



Noel Tamang



-ADVANCE "MASTERY"
FULL GUITAR
GUIDES



BANGLORE INDIA - 560076



E-MAIL:
noeltamang49@gmail.com

CONTACT : +91 80738 08109

ADVANCED GUIDE

MUSIC

"BEYOND THE FRETBOARD: YOUR PATH TO MASTERY"

Welcome to the final stretch of your guitar journey—and the beginning of your artistry.

At this level, you're not just playing the guitar—you're expressing yourself through it.

You'll dive into complex techniques, improvise with ease, and interpret music with emotion and intention. Growth may feel slower here, but it runs deeper. Subtle changes make big impacts.

Mastery isn't about perfection—it's about expression, discipline, and passion.

Keep exploring, stay humble, and never stop learning.

You're not just a player anymore. You're an artist. 🎸

CHAPTER:1

-ADVANCED SCALES & MODES

 **Objective:** Master modal soloing and expand melodic vocabulary.

- **All 7 Modes with Application**

Learn the seven musical modes (Ionian to Locrian), how they sound, and when to use them in real songs and solos. Understand how to match modes to chords for expressive playing.



How This Helps You:

- *Unlocks Musical Expression:*

Each mode has a unique emotional flavor for example:

- *Dorian sounds jazzy and smooth*
- *Phrygian feels dark and exotic*
- *Lydian is dreamy and uplifting*
- *Students learn to choose the right mode based on mood and genre.*

• *Improves Improvisation:*

By understanding how each mode fits over different chords, students can solo more melodically, rather than just using the same scale shapes.

• *Builds Ear Training:*

Recognizing modal sounds improves ear training. Students can hear a mode and know how to recreate or respond to it on guitar.

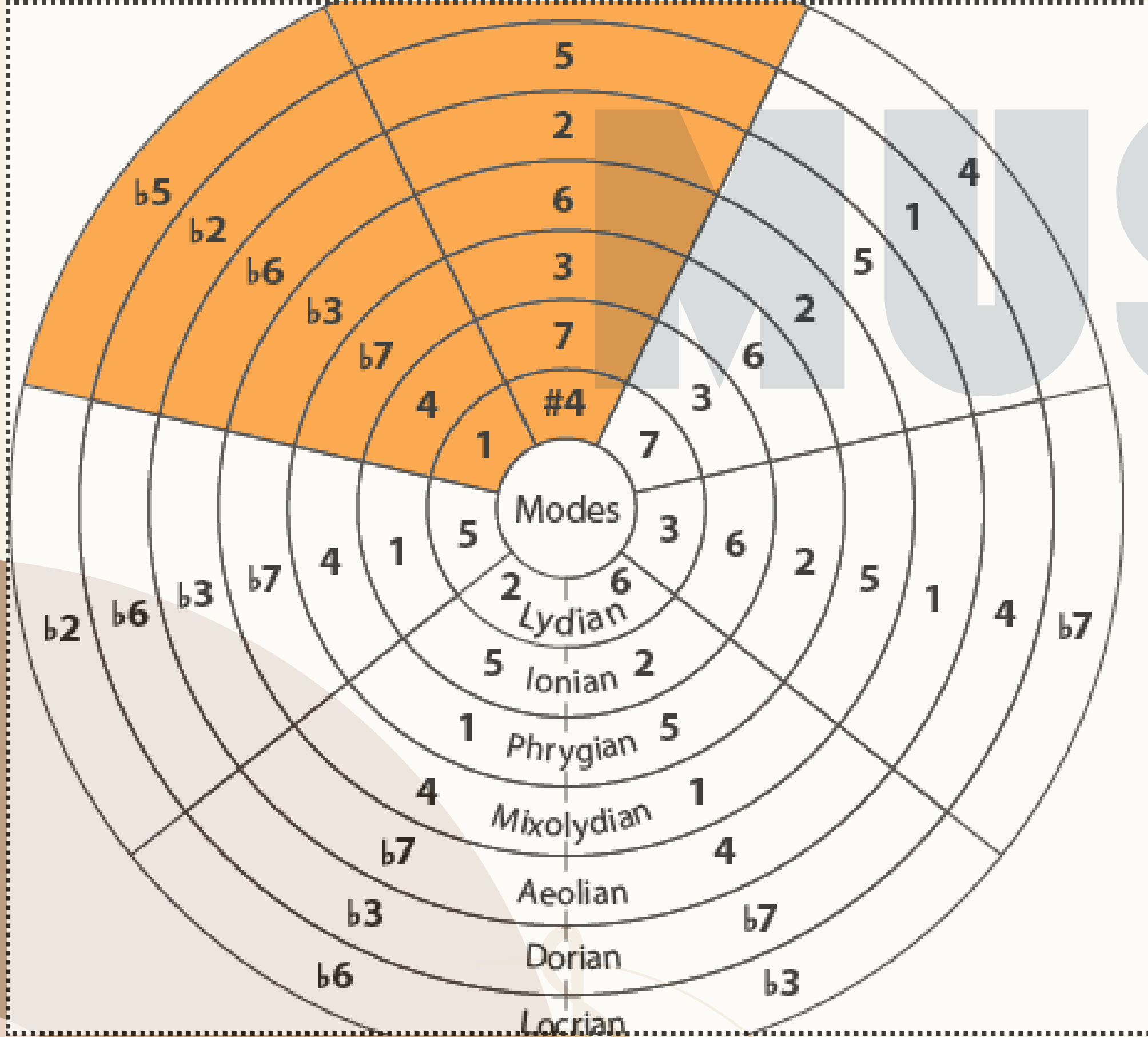
• *Connects Theory to Real Playing:*

With application-based learning (e.g., Dorian over a minor funk groove), students see the purpose of modes instead of just memorizing them.

• *Prepares for Genre-Specific Playing:*

Many genres rely heavily on modes:

- *Jazz uses Mixolydian, Dorian*
- *Rock uses Aeolian, Phrygian*
- *Pop/funk often uses Lydian, Ionian*



Lydian	C	D	E	F \sharp	G	A	B
Ionian	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
Mixolydian	C	D	E	F	G	A	B \flat
Dorian	C	D	E \flat	F	G	A	B \flat
Aeolian	C	D	E \flat	F	G	A \flat	B \flat
Phrygian	C	D \flat	E \flat	F	G	A \flat	B \flat
Locrian	C	D \flat	E \flat	F	G \flat	A \flat	B \flat

Video recommended: [Link here](#)

MUSIC

- **Melodic & Harmonic Minor**

The harmonic minor scale raises the 7th degree of the natural minor scale, while the melodic minor scale raises both the 6th and 7th degrees when ascending, and lowers them when descending, resulting in two different versions of the scale for ascending and descending melodies.

