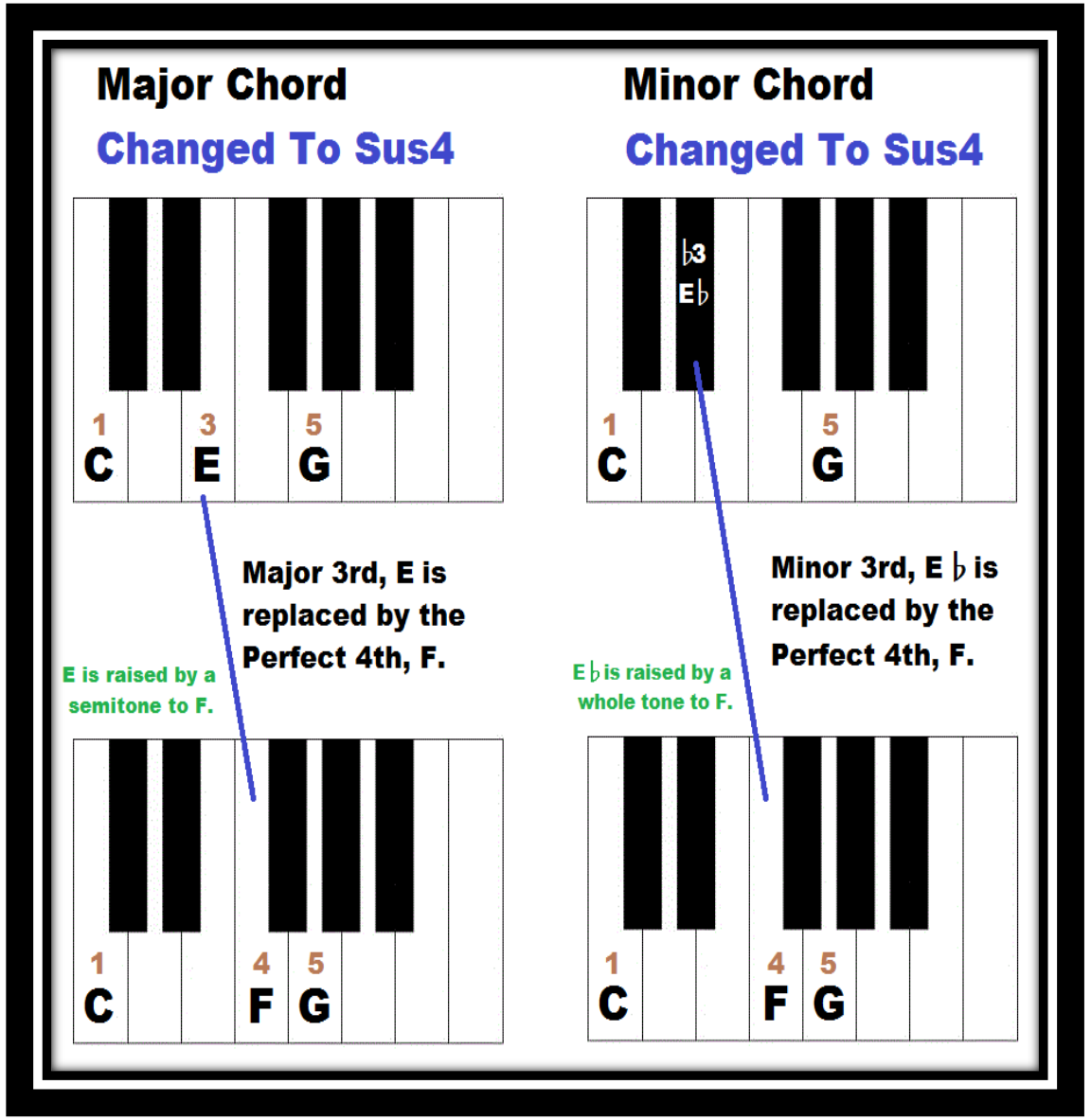
