

Blues Licks You Can Use

Blues Licks You Can Use: Unlocking the Soul of the Blues Guitar

Blues licks you can use are the foundation of countless iconic guitar solos and riffs. Whether you're a beginner looking to get started or an experienced player aiming to deepen your improvisational skills, mastering these blues licks can elevate your playing and help you capture the authentic spirit of the blues. In this comprehensive guide, we'll explore essential blues licks, how to incorporate them into your playing, and tips for making them your own. Dive in and discover the secrets to soulful, expressive blues guitar.

Understanding the Blues Scale and Its Role in Licks

The Blues Scale Explained

The blues scale is a variation of the minor pentatonic scale with an added "blue note" — typically a flattened fifth (or diminished fifth). This unique note gives blues music its characteristic sound and emotional depth.

1. **Minor Pentatonic Scale:** 1, b3, 4, 5, b7
2. **Blue Note:** b5 (flattened fifth)

Constructing the Blues Scale

For example, in the key of A, the A blues scale is: A, C, D, Eb, E, G, A. This scale forms the basis for most blues licks and improvisations.

Classic Blues Licks to Get You Started

1. The Basic Pentatonic Bend

A fundamental blues lick involves bending the note on the 3rd fret of the high E string (G note) up a whole step to sound like an A note. This bend creates a soulful, expressive sound.

1. Position: 3rd fret, high E string
2. Technique: Bend the note up a whole step, then release or hold for expression

Practice this bend until it sounds smooth and in tune, as it's a staple in blues solos.

2. The Turnaround Lick

The turnaround is a classic blues phrase that signals the end of a phrase and leads back into the main groove. A common turnaround in A blues is:

```
e| -5b7r5- |  
B| -5- -5- |  
G| - -6- -6- |  
D| |  
A| |  
E| |
```

This lick uses a combination of bends and notes from the pentatonic scale to create a memorable phrase.

3. The Call-and-Response Lick

This involves playing a phrase (call) followed by a short response, mimicking a conversation. An example in A:

```
e| -5- |  
B| -5h6p5- -5- |  
G| -5h7- -6- |  
D| |  
A| |  
E| |
```

Experiment with different note combinations to create your own call-and-response patterns.

Advanced Blues Licks to Elevate Your Playing

4. The Slide Lick

Sliding between notes adds expressiveness. For example, slide from the 2nd fret to the 4th fret on the G string (D to E), then bend the E note for a soulful sound.

```
G| - -2/4- |  
D| |  
A| |  
E| |
```

Sliding into notes can imitate vocal slides, adding a human element to your playing.

5. The Double-Stop Lick

Playing two notes simultaneously (double stops) enhances the harmonic richness. An example in the key of A:

```
e|--5--5-|  
B|--5--5-|  
G||  
D||  
A||  
E||
```

Combine double stops with bends and slides for more complex licks.

6. The Chromatic Passing Tone

Adding chromatic notes between scale tones creates tension. For example, approaching the 5th fret (E) from the 4th fret (Eb) adds a bluesy flavor:

```
e|--4-5-|
```

This passing tone can be incorporated into longer phrases for a more expressive sound.

Incorporating Blues Licks into Your Playing

Practice Tips for Mastery

1. **Slow Practice:** Play licks slowly to ensure accuracy and intonation, gradually increasing speed.
2. **Use a Metronome:** Keep time and develop rhythmic precision.
3. **Record Yourself:** Listening back helps identify areas for improvement and new ideas.
4. **Imitate and Innovate:** Learn licks note-for-note, then modify them to create your unique style.

Applying Licks in Improvisation

Once comfortable with individual licks, try weaving them into your solos. The key is to listen to the backing track or band and find moments where a lick naturally fits or can serve as a response to the rhythm and melody.

1. Start with simple licks and build complexity.
2. Use space and silence to let your licks breathe.
3. Experiment with different phrasing and dynamics.

Developing Your Own Blues Licks

Analyze the Masters

Listen to legendary blues guitarists like B.B. King, Albert King, Stevie Ray Vaughan, and Buddy Guy. Pay attention to their phrasing, note choices, and techniques.

Experiment with Techniques

1. Bends and vibrato
2. Slides and hammer-ons/pull-offs
3. Slides into notes from a half or whole step below
4. Using the minor pentatonic and blues scales interchangeably

Practice Creating Your Own Licks

Start by improvising over a blues backing track. Record your ideas, then refine the phrases that resonate most. Over time, you'll develop a personal vocabulary of blues licks that reflect your musical personality.

