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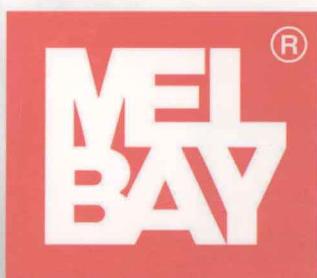
轻松学习摇滚吉他

by

(美)斯蒂芬·德拉什 著
郑丽媛 译

STEPHEN DELACH

人民音乐出版社
PEOPLE'S MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE



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原版引进

MEL BAY'S

GUITARING

O.....

轻松学习摇滚吉他

〔美〕斯蒂芬·德拉什著 / 郑丽媛译

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Getting Into Rock Guitar

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前　　言

吉他手学习吉他的主要途径是：看别人弹、听或阅读教材等，然后带着不同的观念或想法去模仿。最开始学习吉他时，弹奏者就是通过听或看来进行学习。学习摇滚吉他也是一样的。

如果你刚开始学习摇滚吉他，那么很重要的一件事是你要意识到摇滚最基本的内容是由一些很少量的音阶、和弦和技术组成的。学会这些最基本的内容会给你将来的进一步学习打下坚实的基础。

本书将教会你任何摇滚吉他手都应掌握的基本内容，简单但却很有效。全书分为两大部分：第一部分为弹奏节奏吉他需要掌握的内容，第二部分是弹奏主音吉他需要掌握的内容。在学习书中示例的过程中，可尝试去扩展他们，如此摇滚会更具创造力。

为了更好地体会书中示例的感觉，请务必使用随书附赠的CD。摇滚是一种音乐听觉形式，应该注意聆听，以体味它的很多细微之处。你可以随着CD中的伴奏轨进行即兴，并运用学习到的内容。这本书为你提供了丰富的内容，会给你未来的音乐之路带来很大的帮助。尽情享受吧！

斯蒂芬·德拉什

导 读

学习任何一种新的音乐风格，都有必要掌握一些相关乐器的基本知识。学习这些基本知识，如吉他弦的命名、如何在吉他上找到音符等，将有助于你掌握这本书的内容。通过以下这部分内容的学习，会给你打下一个坚实的基础，并且让你开始认真对待音乐。

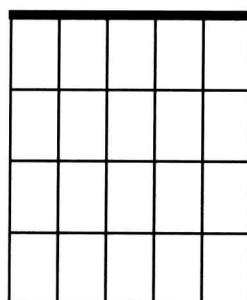
学 习 音 符

经常在和朋友们即兴演奏 (jam) 时，你弹了一段很酷的音乐，忽然贝司手大喊道：“什么调啊？”这时你迷茫了——开始数琴上的品格，然后告诉他你弹的位置。通过以下这部分内容的学习，可使你避免这种尴尬的场景再次发生！

先让我们来看吉他六根弦由低到高的音名（见图 1）。

图 1

E A D G B E



单根弦上的音符

6弦 E

A musical staff with a treble clef and a guitar neck diagram below it. The neck has six horizontal lines labeled T, A, and B from top to bottom. Fret numbers 0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 12 are marked along the neck. The musical staff shows eighth notes on the 6th string at frets 0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 12.

5弦 A

A musical staff with a treble clef and a guitar neck diagram below it. The neck has six horizontal lines labeled T, A, and B from top to bottom. Fret numbers 0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 12 are marked along the neck. The musical staff shows eighth notes on the 5th string at frets 0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 12.

4弦 D

A musical staff with a treble clef and a guitar neck diagram below it. The neck has six horizontal lines labeled T, A, and B from top to bottom. Fret numbers 0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 12 are marked along the neck. The musical staff shows eighth notes on the 4th string at frets 0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 12.

在音乐中，自然音阶有七个自然音符（无升无降）。

A B C D E F G

沿着琴颈在吉他指板上找出所有自然音阶音符，每次只找一根弦上的。

1. 只用你的食指来完成这个练习（为了确定音符在指板上的位置）。
2. 从低音E弦开始，沿琴颈向上边弹边说出该弦上每一自然音符的音名，依次应为**E、F、G、A、B、C、D、E**。然后在其他五根弦上重复这一过程。音符总是按字母顺序排列。
3. 只需到12品即可（12品以后的所有音符和前面的一样，只是音高上高了一个八度）。
4. **B**和**C**，**E**和**F**之间是半音关系，其他音之间都是全音关系。

当一次专注于一根弦时，你会很容易并且清晰地在指板上形成位置概念。一周练习一根弦，直到你掌握所有六根弦上的这些音符。这一知识将会加速你的学习进程，并且会给你的朋友们留下好印象！

3弦G

A musical staff with a treble clef and a guitar neck diagram below it. The staff has eight notes. The guitar neck has six strings labeled T, A, and B. Fret numbers are marked on the strings: 0, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 12.

