

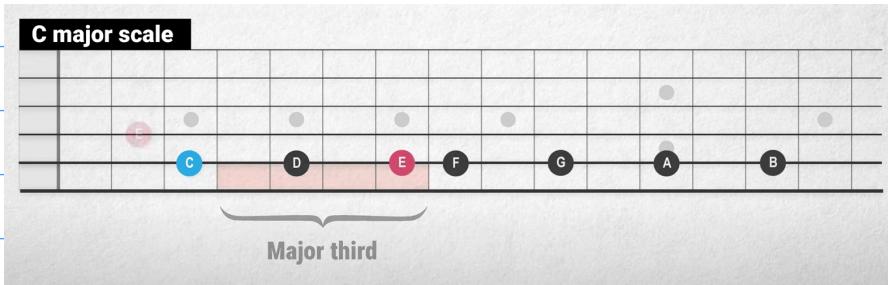
Chord Theory Part 1 - Triads - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n_u4a_Qx-c

Intervals that you should know

1. The 3rd interval :

- Major third :

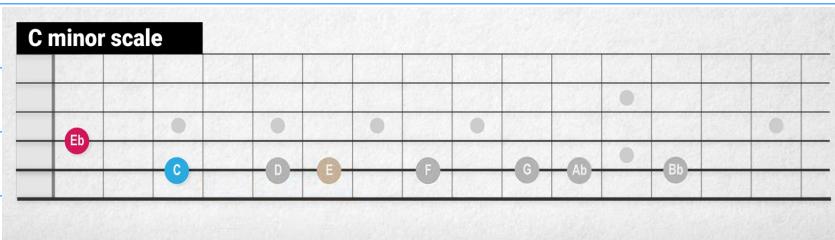
A distance of two whole steps. Creates a happy sound



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



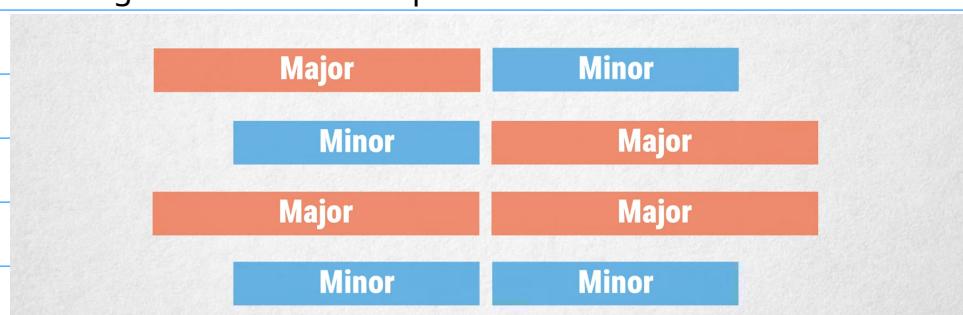
Also can be seen as the distance between the first & the third note of a diatonic minor scale.

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. Each neck consists of six strings, with fret positions indicated by vertical grid lines. Colored circles at the frets identify the notes:

- C major:** The notes are C (blue), D (black), E (blue), F (black), G (blue), A (black), B (black), and C (black).
- C minor:** The notes are C (blue), D (black), Eb (blue), F (black), G (blue), Ab (black), Bb (black), and C (black).
- C diminished:** The notes are C (blue), D (black), Eb (blue), F (black), Gb (blue), Ab (black), Bb (black), and C (black).
- C augmented:** The notes are C (blue), D (black), E (blue), F (black), G# (blue), A (black), B (black), and C (black).

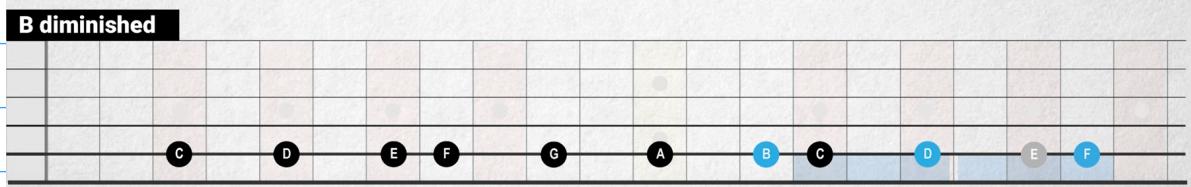
The diagrams illustrate the fingerings for each chord: C major (1-2-3-4-5-6), C minor (1-2-3-4-5-6), C diminished (1-2-3-4-5-6), and C augmented (1-2-3-4-5-6).

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



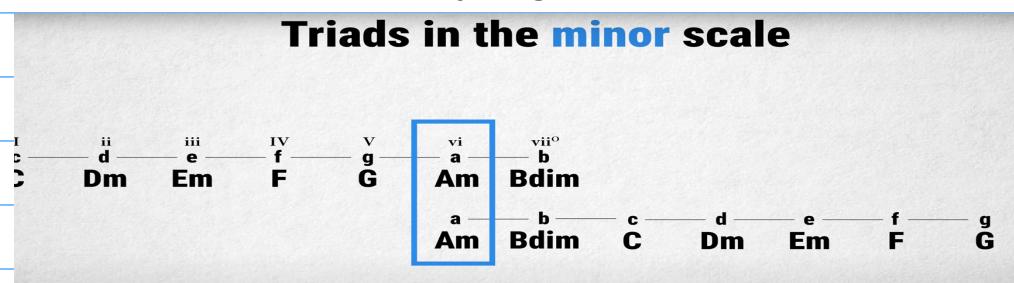
Scale degrees

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

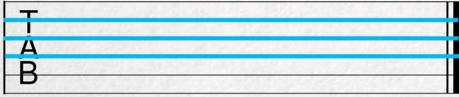
To get to augmented chord, you'd have to go to the harmonic minor or the melodic minor.

