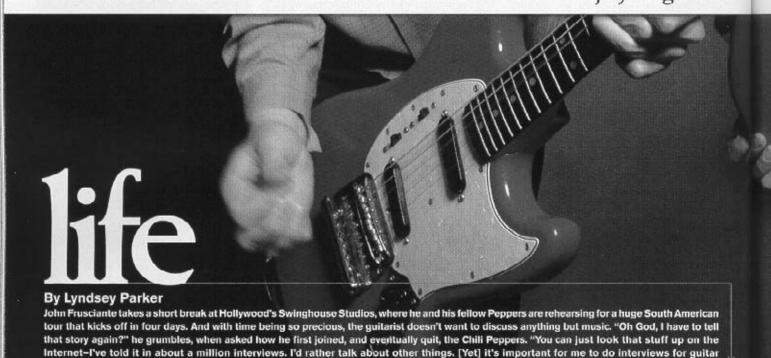


It's reader's choice. With these companion pieces on Chili dive into our red-hot lesson or kick back and enjoy a good



magazines, because I used to love reading them so much when I was a kid." [CONTINUED ON PAGE 98]

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TOEVERYSTORY

Pepper John Frusciante, you can either grab your guitar and yarn. Our suggestion? Both, of course. Photography by Neil Zlozower

lessons

By Dale Turner

His eyes light up like Christmas trees whenever he talks about playing guitar. And they glaze over when the conversation touches on his much-publicized resignation from/reunion with the band, his rehabilitation from a near-fatal drug dependency, or anything else already thoroughly covered in "Behind the Music." So rather than weighing John Frusciante down with the burden of explaining mere biographical facts, we thought we'd confront him exclusively about his playing technique. After all, what better way to understand the man's brilliant guitar playing than to sit him down and ask him for a demonstration? Turn the page for a bird's-eye view of modern rock's most innovative player.

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JOHN FRUSCIANTE

What might you play to kick off an improv jam with Flea and Chad?

Well, it could be anything. A lot of times it's a chord progression [Fig. 1], or just some groove. Around the time we were writing By the Way, I'd always be coming in with chord progressions like that—ones that have a real open, "human" sound to them. Something like that might end up being a section to a song. But sometimes those things don't go anywhere; they just go into the air. And I never remember anything, unless it's a thing I've just been doing. So I use a tape recorder a lot to record ideas.

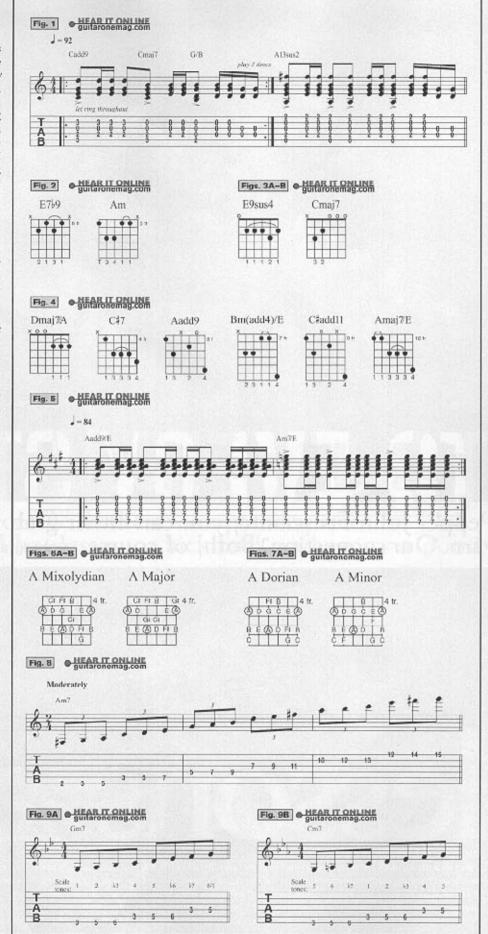
What kinds of foundation do players need to get under their belts in order to improvise rhythm parts well?

