

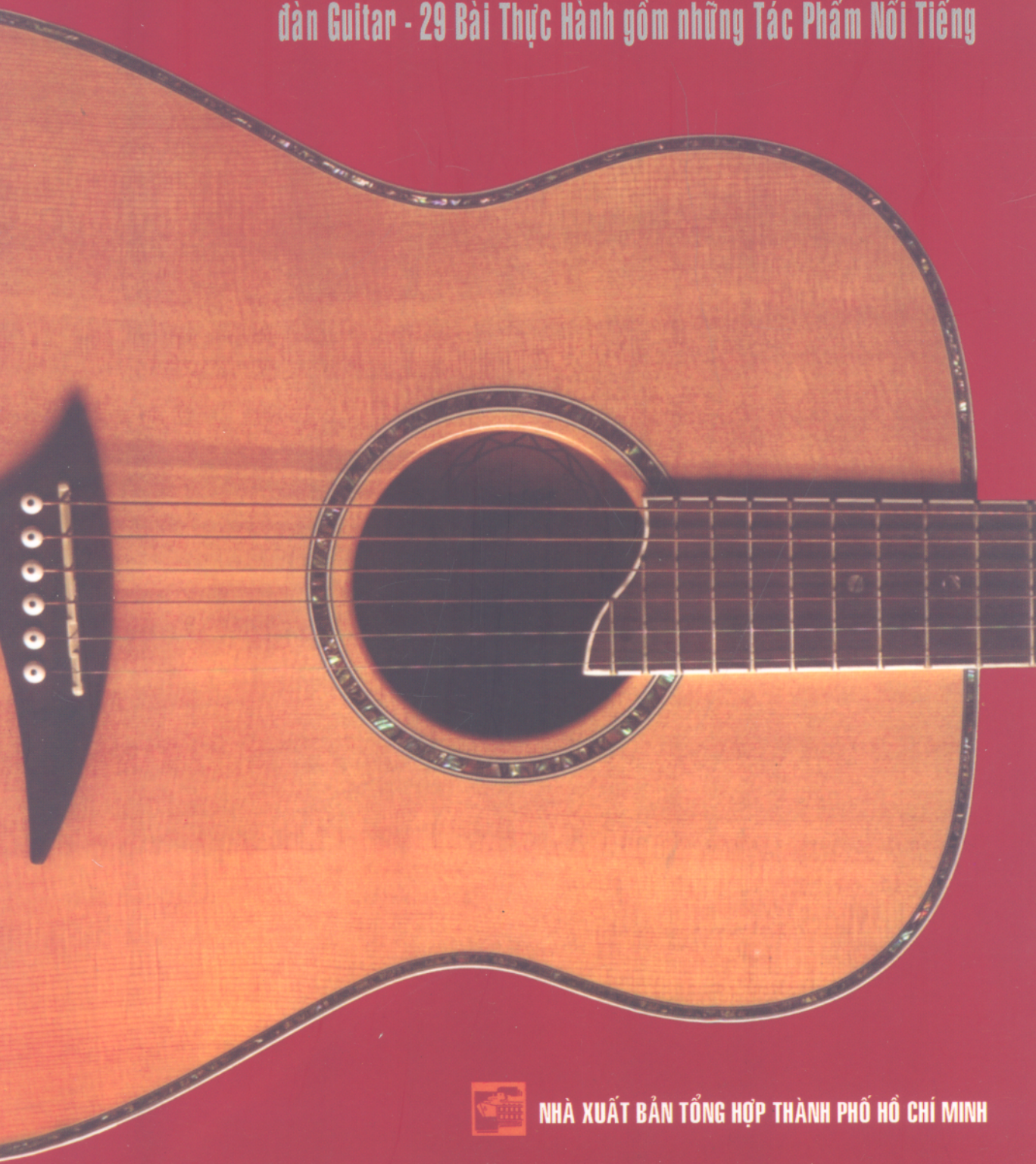
Tủ Sách
**TỰ HỌC
GUITAR**

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 VĂN TRUNG

Sửa bản in : LƯU THỦY

Trình bày : BÍCH THỦY

Bìa : THIÊN THIÊN

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỔNG HỢP TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

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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.

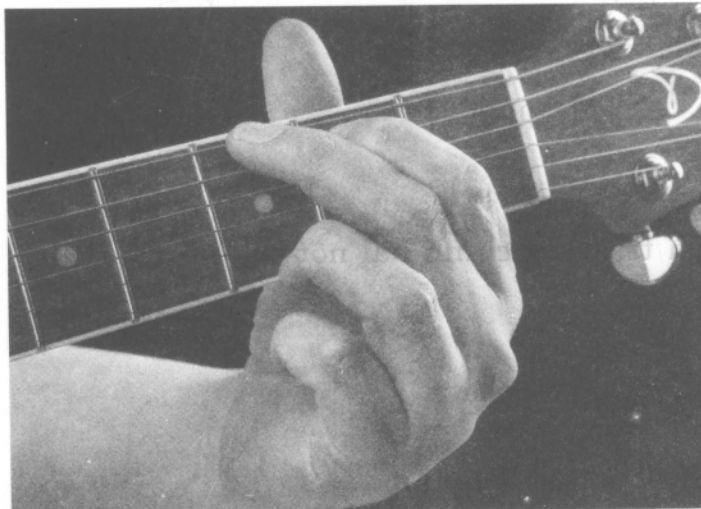
CÁCH CẦM PHÍM VÀ ĐÀN

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.



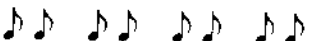
Cách cầm phím khi đàn (tay phải)

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).



Làm phím nhạc trang đến 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:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{♩.} = \text{♪♪} \\
 \swarrow \\
 \text{Dấu chấm}
 \end{array}$$

Nếu lấy dấu đen làm phách thì
 ♩. bằng 3 phách (trường độ)

Do vậy:

$$\text{♩..} = \text{♪♪♪♪♪$$

LIÊN

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

Thí dụ:

$$\overbrace{\text{♪♪♪}}^3 = \text{♪♪} = 2 \text{ phách}$$

DẤU NỐI

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

Thí dụ:



CÁC DẤU

1. Dấu thăng (#) đứng trước nốt nào thì nốt đó được thăng lên $\frac{1}{2}$ cung.

Thí dụ: # Do (nốt Do được đàn lên thêm $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ cung.

Thí dụ: b Do (nốt Do được đàn thấp xuống $\frac{1}{2}$ 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:

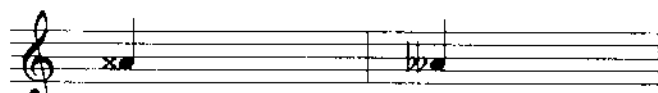


Chú ý:

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)



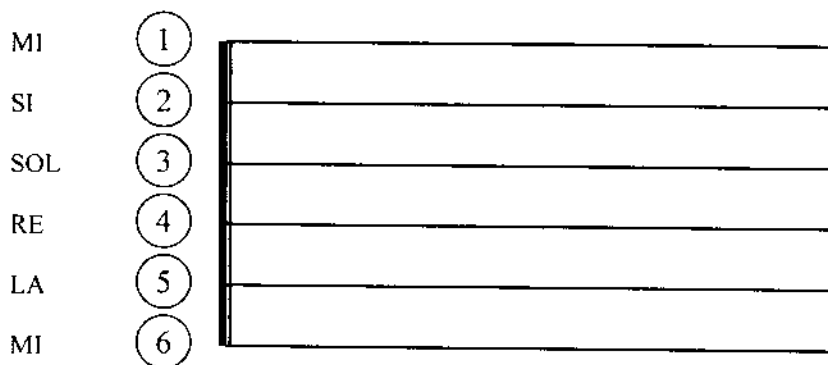
Lặng đen (giá trị bằng nốt đen)

♩	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

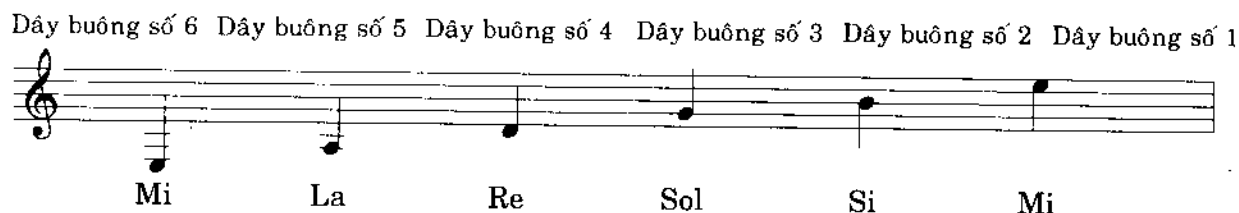
CÁCH TẬP ĐÀN CÁC NỐT NHẠC

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 khuôn nhạc



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

Ngăn đàn

Dây đàn số 1 → Mi (0)

Dây đàn số 2 → Si (0)

Dây đàn số 3 → Sol (0)

Dây đàn số 4 → Re (0)

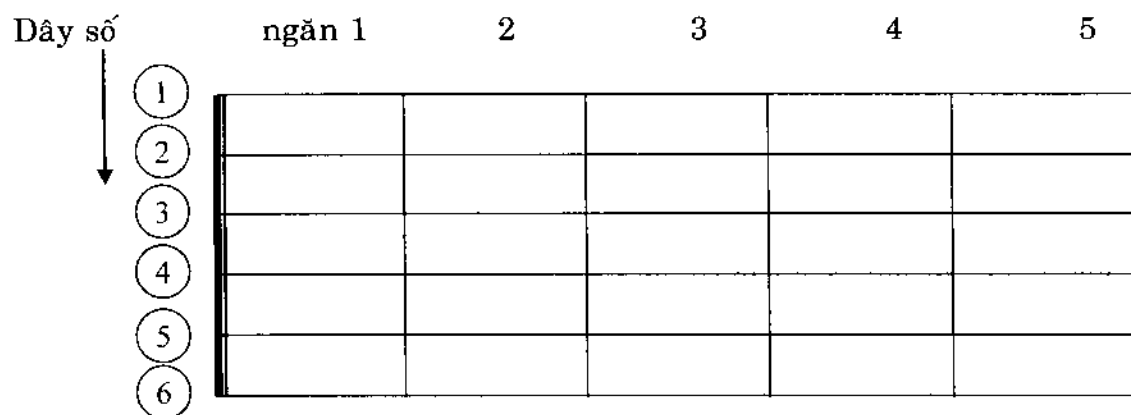
Dây đàn số 5 → La (0)

Dây đàn số 6 → Mi (0)

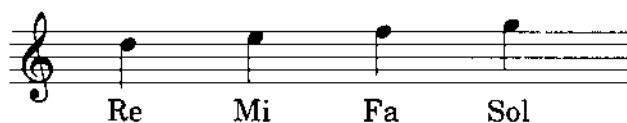
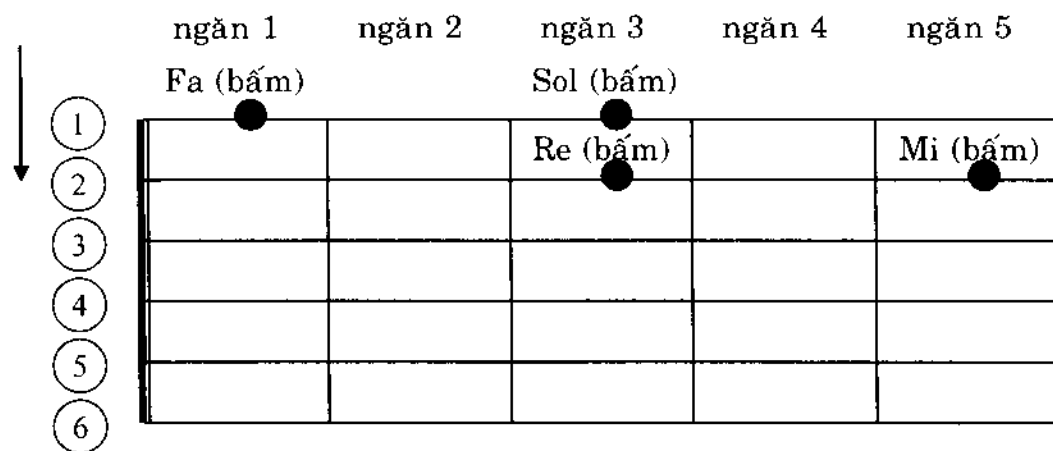
Số 1	Số 2	Số 3	
Do (bấm)			
	La (bấm)		
	Mi (bấm)	Fa (bấm)	
		Do (bấm)	



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:

	ngăn 1	ngăn 2	ngăn 3	ngăn 4	ngăn 5
Mi (0)	Fa ●		Sol ●		La ●
Si (0)	Do ●		Re ●		Mi ●
Sol (0)		La ●		Si ●	Do ●
Re (0)		Mi ●	Fa ●		Sol ●
La (0)		Si ●	Do ●		Re ●
Mi (0)	Fa ●		Sol ●		La ●

Khi thăng thì cứ việc nhích lên $\frac{1}{2}$ (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.

Dây số

↓ ①	Fa ●	Fa# cũng là Solb ○	Sol ●
②			
③			
④			
⑤			
⑥			
	ngăn 1	ngăn 2	ngăn 3

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:

Λ : phím đánh lên

V : phím đánh xuống

ΛV: phím đánh lên xuống

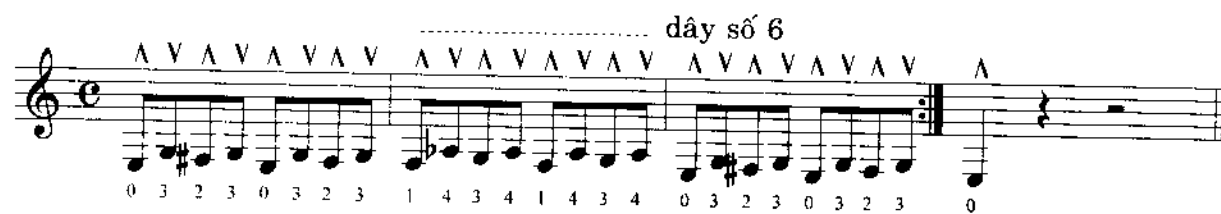


Các số 3, 2, 1 tương đương với các ngón áp út, ngón giữa và ngón trỏ tay trái (Re, Sol, Si nên đàn dây buông).