Resources to Enhance Your Blues Playing

Online Lessons and Courses

1. JustinGuitar Blues Courses
2. Guitar Tricks Blues Lessons
3. TrueFire Blues Series

Books and Transcriptions

1. "Blues Guitar" by Mike Christofferson
2. "Blues You Can Use" by John Ganapes
3. Transcriptions of solos by B.B. King, Stevie Ray Vaughan, and Eric Clapton

Practice Backing Tracks

Use jam tracks in various keys and tempos to practice applying your blues licks in real musical contexts. Websites like YouTube and apps like iReal Pro offer countless backing tracks.

Conclusion: Mastering the Art of Blues Licks

Learning and mastering blues licks is an ongoing journey that can significantly enhance your expressive capabilities as a guitarist. By understanding the scales, techniques, and

phrasing that define blues music, you can craft solos that resonate with emotion and authenticity. Remember, the key is to listen, imitate, experiment, and eventually develop your own signature licks. Keep practicing, stay inspired, and let the soulful spirit of the blues guide your playing.

Blues licks you can use are the essential building blocks for any guitarist looking to master the soulful, expressive sound of the blues. Whether you're soloing over a classic 12-bar progression or improvising during a jam session, understanding and practicing a variety of blues licks can significantly elevate your playing. These licks serve as a toolkit that captures the emotion, groove, and storytelling nature of the blues, allowing you to craft compelling solos that resonate with listeners. In this guide, we'll explore the core concepts behind blues licks, break down some of the most iconic patterns, and provide practical tips to incorporate them into your playing.

The Importance of Blues Licks in Guitar Playing

Before diving into specific licks, it's crucial to understand why they are such a vital component of blues guitar. Blues licks are short, melodic phrases that often feature characteristic bends, slides, and expressive techniques. They function both as standalone phrases and as parts of larger solos, helping to tell a story and evoke emotion.

By mastering these licks, you'll develop a personal vocabulary that allows you to improvise fluidly and authentically. Moreover, blues licks often incorporate elements of call-and-response, swing, and syncopation, making them a versatile addition to your musical toolkit.

Fundamental Concepts of Blues Licks

1. The Blues Scale

Most blues licks are built around the blues scale, a variation of the minor pentatonic with an added "blue note." For example, in the key of A, the blues scale is:

1. A, C, D, D (Eb), E, G

This scale provides a foundation for creating expressive phrases with the characteristic "bluesy" sound.

1. Common Techniques

1. Bending: Raising the pitch of a note to emulate vocal expressiveness.
2. Sliding: Gliding from one note to another smoothly.
3. Vibrato: Wiggling the note to add emotion.
4. Pull-offs and Hammer-ons: Rapid note changes that add articulation.
5. Double stops: Playing two notes simultaneously for harmonic interest.

1. Phrasing and Timing

Blues is as much about feel as it is about notes. Syncopation, swing feel, and space are integral to authentic blues playing.

Classic Blues Licks You Can Use

Below are some well-known blues licks categorized for easy learning and application. These patterns can be played over a 12-bar blues progression in any key, but we'll often reference the pentatonic positions for clarity.

Easy Blues Licks for Beginners

1. The Classic "Bend and Release" Lick

Pattern:

Start on the 3rd fret of the G string, bend the note a half step up, then release back.

Notes:

G string, fret 3 (B), bend to C (half step), then release back to B.

Use:

Great for emphasizing the blue note, adds expressiveness.

1. The "Slide into the Blue Note"

Pattern:

Start on the 2nd fret of the D string (E), slide up to the 4th fret (F), then play the blue note (D / Eb) on the 1st fret of the D string.

Notes:

D string, slide from 2 to 4, then hit 1.

Use:

Creates a smooth, vocal-like phrase perfect for filling space.

1. The "Call and Response" Riff

Pattern:

Play the 5th fret on the B string (D), then slide from 5 to 7, then hit the 5th fret again.

Notes:

B string, 5th fret (D), slide to 7 (E), back to 5.

Use:

Captures the conversational feel of blues.

Intermediate Blues Licks

1. The "Double Stop" Expressive Lick

Pattern:

Play the 5th fret of the B string (D) and 7th fret of the G string (B), bend the B string note up a half step, then resolve.

Notes:

B string, 5th fret, G string, 7th fret.

Use:

Adds harmonic richness, good for a soulful sound.

1. The "Quick Hammer-On" Lick

Pattern:

On the G string, play the 2nd fret (A), then hammer-on to the 4th fret (B), followed by a bend on the 4th fret.

