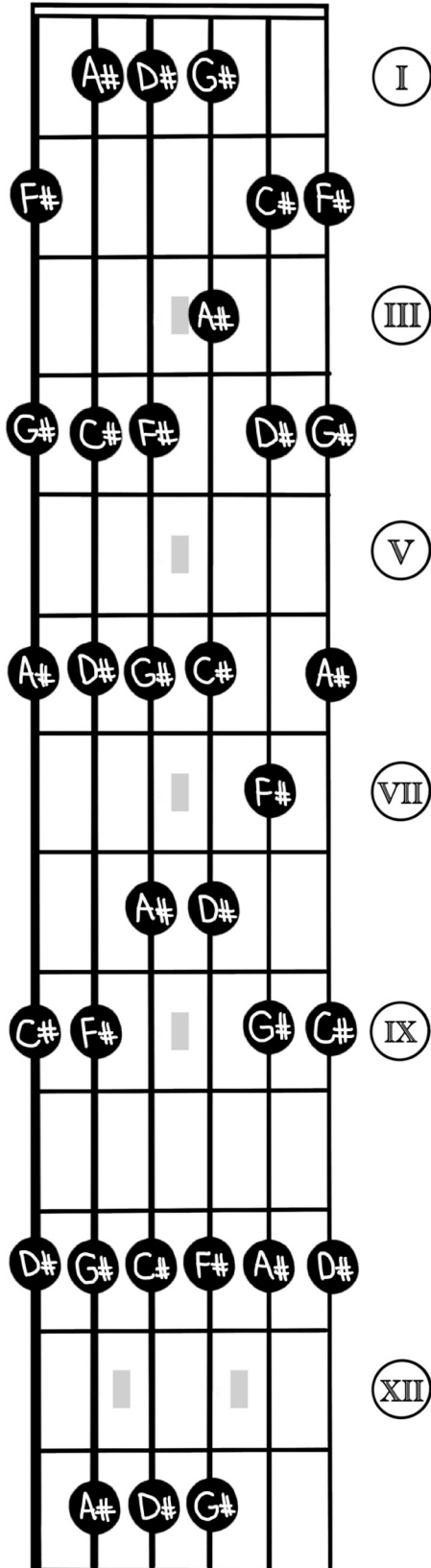


Notes of the fretboard

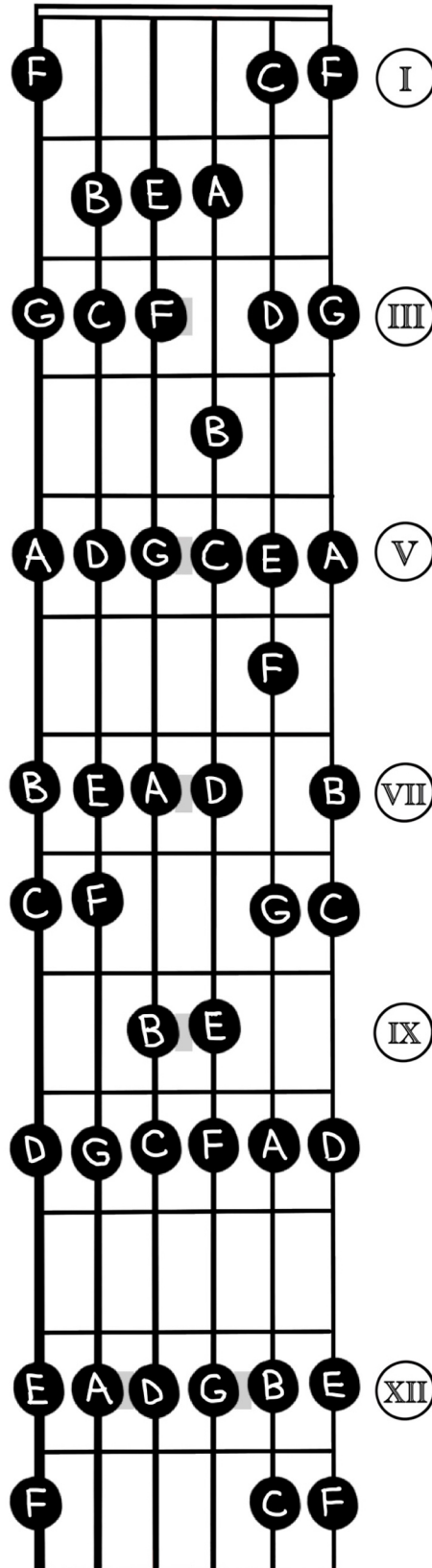
Sharp notes

E a d g b e



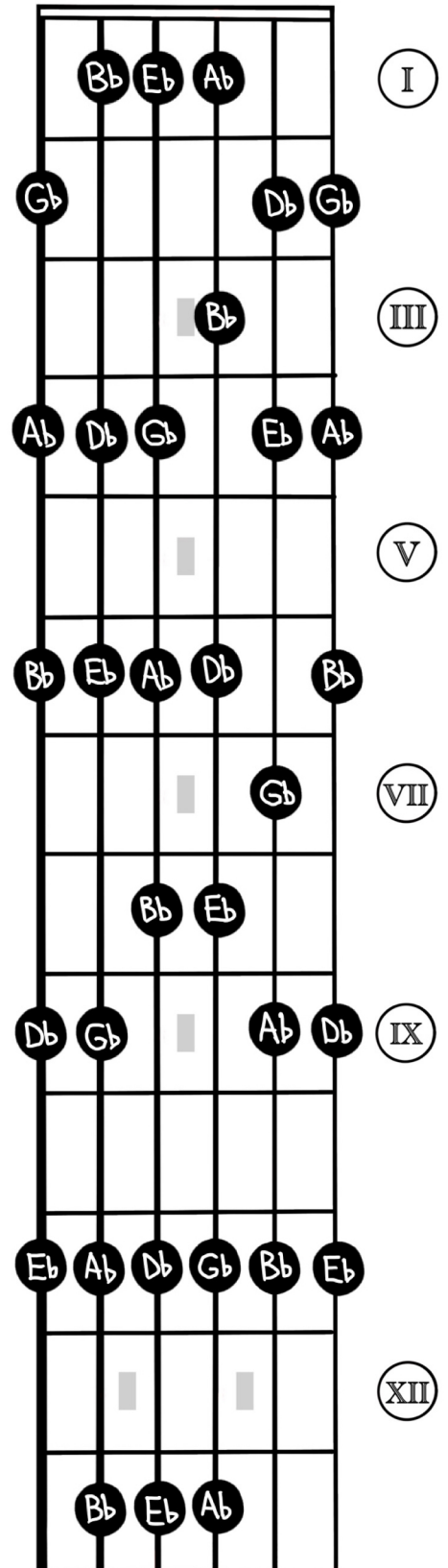
Natural notes

E a d g b e



Flat notes

E a d g b e



Intervals

1 Prime 2 Minor 2nd 3 Major 2nd 4 Minor 3rd

5 Major 3rd 6 Perfect 4th 7 Augmented 4th 8 Diminished 5th

9 Perfect 5th 10 Augmented 5th 11 Minor 6th 12 Major 6th

13 Diminished 7th 14 Minor 7th 15 Major 7th 16 Octave

minor 2nd minor 3rd diminished 5th minor 6th minor 7th

E e D b E b G b A b B b

