

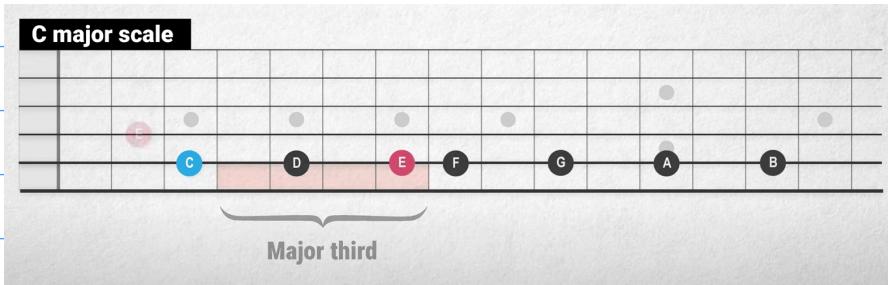
Chord Theory Part 1 - Triads - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n_u4a_Qx-c

Intervals that you should know

1. The 3rd interval :

- Major third :

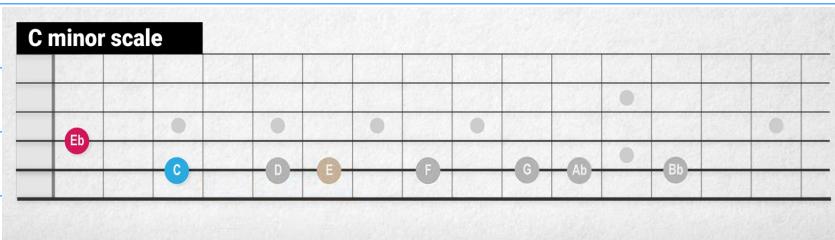
A distance of two whole steps. Creates a happy sound



Also can be seen as the distance between the first & the third note of a diatonic scale.

- Minor third:

A distance of 1.5 steps. Creates a sad/dark sound



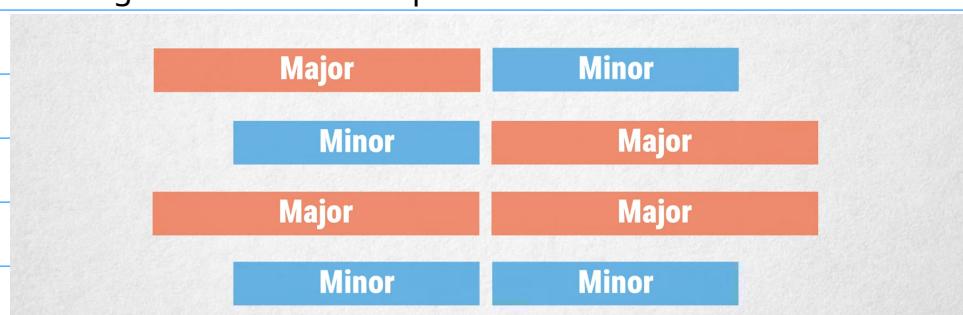
Also can be seen as the distance between the first & the third note of a diatonic minor scale.

2. The Fifth interval :

Also can be seen as the distance between the first & the fifth note of a diatonic scale.

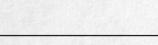
It has three versions - The perfect 5th, diminished 5th & the augmented 5th

- The perfect fifth - 3.5 steps. Musically it is said to have a consonant sound
- The diminished fifth - 3 steps. It has tension/eerie. It has a dissonant sound
- Augmented fifth - 4 steps.



Triad is the minimum number of 3 unique notes to be considered a chord

Less notes is considered an interval & more notes is considered an extended chord

Triad	Interval	Extended chord	
			
T A B	0 2 3	T A B	0 2 3

Triads are formed by stacking two types of thirds

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Major triad/chord: Major 3rd + Minor 3rd | 1 - 3 - 5 |
| 2. Minor triad/chord: Minor 3rd + Major 3rd | 1 - b3 - 5 |
| 3. Augmented chord: Major 3rd + Major 3rd | 1 - 3 - 5# |
| 4. Diminished chord: Minor 3rd + Minor 3rd | 1 - b3 - b5 |

The figure displays four horizontal guitar neck diagrams, each representing a different chord built on the root note C:

- C major**: The first diagram shows a standard C major chord (C, E, G) with notes highlighted in blue circles.
- C minor**: The second diagram shows a C minor chord (C, Eb, G) with notes highlighted in blue circles.
- C diminished**: The third diagram shows a C diminished chord (C, Eb, Gb) with notes highlighted in blue circles.
- C augmented**: The fourth diagram shows a C augmented chord (C, E, G#) with notes highlighted in blue circles.

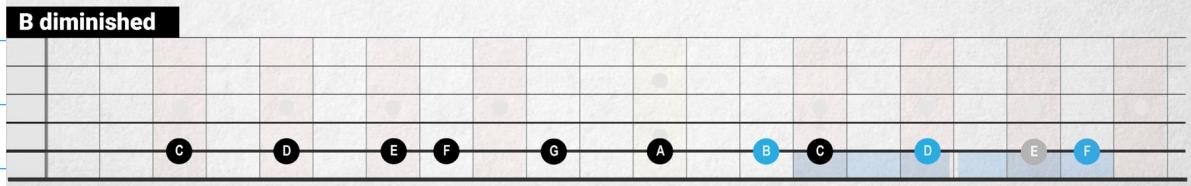
Each diagram consists of six vertical frets and two horizontal strings. The notes are represented by black dots on the strings, with blue circles highlighting the root note C and the specific notes of each chord. The background of each diagram is a light grey grid.