⑤: dây số 5; 4: ngón út tay trái

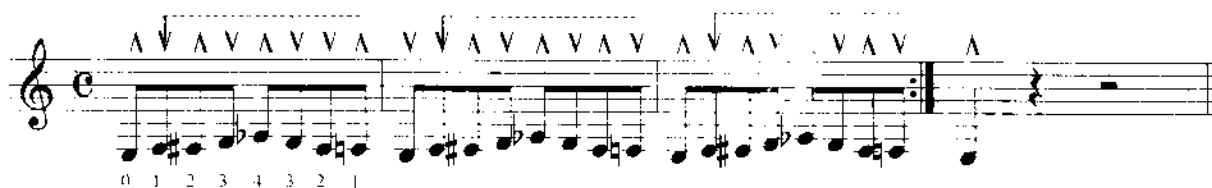




* Nên nhớ số 0 là đàn dây trống. Đàn đều nhịp.

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

dây số 6



dây số 5



dây số 4



dây số 3



dây số 2



dây số 1



3 0 2 3 2 0 3 0 2 3 0 3 2 0 2 3 0 2

0 2 2 3 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 2 0

1 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 2 0 2 0 3 2

3 0 2 0 3 2 0 2 3 0 3 2 0 3 0 2 3

3 0 2 3 0 3 2 0 3 0 2 3 0 2 0 3 2 0

2 3 0 2 0 2 0 3 2 3 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 3

1 0 2 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 3 2 3 0 2 0

2 0 3 2 0 2 3 0 2 0 3 2 0 3 2 0 2 3

3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2

3 0 2 3 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 1 2 0 1

1 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 3 2 0 3 2 0 3 2

0 3 2 0 3 2 0 3 2 0 3 2 0 3 0 2 3

3 0 2 3 2 0 0 2 3 0 3 2 2 3 0

2 0 3 3 0 2 0 2 0 0 2 0 1

1 0 2 0 2 0 0 2 0 3 0 2 2 0 3

2 3 0 0 3 2 0 2 3 3 2 0 3

3 0 2 3 0 3 2 0 2 3 0 2 0 3 2 3 0 2

0 2 0 3 0 2 0 1 1 0 2 0 3 0 2 0 2 0 3

2 3 0 2 0 3 2 0 2 3 0 3 2 0 3

3 0 2 3 2 3 0 0 2 3 0 3 0

2 2 3 0 2 0 2 3 3 0 2 0 2 0 0

0 2 0 1 0 1 2 1 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 2 0

3 0 3 2 2 0 3 2 3 2 0 0 3 2

0 2 0 3 3 2 0 3 0 3 2 2 0 2 3



Bài tập móc đơn



Bài tập quãng ba



Bài tập quãng bốn



Quãng sáu



Quãng bảy





Quãng tám



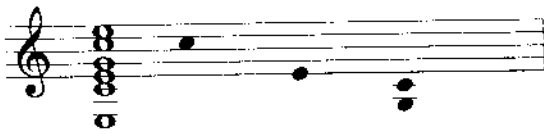
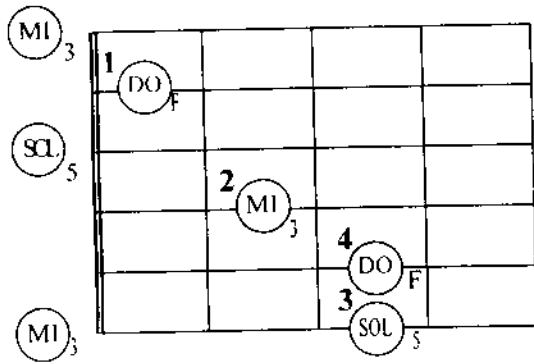
Quãng năm



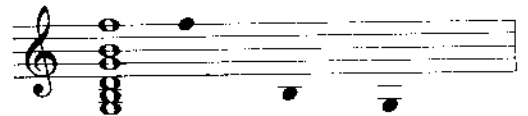
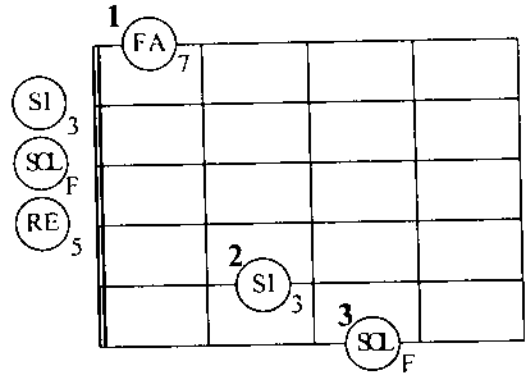
Do trưởng



Do trưởng (C)



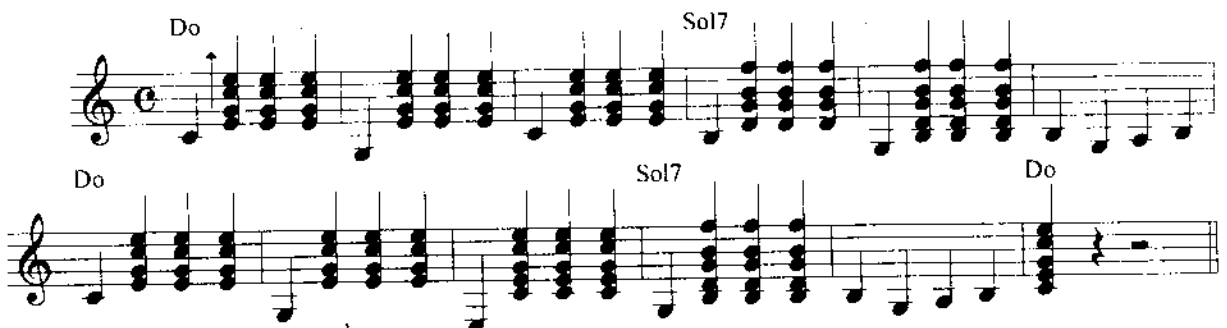
Sol bảy (G7)



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 fondamentale)
- (MI) 3 → có nghĩa Mi quãng ba (Mi tierce)
- (SOL) 5 → có nghĩa Sol quãng năm (Sol quinte)

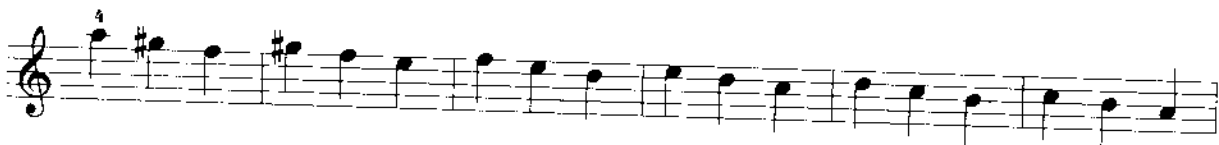
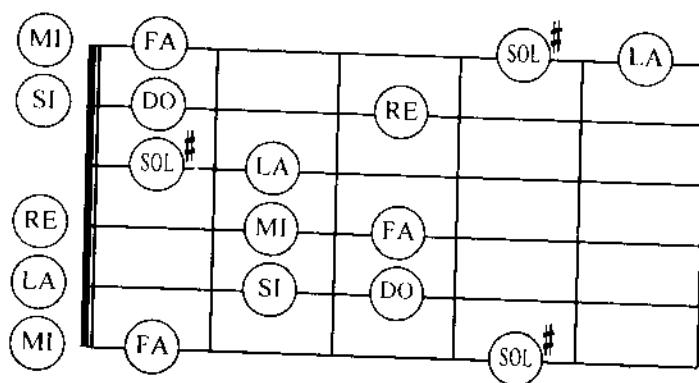
Đây chỉ là những lời giải thích về nhạc lý. Thật ra, các bạn cũng không cần để ý chi lắm.



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

La thứ (liên quan với Do trưởng)

ngón 4 kéo lên

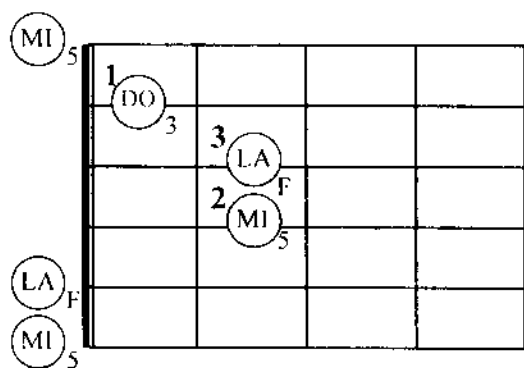




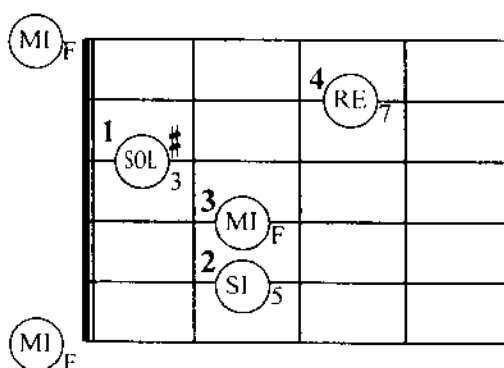
Kéo ngón 4



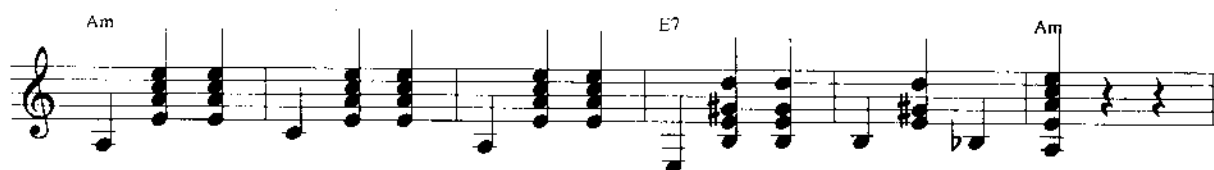
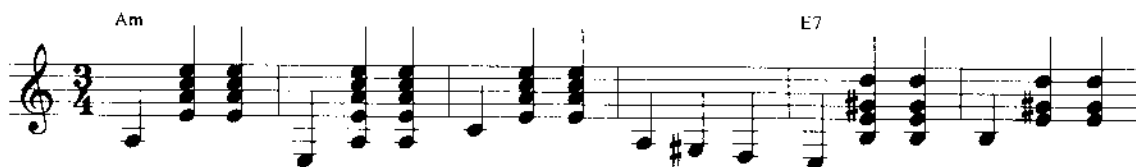
La thứ (Am)



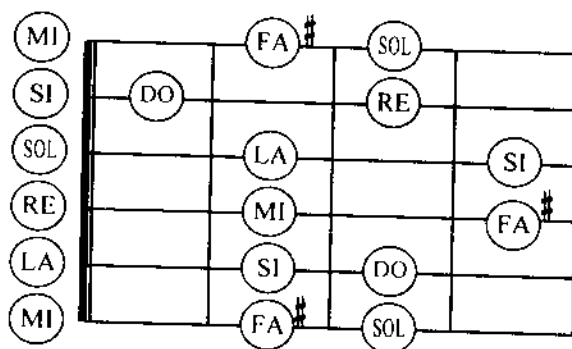
Mi bảy (E7)



Bài tập

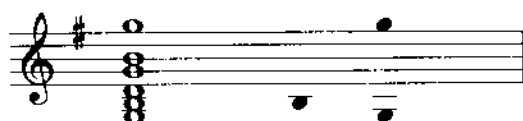
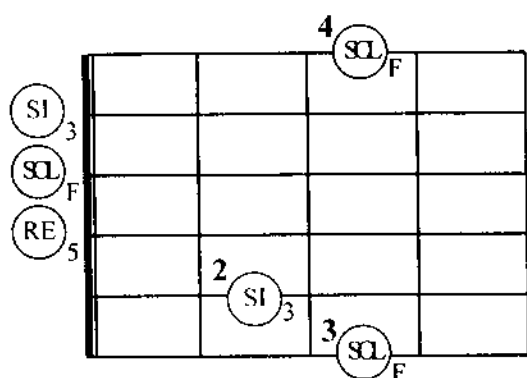


Sol trưởng (G)

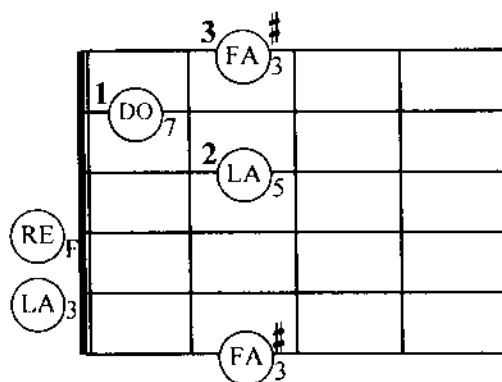




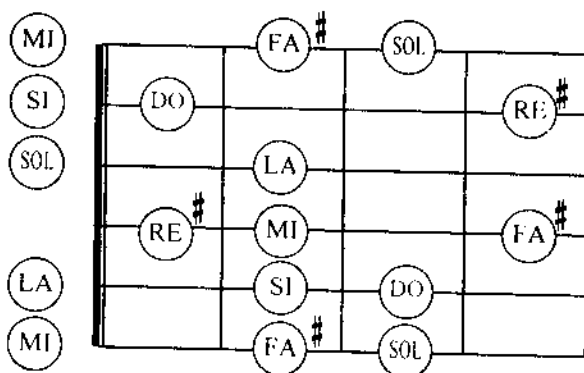
Sol trưởng (G)



Re bảy (D7)