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.

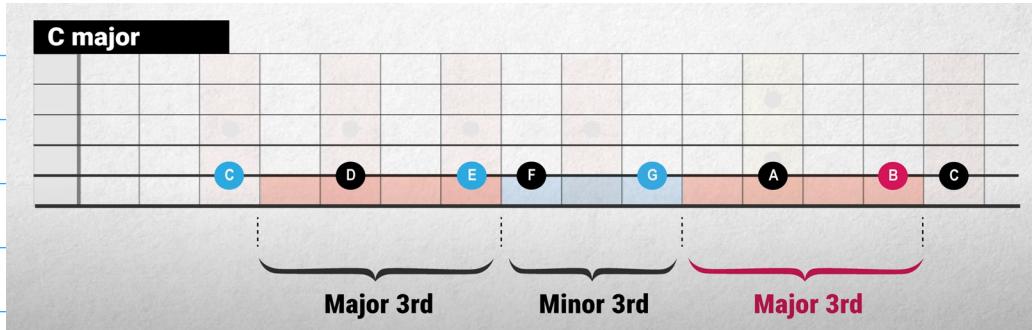
They are notated as sus2 or sus4 chords

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

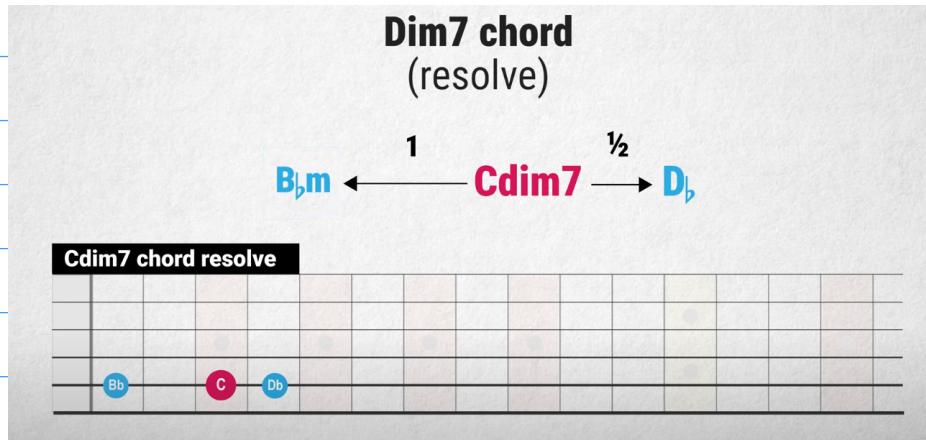
Maj7#5 chord: Aug triad + 7

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

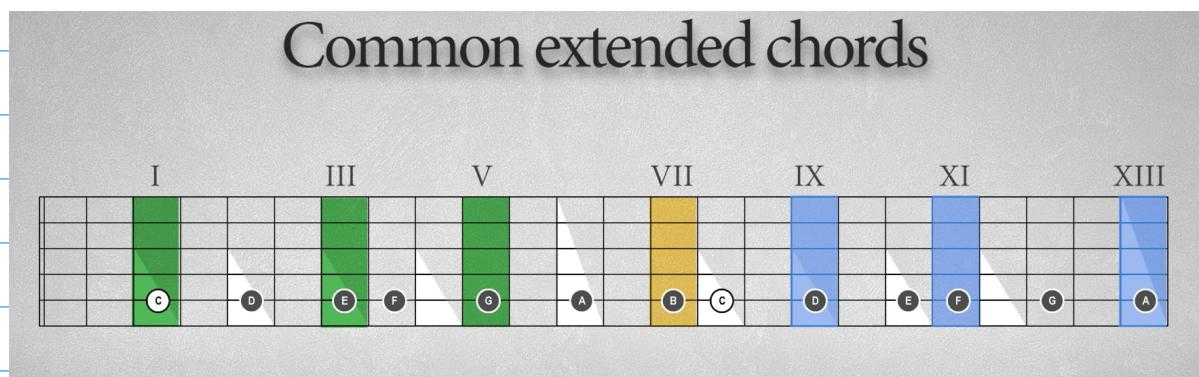
Full diminished: Dim7 - 1 b3 b5 + bb7



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.

Extended Chords - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uqbl-L3ydXA>



Adding a 7 on top of the triad is a 7 chord.

Adding a 9 on top of the 7th is a 9 chord.

Adding a 11 on top of the 7th or the 9 chord = 11 chord

Adding a 13 on top of the 7th or the 9/11 chord = 13 chord

Added chords

If you skip 7 and just add 9/11/13 on top of the triad, they are known as the added chords

Suspended chords

Suspending/Replacing the 3rd with the 2nd or the 4th of a scale - sus chord