

Tablature Definition

A six-line staff that graphically represents the guitar fingerboard, with the top line indicating the highest sounding string (high E). By placing a number on the appropriate line, the string and fret of any note can be indicated. The number 0 represents an open string. An 'X' means to muffle, not let it ring.

1st string	High E			0
2nd string	B		10	0
3rd string	G		9	1
4th string	D			2
5th string	A	3		2
6th string	Low E			0

5th string, 3rd fret 2nd string, 10th fret and 3rd string 9th fret played together an open E chord

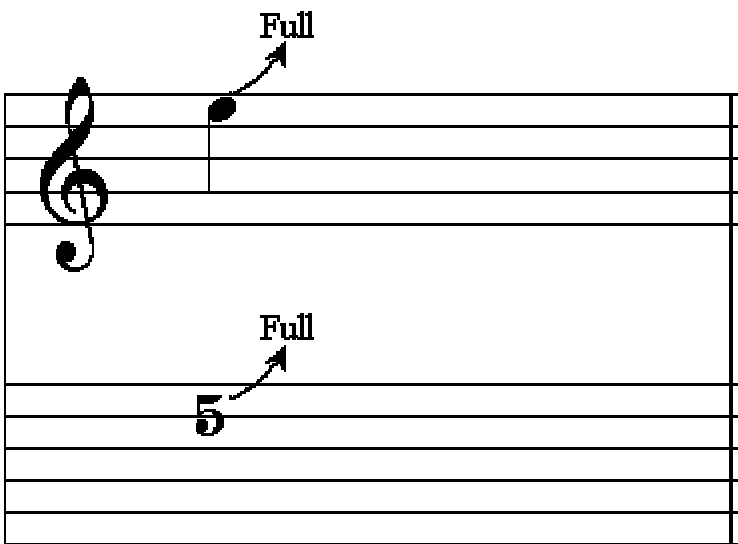
Bend 1

Strike the note and bend up 1/2 step (one fret).

The image shows two musical staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a quarter note on the first line (E4). An arrow points from the note up and to the right, labeled '1/2'. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a quarter note on the fifth line (E5). An arrow points from the note up and to the right, labeled '1/2'.

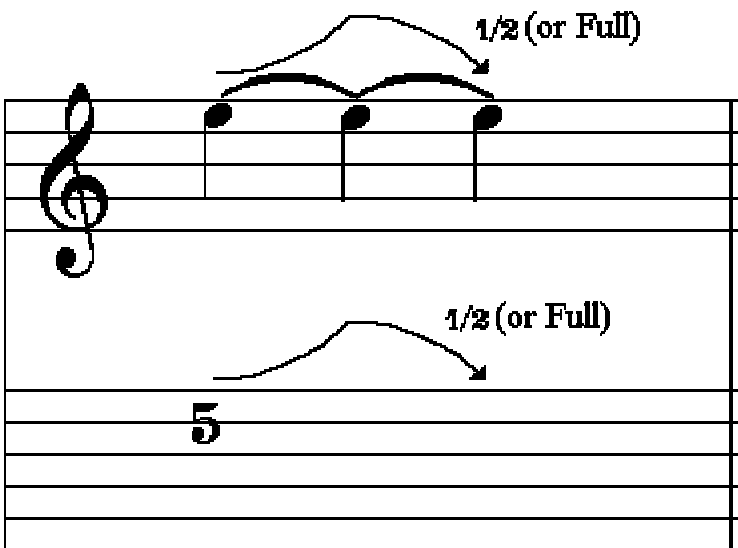
Bend 2

Strike the note and bend up a whole step (two frets).



