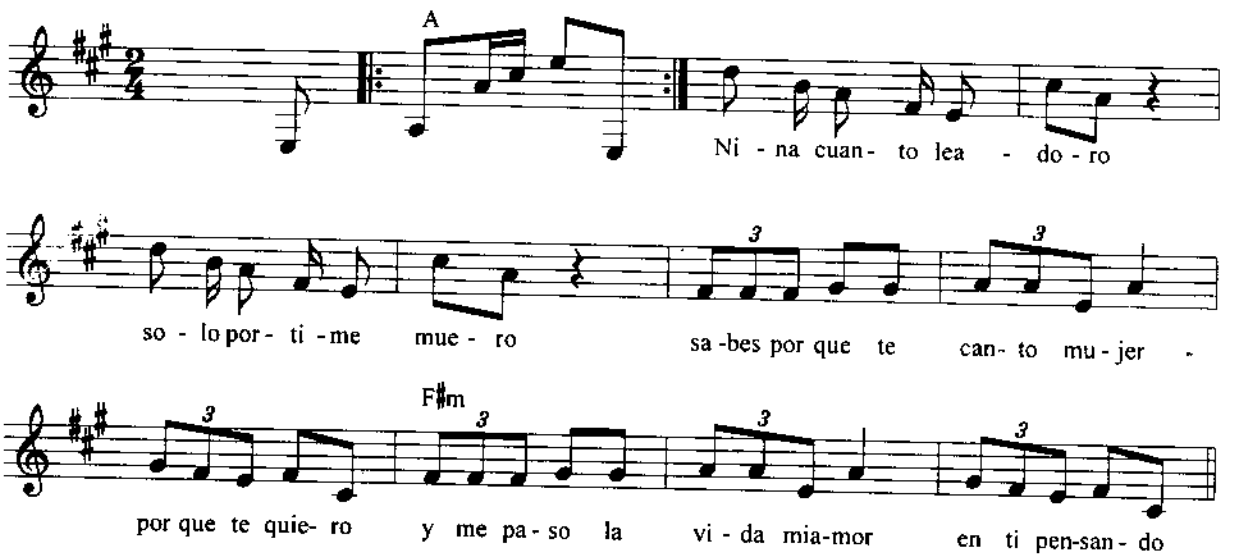
Moderato

AMERICAN SONG

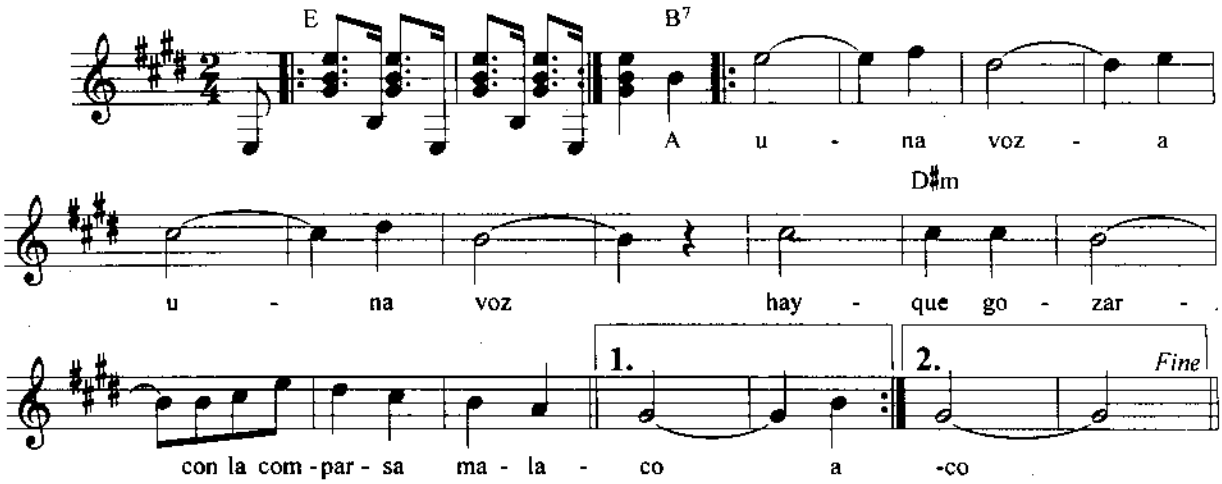


MELODIA

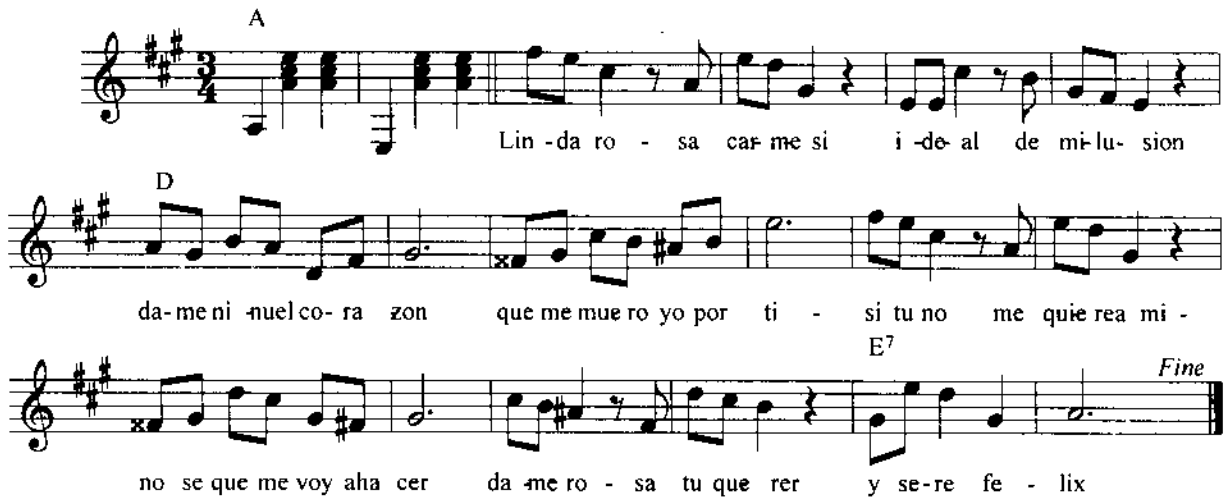
Ritmo de Bolero



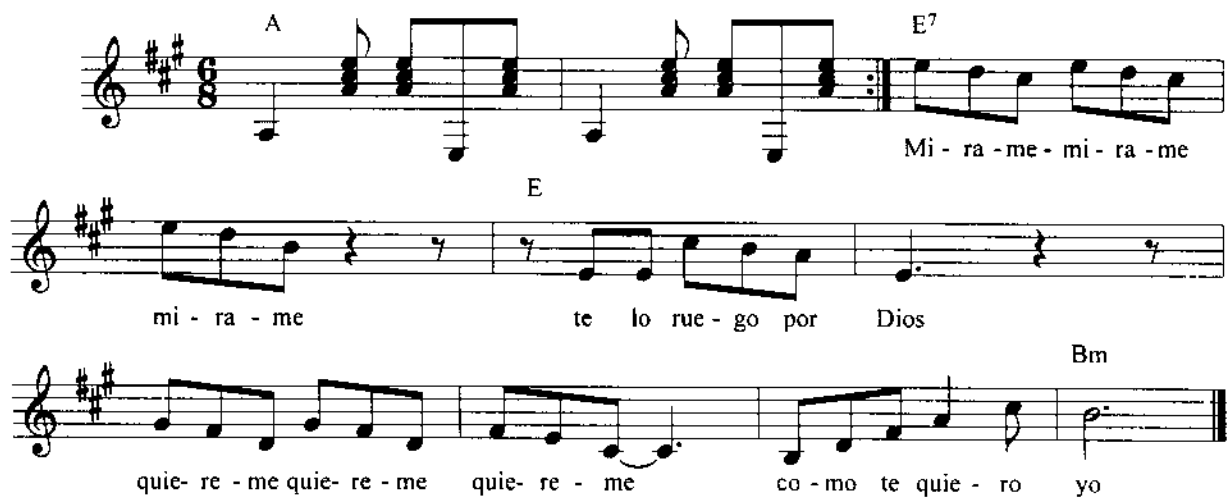
MELODIA
Ritmo de Conga



MELODIA
Ritmo de Vals

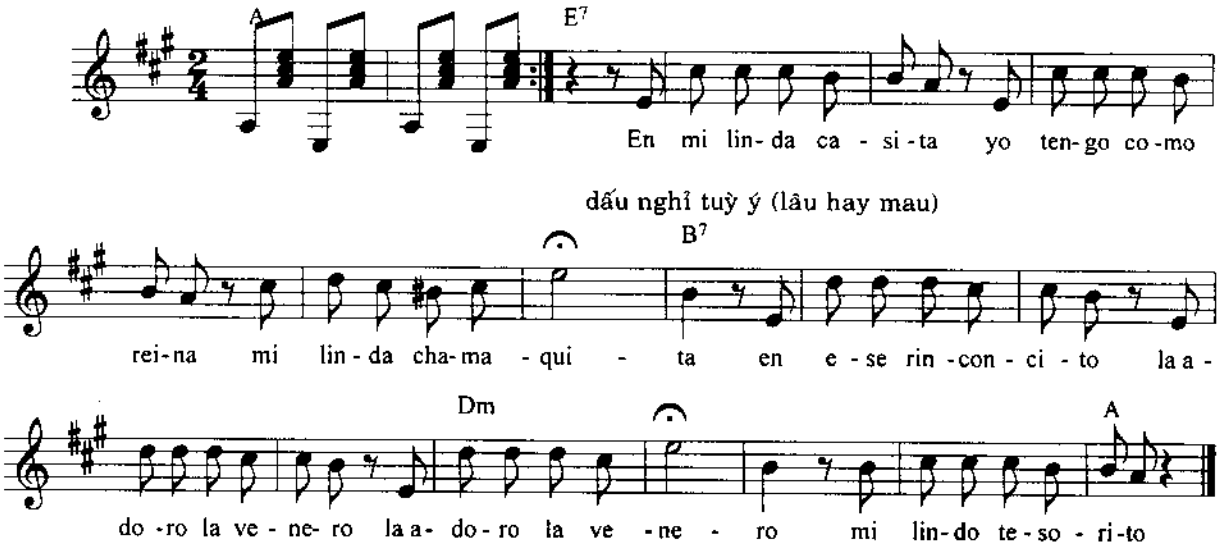


MELODIA
Ritmo de Criolla

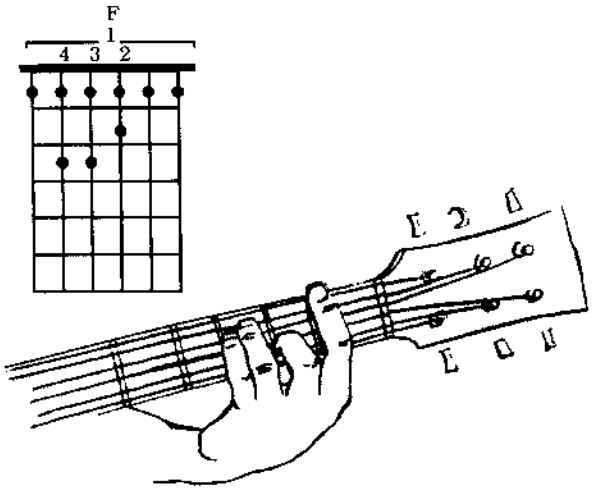


MELODIA

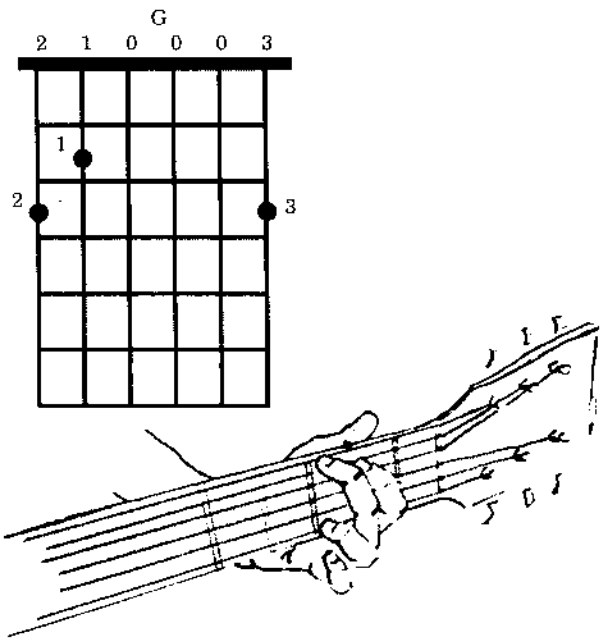
Ritmo de corrido mejicano



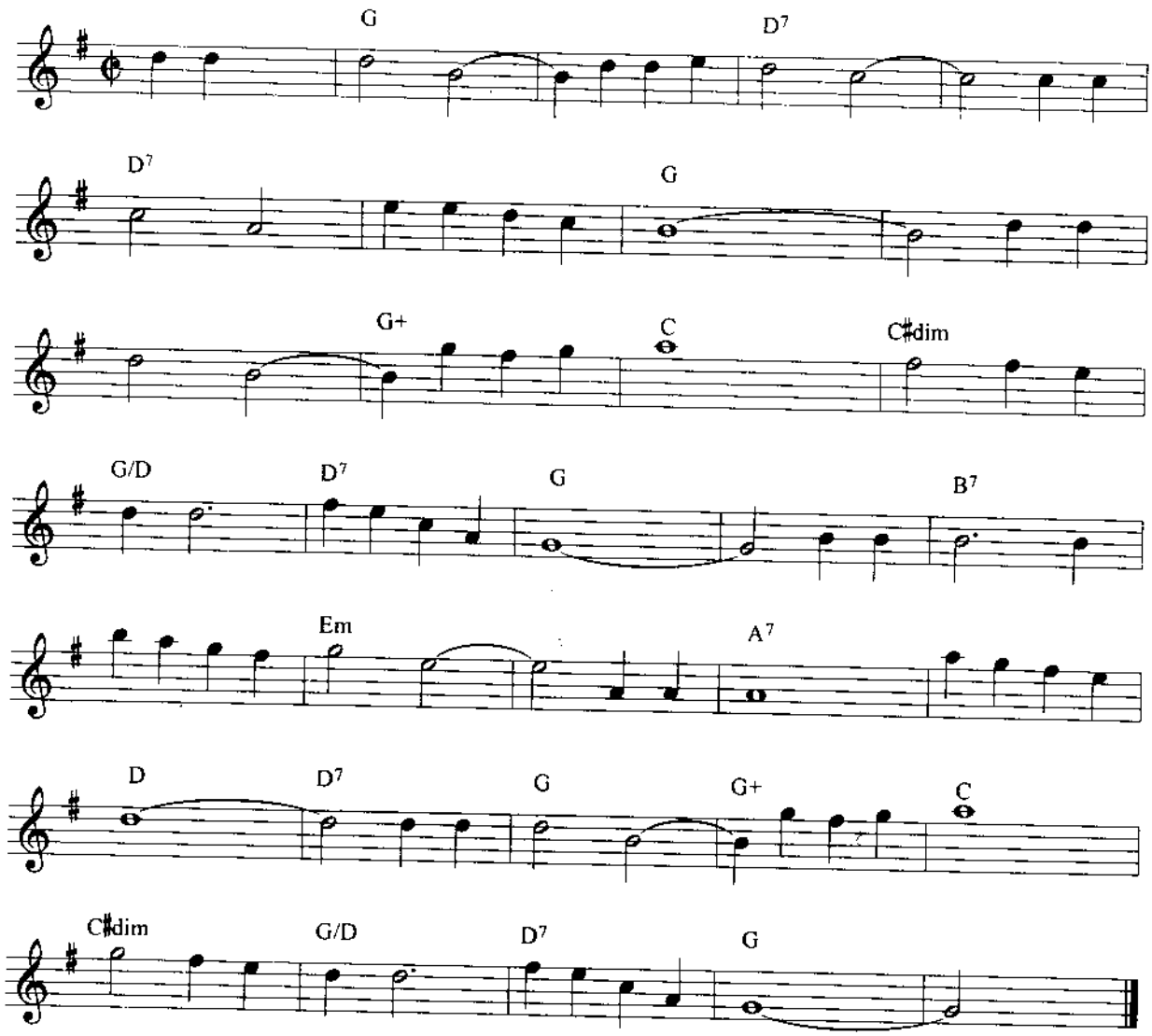
Hình và thế bấm Fa trưởng



