

Laguitare-facile.com

# La gamme de G



## La gamme de G



## Degrés et progressions harmoniques

### Relation entre gammes et accords

Construisons des accords de 3 sons à partir des notes de la gamme de C.

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) shows the notes of the C major scale. Below the staff, the degrees are labeled I through VII. Below each degree, the corresponding chord is shown as a vertical stack of three notes. The chords are: I (C), II (Dm), III (Em), IV (F), V (G), VI (Am), and VII (Bdim).

Quelque soit la gamme majeure, on trouvera toujours:

Accords majeurs  
Degrés I IV V

Accords mineurs  
Degrés II III VI

Accord diminué  
Degré VII

Exemple avec G

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) shows the notes of the G major scale. Below the staff, the degrees are labeled I through VII. Below each degree, the corresponding chord is shown as a vertical stack of three notes. The chords are: I (G), II (Am), III (Bm), IV (C), V (D), VI (Em), and VII (Fdièse°).

L'étude des enchainements des accords et des degrés est appelée « **harmonie** ».

## Les degrés

Chaque note de la gamme diatonique est associée à un degré:

**I** : tonique

**II** : sus-tonique

**III** : médiane

**IV** : sous-dominante (si ce degré forme une quarte juste avec la I)

**V** : dominante (si ce degré forme une quinte juste avec la I)

**VI** : sus-dominante

**VII** : sensible si VII-I vaut 1/2 ton, sus-tonique sinon

### La tonique

La tonique est le degré le plus important. C'est le point de départ et d'arrivée de la gamme et c'est par rapport à lui que sont définis tous les autres degrés.

### La dominante

La dominante est le degré le plus important après la tonique. Il divise la gamme en deux parties inégales.

*La tonique et la dominante définissent à eux deux le ton de la gamme.*

. L'accord de dominante (degré V) est le degré le plus important après celui de tonique, car il contient la note sensible (qui est attirée par la tonique).

### La médiane

La médiane (III) est le 3<sup>e</sup> degré de la gamme. C'est elle qui définit le mode.

Le nom de médiane vient du fait que ce degré se situe à mi-chemin entre la tonique et la Dominante.

Si elle forme une tierce majeure avec la tonique, le mode est majeur.

Si elle forme une tierce mineure avec la tonique, le mode est mineur.

Comme la médiane, la sus-dominante différencie les deux modes selon que la sixte formée avec la tonique est mineure ou majeure.

### La sensible

C'est la 7<sup>e</sup> note de la gamme. La sensible (VII) est nommée ainsi à cause de sa tendance à évoluer vers la tonique.

Entre la sensible et la tonique se trouve un demi-ton.

### Notes modales

Les notes modales (**III-VI**) sont les notes qui définissent la nature (majeur ou mineur).

### Notes tonales

Dans une gamme, ce sont les notes tonales (**I-IV-V-VII**) qui indiquent la tonalité.

Contrairement aux notes modales, les notes tonales ne changent pas avec la nature du mode (mineur ou majeur).

### Tons voisins

On appelle tons voisins, les tonalités dont l'armure ne diffère pas de plus d'une altération par rapport à la tonalité principale.

Les tons voisins d'une tonalité sont:

- \_ le ton relatif
- \_ le ton de la dominante
- \_ le ton de la sous-dominante
- \_ le ton relatif de la sous-dominante

Exemple: les tons voisins de Do sont:

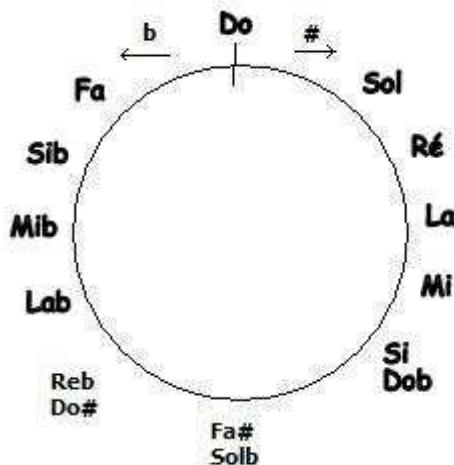
- \_ La mineur (relatif, même armure que Do)
- \_ Sol (Dominante)
- \_ Mi mineur (relatif de la dominante)
- \_ Fa (sous-dominante)
- \_ Ré mineur (relatif de la sous-dominante)

## Les cycles des tonalités

Les tonalités s'enchainent de quinte en quinte de façon logique:

- \_ Dans le sens des bémols, chaque tonalité devient la dominante de la tonalité suivante, et chaque nouvelle tonalité possède un bémol de plus à la clé.
- \_ Dans le sens des dièses, chaque tonique devient la sous-dominante de la tonalité suivante, et chaque nouvelle tonalité possède un dièse de plus à la clé.