2弦B

A musical staff with a treble clef and a guitar neck diagram below it. The staff has eight notes. The guitar neck has six strings labeled T, A, and B. Fret numbers are marked on the strings: 0, 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12.

1弦E

A musical staff with a treble clef and a guitar neck diagram below it. The staff has eight notes. The guitar neck has six strings labeled T, A, and B. Fret numbers are marked on the strings: 0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 12.

如果想给某个音升半音（#）——就在原音的基础上往上（琴身方向）移一个品格。
如果想给某个音降半音（b）——就在原音的基础上往下（琴头方向）移一个品格。

练习或演奏中的一些注意事项

听

学习摇滚吉他一个重要的方式就是听。通过听别人的演奏，你可以学到许多不同的方法、技巧，更重要的是可以获得很多灵感。寻找一个你喜欢的吉他手并且去模仿他的音色和感觉，是件很不错的的事情。把他的好东西都变成你自己的。

练

1. 当你开始学习新的内容时，一定要“慢”弹，以保证“准确”性。这对其后的“快”弹将大有裨益。
2. 不断重复练习那些给你制造困难的乐句或和弦。我保证五分钟后你能更好地掌控它们。

弹

1. 当你演奏时，需要牢记于心的一件重要事情是“空”。你需要不断练习和弦或音阶，以便他们能变得再度自然。如果你弹得枯燥乏味，很可能是因为你想方法想得太多。
2. 使用伴奏，这简直是上帝的恩赐。跟着一个稳定的节奏声部进行练习是非常必要的，它能帮你建立很好的节奏感，便于学习即兴和创作 solo（独奏）。好好检查一下随书附赠 CD 中的伴奏轨。

第一部分 节奏吉他

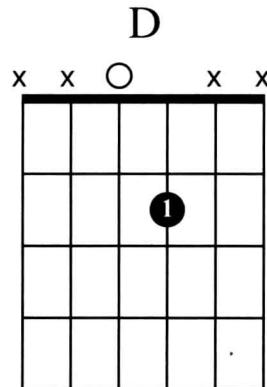
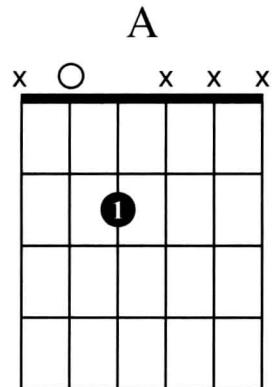
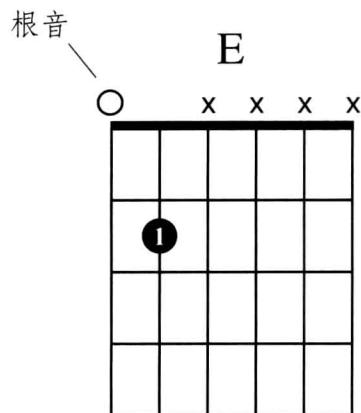
节奏吉他简介

节奏是摇滚吉他极为重要的一个方面。也许，你和我一样，在得到第一把吉他时所做的第一件事，便是试图去弹奏主音。但事实上，一首很有感觉的曲子往往是由节奏决定的。作为一个摇滚吉他手，你必须和节奏声部（鼓和贝司）锁定在一起。节奏声部的重要性，简而言之，就是让所有一切融合在一起，给演唱者或独奏者提供一个铺垫。这本书的第一部分将从节奏吉他的一些不同方面进行探究。

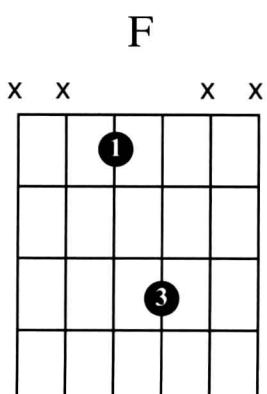
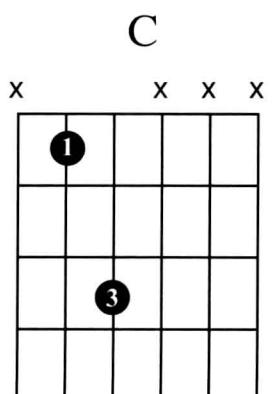
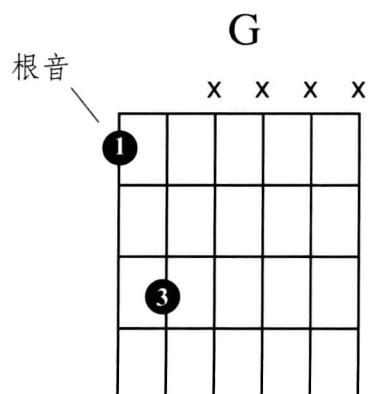
强 力 和 弦

