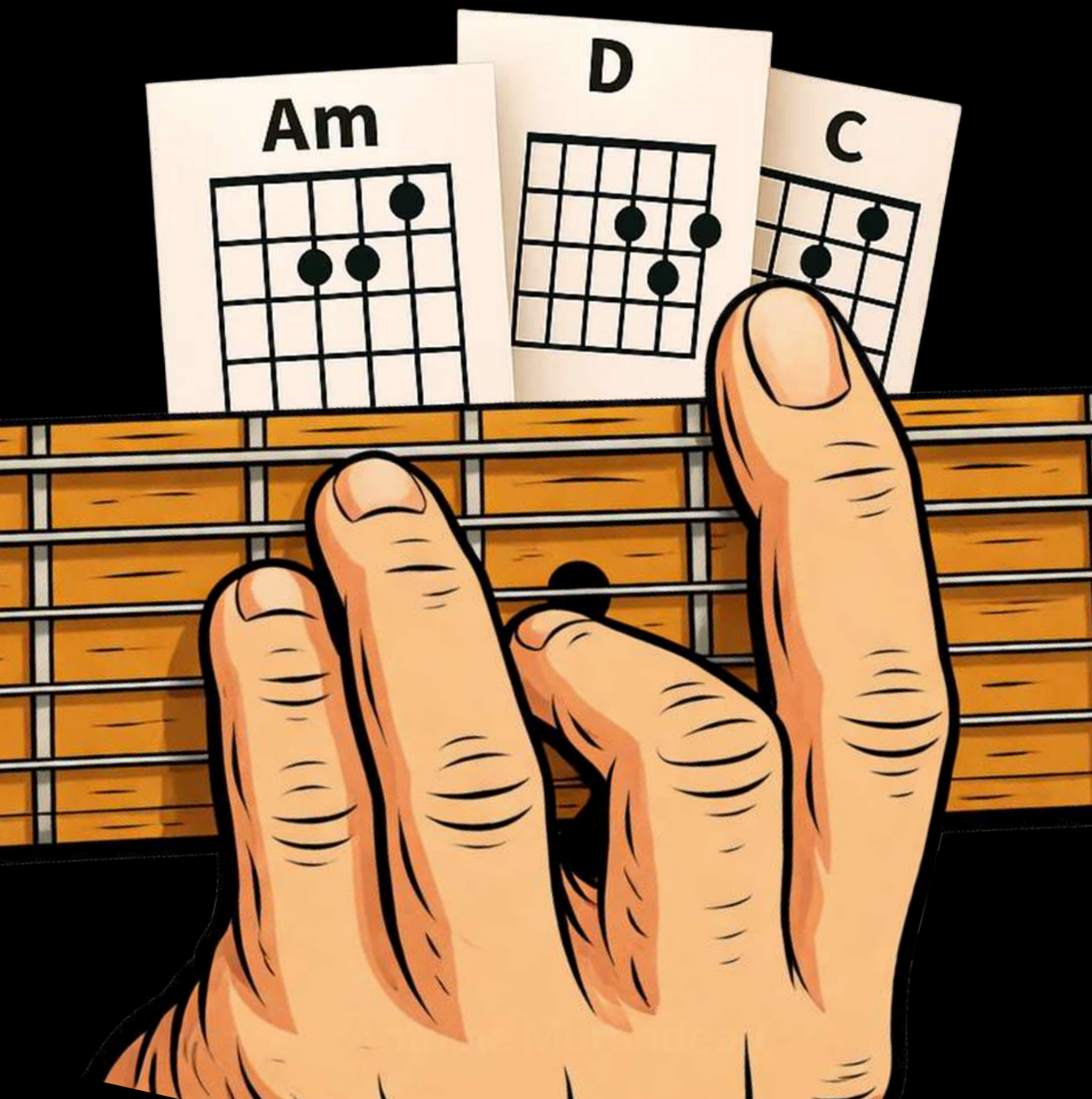


LE GUIDE DES ACCORDS

DÉCOUVREZ LES ACCORDS À LA GUITARE



APPRENDRELAGUITARE.FR

VOTRE PROFESSEUR



ANTOINE MORANDEAU

Votre professeur de guitare

Guitariste depuis 2007, il a d'abord étudié la guitare jusqu'en 2019, avant de poursuivre sa progression en autodidacte. Fort de ses expériences, il enseigne aujourd'hui la guitare aux débutants et a créé en 2024 le site [ApprendreLaGuitare.fr](https://apprendrelaguitare.fr), avec une ambition claire : rendre l'apprentissage de la guitare simple, accessible et motivant pour tous.

TENIR LE MÉDIATOR

Avant de jouer tes premiers accords, il est important de savoir bien tenir ton médiator. En le tenant correctement, tu gagnes en confort. Apprends à placer ton pouce, ton index et à trouver l'angle idéal : c'est la première étape pour gratter les cordes avec aisance et régularité.



Ton index est le doigt porteur du médiator : il le soutient depuis sa première phalange (le côté de l'index, pas le bout). Garde l'index légèrement plié, naturel — comme si tu tenais une petite clé entre le pouce et l'index.



PLACER LE MÉDIATOR

Place le médiator sur le côté de ton index droit (si tu es droitier), puis referme légèrement le pouce par-dessus. Le bout pointu du médiator doit dépasser d'environ un demi-centimètre



PLACER LE POUCE

Ton pouce est le point d'appui principal : il maintient le médiator contre l'index, sans le plier. Le médiator doit être bien aligné avec le poignet et légèrement incliné (environ 15°) par rapport aux cordes.

LA NOTATION ANGLO-SAXONNE

Quand tu lis des accords ou des tablatures sur Internet ou dans des partitions, tu verras souvent des lettres comme C, D, E, A, G... C'est ce qu'on appelle la notation anglo-saxonne (ou notation internationale), utilisée partout dans le monde.

Lettre anglaise	Nom français	Exemple d'accord
A	La	A majeur (La majeur)
B	Si	Bm (Si mineur)
C	Do	C (Do majeur)
D	Ré	D7 (Ré 7)
E	Mi	Em (Mi mineur)
F	Fa	F (Fa majeur)
G	Sol	G (Sol majeur)

À savoir :

Lorsqu'il y a un petit "m", cela signifie que l'accord est mineur

Lorsqu'il n'y a pas de "m", cela signifie que l'accord est majeur, même s'il est 7ème ou autre

Pourquoi utiliser cette notation ?

- C'est la notation universelle, comprise dans tous les styles de musique : rock, pop, jazz, blues...
- Elle est utilisée sur tous les sites de tablatures (Ultimate Guitar, Chordify, etc.) et dans la majorité des partitions modernes.

LIRE UN DIAGRAMME D'ACCORDS

Les diagrammes d'accords sont le langage universel des guitaristes. Ils permettent de visualiser rapidement où placer les doigts sur le manche, sans devoir lire de partition. Savoir les lire est essentiel pour apprendre de nouveaux accords et jouer tes premières chansons.

Un diagramme d'accord représente une petite portion du manche vue comme si tu regardais ta guitare debout, face à toi : les lignes verticales sont les cordes (de la plus grave à gauche à la plus aiguë à droite), et les lignes horizontales sont les cases.