Diagram showing intervals: D \flat to C (minor 2nd), E \flat to C (minor 3rd), G \flat to C (diminished 5th), A \flat to C (minor 6th), B \flat to C (minor 7th).

major 2nd major 3rd perfect 4th perfect 5th major 6th major 7th

E e D E F G A B

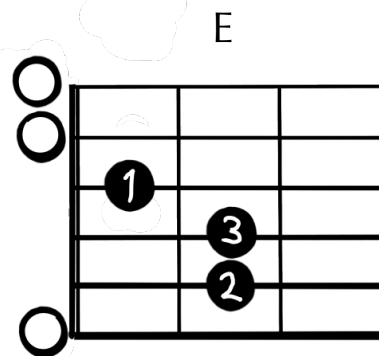
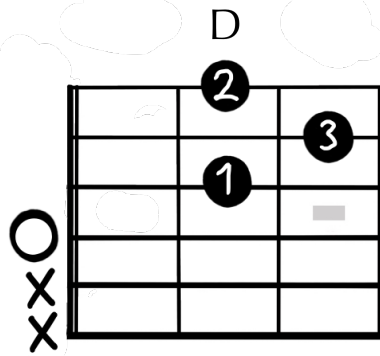
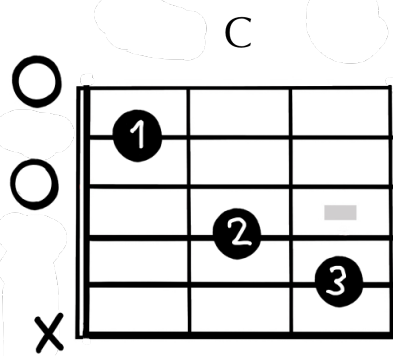
Diagram showing intervals: D to E (major 2nd), E to C (major 3rd), F to C (perfect 4th), G to C (perfect 5th), A to C (major 6th), B to C (major 7th).