Cet enchainement peut se représenter sur le cercle des tonalités:



## Enchainement des gammes

Une gamme contient toujours deux tétracordes, un tétracorde inférieur et un tétracorde supérieur.

Un tétracorde est une suite de 4 sons conjoints.

Une gamme diatonique, étant une suite de 8 sons conjoints, contient 2 tétracorde.

Dans la musique tonale, une gamme majeure contient toujours 2 tétracorde identiques, dans lesquels les deux ton et le demi-ton sont disposés de la même manière:

T	2	3	4	5	6	7M	T
[ 1 ton	1 ton	1/2 ton ]		- [ 1 ton	1ton	1/2 ton ]	
tétracorde inférieure				- tétracorde supérieure			

. A partir d'une gamme, on peut en former une nouvelle en transformant le tétracorde supérieur de la première en tétracorde inférieur de la nouvelle.

On peut ainsi créer une suite de gammes majeures qui est:

Do, Sol, Ré, La, Mi, Si, Fa#, Do#

. De même, à partir d'une gamme, , on peut en former une nouvelle en transformant le tétracorde inférieur de la première en tétracorde supérieur de la nouvelle.

Rappel: le premier tétracorde de la gamme de Fa comporte un Sib car dans les gammes majeures, les deux tétracordes sont de nature identique (1t. 1t. 1/2 t.).

On peut ainsi créer une suite de gammes majeures qui est:

Do, Fa, Sib, Mib, Lab, Réb, Solb, Dob

## La notion de mode

### Les modes anciens

Ils sont caractérisés par la répartition des intervalles, tons et demi-tons, entre les notes qui les composent (voir les modes). Des 6 premières notes, 3 sont majeures (Do, Fa, Sol) et 3 sont mineures (Ré, Mi, La). Le mode de Si n'est pas utilisé car sa quinte diminuée ne correspond à aucune réalité harmonique.

### Gamme de Do



Sa couleur est majeur puisqu'il y a une tierce majeure. Mi est la tierce majeure de Do.

On a déjà parlé des modes en définissant la gamme de La mineure naturelle.

On a joué les mêmes notes de Do en commençant par La.

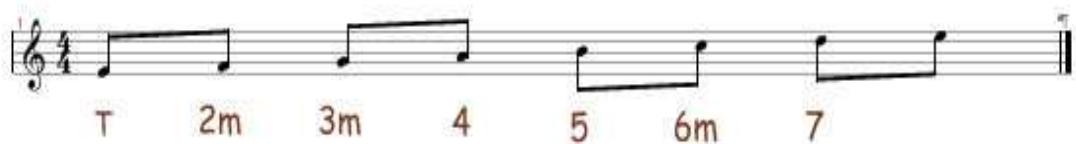


Là, on a une coloration mineure car La est devenue notre nouvelle tonique et on a un Do par rapport à La qui est une tierce mineure.

On a une tierce mineure, une quinte, une sixte mineure, une septième mineure et une seconde.

Voilà la structure de cette nouvelle gamme que nous allons appeler mode.

## Le mode phrygien

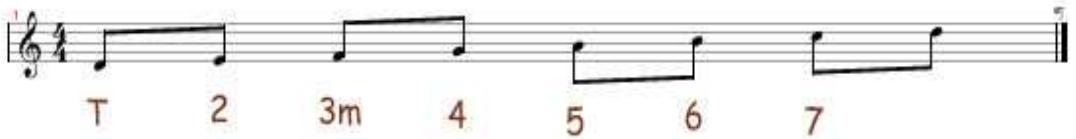


On obtient ci-dessus une couleur mineure, un peu hispanisante, orientale. C'est également la structure d'un nouveau mode: **le mode phrygien**.

Voilà comment on définit les mêmes notes mais en commençant par une note différente.

**Do majeur = Do ionien**

## Le mode dorien



Si on commence par Ré on appellera ce mode **Ré dorien**, avec une coloration mineure mais moins hispanisante que le mode phrygien.

## Le mode lydien



Si on commence par Fa on obtiendra un mode majeur avec une quarte augmentée qui va donner une coloration très moderne.

