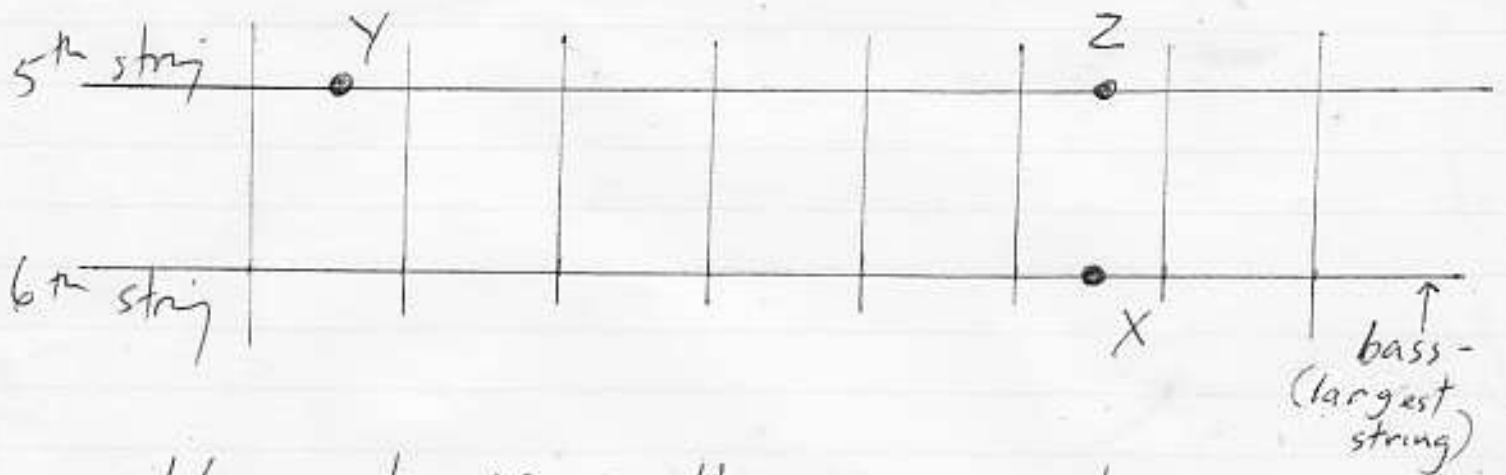


the number of notes system for guitar

I. Teisman
2005



the note X is the same note
as the note Y

it is 6 notes (frets) inclusive

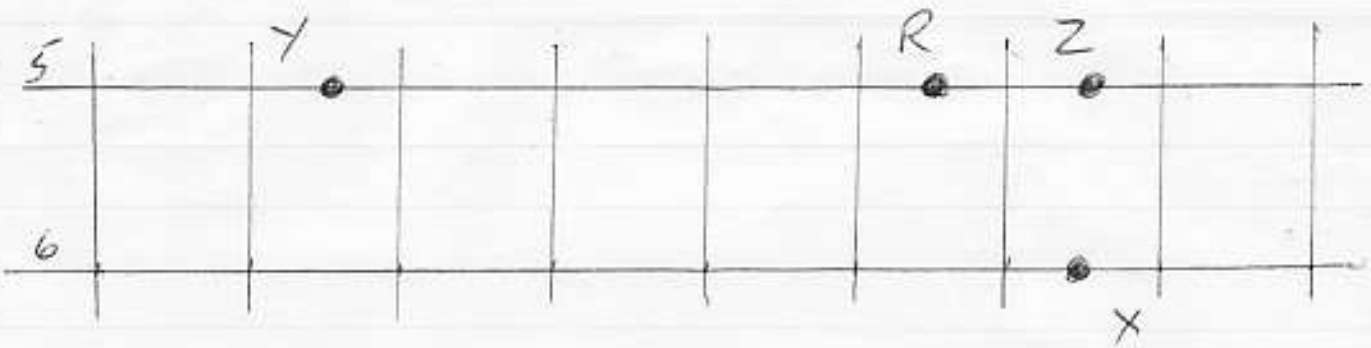
from Y to Z

so from X to Z must

be equal to 6 notes (inclusive)

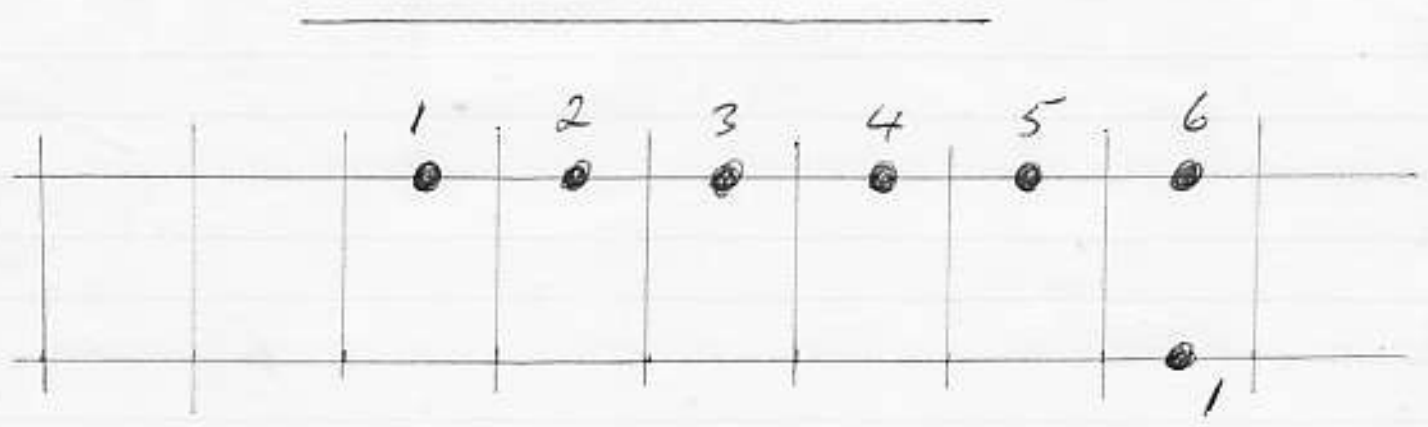
18/7/02

2.



