



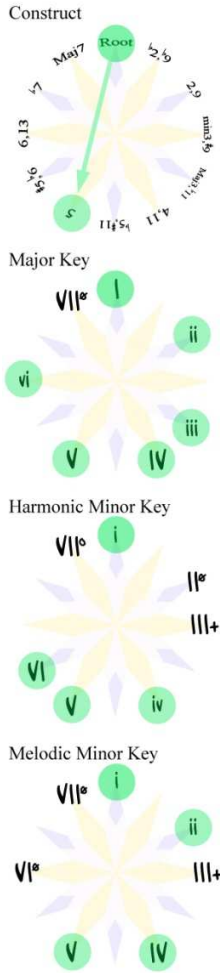
**THE  
MUSICAL COMPASS**

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# CHORDS IN TWO-PART HARMONY

## 5<sup>th</sup> Chords



A fifth chord, often referred to as a “power chord”, is the only type of chord constructed in two-part harmony. Due to the absence of a third interval, fifth chords can be used as substitutions for both major and minor chords, as they can imply either. Because of its simplicity, a fifth chord is the most compatible type of chord.

On the musical compass, a fifth chord can be created by turning the wheel to the desired root note and selecting the root and 5<sup>th</sup> interval. Standard “power chords” are played with a root note, its octave, and a fifth interval in between. The fifth chords simple structure gives it an unmistakable rugged, grungy, rock-n-roll sound.

In a major key, fifth chords can be constructed from the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth degrees. In a harmonic minor key, fifth chords can be constructed from the first, fourth, fifth, and sixth degrees. In a melodic minor key, fifth chords can be constructed from the first, second, fourth, and fifth degrees.

Associated modes; Ionian, dorian, phrygian, Lydian, Mixolydian, aeolian, harmonic minor, romanian, gypsy, Lydian #2, melodic minor, dorian b2, Lydian dominant, Hindu.

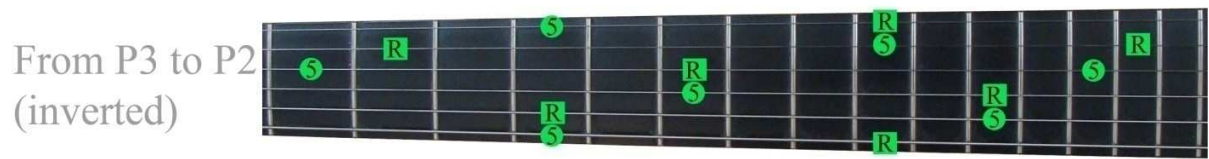
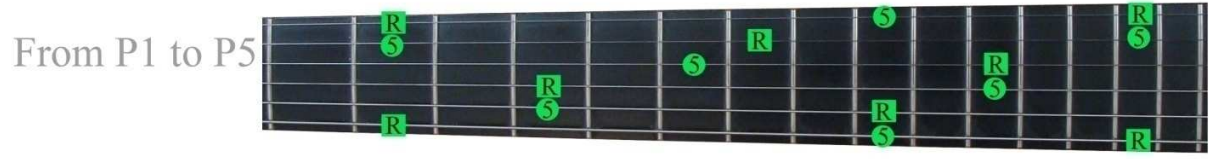
### Examples of 5<sup>th</sup> Chords

	C5	C#5	D5	E <sub>b</sub> 5	E5	F5
T						
A	5	6	3	4	5	6
B	5	6	2	3	4	5
	3	4	0	1	2	3

	F#5	G5	A <sub>b</sub> 5	A5	B <sub>b</sub> 5	B5
	7	3	4	5	6	7
	6	3	4	5	6	7
	4	0	1	2	3	4

Root Note Maps;



Chord Charts;



4/4

T 4/4

A 4/4

B

# CHORDS IN THREE-PART HARMONY

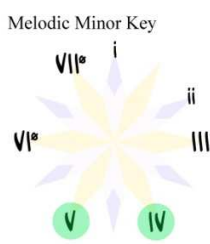
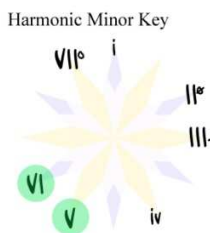
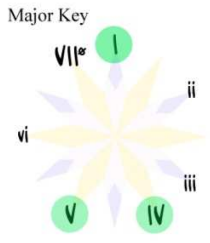
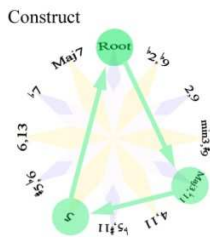
## Major Chords

Major Chords are a common type of chord in three part harmony. Due to the presence of a major 3<sup>rd</sup> interval, major chords tend to have a bright, cheery, and harmonious sound.

Using the musical compass, major chords are constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, and 5<sup>th</sup>.

Major chords can be constructed from the first, fourth, and fifth degrees of a major key. Because of this relationship, one of the most popular chord progressions is the so-called “one-four-five” progression. In a harmonic minor key, major chords can be constructed from the fifth and sixth degrees. In a melodic minor, major chords can be constructed from the fourth and fifth degrees.

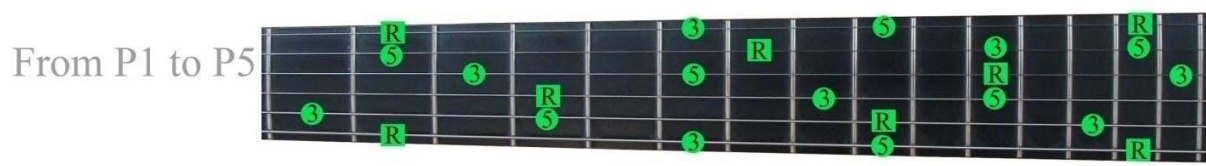
Associated modes; Ionian, Lydian, Mixolydian, Gypsy, Lydian #2, Lydian dominant, Hindu.



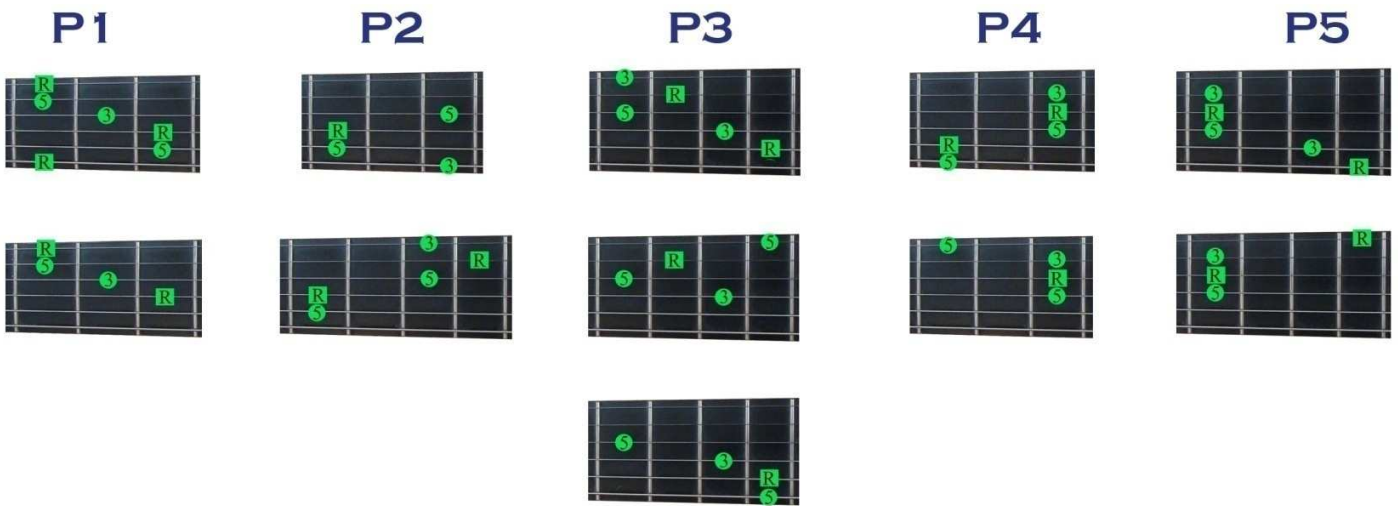
Handwritten musical notation on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in 4/4 time. The notes are blank.