augmented 4th augmented 5th diminished 7th

E e C F \sharp G \sharp B \flat

Diagram showing intervals: C to F \sharp (augmented 4th), F \sharp to C (augmented 5th), G \sharp to B \flat (diminished 7th).

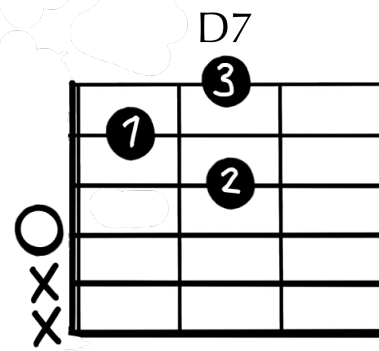
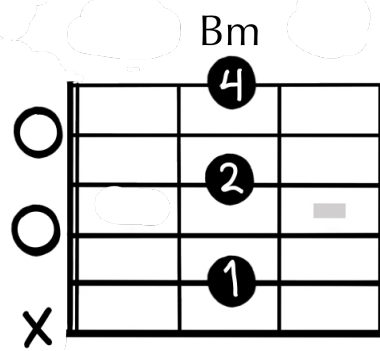
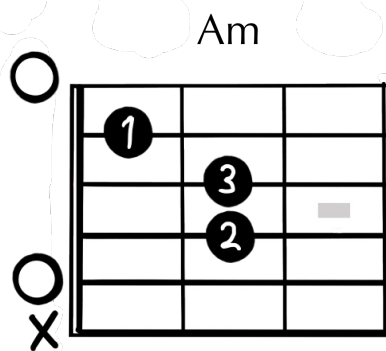
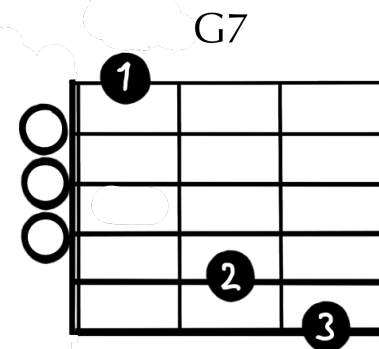
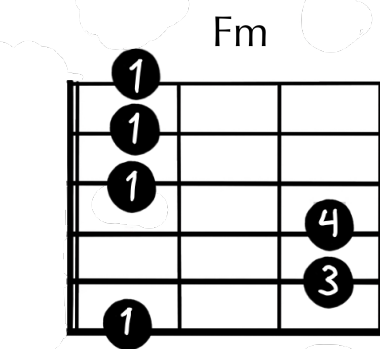
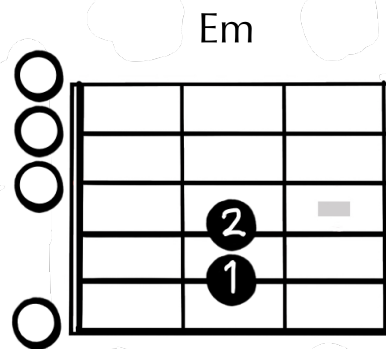
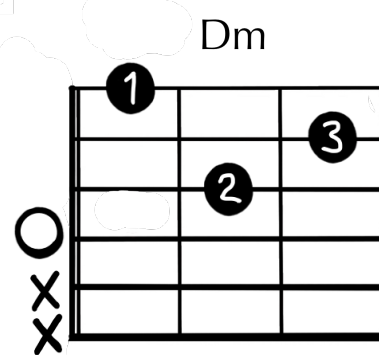
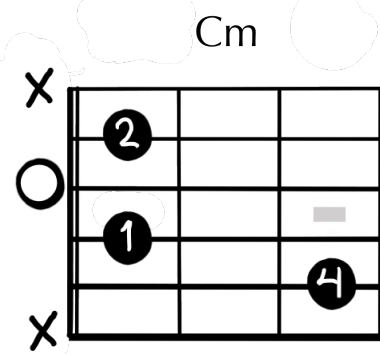
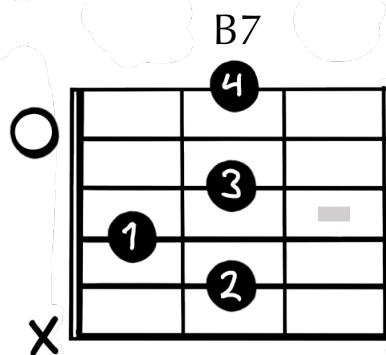
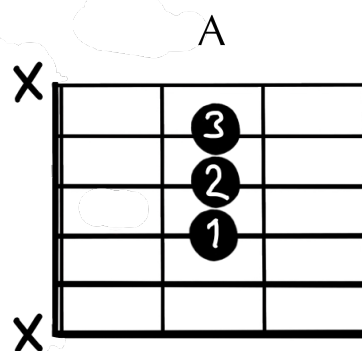
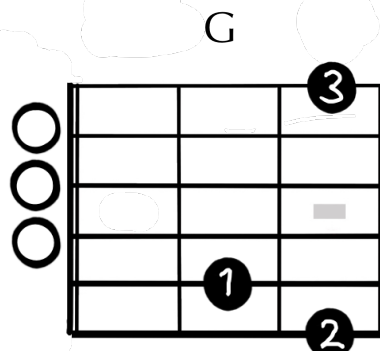
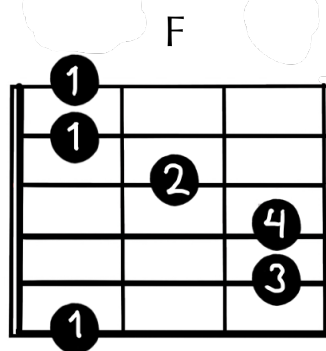
Open chords



