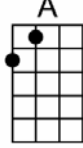
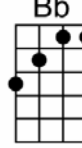
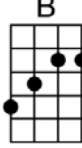
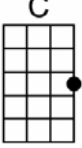
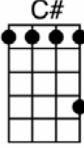
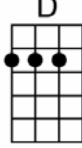
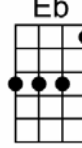
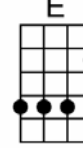
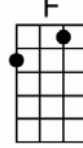
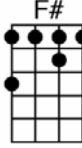
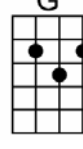
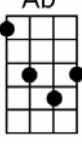
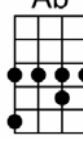


# APPROACH TO LEARNING THE BASIC CHORDS

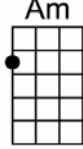
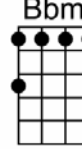
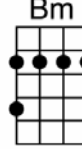
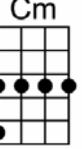
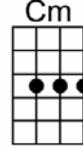
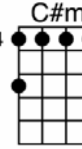
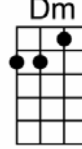
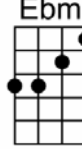
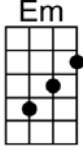
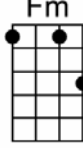
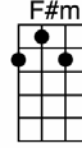
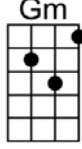
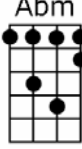
This approach depends upon recognizing forms of the chord types. For example, A major, Bb major, and B major are all similar in chord shape. D major, Eb major, and E major are likewise similar to each other. One should slowly play the chords (of one type, e.g. major) in order. Note that you play a major form until another simpler form is encountered. Then play that form until a simpler one is possible, and take that one as far as necessary.

If you can, figure out where the root of the chord is for each form, and notice the patterns that emerge. After you can play all of the major chords in order (slowly), go on to the minor chords, then the dominant 7<sup>th</sup> chords, etc. Your understanding of the chords will be enhanced by learning the notes on the fingerboard, at least up to the 5<sup>th</sup> fret.

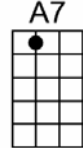
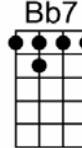
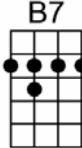

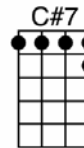
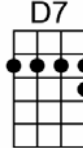
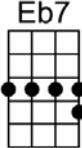
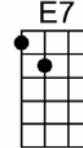
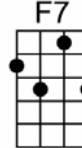

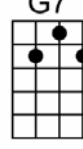
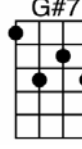
## MAJOR

										
R1			R3		R3				R2	
	2 1 0 0	3 2 1 1	3 2 1 1	0 0 0 3	1 1 1 4	2 2 3 0	2 2 3 1	2 2 3 1	2 0 1 0	3 1 2 1
										
R4			OR	R2						
	0 1 3 2	1 2 4 3		3 1 2 1						

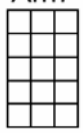
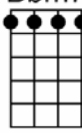
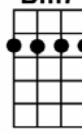
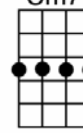
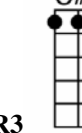



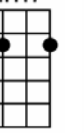
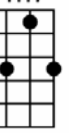
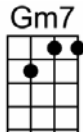
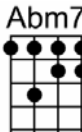
## MINOR

									
R1					OR				
	2 0 0 0	3 1 1 1	3 1 1 1	3 1 1 1	0 1 1 1	3 1 1 1	2 3 1 0	3 4 2 1	0 3 2 1
									
R2			R4						
	1 0 2 4	2 1 3 0	0 2 3 1	1 3 4 2					

## DOMINANT 7<sup>TH</sup>

										
R1			R3					R2		
	0 1 0 0	1 2 1 1	1 2 1 1	0 0 0 1	1 1 1 2	1 1 1 2	1 1 1 2	1 2 0 3	2 3 1 4	2 3 1 4
										
R4										
	0 2 1 3	1 3 2 4								

## MINOR 7<sup>TH</sup>

										
R1	0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2	3 3 3 3	R3 2 2 0 4	2 2 1 4	2 2 1 4	R2 0 2 0 3	1 3 2 4	1 3 2 4
										
R4	0 2 1 1	1 3 2 2								

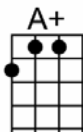
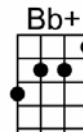
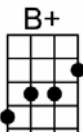
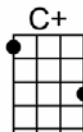
## DIMINISHED 7<sup>TH</sup>

	ALSO Gdim		ALSO Abdim		ALSO Adim,
0 1 0 2	Bbdim	1 3 2 4	Bdim	1 3 2 4	Cdim
	C#dim		Ddim		Ebdim

**Notes:**

1. For diminished chords, any note upon which a finger is placed (or open strings) can serve as the root of the chord.
2. For a dominant 7 flat 9 chord (e.g. C7b9), play the diminished of the flat 9, that is the diminished one-half step higher. For example, for a C7b9, play a C#dim.

## AUGMENTED

	ALSO C#aug		ALSO Daug		ALSO Ebaug		ALSO Eaug
2 1 1 0	F aug	3 2 2 1	F#aug	3 2 2 1	Gaug	1 0 0 3	G#aug

**Notes:**

1. For augmented chords, any note upon which a finger is placed (or open strings) can serve as the root of the chord.

# APPROACH TO LEARNING THE BASIC CHORDS

(WITHOUT CHORD DIAGRAMS)

This approach depends upon recognizing forms of the chord types. For example, A major, Bb major, and B major are all similar in chord shape. D major, Eb major, and E major are likewise similar to each other. One should slowly play the chords (of one type, e.g. major) in order. Note that you play a major form until another simpler form is encountered. Then play that form until a simpler one is possible, and take that one as far as necessary.

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## MAJOR

A Bb B C C# D Eb E F F# G Ab

## MINOR

Am Bbm Cm C#m Dm Ebm Em Fm F#m Gm Abm

## DOMINANT 7<sup>TH</sup>

A7 Bb7 B7 C7 C#7 D7 Eb7 E7 F7 F#7 G7 Ab7

## MINOR 7<sup>TH</sup>

Am7 Bbm7 Bm7 Cm7 C#m7 Dm7 Ebm7 Em7 Fm7 F#m7 Gm7 Abm7

## DIMINISHED 7<sup>TH</sup>

Adim7 Bbdim7 Bdim7 Cdim7 C#dim7 Ddim7 Ebdim7 Edim7 Fdim7 F#dim7 Gdim7 Abdim7

Notes:

3. For diminished chords, any note upon which a finger is placed can serve as the root of the chord.
4. For a dominant 7 flat 9 chord (e.g. C7b9), play the diminished of the flat 9, that is the diminished one-half step higher. For example, for a C7b9, play a C#dim.

## AUGMENTED

A+ Bb+ B+ C+ C#+ D+ Eb+ E+ F+ F#+ G+ Ab+

Notes:

2. For augmented chords, any note upon which a finger is placed can serve as the root of the chord.