Harmonic Minor Scale:

- Ascending and Descending: The 7th degree is raised by a half step in both directions.
- Interval Pattern: Whole, half, whole, whole, half, augmented second, half.
- Purpose: Provides a leading tone to resolve to the tonic, and creates a major 5th chord.
- Examples: Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, and in popular music.

MUSIC

Melodic Minor Scale:

- Ascending: The 6th and 7th degrees are raised by a half step.
- Descending: The 6th and 7th degrees revert to their natural minor position.
- Interval Pattern: Whole, half, whole, whole, whole, half (ascending); whole, half, whole, whole, half, whole (descending).
- Purpose: Improves melodic movement by creating a smoother ascent to the tonic and allowing for a leading tone.
- Examples: Used in jazz and other genres, particularly for ascending melodies

Comparing Types of Minor Scales

The image displays three musical staves, each representing a different type of A minor scale. The first staff, labeled 'A Natural Minor', shows a scale with a natural 6th degree (F) and a natural 7th degree (G). The second staff, labeled 'A Harmonic Minor', shows a scale with a natural 6th degree (F) and a raised 7th degree (G#). The third staff, labeled 'A Melodic Minor', shows a scale with a raised 6th degree (F#) and a raised 7th degree (G#) in the ascending direction, and a natural 6th degree (F) and a natural 7th degree (G) in the descending direction.

A Natural Minor

A Harmonic Minor

A Melodic Minor

• Indian Raag Fusion with Western Scale Shapes

Map Indian Ragas like Yaman or Bhairav onto the fretboard using familiar Western shapes. Learn to blend Indian ornamentation into your modern phrasing.

Video recommended: [Link here](#)

Carnatic Raga Kalyani (similar ragas)

Arohana Swaras: S,R2,G3,M2,P,D2,N3,S'
Arohana Notes: F#,G#,A#,C,C#,D#,F,F#
Arohana Intervals: R, M2, M3, #4, P5, M6, M7, Oct

Arohana and Avarohana structures are the same!


Common Notes (6) Notes not present in Raga (1) Extra Notes in the Raga (1)

Major Dorian Phrygian Lydian Mixolydian Locrian Minor Har Min Mel Min Pent Maj Pent Min Blues

Box Walk Down Walk Up All Notes

CHAPTER: 2

-ADVANCED CHORDS AND VOICINGS

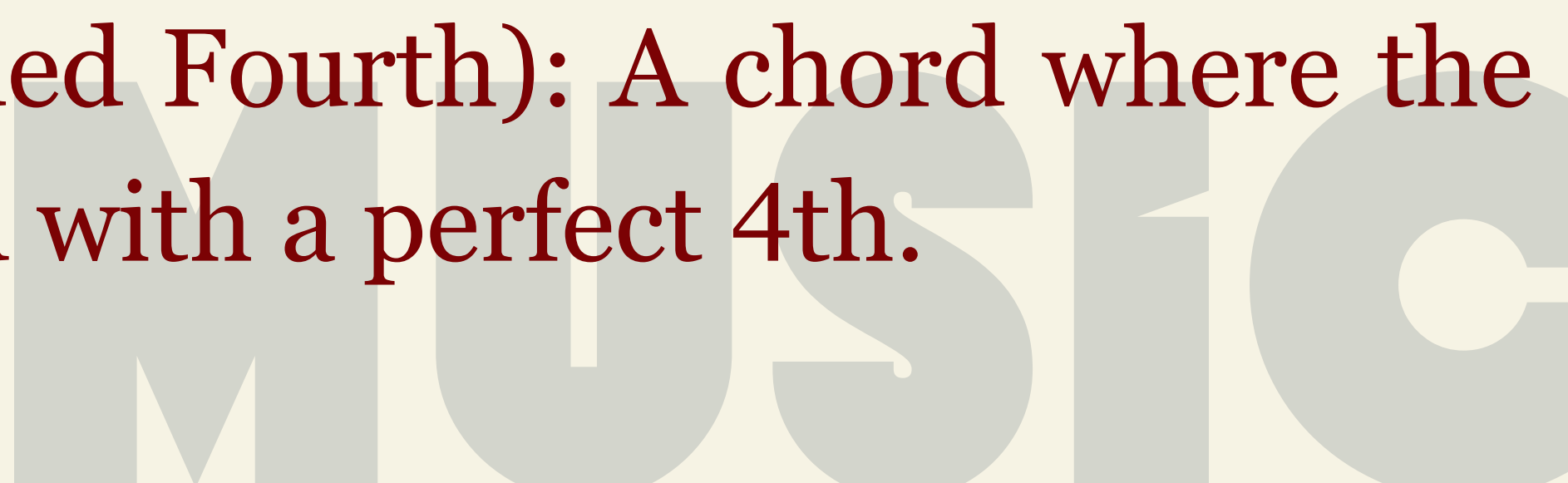
 **Objective: Build strength and unlock movable chord shapes.**

- **Extended Chords: Maj7, m7, dom7, add9, sus4**

Go beyond major and minor chords. Learn richer voicings that add emotional depth and color to your progressions, used in jazz, pop, R&B, and soul.

Extended Chords Explained:

- **Maj7 (Major Seventh):** A major triad (1, 3, 5) with a major 7th added (1, 3, 5, 7).
- **m7 (Minor Seventh):** A minor triad (1, b3, 5) with a minor 7th added (1, b3, 5, b7).
- **dom7 (Dominant Seventh):** A major triad with a minor 7th added (1, 3, 5, b7).
- **add9 (Add Ninth):** A chord where the 9th interval is added to a major or minor triad.

- 
- sus4 (Suspended Fourth): A chord where the 3rd is replaced with a perfect 4th.
 - sus2 (Suspended Second): A chord where the 3rd is replaced with a major 2nd.

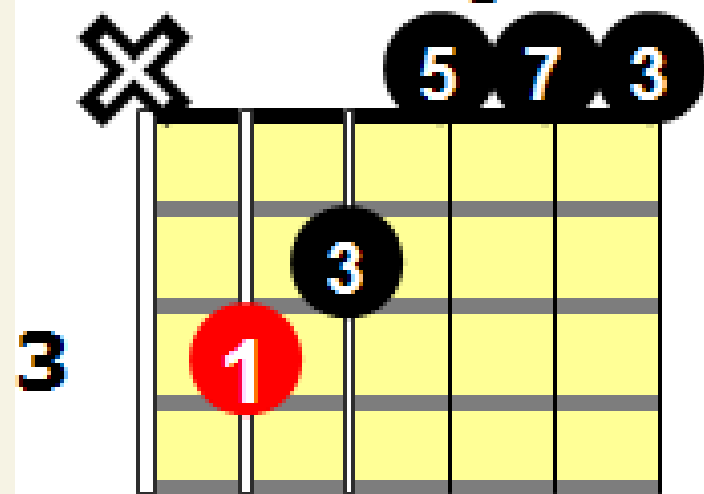
In summary: Extended chords add complexity and tonal interest to music. They are built by adding intervals, such as the 7th, 9th, or by substituting the 3rd with a 2nd or 4th, according to various resources.