Handwritten musical notation on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in 4/4 time. The notes are blank.

Root Note Maps;



Chord Inversion Charts;



4/4

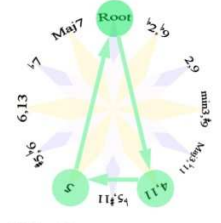
T 4/4

A 4/4

B

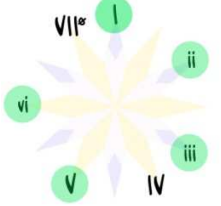
# Suspended Fourth “Sus” Chords

Construct



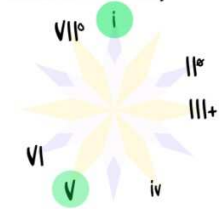
A suspended, or “sus”, chord can be thought of as a fifth chord with an additional fourth interval. Because of the absence of a major or minor 3<sup>rd</sup>, a suspended chord can neither be classified as a major nor minor chord, much like a fifth chord. However, the suspended fourth interval commonly resolves back to a major or minor chord.

Major Key



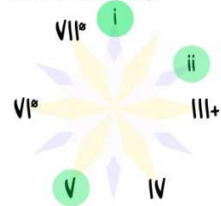
On the musical compass, a suspended chord is constructed by turning the wheel to the desired root note and selecting the root, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 5<sup>th</sup> intervals.

Harmonic Minor Key



Suspended 4<sup>th</sup> chords can be constructed on the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth degrees of a major scale.

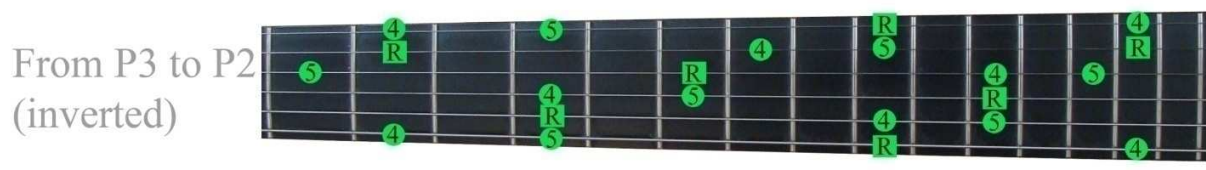
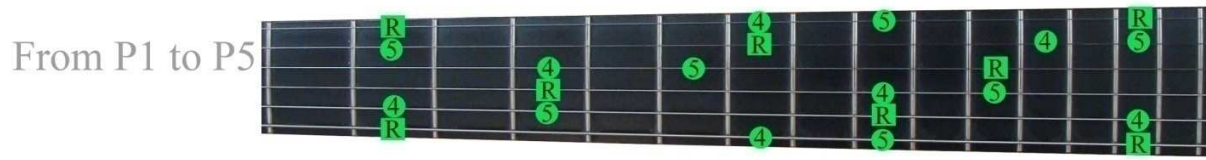
Melodic Minor Key



Musical notation for a 4/4 staff with a treble clef. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature, representing guitar strings.

Musical notation for a 4/4 staff with a treble clef. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature, representing guitar strings.

Root Note Maps;



Chord Inversion Charts;

P1	P2	P3	P4	P5

4/4

T 4/4

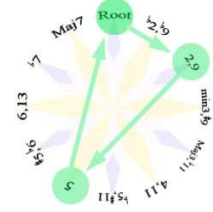
A 4/4

B



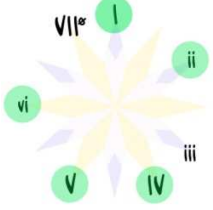
# Suspended Second “Sus2” Chords

Construct



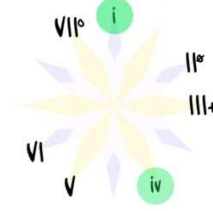
Suspended second, or “sus2”, chords can be thought of as a fifth chord with an added second interval. Like all suspended chords, the suspended interval usually resolves to form either a major or a minor chord. For this similarity, Sus2 chords are often used back to back with suspended fourth chords for an added effect.

Major Key



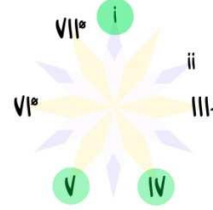
On the musical compass, sus2 chords are created by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, second, and fifth.

Harmonic Minor Key



Suspended second chords can be constructed upon the first, second, fourth, fifth, and sixth degrees of a major key.

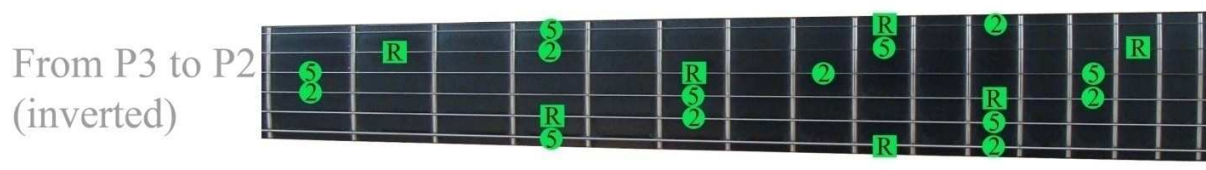
Melodic Minor Key



Musical notation staff 1: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical notation staff 2: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

### Root Note Maps;



### Chord Inversion Charts;



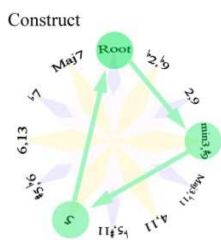
4/4

T 4/4

A 4/4

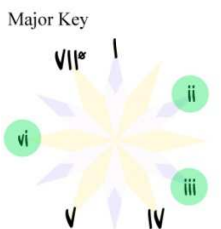
B

# Minor Chords

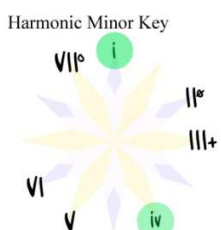


Minor chords are a type of chord in three-part harmony and can be thought of as a fifth chord with an additional minor third (min3) interval. Minor chords are known for their distinct melancholic and sombre sound.

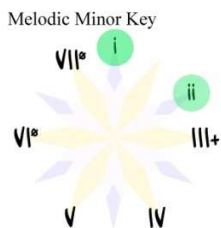
Using the musical compass, minor chords can be constructed by turning the dial to the desired root position and selecting the intervals root, min3, and 5<sup>th</sup>.



Minor chords can be formed on the sixth, second, and third degrees of a major key. Starting from the sixth degree, these intervals also have a relative “one-four-five” relationship to one another. It is no coincidence that the so-called *natural minor* mode is based upon the sixth degree of a major key.



Minor chords can also be formed on the first and fourth degrees of a harmonic minor key, and the first and second degrees of a melodic minor key.