Chaque point indique où poser un doigt, et un numéro précise lequel :

1 = index

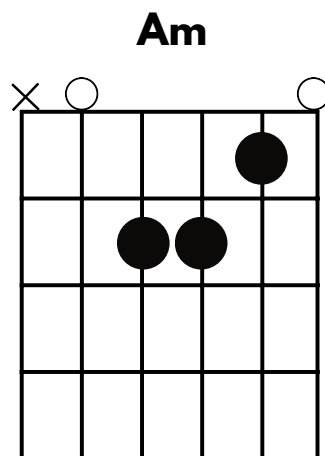
2 = majeur

3 = annulaire

4 = auriculaire

Une croix (x) signifie que la corde ne se joue pas.

Un rond (o) indique une corde jouée à vide (sans appuyer).

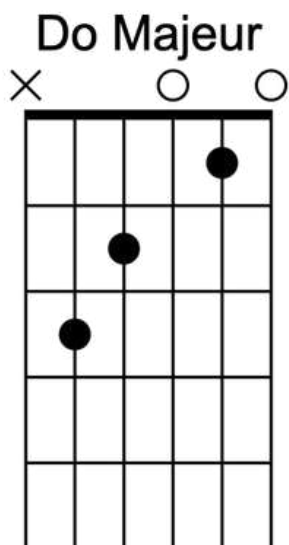


LES ACCORDS DE BASE MAJEURS



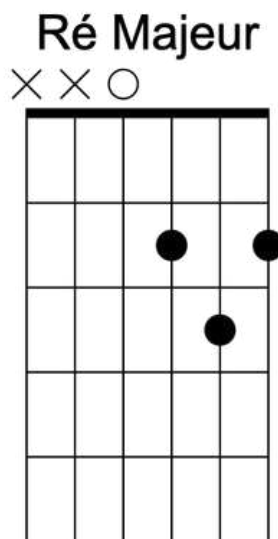
C

Do Majeur



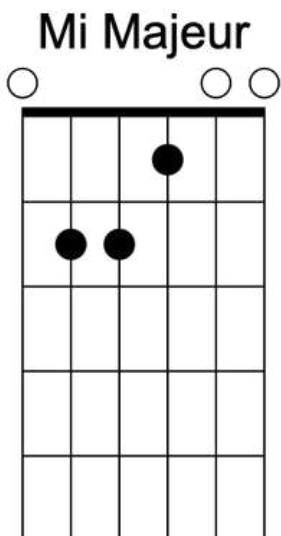
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Ré Majeur