it is 5 notes inclusive
from Y to R

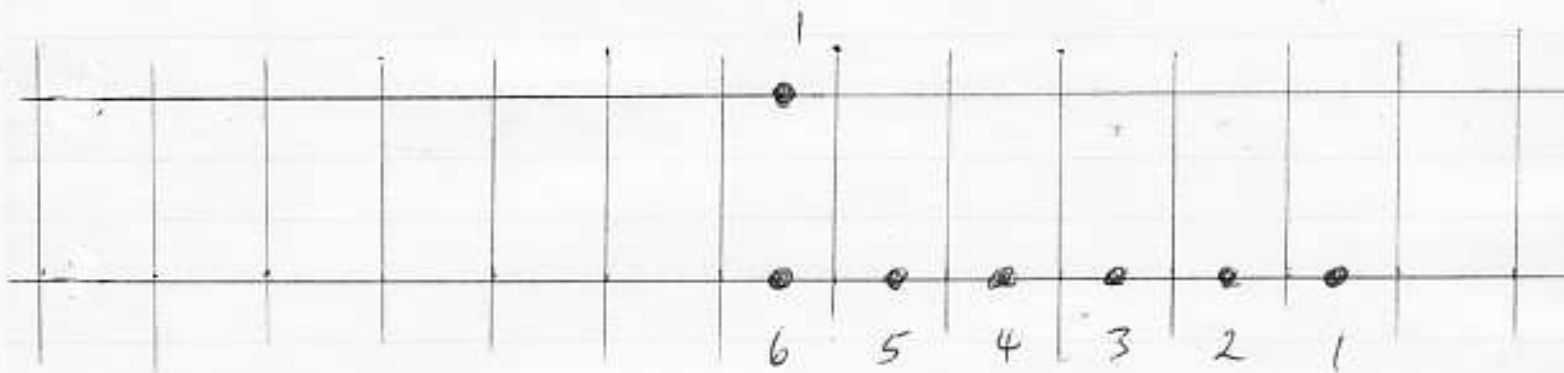
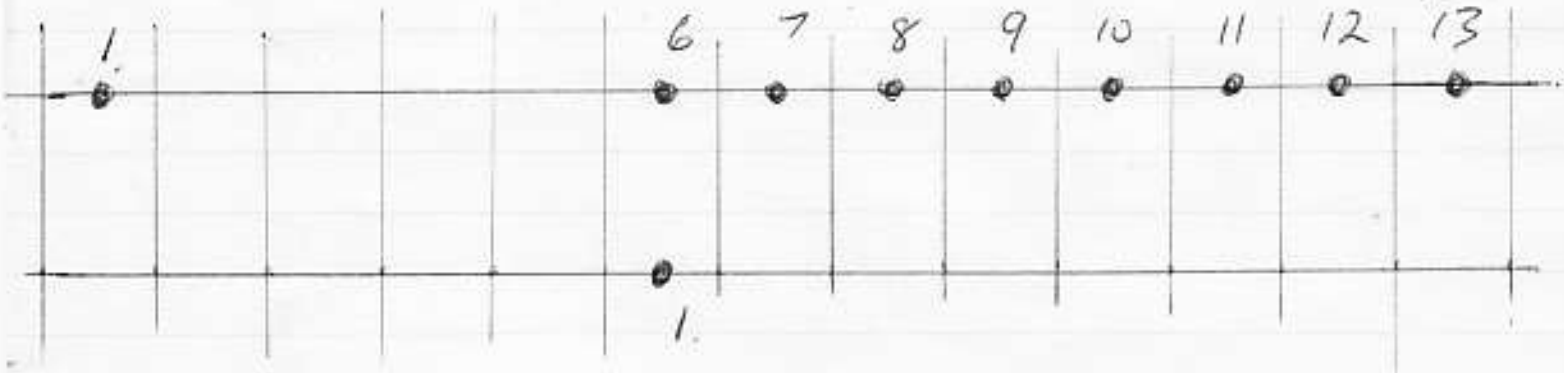
it is 5 notes incl. from X to R



and so on

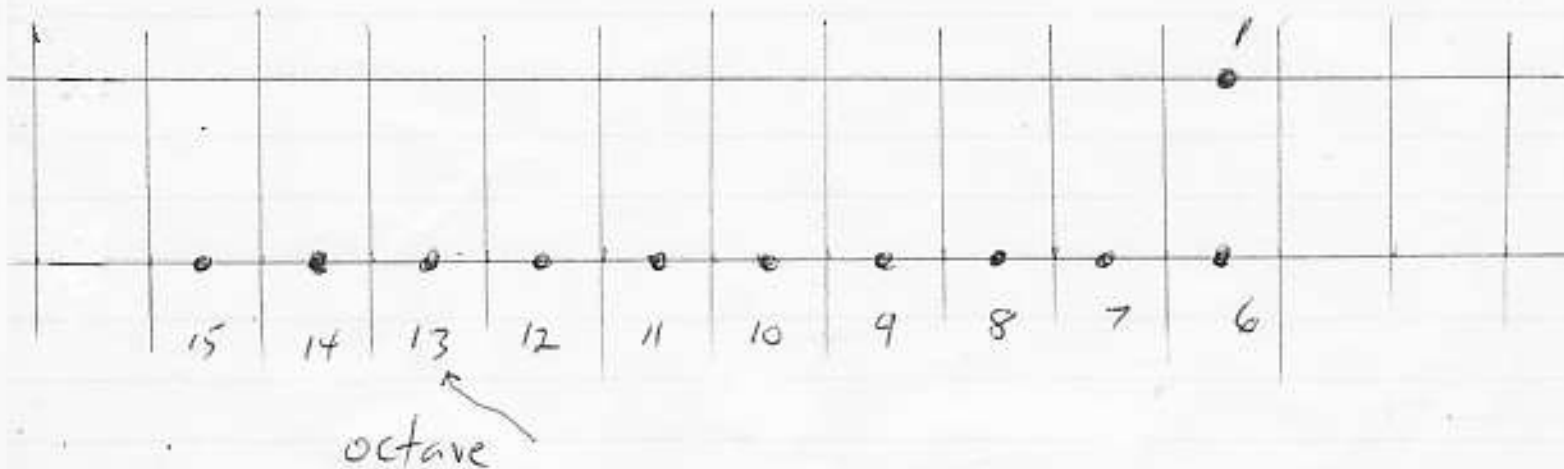
and it goes the other side

octave



and the other side

and the other side



this relation between

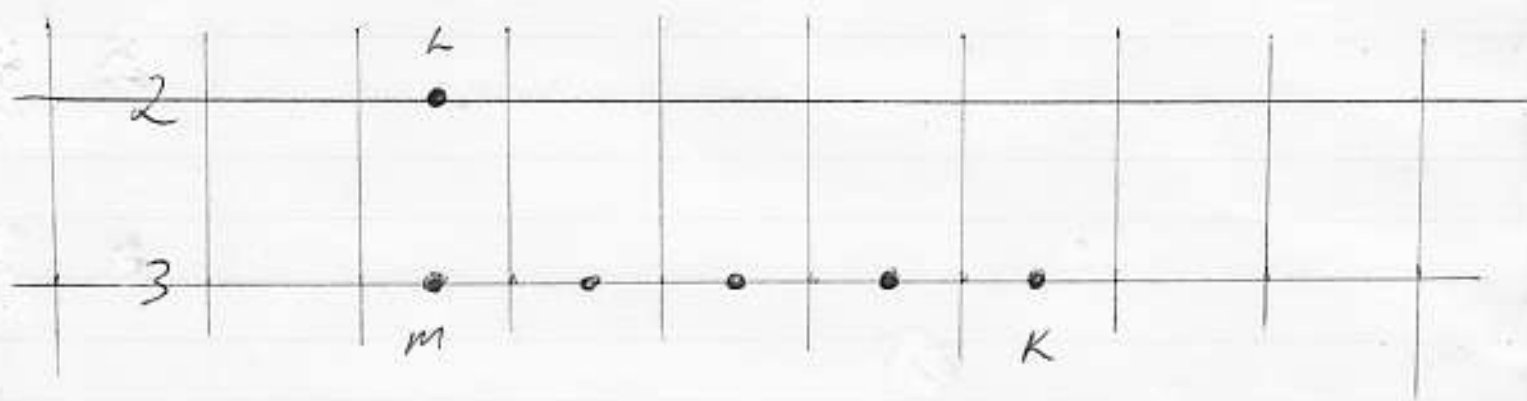
p. 4

the fifth + sixth strings
is the same relation

between the 4th + 5th strings,
and between the 3rd + 4th strings,
and between the 1st + 2nd strings

the relation between the

2nd + 3rd strings :

