

# Double Stops

## From Scale to Solo



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Key of lesson: A

Harmony: A, Bm

BPM: 75 BPM

Video Tutorial: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fuo4pPktXy4>

Chord Progression:

| A //// | A //// | Bm //// | Bm ////

Double stops are a soloing technique where instead of playing just one note at a time you play two. As you are about to see there are a lot of different ways to do this. You can skip a string, you can play arpeggios from the chord, you can just stack intervals in the scale, you can mix it with single note lines, plus hammer ons, pull offs, slides, all that ornamentation, too! Lets walk through some examples.

Lick 1 - 3rds, 4ths and Chord Tones

Musical notation for Lick 1. It consists of a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts on the 8th fret (A) and moves through the 9th, 10th, and 11th frets. The notes are A, C#, E, G, A, C#, E, G, A, C#, E, G, A, C#, E, G, A. The bass line starts on the 7th fret (A) and moves through the 5th, 4th, and 0th frets. The notes are A, C#, E, G, A, C#, E, G, A, C#, E, G, A, C#, E, G, A. The notation includes fingerings (7, 5, 4, 0, 7, 5, 4, 0, 2, 5, 2, 0, 2) and a bar line at the end.

- This is one of the more basic ones. Note a couple of things, these double stops are built from the A major scale, our key.
- The first phrase repeats itself, creating a motif
- The phrase finally finishes on F# and B, two notes in the Bm chord, and also in the A major scale, making for a very nice sense of resolution over the chord, but still not resolve in the since of the scale, leaving the door open for more jamming!
- The intervals used are major 3rds, flat 3rds and 4ths

Lick 2 - Mixing it up

Musical notation for Lick 2. It consists of a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts on the 4th fret (A) and moves through the 5th, 6th, and 7th frets. The notes are A, C#, E, G, A, C#, E, G, A, C#, E, G, A, C#, E, G, A. The bass line starts on the 5th fret (A) and moves through the 4th, 7th, 9th, 7th, 5th, 4th, 6th, 5th, 7th, 6th, 5th, 7th frets. The notation includes fingerings (5, 4, X, 4, 5, 7, 9, 7, 9, 7, 5, 4, 4, 6, 5, 7, 7, 6, 5, 7) and a bar line at the end.

- This lick takes the double stops and plays them both as single notes and together.
- It then mixes some single note lines with the A major pentatonic scale

### Lick 3 - The 6<sup>th</sup> interval

- Note how the same rhythm is used throughout this entire riff, take your time and get that down first.
- Really listen to them against the chords and hear how the notes and the chords blend

### Lick 4 - Jimi Hendrix Hammer Ons

- This one is the trickiest
- Really try and make sure those hammer ons
- Note the variety of the use of the double stop when used over the b minor
- With the last notes try and use your index finger to play both the E and A string second fret