Mi thứ - Em (liên quan đến Sol trưởng)

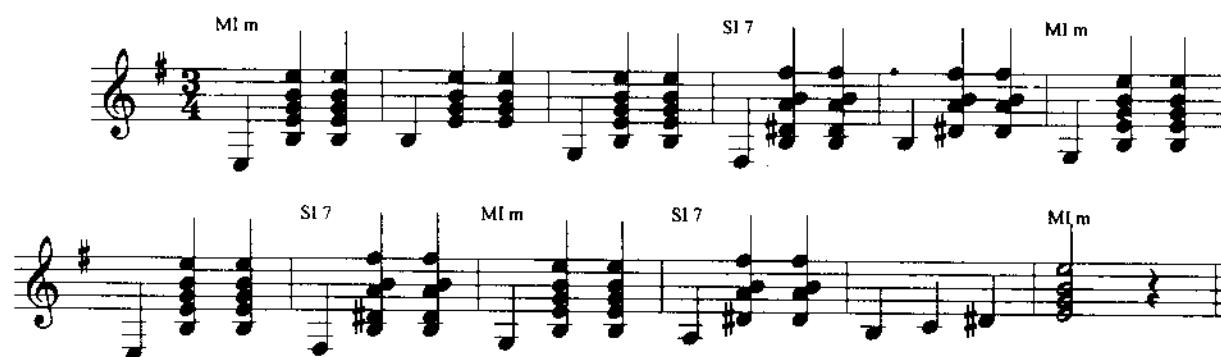
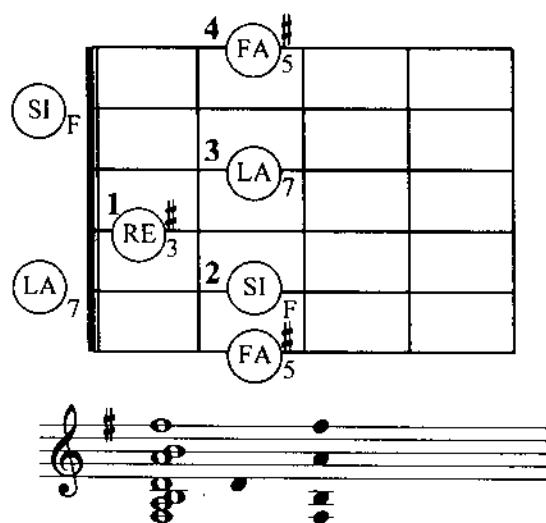
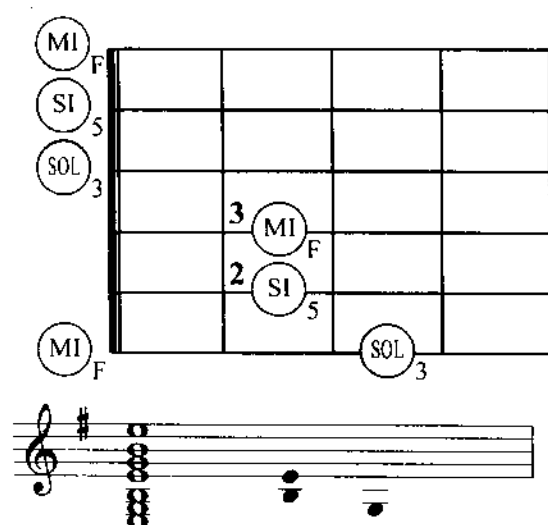


* Nên nhớ: Khóa có 1 thăng thì nốt được thăng sẽ là Fa.

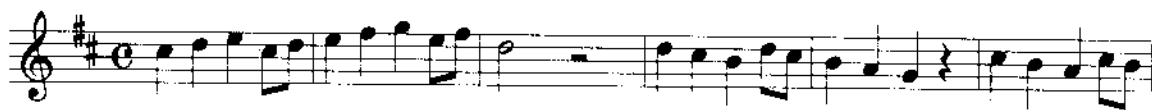


Mi thứ - Em (trọng âm)

Si bảy - B7 (âm át)

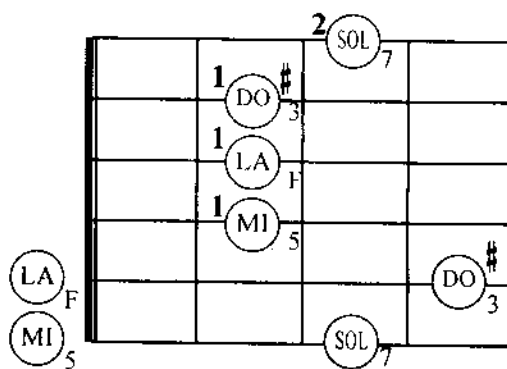
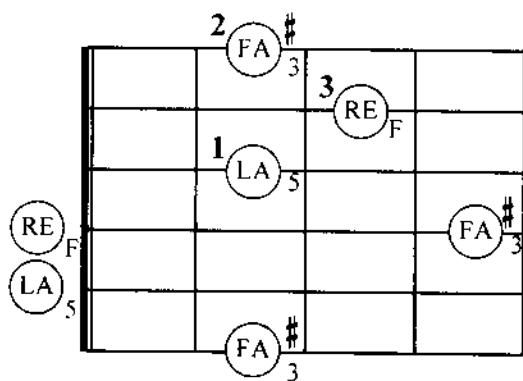


Lưu ý: 2 dấu thăng có nghĩa là đàn thăng các nốt Fa và Do.

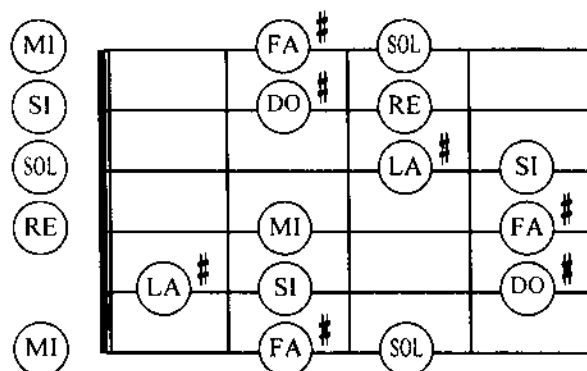


RE trưởng - D (trọng âm)

La bảy - A7 (át âm)

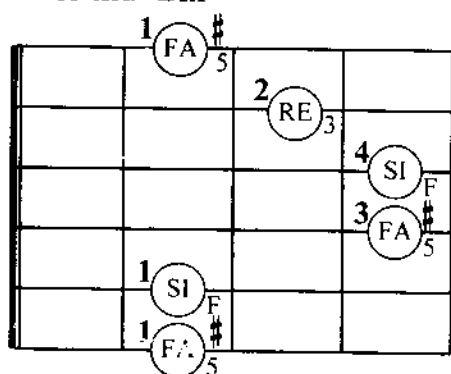


Si thứ - Bm (liên quan với Re trưởng)

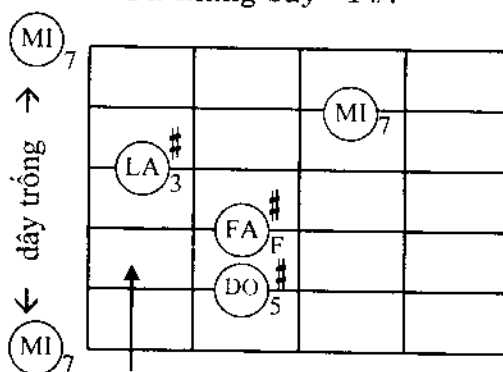




Si thứ - Bm

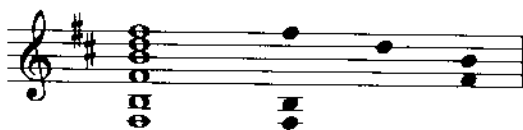


Fa thăng bảy - F#7



↑
dây trống
↓

ngăn 3



Bm

F#7

Bm

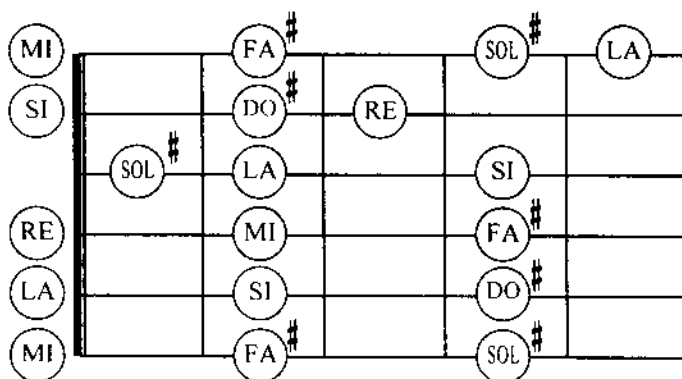


F#7

Bm



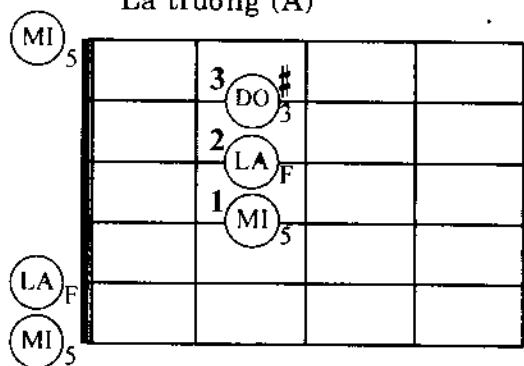
La trưởng (A)



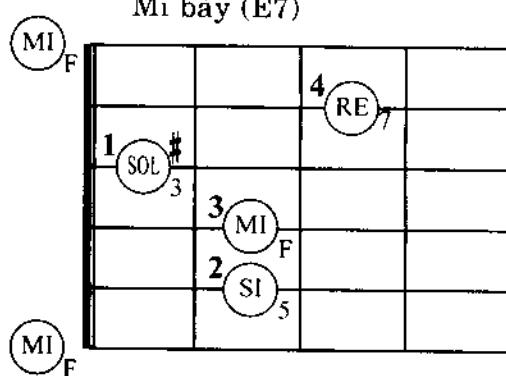
Lưu ý: Khóa có 3 dấu thăng thì các nốt thăng sẽ là Fa, Do và Sol.



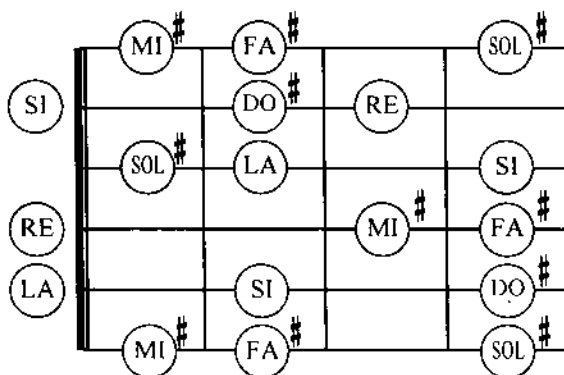
La trưởng (A)



Mi bảy (E7)

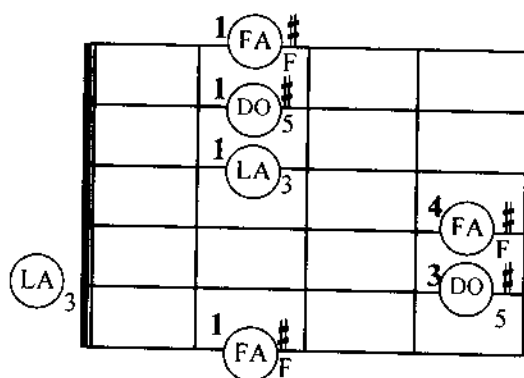


Fa thăng thứ - F#m (liên quan đến La trưởng)

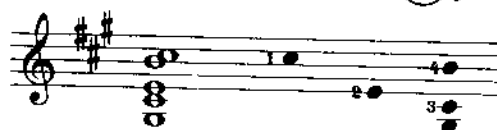
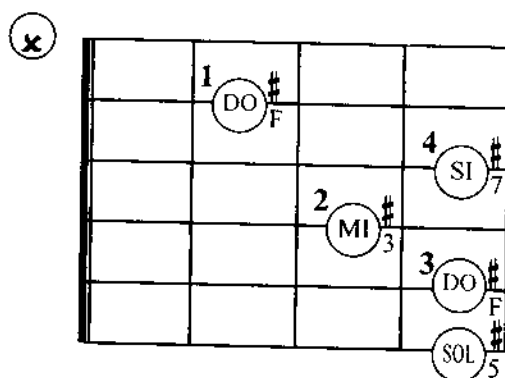




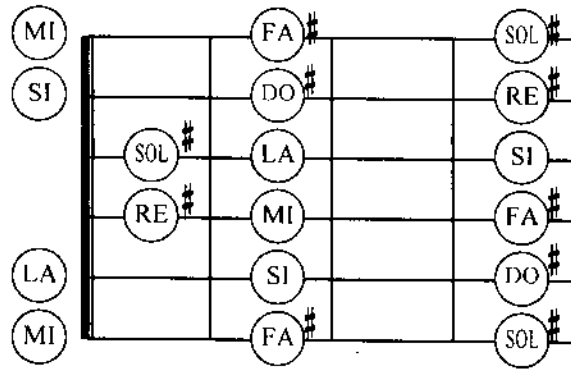
Fa thăng thứ - F#m (trọng âm)



Do thăng bảy - C#7 (át âm)



Mi trưởng (E)