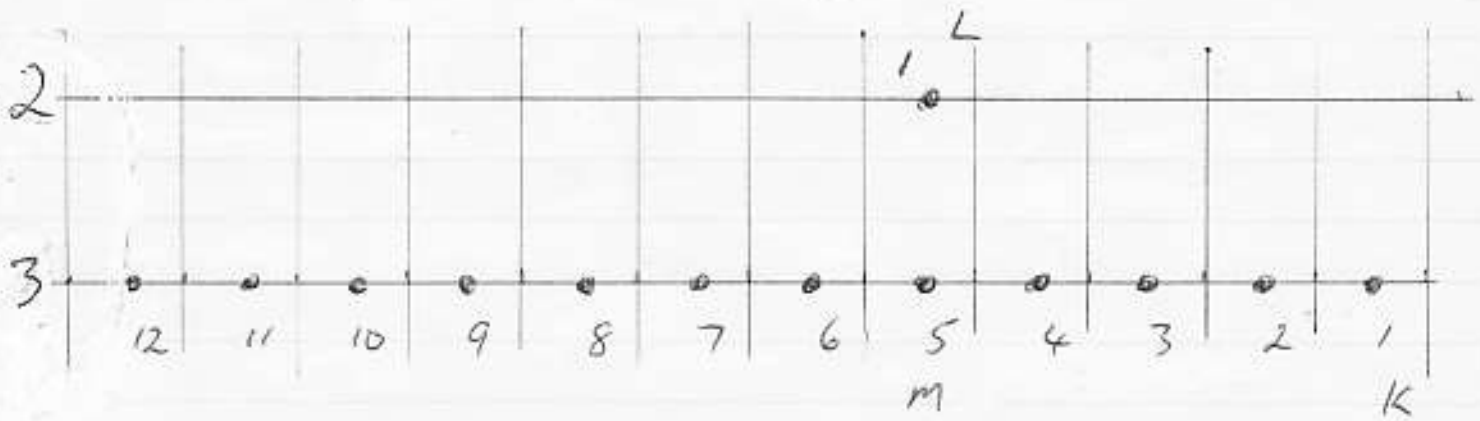


the note K is the same

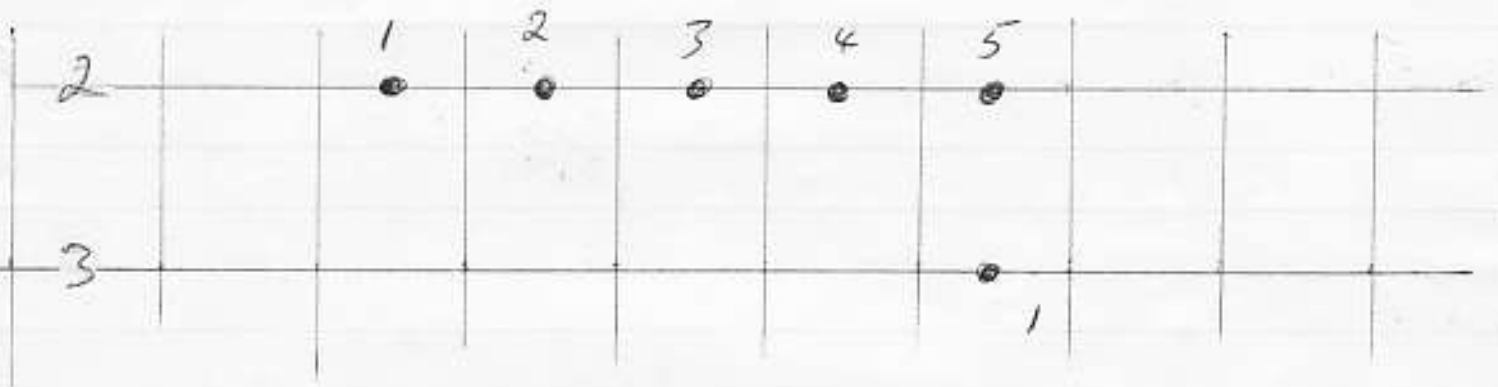
as the note L

it is 5 notes inclusive from K to M
so it must be five notes from L to M

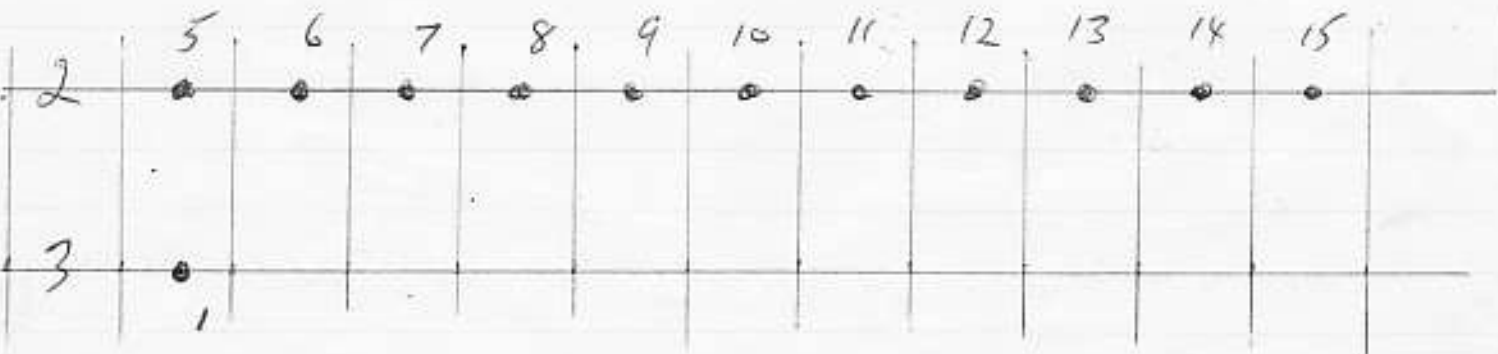
and the other side



and



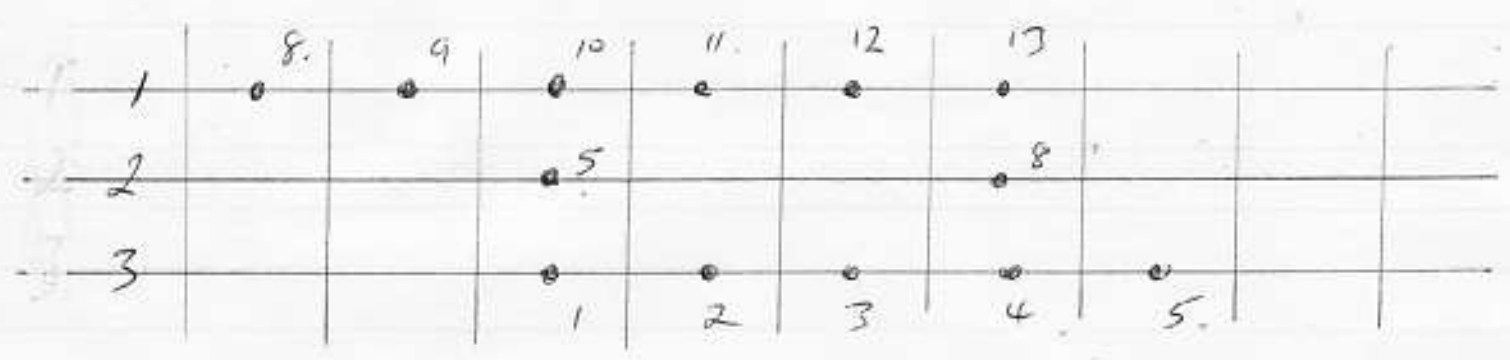
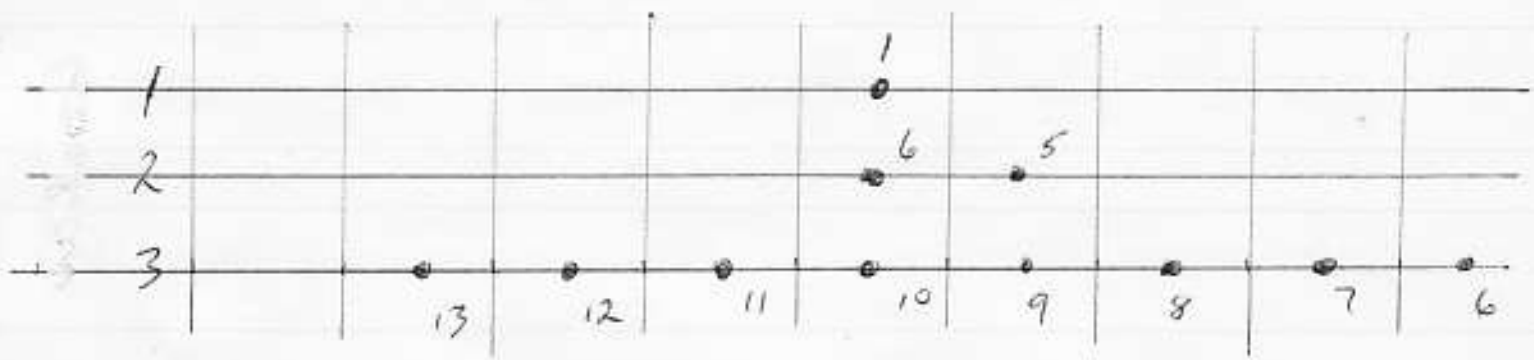
and