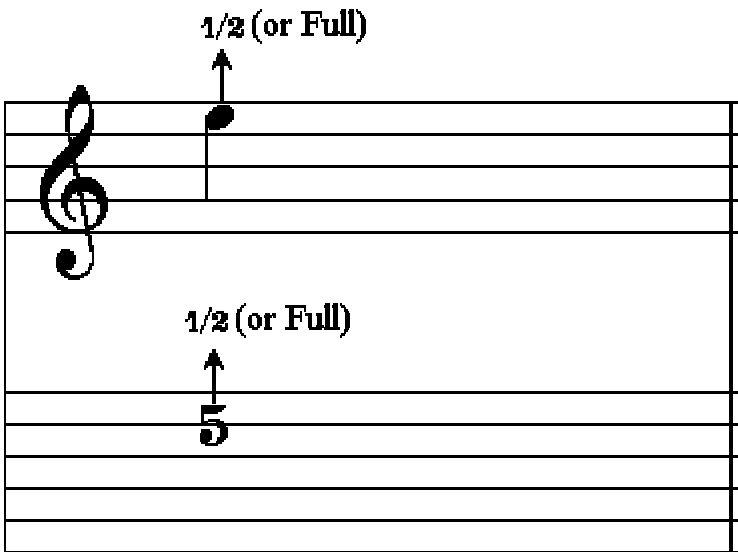
Bend & Release

Strike the note and bend up $\frac{1}{2}$ (or whole) step, then release the bend back to the original note. All three notes are tied, only the first note is struck.



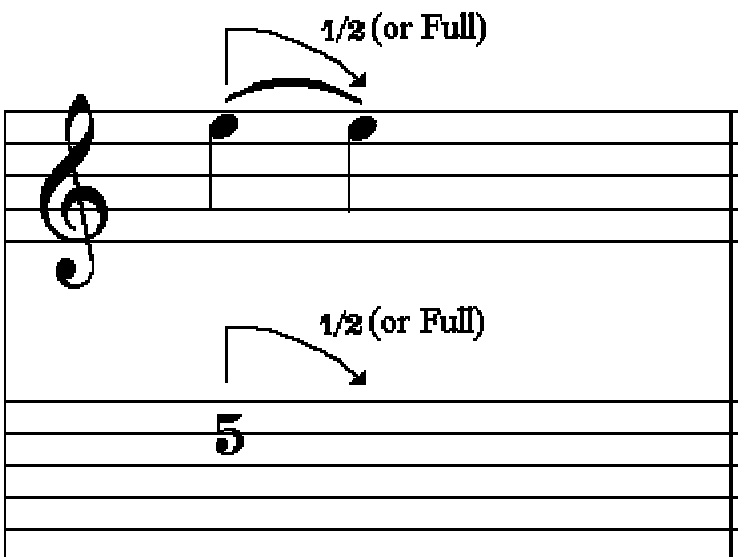
Pre-Bend

Bend the note up $\frac{1}{2}$ (or whole) step, then strike it.



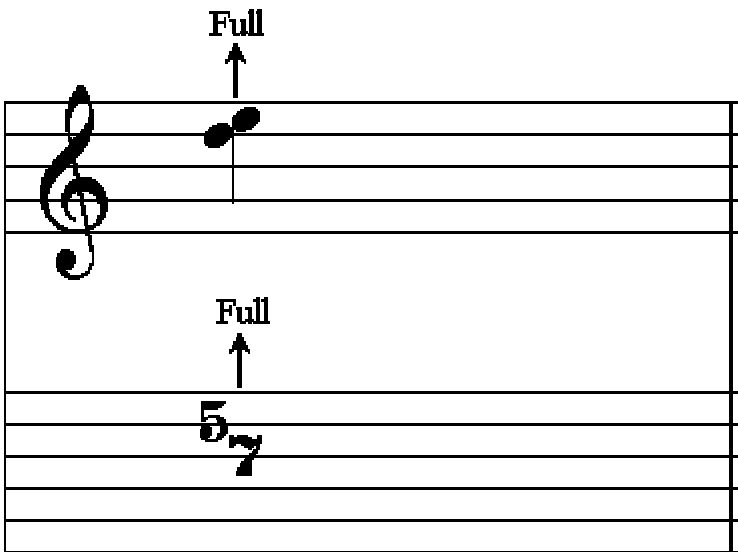
Pre-Bend & Release

Bend the note up $\frac{1}{2}$ (or whole) step, strike it, and release the bend back to the original note.