4/4

T 4/4

A 4/4

B

4/4

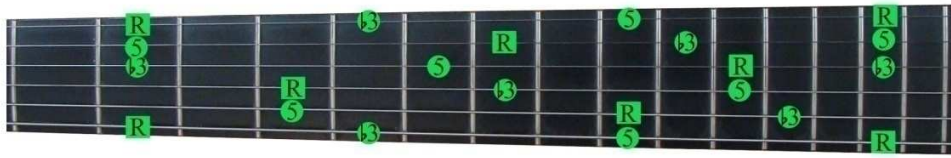
T 4/4

A 4/4

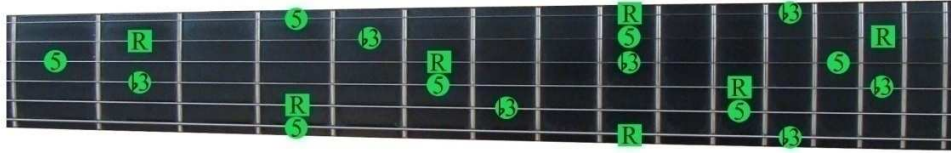
B

Root Note Maps;

From P1 to P5



From P3 to P2  
(inverted)



Chord Inversion Charts;

**P1**



**P2**



**P3**



**P4**



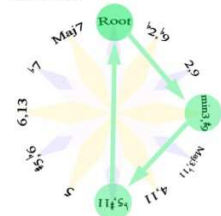
**P5**



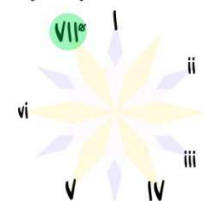
Musical notation area with a treble clef and 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

# Minor Flat Five “mb5” Chords

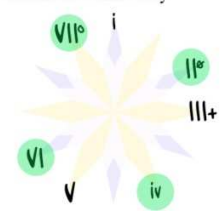
Construct



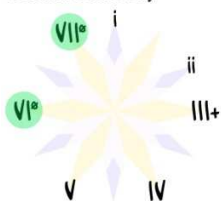
Major Key



Harmonic Minor Key



Melodic Minor Key



Minor flat five chords are a type of chord in three part harmony. They are one of the only two types of chords found in a major key that use a flattened fifth interval. Despite the use of a minor third interval, minor flat five chords can neither be classified as major nor minor. They may also sometimes be called “diminished chords”. However, true diminished chords are a type of chord in four-part harmony not found in major keys. The term “minor flat five” is a more modern name for this chord, used often in jazz notation.

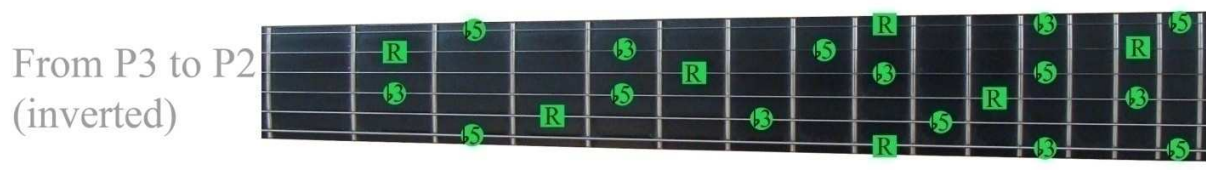
Using the musical compass, minor flat five chords can be constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, min3, and *b5*. There is an equal distance from the root to the min3 interval as there is from the min3 to the *b5* interval. It is this odd symmetry that gives the minor flat five chord its uniquely dissonant sound.

Minor flat five chords can only be formed from the seventh degree of a major key. They are one of only two types of chords that can be formed upon this degree. *mb5* chords can also be constructed on the second, fourth, sixth, and seventh degrees of a harmonic minor key, and the sixth and seventh degrees of a melodic minor key.

Musical notation staff for guitar in 4/4 time. The staff is empty. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical notation staff for guitar in 4/4 time. The staff is empty. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Root Note Maps;



Chord Inversion Charts;

P1	P2	P3	P4	P5

Musical notation for guitar in 4/4 time:

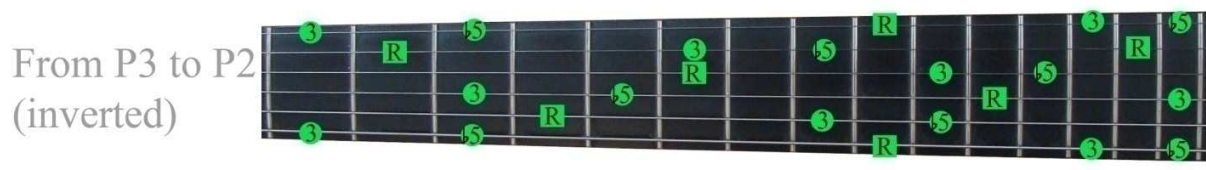
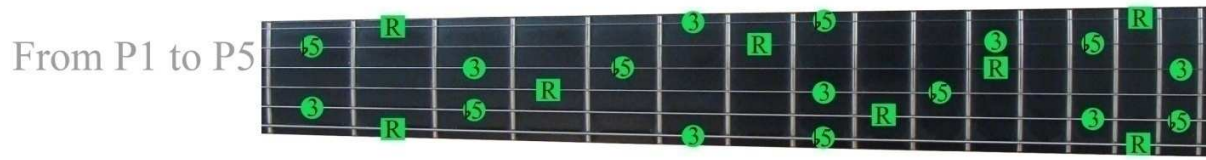
T  $\frac{4}{4}$

A  $\frac{4}{4}$

B



### Root Note Maps;



### Chord Inversion Charts;

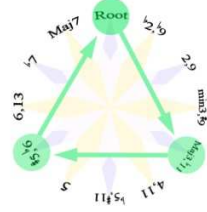
P1	P2	P3	P4	P5

Musical notation area with a treble clef and 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.



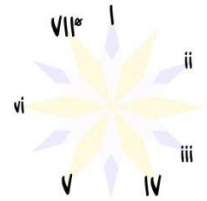
# Augmented “+5” Chords

Construct



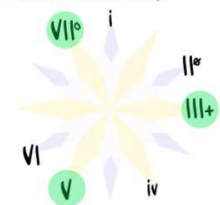
Augmented chords are one of the very rare types of chords that have all intervals equidistant from one another, and form perfect symmetry on the musical compass. For this same reason, the augmented chord arpeggio pattern on the guitar is also unusually symmetrical and repetitive. Augmented chords can be thought of as major chords with a raised fifth interval.

Major Key



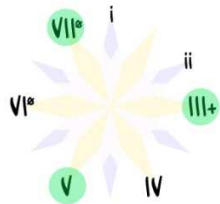
Using the musical compass, augmented chords can be constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals Root, Maj3, and #5.

Harmonic Minor Key



Augmented chords are only found on the third, fifth, and seventh degrees of both harmonic minor and melodic minor keys. Notice how these degrees are also symmetrical and equidistant from one another.

Melodic Minor Key



4/4

T 4/4  
A 4/4  
B 4/4

4/4

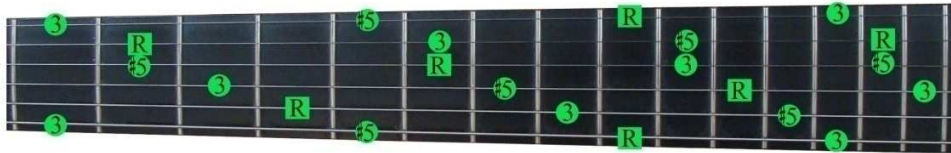
T 4/4  
A 4/4  
B 4/4

# Root Note Maps;

From P1 to P5



From P3 to P2  
(inverted)



# Chord Inversion Charts;

**P1**



**P2**



**P3**



**P4**



**P5**



Musical notation staff for guitar in 4/4 time, showing Treble (T), Alto (A), and Bass (B) clefs.

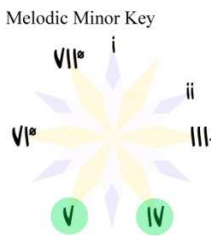
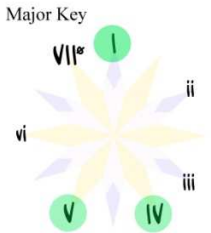
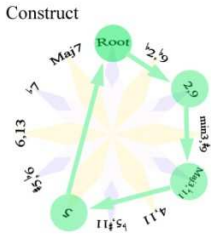
# CHORDS IN FOUR-PART HARMONY

## “2” Chords

2 chords are a type of chord in four-part harmony, and can be thought of as a major chord with an added 2<sup>nd</sup> interval embedded within. A 2 chord will share the same notes as add9 chord constructed upon the same root note. However, unlike add 9 chords, 2 chords specifically will not have the 9<sup>th</sup> (an octave above the 2<sup>nd</sup>) interval as the highest voice of the chord.

On the musical compass, a 2 chord is constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, 2<sup>nd</sup>, Maj3, and 5<sup>th</sup>.