## Modes et intervalles

Ionien (mode majeur) : T 2 3 4 5 6 7M

Dorien (mode mineur) : T 2 3m 4 5 6 7

Phrygien (mode mineur) : T 2m 3m 4 5 6m 7

Lydien (mode majeur) : T 2 3 #4 5 6 7M

Mixolydien ( mode majeur) : T 2 3 4 5 6 7

Éolien (mode mineur) : T 2 3m 4 5 6m 7

Locrien (mode mineur) : T 2m 3m 4 b5 6m 7

On associe toujours un mode par rapport à un accord.

ionien

A musical staff in G major (one sharp). The notes are: C, T, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7M. The notes are played as eighth notes.

dorien

A musical staff in A minor (no sharps or flats). The notes are: Dm, T, 2, 3m, 4, 5, 6, 7. The notes are played as eighth notes.

phrygien

A musical staff in E minor (one flat). The notes are: Em, T, 2m, 3m, 4, 5, 6m, 7. The notes are played as eighth notes.

Em est le Mi phrygien

## Tableau des intervalles

Nom de la note	Chiffrage	Place par rapport à la tonique
seconde	2	1 ton au dessus
tierce mineure	3m ou b3	1,5 tons au dessus
tierce majeure	3	2 tons au dessus
quarte	4	2,5 tons au dessus
quinte	5	3,5 tons au dessus
sixte mineure	6m	2 tons en dessous
sixte	6	1,5 tons en dessous
septième	7 ou b7	1 ton en dessous
septième majeure	7M	1/2 ton en dessous

Laguitare-facile.com

## La gamme de G



## Exercice pour délier les doigts

The image shows three staves of musical notation for guitar, specifically for the treble clef (G-clef). The notation consists of sixteenth-note patterns. Below each staff, there is a tablature system where the vertical columns represent the strings T (top), A, and B (bottom). Horizontal numbers below the tablature indicate the fingerings used for each note: 1, 2, 3, 4. The first staff is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines, with fingerings 1-2-3-4, 4-3-2-1, 1-2-3-4, 4-3-2-1 respectively. The second staff is also divided into four measures with the same fingerings. The third staff is divided into four measures, with the first measure having fingerings 1-2-3-4, 4-3-2-1, and the subsequent three measures having fingerings 1-2-3-4, 4-3-2-1.

Travailler ces exercices en rythme.

Travailler ces exercices à la main droite:

- . Au médiator: un coup vers le bas, un coup vers le haut
- . Avec les doigts: un doigt après l'autre (pouce/index ou index/majeur)

Se servir de toutes les combinaisons possibles.

## Tableau des combinaisons

1234 - 4321	2134 - 4312	3124 - 4213	4123 - 3214
1243 - 3421	2143 - 3412	3142 - 2413	4132 - 2314
1324 - 4231	2314 - 4132	3214 - 4123	4213 - 3124
1342 - 2431	2341 - 1432	3241 - 1423	4231 - 1324
1423 - 3241	2413 - 3142	3412 - 2143	4312 - 2134
1432 - 2341	2431 - 1342	3421 - 1243	4321 - 1234

Gamme pentatonique de G  
Enchainement vertical

The sheet music consists of five staves of guitar tablature. Each staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The first staff starts at the top of the neck (E string) and moves down to the 12th fret of the A string. The second staff starts at the 12th fret of the E string and moves up to the 12th fret of the A string. The third staff starts at the 12th fret of the A string and moves down to the 12th fret of the D string. The fourth staff starts at the 12th fret of the D string and moves up to the 12th fret of the A string. The fifth staff starts at the 12th fret of the A string and moves down to the 12th fret of the D string. Each staff contains six measures of eighth-note patterns. Measure numbers 1 through 16 are indicated above the staves.

Gamme pentatonique de Em  
Enchainement vertical

The image shows a five-line guitar tablature staff. Below the staff is a standard six-string guitar neck diagram with fret numbers. The tablature is divided into six measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 1 starts at the 6th string (low E) and moves up to the 5th string (A). Measure 2 starts at the 5th string and moves up to the 4th string (D). Measure 3 starts at the 4th string and moves up to the 3rd string (G). Measure 4 starts at the 3rd string and moves up to the 2nd string (B). Measure 5 starts at the 2nd string and moves up to the 1st string (E). Measure 6 starts at the 1st string and moves up to the 2nd string. The strings are labeled T (top) and B (bottom) on the left side of the staff.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

T A B

6 5 4 3 2 1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

5 4 3 2 1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

4 3 2 1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

3 2 1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

2 1

## Gamme diatonique de G

### Exercice préparatoire

Exercice pour développer l'indépendance et la force des doigts.