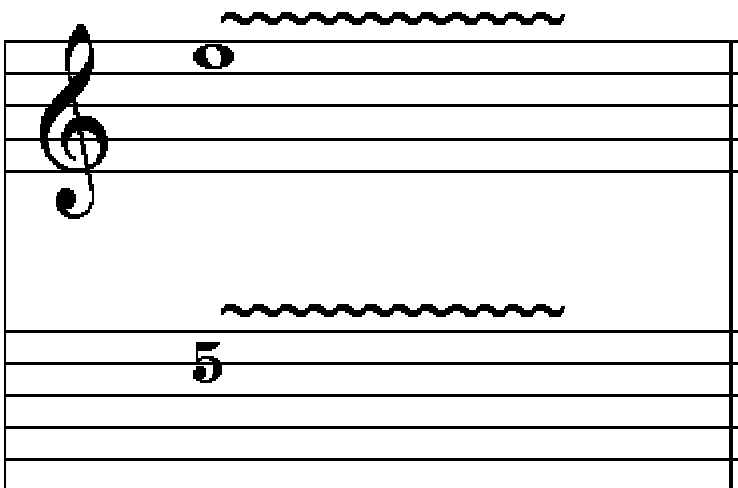
Unison Bend

Strike the two notes simultaneously and bend the lower note to the pitch of the higher.



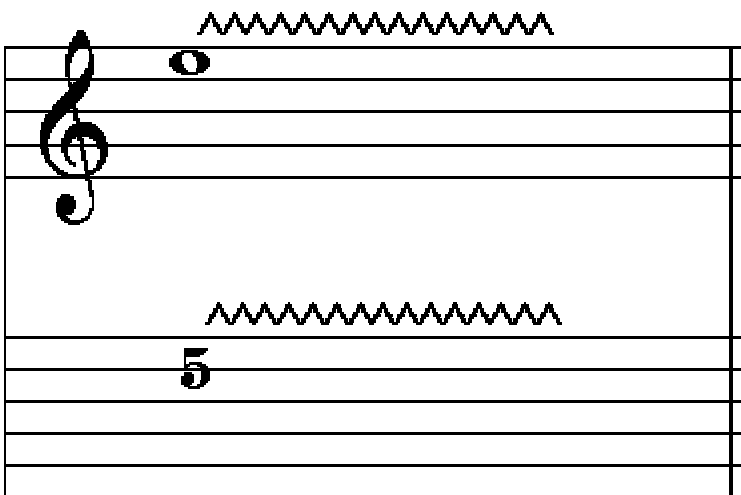
Vibrato

Vibrate the note by rapidly bending and releasing the string with a left-hand finger.



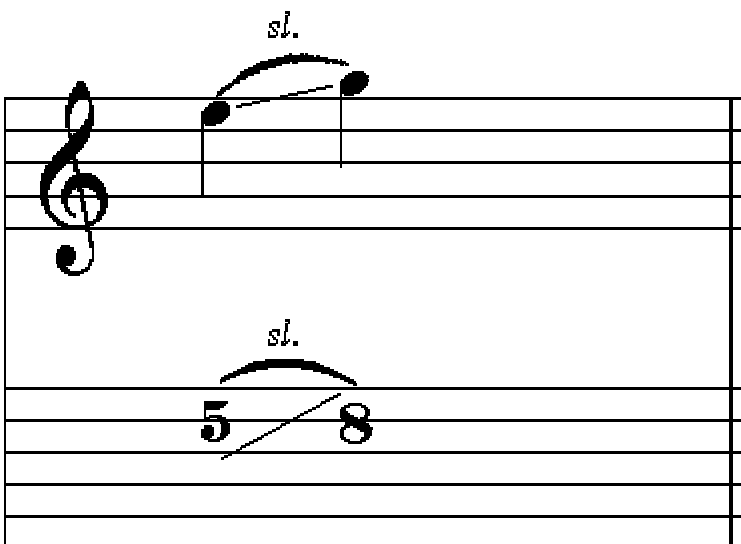
Wide (Exaggerated) Vibrato

Vibrate the pitch to a greater degree with a left-hand finger or tremolo bar.