2 chords can be constructed upon the first, fourth and fifth degrees of a major key, and the fourth and fifth degrees of a melodic minor key.



4/4

T 4/4

A 4/4

B 4/4

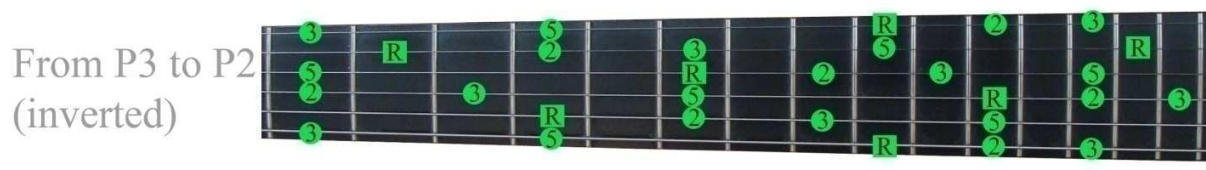
4/4

T 4/4

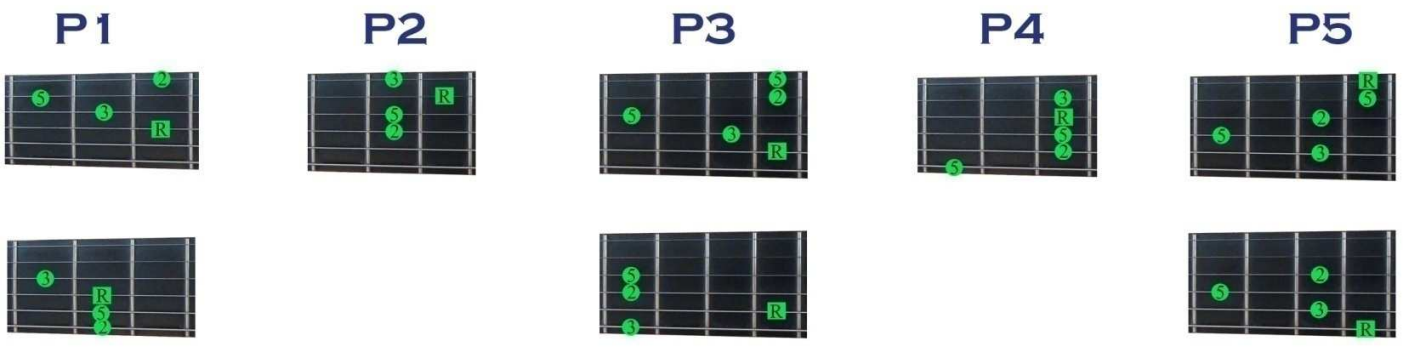
A 4/4

B 4/4

### Root Note Maps;



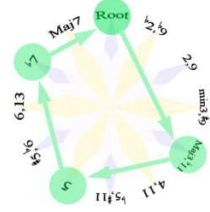
### Movable Chord Inversions;



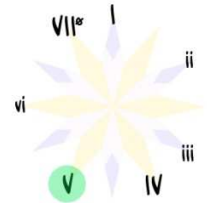
Musical notation area with a treble clef and 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

# Dominant Seventh “7” Chords

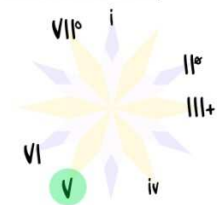
Construct



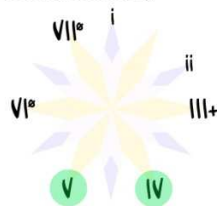
Major Key



Harmonic Minor Key



Melodic Minor Key



Dominant seventh chords are a type of chord in four-part harmony. They can be thought of as a major chord with an additional dominant seventh interval. The dominant seventh interval is located one-half step below the major seventh interval. Dominant chords are traditionally used to create movement within a chord progression, as they tend to lead back to the “one” chord.

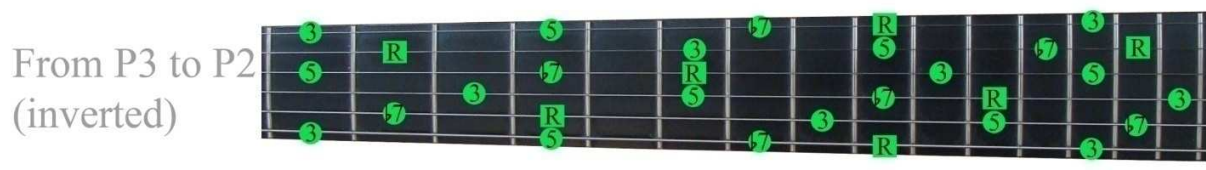
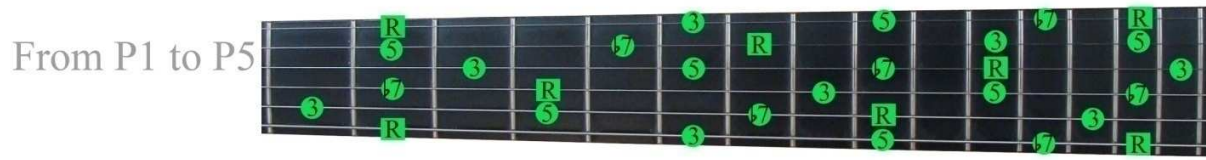
On the musical compass, dominant seventh chords are constructed by turning the dial to the desired root position and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, 5<sup>th</sup>, and <sup>b</sup>7.

Dominant chords can be formed from the fifth degree of a major key, the fifth degree of a harmonic minor key, and both the fourth and fifth degrees of a melodic minor key.

Musical staff for a 4/4 time signature. The staff is empty. Below the staff, the letters T, A, and B are written, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical staff for a 4/4 time signature. The staff is empty. Below the staff, the letters T, A, and B are written, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;



4/4

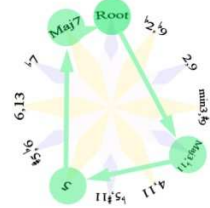
T 4/4

A 4/4

B

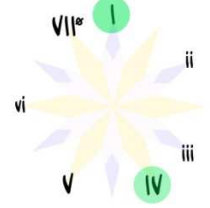
# Major Seventh “Maj7” Chords

Construct



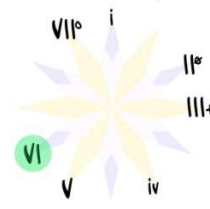
Major seventh, or “Maj7”, chords are a type of chord occurring in standard four-part harmony, and can be thought of as a major chord with an additional major seventh interval. Because the major seventh interval is only a half-step from the root note, major seventh chords tend to sound light, wispy, and very jazzy.

Major Key



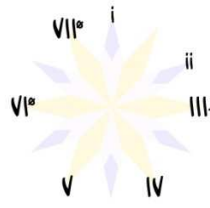
Major seventh chords are constructed on the musical compass by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, 5<sup>th</sup>, and Maj7.

Harmonic Minor Key



Major seventh chords can be formed upon the first and fourth degrees of a major key, and the sixth degree of a harmonic minor key.