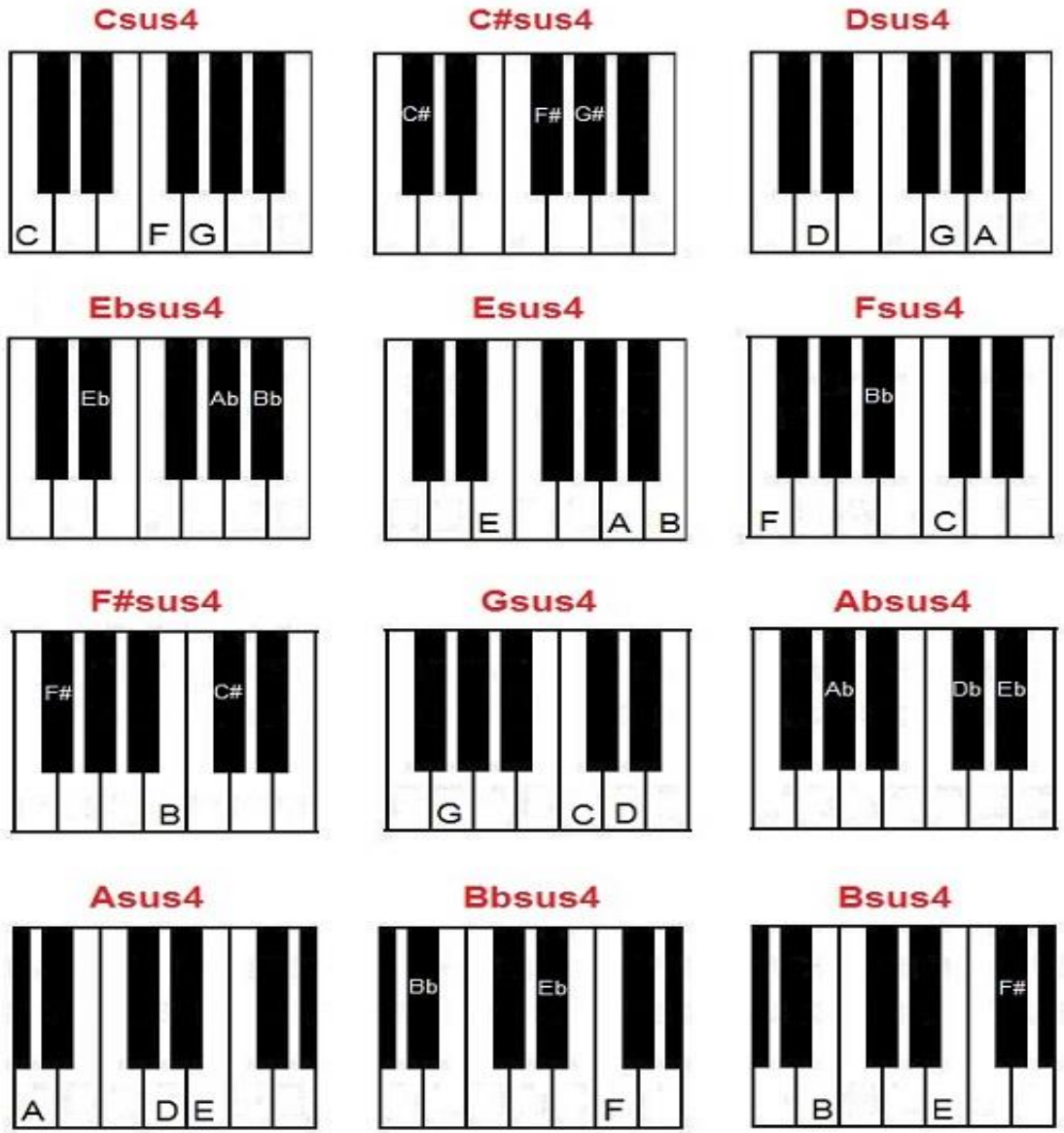
OTHER CHORD TYPES

