

# PART CHORDS

Part chords are recognised on most string instruments that are strummed , brushed or picked. In Clawhammer they are almost normal when frailing at lively speeds. When playing moderately or slowly full chords are much more fulfilling and deserving of full brushes to make a full , ringing sound.

Anyway, part chords are more useful at speed and are hardly detectable as such.

If the tune flows then there's no need to be insistent on 3 or 4 finger shapes.

What is important if you go down this path is that you DONT do full brushes.

In most cases we are talking about fretting the 1st ..2nd.. and possibly (occasionally) the 3rd string. In most cases you are not fretting the 3rd and 4th.

So.. what happens is that you pick out just 2 of the triad notes in the chord ... and only brush(play pick) those.

The 5th short string (G ) is still ok to use. So you still do a brush thumb.

Nothing like trying things out.

Despite what I just said...take this slowly . You may think it a bit raw.

However, keep practicing so you can speed it up and you will soon see the advantage of easy "part" chords.

If you don't recognise the chords they are as follows.... bar by bar.. G C D7 G G.

If you do find yourself fretting the full shapes(especially C) it doesnt matter.

## PART CHORDS

The musical notation is presented on two staves. The top staff is in 4/4 time and contains 12 measures. Above the staff, the chords G, G, C, C, D7, and D7 are indicated. The notes are: G (0, 2, 3, 0), G (0, 2, 3, 0), C (2, 0, 2, 2), C (2, 0, 2, 2), D7 (2, 0, 2, 2), and D7 (2, 0, 2, 2). The bottom staff shows two measures of a G chord (0, 2, 3, 0) followed by a double bar line and a final G chord (5, 5, 5).