The sheet music contains six staves of sixteenth-note patterns. Fingerings are provided below each staff:

- Staff 1: 1-2-4-4-2-1-1-2-4 | 1-2-4-4-2-1-1-2-4 | 1-2-4-4-2-1-1-2-4
- Staff 2: 1-2-4-4-2-1-1-2-4 | 1-2-4-4-2-1-1-2-4 | 1-2-4-4-2-1-1-2-4
- Staff 3: 4-2-1-1-2-4-4-2-1 | 4-2-1-1-2-4-4-2-1 | 4-2-1-1-2-4-4-2-1
- Staff 4: 4-2-1-1-2-4-4-2-1 | 4-2-1-1-2-4-4-2-1 | 4-2-1-1-2-4-4-2-1
- Staff 5: 1-3-5-5-3-1-1-3-5 | 1-3-5-5-3-1-1-3-5 | 1-3-5-5-3-1-1-3-5
- Staff 6: 1-3-5-5-3-1-1-3-5 | 1-3-5-5-3-1-1-3-5 | 1-3-5-5-3-1-1-3-5

# Laguitare-facile.com

The image displays six staves of guitar tablature, each with a corresponding fretboard diagram below it. The staves are numbered 16 through 34. Each staff begins with a measure of eighth-note pairs followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. The tablature uses numbers to indicate which strings to play (e.g., 1, 3, 5) and which fingers to use (e.g., 1, 3, 5). Fretboard diagrams show the position of each note on the six strings.

**Staff 1 (Measures 16-19):**

- Measure 16: 1 3 5 5 3 1 1 3 5
- Measure 17: 1 3 5 5 3 1 1 3 5
- Measure 18: 1 3 5 5 3 1 1 3 5
- Measure 19: 5 3 1 1 3 5 5 3 1
- Measure 20: 5 3 1 1 3 5 5 3 1
- Measure 21: 5 3 1 1 3 5 5 3 1

**Staff 2 (Measures 22-25):**

- Measure 22: 5 3 1 1 3 5 5 3 1
- Measure 23: 5 3 1 1 3 5 5 3 1
- Measure 24: 5 3 1 1 3 5 5 3 1

**Staff 3 (Measures 26-29):**

- Measure 26: 1 3 4 4 3 1 1 3 4
- Measure 27: 1 3 4 4 3 1 1 3 4
- Measure 28: 1 3 4 4 3 1 1 3 4

**Staff 4 (Measures 30-33):**

- Measure 30: 1 3 4 4 3 1 1 3 4
- Measure 31: 1 3 4 4 3 1 1 3 4
- Measure 32: 1 3 4 4 3 1 1 3 4

**Staff 5 (Measures 34-37):**

- Measure 34: 4 3 1 1 3 4 4 3 1
- Measure 35: 4 3 1 1 3 4 4 3 1
- Measure 36: 4 3 1 1 3 4 4 3 1

Laguitare-facile.com

The image shows a page of sheet music for guitar, featuring six staves of musical notation. Each staff includes a tablature below it showing the fret and string for each note. Red numbers above certain notes indicate specific fingerings or picking techniques. The music consists of six measures per staff, spanning from measure 34 to 40. Measures 34-35 show eighth-note patterns with fingerings 4-3-1-1-3-4-4-3-1. Measures 36-37 show eighth-note patterns with fingerings 4-3-1-1-3-4-4-3-1. Measures 38-39 show eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1-3-5-5-3-1-1-3-5. Measures 40-41 show sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings 1-3-5-5-3-1-1-3-5. Measures 42-43 show sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings 1-3-6-6-3-1-1-3-5. Measures 44-45 show sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings 5-3-1-1-3-5-5-3-1. Measures 46-47 show sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings 5-3-1-1-3-5-5-3-1. Measures 48-49 show sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings 5-3-1-1-3-5-5-3-1.

## Gamme diatonique de G

### Enchainement vertical

The sheet music consists of five staves, each representing a different vertical run of the G major scale. The first staff starts at the top of the neck (6th string) and moves down to the 3rd string. The second staff starts at the 5th string and moves down to the 3rd string. The third staff starts at the 5th string and moves down to the 2nd string. The fourth staff starts at the 5th string and moves down to the 1st string. The fifth staff starts at the 5th string and moves down to the 1st string. Each staff includes a tablature below it, showing the fingerings for each note.