Melodic Minor Key



4/4

T 4/4

A 4/4

B 4/4

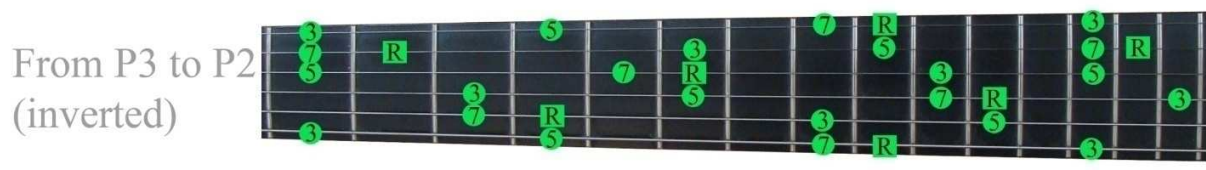
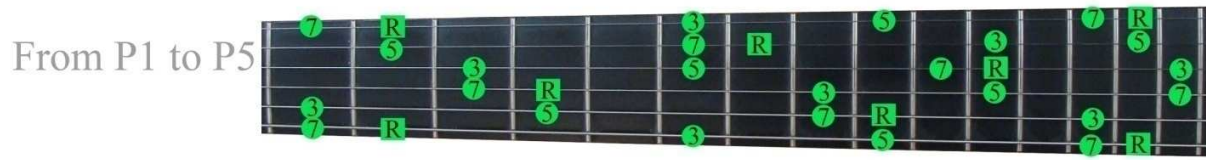
4/4

T 4/4

A 4/4

B 4/4

### Root Note Maps;



### Movable Chord Inversions;



Musical notation for guitar in 4/4 time:

T 4/4

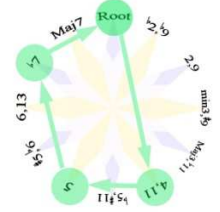
A 4/4

B

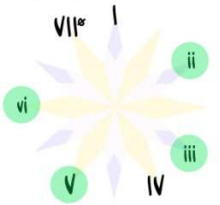


# Dominant Suspended "7sus" Chords

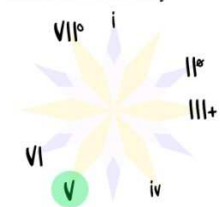
Construct



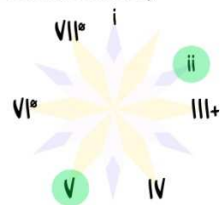
Major Key



Harmonic Minor Key



Melodic Minor Key



Dominant seventh suspended chords can be thought of as a suspended fourth chord with an additional dominant seventh interval added. Because of the absence of a major or minor third interval, 7 sus chords can neither be classified as being major nor minor. They can make great substitutions for the dominant fifth (or dominant relative fifth) chord in an ionian, mixolydian, phrygian, or dorian progression.

7 sus chords are constructed on the musical compass by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, fourth, fifth, and  $b7$ .

7 sus chords can be constructed from the second, third, fifth, and sixth degrees of a major key.

Musical notation for guitar in 4/4 time. The top staff is a treble clef. The bottom three staves are labeled T, A, and B, representing the guitar strings. The notation is currently blank.

Musical notation for guitar in 4/4 time. The top staff is a treble clef. The bottom three staves are labeled T, A, and B, representing the guitar strings. The notation is currently blank.

### Root Note Maps;

From P1 to P5



From P3 to P2 (inverted)



### Movable Chord Inversions;

**P1**



**P2**



**P3**



**P4**



**P5**

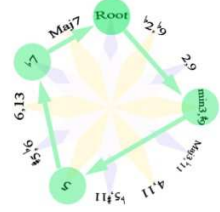


Musical notation staff with treble clef and 4/4 time signature.

Staff labels: T, A, B

# Minor Seventh “m7” Chords

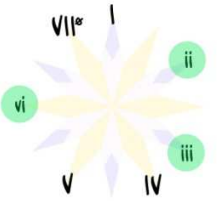
Construct



Minor seventh chords are a type of chord in four-part harmony. They can be thought of as a minor chord with an additional dominant seventh interval.

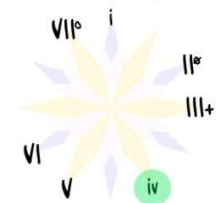
Using the musical compass, minor seventh chords can be constructed by turning the dial to the desired root position and selecting the intervals root, min3, 5<sup>th</sup>, and <sup>b</sup>7.

Major Key



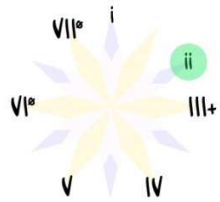
Minor seventh chords can be formed from the second, third, and sixth degrees of a major key. In other words, all of the minor chords in a major key can be substituted with minor seventh chords.

Harmonic Minor Key



Associated modes; dorian, phrygian, aeolian, romanian, and dorian *b*2

Melodic Minor Key

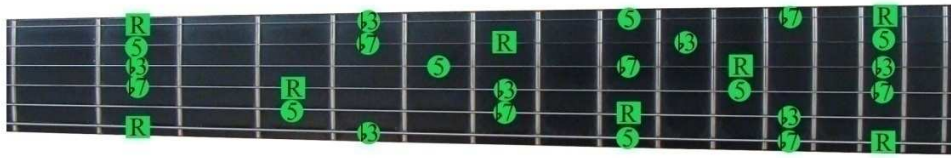


Musical staff for guitar in 4/4 time. The staff is empty, with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, representing the Treble, A, and B strings.

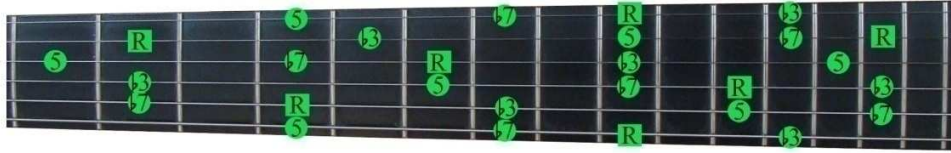
Musical staff for guitar in 4/4 time. The staff is empty, with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, representing the Treble, A, and B strings.

### Root Note Maps;

From P1 to P5



From P3 to P2 (inverted)



### Movable Chord Inversions;

**P1**



**P2**



**P3**



**P4**



**P5**



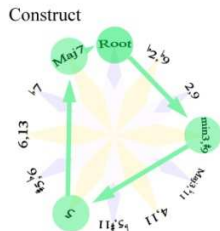
4/4

T 4/4

A 4/4

B

# Minor Major Seventh “mMaj7” Chords

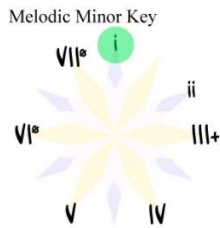
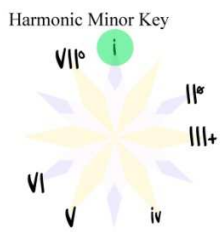


Minor major seventh chords can be thought of as a minor chord with an added major seventh interval. Because of this unusual combination, mMaj7<sup>th</sup> chords tend to sound very dark, moody, and dissonant.

mMaj7<sup>th</sup> chords are constructed using the musical compass by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, min3, 5<sup>th</sup> and Maj7<sup>th</sup>.

mMaj7<sup>th</sup> chords are only found on the first degree of a harmonic minor key and the first degree of a melodic minor key.

Associated modes; harmonic minor, melodic minor



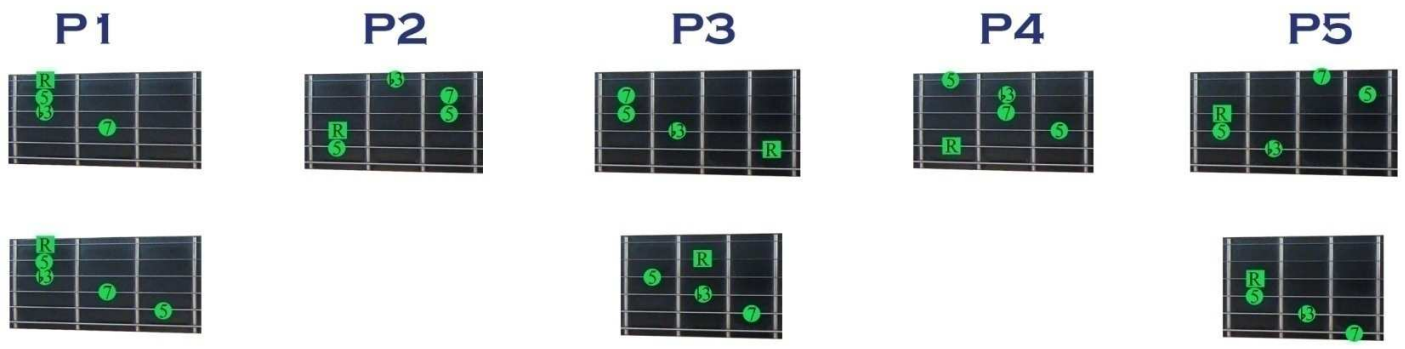
Musical notation for the first system, consisting of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff (labeled T, A, B) in 4/4 time.