SUS Chords

Suspended



Suspended Fourth Chords



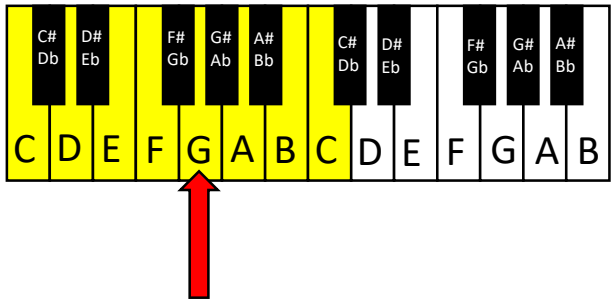
Dominant 7th chord

Formula = 1, 3, 5, b7

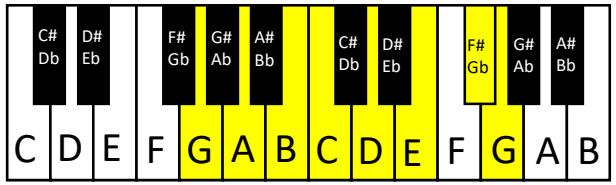
Has the quality of a unstable chord, and always wants to resolve back to I Major

Chord V within a Key = cant just be a major triad, we need to add, the 7th

Eg. In the Key of C , the V7 chord starts on the 5th degree of the scale, so it would be called G7



1. So we use the G Major scale to use the formula



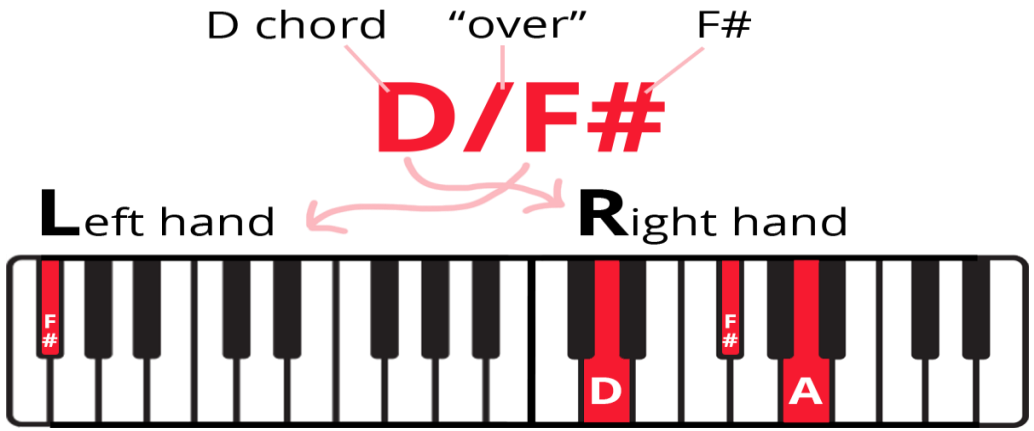
2. First note = G, then the 3rd = B, then the 5th = D, and the b7 = F

Use this formulae to work out any dominant 7th chord

The dominant chord usually is altered, but this is the most basic one, and the dominant may occur in different places as an approach chord etc….. But within a given key it is always the 5th Degree of the scale

Slash chords: very simple

A **slash chord** looks like this. You play the letter to the left of the slash as a chord with your right hand, and the letter to the right of the slash as a bass note in your left hand.
A way to think of the slash is “over.” So, in this example, we’re playing the D chord “over” F#.



An **inversion** is when the notes of a chord stack get re-stacked according to certain rules.