To me, I think it's important, if you're in any given mode, to see the whole neck as one thing. The important thing is not the scale pattern; it's that those are the notes you could be playing at any given time. It's also important to remember the notes that aren't proper also have a place—whether it's passing notes, grace notes, or just this dissonant 12-tone thing. Once you see it that way, playing chords makes a lot more sense.

It definitely starts with understanding things like 7th, 9th, and 11th chordschords with a lot of numbers behind them. And it's important to recognize that, much of the time, a chord with five or six Idifferent| notes in it won't make sense when you hear it by itself. That was my mistake growing up, because the only chord book I had was Ted Greene's Chord Chemistry. I would hear all these freaky chords and understand, "this chord is called 'this' because it's got these intervals in it," but I didn't know how to use them in context. So I spent a lot of time looking at sheet music, studying music by people who use those interesting chords like Burt Bacharach, Elton John, and the Beatles. When you open up their songbooks and see they're using something besides minor and major chords, you start to see the way you can use those chords.

For instance, I saw an E719 chord in a Fiddler on the Roof songbook and a Beatles song. If you play E759 by itself, it's kinda dissonant. But when you go from E759 to Am [Fig. 2], it makes a lot more sense. By seeing the similarity of the way it was used in both situations. I ended up using it that way in something myself. There are also chords that sound kinda messy when you play them by themselves [Fig. 3A]. That's like an E and D chord combined. It's good to go to a Cmaj7 [Fig. 3B] from that, I like using chords that have so many intervals in them that they become kind of a washy texture, not really something somebody would hear and know exactly what it was.

You've mentioned in interviews that you wanted to create guitar parts for By the

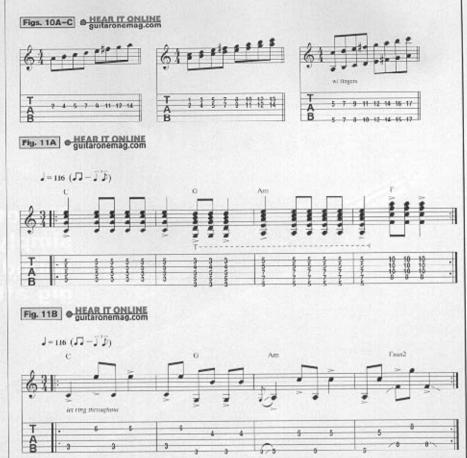


JOHN FRUSCIANTE

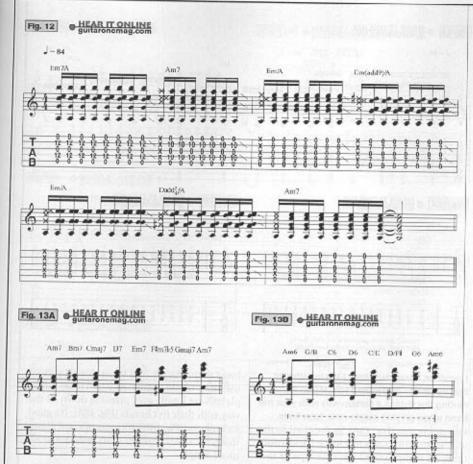
Way that would be impossible to figure out. Yeah, I used chord shapes like this [Fig. 4] for some things, where if I was learning it off the record I would never assume the person was doing that, I didn't want to do things that were obvious, because I played like that on BloodSugar and Californication.