Video optional : [Link here](#)

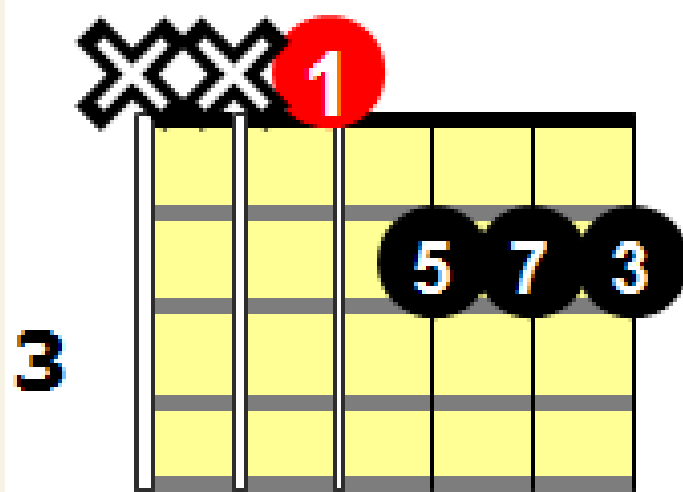


Major 7th

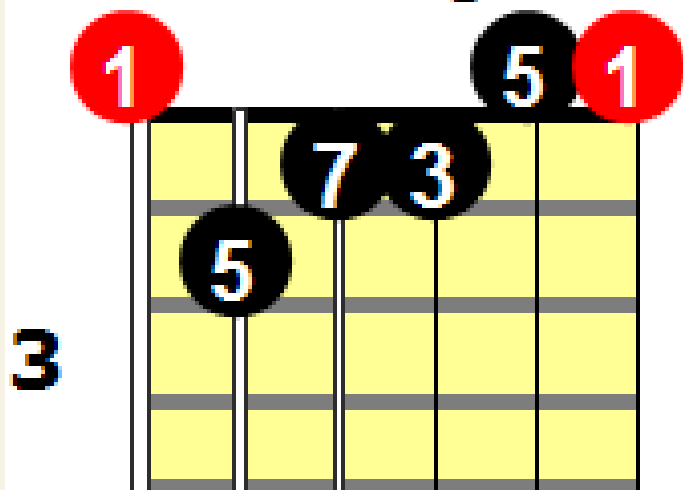
C maj7



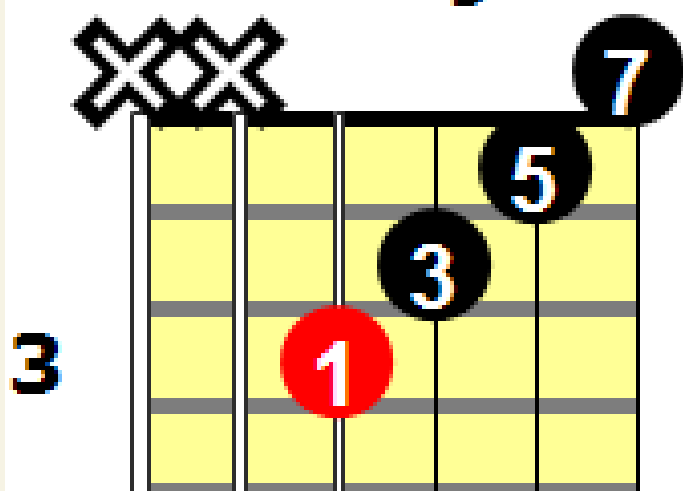
D maj7



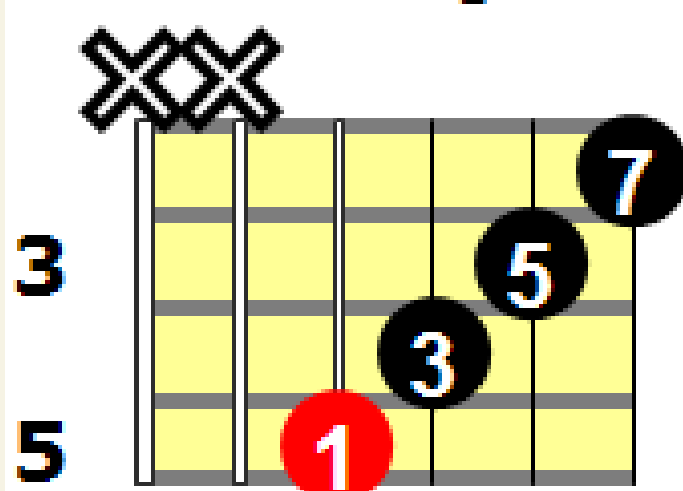
E maj7



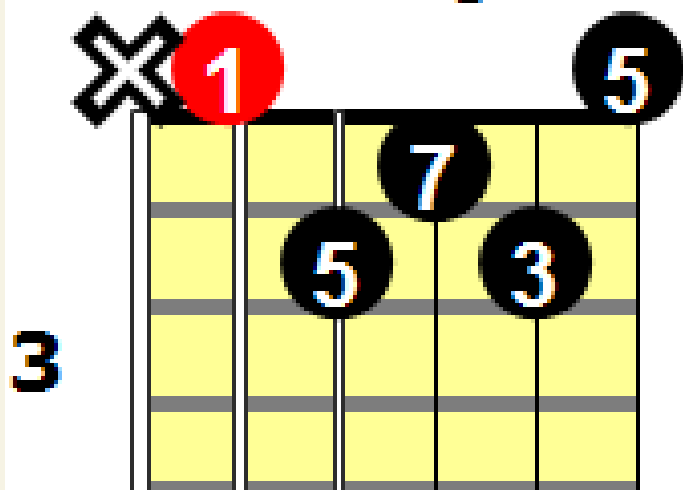
F maj7



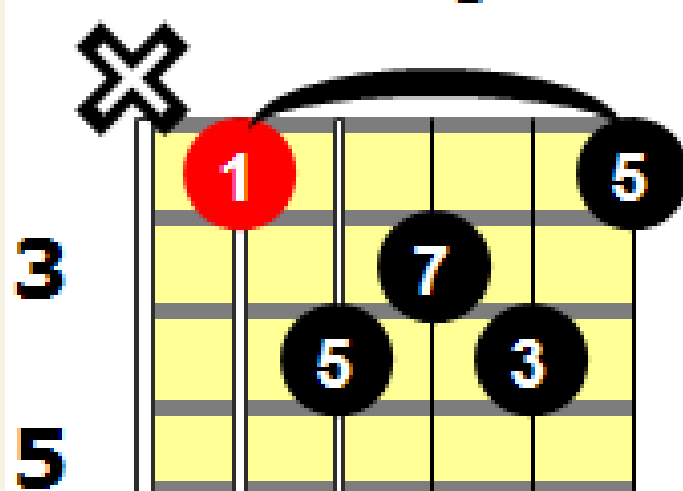
G maj7



A maj7

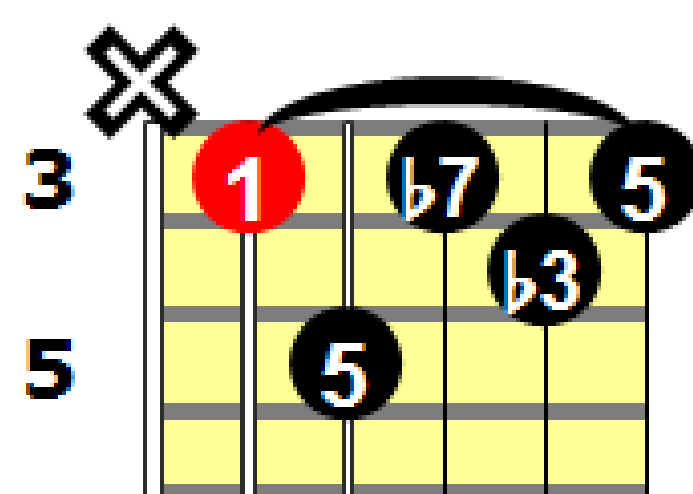


B maj7

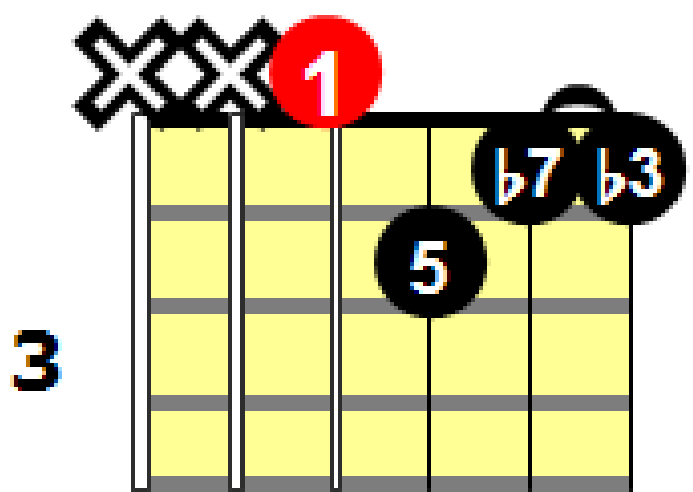