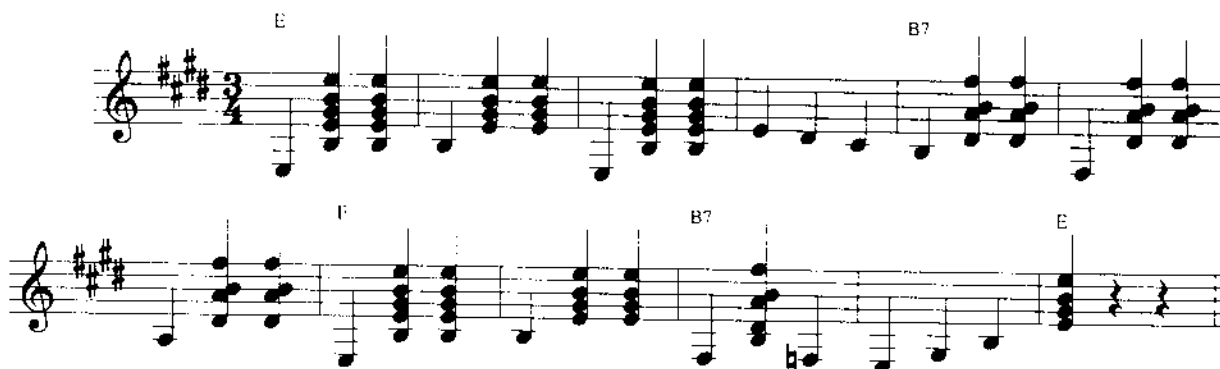
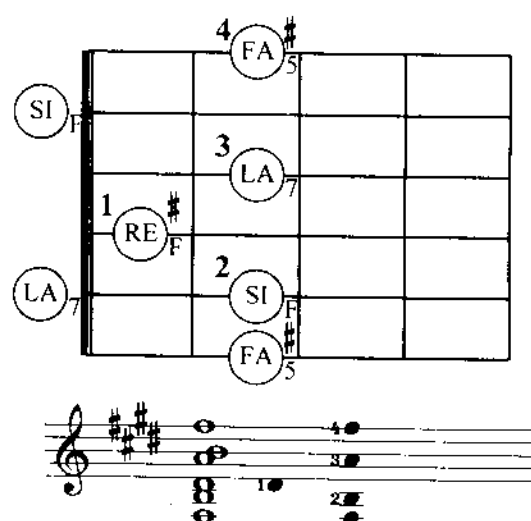
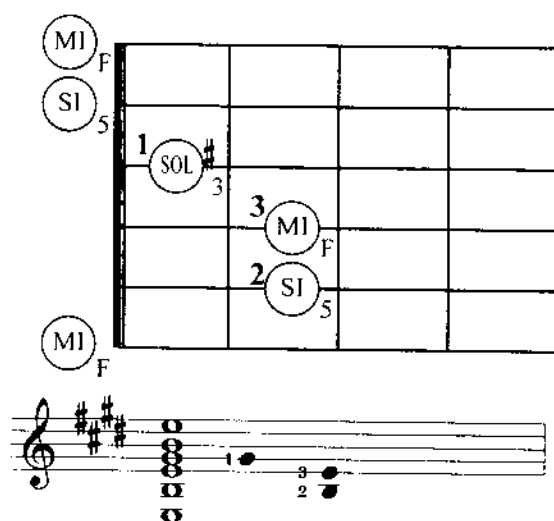


Khóa có 4 dấu thăng thì các nốt được thăng sẽ là Fa, Do, Sol và Re.

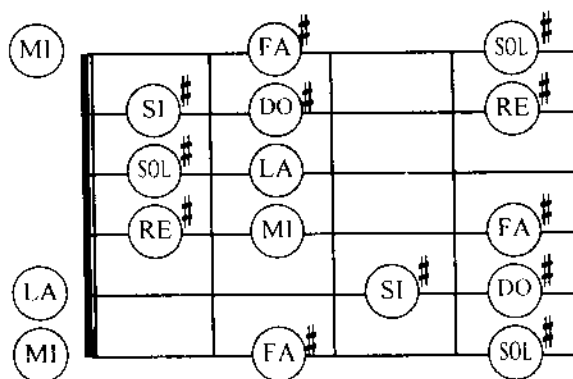


Mi trưởng - E (trọng âm)

Si bảy - B7 (át âm)



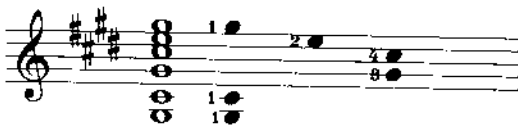
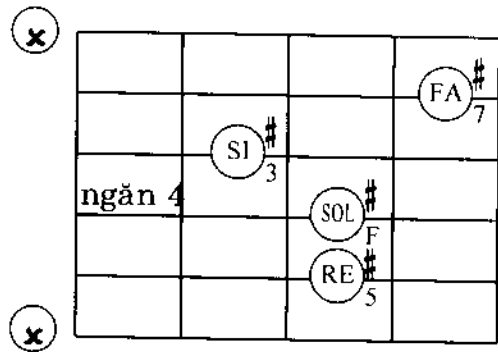
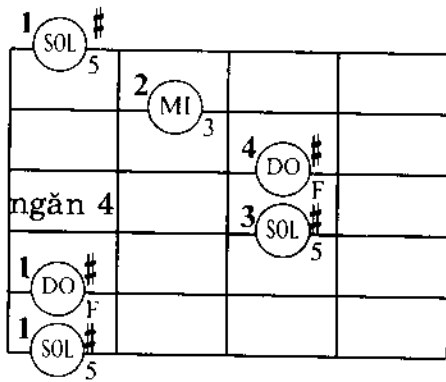
Do thăng thứ (C#m)





Do thăng thứ (C#m)

Sol thăng bảy (G#7)



C#m

G#7



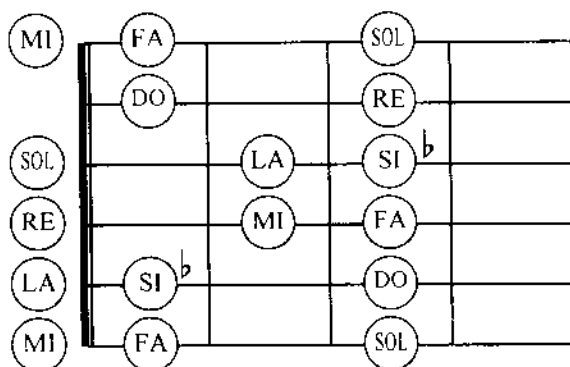
C#m

G#7

C#m



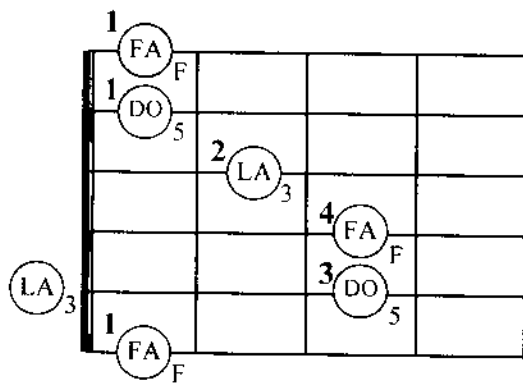
Fa trưởng (F)



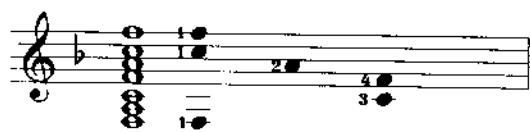
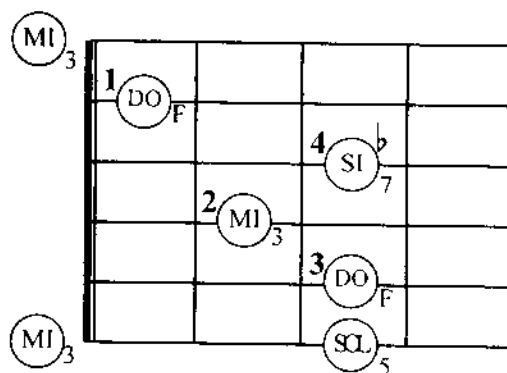
Khóa có 1 dấu giáng thì nốt sẽ được giáng là Si.



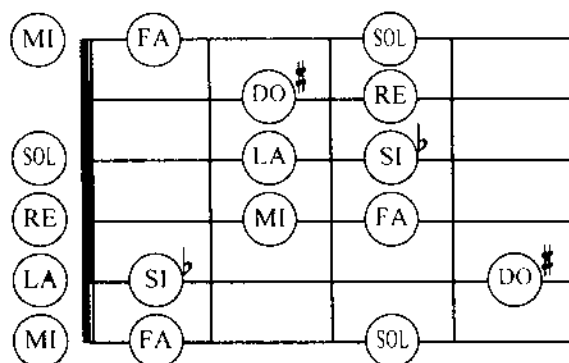
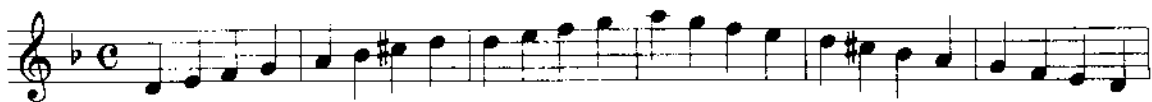
Fa trưởng - F (trọng âm)



Do bảy - C7 (át âm)

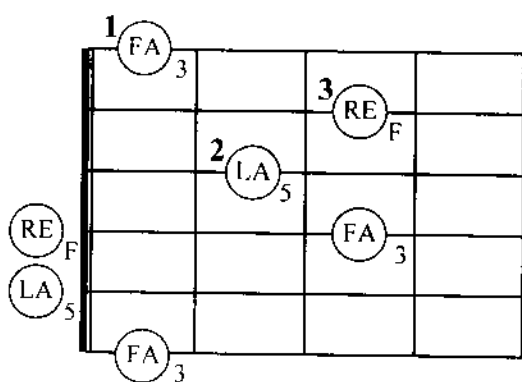


Re thứ Dm (liên quan với Fa trưởng)

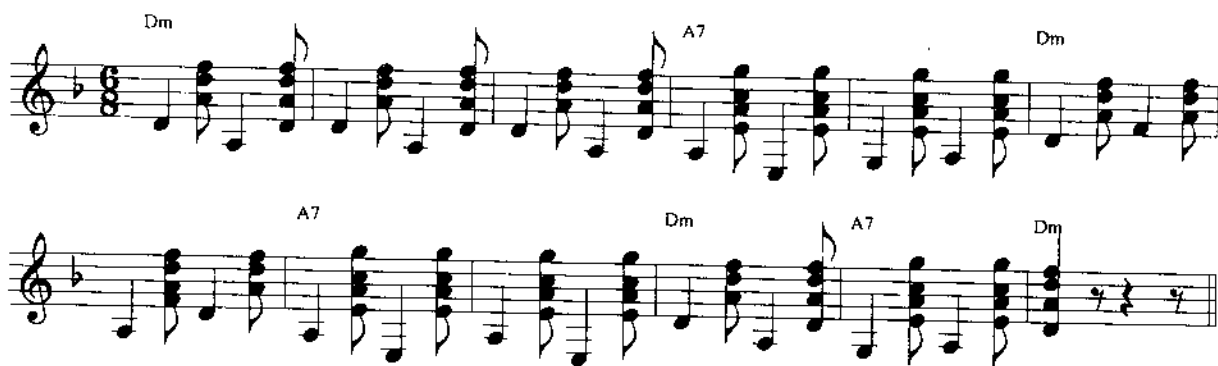
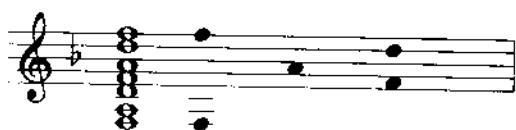
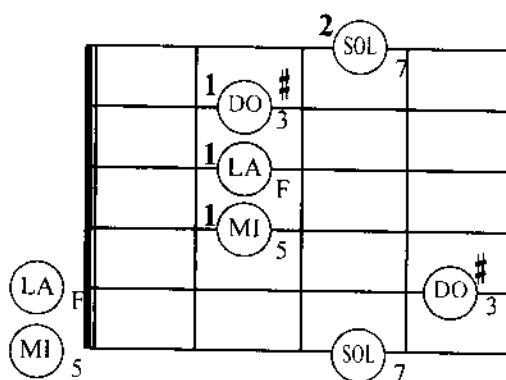




Re thứ (Dm)



La bảy (A7)



MỘT SỐ BÀI THỰC HÀNH NHỎ

Go Tell Aunt Rhody

The first system of musical notation for 'Go Tell Aunt Rhody' is in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). The lyrics 'Go tell Aunt Rho - dy' are written below the notes. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It shows two chords: G (G2, B1, D2) and D7 (F#2, A2, B2, D3). A repeat sign (double bar line with two dots) is placed after the first measure of the bass staff.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The top staff has the melody: D4 (half), C#4 (half), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). The lyrics 'Go tell Aunt Rho - dy the old gray goose is dead.' are written below. The bottom staff shows chords: G (G2, B1, D2), D7 (F#2, A2, B2, D3), and G (G2, B1, D2). A repeat sign is placed after the first measure of the bass staff.

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



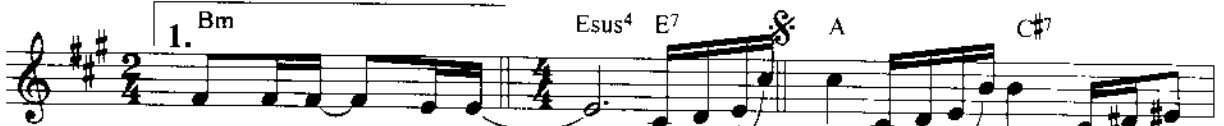
No more cham - pagne and the
Some times I see how the
Seems to me now that the



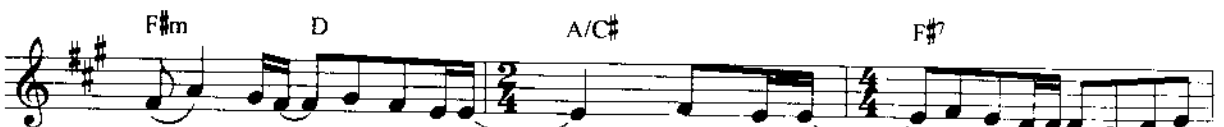
fire work's off thru' Here we are me and you feel - ing lost and feel - ing blue. It's the
brave new world ar - rives. And I see how it thrives in the ash - es of our lives. Oh
dreams we had be - fore are all dead, no thing more than con - fer ti on the floor. It's the



end of the par - ty, and the mor - ning seems so grey So I like yes ter - day Now's the time
yes, man is a fool And he thinks he'll be o kay, drag - gin' on feet of clay, ne - ver know
end of the de - cade. In a - no - ther ten years time, who can say what we'll find, what lies wait



for us to say. Hap py New Year! Hap - py New Year! May we all



have a vi - sion now and then of a world where ev' ry neigh bor is a



friend. Hap - py New Year! Hap - py New Year! May we all have our hopes, our will to try



If we don't, we might as well lay down and die You and



I. - ing he's as tray keep on go - ing a - ny way Hap - py New
- ing down the line, in the end of eight - ty nine. Hap - py New



You and I.