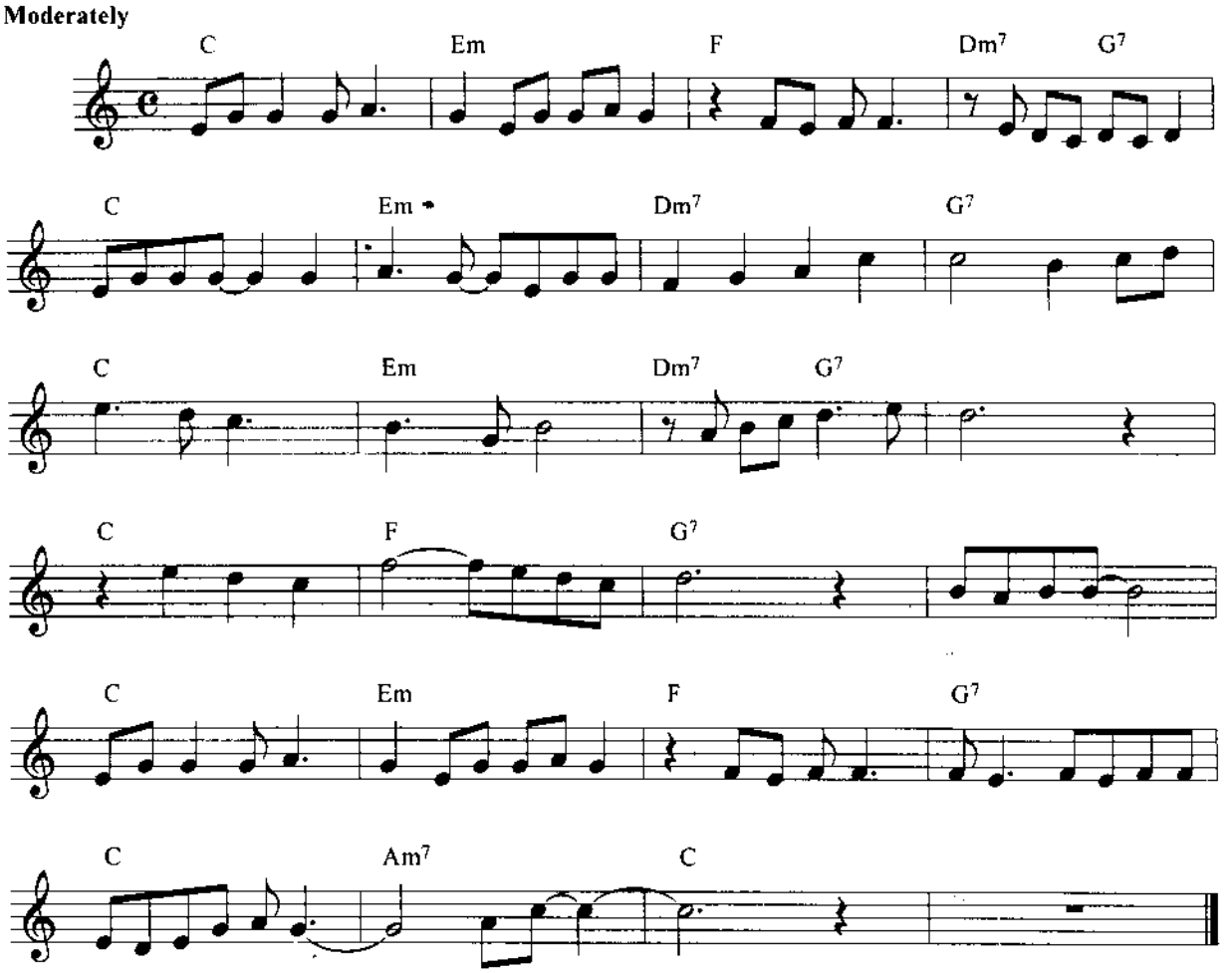
G trưởng (Sol trưởng)



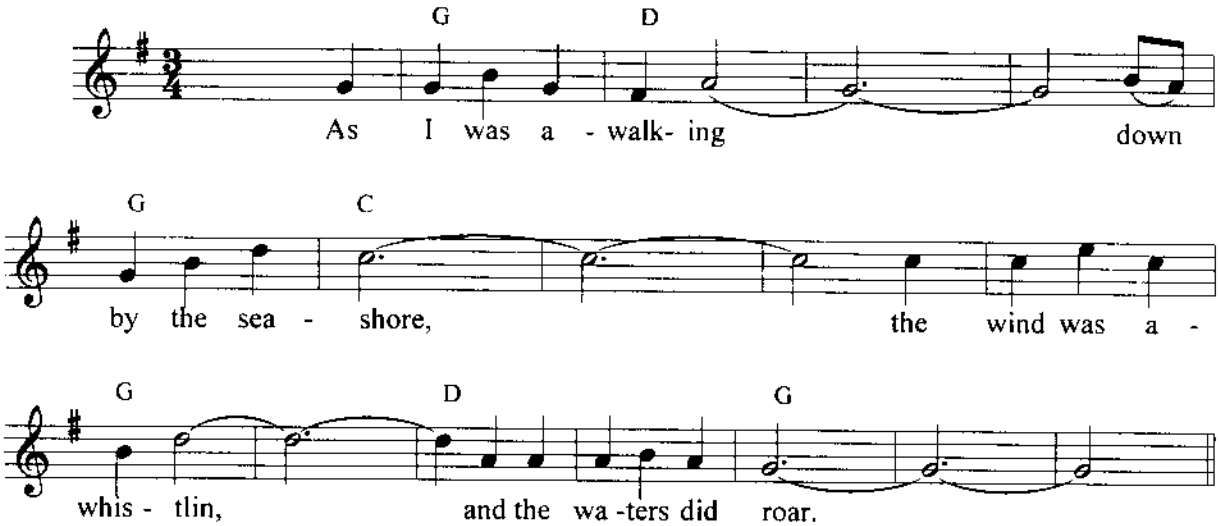
AJU-LAJU
INDONESIA SONG



WHISPERS OF LOVE
KYOKO KOSAKA



I Never Will Marry



2. I heard some fair maiden, make a pitiful sound.
It moaned and it echoed in the valleys around.

Chorus:
I never will marry, I'll be no man's wife.
I expect to live single for the rest of my life.

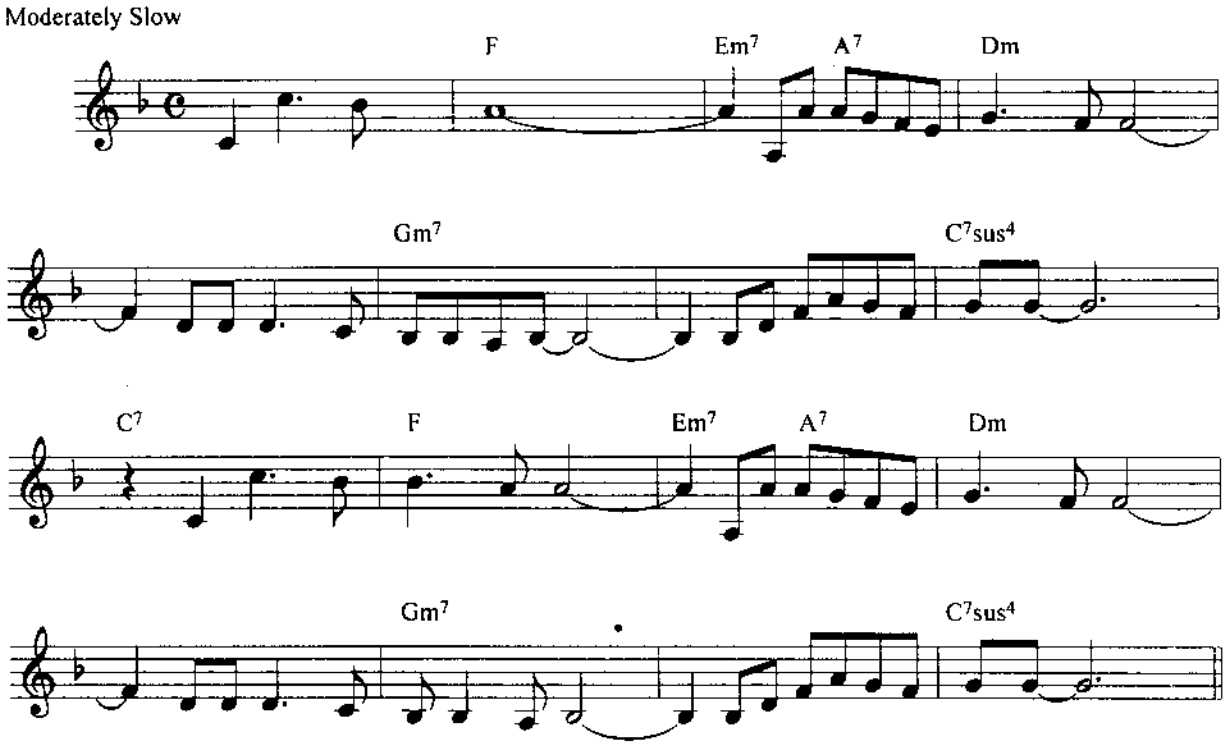
3. The shells in the ocean shall be my death-bed,
While the fish in deep water swim over my head.