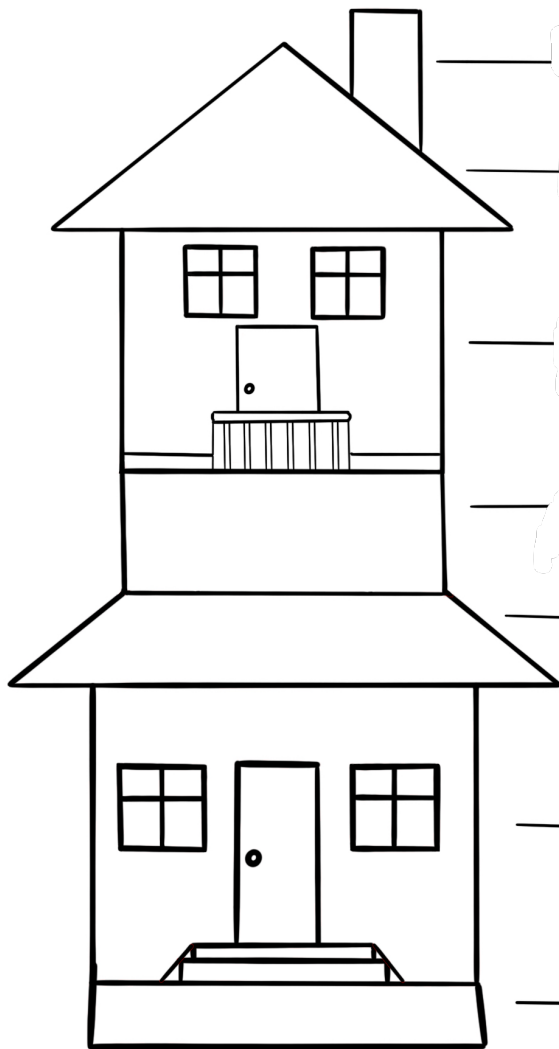
X = dont play

O = open string

1= index finger
2= middle finger
3= ring finger
4= pinky finger



Chord construction



13th is the last one. It can be major (13) or minor (b13)

11th is added on top of all previous chords. it can be perfect (11) or augmented (#11)