3 strings

6.

the 1st, 2nd + 3rd strings



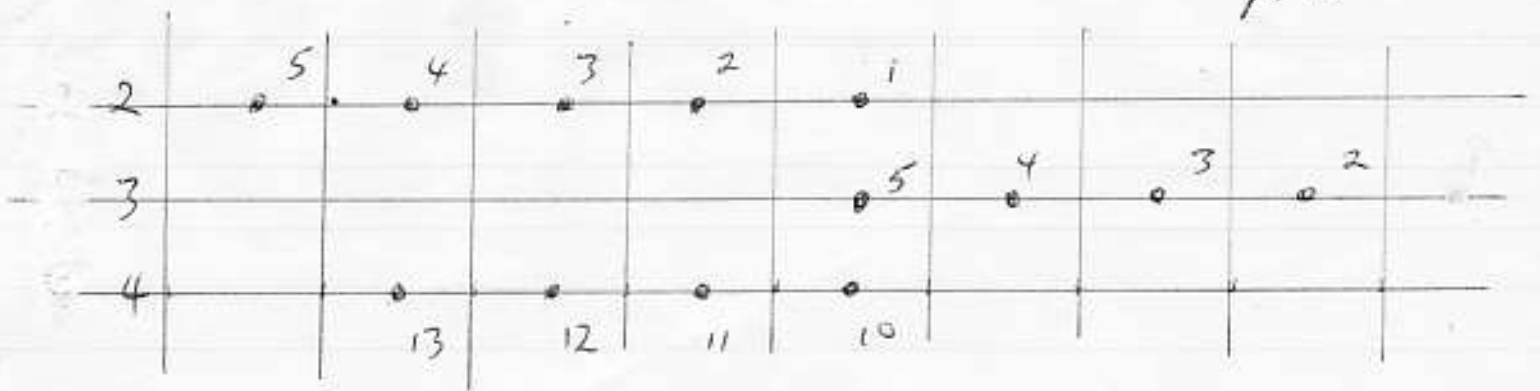
it's always a shift from 1.

ie, the note you shift to resets

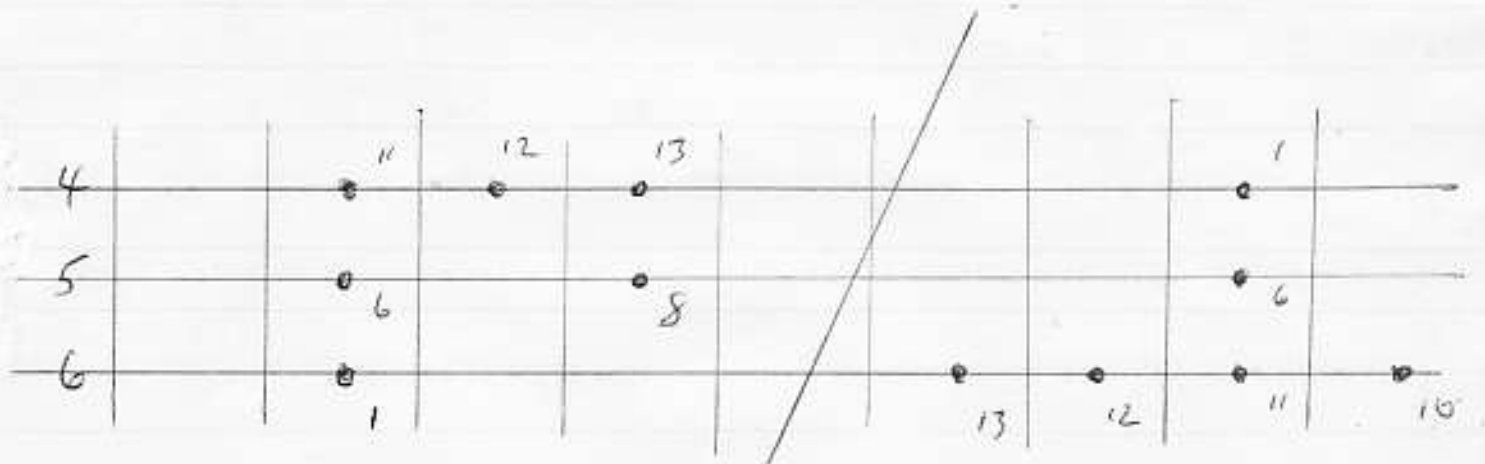
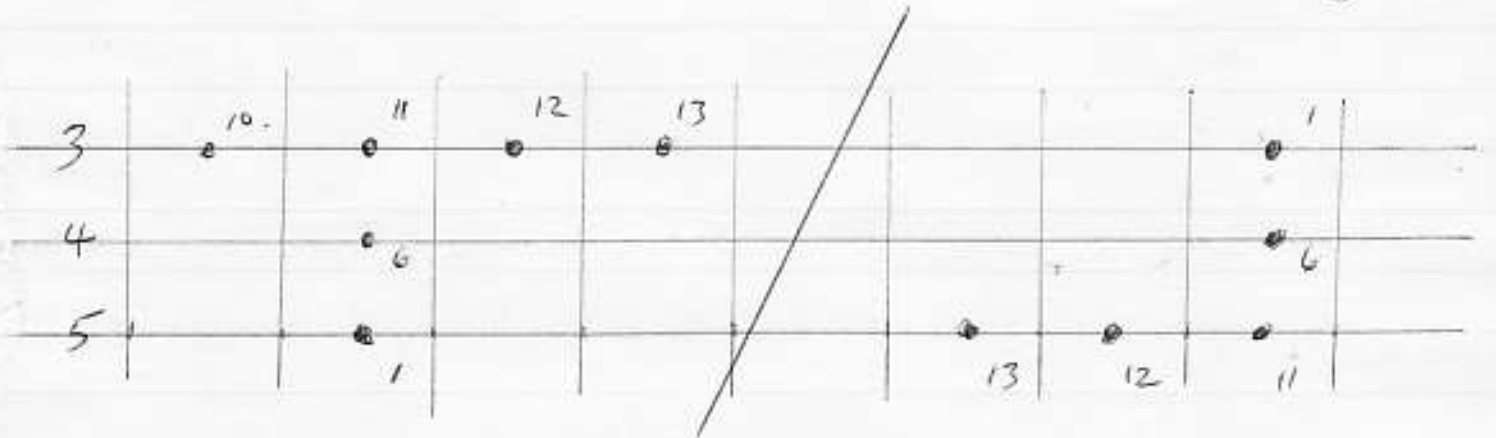
to become 1. for the next shift