4. She cast her fair body in the waters so deep,
And closed her blue eyes for ever to sleep.

Chorus:

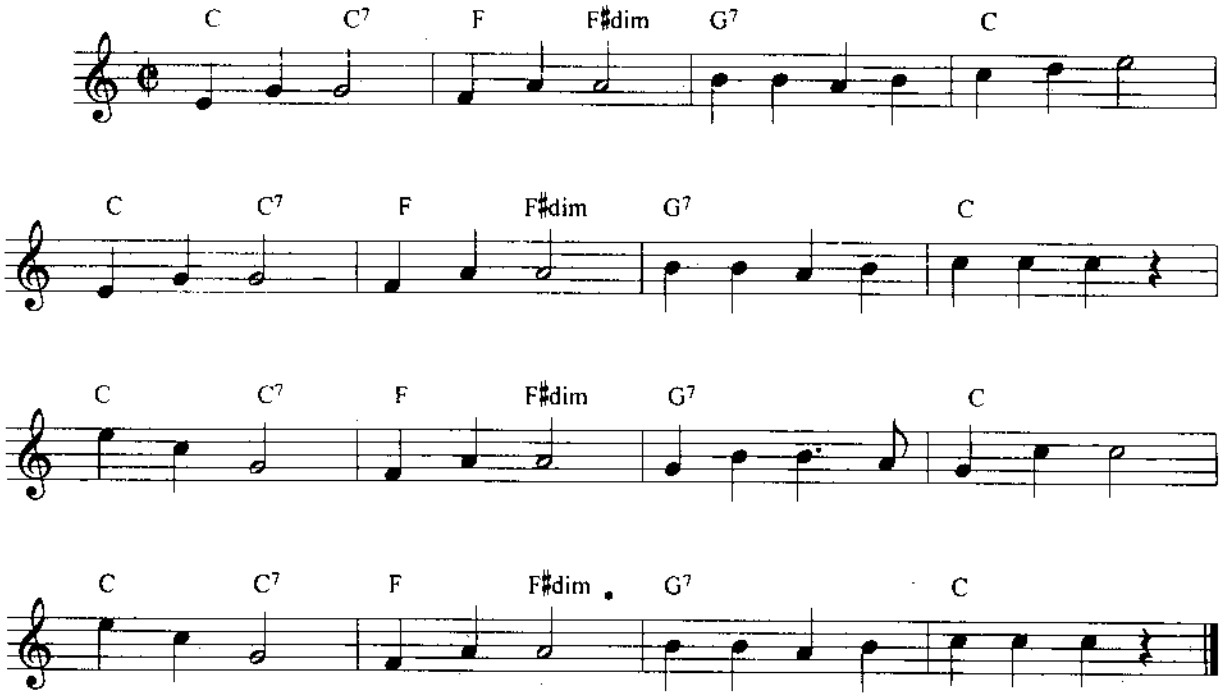
MO ICHIDO

ONCE AGAIN, MY LOVE

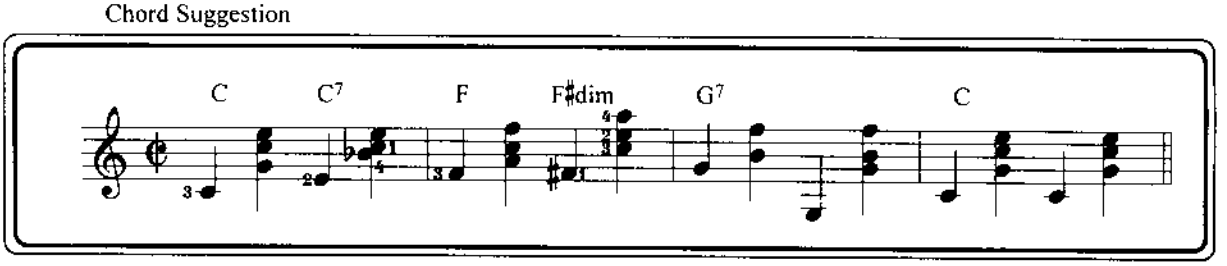


LITTLE BROWN JUG

AMERICAN SONG

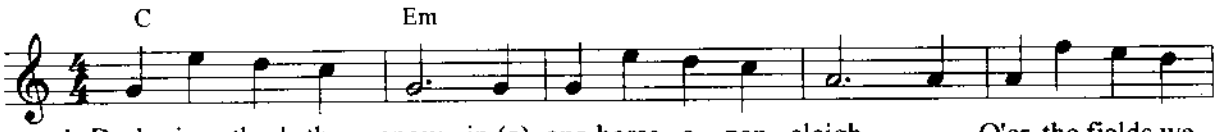


Chord Suggestion

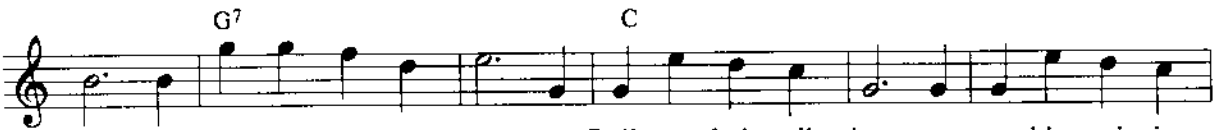


JINGLE BELLS

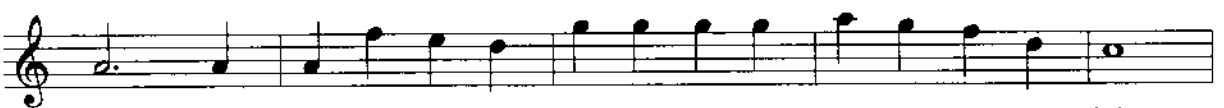
James Pierpont



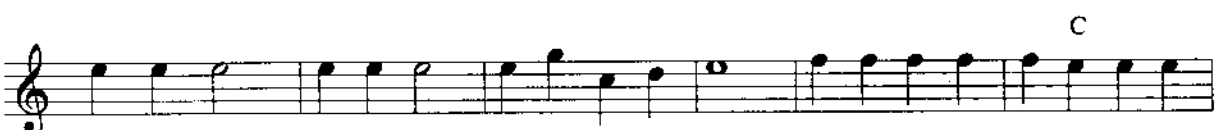
1. Dash- ing thru' the snow in (a) one horse o -pen sleigh. -O'er the fields we
2. Now the grounds is white go it while you're young, take the girls to -
3. (A) day or two a - go I thought I'd take a ride and soon Ms. Fan- nie



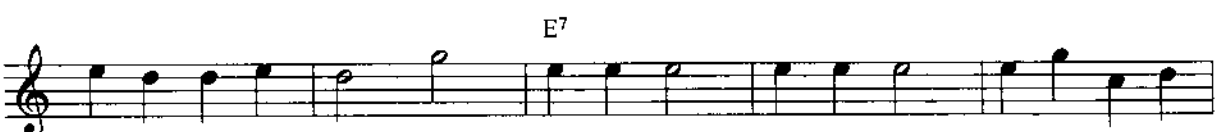
go, laugh - ing all the way. -Bells on bob - tail ring, - ma - king spi - rits
night and sing this sleigh ing song! Just get a bob - tail'd bay, two for- ty for his
Bright was seat- ed at my side. The horse was lean and lank mis- for -tune seem'd his



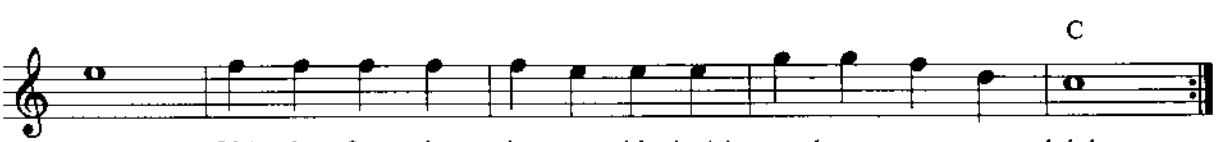
bright! What fun it is to ride and sing a sleigh- ing song to night.
speed, then hitch him to an op - en sleigh and crack! You'll take the lead.
lot. He got in - to a drif- ted bank and we, we've got up, sot!



Ref. Jin- gle bells Jin-gle bells Jin-gle on the way. Oh, what fun it is to ride in (a)



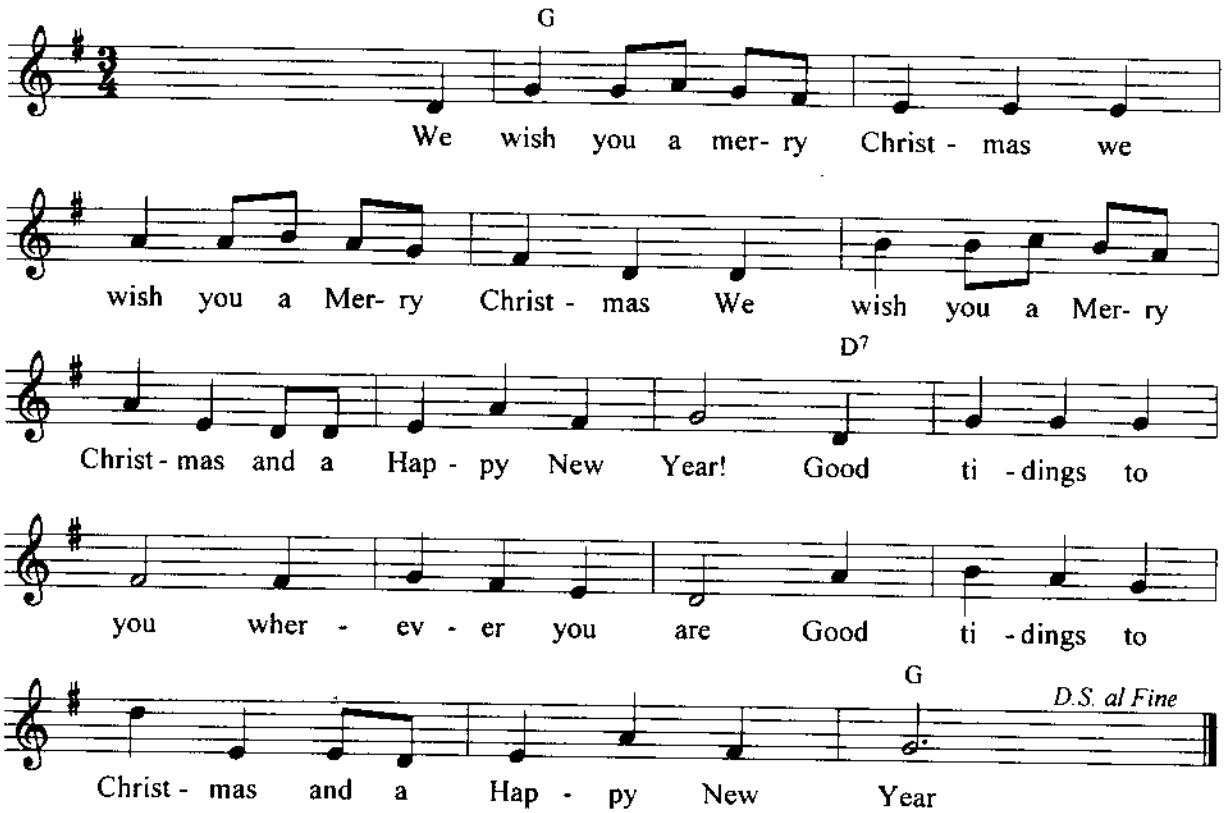
one horse o -pen sleigh. Oh! Jin - gle bells Jin - gle bells Jin - gle on the



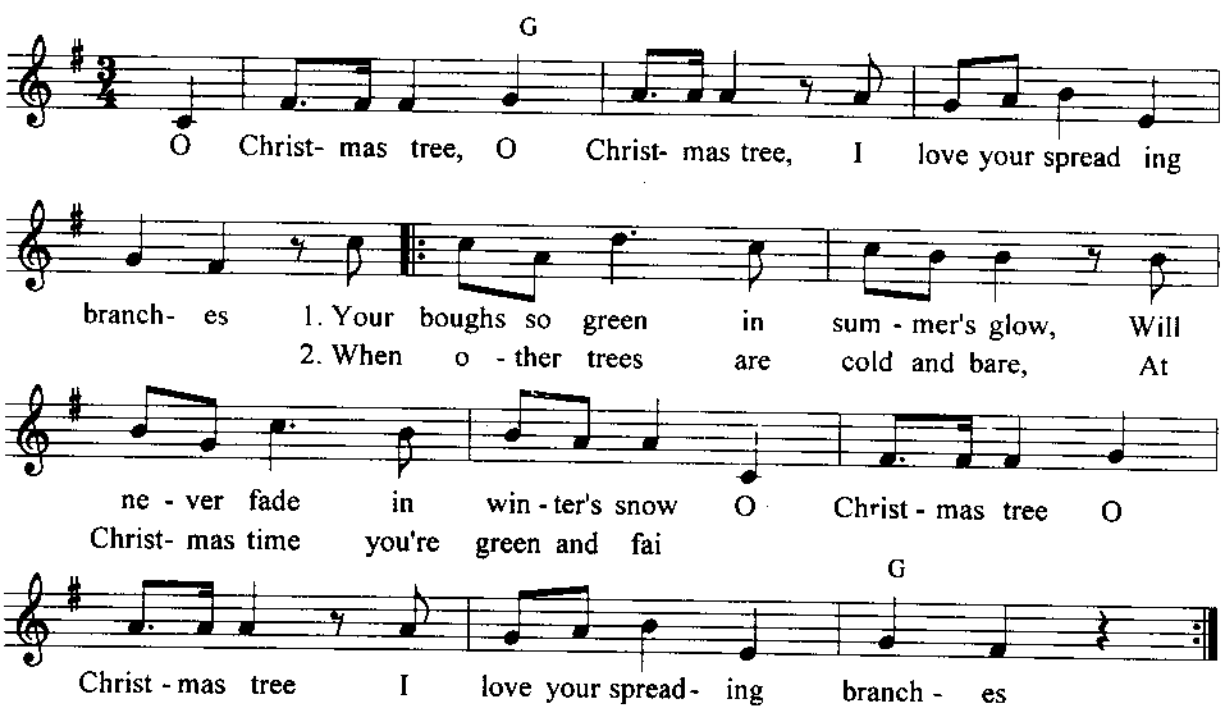
way. Oh! what fun it is to ride in (a) one horse o - pen sleigh.