A moment ago you stressed the importance of being able "to see the whole neck as one thing." How would you recommend people go about learning the neck that thoroughly? Well, I guess the first way is to practice scales and stuff, keeping in mind the important thing is not the scale pattern or how fast you can pick it but how those notes relate to each other and what intervals are being used. Some songs may contain certain bars that call for a major 6th, and with a chord change it may suddenly become a minor 6th. Or maybe something goes from a major chord to a minor chord with the same tonic [Fig. 5]. For the first chord, A Mixolydian [Fig. 6A] would fit nicely. And there's actually no 7th in the chord, so it's pretty much up for grabs; you could make it straight major if you want [Fig. 6B]. And for the minor chord. I'm not playing a 6th [in the chord], so the mode is up for grabs, too [Figs. 7A-B]. The whole point is that those chords are dictating what notes can be played over them.

A lot of people, when they first learn scales, fall into a trap: They're only capable of play-







ing them straight up and down.

Yeah, I know. You really have to think in terms of intervals. It's been years since I practiced scales, but when I was a teenager I used to do things like this: If you're in Λ Dorian, practice going up a 3rd every time [you switch to the next string], all the way up the neck [Fig. 8]. It's also important to not think of scale shapes as being just one thing; try to see their modal relationships. One day, practice G Aeolian, thinking: "mot, major 2nd, minor 3rd, perfect 4th, perfect 5th, minor 6th, minor 7th" [Fig. 9Al. The next day, play the same group of scale shapes, thinking of them as C Dorian, so that every interval's different: "5th, major 6th, minor 7th, root, major 2nd, minor 3rd, perfect 4th, perfect 5th" [Fig. 9B]. That would be a good way to keep it alive in your head. I also think if you're just starting, playing scales along one string [Fig. 10A] is helpful. Also, playing 3rds [Fig. 10B] is good. Or you can play 3rds this way [as 10ths, Fig. 10C], as opposed to right next to each other.

You use 10ths in "Scar Tissue" and some tunes on your first solo record, Niandra La'Des.

Having two notes that are kind of far apart from each other is a fun thing to do. Just playing a full chord [Fig. 11A] is one thing. But if you play this [Fig. 11B], it creates depth and a kind of rhythm; one string becomes the bass drum, and the other becomes the snare, sort



JOHN FRUSCIANTE

of. It's also a good way of playing by yourself and being entertaining. I think that's probably why I started doing it on acoustic guitar a lot.

When you improvise, you sometimes create chord shapes out of note pairs, moving them along the neck.

I might improvise something using different 6ths |Fig. 12|—major and minor 6ths on the D and B strings, with some open strings. It's good to be able to go all over the neck [diatonically] and see the way the 6ths change.

One thing I just thought of is to pick a chord shape and play it all the way up the neck, always fitting it into the scale. You could do it with 7th chords [Fig. 13A], or anything [Fig. 13B]. There, I'm just trying to play some kind of 6th chord.

You implied a C-G-Am progression using 10ths a moment ago. To further demonstrate how you don't have to just "sit" on the same chord, could you give us a different take on that progression, using the type of Hendrix-like accompaniment you used on certain BloodSugar songs?

Okay [Fig. 14]. But I don't do that style as much anymore, just because I don't want to keep repeating myself. Rather than just the "triplets" thing [referring to his treatment of the C chord], lately I've been trying to think of Interesting notes to add to chords [referring to his treatment of G-Am].



I recall an interview where Flea mentioned that when you first joined RHCP you weren't muting the strings a certain way with your fret hand when playing single-note funk lines. Like doing this [Fig. 15A], as opposed to this [Fig. 15B]? When I was first in the band, I don't

think I'd really figured out that type of fret-

hand damping yet. You learn that a lot from listening to old reggae music. Those guitar players are hardly ever pressing down all the way with their fret hands [Fig. 16A]. It's good for funk, too [Fig. 16B]. It's more of a percussive thing, because the notes don't resonate at all; it's all attack.





When did you get into playing single-note funk lines using a fingerstyle approach?

