

# GITARRENBEGLEITUNG SPANNENDER MACHEN

## 7 TIPPS

### 1. TIPP: DIESELBEN LEERSAITEN IN ALLE AKKORDE INTEGRIEREN

Chords: E, A, Bm, A, E, C#m, F#m, G#m

The diagram shows a sequence of chords in G major. The guitar part (TAB) highlights the open strings (0) in each chord shape, demonstrating how they can be shared across different chord voicings. For example, the open strings 0, 2, 2, 4 are used in E, A, and Bm.

### 2. TIPP: DIESELBEN GEGRIFFENEN TÖNE IN ALLE AKKORDE INTEGRIEREN

Chords: G, Am, Bm, C, Em, D, G, C

The diagram shows a sequence of chords in G major. The guitar part (TAB) highlights the fretted notes (3, 0, 0, 3) in each chord shape, demonstrating how they can be shared across different chord voicings. For example, the notes G3, B3, and D4 are present in G, Am, and Bm.

### 3. TIPP: KAPODASTER BEI "BLÖDEN" TONARTEN

The diagram shows a sequence of four measures, each with a slash (/) in both the staff and the TAB, indicating that the specific notes are not written but the concept of using a capo is emphasized.

### 4. TIPP: "MINI-MELODIEN" IN AKKORDE EINBAUEN

Chords: D, C, D, C, D, C, Am, G, D

The diagram shows a sequence of chords in G major. The guitar part (TAB) highlights the fretted notes (2, 0, 2, 3) in each chord shape, demonstrating how they can be shared across different chord voicings. For example, the notes G3, B3, and D4 are present in D, C, and D.

### 5. TIPP: ÜBERLEITUNGEN IM BASS EINBAUEN

Chords: G, C, Em, D, G, C

The diagram shows a sequence of chords in G major. The guitar part (TAB) highlights the fretted notes (3, 0, 2, 3) in each chord shape, demonstrating how they can be shared across different chord voicings. For example, the notes G3, B3, and D4 are present in G, C, and Em.