The image shows four staves of guitar tablature, each with a different fingering pattern indicated by small numbers above the strings. The first staff starts at measure 16 and ends at measure 18. The second staff starts at measure 19 and ends at measure 21. The third staff starts at measure 22 and ends at measure 24. The fourth staff starts at measure 25 and ends at measure 27. The tablature uses standard six-string notation with vertical bar lines indicating measures.

**Staff 1 (Measures 16-18):**

- Measure 16: 7-10-9-7-10-8
- Measure 17: 7-7-8-10-7-10
- Measure 18: 7-9-10-12-9-11-12
- Chord: 10-12-13
- Measure 19: 10-12-13-10-12-13
- Measure 20: 12-14-14-12-10-13
- Chord: 13-12-10-12-11-9
- Measure 21: 12-14-15-15-14-12

**Staff 2 (Measures 19-21):**

- Measure 19: 10-9-12-10-9-12
- Measure 20: 12-10-8-8-10-12
- Chord: 9
- Measure 21: 10-12-14-10-12-14
- Chord: 11-12-14
- Measure 22: 12-13-15-12-13-15

**Staff 3 (Measures 22-24):**

- Measure 22: 12-13-15-12-13-15
- Measure 23: 15-12-14-15-12-14
- Chord: 16
- Measure 24: 12-14-16-12-14-16
- Chord: 13-15

**Staff 4 (Measures 25-27):**

- Measure 25: 14-15-17-17-15-14
- Measure 26: 17-15-13-16-14
- Measure 27: 12-18-14-12-15-14
- Measure 28: 15-14-12-15-14-12

## Enchainement latéral montant

### Passages de formes

1

T A B

4 5 7 6 7 8 5 4 7 8 7 10 | 7 8 10 7 8 10 10 8 7 10 8 7 .

2

5 7 9 7 10 8 5 9 7 8 7 10 | 8 10 12 8 10 12 12 10 8 12 10 8 .

3

7 9 11 8 7 8 12 10 12 13 | 10 12 14 14 12 10 13 12 10 12 11 9 .

4

9 10 12 9 11 12 10 9 12 12 11 14 | 11 12 14 12 13 15 12 14 15 15 14 12 .

5

10 12 14 11 14 12 10 14 12 12 11 14 | 12 14 16 13 15 17 14 15 17 17 15 14 .

# Laguitare-facile.com

Guitar tablature for 'La Mer' featuring two staves of sixteenth-note patterns. The top staff begins at measure 11 and ends at measure 12. The bottom staff begins at measure 12 and ends at measure 13. Fingerings are indicated below the strings.

Top Staff (Measures 11-12):

- 0 2 4 0 0 4 2 4 5 | 3 5 7 3 5 7 5 3 7 5 3 4

Bottom Staff (Measures 12-13):

- 2 3 5 2 4 5 3 2 5 5 4 7 | 4 5 7 4 5 7 5 7 8 5 7 8

## Etude enchainement latéral montant

The sheet music contains five staves of sixteenth-note patterns. Each staff includes a tablature below it showing fingerings for each note. The fingerings are as follows:

- Staff 1: 0-2-4-1-3-5-2-3-5-5-3-2 | 5-3-1-4-2-0-4-2-0-3-2-0
- Staff 2: 3-2-0-0-2-3 0-2-3 0-2-4 | 0 0-4-2-4-5 3-5-7 | 3-5-7-7-8-3-7-5-3-5-4-2
- Staff 3: 5-4-2-5-3-2-5-3-2-2-3-5 | -2-3-5-2-4-5-3-2-5 6-4-7 | 4-5-7-4-6-7-5-7-6-5-7-8
- Staff 4: 8-7-5-6-7-5-7-5-4-7-5-4 | 7-5-3-7-5-3-3-5-7 3-5-7 | 4-5-7-4-6-7-5-7-6-5-4-7
- Staff 5: 8-7-10-7-8-10-7-8-10-10-8-7 | 10-8-7-9-7-6-9-7-5-9-7-5 | 8-7-5-5-7-8-5-7-9-5-7-9

The image shows six staves of guitar tablature, each with a red number indicating the measure number. Below each staff is a corresponding set of string numbers (e.g., 5-7-9, 8-10-12) indicating the notes to be played.