the 2, 3, 4 strings





the 3, 4, 5 strings, and the 4, 5, 6 strings



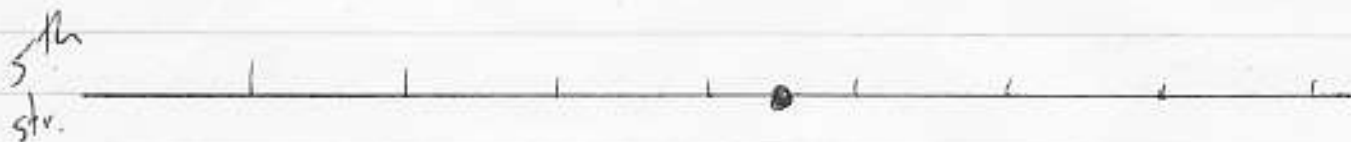
Ian Teisman 2/5/2005

ph. 07 54467739

An example

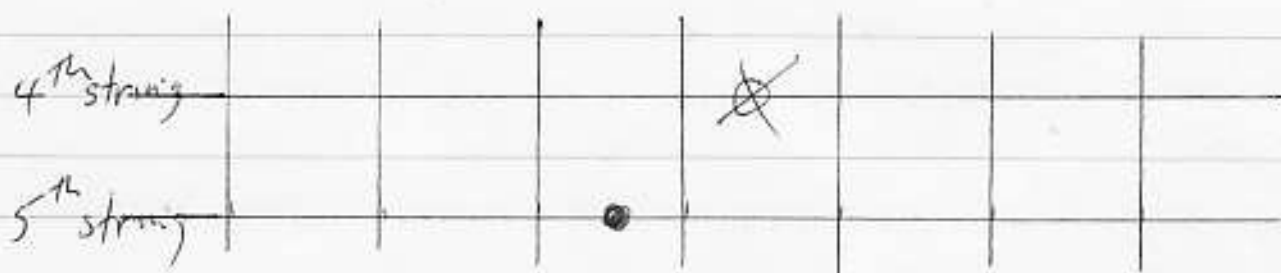
p. 8.

say I'm at this note

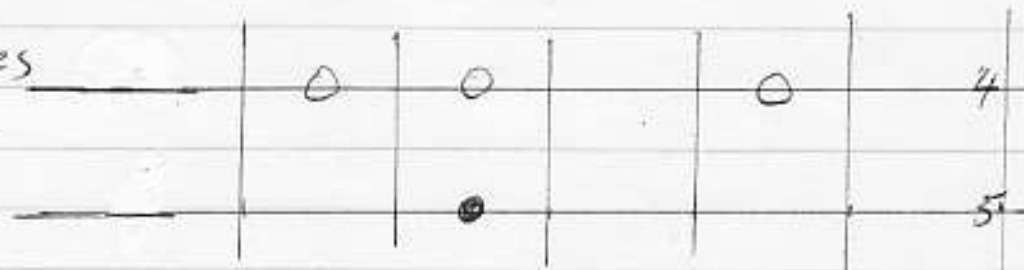


the next note (in my mind) I want to get is up, but I'm not sure how far - either a 5, a 6, a 7, or an 8

it will not be a 7 (hardly ever used in pop songs I believe) so that can be excluded

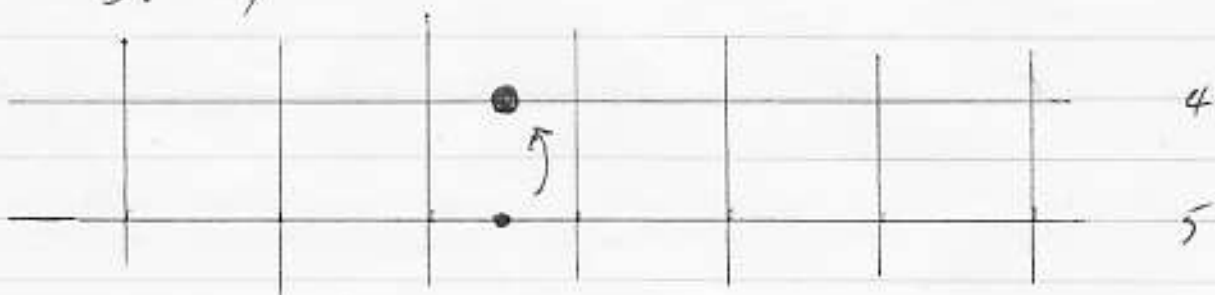


so that leaves either



I go for a 6

p.9.

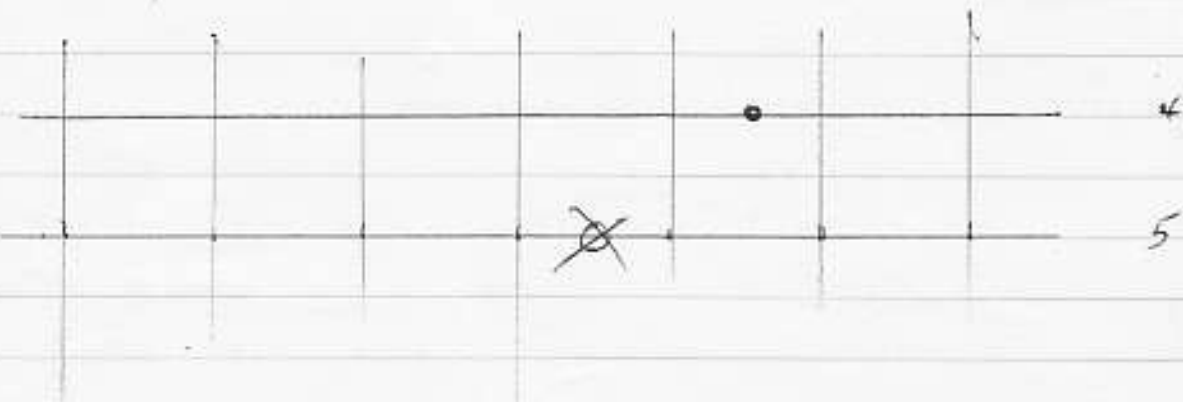


and happy day it was a 6 :

I hit the right note

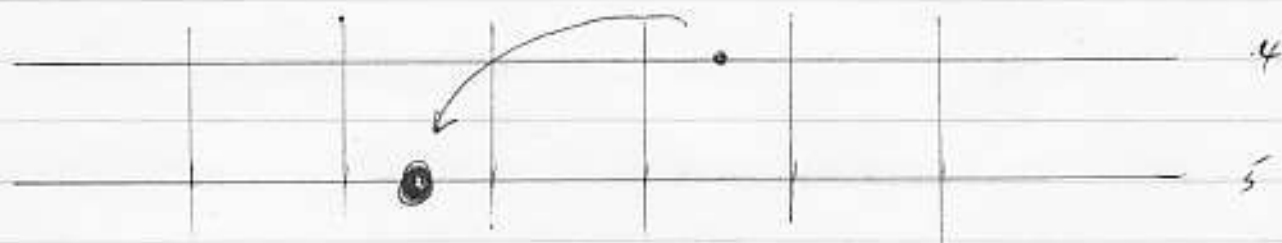
From that note I know the next note I want is down - about a 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10

it won't be a 7, so that can be ruled out



p.10

it's a fair drop - probably an 8
or a 9 - try the 8



yes, it was - I hit the right note!