Lonesome Road Blues

Go - in' down that road feel - in' bad, Lord, I'm

The first system of musical notation for 'Lonesome Road Blues'. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The lyrics are 'Go - in' down that road feel - in' bad, Lord, I'm'. The piano accompaniment is in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature. It features a series of chords and a melodic line. There are three measures of music, with the last measure containing a double bar line and a repeat sign.

go - in' down that road feel - in' bad. I'm

The second system of musical notation for 'Lonesome Road Blues'. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The lyrics are 'go - in' down that road feel - in' bad. I'm'. The piano accompaniment is in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature. It features a series of chords and a melodic line. There are three measures of music, with the last measure containing a double bar line and a repeat sign.

go - in' down that road feel - in' bad, Lord, Lord, and I

The third system of musical notation for 'Lonesome Road Blues'. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The lyrics are 'go - in' down that road feel - in' bad, Lord, Lord, and I'. The piano accompaniment is in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature. It features a series of chords and a melodic line. There are three measures of music, with the last measure containing a double bar line and a repeat sign.

ain't gon - na be treat - ed this - a - way.

The fourth system of musical notation for 'Lonesome Road Blues'. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The lyrics are 'ain't gon - na be treat - ed this - a - way.'. The piano accompaniment is in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature. It features a series of chords and a melodic line. There are three measures of music, with the last measure containing a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Drill, Ye Tarriers

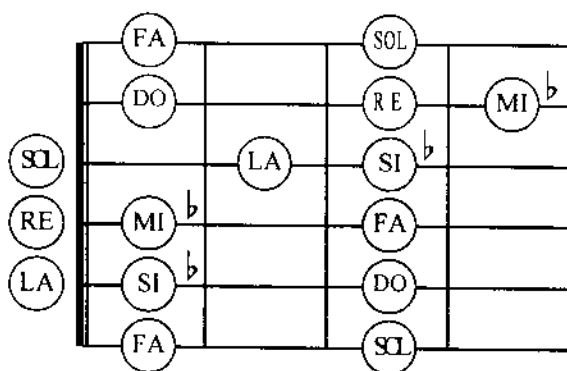
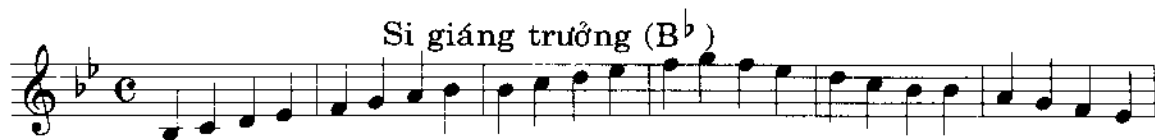
Sau đây là một bài nhạc dân gian Mỹ, âm hưởng ngộ nghĩnh và hay và cũng dễ đàn, dễ tập cho các bạn.

The musical score for "Drill, Ye Tarriers" is presented in a two-staff format. The top staff contains the melody with lyrics, and the bottom staff contains the guitar accompaniment with chords and lyrics. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into six systems, each containing two staves. The lyrics are as follows:

Ear - ly in the mor - nin' at sev - en o' - clock there were twen - ty tar - ri - ers a -
 drill - in' on the rock, and the man comes a - long and he says keep still, and
 bear down heav - y on the cast iron drill, and drill, ye tar - ri - ers,
 drill. Drill, ye tar - ri - ers, drill. Cause it's work all day for the
 sug - ar in your tay, down be - hind the rail - way, so
 drill, ye tar - ri - ers, drill, and drill, ye tar - ri - ers, drill.

The chords used in the accompaniment are Am, E7, and Em. The score includes various musical notations such as treble clefs, common time signatures, and bar lines.

Si giáng trưởng (B^b)

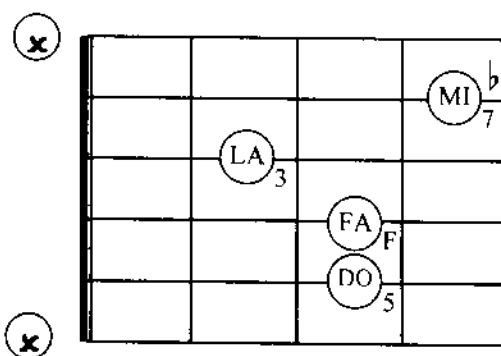
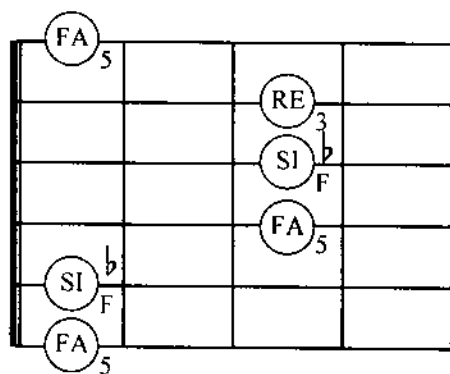


* Khóa có 2 dấu giáng: các nốt Si và Mi sẽ được giáng.

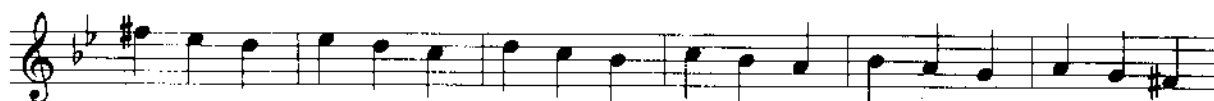
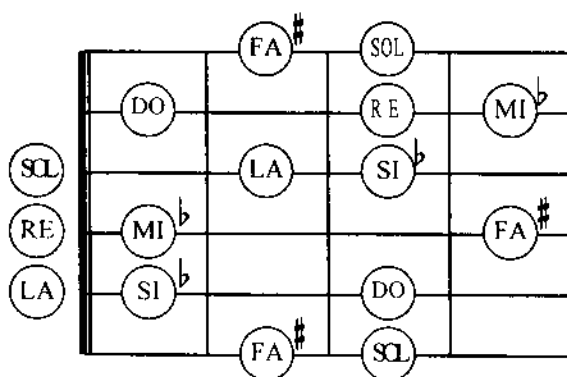


Si giáng trưởng (B $\flat$)

Fa bảy (F7)

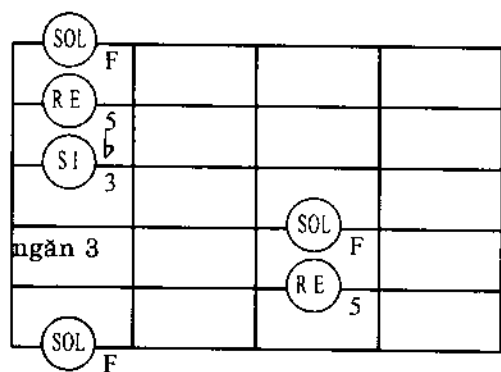


Sol thứ (Gm) liên quan đến Si giáng trưởng.

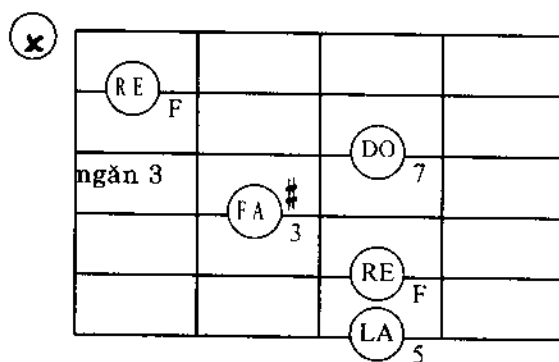




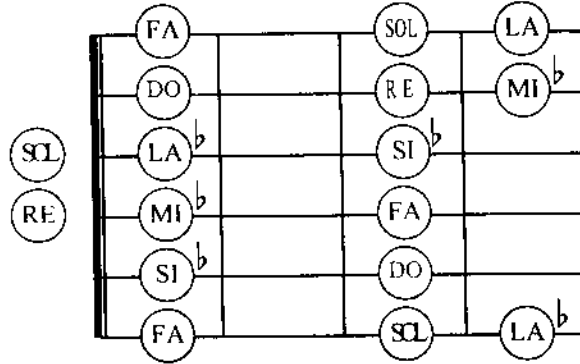
Sol thứ (Gm)



Re bảy (D7)

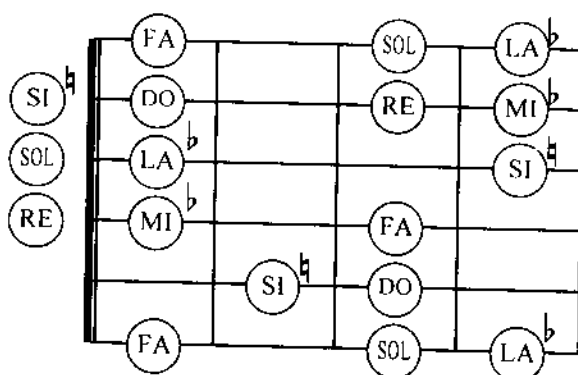


Mi giảng trường (E^b)



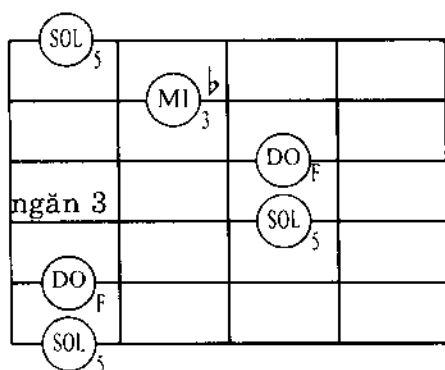
* Khóa có 3 dấu giáng: các nốt Si, Mi và La sẽ được giáng.

Do thứ (Cm) (liên quan đến E^b trưởng)

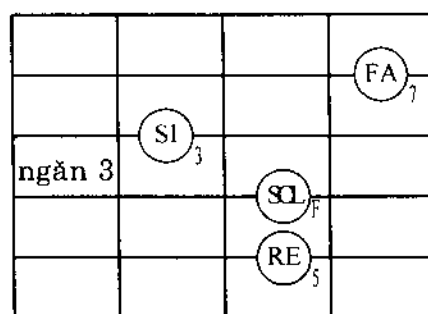




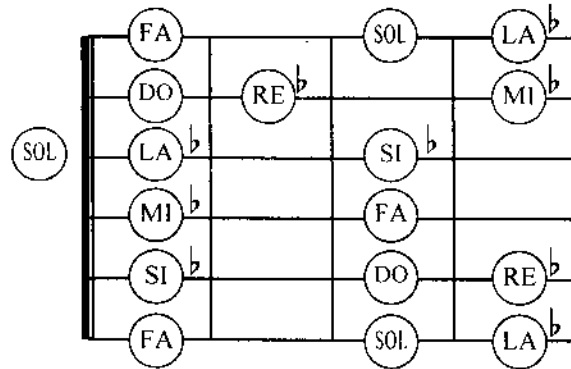
Sol thứ (Cm)



Re bảy (G7)



La giáng trưởng (A^b)

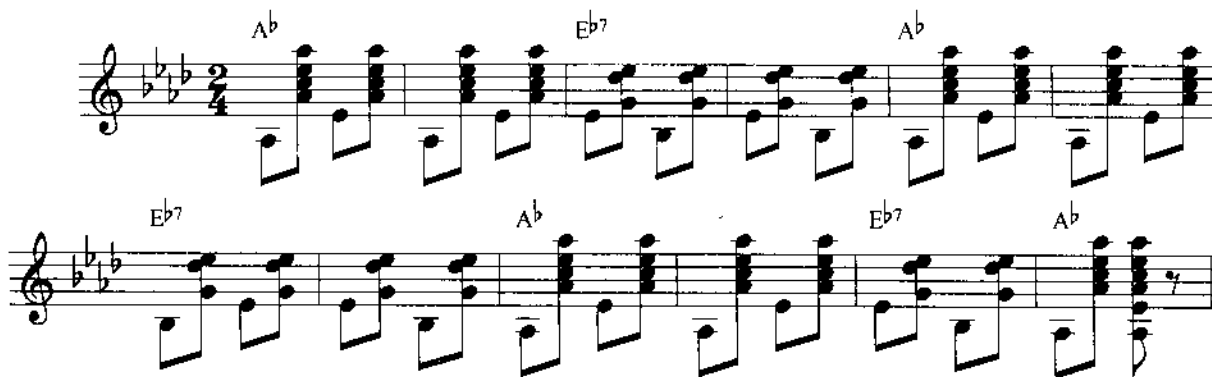
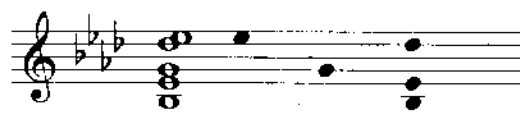
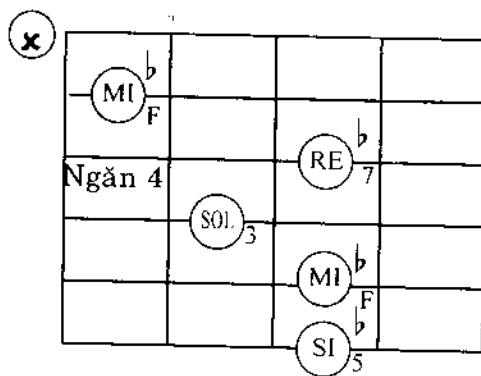
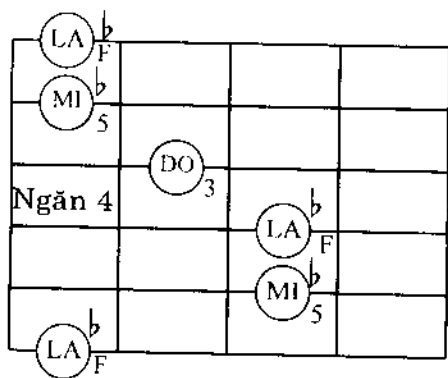


* Khóa có 4 dấu giáng: các nốt Si, Mi, La và Re sẽ được giáng.