Slide 1

Strike the first note and then with the same left hand finger move up the string to the second note. The second note is not struck.



Slide 2

Strike the first note and then with the same left hand finger move up the string to the second note and strike the second note.

The image shows two staves of music. The top staff is a treble clef with a single note on the second line (F4) and a second note on the third line (G4). A diagonal line connects the two notes, and the abbreviation "sl." is written above it. The bottom staff shows a fret diagram with the number "5" on the second line and "8" on the third line, connected by a diagonal line. The "sl." abbreviation is also present above the fret numbers.

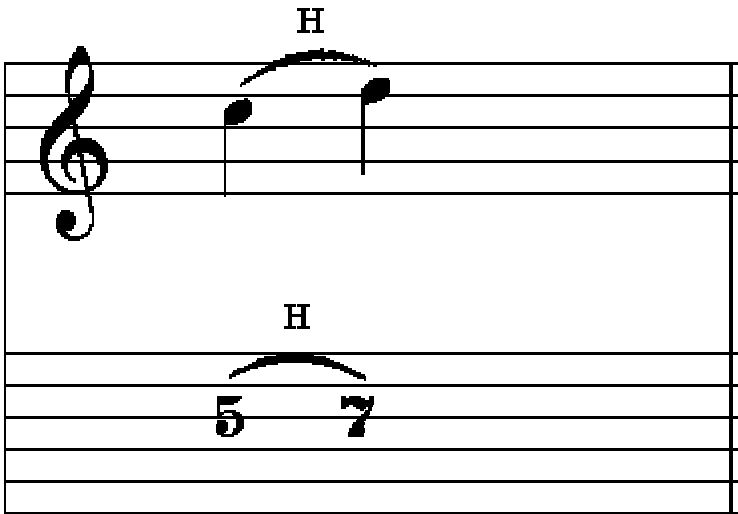
Slide 3

Slide up to the note indicated from a few frets below.

The image shows two staves of music. The top staff is a treble clef with a single note on the second line (F4). A diagonal line starts below the note and points upwards, with the abbreviation "d." written above it. The bottom staff shows a fret diagram with the number "5" on the second line, connected to the line below by a diagonal line. The "d." abbreviation is also present above the fret number.

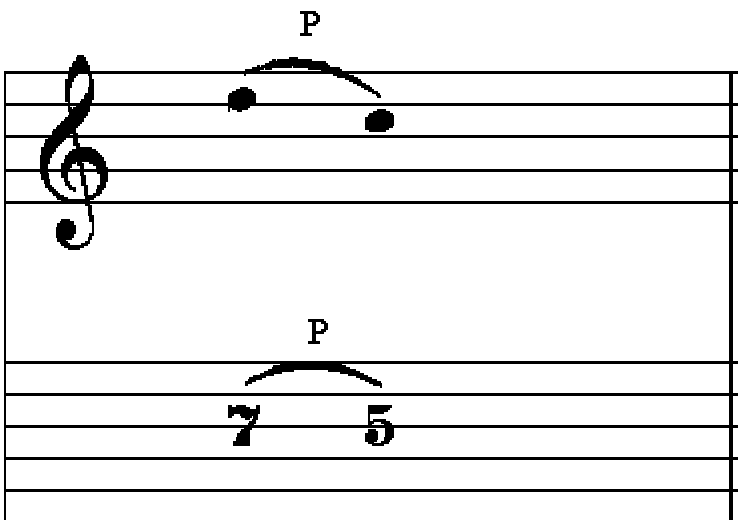
Hammer-On

Strike the first (lower) note, then sound the higher note with another finger by fretting it without picking.