(lucky some times, however experience
improves the chances)

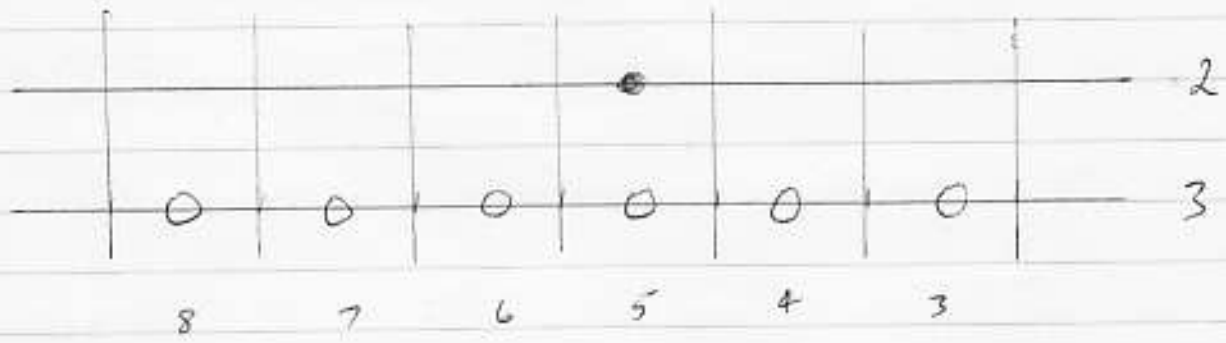
shifts over the second - third string interface

when going from the second to the 3rd string,
or from the 3rd string to the 2nd string

I have to remember there is a one note
shortfall

compared to between str 1 + str 2, 3+4, 4+5, 5+6

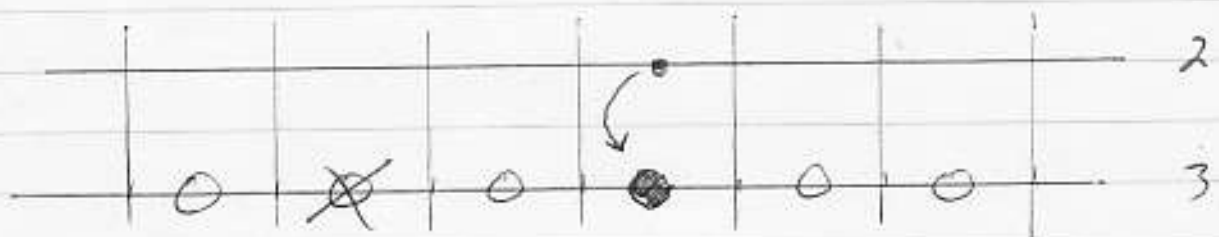
I want to go down from the 2nd string ^{P.11} to the 3rd string - the shift I want is either a 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8



it won't be a 7

It's the end of a phrase

so try the 5



yes, it was a five

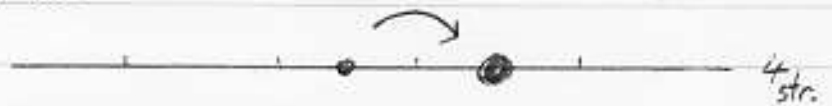
Ease when shifting

p.12

with shifts (inclusive) of 2 or 3

it is easier to stay on the same string

eg, a shift of up 2

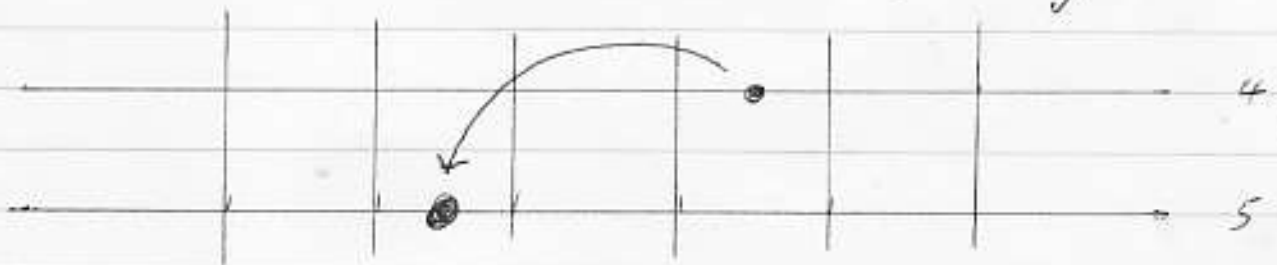


of down 3



with shifts of 5 to 9 it is

easier to move to the next string



instead of

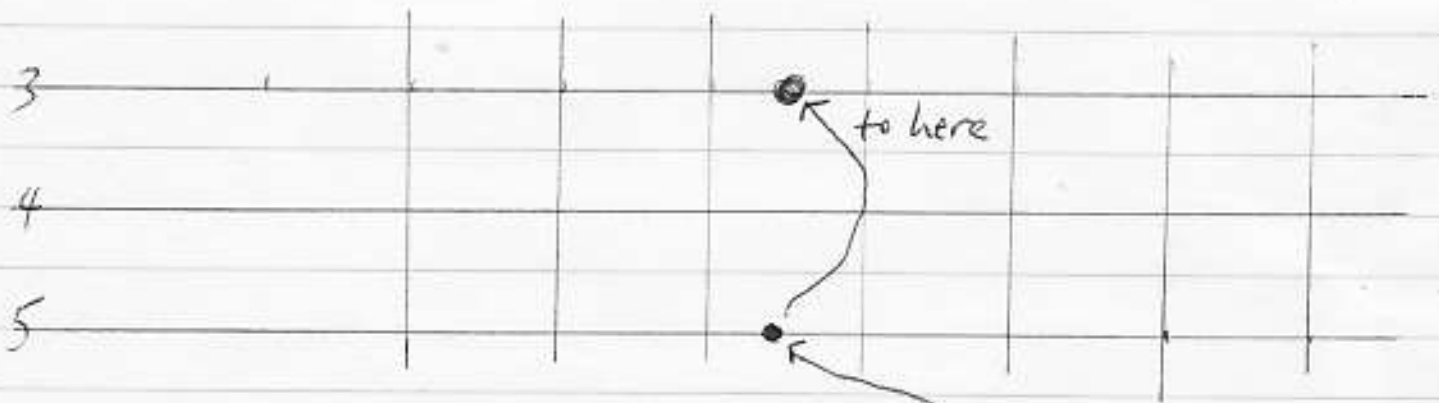
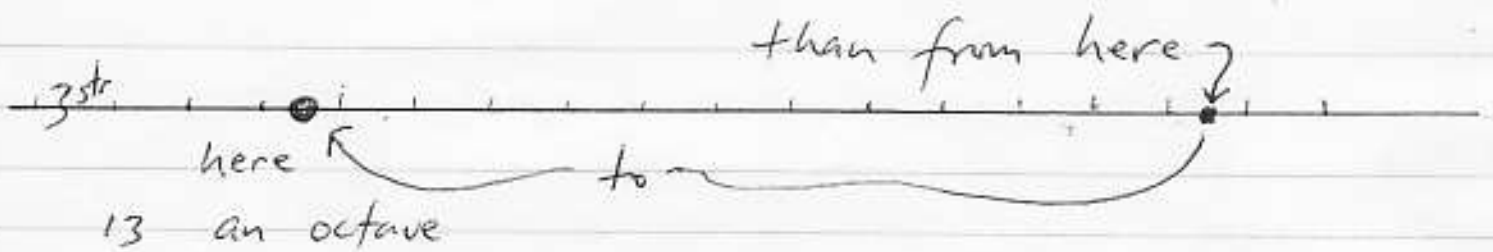
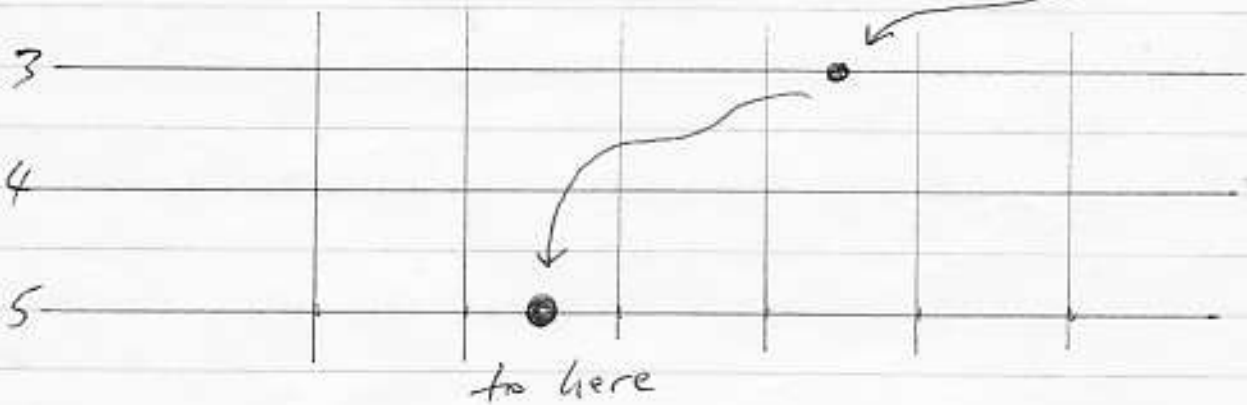