Musical notation for the second system, consisting of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff (labeled T, A, B) in 4/4 time.

### Root Note Maps;



### Movable Chord Inversions;



4/4

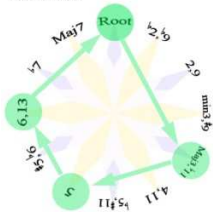
T 4/4

A 4/4

B

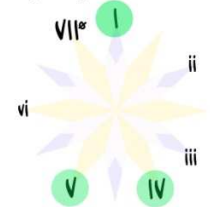
# Sixth “6” Chords

Construct



Sixth chords are a type of chord in four part harmony. They can be thought of as a major chord with an added 6<sup>th</sup> interval. 6<sup>th</sup> chords use the same intervals as minor seventh chords (constructed from the sixth degree as a root). In other words, this chord structure has two names, depending on which note (first or sixth) is considered to be the root note.

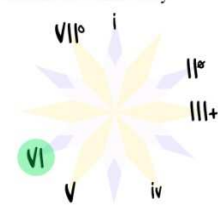
Major Key



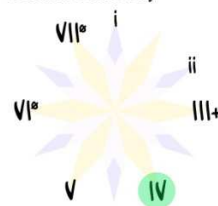
On the musical compass, sixth chords can be constructed by turning the dial to the desired root position and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup>.

6<sup>th</sup> Chords can be created from the first, fourth, and fifth degrees of a major key.

Harmonic Minor Key



Melodic Minor Key



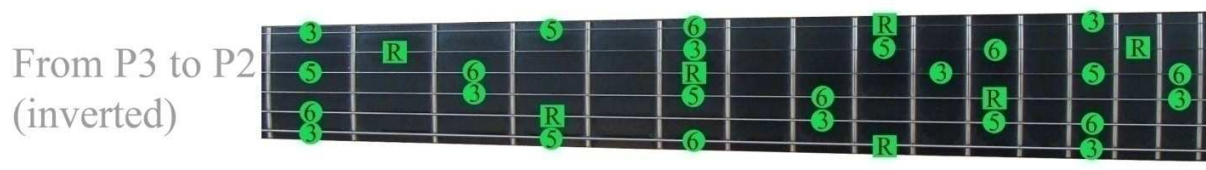
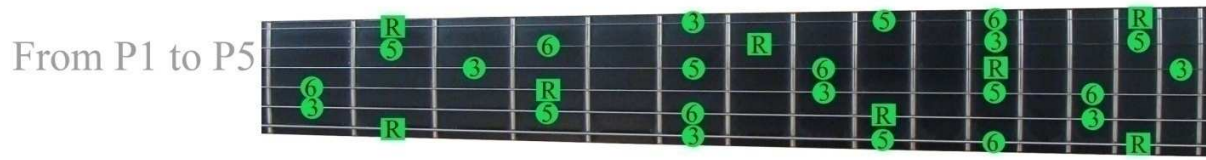
Musical staff for guitar in 4/4 time, Treble clef. The staff is empty for writing.

T 4/4  
A 4/4  
B 4/4

Musical staff for guitar in 4/4 time, Treble clef. The staff is empty for writing.

T 4/4  
A 4/4  
B 4/4

### Root Note Maps;



### Movable Chord Inversions;

P1	P2	P3	P4	P5

4/4

T 4/4

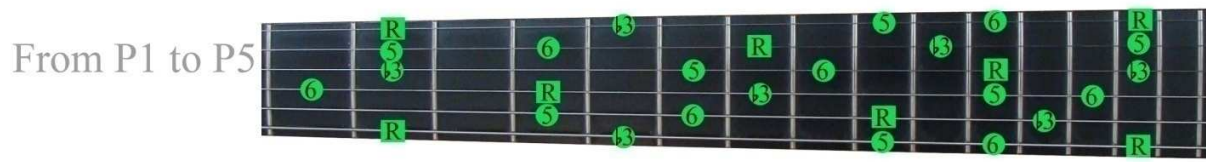
A 4/4

B

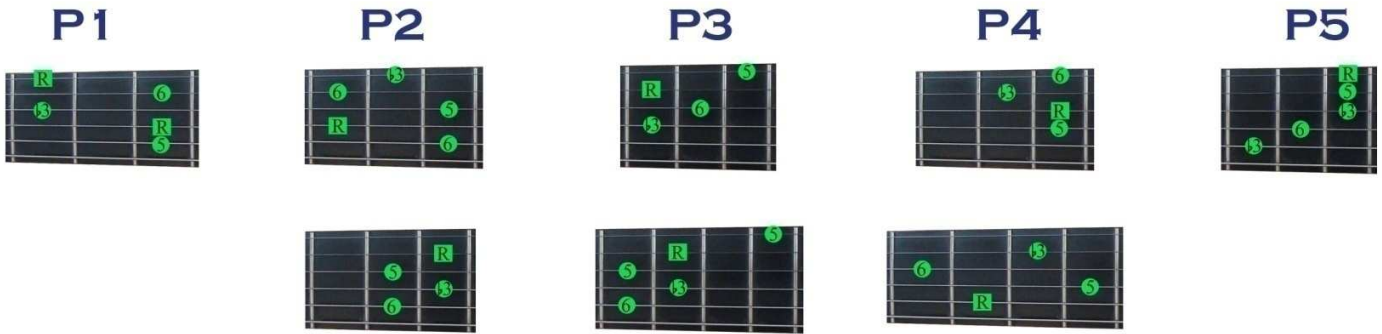




Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;



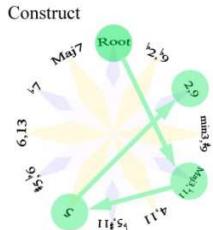
4/4

T 4/4

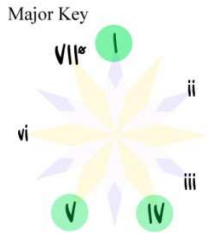
A 4/4

B

# Add Nine “Add9” Chords

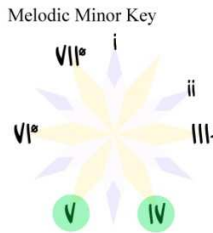


Add 9 chords can be thought of as a major chord with an additional 9<sup>th</sup> interval added. The so-called 9<sup>th</sup> interval is located one octave above the second degree of the key. Add 9 chords tend to be light, colourful and somewhat jazzy.



Using the musical compass, add 9 chords can be constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 9<sup>th</sup>.

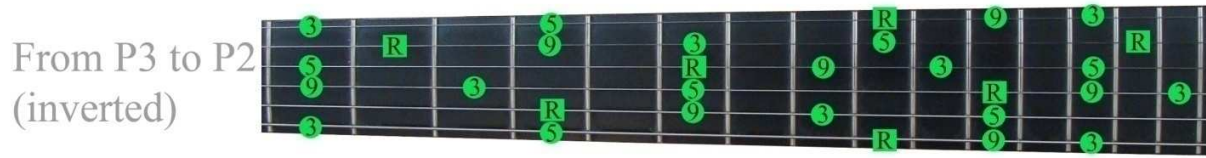
Add nine chords can be formed from the first, fourth, and fifth degrees of a major key.