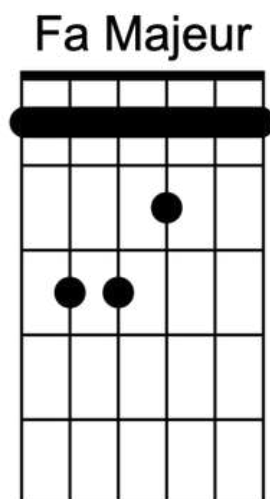
E

Mi Majeur



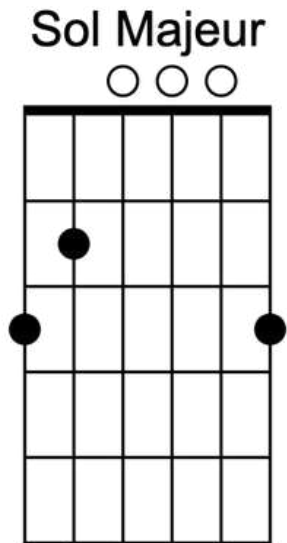
F

Fa Majeur



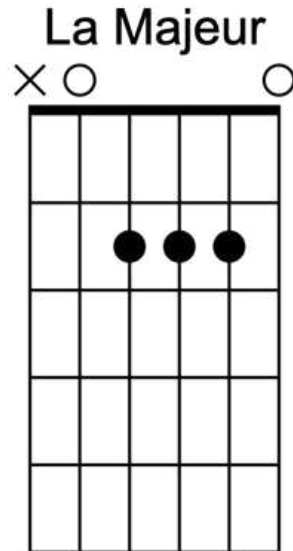
G

Sol Majeur



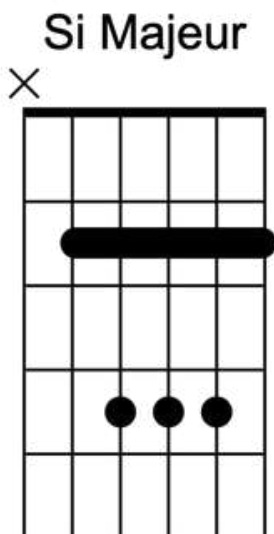
A

La Majeur



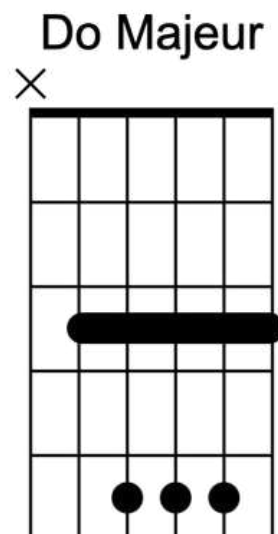
B

Si Majeur



C

Do Majeur Barré



LES ACCORDS DE BASE MINEURS

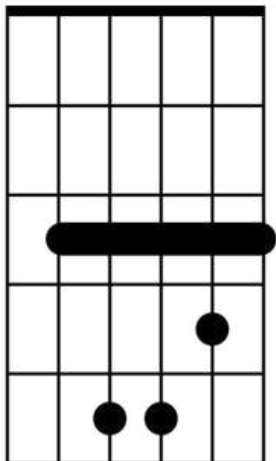


Cm

DO Mineur

Do Mineur

×

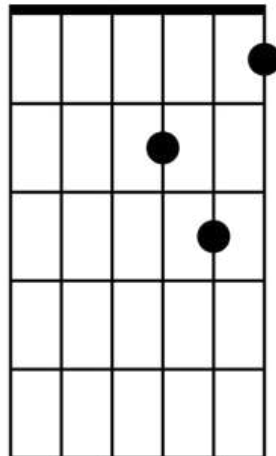


Dm

Ré Mineur

Ré Mineur

× × ○



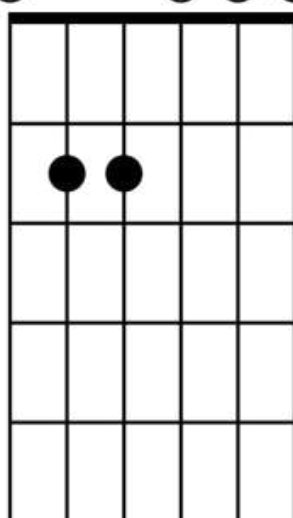
Em

Mi Mineur

Mi Mineur

○

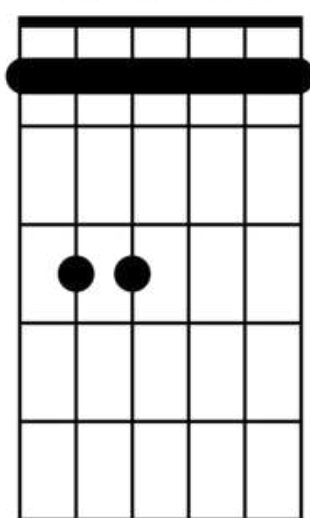
○ ○ ○



Fm

Fa Mineur

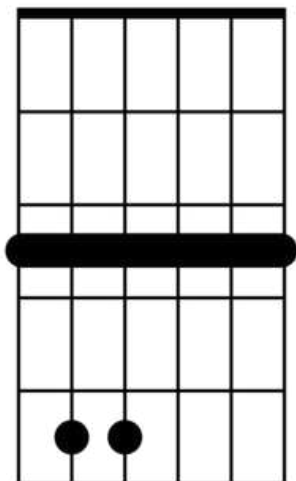
Fa Mineur



Gm

Sol Mineur

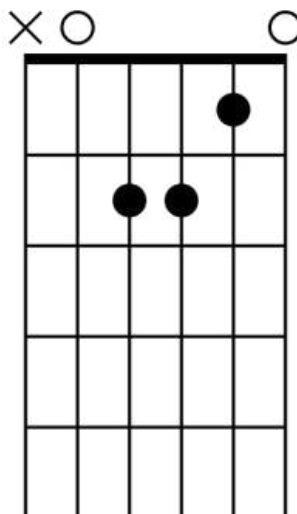
Sol Mineur



Am

La Mineur

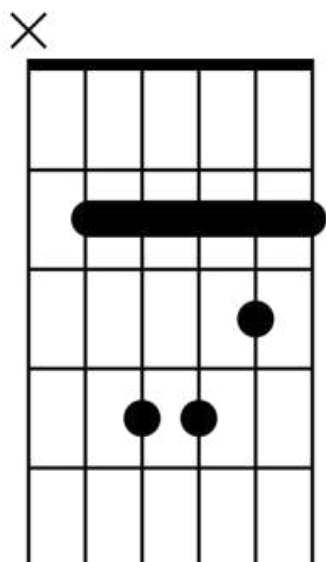
La Mineur



Bm

Si Mineur

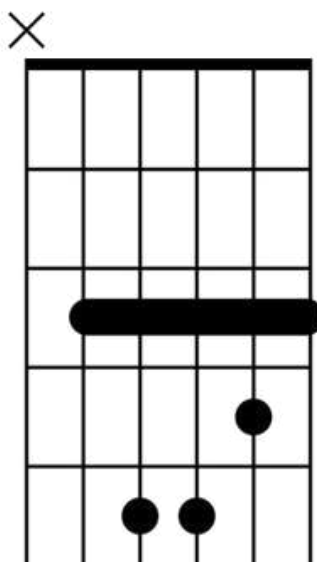
Si Mineur



Cm

Do Mineur Barré

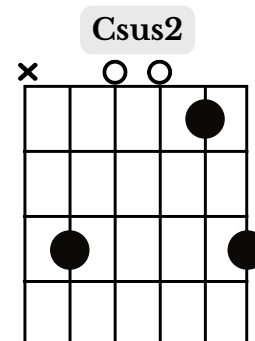
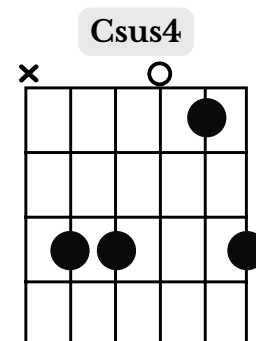
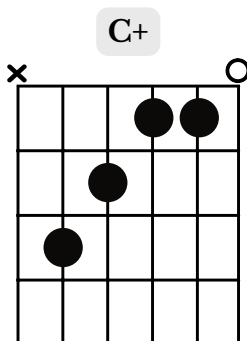
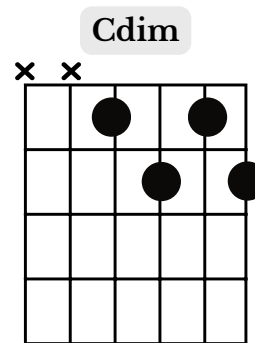
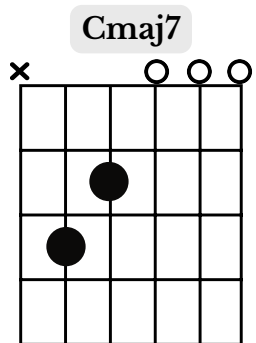
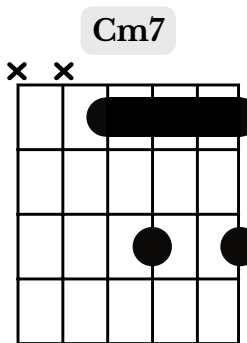
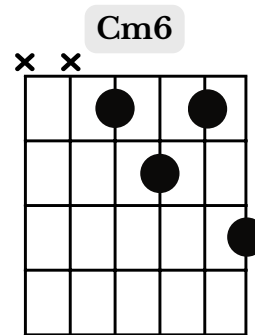
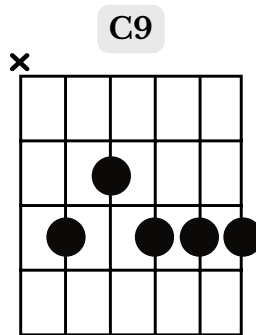
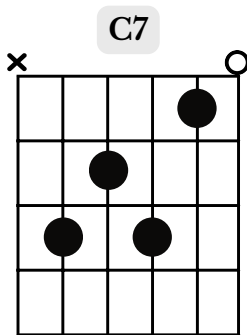
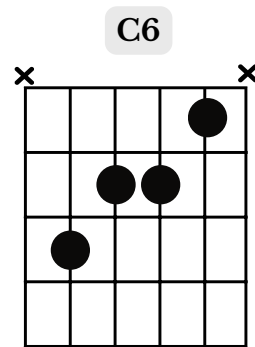
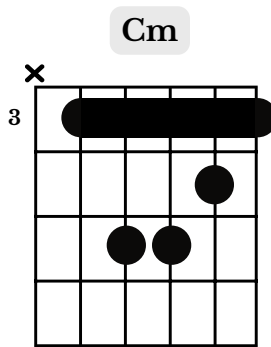
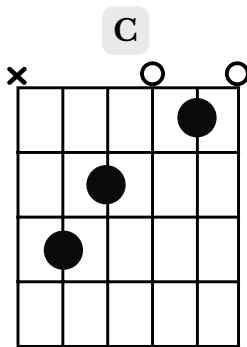
Do Mineur



LES DIAGRAMMES D'ACCORDS

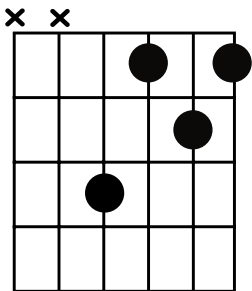


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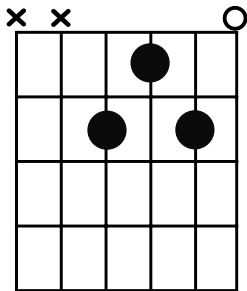