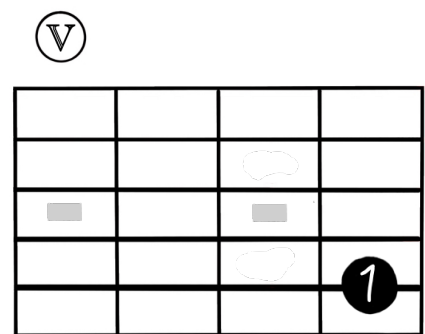
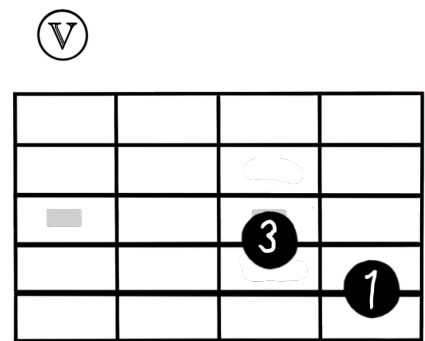
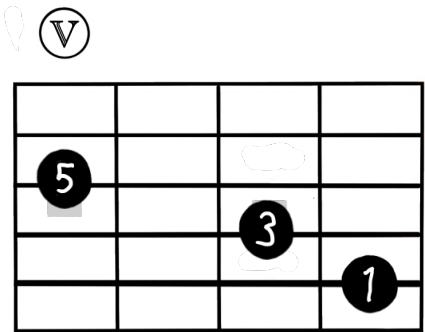
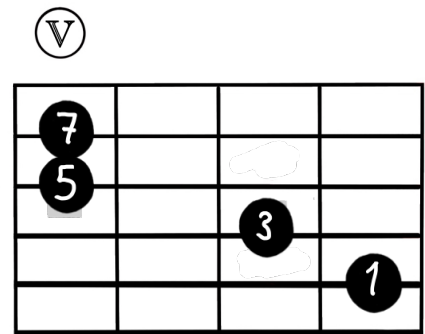
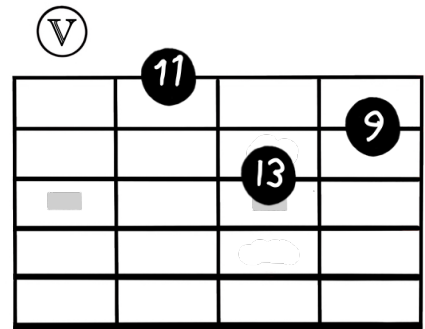
9th can be added on top of 7th.
9th can be minor (b9), major (9) or augmented (#9)

7th is a first note usually added to the major triad. 7th can be major, minor or diminished

5th is the last note in basic triad. It can be perfect (5), diminished (b5) or augmented (#5)