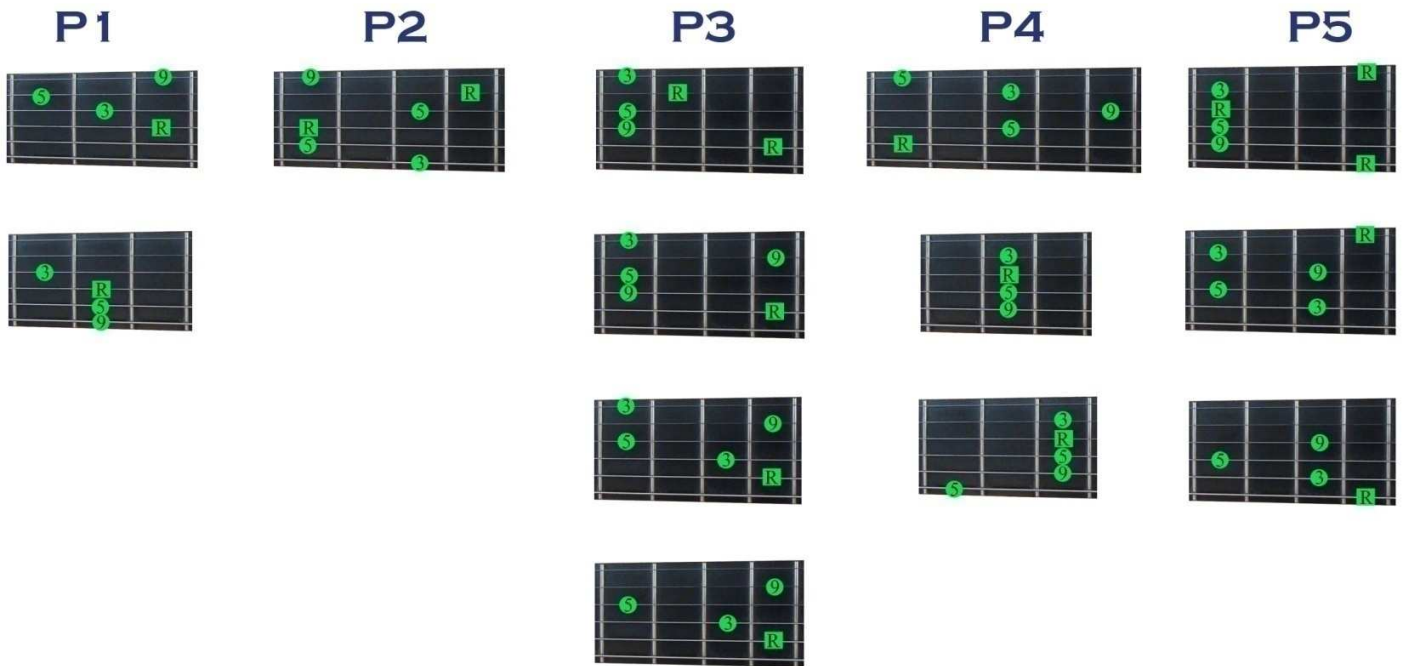
Musical notation staff for guitar. The top staff is a treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. Below it are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical notation staff for guitar. The top staff is a treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. Below it are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

### Root Note Maps;



### Movable Chord Inversions;



Musical staff for transcription:

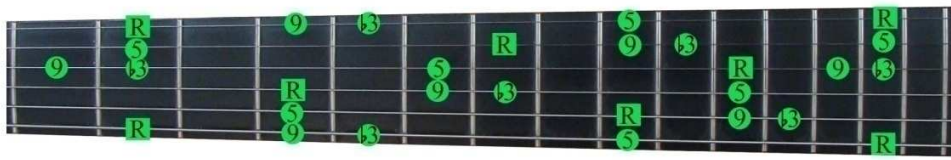
Treble Clef, 4/4 time signature.

Staff labels: T (Tenor), A (Alto), B (Bass).



### Root Note Maps;

From P1 to P5



From P3 to P2  
(inverted)



### Movable Chord Inversions;

**P1**



**P2**



**P3**



**P4**



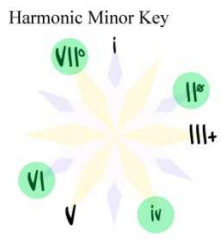
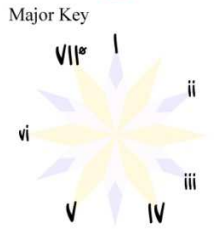
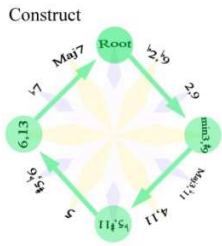
**P5**



Musical notation staff for guitar in 4/4 time:

T 4/4  
A 4/4  
B

# Fully-Diminished Chords



Fully-diminished chords are the only type of chord in four-part harmony constructed with perfect symmetry and equal distance between each interval of the chord, which is evident by studying the repeating patterns of the root note maps. This means that, on the guitar, any note within any inversion can be considered a root note, and, consequently, that all positions will share parallel fingering patterns. Fully-diminished chords can be thought of as a minor flat five chord with a sixth interval added. Because of this unusual juxtaposition, fully-diminished chords tend to sound very dissonant, dark, and moody. They are often used as a lead-in chord when moving to the minor chord whose root is one-half step above the root of the fully-diminished chord, as occurs in the harmonic minor modes.

Using the musical compass, a fully diminished chord is constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, min3, b5, and 6.

Fully-diminished chords can only be constructed on the second, fourth, sixth, and seventh degrees of a harmonic minor key, and do not occur in major or melodic minor key structures.

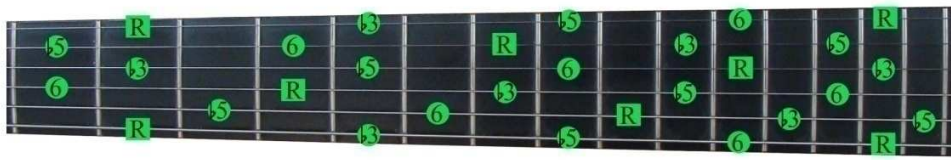
Associated modes; Locrian natural sixth, Romanian, Lydian flat third, and Diminished

Musical staff for guitar in 4/4 time, showing Treble (T), Alto (A), and Bass (B) clefs.

Musical staff for guitar in 4/4 time, showing Treble (T), Alto (A), and Bass (B) clefs.

### Root Note Maps;

From P1 to P5



From P3 to P2 (inverted)



### Movable Chord Inversions;

**P1**



**P2**



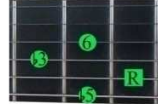
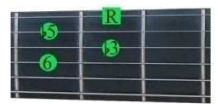
**P3**



**P4**



**P5**

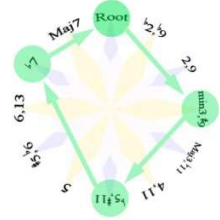


Musical notation area with a treble clef and 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.



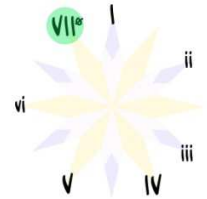
# Minor Seven Flat Five “m7b5” Chords

Construct



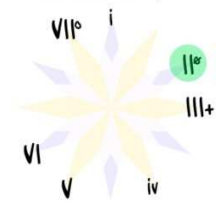
Minor seven flat five chords are a type of chord in four-part harmony. They can be thought of as a minor flat five chord with an additional dominant seventh interval. Like it's three-part harmony counterpart, minor seven flat five chords also have a distinctly dissonant, somewhat funky sound, and are used frequently in jazz music.

Major Key



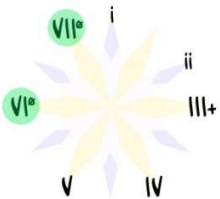
Using the musical compass, minor seven flat chords can be constructed by turning the dial to the desired root position and selecting the intervals root, min3, b5, and b7.

Harmonic Minor Key



Minor seven flat five chords can only be constructed upon the seventh degree of a major key.