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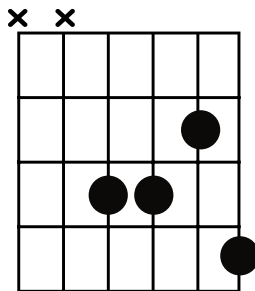
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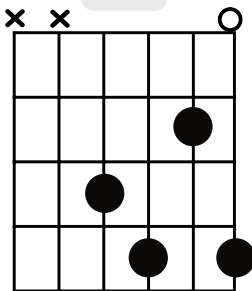
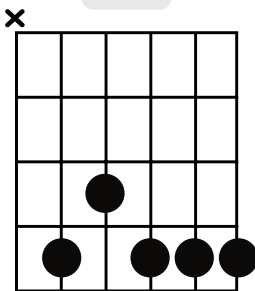
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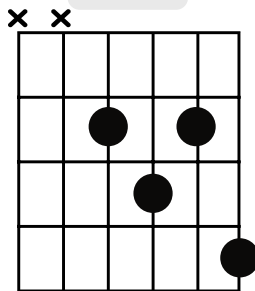
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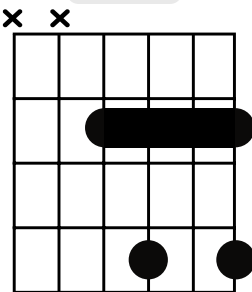
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**Db9**

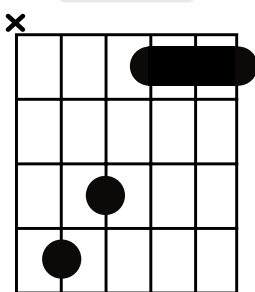
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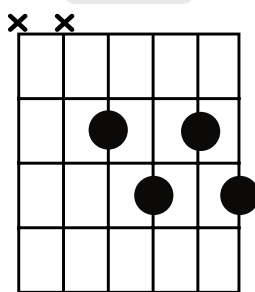
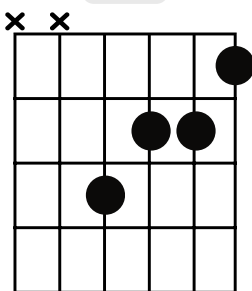
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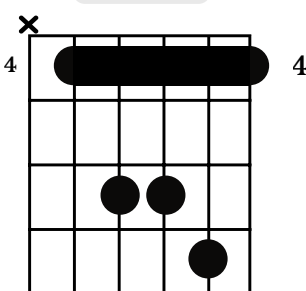
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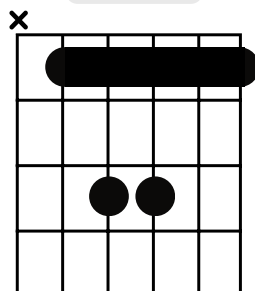
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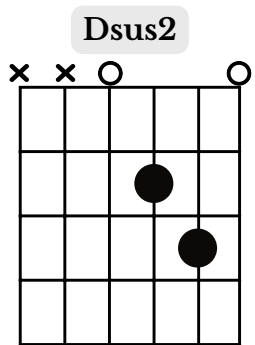
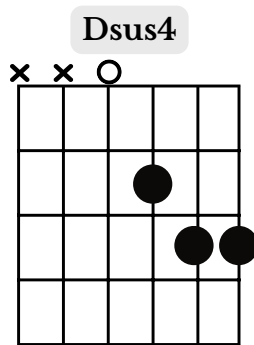
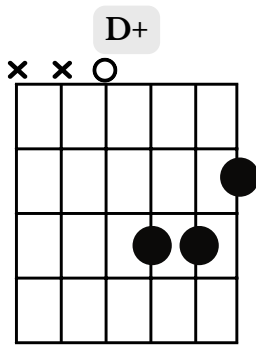
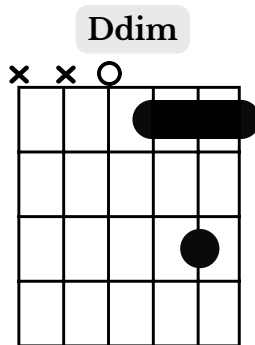
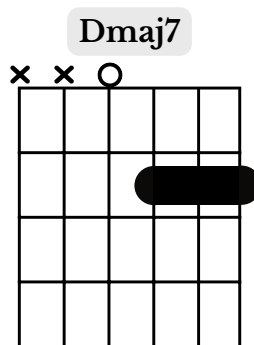
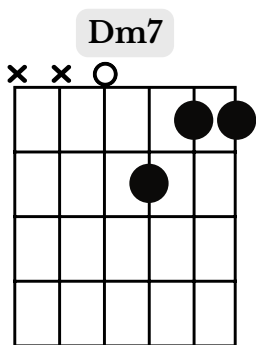
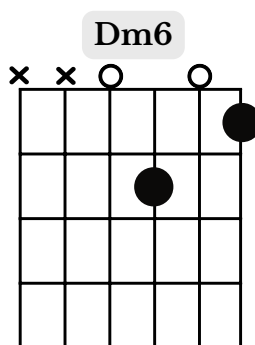
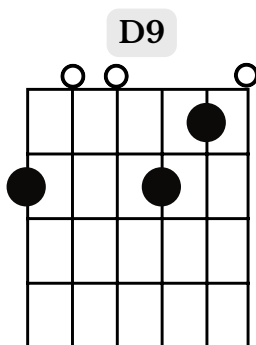
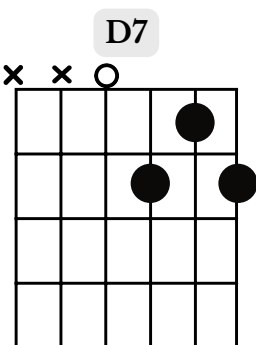
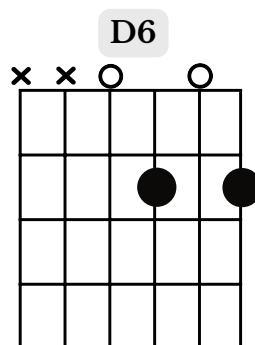
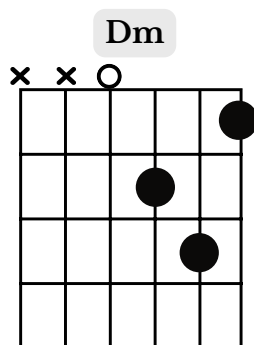
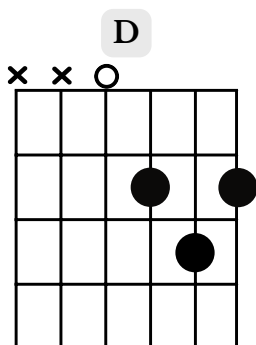
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Dbus2

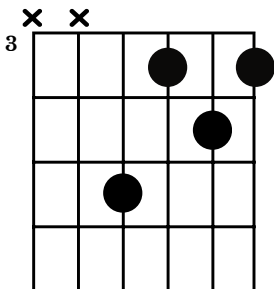


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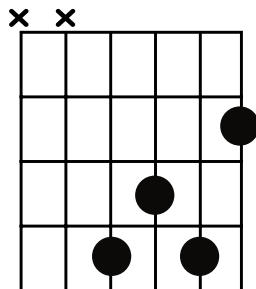


