

AMPLIFY

Acoustic Guitar Day Camp

✓ diagnostic checklist

If a string buzzes or sounds dead, identify why:

guitar anatomy

HEADSTOCK

Houses the tuning pegs and machines

TUNING MACHINES

Gear tuners that adjust string pitch through tension

FRETS

Metal wires used to "fret" specific pitches

FRETBOARD

Usually ebony, the fretboard houses frets and inlays

NECK/JOINT

The place the neck, fretboard, and body join

TOP

The primary resonating surface of the guitar

SOUND HOLE

The place air escapes the sound chamber

SIDES

Accent the "bulk" of the guitar's tone

SADDLE

Houses bridge, bridge pins

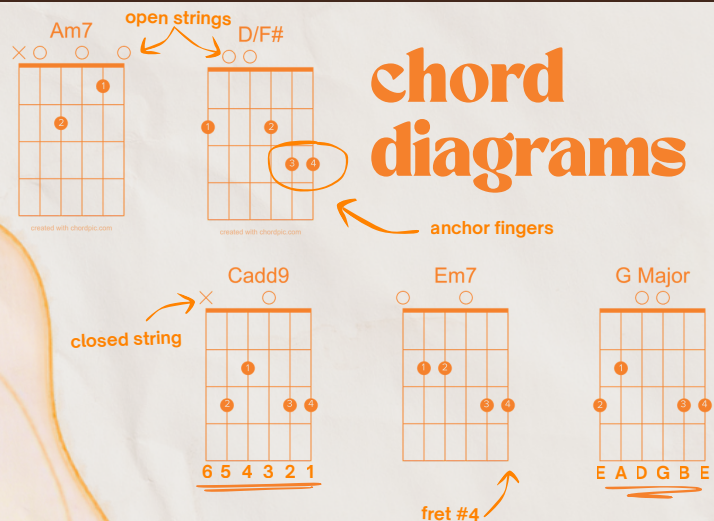
PICK GUARD

A wooden or plastic sticker that protects the top from scratches due to play

problem
reason &
answer

- **Muted/Thud**
Finger is laying too flat and touching a neighboring string
Arch knuckles higher
- **Weak/Thin**
Not enough thumb counter-pressure
Adjust thumb to back-center of neck
- **Buzzing**
Finger is too far back from the fret wire
Slide finger closer to the fret

chord diagrams



A chord diagram is like looking straight at your guitar neck standing upright. The vertical lines represent your strings from left to right (Low-E on the left to High-E on the right), while the horizontal lines represent the frets. Dots show you exactly where to place your fingertips. An "O" above a string means to play it open, while an "X" means to mute or skip that string so it stays silent.

digit legend

