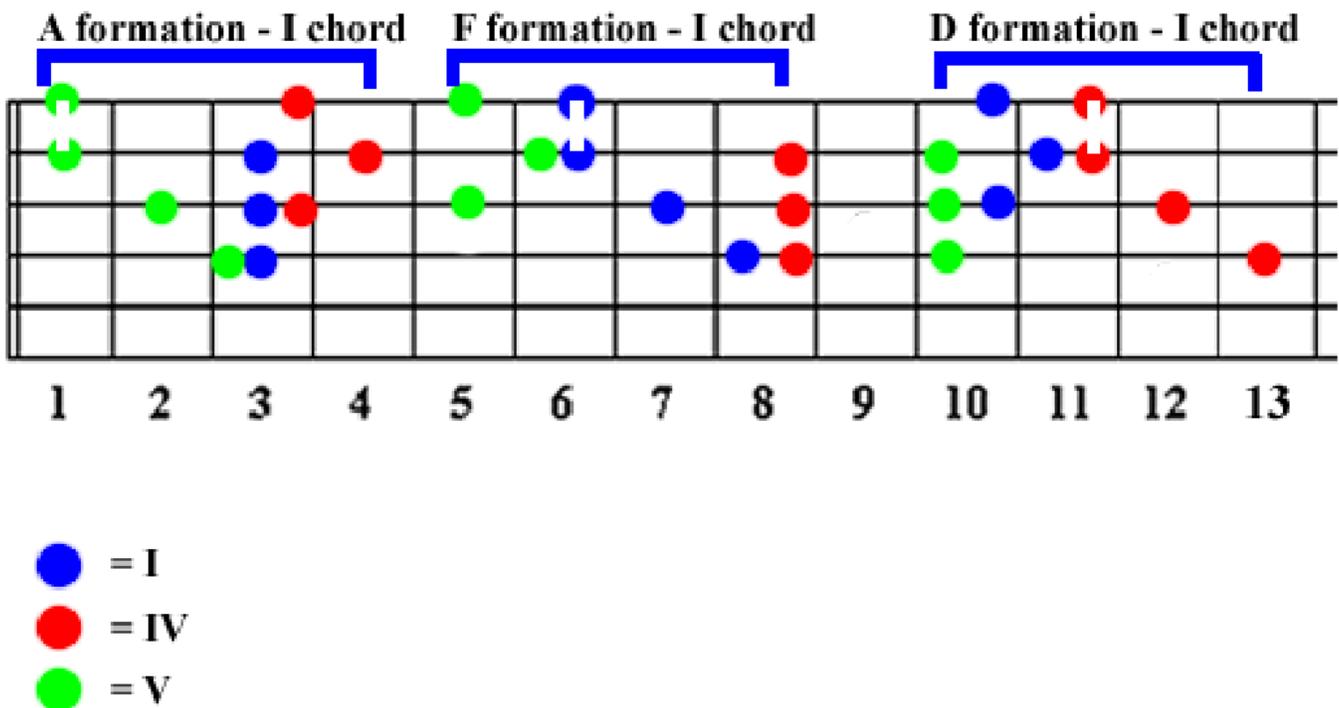




# DAF: Chord Fragments And Families

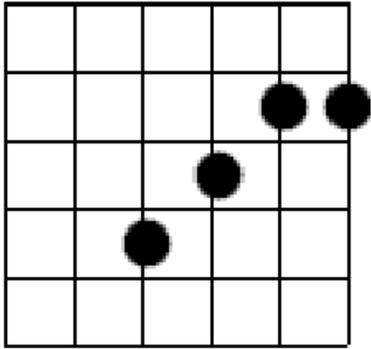
This chart gives you three chord/family fretboard positions that help you play chords and chord-based licks all over the fretboard in any key. You can move automatically from I-IV-V in three different places on the guitar (per key) using the same three or four note chord fragments you played when we discussed the DAF formation lesson.