LES ACCORDS DE RÉ DIÈSE OU MI BÉMOL

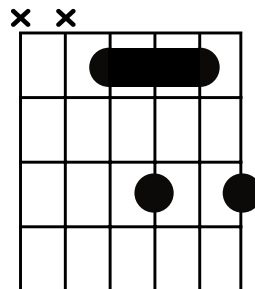
Eb



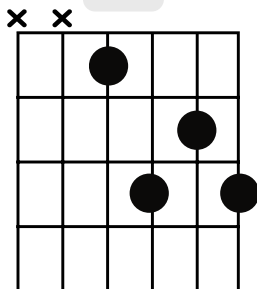
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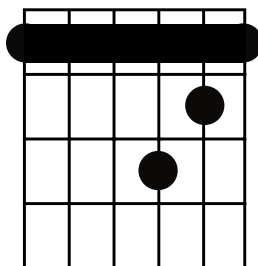
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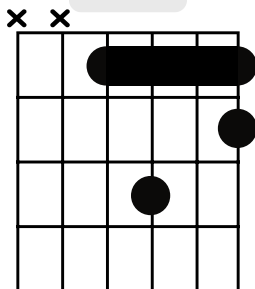
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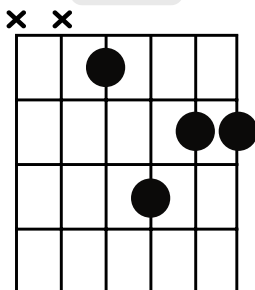
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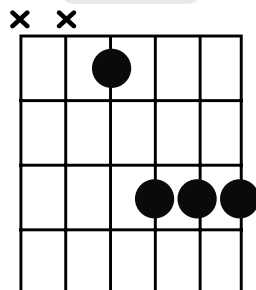
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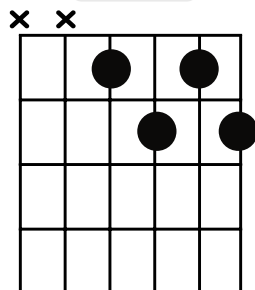
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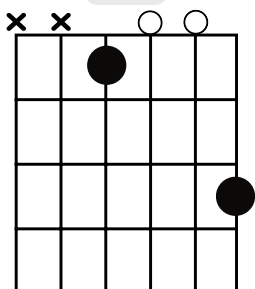
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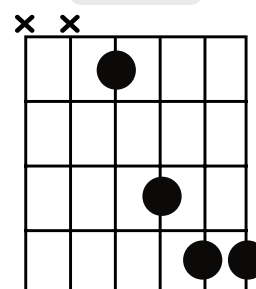
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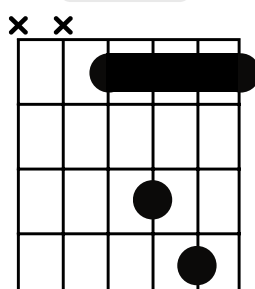
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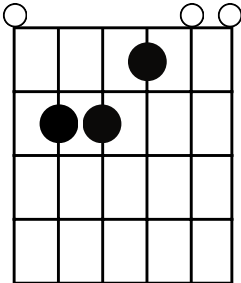


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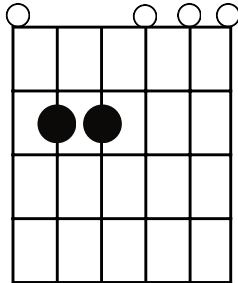


LES ACCORDS DE MI

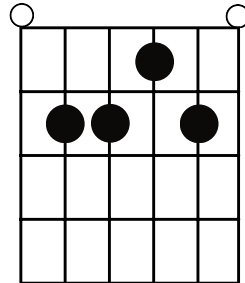
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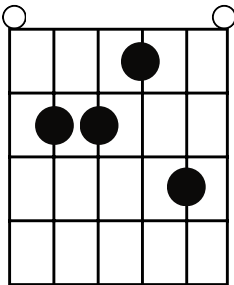
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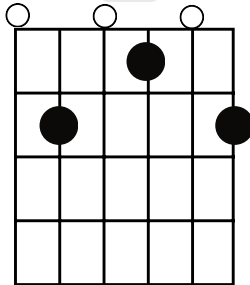
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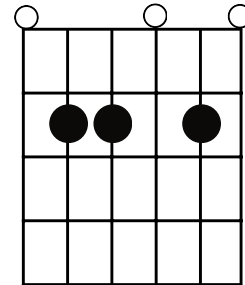
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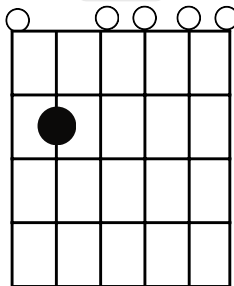
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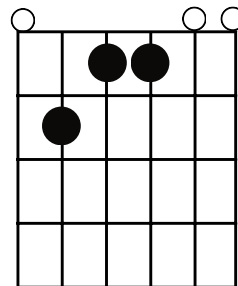
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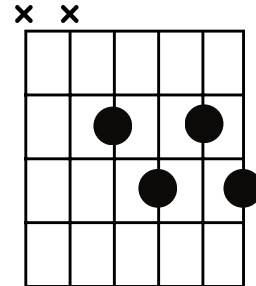
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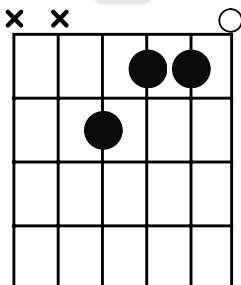
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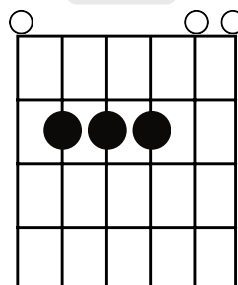
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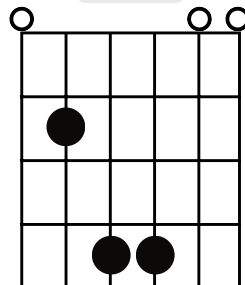
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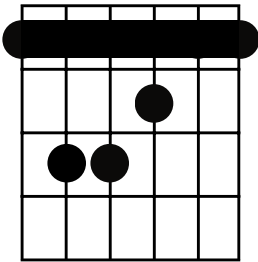


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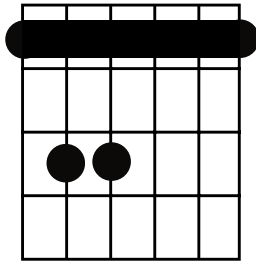