We Wish You A Merry Christmas

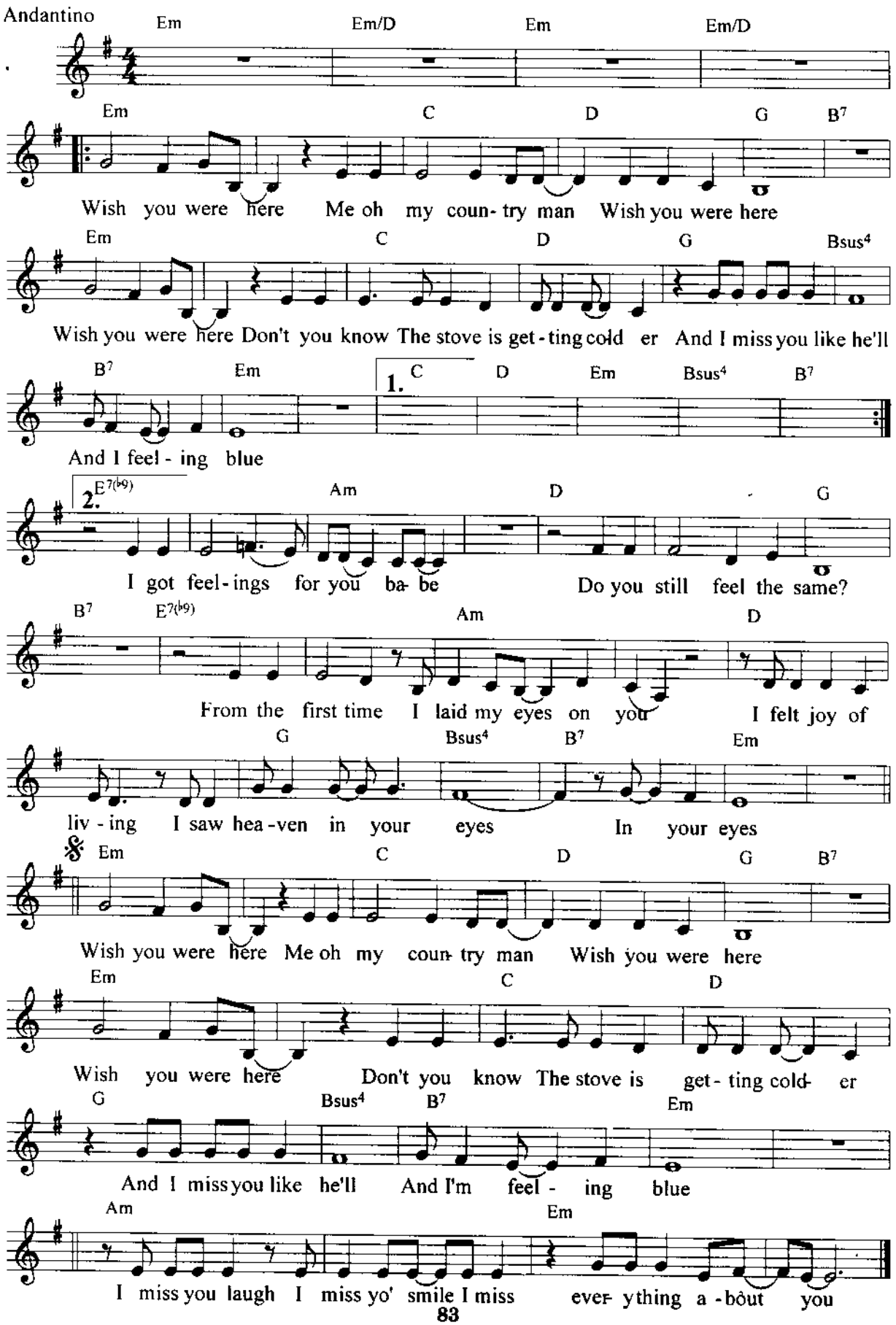
Vigorously



O CHRISTMAS TREE

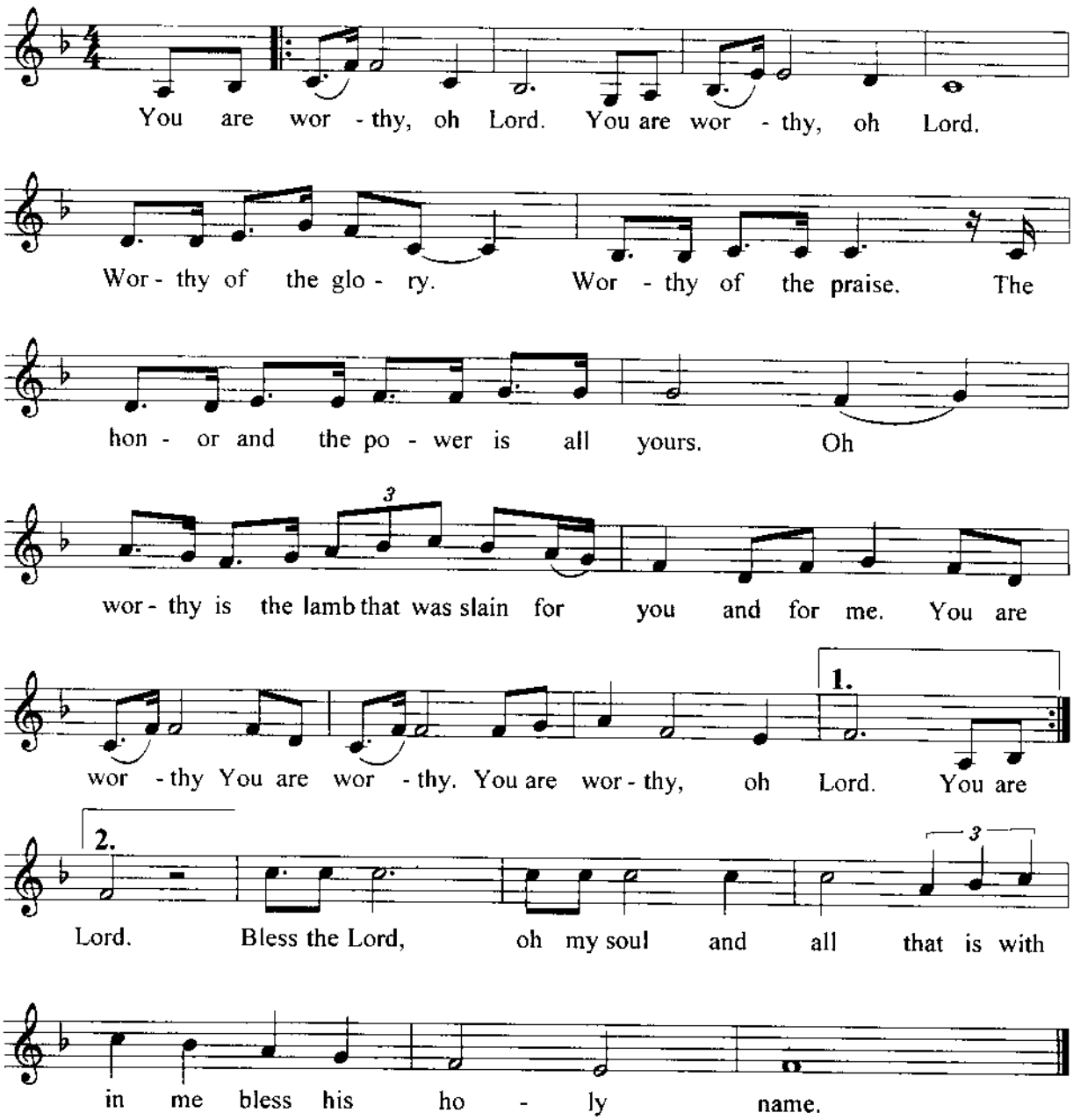


WISH YOU WERE HERE



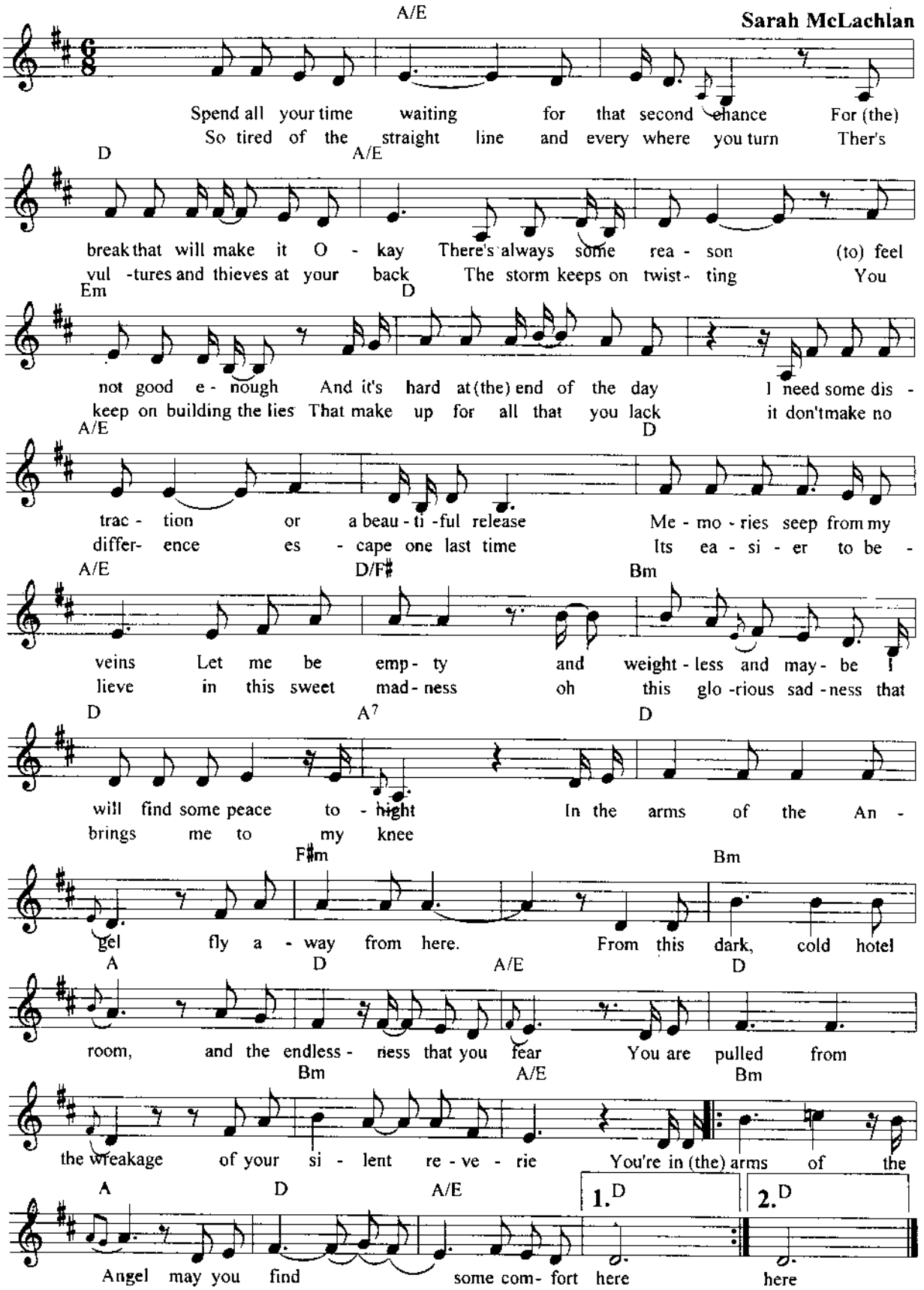
SONG OF THANKS GIVING
You Are Worthy

Cynthia Cowan, arr. K. Louis



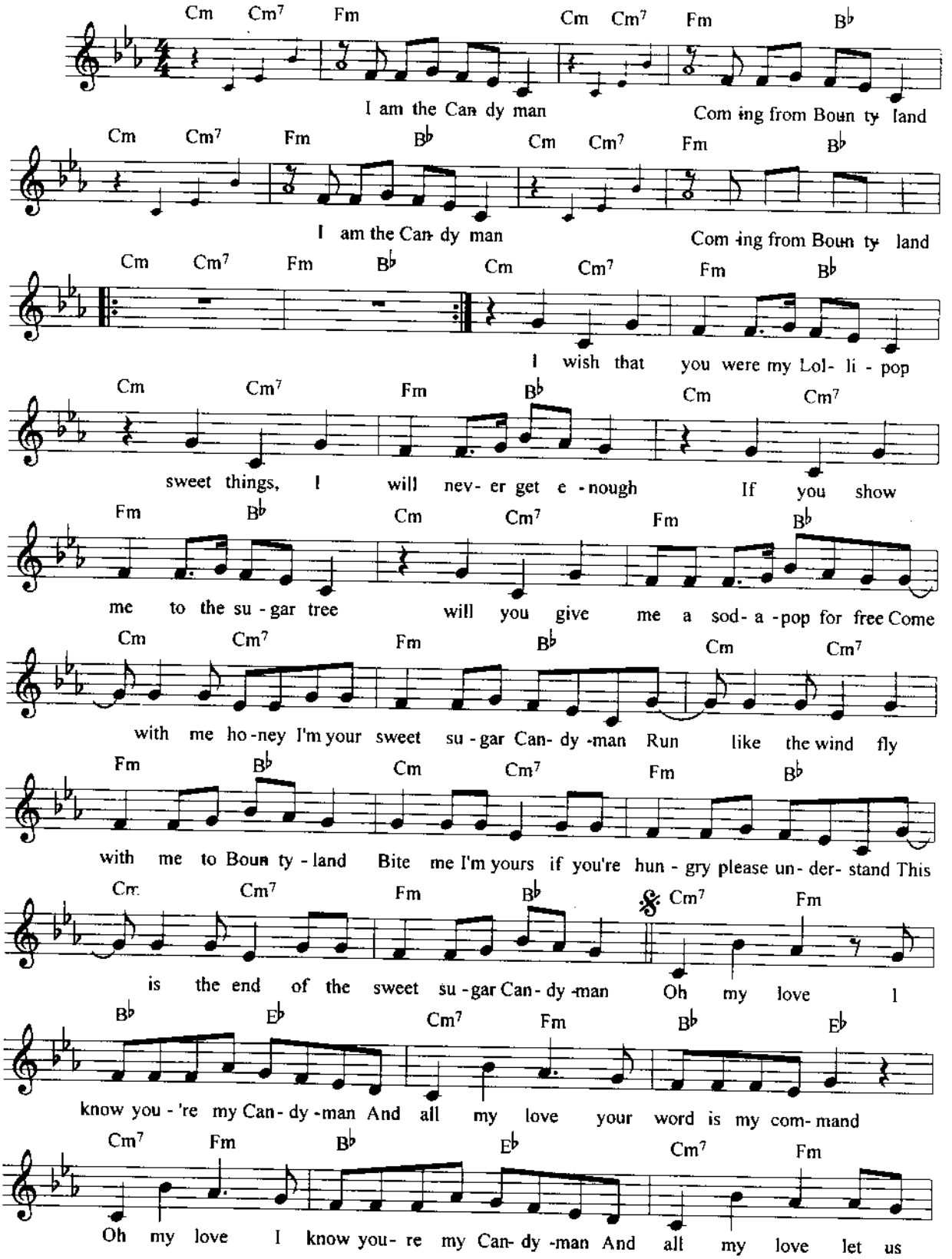
ANGEL
City Of Angels Soundtrack

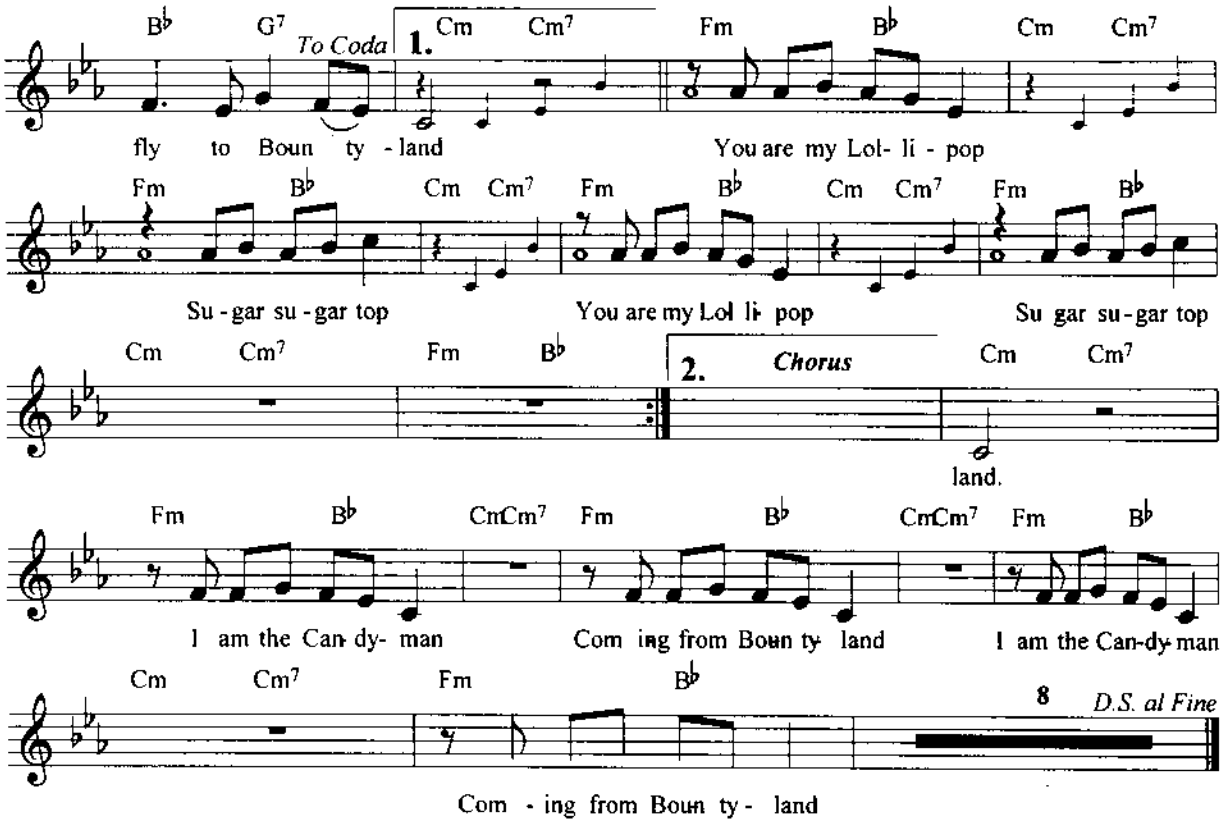
Sarah McLachlan



LOLLIPOP (CANDY MAN)

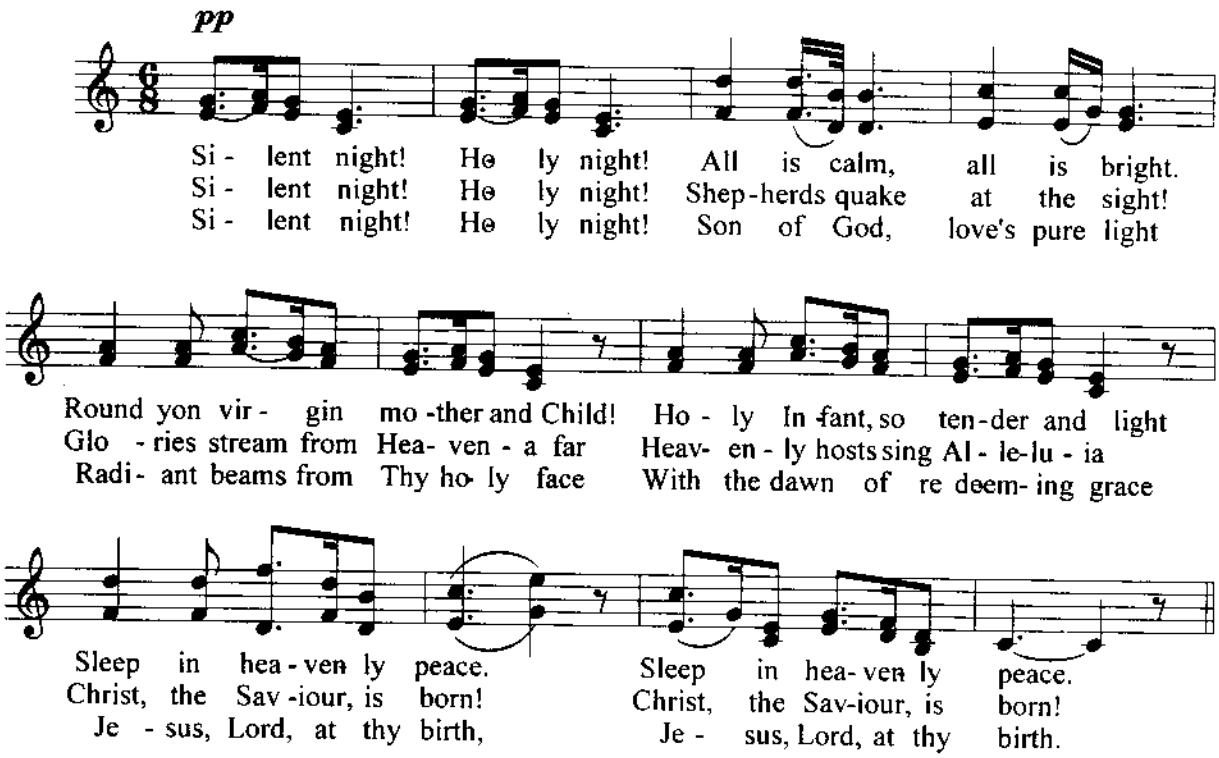
AQUA




B♭ G7 To Coda 1. Cm Cm7 Fm B♭ Cm Cm7
fly to Boun ty - land
You are my Lol- li - pop
Fm B♭ Cm Cm7 Fm B♭ Cm Cm7 Fm B♭
Su - gar su - gar top
You are my Lol li pop
Su gar su - gar top
Cm Cm7 Fm B♭ 2. Chorus Cm Cm7
land.
Fm B♭ CmCm7 Fm B♭ CmCm7 Fm B♭