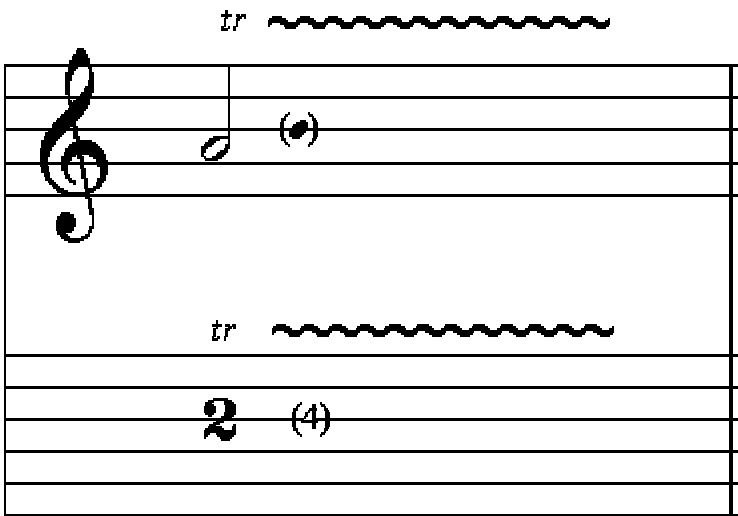
Pull-Off

Place both fingers on the notes to be sounded. Strike the 1st (higher) note, then sound the lower note by pulling the finger off the higher note while keeping the lower note fretted.



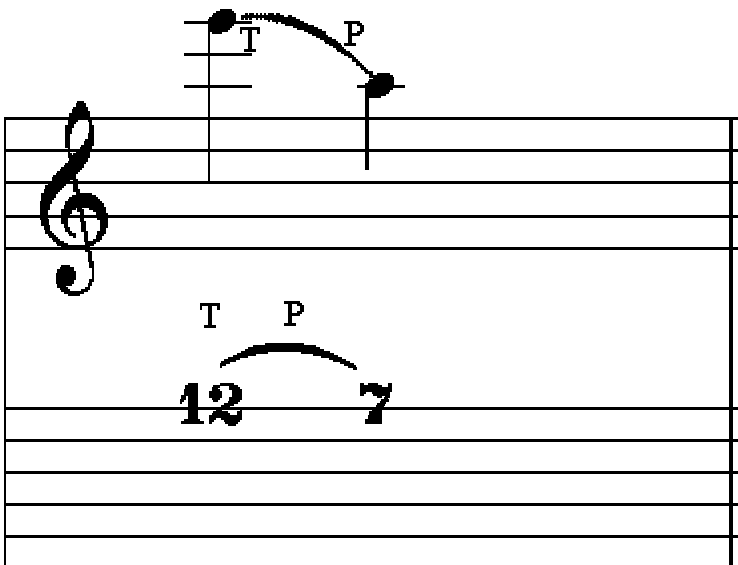
Trill

Very rapidly alternate between the note indicated and the small note shown in parentheses by hammering on and pulling off.