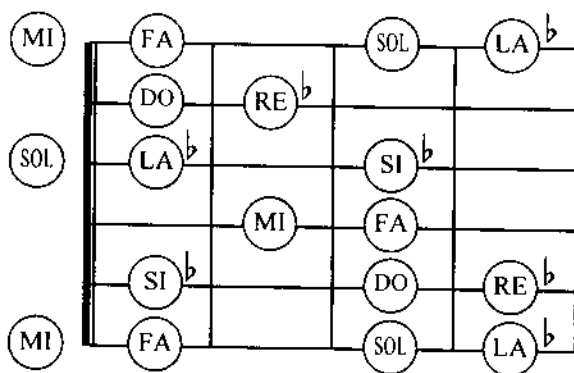
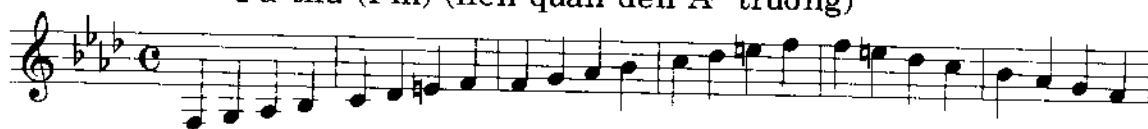


La giảm trưởng (A^b)

Mi giảm bảy (E^b7)

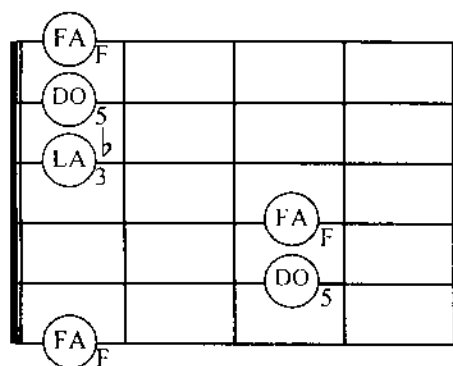


Fa thứ (Fm) (liên quan đến A^b trưởng)

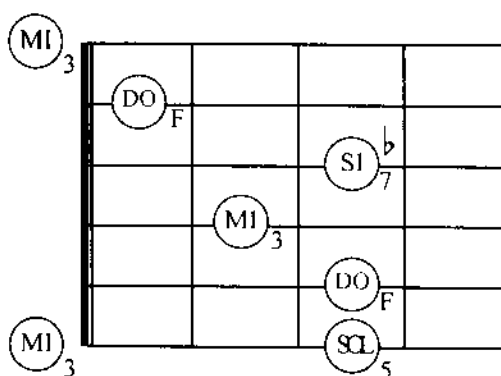




Fa thứ (Fm)



Do bảy (C7)



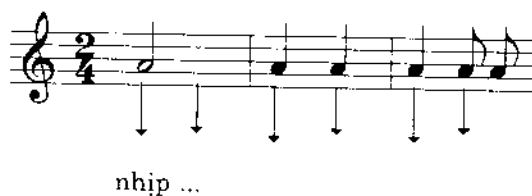
CÁC NHỊP

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

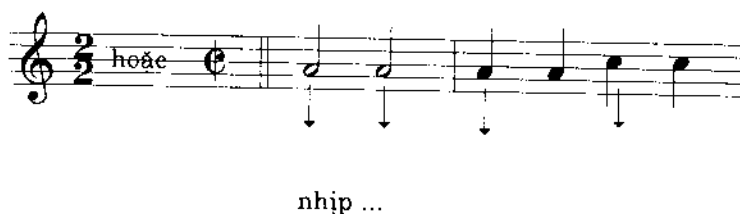
Nhịp 3/4 gồm 3 phách trong 1 trường canh.

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

Thí dụ:



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

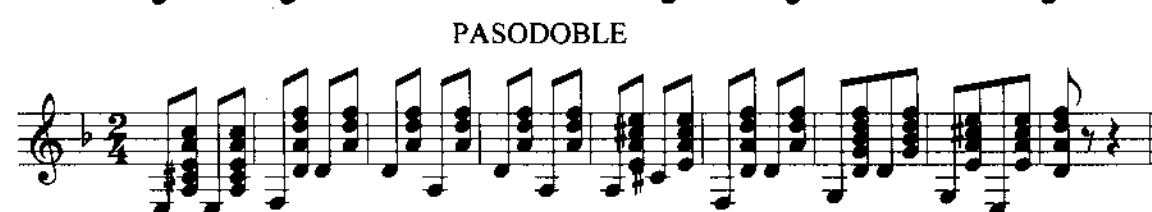
Nhịp 6/8 thì mỗi nhịp được tượng trưng bằng 1 dấu móc và có 6 nhịp cho mỗi trường canh.

Thí dụ:



CÁC ĐIỀU NHẠC

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



FOX



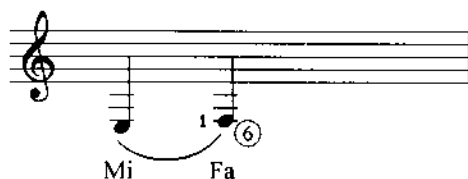
SLOW



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

Luyện lên → dấu 



Dàn 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).

Luyện 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 luyện lên



Bài tập luyện 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 lo 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 lo es cri - bi lue - go

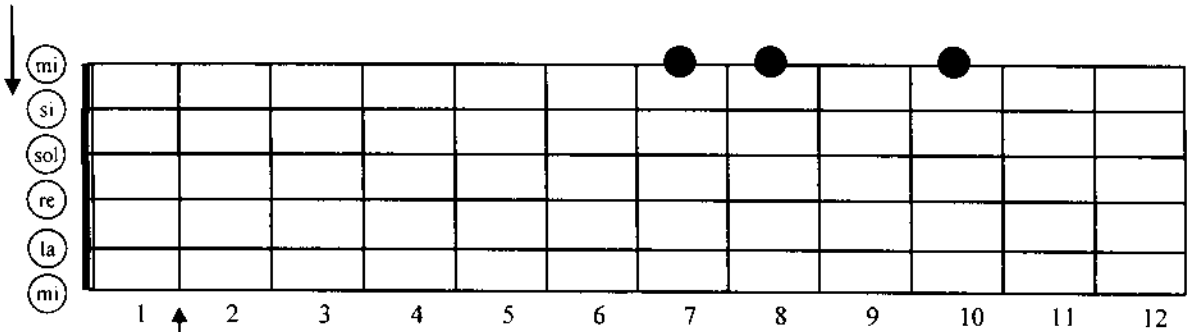
yal con - tem - plar lo mi ni - naa - ma - da so - plo la

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

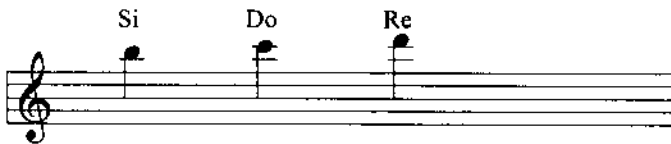
y de tu nombre no que - do na - da

LÀM QUEN VỚI CÁC NỐT CAO

Dây đàn



Ngăn đàn



COMIN' ROUND THE MOUNTAIN

Allegretto

Nine Pound Hammer

This nine pound hammer is a lit-tle too

hea - vy Bud - dy for my

size G Bud- dy for my size G

So roll on bud - dy Don'tcha roll so

slow C How can I roll G

when the wheels won't go G

John B

C

We come on the sloop John B. my grand - fath - er and me

Dm⁷ G⁷

a - round nas - sau town we - did roam drink in all

C C⁷ F Fm

night we got in a fight Well I

C Dm⁷ G⁷ C

feel so break up I want to go home

O INA NI KEKE -INDONESIAN SONG-

Moderato

C Am Em Dm G⁷ C

Dm G⁷ C Am Dm G⁷ 1. C 2. C

C C+ C⁶ C⁷ F F^{#dim} C A⁷

Dm G⁷ C Am Dm G⁷ 1. C 2. C

AURA LEE

Moderato

AMERICAN SONG

The musical score for 'Aura Lee' consists of four staves of piano accompaniment. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. It features a melodic line with a slur over the first six measures, with chords C, Dm/F, G7, and C indicated above. The second staff continues the melody with the same chords. The third staff introduces a new melodic line with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, featuring chords C, E7/B, Am, C7/G, F, Em, and C. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a final melodic line, featuring chords A7, Dm, G7, and C.

MELODIA

Ritmo de Bolero

The musical score for 'Melodia' is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features a vocal melody with lyrics in Spanish and piano accompaniment. The first staff shows the vocal melody with a repeat sign and the lyrics 'Ni - na cuan - to lea - do - ro'. The second staff continues the melody with triplets and the lyrics 'so - lo por - ti - me mue - ro sa - bes por que te can - to mu - jer -'. The third staff concludes the piece with triplets and the lyrics 'por que te quie - ro y me pa - so la vi - da mia - mor en ti pen - san - do'. The piano accompaniment consists of a single melodic line with triplets and a final chord of F#m.

MELODIA

Ritmo de Conga

u - na voz - a

u - na voz hay - que go - zar -

con la com - par - sa ma - la - co a - co

1. 2. Fine

MELODIA

Ritmo de Vals

Lin - da ro - sa car me si i - de - al de mi - lu - sion

da - me ni - nel co - ra zon que me mue ro yo por ti - si tu no me quie rea mi -

no se que me voy a ha cer da - me ro - sa tu que rer y se - re fe - lix

E7 Fine

MELODIA

Ritmo de Criolla

Mi - ra - me - mi - ra - me

mi - ra - me te lo rue - go por Dios

quie - re - me quie - re - me co - mo te quie - ro yo

Bm

MELODIA

Ritmo de corrido mejicano

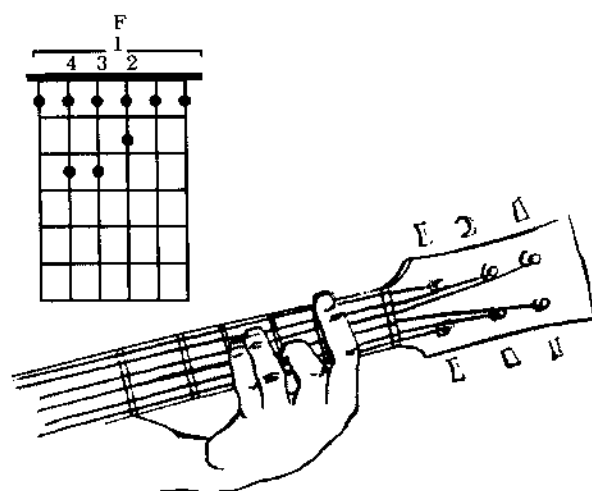
En mi lin-da ca - si - ta yo ten-go co-mo

dấu nghỉ tùy ý (lâu hay mau)

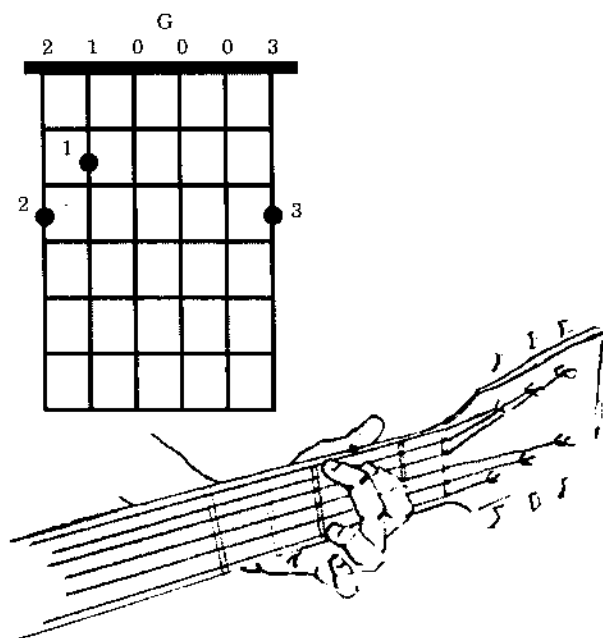
rei-na mi lin-da cha-ma - qui - ta en e - se rin - con - ci - to la a -

do - ro la ve - ne - ro la a - do - ro la ve - ne - ro mi lin-do te - so - ri-to

Hình và thế bấm Fa trưởng



G trưởng (Sol trưởng)



AJU-LAJU

INDONESIA SONG

The musical score for "AJU-LAJU" is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music. The chords and melodic lines are as follows:

- Staff 1: Chords G and D7. Melody: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (half), G4 (half).
- Staff 2: Chords D7 and G. Melody: F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (half), G4 (half).
- Staff 3: Chords G+, C, and C#dim. Melody: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (half), G4 (half).
- Staff 4: Chords G/D, D7, G, and B7. Melody: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (half), G4 (half).
- Staff 5: Chords Em and A7. Melody: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (half), G4 (half).
- Staff 6: Chords D, D7, G, G+, and C. Melody: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (half), G4 (half).
- Staff 7: Chords C#dim, G/D, D7, and G. Melody: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (half), G4 (half).