Minor 7th

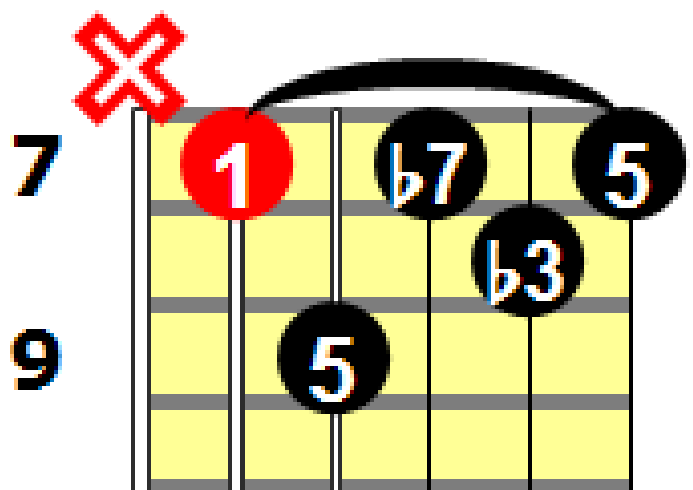
C m7



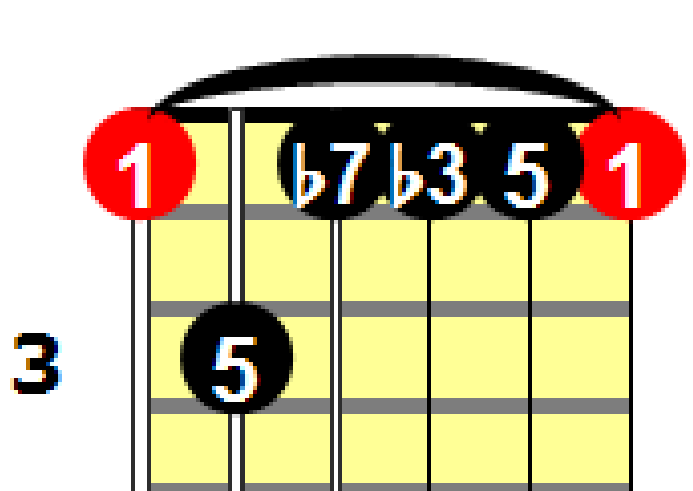
D m7



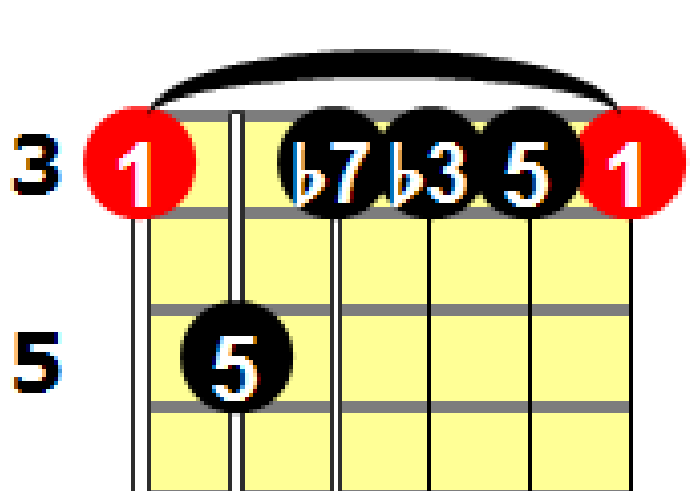
E m7



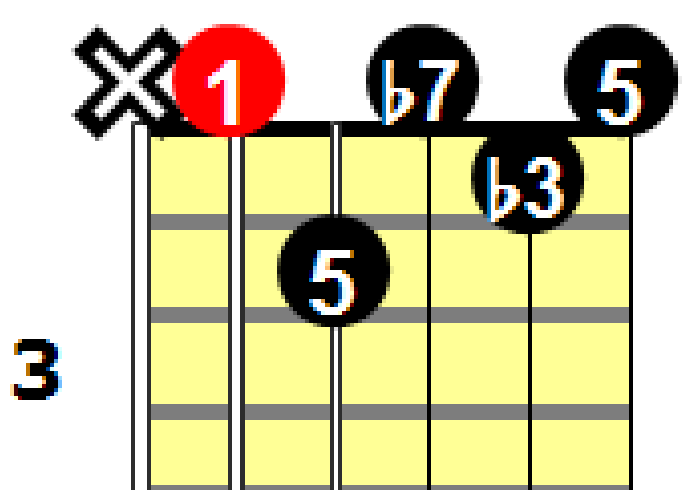
F m7



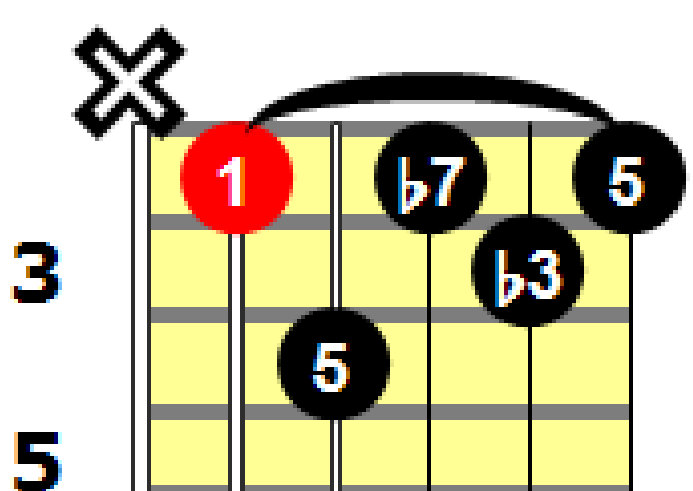
G m7



A m7

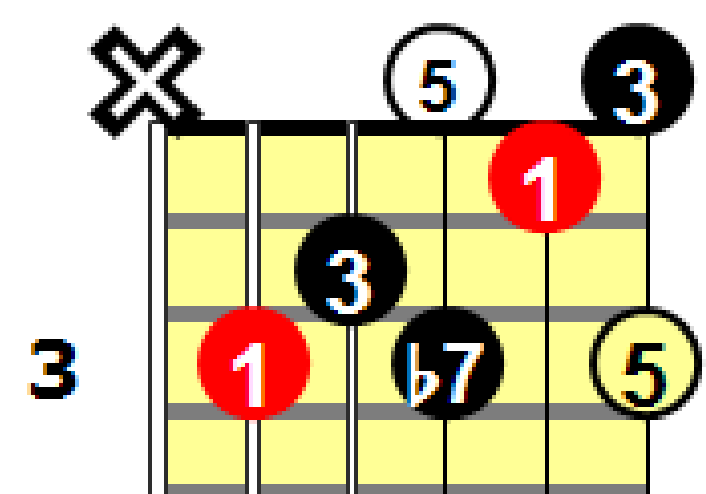


B m7

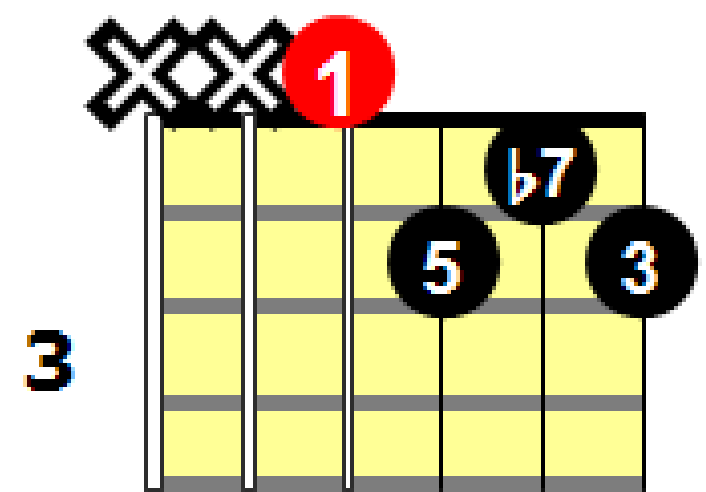


Dom 7th

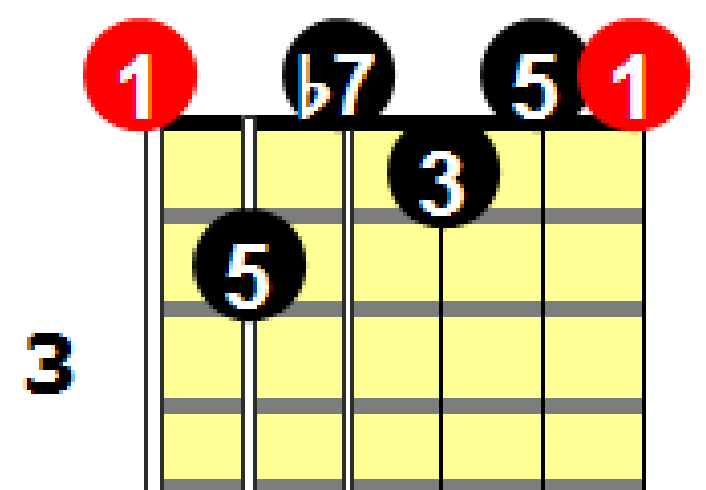
C 7



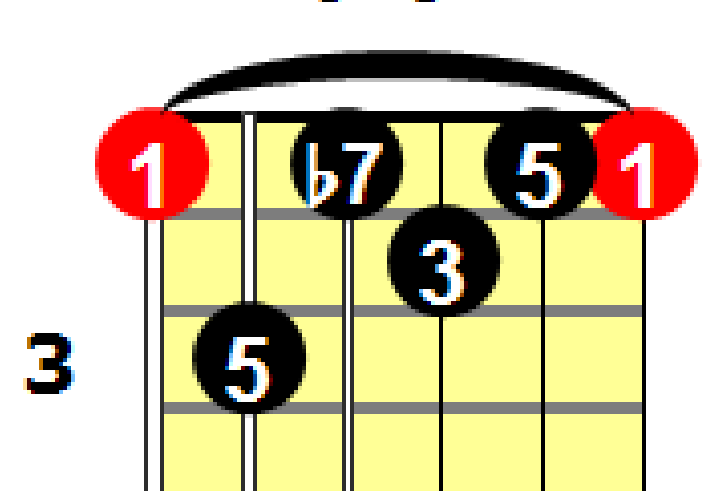