I am the Can dy- man
Com ing from Boun ty land
I am the Can-dy man
Cm Cm7 Fm B♭ 8 D.S. al Fine
Com - ing from Boun ty - land

SILENT NIGHT

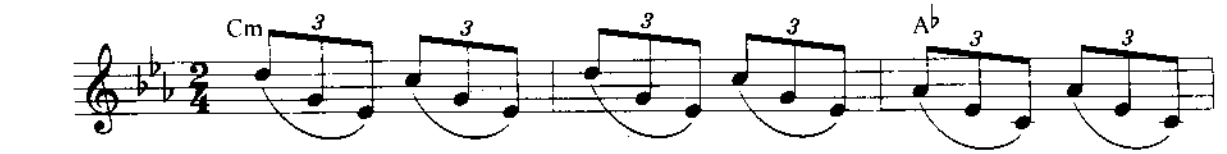
Franz Gruber

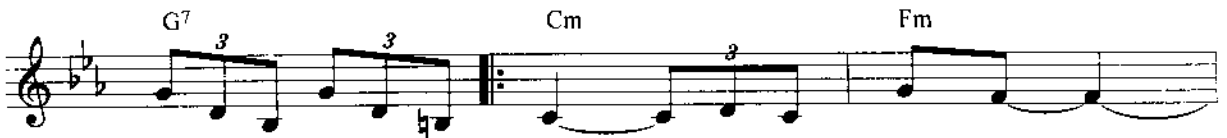


GREEN FIELDS

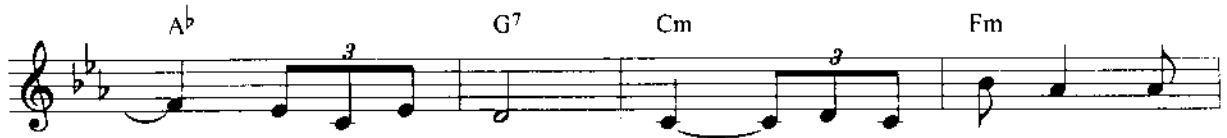
Slow Rock

The Brothers Four

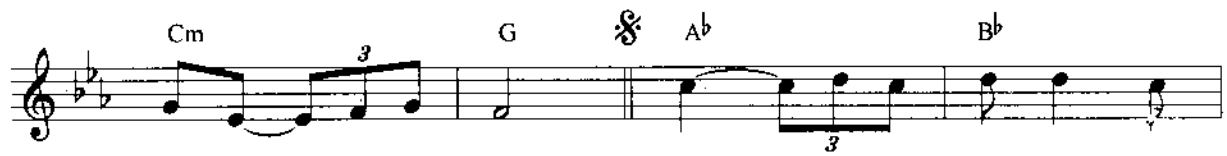




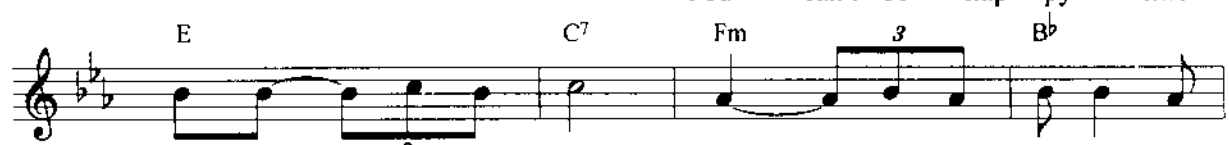
Once there were green fields
Green fileds are gone now



kissed by the sun. Once there were val - leys where
parched by the sun. Gone from the val - leys where

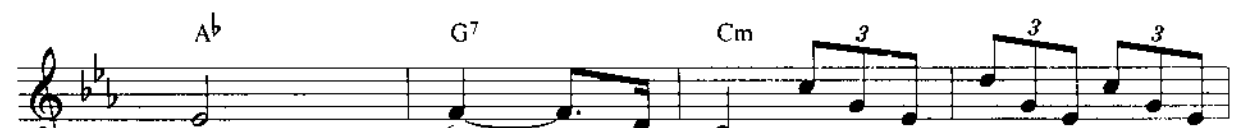


riv - ers used to run. Once there were blue skies with
riv - ers used to run. Gone with the cold wind that
You can't be hap - py while