Tapping

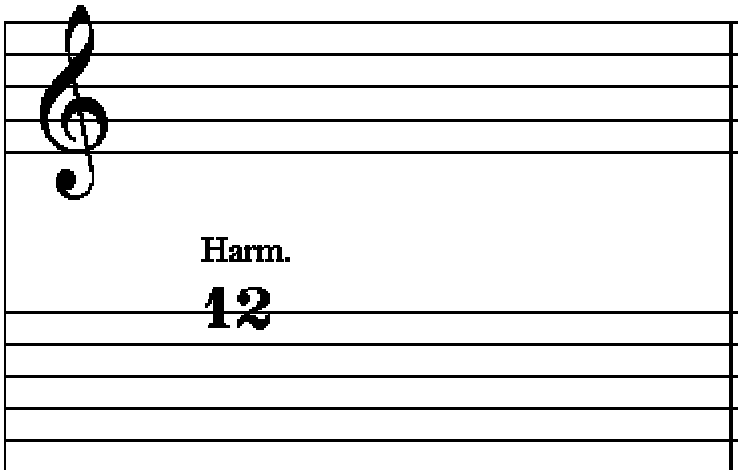
Hammer ("tap") the fret indicated with the right hand index or middle finger and pull off to the note fretted by the left hand.



Natural Harmonic

With a left hand finger, lightly touch the string over the fret indicated then strike it. A chime-like sound is produced.

 **Harm.**
—
—

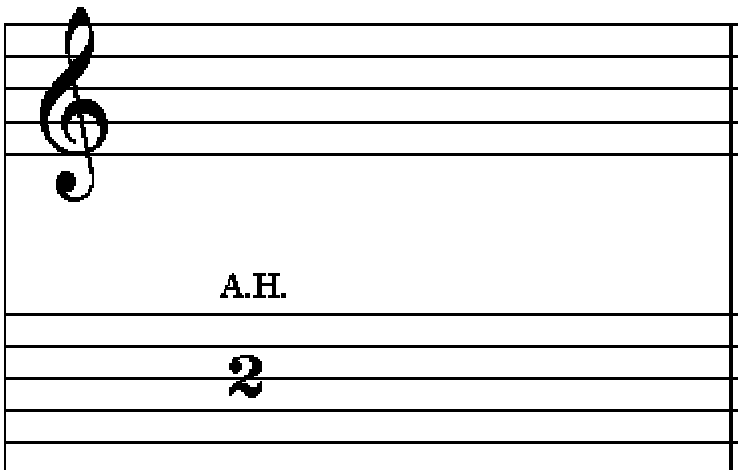


A musical staff with a treble clef. The text "Harm." is written on the second line, and the number "12" is written on the third line, indicating the 12th fret.

Artificial Harmonic

Fret the note normally and set the harmonic by adding the right hand thumb edge or index finger tip to the normal pick attack.

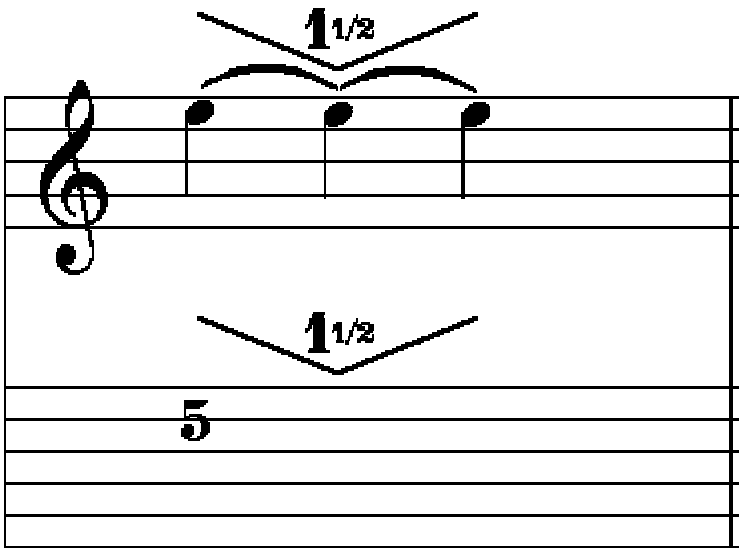
 **A.H. (*8va*)**
—
—



A musical staff with a treble clef. The text "A.H." is written on the second line, and the number "2" is written on the third line, indicating the 2nd fret.