D 7



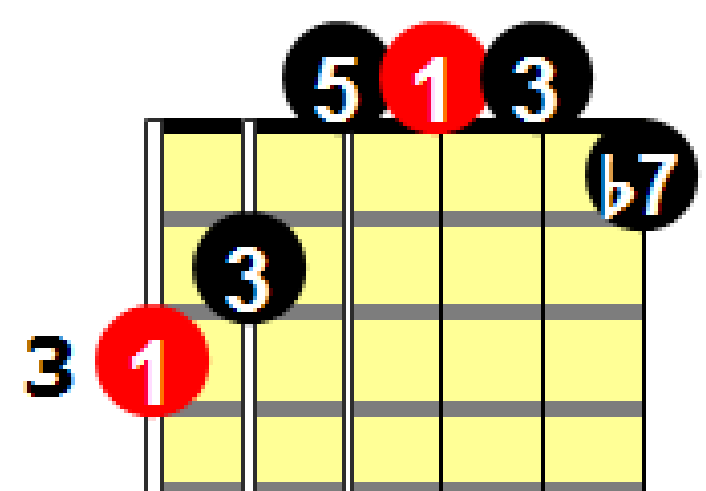
E 7



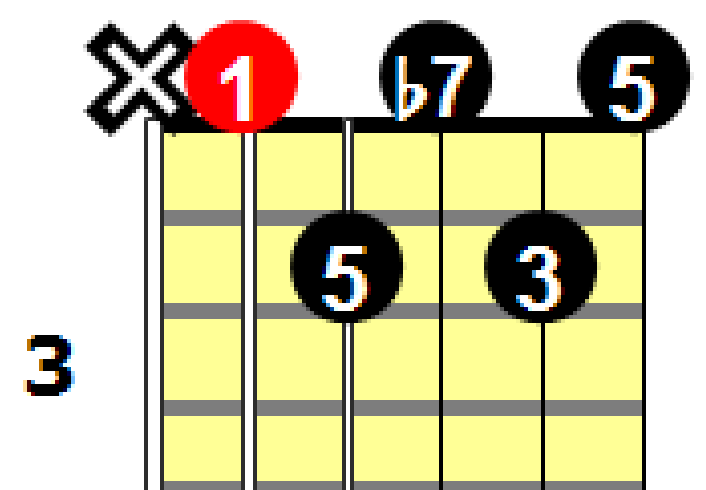
F 7



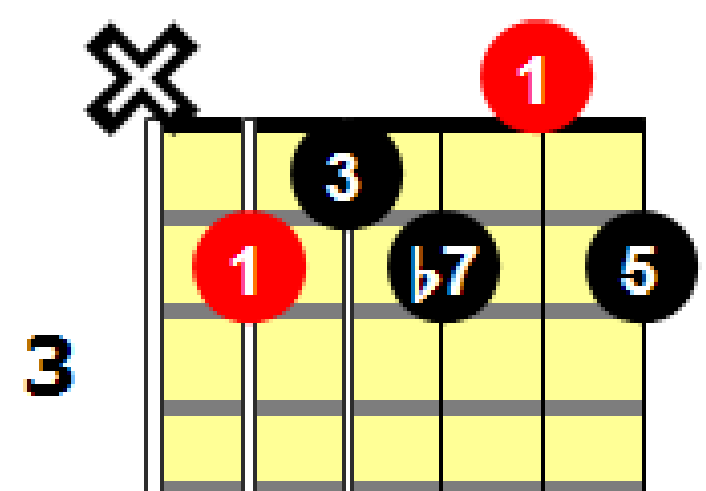
G 7



A 7



B 7



• Inversions & Chord Voicings

Discover how to play the same chord in different positions. This gives you smoother transitions, fuller arrangements, and better control over harmony.


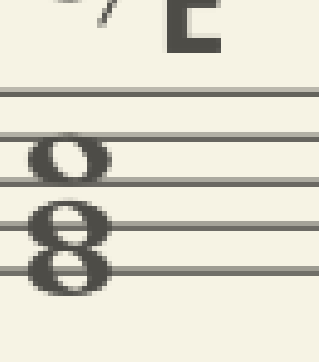
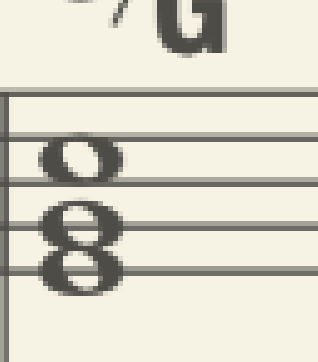
