

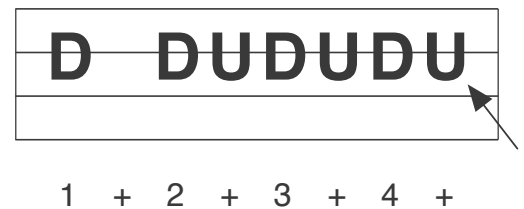
Transitions. There are two major fingering devices that appear in that chord progression that assist the uker in changing from chord to chord: the use of a **Pivot Finger** and the use of a **Guide Finger**. These devices are more important with more complex chords, but you might as well start thinking about them now.

A **Pivot Finger** is one that stays put during a chord change: same string, same fret. An example is the change from **D7** to **C** in the 6th and 7th measures, where the 1st finger is the Pivot Finger, remaining at the 1st fret.

A **Guide Finger** is one that stays on the same string during a chord change, but changes frets, either up or down. An example is the change from **G** to **D7** to **G** in the 3rd, 4th and 5th measures, where the 3rd finger is the Guide Finger.

One other point, in reference to the **G** chord fingering. Now that the **G** chord is mixing with other chords, you can see that the 3rd finger is the best choice here. Going from **G** to **C**, it's better to have the 1st and 2nd fingers free during the **G** chord so you can just plop them down into the **C** chord. Furthermore, you get the Guide Finger from **D7** to **G**.

Another concept, known as the **Escape Hatch**, also facilitates moving from chord to chord. The **Escape Hatch** can be found at **Count 4+** in a typical measure, at the **Upstroke** (arrow):



If you happen to be changing to a new chord in the next measure, as we've been doing, then it's perfectly acceptable to let go of the chord you are playing at **Count 4+** in order to get a jump on the next chord. You'll still do an **Upstroke** to keep the rhythm going, even though you are briefly playing open strings; really, no one will be the wiser.

This next line gives you a chance to change from **D7** to **C** (the one transition that you haven't tried yet) using the **Folk Strum Pattern** (which you may not have tried yet).