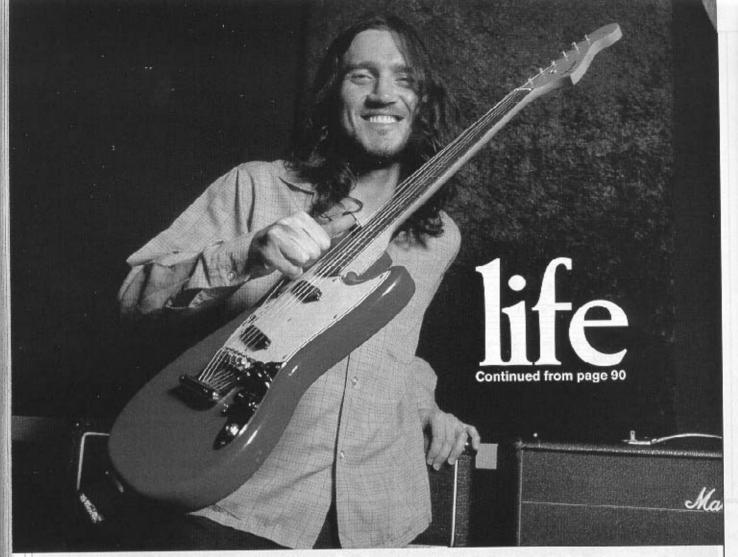
Like this [Fig. 17]? I heard Hillel used to do stuff like that; I guess I was just trying to do my own version [Fig. 18]. Lately, I've been fingerpicking more because I've been listening to folk music a lot—like Steeleye Span and Fairport Convention. So I've been learning more complex stuff.

How important was it for you to do all that work in your earlier years-to get all the scales and foundation together?

I can't stress enough how important it was. Understanding the way modes work and the way harmony works within the context of modes is infinite; it's not at all limiting.

When I was 20 years old, it hit me like a ton of bricks that no music is ever good because of how difficult it is to play, how it looks on the neck, or how complexit is. But I can use knowledge of theory to my advantage; it gives me the ability to assimilate music into my head, break it down, and turn It into something I can use in my own way. People like Charles Mingus, Charlie Parker, Igor Stravinsky, or Miles Davis? Their knowledge of theory didn't hurt them in any way. I feel very confident that thinking about music from a theoretical standpoint doesn't get in the way of me putting my soul into it.





... Fair enough. But for those of you without cable TV who are unfamiliar with the (at times) sordid saga of the Red Hot Chili Peppers guitarist, here's a quick recap. Just three years after being blown away by a Chilis performance at L.A.'s Variety Arts Center and becoming a rabid RHCP fan, 19-year-old prodigy Frusciante (the son of a Julliard-trained planist and an ex-pro singer) joined his favorite band, replacing original member Hillel Slovak, who'd tragically succumbed to a drug overdose. Frusciante had never been in a band before, but he adapted quickly and fit in perfectly; his dazzling play added a whole new dimension to the Peppers' caveman punk-funk and helped them break through to the MTV mainstream with the smash albums Mother's Milk and BloodSugarSexMagik. But then, at the height of RHCP's early-'90s fame, Frusciante became disillusioned and abruptly left the band, less than a month before they were slated to headline Lollapalooza. While the Peppers soldiered on as best they could with a revolving-door lineup of ultimately incompatible guitarists (most notably Dave Navarro of Jane's Addiction, who stuck around just long enough to play on 1995's One Hot Minute), a depressed Frusciante retreated to his Hollywood home, where he became a recluse for the next seven years, spending his days painting, recording two fascinatingly inaccessible solo albums, writing short stories, and cultivating a heroin habit extreme enough to shock William Burroughs.

It seems Frusciante would have learned a lesson from the drug-related deaths of not only his predecessor Slovak but also his good friend River Phoenix (who overdosed at Hollywood's Viper Room while attending a Frusciante gig in 1993), yet he brought the same singleminded dedication to his addiction that he had once brought to his music. But after an alarming article in an L.A. weekly depicted him as a toothless, pockmarked, wraithlike junkie literally on the verge of death, concerned friends staged what was thankfully a profoundly successful intervention, and Frusciante made a turnaround that was nothing short of miraculous. Bassist Flea, who had remained closest to the former Pepper (they occasionally played together in a side project called the Three Amoebas, with ex-Jane's Addiction drummer Stephen Perkins), convinced the cleaned-up Frusciante to rejoin RHCP, which had recently parted ways with Navarro. This restoration of the classic Chilis lineup brought about a major comeback for the once-foundering group, with 1999's 13 million-selling Californication.