Working out chords : without scales and only the use of semitones

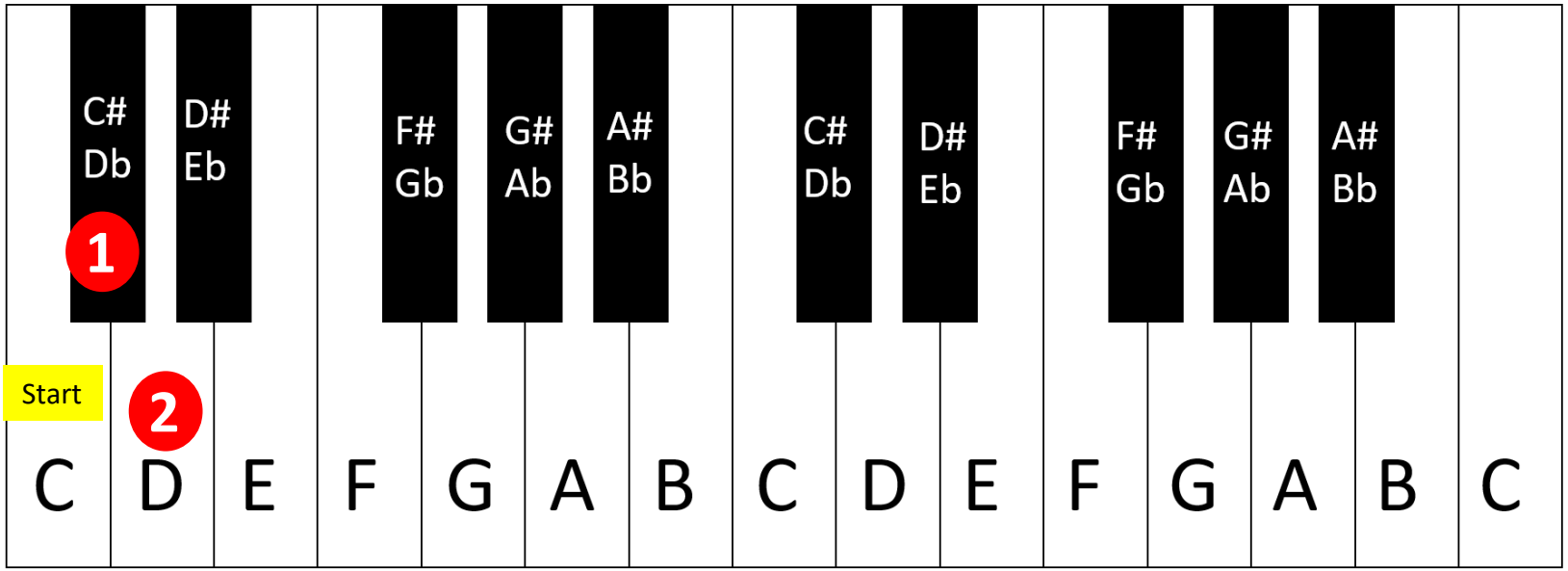
Chord recipes

Formula for creating chords with the use of counting semitones :

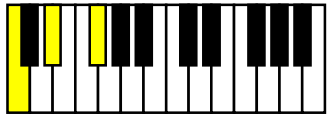
1. What is a semitone ? The nearest note possible
2. When counting semitones, you regard the first note as zero, or naught, then 1, 2, etc….
3. Semitones can go up or down from a given note, which is the base note

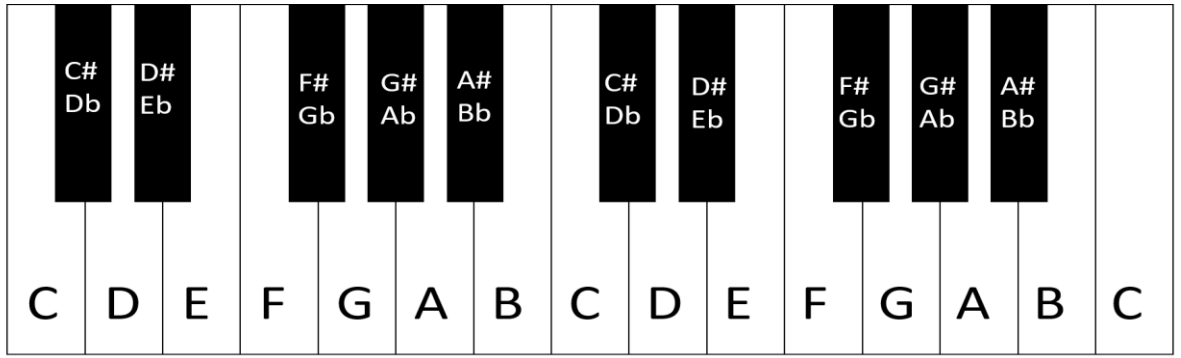
LOOK AT THE KEYBOARD BELOW : HERE ARE SOME EXAMPLES : only example one is animated

1. EXAMPLE 1, look below at the keyboard, if I say go up 2 semitones from C, what would it be ? D
2. Example 2 , If I say go up 3 semitones from C, it will equal Eb
3. Example 3, if I say go up 5 semitones from C, it will equal F
4. Example 4, if I say go up 4 semitones from D, it will equal F#



Semitone Recipes for all Triad Chords : Examples all Start on the Note C

Chord type	Semitone recipe	2nd note (3rd)	3rd note (5th)	Example In C	Visual example
Major	Root or base note	Up 4 semitones	Up 3 Semitones	C, E, G	
Minor	Root or base note	Up 3 semitones	Up 4 Semitones	C, Eb, G	
Diminished	Root or base note	Up 3 Semitones	Up 3 Semitones	C, Eb, Gb	
Augmented	Root or base note	Up 4 Semitones	Up 4 Semitones	C, E, Ab	
Sus 4	Root or base note	Up 5 Semitones	Up 2 Semitones	C, F, G	
Sus 2	Root or base note	Up 2 Semitones	Up 5 Semitones	C, D, G	



Form any chord type, you can choose any note as your root note, then count up the semitones for the chosen chord type

Chord inversions : very simple