

FULL TAB, NOTATION & PLAYING GUIDE for the video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cF1fQkObIfU

© www.guitar-inspiration.com @ @mbguitarlife

thank you

Thank you for checking out this **FREE PDF** for this Blues Guitar Lick #1.



If you like my work, consider **supporting** my YouTube channel via <u>buymeacoffee.com/gtrinspiration</u>

I sincerely hope this detailed TAB will inspire you to continue to develop your guitar playing!

If you have any questions, you can leave a comment on my YouTube channel or e-mail me at <a href="mailto:ma

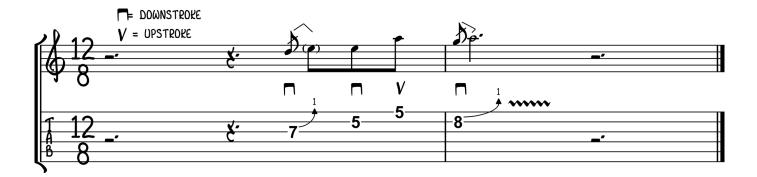
Maarten

BLUES GUITAR LICK #1



Youtube Lesson Video: https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=cF1fQkObIfU https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vI5j3iJVlF0 **Youtube Backing Track:**

THE BASIC LICK



The lick starts with a **full tone bend**, from the seventh fret on the G string. Play this with a downstroke, and try to use some force - don't be shy ;-)

Pro Bending Tip!

An important tip is to **bend the string with three fingers.** So place your third finger (ring finger) on the seventh fret, and put your first and second fingers behind the third finger to support it and control the bend.

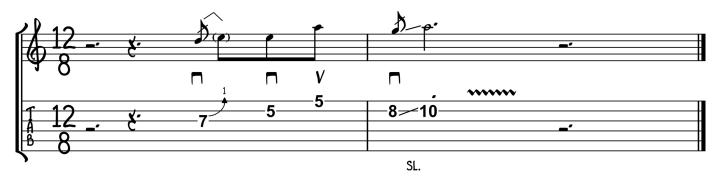
At the end of the bend, move your first finger and place a little bar on the fifth fret of the B and high E strings. Pick these strings with a downstroke (for the B string) and an upstroke for the high E string.

Using an **upstroke** on the high E string moves the picking hand back in the direction of the B-string for the next note. The next note is another full tone bend from the eighth fret on the B-string. So the G (the flat seven) is bent up to an A (the root). Again, perform this bend with 3 fingers to add strength and control.

Especially for this second bend, it's essential to get the **intonation** accurate. Check if the intonation of the bend is correct by referencing the 10th fret on the same string. These notes should be the same. If they are not, it means you are over- or underbending the note, and you should use less or more force.

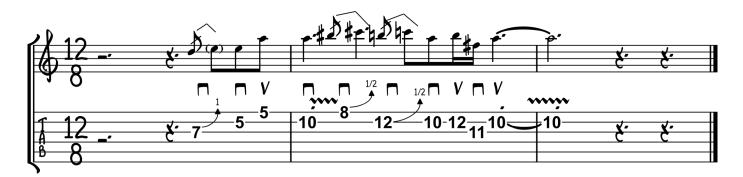
For that first bend, in my opinion, it doesn't have to be spot on, as the other notes quickly follow it. So if that first bend is a litle bit underbent (say a 3/4 bend), it's not that obvious, as long as you don't overbend it. In the video, I play an example that is overbent on purpose.

VARIATION 1: in the style of BB King



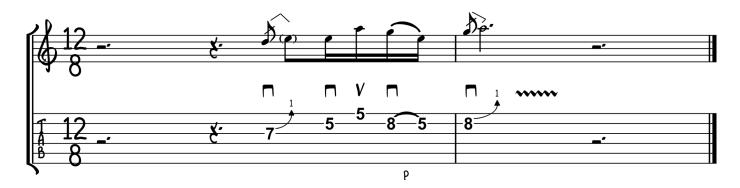
If you look at **B.B. King**'s playing, you will find that he replaces the second bend (from the flat seven tot the root) often with a slide. That way, he leaves the classic pentatonic box and enters the part of the neck where most of his signature licks are played.