Okay, that brings us up to date. While the

Peppers' upward trajectory from the proverbial ashes continues apace with their latest massive rock opus, By the Way, Frusciante, now 32, seems better equipped to handle success this time around. Today at Swinghouse he rambles a bit (most likely trying to fit as much guitar dialogue as possible into the scant amount of rehearsal down time allotted for this interview), but is otherwise lucid, not the alt-rock Syd Barrett/Skip Spence/Brian Wilson-like idiot savant he's often made out to be. He looks healthy, too; Clearly the last few years of total sobriety, healthy eating (today, when ordering his organic takeout lunch, he asks for extra sea vegetables), and Ashtanga voga practice have worked wonders for him. He comes across as a fiercely focused man who is finally sure of his footing in the band he joined when he was still practically a boy.

"I just feel more confident about molding my own position in the band into whatever I want it to be," muses Frusciante. "In the past, I wrote things that were more the kind of things that I thought the Chili Peppers should play. Now I see the band as more of a free place where I mold and shape and expand my role to be what I want it to be—whether that means using a modular synthesizer, or playing piano or a glockenspiel or the harpsichord, doing a bunch of guitar overdubs, or writing beautiful

chordal things. I just do whatever I want to do now, and everybody likes it. I think more in terms of what I can do that would be interesting with this group of musicians, rather than what I can do that would be cool for the Red Hot Chili Peppers."

Frusciante has certainly come a long way from the days when he was touted as an uncanny Hillel Slovak impressionist. But he insists that aping Slovak's style was never his agenda. "I'll tell you honestly what happened: When I joined. I wanted to find my own style and be my own guitarist, but I could *not* find myself! So after about a year, I said, 'You know what? I'm going to see what happens if I just

44 I've been spending a lot of time furthering my understanding of chords on the guitar, so it got to the point where I felt that in order to truly see chords clearly, I was going to have to learn them on the piano.

try to play like Hillel.' And the second I did, I started to have a perfect kind of groove with Flea. And unintentionally, because all my musical background was behind it, I gave a different dimension to his sound and built from there, Hillel taught Flea how to play bass

and basically introduced him to rock music, so playing like Hillel was the only place to start, really, if I was to ever have my own style but still gel with Flea's playing, Most people only ever have one person they gel like that with in their life; Flea's had two, mostly because as a teenager I dedicated myself to copying other people's styles, and when I chose to copy Hillel's style, I did it really well. Then I was able to build that style into a new musical vocabulary for myself, and Flea's playing started changing with mine. It's been growing ever since."

And it's been growing by leaps and bounds. Though Frusciante humbly insists, "Me saying that I'm more responsible than anybody else just makes me look like an asshole," there's little doubt that his sense of artistic adventure is largely responsible for RHCP's ongoing shift away from the trademark chest-thumping. bass-slapping machismo-rawk of their freakystyley days. This change in direction has never been so marked, or so welcome, as it is on By the Way. In a ntt-metal age when their testosterock influence is more prominent than ever, the Peppers have ironically produced the least stereotypically Pepper-y album of their twodecade career, and it is-also ironically-their finest effort yet. A mellow affair lushly layered with overdubs and Frusciante's unexpected keyboard flourishes, By the Way is sophisticated, at times downright gorgeous pop (check out "Dosed," a goosebump-inducing vocal duct between Frusciante and frontman Anthony Kiedis), proving that "Under the Bridge" and Californication high points like "Scar Tissue" were no flukes. The perennially shirtless, face-pulling, sock-donning, fratfriendly Peppers, who once seemed far too macho and laddish for a sensitive soul like Frusciante, have officially grown up, and it's Frusciante's widescreen vision that's helped spur this evolution.