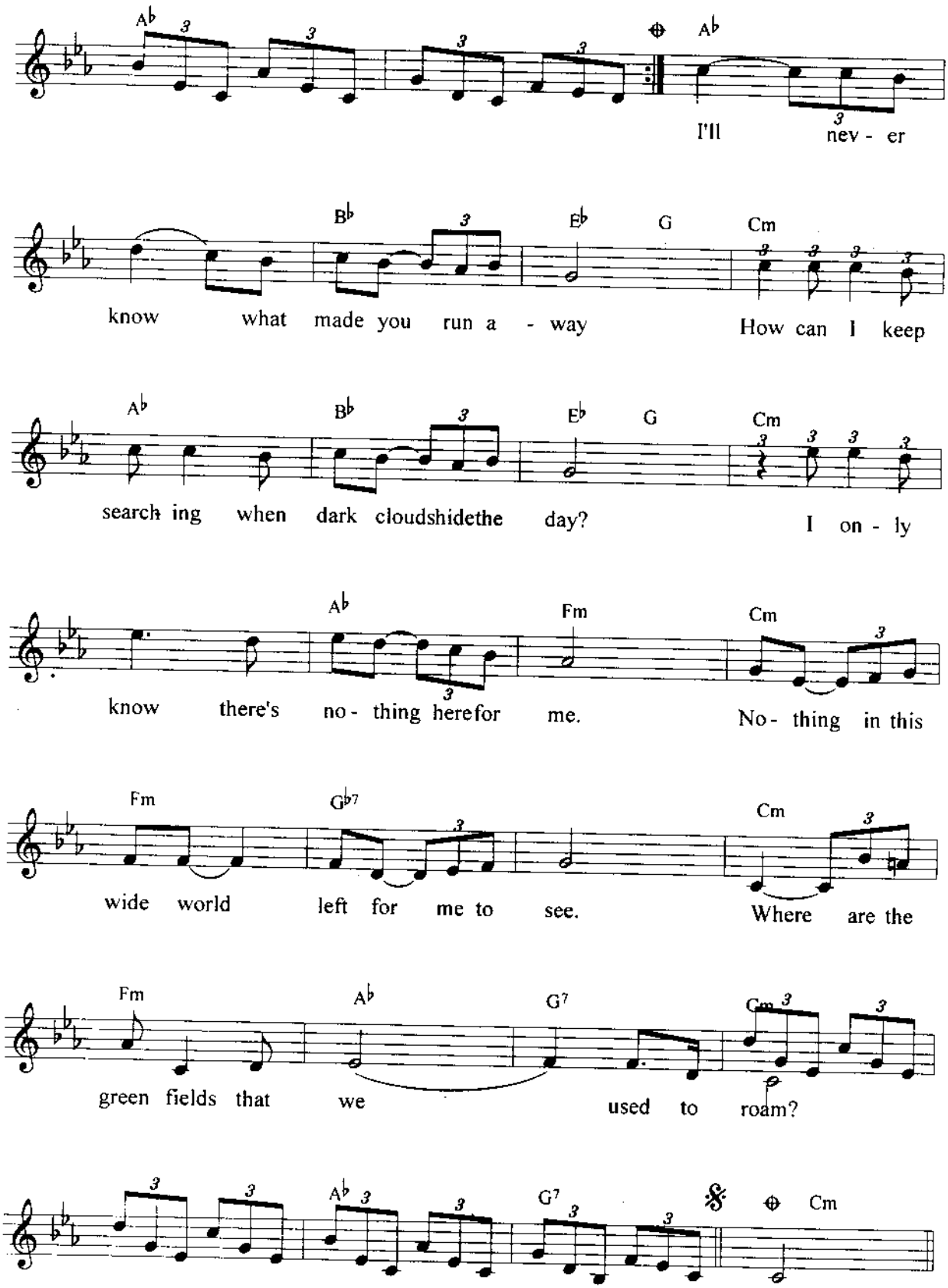


white clouds high a bove Once there were part of an
swept in - to my heart. Gone with the lov - ers who
your heart's on the roam. You can't be hap- py un -

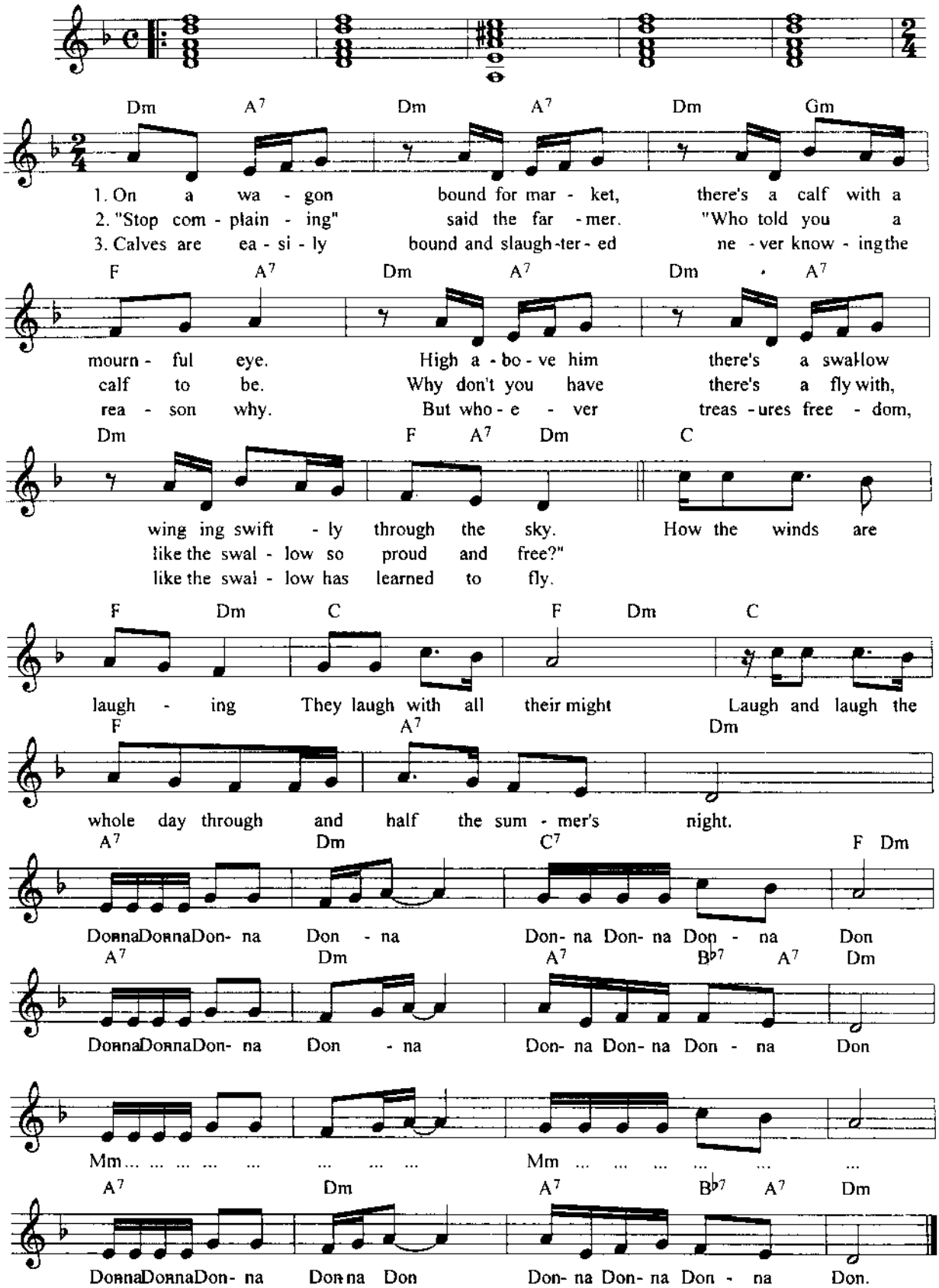
ev - er last- ing love We were the lov - ers who
let their dreams de - part Where are the green fields that
til you bring it home. Home to the green fields and



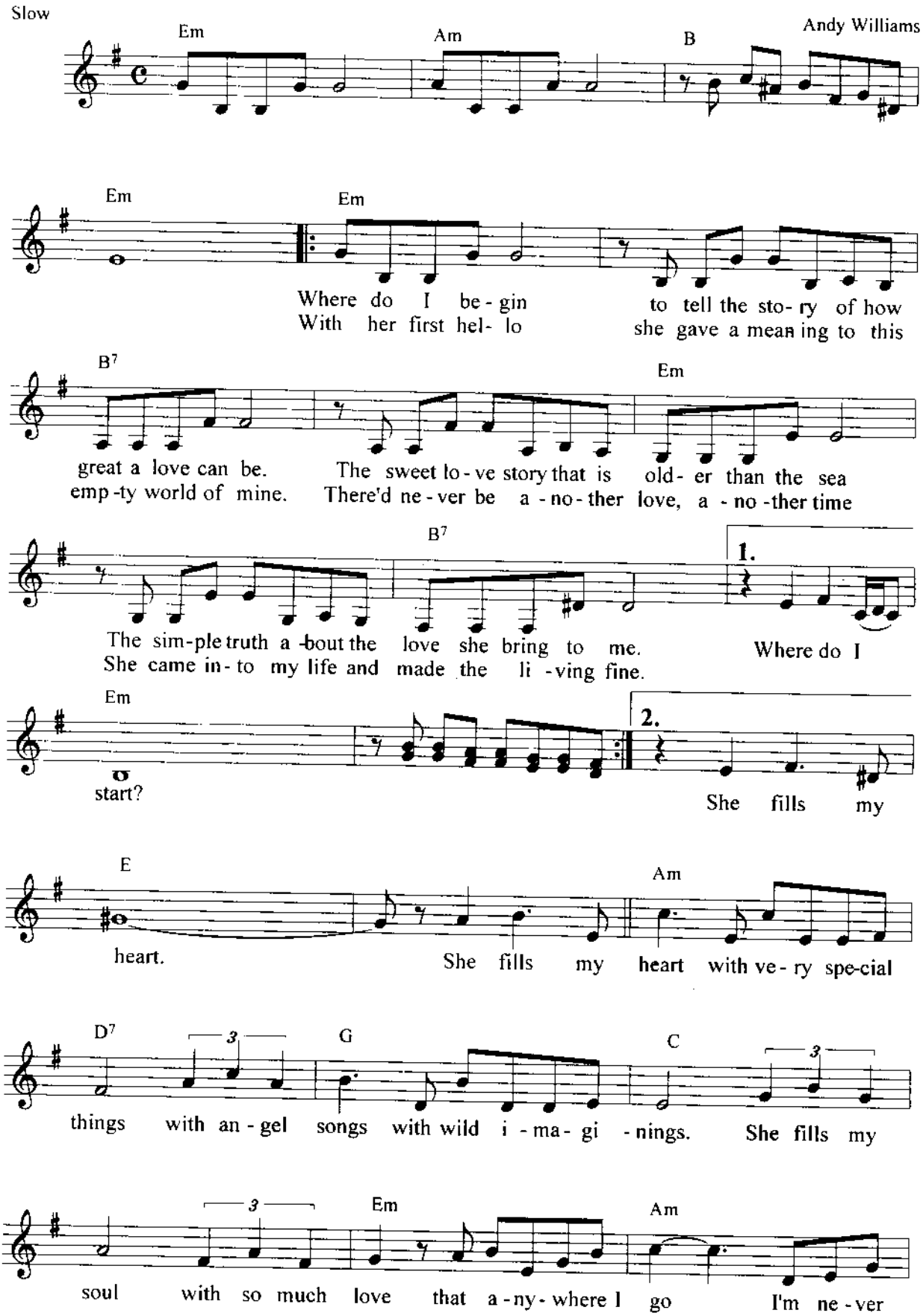
strolled through green fields.
we used to roam.
me once a - gain.

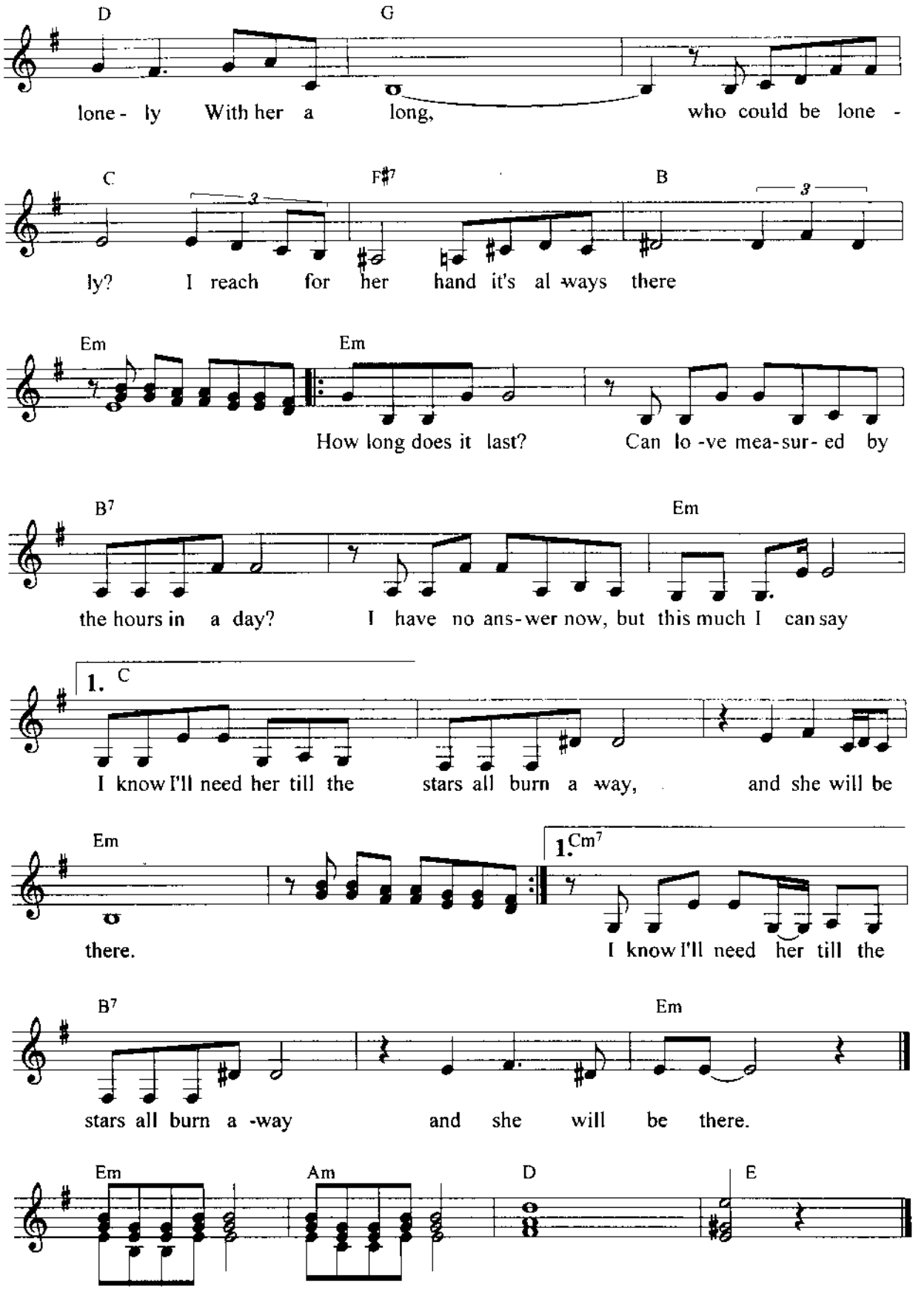

A♭
I'll nev - er
know what made you run a - way
B♭ E♭ G Cm
How can I keep
search ing when dark cloudshidethe day?
A♭ B♭ E♭ G Cm
I on - ly
know there's no - thing herefor me.
A♭ Fm Cm
No - thing in this
wide world left for me to see.
Fm G♭7 Cm
Where are the
green fields that we used to roam?
Fm A♭ G7 Cm
A♭ G7 Cm