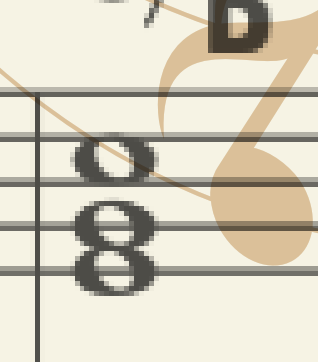

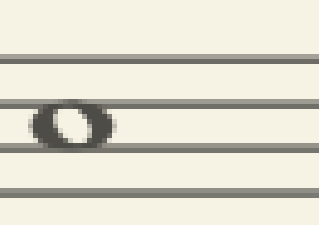
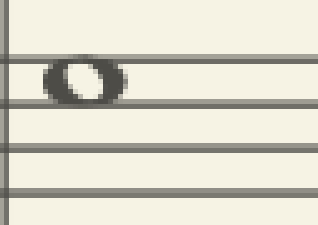
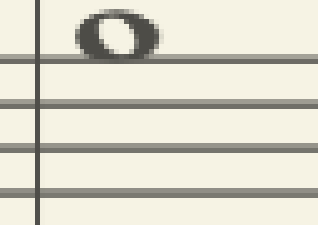
- Example:

A C major chord in root position is C-E-G. Its first inversion would be E-G-C, where the third of the chord (E) is in the bass.

- Core Purpose:

Inversions can change the character and function of a chord, creating smoother transitions and adding variety to a musical piece.