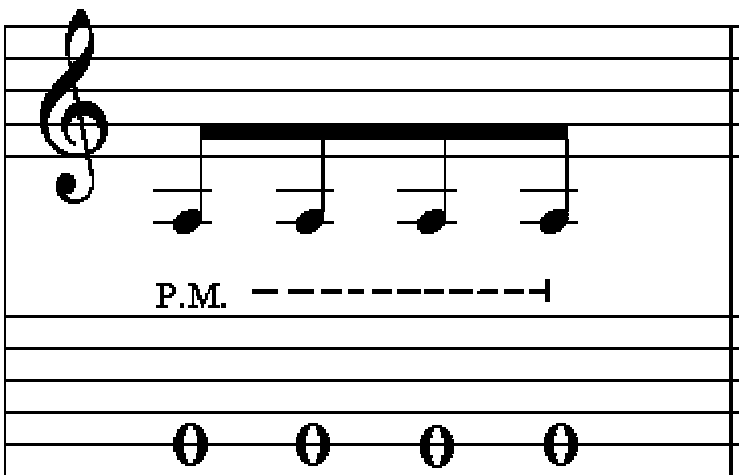
Tremolo Bar

Drop the note by the number of steps indicated, then return to original pitch.



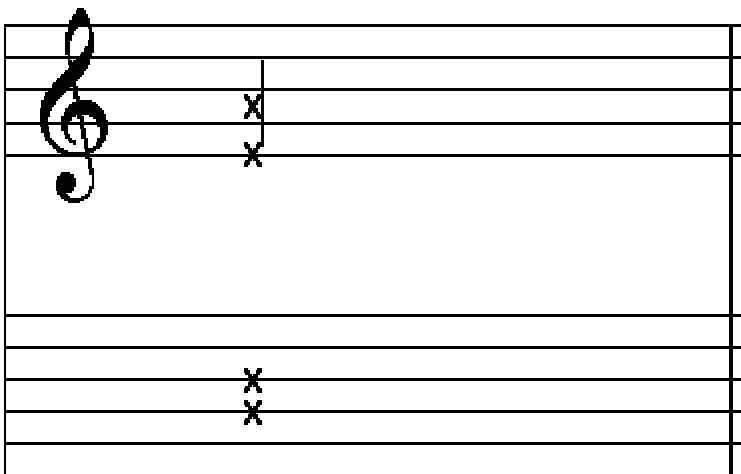
Palm Mute

With the right hand, partially mute the note by lightly touching the string just before the bridge.



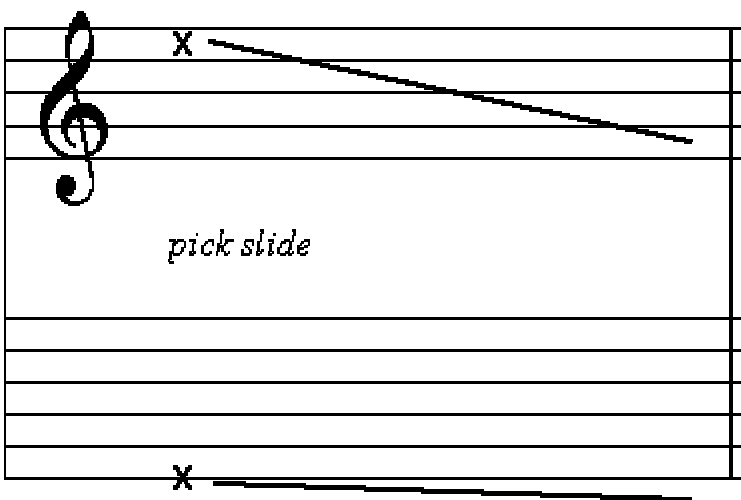
Muffled Strings

Lay the left hand across the strings without depressing them to the fret board; strike the strings with the right hand, producing a percussive sound.