LES ACCORDS DE FA

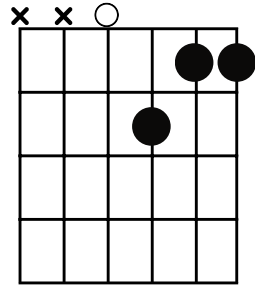
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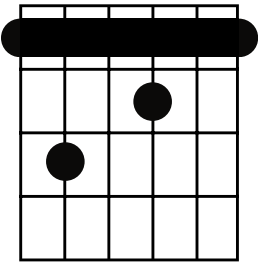
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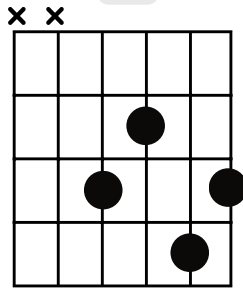
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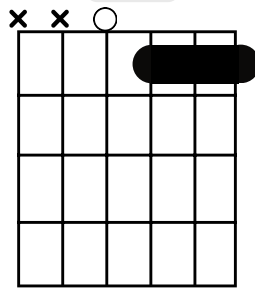
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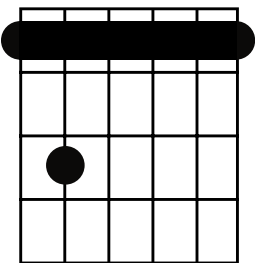
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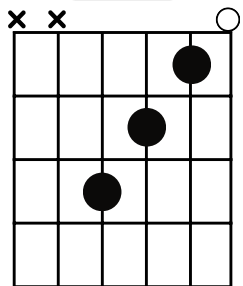
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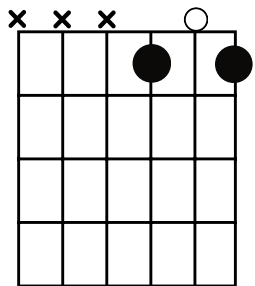
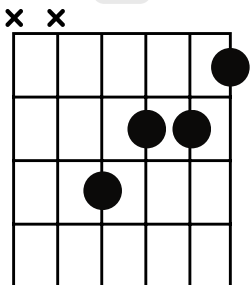
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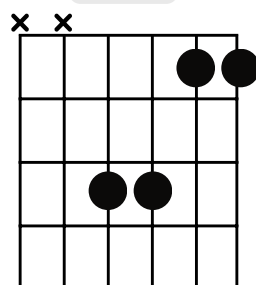
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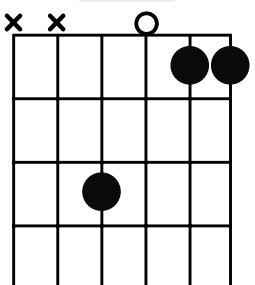
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$$F_+$$


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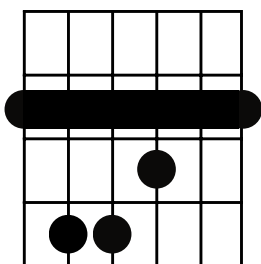


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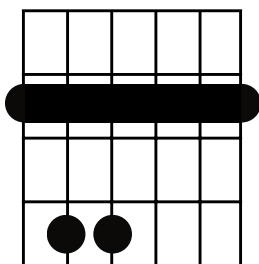


LES ACCORDS DE FA DIÈSE OU SOL BÉMOL

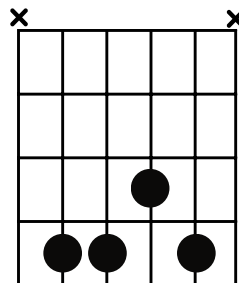
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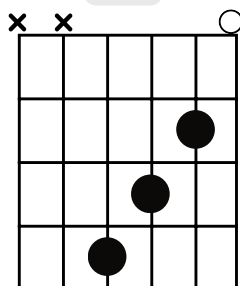
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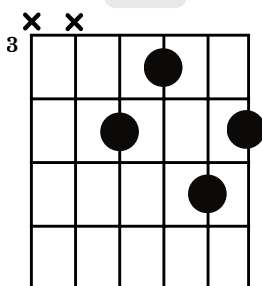
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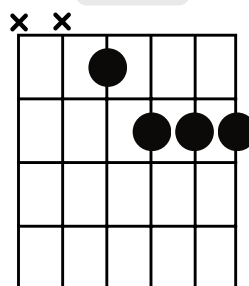
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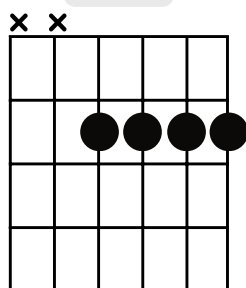
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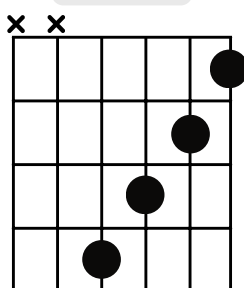
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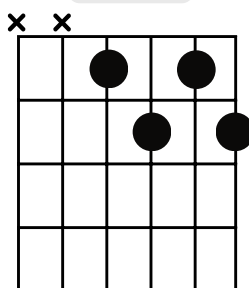
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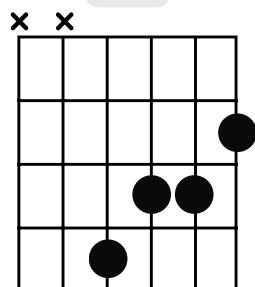
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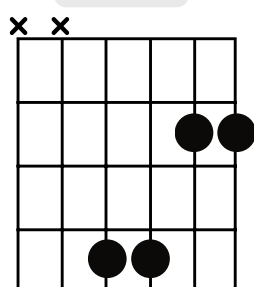
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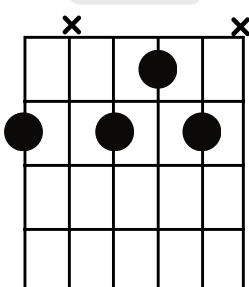
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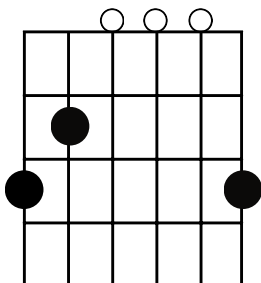


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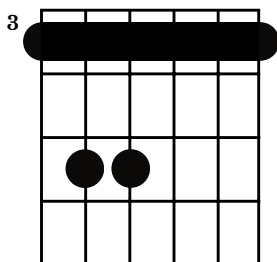