DONNA DONNA


Dm A7 Dm A7 Dm Gm
1. On a wa - gon bound for mar - ket, there's a calf with a
2. "Stop com - plain - ing" said the far - mer. "Who told you a
3. Calves are ea - si - ly bound and slaugh - ter - ed ne - ver know - ing the
F A7 Dm A7 Dm A7
mourn - ful eye. High a - bo - ve him there's a swallow
calf to be. Why don't you have there's a fly with,
rea - son why. But who - e - ver treas - ures free - dom,
Dm F A7 Dm C
wing ing swift - ly through the sky. How the winds are
like the swal - low so proud and free?"
like the swal - low has learned to fly.
F Dm C F Dm C
laugh - ing They laugh with all their might Laugh and laugh the
F A7 Dm
whole day through and half the sum - mer's night.
A7 Dm C7 F Dm
DonnaDonnaDon- na Don - na Don- na Don- na Don - na Don
A7 Dm A7 B♭7 A7 Dm
DonnaDonnaDon- na Don - na Don- na Don- na Don - na Don
Mm... ... ... Mm ... ...
A7 Dm A7 B♭7 A7 Dm
DonnaDonnaDon- na Don na Don Don- na Don- na Don - na Don.

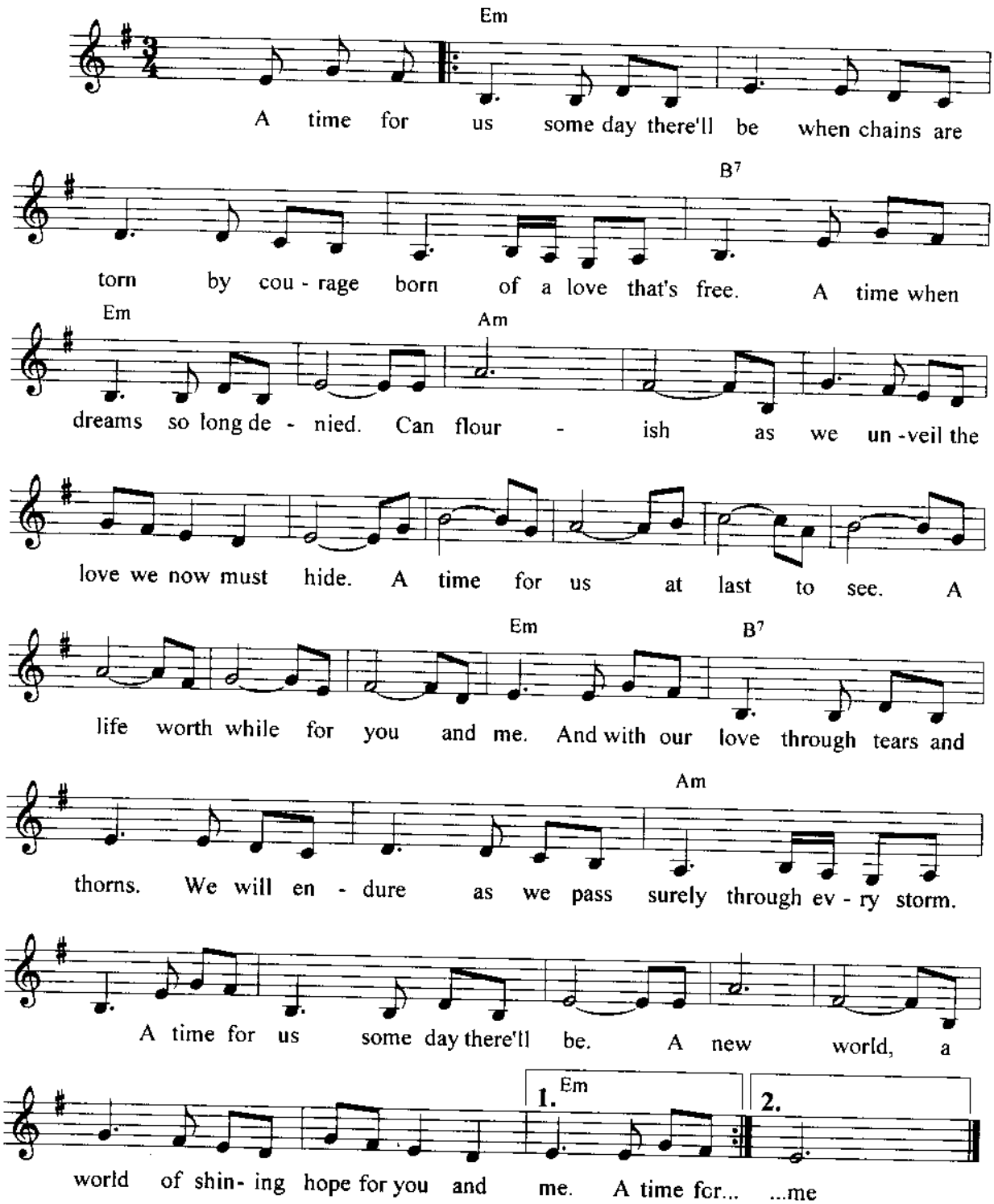
LOVE STORY


Slow
Em
Am
B
Andy Williams
Em
Em
Where do I be - gin to tell the sto- ry of how
With her first hel- lo she gave a mean ing to this
B7
Em
great a love can be. The sweet lo - ve story that is old- er than the sea
emp -ty world of mine. There'd ne - ver be a - no - ther love, a - no -ther time
B7
1.
The sim-ple truth a -bout the love she bring to me. Where do I
She came in - to my life and made the li -ving fine.
Em
start?
2.
She fills my
E
heart.
She fills my
Am
heart with ve - ry spe-cial
D7
G
C
things with an - gel songs with wild i - ma- gi - nings. She fills my
Em
Am
soul with so much love that a - ny - where I go I'm ne - ver


D G
lone- ly With her a long, who could be lone -
C F♯7 B
ly? I reach for her hand it's al ways there
Em Em
How long does it last? Can lo -ve mea-sur- ed by
B7 Em
the hours in a day? I have no ans-wer now, but this much I can say
1. C
I know I'll need her till the stars all burn a way, and she will be
Em 1. Cm7
there. I know I'll need her till the
B7 Em
stars all burn a -way and she will be there.
Em Am D E