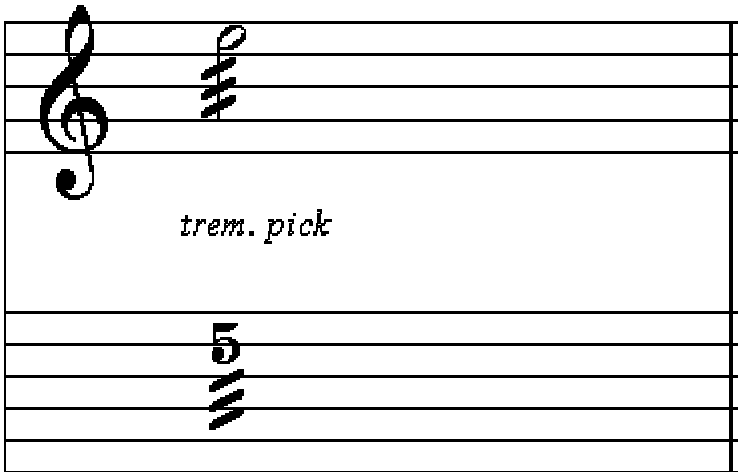
Pick Slide

Rub the pick edge down the length of the string to produce a scratchy sound.



Tremolo Picking

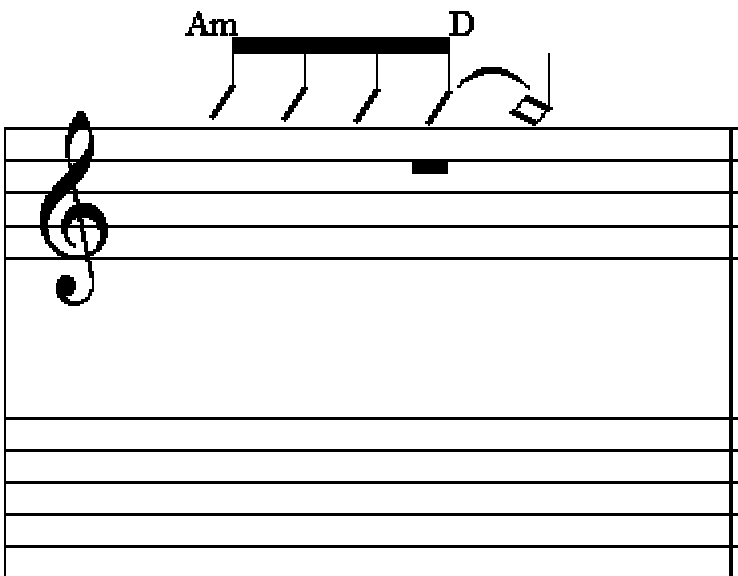
Pick the note as rapidly and continuously as possible.



A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains the text *trem. pick* in the center. Above the staff, there is a treble clef and a sharp sign. Below the staff, there is a bass clef and a sharp sign.

Rhythm Slashes

Strum chords in rhythm indicated. Use chord voicings found in the fingering diagrams at the top of the first page of the transcription.



A musical staff in treble clef. Above the staff, there are two chord voicings: Am and D. The Am voicing is shown with a thick horizontal bar above the first four strings, and the D voicing is shown with a thick horizontal bar above the second, third, and fourth strings. Below the staff, there are four diagonal slashes representing strums, followed by a curved line with a downward-pointing arrow indicating a strummed chord.

Single Note Rhythm Slashes

The circled number above the note name indicates which string to play. When successive notes are played on the same string, only the fret numbers are given.

The diagram shows a treble clef on a five-line staff. Above the staff, four notes are indicated with their fret numbers and string numbers:

- ⑤ 3fr. C
- 2fr. B
- open A
- ⑥ 3fr. G

The notes are represented by stems and flags. The first note (C) has a stem going down. The second note (B) has a stem going up. The third note (A) has a stem going up. The fourth note (G) has a stem going down. The fret numbers are written above the note names, and the string numbers are circled.