

Arpeggio Ornaments

As you learn the arpeggio shapes in this eBook, you find that they outline the chords but become predictable with time in your solos.

To break out of this slump, and to bring a jazz sound to any arpeggio you play, this chapter gives you arpeggio ornaments to explore.

These ornaments are organized chromatic notes that allow you to bring tension and release to your arpeggio lines and phrases.

Start by learning any arpeggio shape in this eBook from memory.

Then, apply any of these ornaments to that arpeggio with both a metronome and in your solos over backing tracks.

Arpeggios are essential concepts to have under your fingers.

But, more importantly, ornaments elevate any arpeggio you play from a technical exercise to a melodic phrase.

Have fun expanding any arpeggio you learn and use in your So What solos with these chromatic ornaments.

Approach Notes

The first arpeggio ornament to check out is the approach note.

Here, you play a note one fret below any arpeggio note, then you resolve into that arpeggio note in your studies.

To get you started, here's an example over Dm7.

When you learn any new arpeggio in this eBook, make sure to add in approach notes to spice things up in your So What solos.

Audio Example 12

Dm⁷

The image displays a musical example for the Dm7 chord. At the top, a treble clef staff in 4/4 time shows a melodic line with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. Below the staff are three measures of guitar fretboard diagrams for the T (Treble), A (Arpeggio), and B (Bass) strings. The diagrams use numbers 1-8 to represent frets and dashes to indicate fingerings.

Measure	T (Treble)	A (Arpeggio)	B (Bass)
1		4-5-6-7-8	4-5-6-7-8
2		5-6-7-8	5-6-7-8
3		6-7-8	6-7-8

Enclosures

Enclosures are where you play a note one fret above, then one fret below, before landing on any arpeggio note.

This creates an organized sense of tension and release in your solos, and it's an important ornament to have under your fingers.

Here's an example of enclosures added to a Dm7 arpeggio.

Start here, then add enclosures to any arpeggios you learn in this eBook with both a metronome and in your solos.

Audio Example 13

Dm7

The image displays two systems of musical notation for a Dm7 arpeggio exercise. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a guitar tablature staff. The first system shows the arpeggio ascending and then descending, with enclosures (notes one fret above and below the target note) indicated by accidentals and stems. The tablature staff includes fret numbers (6, 4, 5, 9, 7, 8) and string indicators (T, A, B). The second system continues the exercise, showing the arpeggio in a different register and direction, also with enclosures and fret numbers.

Passing Notes

You can also add passing notes between any two notes on one string in any arpeggio you learn in this eBook.

This means, that if you have space on a string between two notes, you can fill that space up or down with chromatic notes.

Here's an example of this concept applied to a Dm7 arpeggio.

Start here, then add passing notes to any arpeggio you learn in this eBook with both a metronome and over backing tracks.

Audio Example 14

Dm⁷

The image shows a musical example for a Dm7 arpeggio. At the top, a treble clef staff in 4/4 time contains the notes of the Dm7 arpeggio (D, F, A, C) with chromatic passing notes between them. Below the staff is a fretboard diagram for the first four frets of a guitar string. The diagram is divided into four measures. The first measure shows the notes 5, 6, 7, 8. The second measure shows the notes 5, 6, 7, 8, 7, 6, 5. The third measure shows the notes 6, 7, 6, 5, 7, 8, 7, 6, 5. The fourth measure shows the notes 8, 7, 6, 5. The fretboard diagram is labeled with 'T' for Treble, 'A' for Arpeggio, and 'B' for Bass.

4123 Pattern

With this pattern, you place your 4th finger 1 fret higher than any arpeggio note, then you play 4123 fingers to complete the pattern.

Here's how that works over a Dm7 arpeggio.

Start here, then add this pattern to any note, in any arpeggio that you learn in this eBook.

Make sure to run it with a metronome and add it to your solos over the backing tracks when ready.

Audio Example 15

Dm7

6 3 4 5 9 6 7 8

8 5 6 7 6 3 4 5

8 5 6 7 7 4 5 6

6 3 4 5 9 6 7 8

6 3 4 5 7 4 5 6

8 5 6 7 6 3 4 5

8 5 6 7 9 6 7 8

6 3 4 5

1432 Pattern

The last pattern starting by placing your index finger 1 fret below any arpeggio note.

From there, you play fingers 1432 to complete the pattern, with your 2nd finger landing on the arpeggio note.

You can apply this pattern to any arpeggio and any note in any arpeggio that you learn in this eBook.

Start by working it over arpeggios with a metronome, then add it to your solos when ready.

Audio Example 16

Dm⁷

4-7-6-5-7-10-9-8

6-9-8-7

4-7-6-5

6-9-8-7

5-8-7-6

4-7-6-5-7-10-9-8

4-7-6-5

5-8-7-6

6-9-8-7-4-7-6-5

6-9-8-7

7-10-9-8

4-7-6-5