This **position shift** can even be performed without slide, for example:



VARIATION 2: added pull-off

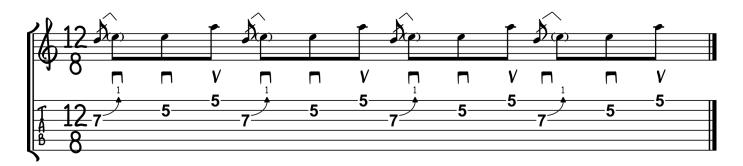
After the upstroke on the high E-string, you can add a **pull-off (P)** from the eight fret to the fifth fret. That way, you group five notes before the second bend instead of 3.



Creative Tip!

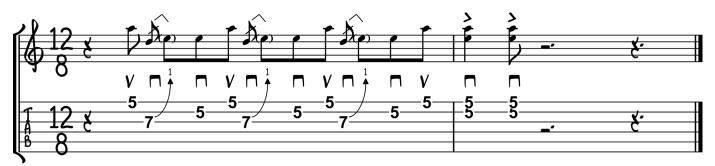
Are you looking for an easy way to put variation in your licks? Try to add two **notes**, e.g. by speeding up the rhythm. Adding two notes is often easier for your picking hand than adding a single note.

VARIATION 3: repeat Repeat Repeat



You can repeat the first three notes a pattern. This is done a lot in blues, blues rock, and even heavier music. For example, Listen to Rory Gallagher's intro for "It takes time." The song starts with a repeated three-note pattern in Ab minor.

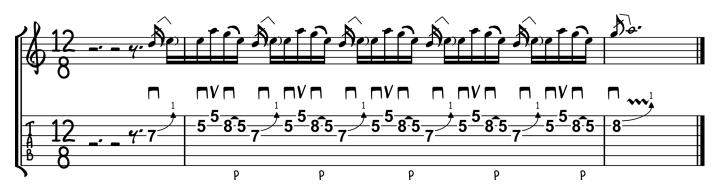
When we apply this concept to our blues lick, we get:



Picking Pattern

Be sure to pay attention to the picking pattern when you play these repeated licks. Performing the fifth fret on the E string with an **upstroke** shows its benefits here.

When we apply this concept to our pull-off lick, we get:

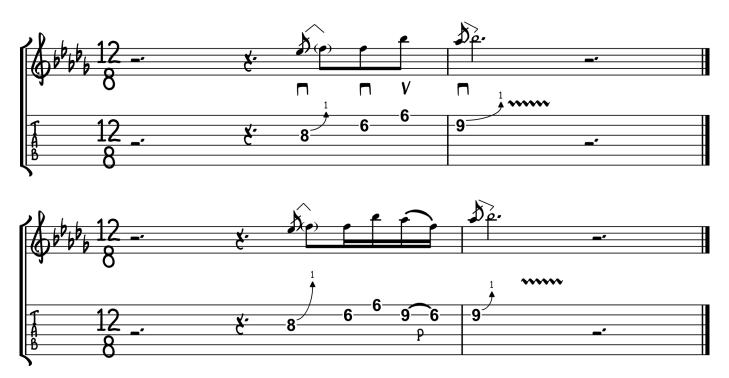


This concept will get you a lot of mileage when improvising in the minor pentatonic scale.

TRANSPOSING PENTATONIC LICKS

Transposing pentatonic licks is not that difficult.

For example, if the tune is in Bb minor (so a semitone up), I move the pentatonic box one fret upwards. All the licks stay the same, but they are played a fret higher. So if you think in tab numbers, you can add 1.



When I read or find the key of a song, the numbers just pop-up in my head. For example, if the song is in A minor, the number 5 (fret 5 on the E-string) pops in my head as a reference for the pentatonic box position. For Bb, that number is 6; for C it's 8.

Practice pentatonic licks in all keys to make these connections.

BLUES LICK #1

www.guitar-inspiration.com https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cF1fQkOblfU

