Tablature Definition

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

Bend 1
Strike the note and bend up ½ step (one fret).
**Bend 2**

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

**Bend & Release**

Strike the note and bend up ½ (or whole) step, then release the bend back to the original note. All three notes are tied, only the first note is struck.
Pre-Bend
Bend the note up ½ (or whole) step, then strike it.

Pre-Bend & Release
Bend the note up ½ (or whole) step, strike it, and release the bend back to the original note.
**Unison Bend**
Strike the two notes simultaneously and bend the lower note to the pitch of the higher.

![Unison Bend Diagram]

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

![Vibrato Diagram]
Wide (Exaggerated) Vibrato
Vibrate the pitch to a greater degree with a left-hand finger or tremolo bar.

Slide 1
Strike the first note and then with the same left hand finger move up the string to the second note. The second note is not struck.
**Slide 2**
Strike the first note and then with the same left hand finger move up the string to the second note and strike the second note.

\[ \text{sl.} \]

![Musical notation for Slide 2]

**Slide 3**
Slide up to the note indicated from a few frets below.

\[ \text{d.} \]

![Musical notation for Slide 3]
**Hammer-On**

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

![Hammer-On Diagram]

**Pull-Off**

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

![Pull-Off Diagram]
**Trill**

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

\[ tr \sim \ \sim \sim \sim \sim \sim \sim \]

**Tapping**

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

\[ T \quad P \]
\[ T \quad P \]

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

Artificial Harmonic
Fret the note normally and set the harmonic by adding the right hand thumb edge or index finger tip to the normal pick attack.
**Tremolo Bar**
Drop the note by the number of steps indicated, then return to original pitch.

![Tremolo Bar Diagram]

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

![Palm Mute Diagram]
Muffled Strings
Lay the left hand across the strings without depressing them to the fret board; strike the strings with the right hand, producing a percussive sound.

Pick Slide
Rub the pick edge down the length of the string to produce a scratchy sound.
**Tremolo Picking**
Pick the note as rapidly and continuously as possible.

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\[\textit{trem. pick}\]
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**Rhythm Slashes**
Strum chords in rhythm indicated. Use chord voicings found in the fingering diagrams at the top of the first page of the transcription.

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\[\text{Am} - D\]
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**Single Note Rhythm Slashes**

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