Old-school fans may grumble at By the Way's relative lack of funked-up party anthems and bad-boy bravado, but RHCP's passion for genre-straddling eclecticism hasn't diminished-they're simply finding new genres to straddle, since blending rap and rock isn't exactly fresh or revolutionary anymore. It's this knack for reinvention that puts the Chilis in an elite category with Madonna, U2, and the similarly enlightened Beastie Boys as one of the few acts to emerge in the early- to mid-'80s that is still relevant in 2002. "It's always been the philosophy of the band, which they made clear to me when I joined, that the idea was to do something different and not just repeat what they'd done before," Frusciante explains. "When we're



rehearsing, we play plenty of funk things and stuff, but they don't seem as exciting to us. The stuff that grabs us is the stuff that isn't like what we've done before, that sounds new to us."

During the 14 months that the Peppers were painstakingly recording By the Way at legendary Sunset Strip hideaway the Chateau Marmont, Frusciante dabbled with all sorts of new ideas, many of which stemmed from his recent fascination with keyboards, which figure prominently on the album. "I've been spending a lot of time furthering my understanding of chords on the guitar, so it got to the point where I felt that in order to truly see chords clearly, I was going to have to learn them on

44 It was very important to me on this record to be very disciplined about not showing up at the studio and playing my automatic blues riffs.??

the piano," he reveals. "But more important for me was my modular synthesizer, which is a great way to learn about sound. For me, sound was very unimportant on *BloodSugar* and *Californication*. But on *By the Way* it was a lot of fun for me to explore that side of my thinking again, because when I was a little kid, I was really into effects, and guitar players like Andy Summers, Warren Cuccurullo, and

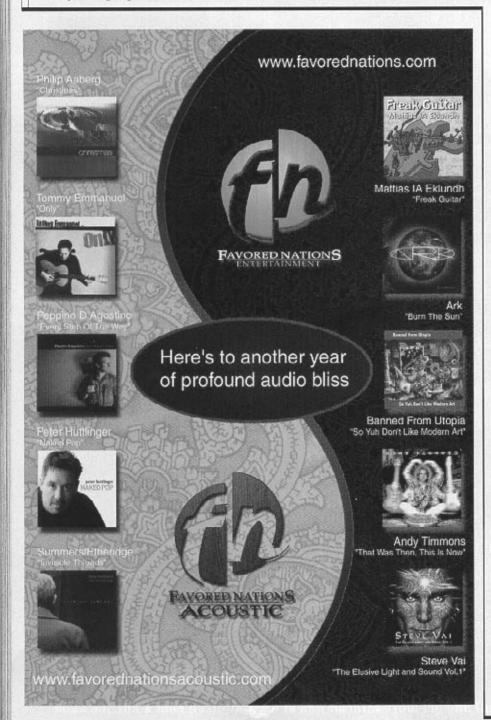
Adrian Belew."

Frusciante also cites Vini Reilly (of obscure post-punk Manchester outfit the Durutti Column) and Siouxsie & the Banshees guitarists John McGeoch and John Valentine Carruthers as influences this time around. Yet one of the guitarists he listened to throughout the making of By the Waywho had a significant effect on his playing was Michael Rother of '70s Krautrock duo Neu! "He made these wonderful solo albums that are brilliant," Frusciante gushes. "He piles on a ton of guitars, doing harmonies with each other, with beautiful, simple melodies and chord changes."