3rd is the note that defines whether a chord is a major or a minor chord

Root note is the base of the chord and gives it its name

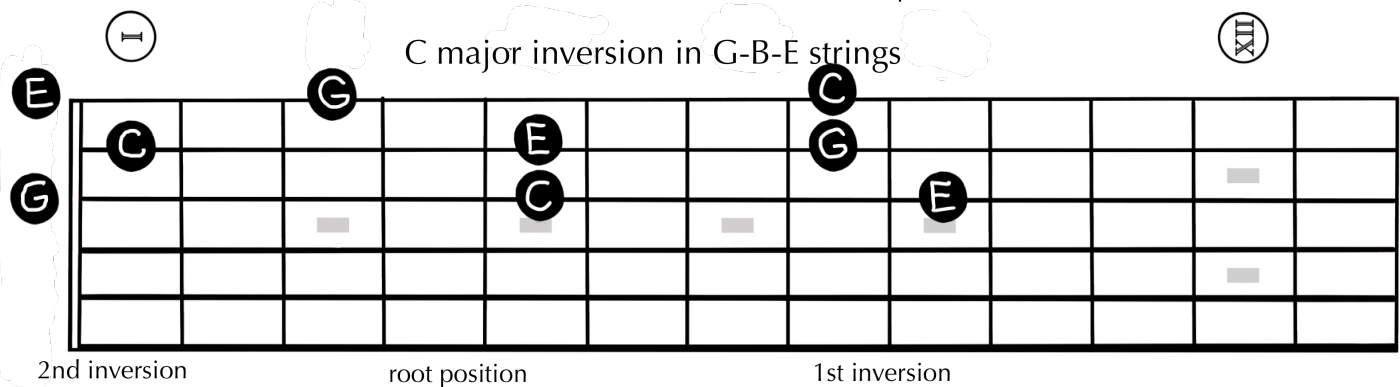
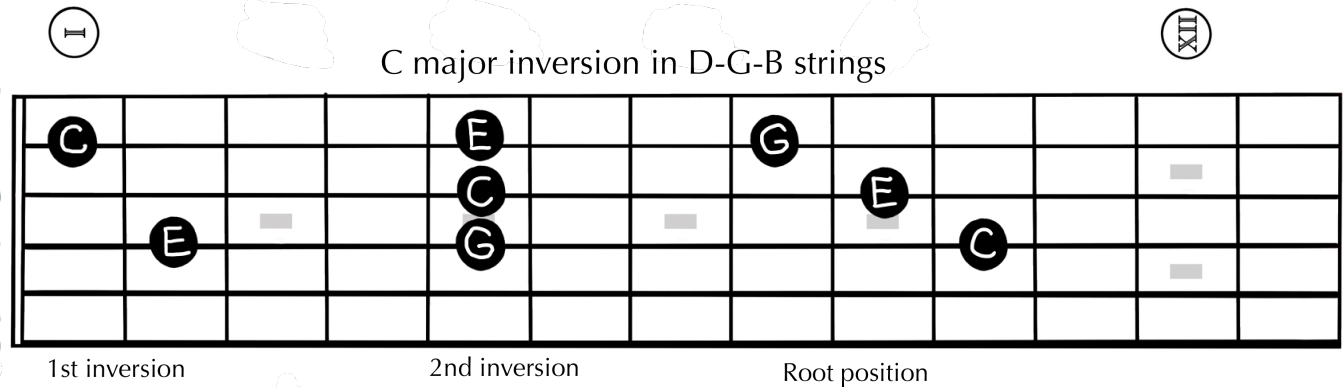
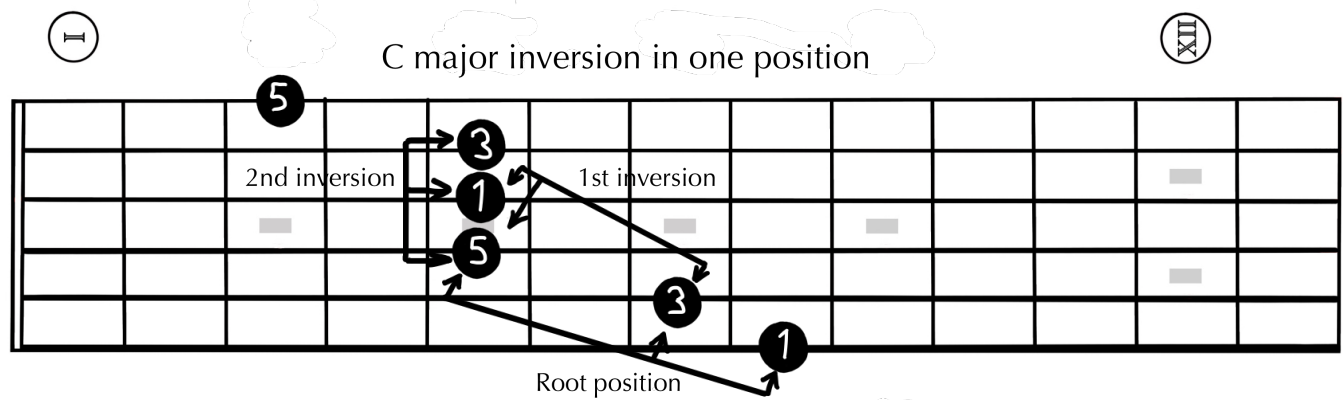


- Sometimes the root note is not on the bottom. This is called a chord inversion.

- If a note is added without the lower ones we call the chord add9, add11 or add13

- If chord has no 3rd it is called suspended chord. There are sus4 and sus2 chords.

Chord inversion



- There are 3 different triad inversions. They are root position triad, first inversion and second inversion.
- Inversions can be played vertically like in the first example or horizontally on different string sets like in the last two examples.
- Chord inversions are used in comping and in solos both arpeggiated and as full chords
- Try chord inversions on the lowest strings as well