

Love Rollercoaster

Ohio Players
Steve Stine

Performance

♩ = 120

Chords: C, B \flat , A, B \flat , C

Tablature: 8 8 8, 9 9 9, 10 10 10

Chords: C, B \flat , A, B \flat , C

Tablature: 8 8 6, 9 9 7, 10 8 8

Chord: G 7 , C

Tablature: 3 X X X 3, 4 X X X 4, 3 X X X 3

Chords: G 7 , G \sharp 7 , A 7

Text: Back to 1st Riff and Fade Out

Tablature: 3 X X X 3, 4 X X X 4, 3 X X X 3

Lesson

Chords

The chords shapes we use in this lesson are derived from the E shape barre chords for C, B \flat and A. In funk music however, it is often the case that we only want to play the top 3 or 4 strings. Funk guitar often has a thinner, more percussive sound, because the bass guitarist is usually playing some strong lines and we want to leave him/her lots of space at the low end of the frequency spectrum.

Diagram illustrating the chord shapes for C, B \flat , and A, derived from the E shape barre chords. The diagrams show the fretting for each chord at 8, 6, and 5 frets. Below the diagrams is a musical staff showing the notes for each chord, and a TAB staff showing the fret numbers for the strings (T, A, B).

Chord	Fret	T	A	B
C	8fr	8	8	10
B \flat	6fr	6	6	8
A	5fr	5	5	7
C	8fr	8	8	10
B \flat	6fr	6	6	8
A	5fr	5	5	7

Basic Underlying Rhythm

It will get a bit more complex than this, but this is the basic underlying rhythm of this groove without any fancy variations. Don't forget to kill the strings quickly for that punchy funk sound. These notes should be very staccato.

Diagram illustrating the basic underlying rhythm of the groove. The notation shows a sequence of chords and notes, with a TAB staff indicating the fret numbers for the strings (T, A, B).

String	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
T	8	8	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	6	8	8
A	8	8	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	6	8	8
B	9	9	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	7	9	9
B	10	10	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	10	10

Adding the 9th

If you remember we talked about adding the 9th to a chord as being a very common choice in funk music. Here is that idea in action. The 9ths add an extra element to this already intriguing chromatic movement.

Diagram illustrating the addition of the 9th to the chords. The notation shows a sequence of chords and notes, with a TAB staff indicating the fret numbers for the strings (T, A, B).

String	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
T	8	8	6	8	6	7	5	5	5	6	6	8	8
A	8	8	6	6	6	7	5	5	5	6	6	8	8
B	9	9	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	7	7	9	9
B	10	10	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	10	10

Adding the Quick Strum

The last element of this groove is the quick strum that we use to approach the first chord of each bar. Notice how we end up starting on an upstrum on beat one because of the three-note group beforehand. For now let's drop the 9ths and focus on our right hand.

All Together

Once we add our 9ths back in, we have our full riff.

Second Section

Just like before, we choose to use the top four strings for our G7 chord for a thinner sound. Unlike the first section both hands are a lot less busy here. Feel free to scratch a bit during the rests as Steve does in the performance.

Once you feel good here go back and play with Steve or with the jam track. Think of the different elements as different layers of difficulty. Start where you feel most comfortable and move upwards until you can play the whole track flawlessly!

Back to 1st Riff
and Fade Out