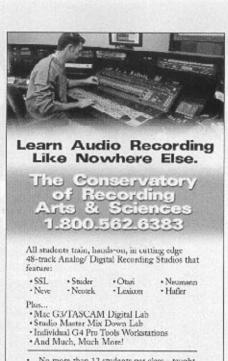
Frusciante's aforementioned keyboard fixation led him to seek out even more left-field role models, "On this album, it was important for me that my solos not come from the rudiments of the guitar heroes that I grew up on." he begins, "So rather than use people as my models who are actually my favorite guitarists, like Eric Clapton and Jimmy Page, I wanted to try an experiment for this record: to use synthesizer players and try to incorporate ideas that I was hearing on electronic records as melodies in my solos. So I'd figure out Autechre or Aphex Twin or Kraftwerk melodies. I was listening a lot to early electronic music, like the Human League's first two records, OMD's first two records, and Heaven 17. Those really were my whole model for the type of soloing that I do on this record. I'm doing bends and slides and things that one does in a solo, but I'm trying not to phrase things in that blues sort of way. It was very important to me on this record to be very disciplined about not showing up at the studio and playing my automatic blues riffs. That's what I've got to do to keep things interesting for myself. I've got to set limitations

Considering that many Chili Peppers songs develop from jam sessions, such a structured approach seems at odds with the freewheeling band's entire philosophy. "But that's what gives the jamming some kind of direction to it." Frusciante stresses. "The other guys definitely just walk in and play whatever they feel like playing, but I feel it's kind of my responsibility within the group to create some kind of limitation and be conscious of where I'd like it to go stylistically. I have a picture in my head, and I don't go along with us doing things that don't fit into that picture." So how does he communicate this picture to his bandmates? Answers Frusciante: "I don't need to! They understand that I have my own ideas for how I want my playing to be."

Such unspoken understanding is rare among band members, but Frusciante, Flea, Kiedis, and drummer Chad Smith share such powerful chemistry that their jams yielded a total of 28 possible songs for By the Way.







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JOHN FRUSCIANTE

Frusciante describes their communication as "very telepathic. Whenever I feel like something should happen, they just do it; nobody ever has to tell anybody. Everything just constantly falls into place every time we play together. It's a great feeling. I'm so lucky to be in a band with people as good as Chad and Flea, because their styles lock perfectly with mine. Sec. there's a thing about hearing the spaces in music, which is kind of what you don't have when you play with someone you've never played with before. To you, what's inside the spaces is implied in the notes you're playing. But somebody else could hear completely different accents in those spaces than what you're hearing, because spaces are technically up for grabs. But for some reason, with Chad and Flea and me, if I play something that has a lot of space in it, they will always come in with the perfect accents. That's a magical thing, which I guess just comes from playing together for a long time."

Frusciante clicks so naturally and intuitively with his fellow Peppers, it must almost feel like he never left the band in the first place ... right? "Oh no, it feels very much like I left!" he maintains, "But I feel closer and more tight with them than I ever did back then, and I know that the only way that could have happened was for me to have left. I also have a clarity now in my brain about what my role is as a musician, and what I'm capable of. Like, I used to take so many things for granted when it came to technique, but now I appreciate every little ounce of technique that I have. When I was 21, I thought the whole thing was to throw away your technique; when I rejoined the band and I hadn't played for five years and my technique was gone. I worked my head off to make it back up to par with what it had been before. And now that I have it back, I don't take it for granted. I'm not going to misuse it and start playing scales all over the place on our records. But the fact that I can look at the fretboard and see where all the notes arethat when I hear Flea play a bassline, automatically these notes just come alive for me all across the fretboard-I am so thankful that I have that.'

Surely countless RHCP fans—not to mention Flea, Kiedis, and Smith, his musical soulmates that have welcomed Frusciante back into the fold—are thankful as well. Legend has it that a teenaged Frusciante once attended an audition for Frank Zappa's band but chickened out at the last minute. And while Zappa surely would have appreciated the boy wonder's staggering talent, it's a genuine struggle to imagine Frusciante being a full-time member of any group other than the Red Hot Chili Peppers. Together, the four of them just have that certain magik.

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