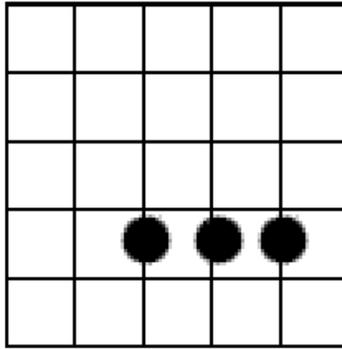
You can play *at least* three chord families for every key:

- A chord family with an F formation/I chord:

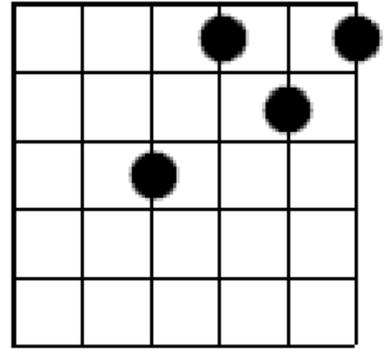
**I**



**IV**

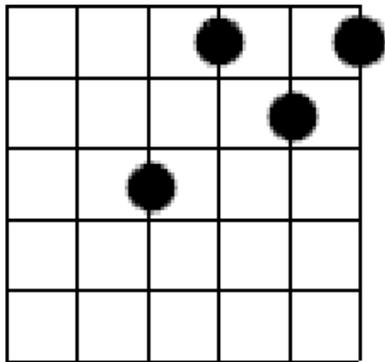


**V**

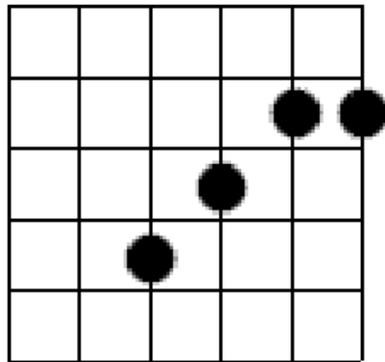


- A chord family with a D formation/I chord:

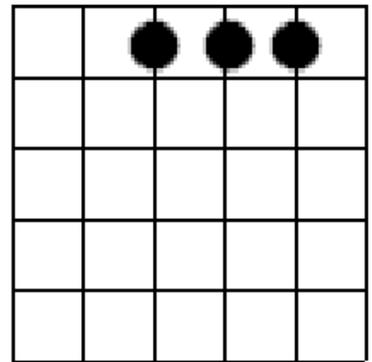
**I**



**IV**

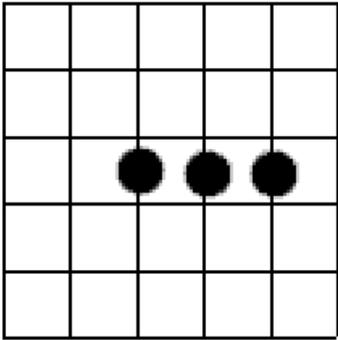


**V**

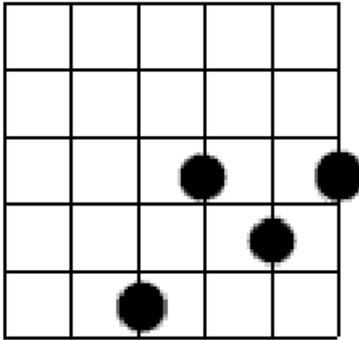


- A chord family with an A formation/I chord:

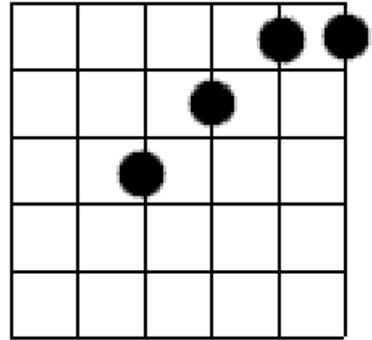
**I**



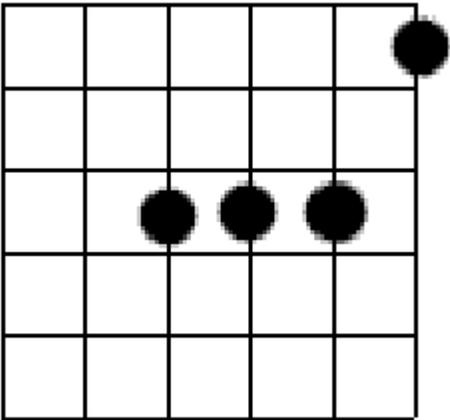
**IV**



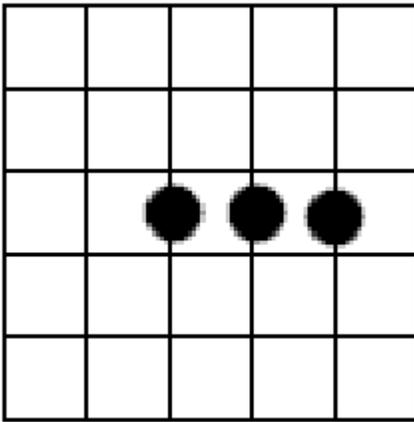
**V**



Remember that the A formation can look like this:

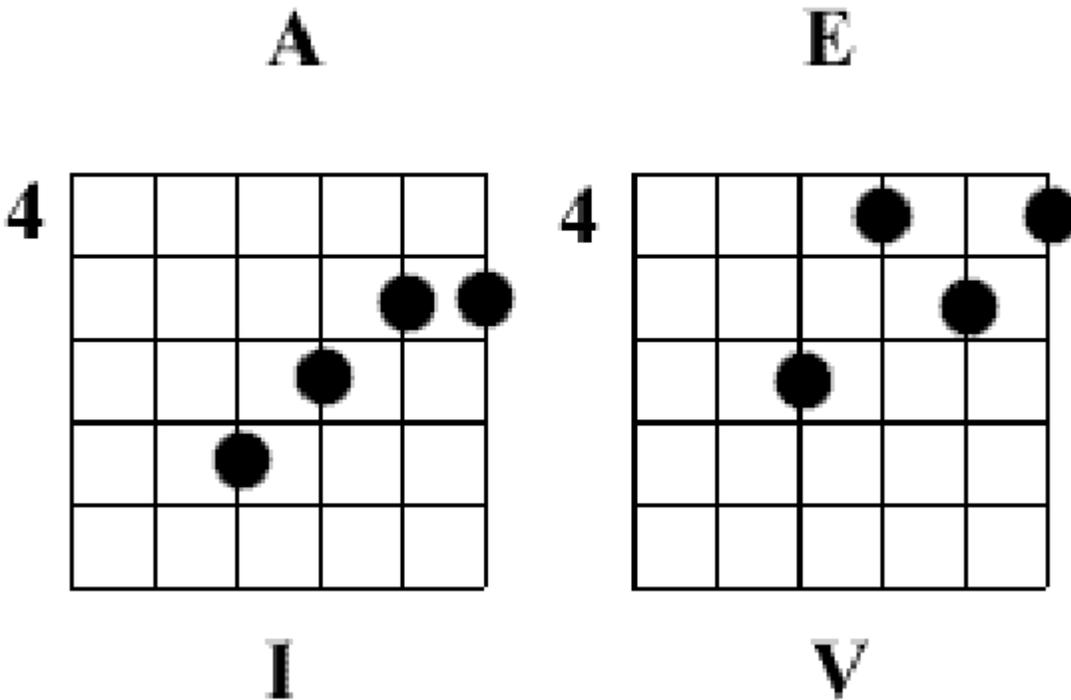


or this (barred):



- The fret-relationships within each chord family are fixed. That means if you play in an F formation/I chord, the V chord is the D formation one fret lower in any key. For example:

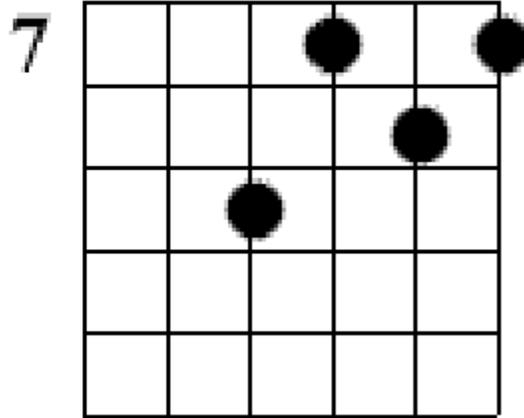
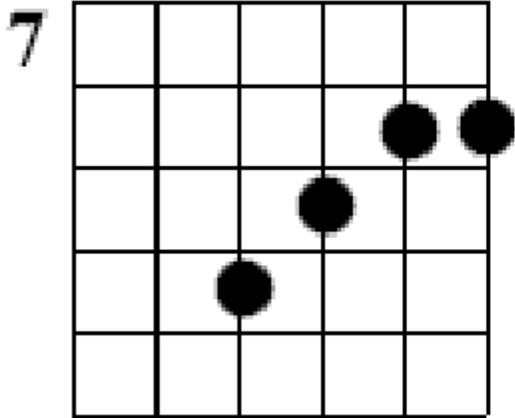
Key of A:



Key of C:

**C**

**G**



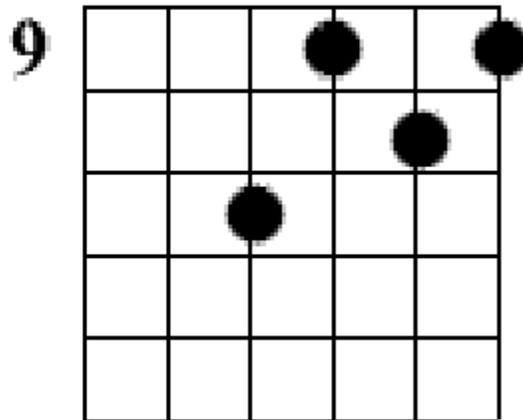
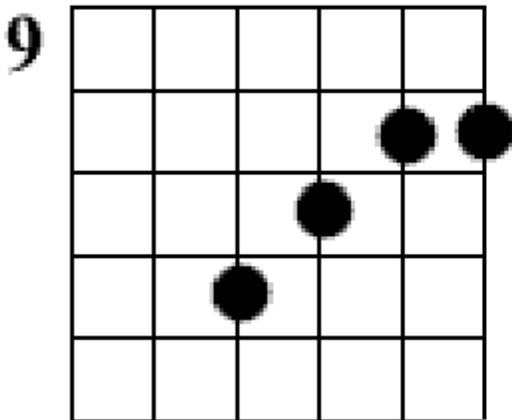
**I**

**V**

Key of D:

**D**

**A**

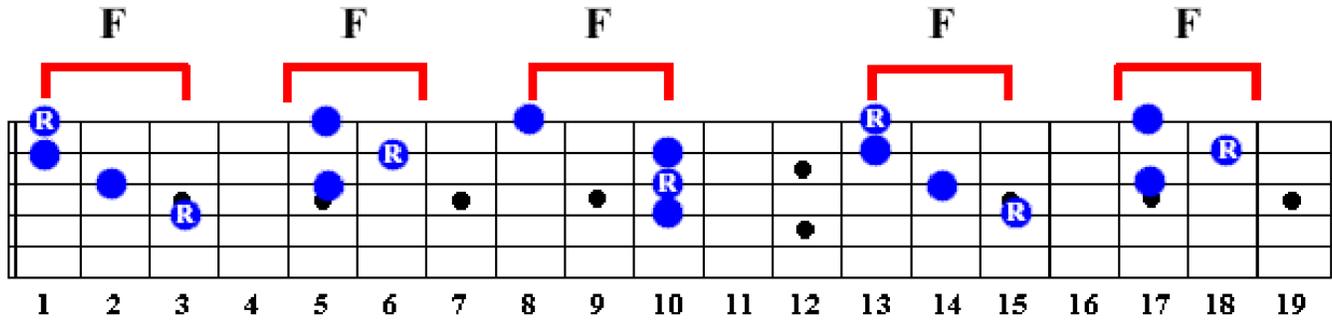


**I**

**V**

- You can locate the three chord families for any key by placing the root note of the I chords in the given places, like this:

I chords in the key of F (roots noted with "R"):



- You can find these I chords automatically once you have memorized the DAF Formation.
- You can play backup chords, licks, and solos by picking out arpeggios on the chord fragments.