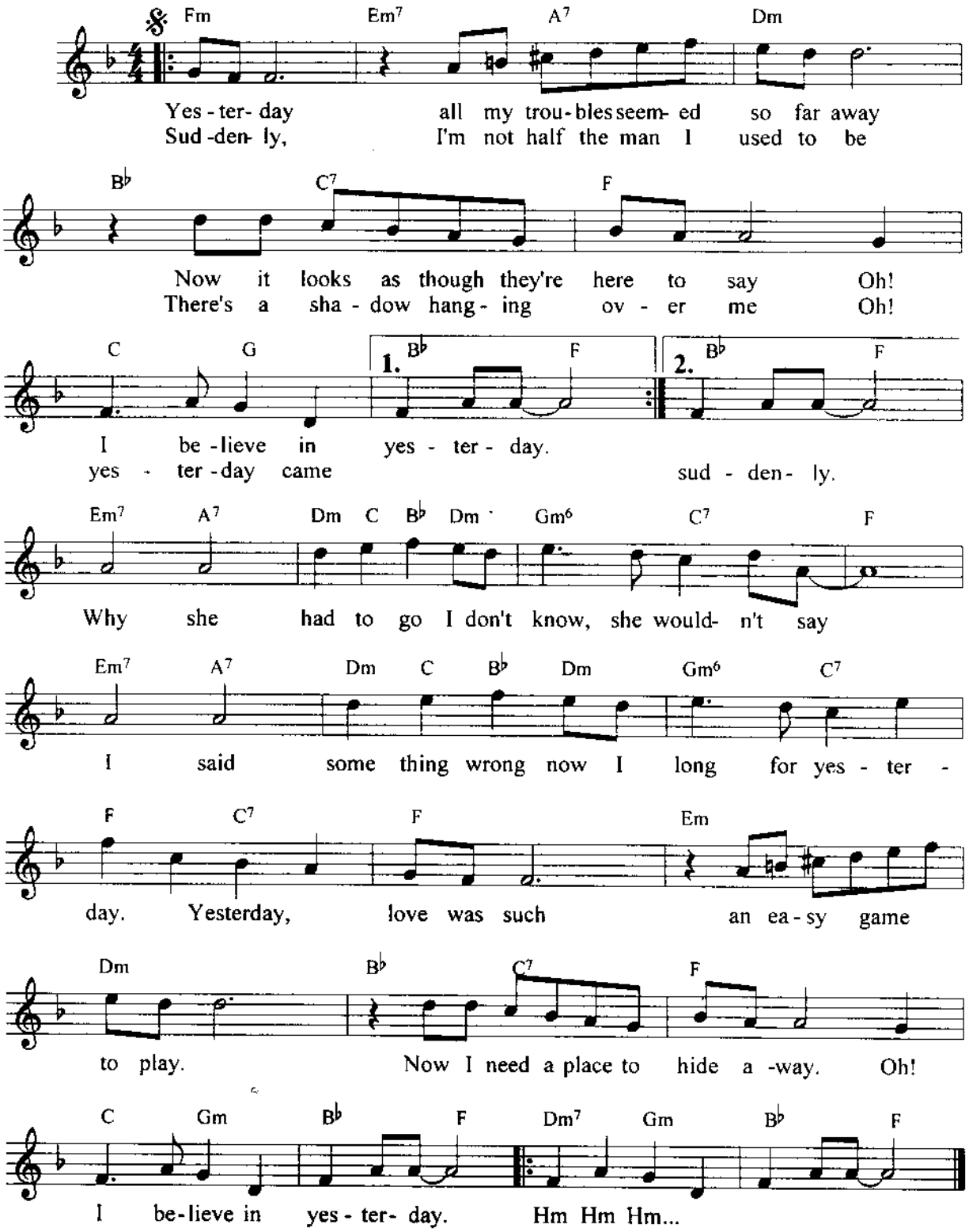
A TIME FOR US

ROMEO & JULIET



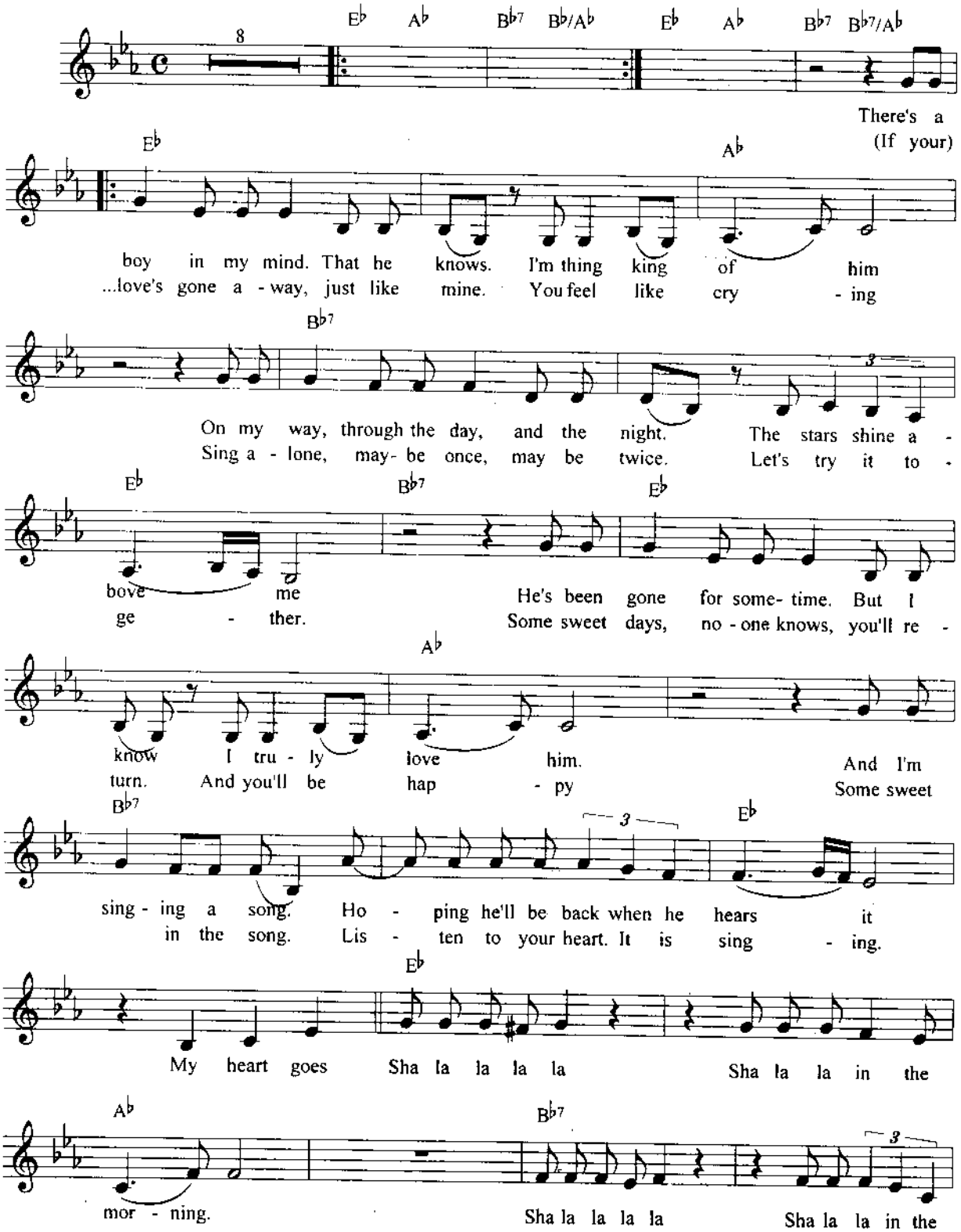
YESTERDAY

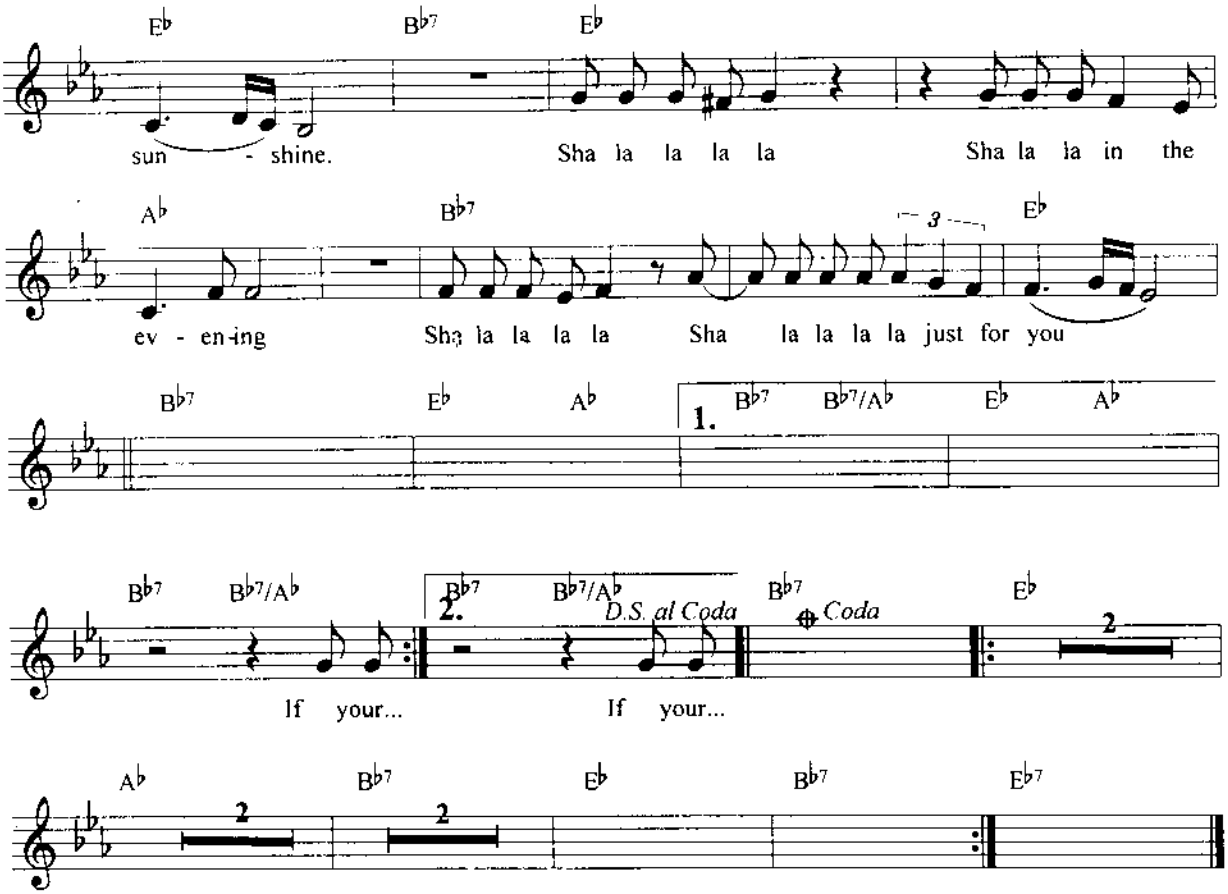
Slow Surf — The Beatles



SHA LA LA

DREAM ADAMS

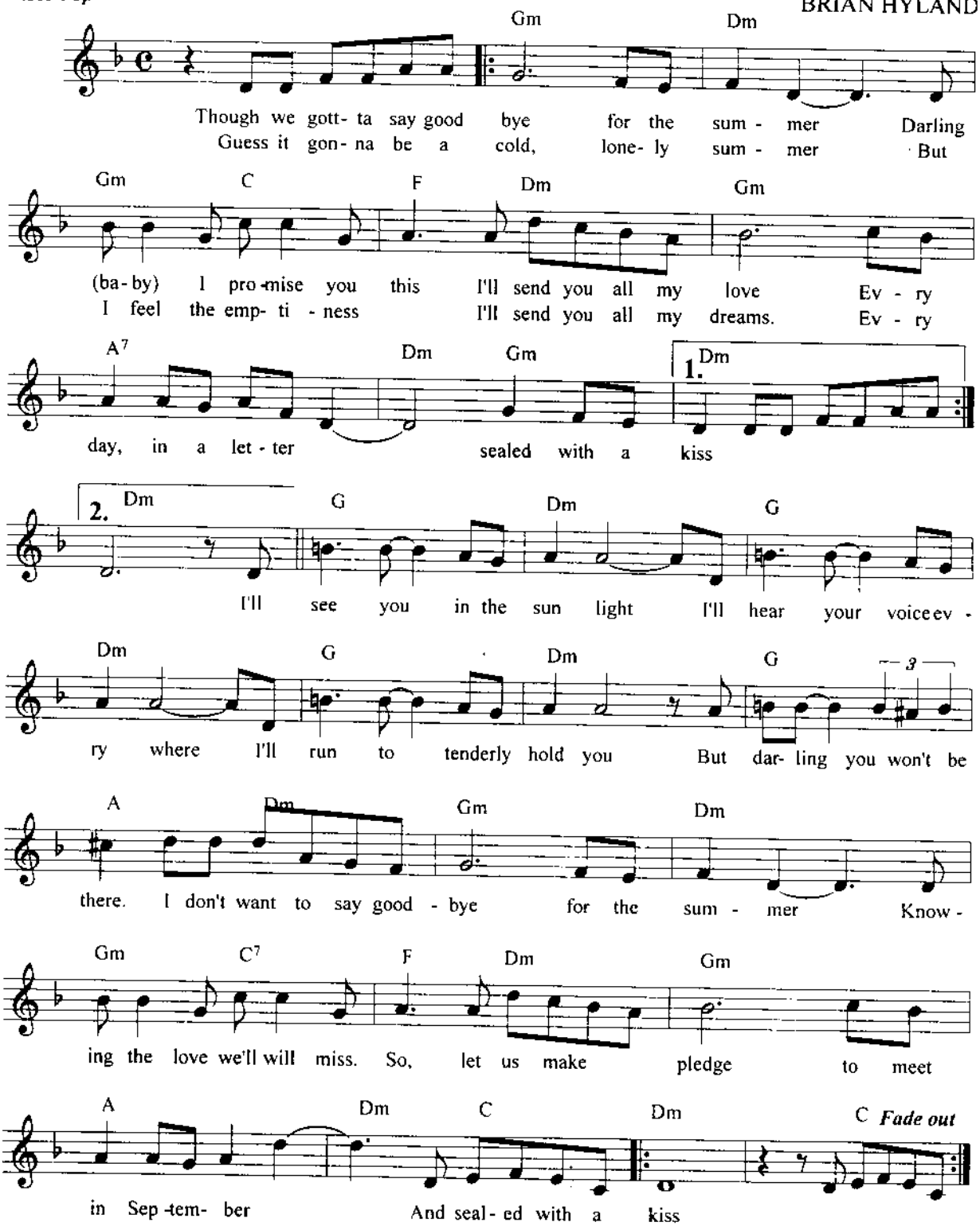



E♭
B♭7
E♭
sun - shine.
Sha la la la la
Sha la la in the
A♭
B♭7
3
E♭
ev - en-ing
Sha la la la la
Sha la la la la just for you
B♭7
E♭
A♭
1.
B♭7
B♭7/A♭
E♭
A♭
B♭7
B♭7/A♭
2.
B♭7
B♭7/A♭
D.S. al Coda
B♭7
Coda
E♭
2
If your...
If your...
A♭
2
B♭7
2
E♭
B♭7
E♭7

SEALED WITH A KISS

Disco Pop

BRIAN HYLAND



MỤC LỤC

Lời nói đầu 5
Những lời gợi ý cho người tự học 5
Cách cầm phím và đàn 7
Cách tập đàn các nốt nhạc 12
Những bài tập thực hành đầu tiên 15
Một số bài thực hành nhỏ 47
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Happy New Year 48
Lonesome Road Blues 49
Drill, Ye Tarriers 50
Các nhịp 62
Các điệu nhạc 63
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Mo Ichido 77
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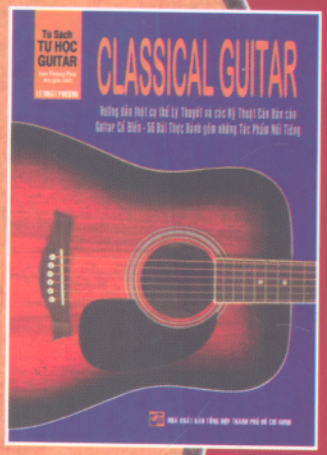
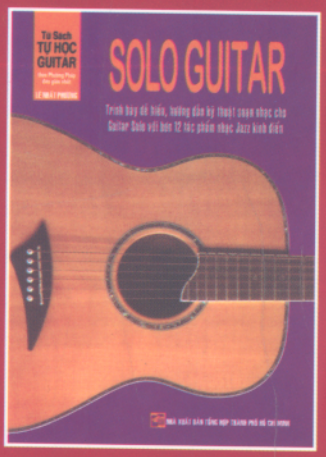
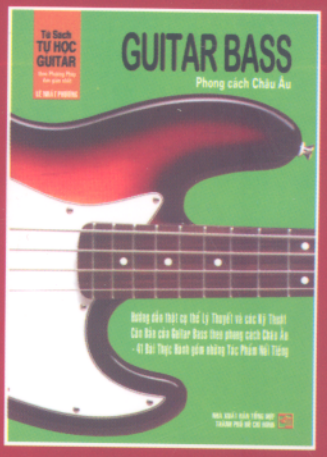
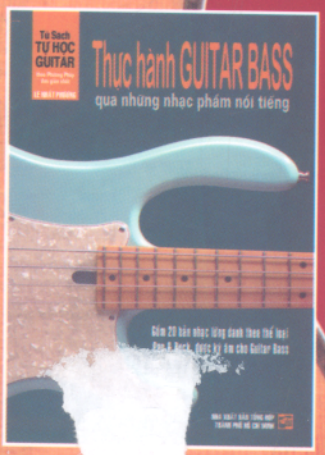
TỰ HỌC GUITAR

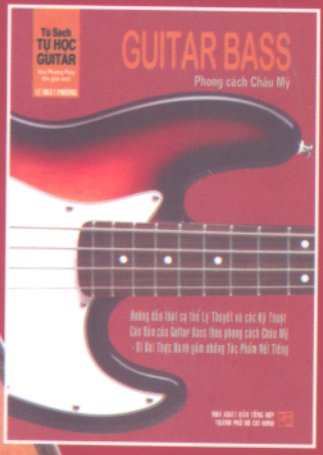
THEO PHƯƠNG PHÁP THỰC HÀNH ĐƠN GIẢN

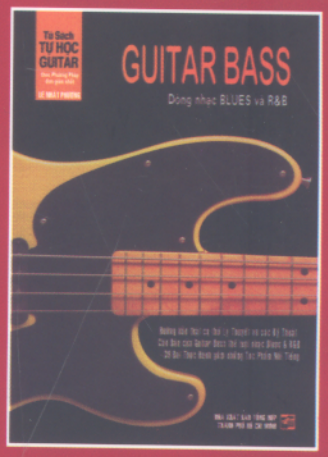












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Tự học Guitar

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