LES ACCORDS DE SOL

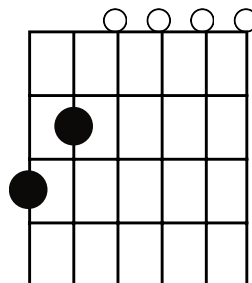
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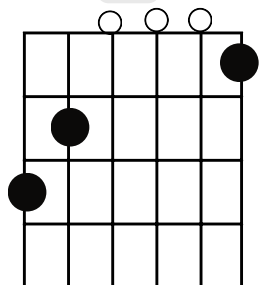
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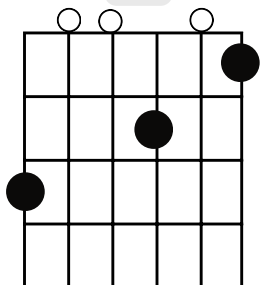
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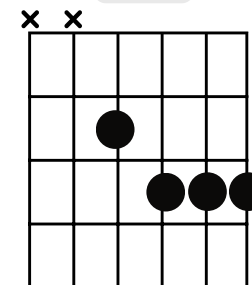
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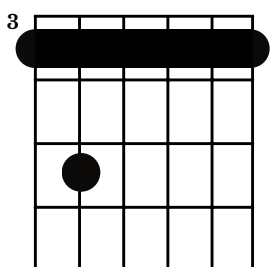
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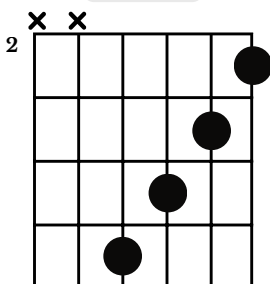
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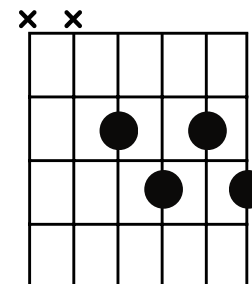
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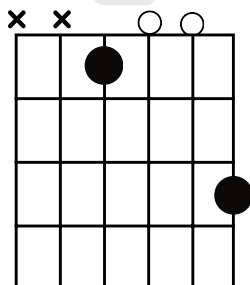
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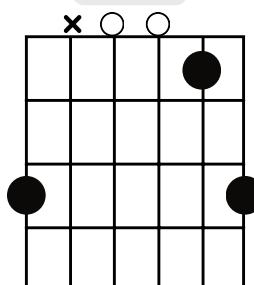
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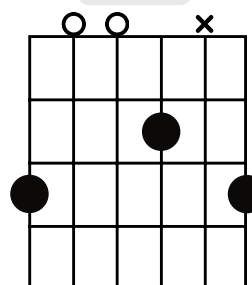
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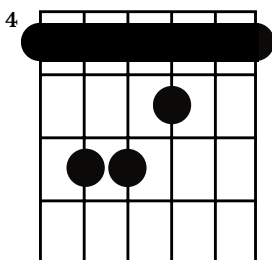


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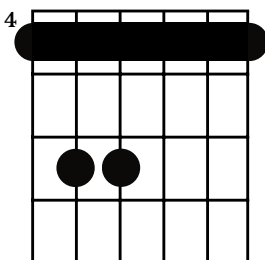


LES ACCORDS DE SOL DIÈSE OU LA BÉMOL

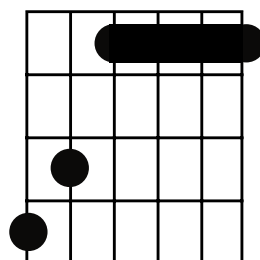
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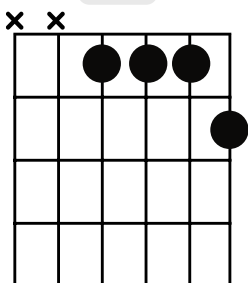
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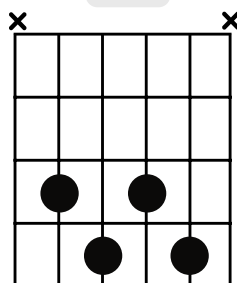
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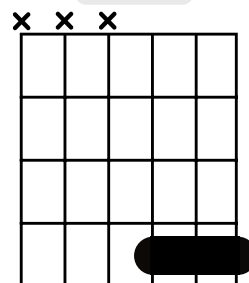
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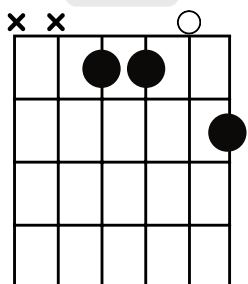
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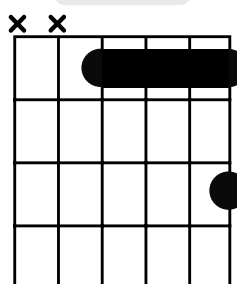
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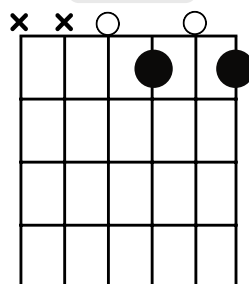
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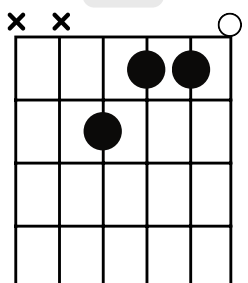
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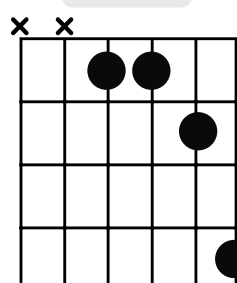
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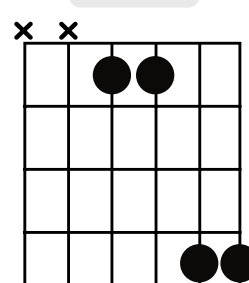
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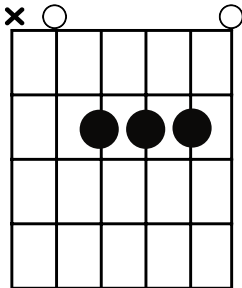


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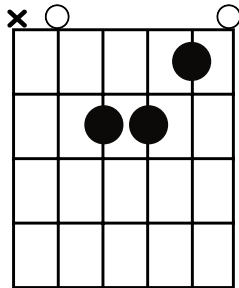


LES ACCORDS DE LA

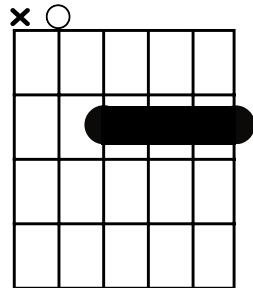
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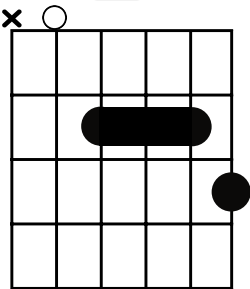
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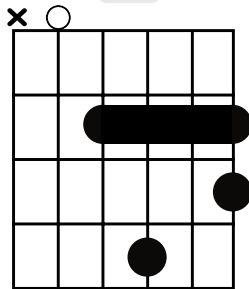
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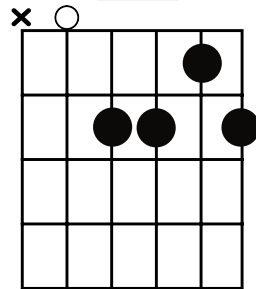
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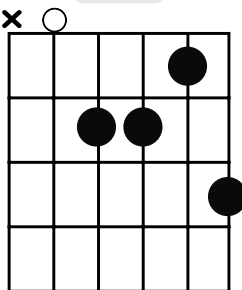
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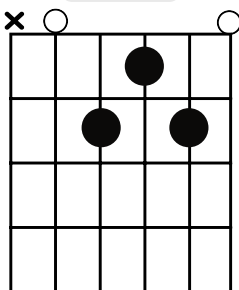
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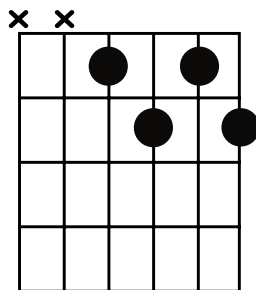
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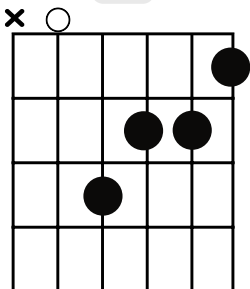
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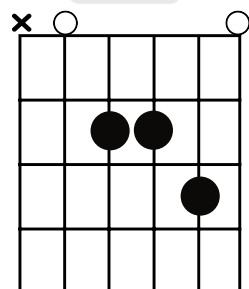
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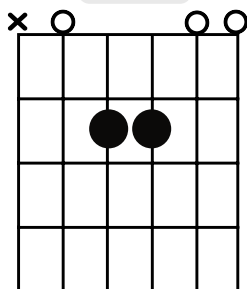
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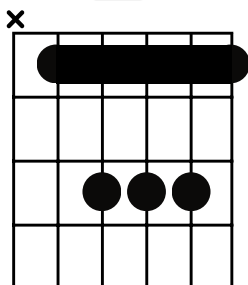