Harmonizing the C major scale

Building triads/chords on every note of a major scale - Harmonizing a scale

Harmonizing the C major scale

c — d — e — f — g — a — b
C Dm Em F G Am Bdim



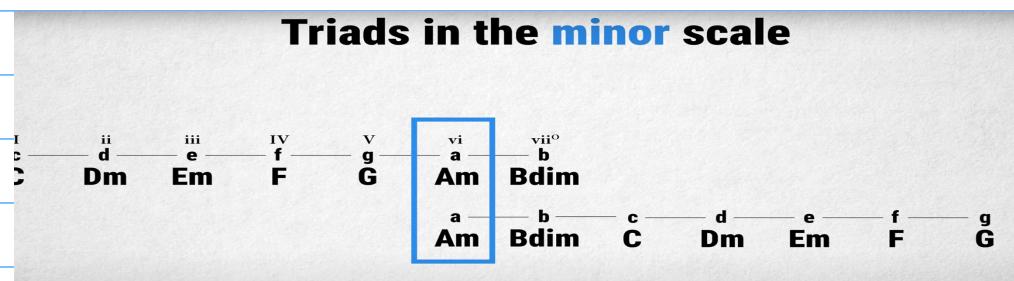
Scale degrees

The first note of a scale is known as tonic

I ii iii IV V vi vii^o
c — d — e — f — g — a — b
C Dm Em F G Am Bdim

How to get the minor scale?

Go to the 6th and retain everything



Therefore, the major scale has a diminished on the 7th, whereas the minor has a diminished on the 2nd

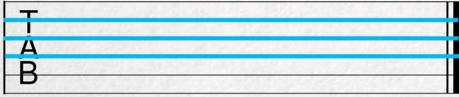
To get to augmented chord, you'd have to go to the harmonic minor or the melodic minor.

These triads can be played in three places - Root on the 1st string , root on the 2nd string & root on the first.

Triad shapes



Shapes on strings **1, 2 and 3**



Shapes on strings **2, 3 and 4**



Shapes on strings **3, 4 and 5**

Altered chords: Suspended chords

Here the 3rd in the triad is replaced or "suspended" with the 2nd or the 4th.

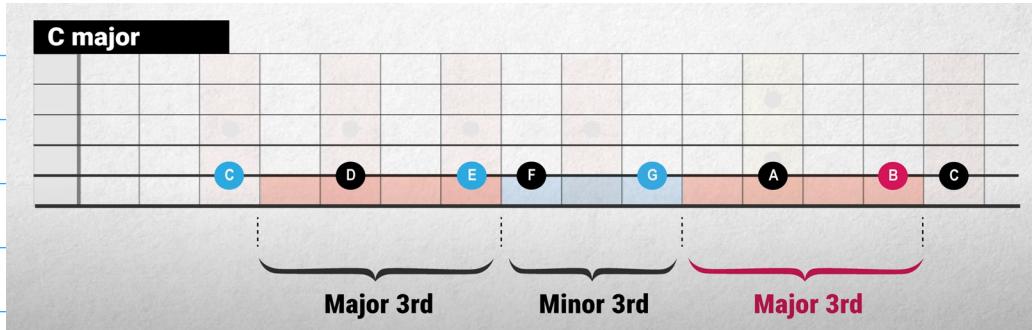
They are notated as sus2 or sus4 chords

7th chords, added tone & extended chords - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C_NyIiSD9wQ

If you take a major triad and stack another major 3rd, you end up with a major 7th chord

1. Major 3rd + min 3rd + Major 3rd = maj7 - 5.5 steps between root and 7th degree

1 - 3 - 5 - 7



2. Dominant 7th

1 - 3 - 5 - b7

Written as C7

3. Minor 3rd triad + b7 = min7

1 - b3 - 5 - b7

Written as Cmin7

4. diminished triad + b7 = Half diminished7

1 - b3 - b5 - b7

Written as Cm7b5

5. diminished triad + bb7th = dim7

1 - b3 - b5 - bb7

Written as Cdim7

6. Aug triad + minor7th = aug7

1 - 3 - 5# - b7?

Written as Caug7

Note about dominant chords: They appear as the 5 in a major scale. It has a minor 3rd at the end(b7) which gives it a dissonant sound. It wants to resolve to a 1. The ii - V - I makes sense now, I guess?

Instead of b7(the min7 chord), if you add a 7, then it becomes a minor-major 7th chord

This minor-major 7th is the tonic of the melodic and harmonic minor scale

Maj7#5 chord: Aug triad + 7

Dom7#5 chord: Aug triad + b7

Half diminished: Min7b5 chord: 1 b3 b5 + b7 i.e. dim triad + b7
7th degree of the major scale/ 2nd degree of the minor scale

Full diminished: Dim7 - 1 b3 b5 + bb7

Dim7 chord
(resolve)

1 $\frac{1}{2}$

B_bm ← Cdim7 → D_b

Cdim7 chord resolve

The diagram shows a musical staff with three notes highlighted: B_b, C, and D_b. The note C is circled in red, indicating it is the target note for resolution from the diminished seventh chord.

This makes sense as the 2 of minor scale is dim. Therefore, resolution is one step below
In major scale, it is the 7th degree, and to get to root, it's a half step away. That's the res.