going 2 strings away

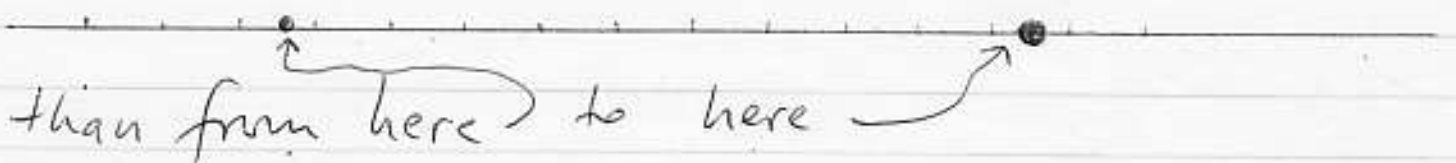
p-13.

[3 strings inclusive]

it's easier to go from here



it's easier to go from here (up 11)

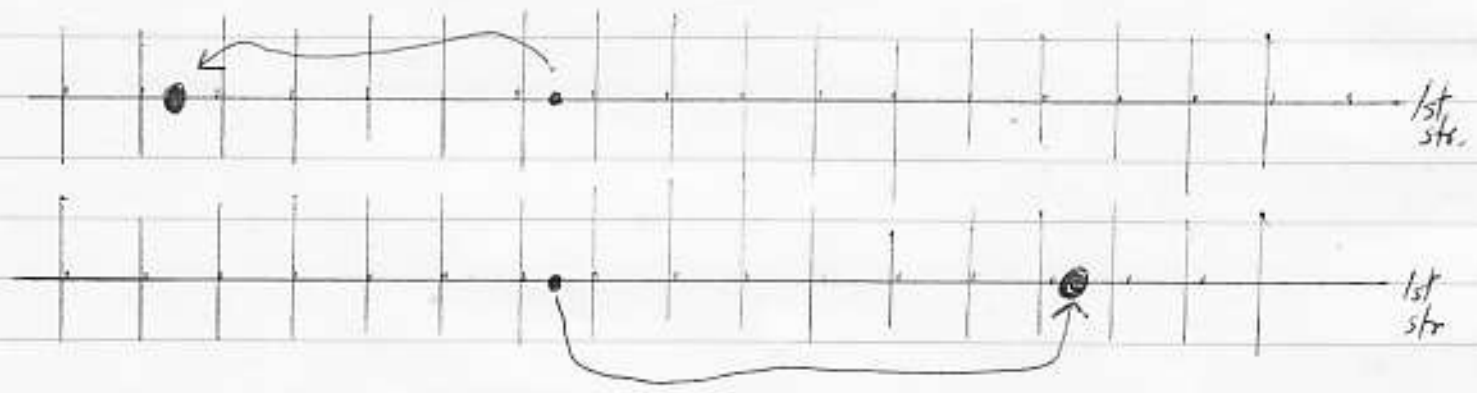


the OCTAVE

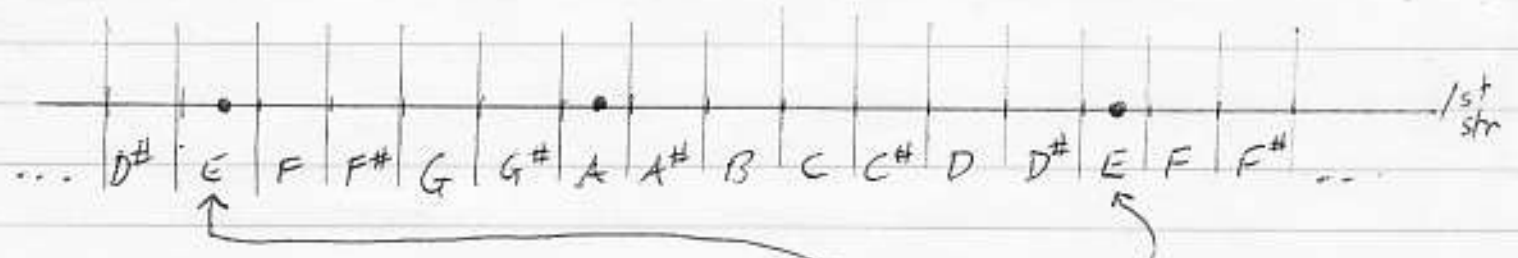
if I want to go up 6
I can also go down 8, and get
the same note (but it will be
down an octave)