- Measure 16:** Fingerings 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. String numbers: 5-7-9, 8-10-12, 8-10-12-12-10-6, 12-10-6, 11-9-7, 10-9-7, 10-9-7, 10-8-7.
- Measure 18:** Fingerings 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. String numbers: 7-8-10, 7-9-10, 7-9-11, 8-9-7, 8-12-10-12-13, 10-12-14, 14-12-10, 13-12-10, 12-11-9, 12-10-9.
- Measure 21:** Fingerings 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. String numbers: 12-10-9, 12-10-8, 8-10-12, 9-10-12, 9-10-12, 10-9-12, 12-11-14, 11-12-14, 12-13-15, 12-14-15-15-14-12.
- Measure 26:** Fingerings 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. String numbers: 15-13-12, 14-12-11, 14-12-10, 14-12-10, 14-12-10-10-12-14, 10-12-14, 11-14-12, 12-11-14-12-14-16, 10-14.
- Measure 27:** Fingerings 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32. String numbers: 13-15-17, 14-15-17, 17-15-13, 16-14-12, 18-14-12, 15-14-12, 15-14-12.
- Measure 29:** Fingerings 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34. String numbers: 12-14-15, 12-14-15, 12-14-16, 12-14-16, 12-14-15, 12-16-14-16-17, 15-17-19, 15.

# Enchainement latéral descendant

## Passages de formes

The sheet music consists of six staves. The top staff is musical notation in 12/8 time with a treble clef. The second staff is tablature for a 6-string guitar, labeled 'T A B'. The subsequent four staves are also tablature for a 6-string guitar, each starting with a red number (3, 6, 7, 10) indicating the measure number. The bottom staff is tablature for a 6-string guitar, starting with a red number (10) indicating the measure number.



## Etude enchainement latéral descendant

The sheet music consists of five staves of descending slurs on a guitar neck diagram. The first staff (treble clef) starts with a key signature of one sharp and 12/8 time. The subsequent four staves (bass clef) start with a key signature of one sharp and 8/8 time. Fingerings are indicated by numbers above or below the notes. The slurs are primarily horizontal, representing lateral movement on the guitar neck.

Staff 1 (Treble Clef):  
 17-15-14 | 17-15-13 | 16-14-12 | 15-16 | 12-18 | 12-14-12-13 | 14-12-10 | 14-12-10

Staff 2 (Bass Clef):  
 14-12-10-10-12-14 | 10-12-14 | 11-12-14 | 12-13-15 | 12-14-15-15-14-12 | 15-13-12 | 14-12-11 | 14-12-10 | 14-12-10

Staff 3 (Bass Clef):  
 12-12-14-10-14-10-12-10-9 | 12-10-6 | 6-10-12 | 9-10-12 | 9-11-12 | 10-12-13 | 10-12-14-14-12-10 | 13-12-10

Staff 4 (Bass Clef):  
 12-11-9 | 12-10-9 | 12-10 | 12-9-10 | 9-12-9-10-9-7 | 10-8-7-7-6-10 | 7-9-10 | 7-9-10-7-8-11 | 8-10-12

Staff 5 (Bass Clef):  
 8-10-12-12-10-8 | 12-10-8 | 11-9-7 | 10-9-7 | 10-8-7-9-7-5 | 8-7-6-5-7-8 | 6-7-9-5-7-9

# Laguitare-facile.com

The sheet music consists of four staves of musical notation for guitar, with fingerings indicated below each staff. The staves are numbered 16, 19, 21, and 25.

**Staff 16:** Fingerings: 5-7-9, 7-6-10, 7-8-10-10-8-7; 10-6-7, 9-7-5, 9-7-5, 8-7-9; 5-9-5-7-5-4, 7-5-3, 7-5-3.

**Staff 19:** Fingerings: 3-5-7, 3-5-7, 4-5-7, 4-5-7; 5-7-8, 5-7-6-6-7-5, 8-7-5; 7-5-4, 7-5, 8-7-4, 5-4-7-4.

**Staff 21:** Fingerings: 5-4-2, 5-3-2, 5-3-2-2-3-5; 2-3-5, 2-4-5, 2-4-5, 3-5-7; 3-5-7-7-5-3, 7-5-3, 5-4-2.

**Staff 25:** Fingerings: 3-3, 4, 5-2-4-2-0, 3-2-0; 3-2-0-0-2-3, 0-2-1, 0-2-4; 0.

Exercice technique: groupe de 4  
Puissance et indépendance des doigts.

Travailler ces exercices en rythme.

Travailler ces exercices à la main droite:

- . Au médiator: un coup vers le bas, un coup vers le haut
- . Avec les doigts: un doigt après l'autre (pouce/index ou index/majeur)

Se servir de toutes les combinaisons possibles.

