

# MOVING ARPEGGIO PATTERN THROUGH L-SHAPE

The L-Shape Pattern consists of three notes: the Root of the I Chord, the Root of the IV Chord and the Root of the V Chord.

The most basic arpeggio is a three-note pattern consisting of the fundamental tones of any chord: the Root, the 3rd and the 5th. When played simultaneously, these notes sound as a chord. When played separately, they sound out the individual notes of any chord.

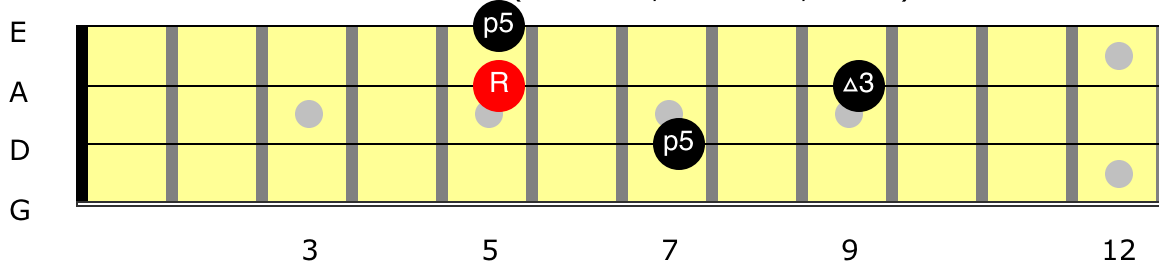
All songs have a chord progression and a melody. The melody often features arpeggio notes that correspond to the chord being played at any given time in a song's chord progression. If you know arpeggio patterns, you can easily find notes of the melody. You can also begin improvising using notes (arpeggio tones) of the chord being played at any given point in the chord progression in your lead lines.

## ARPEGGIO PATTERN AND THE L-SHAPE:

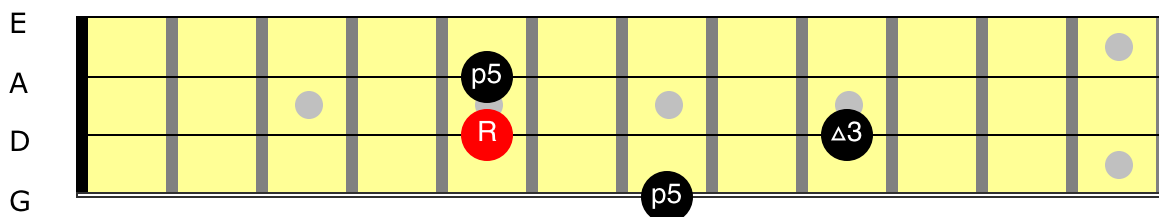
Below is one arpeggio pattern that is essentially being moved through the L-Shape to create the sound of the I Chord, IV Chord and the V Chord. Again, the three notes of the L-Shape are the ROOTS of the I, IV and V Chords - shown in red below. The arpeggio pattern gives you the other two notes (the 3rd and the 5th) of each chord - shown in black below. This particular arpeggio pattern moved through the DESCENDING L-Shape is a very natural and easy fingering on the mandolin. You will find many melodies start falling out of your fingertips once you know how to play this one arpeggio pattern at each note of the L-Shape.

Fingering: Root = Index; 3rd = Ring Finger, the higher-pitched 5th = Index, lower-pitched 5th = Middle Finger. The diagrams below are written for the key of D Major. All chords and arpeggios below are Major Chords. (P5 = perfect 5; triangle 3 = Major 3rd)

### I CHORD ARPEGGIO: D Chord (Root = D, 3rd = F#, 5 = A)



### IV CHORD ARPEGGIO: G Chord (Root = G, 3rd = B, 5th = D)



### V CHORD ARPEGGIO: A Chord (Root = A, 3rd = C#, 5 = E)