WHISPERS OF LOVE

KYOKO KOSAKA

Moderately

The musical score for "Whispers of Love" by Kyoko Kosaka is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 6/8 time. The tempo is marked "Moderately". The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score consists of six staves of music, each with a key signature of one flat. The chords are labeled above the staff: C, Em, F, Dm7, G7, C, Em, Dm7, G7, C, F, G7, C, Em, F, G7, C, Am7, C. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests and ties. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Chord progression: C, Em, F, Dm7, G7, C, Em, Dm7, G7, C, F, G7, C, Em, F, G7, C, Am7, C.

I Never Will Marry

As I was a - walk - ing down
by the sea - shore, the wind was a -
whis - tlin, and the wa - ters did roar.

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

Moderately Slow

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Moderately Slow'. The first staff contains the following chords: F (first measure), Em7 (second measure), A7 (third measure), and Dm (fourth measure). The second staff contains Gm7 (first measure) and C7sus4 (second measure). The third staff contains C7 (first measure), F (second measure), Em7 (third measure), A7 (fourth measure), and Dm (fifth measure). The fourth staff contains Gm7 (first measure) and C7sus4 (second measure). The music is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef staff.

LITTLE BROWN JUG

AMERICAN SONG

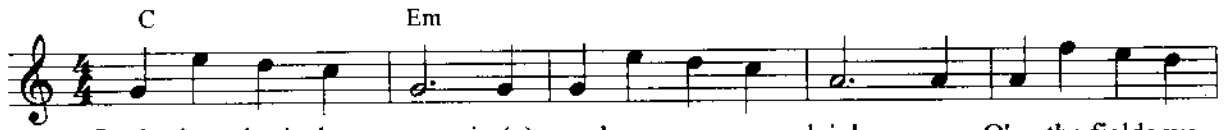
The main musical notation consists of four staves of music in C major, 2/4 time. The melody is written in treble clef. The chords are indicated above the staff: C, C⁷, F, F^{#dim}, G⁷, and C. The melody starts on C4, moves to E4, G4, and F4 in the first measure. The second measure has a whole rest. The third measure has a whole rest. The fourth measure has a whole rest. The fifth measure has a whole rest. The sixth measure has a whole rest. The seventh measure has a whole rest. The eighth measure has a whole rest. The ninth measure has a whole rest. The tenth measure has a whole rest. The eleventh measure has a whole rest. The twelfth measure has a whole rest. The thirteenth measure has a whole rest. The fourteenth measure has a whole rest. The fifteenth measure has a whole rest. The sixteenth measure has a whole rest. The seventeenth measure has a whole rest. The eighteenth measure has a whole rest. The nineteenth measure has a whole rest. The twentieth measure has a whole rest. The twenty-first measure has a whole rest. The twenty-second measure has a whole rest. The twenty-third measure has a whole rest. The twenty-fourth measure has a whole rest. The twenty-fifth measure has a whole rest. The twenty-sixth measure has a whole rest. The twenty-seventh measure has a whole rest. The twenty-eighth measure has a whole rest. The twenty-ninth measure has a whole rest. The thirtieth measure has a whole rest. The thirty-first measure has a whole rest. The thirty-second measure has a whole rest. The thirty-third measure has a whole rest. The thirty-fourth measure has a whole rest. The thirty-fifth measure has a whole rest. The thirty-sixth measure has a whole rest. The thirty-seventh measure has a whole rest. The thirty-eighth measure has a whole rest. The thirty-ninth measure has a whole rest. The fortieth measure has a whole rest. The forty-first measure has a whole rest. The forty-second measure has a whole rest. The forty-third measure has a whole rest. The forty-fourth measure has a whole rest. The forty-fifth measure has a whole rest. The forty-sixth measure has a whole rest. The forty-seventh measure has a whole rest. The forty-eighth measure has a whole rest. The forty-ninth measure has a whole rest. The fiftieth measure has a whole rest. The fifty-first measure has a whole rest. The fifty-second measure has a whole rest. The fifty-third measure has a whole rest. The fifty-fourth measure has a whole rest. The fifty-fifth measure has a whole rest. The fifty-sixth measure has a whole rest. The fifty-seventh measure has a whole rest. The fifty-eighth measure has a whole rest. The fifty-ninth measure has a whole rest. The sixtieth measure has a whole rest. The sixty-first measure has a whole rest. The sixty-second measure has a whole rest. The sixty-third measure has a whole rest. The sixty-fourth measure has a whole rest. The sixty-fifth measure has a whole rest. The sixty-sixth measure has a whole rest. The sixty-seventh measure has a whole rest. The sixty-eighth measure has a whole rest. The sixty-ninth measure has a whole rest. The seventieth measure has a whole rest. The seventy-first measure has a whole rest. The seventy-second measure has a whole rest. The seventy-third measure has a whole rest. The seventy-fourth measure has a whole rest. The seventy-fifth measure has a whole rest. The seventy-sixth measure has a whole rest. The seventy-seventh measure has a whole rest. The seventy-eighth measure has a whole rest. The seventy-ninth measure has a whole rest. The eightieth measure has a whole rest. The eighty-first measure has a whole rest. The eighty-second measure has a whole rest. The eighty-third measure has a whole rest. The eighty-fourth measure has a whole rest. The eighty-fifth measure has a whole rest. The eighty-sixth measure has a whole rest. The eighty-seventh measure has a whole rest. The eighty-eighth measure has a whole rest. The eighty-ninth measure has a whole rest. The ninetieth measure has a whole rest. The hundredth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-first measure has a whole rest. The hundred-second measure has a whole rest. The hundred-third measure has a whole rest. The hundred-fourth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-fifth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-sixth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-seventh measure has a whole rest. The hundred-eighth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-ninth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-tenth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-eleventh measure has a whole rest. The hundred-twelfth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-thirteenth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-fourteenth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-fifteenth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-sixteenth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-seventeenth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-eighteenth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-nineteenth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-twentieth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-twenty-first measure has a whole rest. The hundred-twenty-second measure has a whole rest. The hundred-twenty-third measure has a whole rest. The hundred-twenty-fourth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-twenty-fifth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-twenty-sixth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-twenty-seventh measure has a whole rest. The hundred-twenty-eighth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-twenty-ninth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-thirtieth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-thirty-first measure has a whole rest. The hundred-thirty-second measure has a whole rest. The hundred-thirty-third measure has a whole rest. The hundred-thirty-fourth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-thirty-fifth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-thirty-sixth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-thirty-seventh measure has a whole rest. The hundred-thirty-eighth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-thirty-ninth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-fortieth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-forty-first measure has a whole rest. The hundred-forty-second measure has a whole rest. The hundred-forty-third measure has a whole rest. The hundred-forty-fourth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-forty-fifth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-forty-sixth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-forty-seventh measure has a whole rest. The hundred-forty-eighth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-forty-ninth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-fiftieth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-fifty-first measure has a whole rest. The hundred-fifty-second measure has a whole rest. The hundred-fifty-third measure has a whole rest. The hundred-fifty-fourth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-fifty-fifth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-fifty-sixth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-fifty-seventh measure has a whole rest. The hundred-fifty-eighth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-fifty-ninth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-sixtieth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-sixty-first measure has a whole rest. The hundred-sixty-second measure has a whole rest. The hundred-sixty-third measure has a whole rest. The hundred-sixty-fourth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-sixty-fifth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-sixty-sixth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-sixty-seventh measure has a whole rest. The hundred-sixty-eighth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-sixty-ninth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-seventieth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-seventy-first measure has a whole rest. The hundred-seventy-second measure has a whole rest. The hundred-seventy-third measure has a whole rest. The hundred-seventy-fourth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-seventy-fifth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-seventy-sixth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-seventy-seventh measure has a whole rest. The hundred-seventy-eighth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-seventy-ninth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-eightieth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-eighty-first measure has a whole rest. The hundred-eighty-second measure has a whole rest. The hundred-eighty-third measure has a whole rest. The hundred-eighty-fourth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-eighty-fifth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-eighty-sixth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-eighty-seventh measure has a whole rest. The hundred-eighty-eighth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-eighty-ninth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-ninetyth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-ninety-first measure has a whole rest. The hundred-ninety-second measure has a whole rest. The hundred-ninety-third measure has a whole rest. The hundred-ninety-fourth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-ninety-fifth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-ninety-sixth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-ninety-seventh measure has a whole rest. The hundred-ninety-eighth measure has a whole rest. The hundred-ninety-ninth measure has a whole rest. The two-hundredth measure has a whole rest.

Chord Suggestion

The chord suggestion notation is enclosed in a rounded rectangle. It shows the same sequence of chords as the main notation: C, C⁷, F, F^{#dim}, G⁷, and C. The notation includes fingerings: 3 for C, 2 for C⁷, 4 for F, 4 for F^{#dim}, and 3 for G⁷. The notation is in C major, 2/4 time, and uses a treble clef.

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



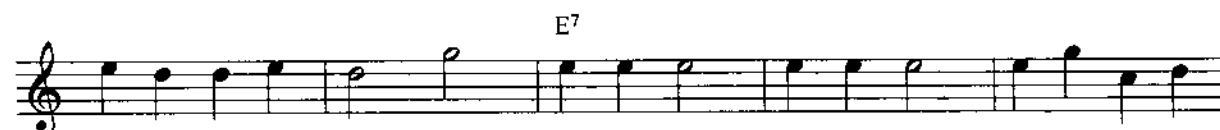
go, laugh - ing all the way. - Bells on bob - tail ring, - ma - king spi - rits
night and sing this sleigh ing song! Just get a bob - tail'd bay, two for - ty for his
Bright was seat - ed at my side. The horse was lean and lank mis - for - tune seem'd his



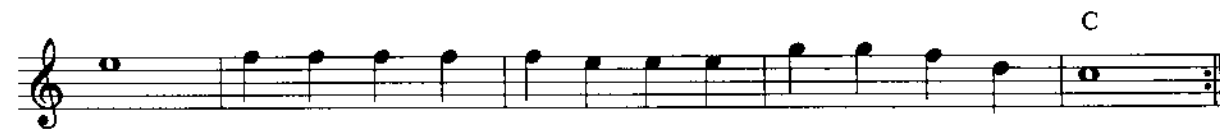
bright! What fun it is to ride and sing a sleigh - ing song to night.
speed, then hitch him to an op - en sleigh and crack! You'll take the lead.
lot. He got in - to a drif - ted bank and we, we've got up, sot!



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

G
 We wish you a mer-ry Christ - mas we
 wish you a Mer-ry Christ - mas We wish you a Mer-ry
 D⁷
 Christ - mas and a Hap - py New Year! Good ti - dings to
 you wher - ev - er you are Good ti - dings to
 G *D.S. al Fine*
 Christ - mas and a Hap - py New Year

O CHRISTMAS TREE

G
 O Christ - mas tree, O Christ - mas tree, I love your spread ing
 branch - es
 1. Your boughs so green in sum - mer's glow, Will
 2. When o - ther trees are cold and bare, At
 ne - ver fade in win - ter's snow O Christ - mas tree O
 Christ - mas time you're green and fai
 G
 Christ - mas tree I love your spread - ing branch - es

WISH YOU WERE HERE

Andantino

Em Em/D Em Em/D

Em C D G B⁷

Wish you were here Me oh my coun- try man Wish you were here

Em C D G Bsus⁴

Wish you were here Don't you know The stove is get- ting cold er And I miss you like he'll

B⁷ Em 1. C D Em Bsus⁴ B⁷

And I feel- ing blue

2. E⁷(b⁹) Am D G

I got feel- ings for you ba- be Do you still feel the same?

B⁷ E⁷(b⁹) Am D

From the first time I laid my eyes on you I felt joy of

G Bsus⁴ B⁷ Em

liv- ing I saw hea- ven in your eyes In your eyes

Em C D G B⁷

Wish you were here Me oh my coun- try man Wish you were here

Em C D

Wish you were here Don't you know The stove is get- ting cold- er

G Bsus⁴ B⁷ Em

And I miss you like he'll And I'm feel- ing blue

Am Em

I miss you laugh I miss yo' smile I miss ever- ything a- bout you

SONG OF THANKS GIVING

You Are Worthy

Cynthia Cowan, arr. K. Louis

The musical score is written for a single voice part on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over a group of notes. The lyrics are printed below the staff, aligned with the notes. The score includes two first endings (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.'). The first ending leads back to the beginning of the verse, and the second ending leads to the final line of the song. The lyrics are: 'You are wor - thy, oh Lord. You are wor - thy, oh Lord. Wor - thy of the glo - ry. Wor - thy of the praise. The hon - or and the po - wer is all yours. Oh wor - thy is the lamb that was slain for you and for me. You are wor - thy You are wor - thy. You are wor - thy, oh Lord. You are Lord. Bless the Lord, oh my soul and all that is with in me bless his ho - ly name.'

You are wor - thy, oh Lord. You are wor - thy, oh Lord.

Wor - thy of the glo - ry. Wor - thy of the praise. The

hon - or and the po - wer is all yours. Oh

wor - thy is the lamb that was slain for you and for me. You are

wor - thy You are wor - thy. You are wor - thy, oh Lord. You are

Lord. Bless the Lord, oh my soul and all that is with

in me bless his ho - ly name.