自从有了摇滚，就有了强力和弦。没有了强力和弦，听起来就没那么心潮澎湃了。只有两个音（根音和五音）组成的强力和弦能够以最简单的方式创造出最令人激动的声音。图 1.A~1.C 给出了几个空弦上不同的强力和弦。图 1.D~1.F 给出了可移动的强力和弦。底下的音是根音，和弦或音阶即以此命名。

空弦上的强力和弦



可移动的强力和弦



和 弦 进 行

下面是几个和弦进行（示例 1.1~1.5），看看你是否能够在琴颈上的不同位置去弹奏它们。记住强力和弦里的最低音是根音，和弦名是以根音命名的。特别要注意示例 1.5，这是一个 12 小节布鲁斯和弦进行。这个进行被运用在摇滚的所有领域中，而且为即兴提供一个很好的平台。本书还将对此进行不断地扩充。

示例 1.1

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) and common time (indicated by '4'). The staff consists of six vertical measures. Above the staff, the letter 'G' is centered. The staff itself contains six vertical tick marks, each representing a quarter note. The first measure starts with a vertical bar line.

示例 1.2

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) and common time. The staff consists of six vertical measures. Above the staff, the letters 'G', 'F', 'G', and 'F' are positioned above the first, second, third, and fourth measures respectively. The staff contains six vertical tick marks per measure.

示例 1.3

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) and common time. The staff consists of six vertical measures. Above the staff, the letters 'G', 'F', 'G', 'F', 'G', and 'F' are positioned above the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth measures respectively. The staff contains six vertical tick marks per measure.

示例 1.4

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) and common time. The staff consists of six vertical measures. Above the staff, the letters 'A', 'G', 'F', 'A', 'C', and 'F' are positioned above the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth measures respectively. The staff contains six vertical tick marks per measure.



12 小节布鲁斯

示例 1.5

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) and common time. The staff consists of four vertical measures. Above the staff, the letters 'G', 'C', and 'G' are positioned above the first, second, and third measures respectively. The staff contains four vertical tick marks per measure.

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) and common time. The staff consists of four vertical measures. Above the staff, the letter 'C' is positioned above the first measure. The staff contains four vertical tick marks per measure.

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) and common time. The staff consists of four vertical measures. Above the staff, the letters 'D', 'C', 'G', and 'D' are positioned above the first, second, third, and fourth measures respectively. The staff contains four vertical tick marks per measure.

节奏 奏

节奏是摇滚吉他中极为重要的一部分。示例 1.6~1.10 给出了只有空弦 E 强力和弦的混合节奏。你可以通过一个简单的和弦创造出大量的节奏变化。



示例 1.6

E5

Guitar tablature for Example 1.6. The top staff shows a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The bottom staff shows the guitar neck with strings T (top), A, and B. Measure 1: Chord E5 (two vertical stems) followed by a sixteenth-note rest, then a eighth-note downstroke (triangle) followed by a sixteenth-note upstroke (diamond). Fret positions: 2, 0, 2, 0. Measure 2: Chord E5 (two vertical stems) followed by a sixteenth-note rest, then a eighth-note downstroke (triangle) followed by a sixteenth-note upstroke (diamond). Fret positions: 2, 0, 2, 0.



示例 1.7

E5

Guitar tablature for Example 1.7. The top staff shows a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The bottom staff shows the guitar neck with strings T (top), A, and B. Measure 1: Chord E5 (two vertical stems) followed by a sixteenth-note rest, then a eighth-note downstroke (triangle) followed by a sixteenth-note upstroke (diamond). Fret positions: 2, 0, 2, 0. Measure 2: Chord E5 (two vertical stems) followed by a sixteenth-note rest, then a eighth-note downstroke (triangle) followed by a sixteenth-note upstroke (diamond). Fret positions: 2, 0, 2, 0.



示例 1.8

E5

Guitar tablature for Example 1.8. The top staff shows a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The bottom staff shows the guitar neck with strings T (top), A, and B. Measure 1: Chord E5 (two vertical stems) followed by a sixteenth-note rest, then a eighth-note downstroke (triangle) followed by a sixteenth-note upstroke (diamond). Fret positions: 2, 0, 2, 0. Measure 2: Chord E5 (two vertical stems) followed by a sixteenth-note rest, then a eighth-note downstroke (triangle) followed by a sixteenth-note upstroke (diamond). Fret positions: 2, 0, 2, 0.



示例 1.9

E5

Guitar tablature for Example 1.9. The top staff shows a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The bottom staff shows the guitar neck with strings T (top), A, and B. Measure 1: Chord E5 (two vertical stems) followed by a sixteenth-note rest, then a eighth-note downstroke (triangle) followed by a sixteenth-note upstroke (diamond). Fret positions: 2, 0, 2, 0. Measure 2: Chord E5 (two vertical stems) followed by a sixteenth-note rest, then a eighth-note downstroke (triangle) followed by a sixteenth-note upstroke (diamond). Fret positions: 2, 0, 2, 0.