The below image for your reference;

C	C/E	C/G	C/B
			
Root position	1st Inversion	2nd Inversion	3rd Inversion
			

• Jazz Progressions

Practice chord sequences like ii-V-I to understand jazz harmony. These are foundations for improvisation and songwriting in jazz and fusion styles.

Examples:

- ii-V-I in C Major: Dm7-G7-Cmaj7.
- Rhythm Changes Bridge: Based on the cycle of fifths, it features four 7th chords moving up by a 4th with each new chord.
- Blues Progression: A common 12-bar blues progression would use the I, IV, and V chords of the key.

Beyond the Basics:

- Jazz musicians often add extensions and alterations to these basic progressions, such as adding 9ths, 11ths, and 13ths to chords.
- They also use diminished chords to create smooth transitions and add tension.
- Turnarounds, including tritone substitutions and secondary dominants, are used to create a sense of resolution and anticipation.

By understanding these basic progressions and the techniques used to modify them, you can create a wide range of jazz-inspired melodies and harmonies.

CHAPTER:3

-IMPROVISATION



Objective: Train your ear and create spontaneous melodies.

• Call and Response Licks

Develop musical conversation skills by imitating phrases and responding creatively—great for jam sessions and soloing interaction.

Video recommended: [Link here](#)

The image displays three musical worksheets for guitar improvisation exercises, each featuring a staff with a melody line and a corresponding tablature section below it. The exercises are designed for guitar and include various musical notations like triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Worksheet 1: The first exercise is labeled "LICK 1 CALL" and "LICK 2 RESPONSE". It features a 4/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody line shows a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. The tablature section includes fret numbers (5, 5, 5, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7, 5, 5, 7, 7, 5, 5, 8, 7, 5, 7, 5, 5, 7, 7, 5, 5, 7, 5) and labels for "LICK 1 CALL" and "LICK 2 RESPONSE".

Worksheet 2: The second exercise is labeled "LICK 2 RESPONSE" and "LICK 1 CALL". It features a 4/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody line shows a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. The tablature section includes fret numbers (7, 7, 5, 5, 8, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7, 7, 5, 5, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7, 5, 5, 7, 7, 5, 5, 7, 5) and labels for "LICK 2 RESPONSE" and "LICK 1 CALL".

Worksheet 3: The third exercise is labeled "LICK 3 RESPONSE VARIATION", "MY 2 BAR LONG CALL", and "YOUR 2 BAR LONG". It features a 4/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody line shows a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. The tablature section includes fret numbers (7, 7, 5, 7, 6, 5, 6, 5, 8, 5, 8, 5, 7) and labels for "LICK 3 RESPONSE VARIATION", "MY 2 BAR LONG CALL", and "YOUR 2 BAR LONG".

MUSIC



💡 How This Helps Students:

What Is “Call and Response”?

"Call and response" is a musical dialogue where one phrase (the call) is answered by another phrase (the response). It's common in blues, jazz, gospel, and rock—and it's also how great solos talk to the listener.

Think of it like a conversation:

- The first lick says something.
- The second one replies to it—either repeating, contrasting, or finishing the idea.

Why It's Important:

• Modal Soloing

Learn to choose the right mode based on chord changes. Use tonal center targeting to make solos sound intentional and expressive.

Video recommended : **[Link here](#)**

💡 How This Helps Students:

- *Teaches how to select modes that fit specific chord types or progressions (e.g., Dorian over minor, Lydian over major).*
- *Helps students target chord tones and shift focus to the right scale tones at the right time.*
- *Builds solos that sound intentional, not random—more musical and emotionally connected.*
- *Prepares students for modal genres like jazz, fusion, and progressive rock.*

• Backing Track Drills


Play over various tracks to develop timing, phrasing, and stylistic versatility. Includes blues, funk, rock, and ambient grooves.

💡 How This Helps Students:

- *Builds real-world playing skills by simulating band or jam settings.*
- *Enhances timing and rhythm through constant groove practice.*
- *Improves phrasing and solo structure by giving context to your licks.*
- *Trains versatility across genres—blues, funk, rock, ambient, and more.*

CHAPTER:4

-COMPOSITION & SONGWRITING

 **Objective: Learn to write meaningful and structured songs.**

• **Song Structure**

Understand the most common song forms—like verse, chorus, and bridge—and learn how to arrange them in a way that creates emotional flow, builds tension and release, and keeps your listeners interested from start to finish.

How This Helps Students:

- *Teaches standard formats like verse–chorus–bridge, AABA, etc.*
- *Helps in building emotional arcs and tension-release moments in songs.*
- *Keeps listeners engaged with well-placed transitions and repeats.*
- *Forms the foundation for writing full compositions or arranging covers.*

• Chord Progression Writing

Learn how to choose and connect chords to create the mood you want in a song—whether it's happy, sad, dramatic, or relaxed. Understand why certain progressions like I–V–vi–IV sound so good and how to build your own, including experimenting with unique or unexpected chord changes to make your music stand out.

💡 How This Helps Students:

- *Teaches how chords create emotion, helping students write songs that feel the way they intend (happy, sad, powerful, etc.).*
- *Develops an understanding of functional harmony—how chords naturally flow and resolve.*
- *Encourages creativity by trying both familiar (e.g., I–V–vi–IV) and experimental progressions.*
- *Equips students to compose full songs, background music, or instrumental pieces confidently.*

• Lyric-Melody Matching


Match melody lines to lyric rhythm and syllables. This helps you write songs that sound natural, emotional, and memorable.

💡 How This Helps Students:

- *Teaches how to fit melodies to the rhythm and syllables of lyrics so the song feels smooth and singable.*
- *Helps make songs more emotional and memorable by matching the melody's shape to the meaning of the lyrics.*
- *Builds storytelling skills, making each line of the song more expressive and connected to the listener.*
- *Avoids awkward phrasing, helping students write songs that sound professional and polished.*

CHAPTER:5

-PERFORMANCE TECHNIQUES

 **Objective: Prepare for live shows with confidence and clarity.**

• Using Looper Pedals

Learn to record live loops for practice or performance. Stack rhythm, bass, and lead layers for solo gigs or creativity at home.

How This Helps Students:

- *Teaches how to record and play back loops in real-time, creating rhythm, bass, and lead layers all by yourself.*
- *Great for solo practice, allowing students to jam over their own chord progressions or riffs.*
- *Encourages creativity and experimentation, turning your guitar into a multi-part band setup.*
- *Perfect for live performance, especially for solo artists—stacking parts lets one guitarist sound like many.*
- *Helps with timing and rhythm precision, since loops must be recorded in sync to sound good.*

• EQ and Amp Settings

Understand how to adjust bass, mids, and treble to fit your tone. Learn basic amp settings for clean, crunch, and lead tones.