Notes:

G string, 2nd fret, hammer-on to 4th, bend 4th.

Use:

Perfect for adding speed and articulation to a solo.

1. The "Chromatic Passing" Lick

Pattern:

Start on the 2nd fret of the G string (A), then play 3rd (A), 4th (B), then resolve on the 2nd fret.

Notes:

G string, 2-3-4-2.

Use:

Creates tension and release, common in blues improvisation.

Advanced Blues Licks

1. The "Bend and Vibrato" Lick

Pattern:

Bend the 3rd fret of the G string (B) a full step, hold the bend, then add vibrato before releasing.

Notes:

G string, 3rd fret, bend up a whole step, vibrato.

Use:

A signature blues technique that emphasizes emotion.

1. The "Sliding Pentatonic Run"

Pattern:

Start on the 5th fret of the D string (A), slide up to the 7th (B), then hit the blue note (6th fret, D).

Notes:

D string, 5-7, then D on the 6th fret.

Use:

Useful for fast, fluid solos.

1. The "Twangy Pull-off" Riff

Pattern:

On the B string, play the 8th fret (G), pull off to the 5th fret (D), then slide into the 7th fret (E).

Notes:

B string, 8-5, slide to 7.

Use:

Adds a gritty, expressive sound.

Practical Tips for Incorporating Blues Licks

1. Learn in Context: Practice these licks over backing tracks or jam tracks in different keys.
2. Mix and Match: Combine different licks to create your own solos that tell a story.
3. Focus on Feel: Don't just memorize notes; listen to blues masters like B.B. King, Albert King, Stevie Ray Vaughan, and learn their phrasing.
4. Use Dynamics: Vary your attack, bendings, and vibrato to imbue emotion.
5. Experiment with Rhythms: Change the timing to fit different blues grooves.

Developing Your Personal Blues Vocabulary

While mastering classic blues licks is essential, the ultimate goal is to develop your own voice. Use these patterns as a starting point, then modify, combine, and extend them. Record yourself improvising, analyze what works, and refine your phrasing.

Final Thoughts

Blues licks you can use are the gateway to soulful, expressive guitar playing. By studying these patterns, understanding their context, and incorporating your own feel, you can unlock a world of musical expression. Remember, the blues is about emotion and storytelling—let these licks inspire you to share your voice through your guitar.

Happy blues playing!

Questions & Answers About blues licks you can use

No	Question	Answer
1	What are some classic blues licks I can incorporate into my playing?	Classic blues licks include the call-and-response patterns, the minor pentatonic scale runs, and the iconic blues bend. Try incorporating the open string bends on the 3rd and 5th frets and the famous 'bending the blue note' for authentic blues sound.
2	How can I make my blues licks sound more expressive?	Use techniques like string bending, vibrato, sliding, and hammer-ons to add emotion. Experiment with varying the bend's pitch and timing to make your licks more soulful and expressive.
3	Are there specific scales I should learn for blues licks?	Yes, the minor pentatonic scale, blues scale (minor pentatonic plus the blue note), and the mixolydian mode are essential for creating authentic blues licks. Mastering these scales will give you a solid foundation.
4	How can I practice blues licks to improve my improvisation?	Start by learning and memorizing common licks, then practice improvising over backing tracks in different keys. Record yourself to analyze and refine your phrasing, and gradually incorporate new licks into your playing.
5	What are some beginner-friendly blues licks to get started with?	A simple yet effective beginner lick is the classic 'bent note' on the 3rd fret of the 2nd string, combined with sliding into notes on the 4th and 5th frets. Practice these slowly and gradually increase speed.
6	Can I combine different blues licks to create my own style?	Absolutely! Experiment with mixing and matching various licks, adding your own bends, slides, and vibrato. Developing your unique phrasing and feel is key to creating a recognizable blues style.
7	What are some common mistakes to avoid when playing blues licks?	Avoid playing licks mechanically without feeling, neglecting dynamics, and overusing the same licks repeatedly. Focus on phrasing, timing, and expressing emotion to truly capture the blues spirit.

8	Are there any online resources or tools to learn blues licks?	Yes, platforms like YouTube, GuitarLessons365, and JustinGuitar offer tutorials on blues licks. Additionally, apps like Guitar Pro and JamPlay provide interactive lessons and backing tracks to practice with.
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blues guitar riffs, blues solo techniques, pentatonic scales, blues guitar licks, blues improvisation, blues guitar tabs, blues scale patterns, classic blues licks, blues guitar lessons, improvising blues solos