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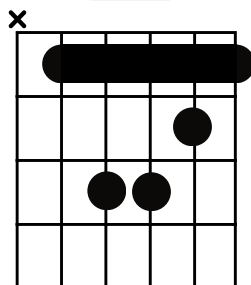


LES ACCORDS DE LA DIÈSE OU SI BÉMOL

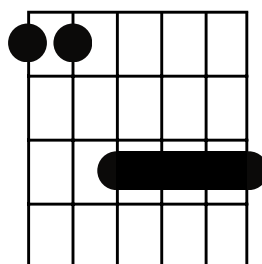
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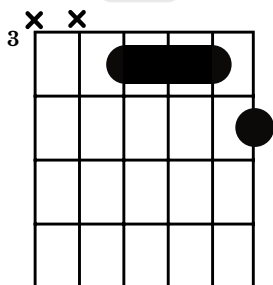
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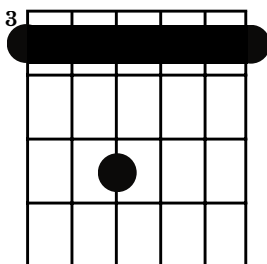
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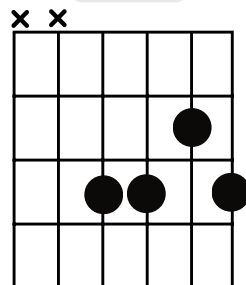
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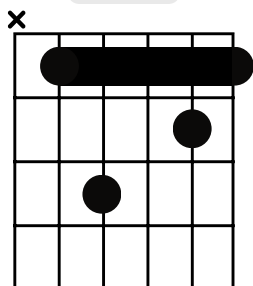
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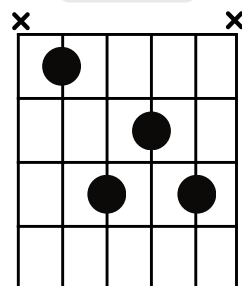
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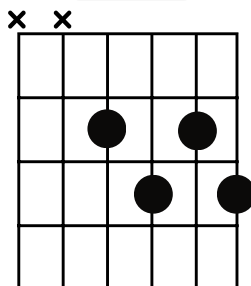
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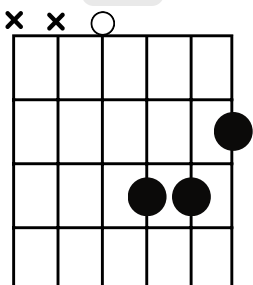
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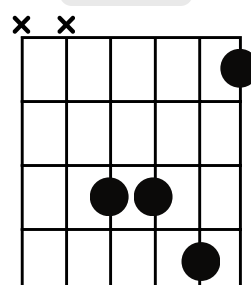
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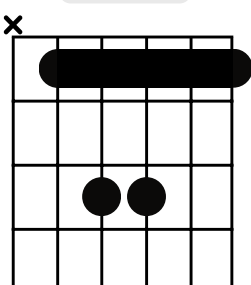
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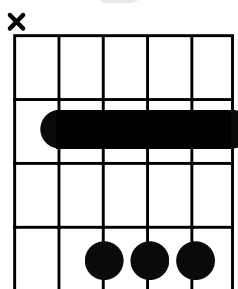
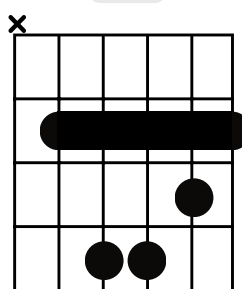
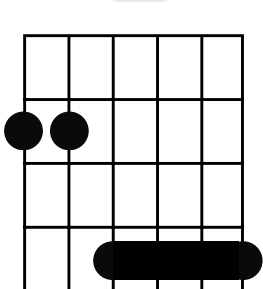
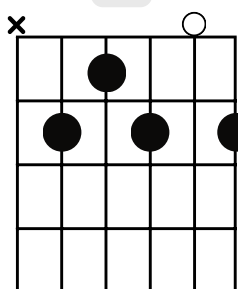
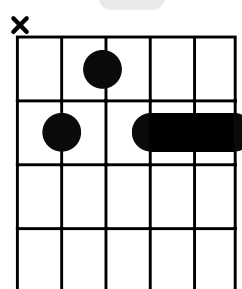
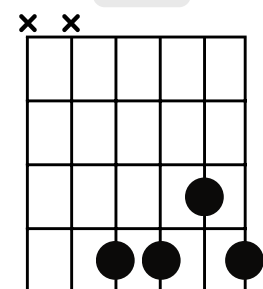
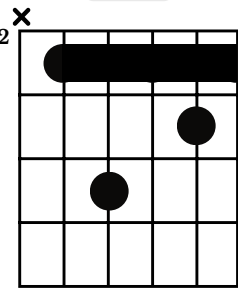
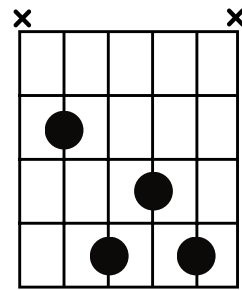
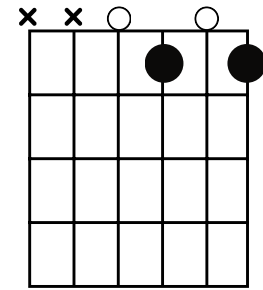
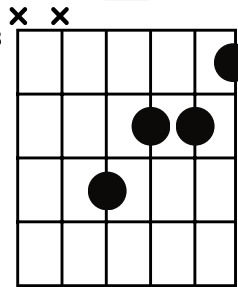
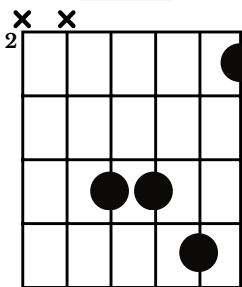
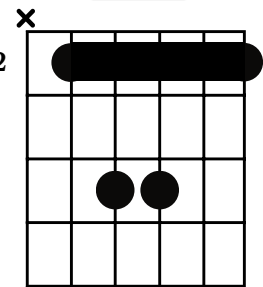
Bbsus4



Bbsus2



LES ACCORDS DE SI

B 	Bm 	B6 
B7 	B9 	Bm6 
Bm7 	Bmaj7 	Bdim 
B+ 	Bsus4 	Bsus2 

APPRENDRE LA GUITARE

Devenez le guitariste dont vous rêvez