on the same string

eg. from any point I can go down 6

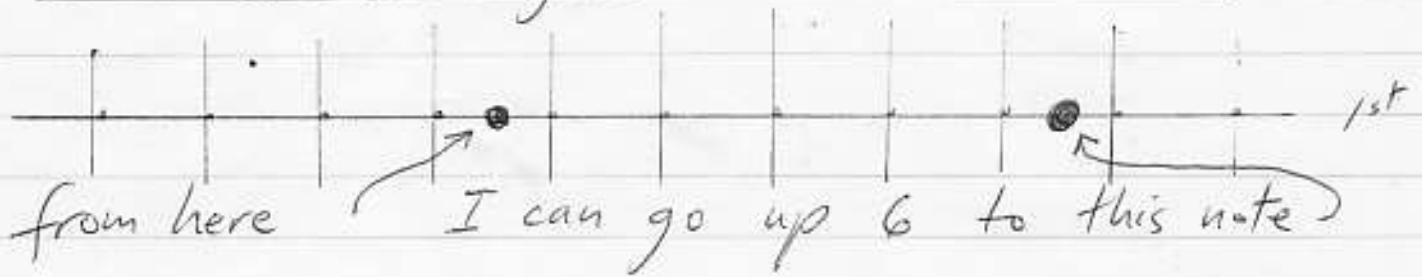


or go up 8

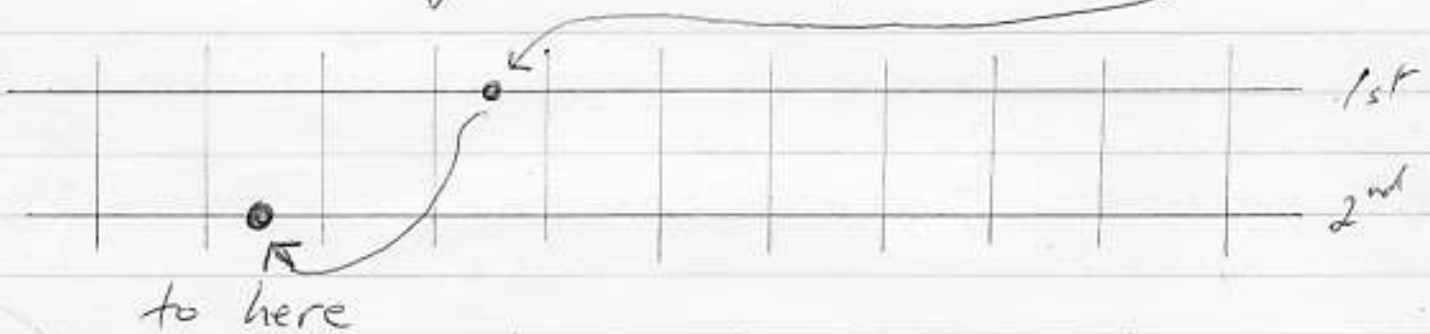


and get the same note
but an octave apart

over 2 strings

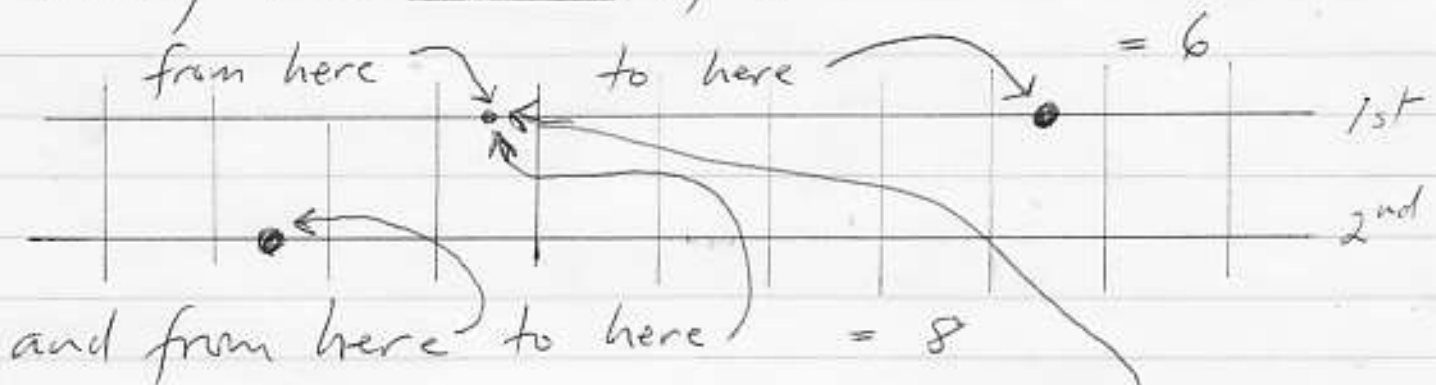


or I can go down 8 from here



and get the same note
(but an octave lower)

doing the maths of it



$$8 + 6 = 14$$

this note has

been counted twice, so subtract 1

$$14 - 1 = 13$$

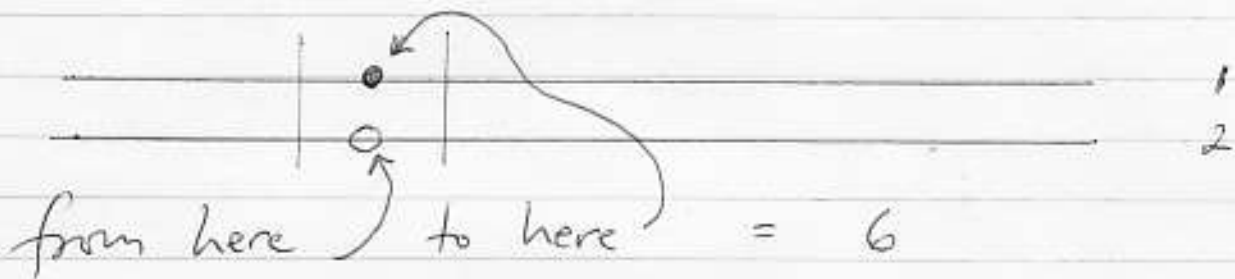
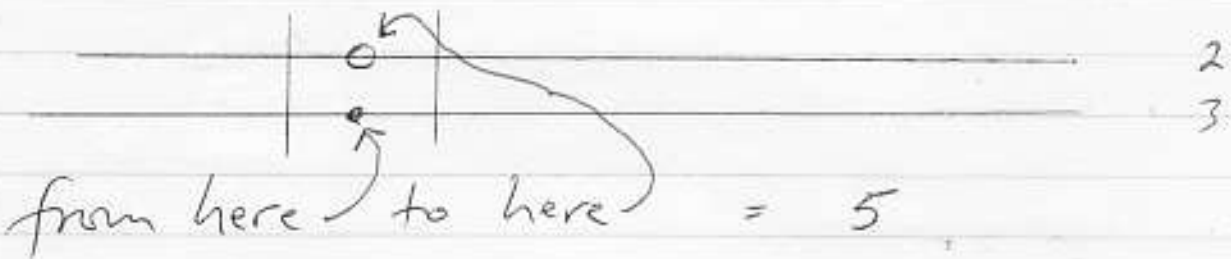
OCTAVE!!!

also down 9 or up 5; up 3 or down 11; down 4 or up 10 etc

Octave over 3 strings

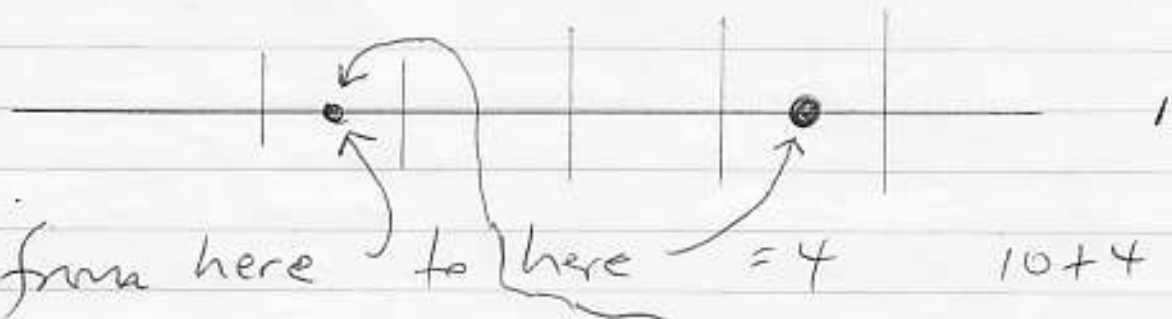
p. 16

over the 2nd-3rd string interface



$$6 + 5 = 11 \text{ subtract } 1 = 10$$

as a note has been counted twice



subtract 1 as this note counted twice

$$14 - 1 = 13 \quad \text{OCTAVE}$$

Octave over 3 strings

p. 17

away from the 2nd - 3rd string interface



$6 + 6 = 12$ subtract 1 as a note counted twice $12 - 1 = 11$



$11 + 3 = 14$ this note also counted twice

so subtract 1 $14 - 1 = 13$ **OCTAVE!**

up 2 or down 12; down 6 or up 8; up 4 or down 10 etc

also count over 3 strings you beauty

Number of Notes. System

p.18

V Intervals

Intervals

NONs

a 3rd = 5

a 5th = 8

a 4th = 6

a 6th = 10

a 7th (Major) = 12

a flat 7 = 11

a 2nd = 3

a 8th (octave) = 13

a sharp 5th = 9

a 9th = 15

a flat 5th = 7

21/3/2008

wondering about 7 is it because

down 5 or up 9 etc gives 2 distances

whereas down 7 or up 7 gives the same distance??