## Exercises:

Here are some chord fragment/chord family strumming patterns. They are all in the key of G and have a I-IV-V (G, C, D) chord progression.

### Exercise 1:

There are two measures here that play together. The first bar, labeled "Gtr I" is the acoustic. The "Gtr II" is the other guitar, which plays the same thing at a different fret.

**G                    C                    D                    G**

Gtr I

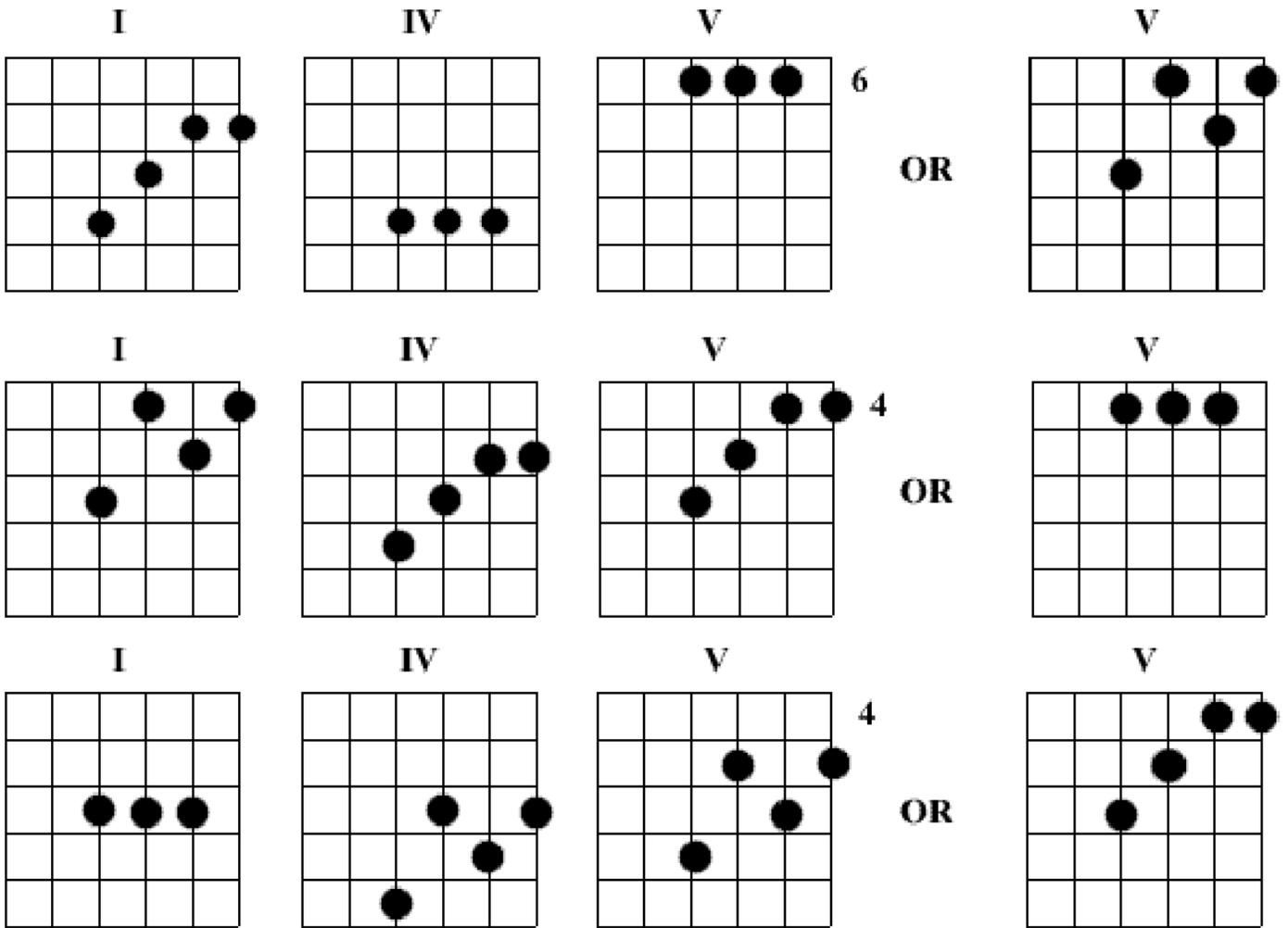
7	8	8	5	5	5	5	7	7
8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8
7	9	9	7	7	7	7	7	7

