

Ah, the guitar, what a great instrument ... But to know how to play it, you would have to know which box corresponds to which note, and this is what we will see in this course!
So today we will first see the strings of the guitar, then the boxes, and finally a simple exercise to practice finding the notes.

1. Strings of the guitar

Six in number, the guitar strings allow the guitarist to make chords or arpeggios.

From the lowest to the highest, here they are: E, A, D, G, B, E. These strings are so called because the sound of the string played "empty" (that is to say without touching any of the frets) corresponds to the eponymous note. For example, if we are talking about the A chord, it is that the sound produced by this chord when it is played empty corresponds to the note A.

String names

e Ears	1st				Top string
B Big	2nd				
G Grow	3rd				
D Donkeys	4th				
A And	5th				
E Elephants	6th				Bottom string

2. The fretboard boxes

Now that we know the order of the strings, we still have to know the rules on the frets of the neck, and this is what we will see in this second paragraph.

A box corresponds to a semitone. Thus, there will be no box between the note E and F, as well as between B and C (equivalent to the piano: absence of black key between these notes). For all the other notes, a box will be present between the unaltered notes (equivalent to the piano: presence of a black key).

All the notes of the open strings are repeated at the 12th fret *.

* A fret is an element of certain string and fretboard musical instruments such as the guitar, the mandolin or the banjo. They are an integral part of the handle, being crimped into the fingerboard. Each fret corresponds to an elevated part of the fingerboard, it is what allows you to choose the length of string that will vibrate between the bridge and it: in concrete

terms, it allows you to vary the notes played. It will therefore be understood that this is a fundamental part of many instruments.

Any note can be played on the next string, 5 frets higher on the neck, with the exception of strings 2 and 3 where only 4 frets are needed.

For example: if you play an A, in 5th string, 12th fret, you can also play this same La, in 6th string and 17th fret. Between strings 2 and 3, this gives for an E in 2nd string, 5th fret, you can play the same note E, in 3rd string, 9th fret.

Example to find the notes on a guitar neck:

- If you know that the 3rd fret of the 1st string is a G, then you can play the same G on the following string: the 2nd chord. So you know that the G, on the 2nd string is on the 8th fret (3rd fret + offset of 5 frets between the 1st and the 2nd cord).
- If you know that C # is on the 2nd string on the 2nd fret, then that same C # can also be played on the following string: the 3rd string. Thus, the C # is also on the 3rd string, on the 6th fret (2nd fret + offset of 4 frets between the 2nd and the 3rd cord).

Once you know that, you can find any note on the neck of the guitar.

3. A simple exercise to learn the notes on the neck of the guitar

If you are not able to instantly locate any note on the fretboard, then you have to work a bit in this area if you wish to be a guitarist!

For example, if I say "play the Fa # on each string, from 1st to 6th, you should be able to do it.

It can seem difficult all at once. However, if you train regularly to find the names of the notes and locate yourself on the neck of the guitar, as you go, you will be more and more comfortable and the neck will no longer be a mystery to you.

It can take weeks or even months to start becoming natural, this is normal. Do not try to learn the handle in 2 days hoping that it will become easy directly. Understanding is one thing, knowing how to do it is another.

Start with 5 minutes a day and you will see that you will quickly make big progress. In addition, you don't need a guitar to do this exercise and you can do it in transport, in a queue or anywhere.

Just imagine the name of a note (the one you want, take a different one each time), ask yourself where it is placed on each of the strings, and check once you think you are good.

Conclusion: THE TIPS TO REMEMBER

- There are 6 strings for a guitar: E, A, D, G, B, E.
- 1 box = 1 note, there is 1 semitone between each box.
- All the notes of the open strings are repeated at the 12th fret.
- Any note can be played on the next string.
- A simple exercise exists to practice "finding the notes", I let you refer to paragraph 3.