Tableau des combinaisons

1234 - 4321	2134 - 4312	3124 - 4213	4123 - 3214
1243 - 3421	2143 - 3412	3142 - 2413	4132 - 2314
1324 - 4231	2314 - 4132	3214 - 4123	4213 - 3124
1342 - 2431	2341 - 1432	3241 - 1423	4231 - 1324
1423 - 3241	2413 - 3142	3412 - 2143	4312 - 2134
1432 - 2341	2431 - 1342	3421 - 1243	4321 - 1234

## Enchainement complet

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for a guitar. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a 'G' time signature. Measure numbers 1 through 15 are placed above the staves. Below each staff is a tablature with three horizontal lines representing the strings. Fingerings are indicated by small numbers above or below the tabs. The music features various patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some sixteenth-note groups having vertical stems.

# Laguitare-facile.com

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

Fretboard diagrams for each measure:

- Measure 15: 5-7-9-7-8-10-7-8-10-10-8-7
- Measure 16: 10-8-7-9-7-5-8-7-9
- Measure 17: 5-9-8-7-5-4-7-5-3-7-5-3
- Measure 18: 3-5-7-3-5-7-4-5-7
- Measure 19: 5-7-8-5-7-8-6-7-5-8-7-5
- Measure 20: 7-5-4-7-5-8-7-4-5-4-7-4
- Measure 21: 5-4-2-5-3-2-5-3-2-2-3-5
- Measure 22: 2-3-5-2-4-5-2-4-5-3-5-7
- Measure 23: 3-5-7-7-5-3-7-5-3-5-4-2
- Measure 24: 3-3-4-5-2-4-2-0-3-2-0
- Measure 25: 3-2-0-0-2-3-0-2-3-0-2-4
- Measure 26: 0-2-4-1-3-5-2-3-5-5-3-2
- Measure 27: 5-3-1-4-2-0-15-16-12-18-12
- Measure 28: 14-12-11-14-12-10-14-12-10-12-14
- Measure 29: 10-14-10-12-10-9-12-10-8-8-10-12
- Measure 30: 9-10-12-9-11-12-10-12-13
- Measure 31: 10-12-14-14-12-10-13-12-10-12-11-9
- Measure 32: 12-10-9-12-10-12-9-10-9-12-9

The image shows six staves of guitar tablature, each consisting of six horizontal lines representing the strings. The tablature uses black dots for standard notes and small vertical strokes for grace notes. Fingerings are indicated by small numbers above or below the notes, and string numbers are shown as pairs of digits below the staff. The staves are numbered 29 through 48 in red at the top of each staff.

**Staff 1:**

- Notes: 29: 10-9-7, 10-6-7-7, 6-10, 7-9-10; 30: 7-9-10, 7-9-11; 31: 8-10-12; 32: 12-10-8, 12-10-8, 11-9-7, 10-9-7.

**Staff 2:**

- Notes: 33: 8-7, 10-7-9-7-5, 8-7-5; 34: 5-7-8, 5-7-9; 35: 5-7-9, 5-7-9; 36: 7-8-10, 7-8-10-10-8-7, 10-8-7.

**Staff 3:**

- Notes: 37: 9-7-6, 9-7-5, 9-7-5, 8-7-5; 38: 5-7-8, 5-7-9; 39: 5-7-9, 5-7-9; 40: 7-10-8, 7-10-8-10-12.

**Staff 4:**

- Notes: 41: 8-10-12-12-10-8, 12-10-8, 11-9-7; 42: 10-9-7, 10-9-7, 10-8-7-7-8-10; 43: 7-9-10, 7-9-10, 7-9-11-8, 10-9.

**Staff 5:**

- Notes: 44: 7-8-12-10-12-13, 10-12-14-14-12-10; 45: 13-12-10, 12-11-9, 12-10-9, 12-10-9; 46: 12-10-8, 8-10-12, 9-10-12.

**Staff 6:**

- Notes: 47: 9-11-12, 10-9-12, 12-11-14-11-12-14; 48: 12-13-15, 12-14-15-15-14-12, 15-13-12; 49: 14-12-11, 14-12-10, 14-12-10, 14-12-10.

The image shows two staves of sheet music for guitar. The top staff consists of six measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff consists of four measures of eighth-note patterns. Both staves have red numbers below them indicating fingerings: the top staff has 10-12-14, 10-12-14, 10-12-14, 11-14-12, 10-14-12, 12-11-14-12-14-16, and 13-15-17; the bottom staff has 14-16-17-17-15-14, 17-15-13, 16-14-12, and 15.