Gtr II

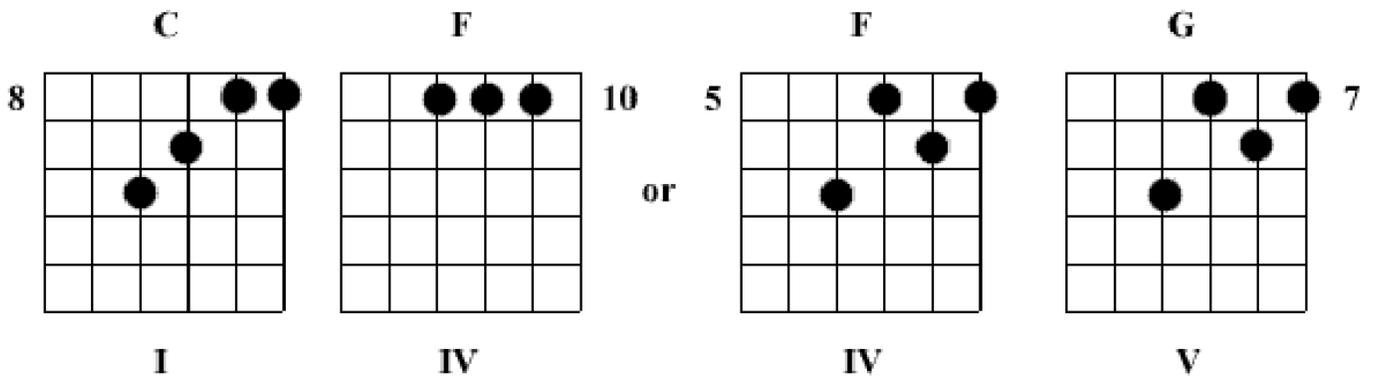
10	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10
12	13	13	10	10	10	10	12	12
12	12	12	11	11	11	11	12	12

(Note: the second guitar, labeled "Gtr II" is actually a bagpipe. I know it sounds funny, but it will help you differentiate the two guitars.)

NEAT: The IV chord two frets higher equals the V chord, so you can 'enlarge' all three chord fragment/families so that you have two V chords to choose from, like this:



The reverse also is true. The V chord two frets LOWER is the IV chord. You have two IV chords now that you can choose from, like this:



## Exercise 2:

G Gsus G C Csus C

Musical notation for guitar in 4/4 time. The first system shows chords G, Gsus, G, C, Csus, and C. The G and Gsus chords are played with a melodic line on the high strings. The C and Csus chords are also played with a melodic line. The notation includes fingerings and a melodic line.

Gtr I

Guitar tablature for the first system. The first system shows fret numbers for G, Gsus, G, C, Csus, and C chords. The notation includes fret numbers and a melodic line.

H P H

D Dsus D G

Musical notation for guitar in 4/4 time. The second system shows chords D, Dsus, D, and G. The D and Dsus chords are played with a melodic line. The G chord is played with a melodic line. The notation includes fingerings and a melodic line.

Guitar tablature for the second system. The second system shows fret numbers for D, Dsus, D, and G chords. The notation includes fret numbers and a melodic line.

H