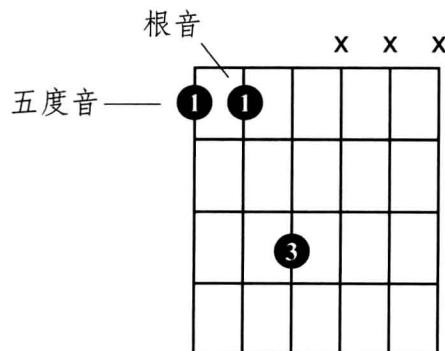


示例 1.10

E5

加音强力和弦

一些吉他演奏者会在强力和弦里增加一个五度音（见图1.G）。亨德里克斯（Hendrix）在歌曲 *The Wind Cries Mary* 里就使用了这一技巧。



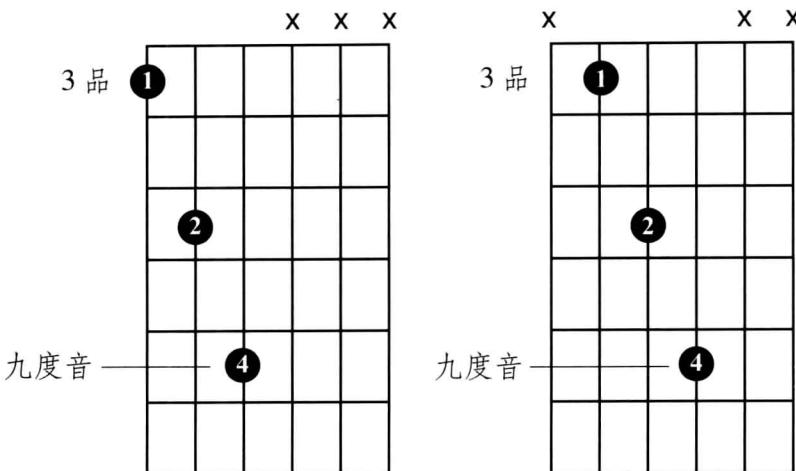
1. G



示例 1.11

C5 C \sharp 5 D5 D5 C \sharp 5 C5

另一种在强力和弦上常用的加音是九度音（见图 1.I~1.J）。戴夫·马修斯（Dave Mathews）和警察（The Police）乐队专用这样的和弦。



1. I

1. J



#8

示例 1.12

Musical score for Example 1.12. The score consists of two measures of music for guitar. The first measure shows a C# add9 chord followed by an A add9 chord. The second measure shows a C# add9 chord followed by an F# add9 chord. The guitar neck is shown below the staff, with fingerings indicated above the strings. The first measure has fingerings 8-4-0-0-4-4. The second measure has fingerings 8-6-4-2-6-4.

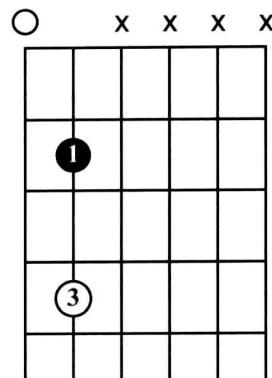


#9

示例 1.13

Musical score for Example 1.13. The score consists of four measures of music for guitar. The first measure shows a C# add9 chord. The second measure shows a G# add9 chord. The third measure shows a B add9 chord. The fourth measure shows an F#5 chord. The guitar neck is shown below the staff, with fingerings indicated above the strings. The first measure has fingerings 4-6-8. The second measure has fingerings 4-6-8. The third measure has fingerings 2-4-6. The fourth measure has fingerings 2-4.

示例 1.14 和 1.15 中，在 E 强力和弦上的加音听起来会有布鲁斯的味道。仔细听 CD 中的示范，寻找那种节奏感。



#10

示例 1.14

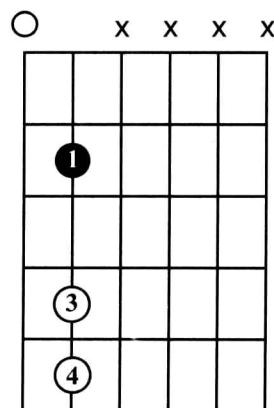
E

#11

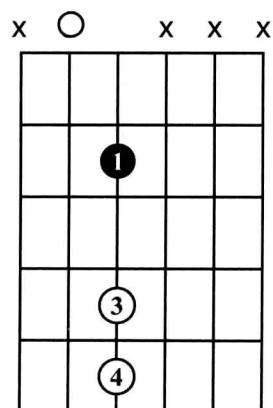
示例 1.15

E

加 两 个 音



1. M



1. N