💡 How This Helps Students:

- *Teaches how to adjust bass, mids, and treble on your amp or EQ pedal to get the tone you want—whether it's warm and mellow or sharp and punchy.*
- *Helps you understand the role of each EQ band:*
 - *Bass for fullness and depth*
 - *Mids for presence and body*
 - *Treble for brightness and clarity*
- *Covers basic amp tone settings for different sounds like:*
 - *Clean – bright and clear for chords or funk*
 - *Crunch – light overdrive for blues or rock*
 - *Lead – high gain for solos and sustain*
- *Equips you to adapt your tone to different genres or performance spaces, whether recording or playing live.*

• Stage Gear essentials

A checklist of must-have gear like tuners, power supplies, cables, straps, and backups to ensure a smooth live setup.

 *Objective: Be fully prepared for smooth and stress-free live performances.*

How This Helps Students:

- *Provides a checklist of essential live gear every guitarist needs for shows, gigs, or open mics.*
- *Covers must-have items like:*
- *Tuners – for quick on-stage tuning*
- *Power supplies – to avoid pedal failures*
- *Cables and backups – because one faulty cable can ruin a set*
- *Straps and strap locks – for comfort and safety*
- *Extra picks, strings, and batteries – so you're never caught unprepared*
- *Builds a habit of pre-show readiness, reducing technical issues and helping you focus fully on your performance.*

- # MUSIC
- *Teaches students how to organize their gear efficiently, making setups faster and more reliable on stage.*



CHAPTER:6

-RECORDING AND PRODUCTION

 **Objective: Record and shape your sound at home.**

- **DAWs (Logic, GarageBand, FL Studio)**

A DAW (Digital Audio Workstation) is a software used to record, edit, and produce music. This lesson introduces you to the most popular beginner-to-intermediate level DAWs.

- **Logic Pro:**

A professional-grade DAW used in studios. Learn track creation, MIDI editing, plugin usage, and mixing basics.

- **GarageBand:**

Great for beginners. Learn how to record clean guitar tones, add drums and bass, and arrange simple songs.

- **FL Studio:**

Popular for beat-making and loop-based composition. Learn drag-and-drop methods to create full tracks easily.

✓ By the end of this section, students will be able to record a multi-layered guitar track with drums and effects using any of the above DAWs.

• **Mic'ing Techniques (Acoustic)**

Recording acoustic guitar is more than just pointing a mic and playing. Learn how mic placement and room sound affect your tone.

- **Single-Mic Setup:** Learn how to place one mic near the 12th fret for a balanced sound.
- **Dual-Mic Setup:** Combine two mics—one near the bridge, another at the neck—to capture full-spectrum detail.
- **Avoiding Boominess:** Understand how mic distance and angle reduce unwanted low-end.

✓ Students will understand how to get studio-like acoustic recordings with simple equipment.

• Basic Mixing Tips

After recording, mixing helps make your track sound professional and clear. This lesson covers the essentials.

- **EQ (Equalization):** Learn how to boost clarity by cutting muddy frequencies and enhancing brightness.
- **Compression:** Helps balance loud and soft parts of your guitar playing so it sits well in the mix.
- **Reverb and Delay:** Learn how to add space and depth to your recordings without muddying the sound.
- **Panning and Levels:** Understand how to spread instruments across left and right channels to make mixes sound wide and full.

✓ By the end, students will be able to polish a raw guitar recording into a mix-ready track using basic tools.



BONUS MODULES

- **BONUS 1: INDIAN CLASSICAL ON GUITAR**

What You'll Learn:

Raag Yaman & Bhairav on Fretboard

Bring Indian classical sound into your playing by mapping Raags onto the fretboard using guitar scale shapes.

- Raag Yaman: A peaceful evening raag with sharp Ma (4th). Learn ascending and descending note patterns using major scale shapes.
- Raag Bhairav: A morning raag known for its serious and devotional mood. Uses flat 2nd and flat 6th notes.

Ornamentations (Meend, Gamak).

Ornamentations give Indian classical music its soulful feel.

- Meend: Long expressive slides across multiple frets.
- Gamak: Fast oscillations of notes using vibrato or bending.
- Andolan & Murki: Gentle swings and quick decorative notes.

Fusion with Indian Rhythm Cycles (Taal).

Blend Indian rhythm with Western structures by learning Taal cycles.

- Teentaal (16-beats) and Rupak (7-beats): Learn how to count, clap, and compose riffs that fit these cycles.
- Combine Western harmony (chords) with Indian-style phrasing for unique compositions.

• **BONUS 2: PRACTICE SCHEDULES BY LEVEL**

MUSIC

What You'll Learn:

30-Day Beginner Roadmap

A step-by-step plan for those just starting out.

- Week 1–2: Learn basic open chords, single-string melodies, and strumming patterns.
- Week 3–4: Shift between chords, learn simple songs, basic rhythm exercises.

Each day is planned with 20–30 minute sessions, increasing difficulty gradually.

Intermediate & Advanced Weekly Planner

A structured weekly routine for serious learners.

- Monday: Scales and technical drills
- Tuesday: Chord theory and voicings
- Wednesday: Improvisation and soloing
- Thursday: Songwriting or composition
- Friday: Recording or performance
- Weekend: Review, creative jam, or rest

• **BONUS 3: FUN PROJECTS FOR ALL AGES**

MUSIC

What You'll Learn:

Guitar Coloring Pages (for Kids)

Printable illustrations of guitar parts, chord diagrams, and fun facts.

- Label parts of the guitar
- Match chords to shapes
- Encourage creativity while learning

DIY String Change Guide

A full visual guide to replacing guitar strings confidently.

- Tools required: string winder, cutter, tuner
- Step-by-step instructions: removing old strings, cleaning fretboard, installing new strings
- Tuning tips and post-stringing care



Congratulations, Guitar Maestro!



MUSIC



You've Officially Mastered the Craft

From complex chords to soulful solos,

From modal improvisation to recording your own tracks—

**You've explored the deepest layers of guitar playing,
And emerged stronger, smarter, and more
expressive than ever.**



**This is more than just completion—this is
transformation.**

**You didn't just learn techniques. You built your
sound.**

**You didn't just follow lessons.
You made music that speaks you.**



Where to next?

Create your own compositions.

Record your first EP.

Collaborate. Perform. Teach.

**The advanced level was just the beginning of your
real journey as a musician.**



Keep the fire alive.

The fretboard is your playground.

The world is your audience.

See you on stage,,  