ANGEL

City Of Angels Soundtrack

A/E

Sarah McLachlan

Spend all your time waiting for that second chance For (the)
So tired of the straight line and every where you turn Ther's
break that will make it O - kay There's always some rea - son (to) feel
vul - tures and thieves at your back The storm keeps on twist - ing You
not good e - nough And it's hard at (the) end of the day I need some dis -
keep on building the lies That make up for all that you lack it don't make no
trac - tion or a beau - ti - ful release Me - mo - ries seep from my
differ - ence es - cape one last time Its ea - si - er to be -
veins Let me be emp - ty and weight - less and may - be I
lieve in this sweet mad - ness oh this glo - rious sad - ness that
will find some peace to - light In the arms of the An -
brings me to my knee
gel fly a - way from here. From this dark, cold hotel
room, and the endless - ness that you fear You are pulled from
the wreckage of your si - lent re - ve - rie You're in (the) arms of the
Angel may you find some com - fort here here

LOLLIPOP (CANDY MAN)

AQUA

Cm Cm7 Fm Cm Cm7 Fm Bb

I am the Can dy man Com ing from Boun ty land

Cm Cm7 Fm Bb Cm Cm7 Fm Bb

I am the Can dy man Com ing from Boun ty land

Cm Cm7 Fm Bb Cm Cm7 Fm Bb

I wish that you were my Lol li - pop

Cm Cm7

sweet things, I will nev - er get e - nough If you show

Fm Bb Cm Cm7 Fm Bb

me to the su - gar tree will you give me a sod - a - pop for free Come

Cm Cm7 Fm Bb Cm Cm7

with me ho - ney I'm your sweet su - gar Can - dy - man Run like the wind fly

Fm Bb Cm Cm7 Fm Bb

with me to Boun ty - land Bite me I'm yours if you're hun - gry please un - der - stand This

Cm Cm7 Fm Bb Cm7 Fm

is the end of the sweet su - gar Can - dy - man Oh my love I

Bb Eb Cm7 Fm Bb Eb

know you - 're my Can - dy - man And all my love your word is my com - mand

Cm7 Fm Bb Eb Cm7 Fm

Oh my love I know you - re my Can - dy - man And all my love let us

B $\flat$ G 7 *To Coda* 1. Cm Cm 7 Fm B $\flat$ Cm Cm 7
 fly to Boun ty - land You are my Lol- li - pop
 Fm B $\flat$ Cm Cm 7 Fm B $\flat$ Cm Cm 7 Fm B $\flat$
 Su - gar su - gar top You are my Lol li - pop Su gar su - gar top
 Cm Cm 7 Fm B $\flat$ 2. *Chorus* Cm Cm 7
 land.
 Fm B $\flat$ Cm Cm 7 Fm B $\flat$ Cm Cm 7 Fm B $\flat$
 I am the Can- dy- man Com ing from Boun ty land I am the Can- dy- man
 Cm Cm 7 Fm B $\flat$ 8 *D.S. al Fine*
 Com - ing from Boun ty - land

SILENT NIGHT

Franz Gruber

pp



Si - lent night! He - ly night! All is calm, all is bright.
Si - lent night! He - ly night! Shep-herds quake at the sight!
Si - lent night! He - ly night! Son of God, love's pure light



Round yon vir - gin mo - ther and Child! Ho - ly In - fant, so ten - der and light
Glo - ries stream from Hea - ven - a far Heav - en - ly hosts sing Al - le - lu - ia
Radi - ant beams from Thy ho - ly face With the dawn of re deem - ing grace



Sleep in hea - ven ly peace. Sleep in hea - ven ly peace.
Christ, the Sav - iour, is born! Christ, the Sav - iour, is born!
Je - sus, Lord, at thy birth, Je - sus, Lord, at thy birth.

GREEN FIELDS

Slow Rock

The Brothers Four

Cm 3 3 3 3 A^b 3 3
 G⁷ 3 3 Cm Fm
 Once there were green fields
 Green fields are gone now
 A^b 3 G⁷ Cm Fm
 kissed by the sun. Once there were val - leys where
 parched by the sun. Gone from the val - leys where
 Cm G A^b B^b
 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
 E C⁷ Fm B^b
 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 -
 E^b 3 Cm Fm
 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
 A^b G⁷ Cm 3 3 3
 strolled through green fields.
 we used to roam.
 me once a - gain.

The musical score is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music. The lyrics are: "I'll nev - er know what made you run a - way How can I keep search ing when dark cloudshidethe day? I on - ly know there's no - thing herefor me. No - thing in this wide world left for me to see. Where are the green fields that we used to roam?". The score includes various musical notations: triplets (marked with '3'), chords (A^b, B^b, E^b, G, Cm, Fm, G⁷), and a repeat sign with first and second endings. The melody is primarily in the treble clef.

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

DONNA DONNA

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

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,

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.

laugh - ing They laugh with all their might Laugh and laugh the
 whole day through and half the sum - mer's night.

Donna Donna Don - na Don - na Don - na Don - na Don - na
 Donna Donna Don - na Don - na Don - na Don - na Don - na

Mm... .. Mm... ..
 Donna Donna Don - na Don - na Don - na Don - na Don - na

LOVE STORY

Slow

Andy Williams



Where do I be - gin
With her first hel - lo

to tell the sto - ry of how
she gave a mean - ing to this



great a love can be.
emp - ty world of mine.

The sweet to - ve story that is old - er than the sea
There'd ne - ver be a - no - ther love, a - no - ther time



The sim - ple truth a - bout the love she bring to me.
She came in - to my life and made the li - ving fine.

Where do I



start?

She fills my



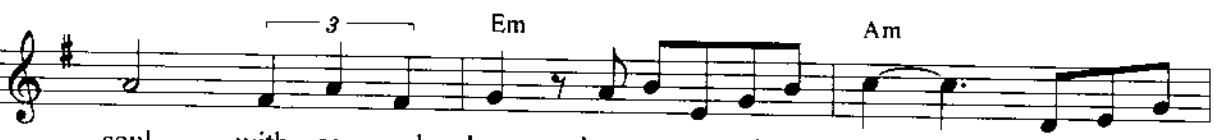
heart.

She fills my heart with ve - ry spe - cial



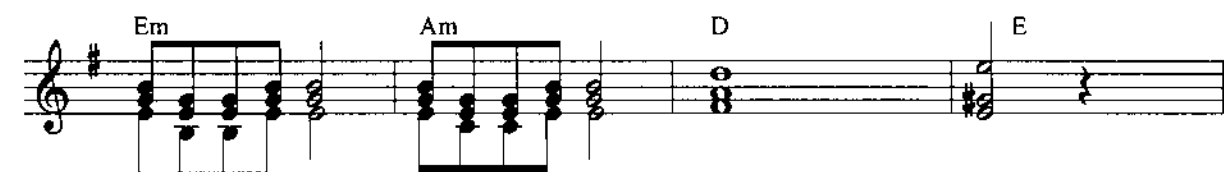
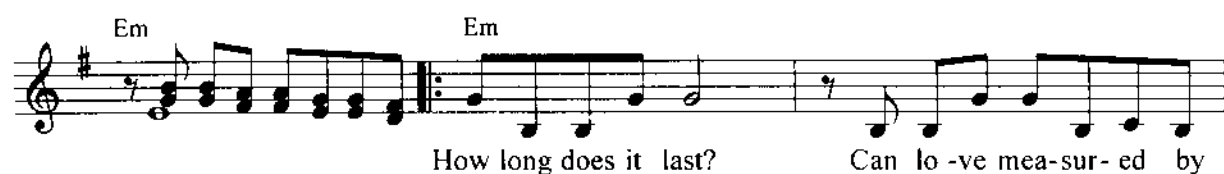
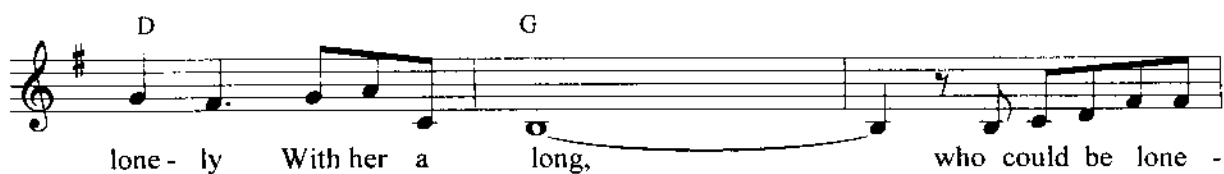
things with an - gel songs with wild i - ma - gi - nings.

She fills my



soul with so much love that a - ny - where I go

I'm ne - ver



A TIME FOR US

ROMEO & JULIET

Em

A time for us some day there'll be when chains are

B7

torn by cou - rage born of a love that's free. A time when

Em

Am

dreams so long de - nied. Can flour - ish as we un - veil the

love we now must hide. A time for us at last to see. A

Em

B7

life worth while for you and me. And with our love through tears and

Am

thorns. We will en - dure as we pass surely through ev - ry storm.

A time for us some day there'll be. A new world, a

1. Em

2.

world of shin - ing hope for you and me. A time for... ..me

YESTERDAY

Slow Surf

The Beatles

Yes-ter-day all my trou-bles seem-ed so far away
Sud-den-ly, I'm not half the man I used to be

Now it looks as though they're here to say Oh!
There's a sha-dow hang-ing ov-ver me Oh!

1. I be-lieve in yes-ter-day. sud-den-ly.
yes-ter-day came

2. I be-lieve in yes-ter-day. sud-den-ly.
yes-ter-day came

Why she had to go I don't know, she would-n't say

I said some thing wrong now I long for yes-ter-day.

Yesterday, love was such an ea-sy game

to play. Now I need a place to hide a-way. Oh!

I be-lieve in yes-ter-day. Hm Hm Hm...

SHA LA LA

DREAM ADAMS

8

E^b A^b B^b7 B^b/A^b E^b A^b B^b7 B^b7/A^b

There's a
(If your)

E^b A^b

boy in my mind. That he knows. I'm thing king of him
...love's gone a - way, just like mine. You feel like cry - ing

B^b7

On my way, through the day, and the night. The stars shine a -
Sing a - lone, may- be once, may be twice. Let's try it to -

E^b B^b7 E^b

bove me He's been gone for some- time. But I
ge - ther. Some sweet days, no - one knows, you'll re -

A^b

know I tru - ly love him. And I'm
turn. And you'll be hap - py Some sweet

B^b7 E^b

sing - ing a song. Ho - ping he'll be back when he hears it
in the song. Lis - ten to your heart. It is sing - ing.

E^b

My heart goes Sha la la la la Sha la la in the

A^b B^b7

mor - ning. Sha la la la la Sha la la in the

E^b B^b7 E^b
 sun - shine. Sha la la la la Sha la la in the

A^b B^b7 E^b
 ev - ening Sha la la la la Sha la la la la just for you

B^b7 E^b A^b 1. B^b7 B^b7/A^b E^b A^b

B^b7 B^b7/A^b 2. B^b7 B^b7/A^b *D.S. al Coda* B^b7 *Coda* E^b 2

A^b B^b7 E^b B^b7 E^b7 2

SEALED WITH A KISS

Disco Pop

BRIAN HYLAND

Though we gott- ta say good bye for the sum - mer Darling
 Guess it gon- na be a cold, lone- ly sum - mer But

(ba- by) I pro- mise you this I'll send you all my love Ev - ry
 I feel the emp- ti - ness I'll send you all my dreams. Ev - ry

day, in a let - ter sealed with a kiss

I'll see you in the sun light I'll hear your voice ev -

ry where I'll run to tenderly hold you But dar- ling you won't be

there. I don't want to say good - bye for the sum - mer Know -

ing the love we'll will miss. So, let us make pledge to meet

in Sep- tem- ber And seal- ed with a kiss

C Fade out

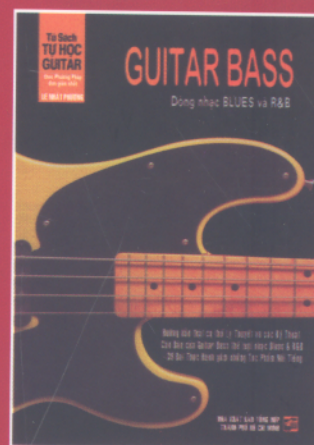
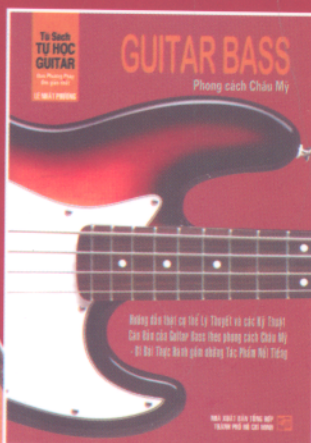
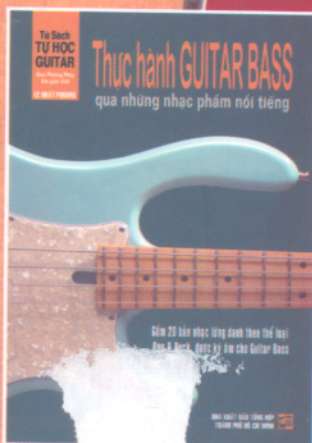
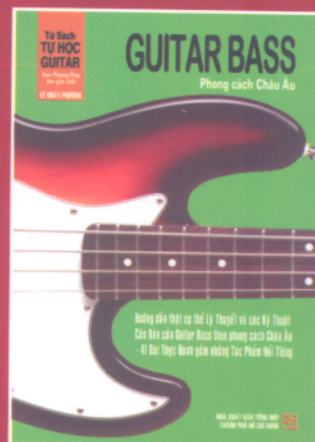
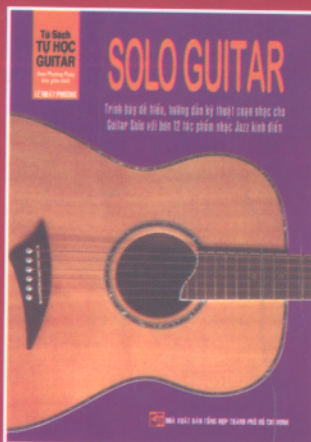
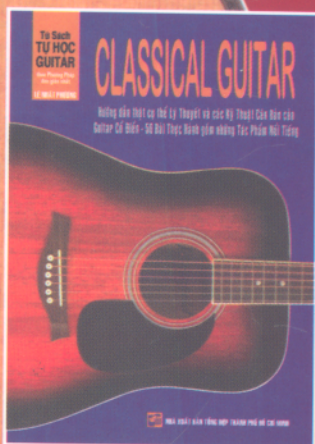
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TỰ HỌC GUITAR

THEO PHƯƠNG PHÁP THỰC HÀNH ĐƠN GIẢN



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