## Le mode dorien

### Passages de formes montants

The tablature consists of two staves. The top staff is for the left hand, showing sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff is for the right hand, showing fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) corresponding to the notes on the top staff. Measure 11 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by a eighth-note. Measure 12 starts with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 13 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by a eighth-note. Measure 14 starts with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern.

Le mode dorien  
Passages de formes en descendant

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for guitar, arranged vertically. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 12/8. The first staff contains six measures of eighth-note patterns. The second staff contains four measures, with the third measure ending on a dominant 7th chord (B7) indicated by a red Roman numeral. The third staff contains four measures, with the third measure ending on a dominant 7th chord (B7) indicated by a red Roman numeral. The fourth staff contains four measures, with the third measure ending on a dominant 7th chord (B7) indicated by a red Roman numeral. The fifth staff contains four measures, with the third measure ending on a dominant 7th chord (B7) indicated by a red Roman numeral.

# Laguitare-facile.com

Guitar tablature for two staves. The top staff shows a sequence of notes with fingerings: 13, 12, 10, 12, 11, 9, 12, 10, 9, 12, 10, 9. The bottom staff shows a sequence of notes with fingerings: 10, 12, 9, 10, 9, 7, 10, 8, 7, 7, 6, 10. The tablature is in common time with a key signature of one sharp.

11 13 12 10 12 11 9 12 10 9 12 10 9 | 10 12 9 10 9 7 10 8 7 7 6 10

13 12 10 9 11 9 7 10 8 7 10 9 10 | 7 10 7 9 7 5 9 7 5 8 7 5

La gamme dominante: le mode mixolydien  
Passages de formes en montant

The image displays five staves of guitar tablature, each representing a different form of an ascending scale pattern in Mixolydian mode. The tablature uses a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 12/8. The first staff shows a pattern starting at the 10th fret of the A string. Subsequent staves continue this pattern across the neck, with fingerings indicated below the strings. The patterns involve various note heads and stems, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes.

Guitar tablature for two staves. The top staff shows a sequence of chords and notes, starting with a C major chord (E-A-C) followed by a G major chord (D-G-B). The bottom staff shows a sequence of notes, starting with a C major chord (E-A-C) followed by a G major chord (D-G-B). Fingerings are indicated below the notes: 7, 9, 10, 7; 7, 10, 7, 9, 7, 10; 9, 11, 12, 10, 12, 13, 10, 12, 13, 13, 12, 10; 9, 10, 12, 9, 10, 12, 10, 12, 14; 10, 12, 14, 11, 12, 14, 12, 13, 15, 12, 14, 15.

La gamme dominante: le mode mixolydien  
Passages de formes en descendant

The image contains five staves of guitar tablature, each representing a different descending scale pattern in G major (mixolydian mode). The patterns involve various note groupings and string skipping. Each staff includes a treble clef, a 'G' key signature, and a '12' time signature. Below each staff is a six-string guitar neck with corresponding fingerings.

Staff 1:  
Fingering: 15-13-12-14-12-11-14-12-13-14-11-12  
String positions: 10-14-10-12-10-9-12-10-9-12-10-8

Staff 2:  
Fingering: 13-12-10-12-11-9-12-13-10-11-12-9  
String positions: 10-9-7-10-9-7-10-8-7-7-8-10

Staff 3:  
Fingering: 12-10-8-11-9-7-10-11-7-11-7  
String positions: 9-7-5-9-7-5-9-7-5-9-7-5

Staff 4:  
Fingering: 9-7-5-9-7-5-7-5-3-7-5-3-3-6-7-3-5-7  
String positions: 7-5-3-7-5-3-3-6-7-3-5-7

Staff 5:  
Fingering: 7-5-4-7-5-4-7-5-5-7-4-5  
String positions: 3-7-3-5-3-2-5-3-2-2-3-5

# Laguitare-facile.com

Guitar tablature for 'La Mer' featuring two staves of sixteenth-note patterns. The first staff begins with a 4/4 time signature and transitions to a 12/8 time signature at measure 12. The second staff begins with a 13/8 time signature and transitions to a 10/8 time signature at measure 18. Both staves use a standard six-string guitar tuning.

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

4/4 12/8 13/8 10/8

String 6: 5-4-2-5-4-2-5-5-2-4-5-2-3-2-0-3-2-0-0-2-3-0-2-3  
String 5: 4-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6  
String 4: 5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6  
String 3: 5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6  
String 2: 5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6  
String 1: 5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6-5-6