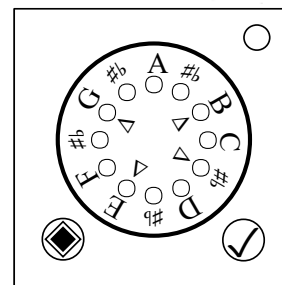# On the Subject of Chord Qualities

They say that anything goes in jazz, but I didn't know that that includes long boring tables!

See the next page for chord quality lookup.

1. This module consists of a wheel with twelve notes on it, ordered chromatically.
2. Four of those notes are selected with a triangle pointing towards them. These notes make up the <u>given chord</u>.
3. Every chord consists of two parts: The <u>root</u> and the <u>quality</u>. For example, the root of the chord C-7 is the note C, and the quality is '-7'. Use the table on the next page (or music theory knowledge) to determine the root and quality of the given chord.
4. Look up the root and quality of the <u>answer chord</u> in the tables below using the given chord's quality and root respectively.
5. Reverse the process in step #3 to find the notes of the answer chord, and select the notes of the answer chord by rotating the wheel and pressing the button labled ◈.
6. Press the other button to submit the answer chord. There is only one correct answer.

Root to Quality	
A	−△7♯5
A♯	△7♯5
B	−7
C	ø
C♯	−add9
D	△7
D♯	7♯9
E	7sus
F	add9
F♯	7
G	−△7
G♯	7♯5

Quality to Root	
7	G
−7	G♯
△7	A♯
−△7	F
7♯9	A
ø	C♯
add9	D♯
−add9	E
7♯5	F♯
△7♯5	C
7sus	D
−△7♯5	B

Chord Quality Lookup Table

Use the following table to look up which notes are in a chord of a particular quality. Each note in the chord is represented by an ✕ in the row of its interval. The offset from the root (in semitones) of each row is provided in the left-most column. Note that an offset of +12 is the same as an offset as +0.

Off	7	-7	Δ7	-Δ7	7♯9	ø	add9	-add9	7♯5	Δ7♯5	7sus	-Δ7♯5
+0	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
+1												
+2							✕	✕				
+3		✕		✕	✕	✕		✕				✕
+4	✕		✕		✕		✕		✕	✕		
+5											✕	
+6						✕						
+7	✕	✕	✕	✕	*		✕	✕			✕	
+8									✕	✕		✕
+9												
+10	✕	✕			✕	✕			✕		✕	
+11			✕	✕						✕		✕

*Omit the 5th of this chord