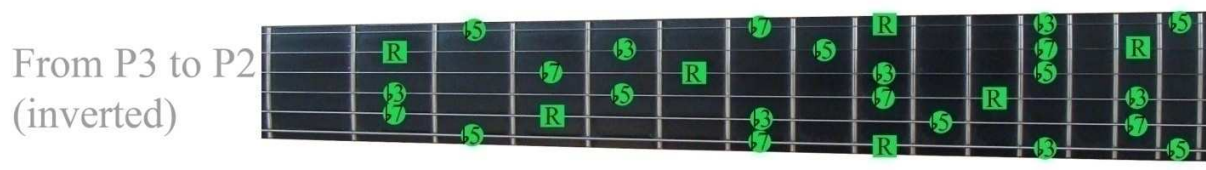
Melodic Minor Key



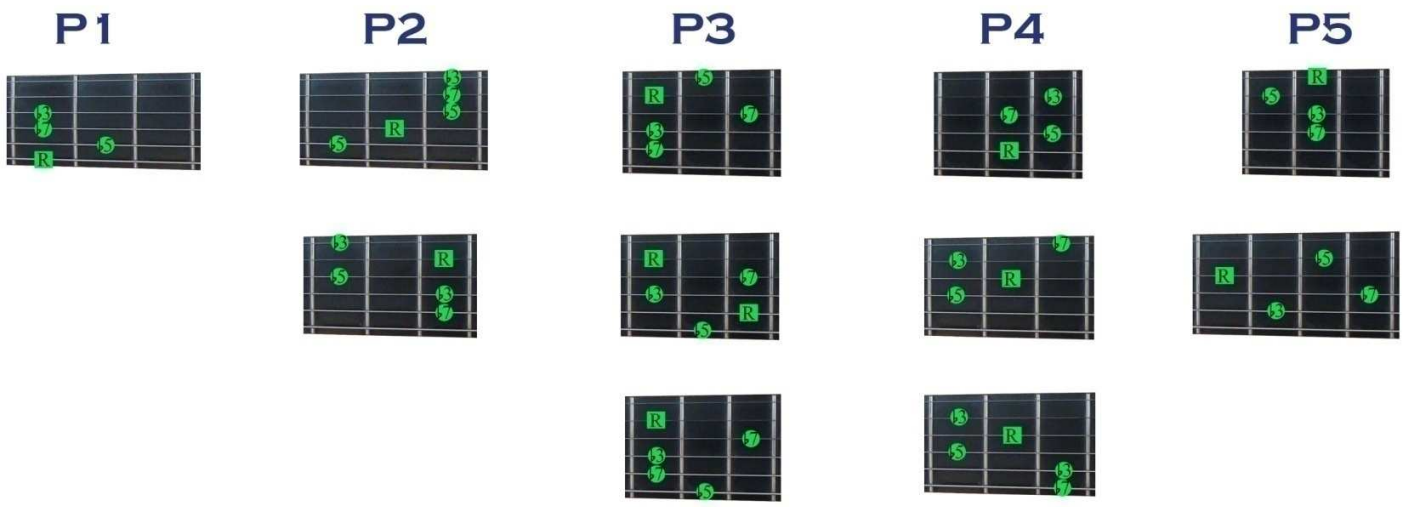
Musical staff with treble clef and 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical staff with treble clef and 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;

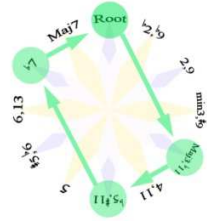


Musical notation for guitar in 4/4 time:

T 4/4  
A 4/4  
B

# Dominant Seven Flat Five “7-5” Chords

Construct



Dominant seven flat five chords can be thought of as a dominant seventh chord with the fifth interval flattened. The construct of this chord is perfectly rectangular, which can be noted in the repeating patterns of the root note maps and the often recurring fingering patterns of its chord inversions. 7-5 chords tend to sound funky yet unbalanced.

Major Key



Using the musical compass, a 7-5 chord can be constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, *b*5, and *b*7.

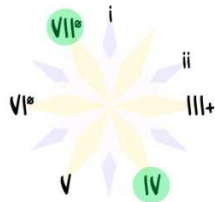
Dominant seven flat five chords can only be found occurring on the fourth and seventh degrees of a melodic minor key.

Harmonic Minor Key



Associated modes; Lydian dominant, Super Locrian

Melodic Minor Key

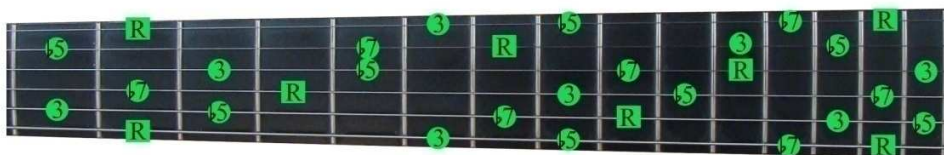


Musical staff with treble clef and 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical staff with treble clef and 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

# Root Note Maps;

From P1 to P5



From P3 to P2  
(inverted)



# Movable Chord Inversions;

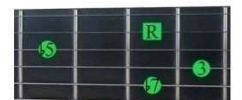
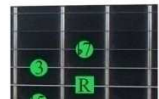
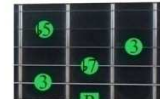
**P1**

**P2**

**P3**

**P4**

**P5**

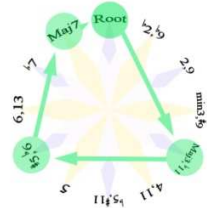


Musical notation for guitar in 4/4 time, showing the Treble (T), Acoustic (A), and Bass (B) staves.

T  $\frac{4}{4}$   
 A  $\frac{4}{4}$   
 B

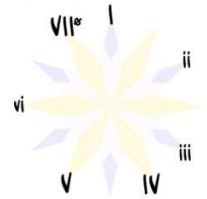
# Major Seven Sharp Five “Maj7+5” Chords

Construct



Major seven sharp five chords can be thought of as a major seventh chord with the fifth interval raised, or as an augmented chord with a major seventh interval added. Because of its unusual structure, Maj7+5 chords tend to sound mysterious and thought-provoking.

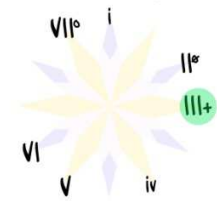
Major Key



Using the musical compass, a Maj7+5 chord is constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, #5, and Maj7.

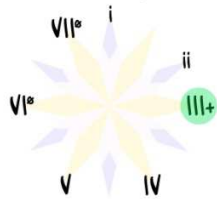
Major seven sharp five chords can be constructed from the third degree of a harmonic minor key, and the third degree of a melodic minor key.

Harmonic Minor Key



Associated modes; Harmonic major, Augmented

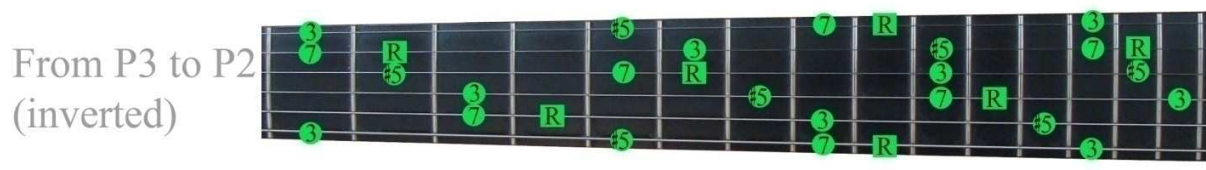
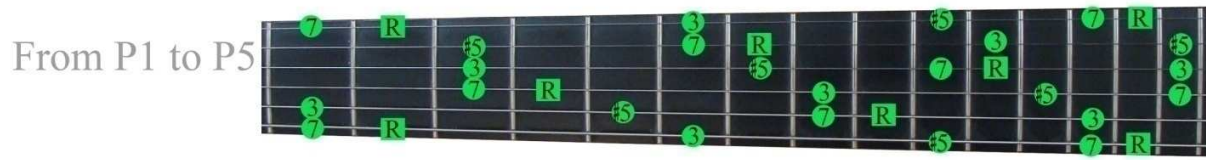
Melodic Minor Key



Musical staff with treble clef and 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical staff with treble clef and 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

### Root Note Maps;



### Movable Chord Inversions;

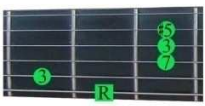
**P1**

**P2**

**P3**

**P4**

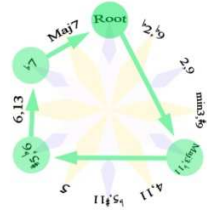
**P5**



Musical notation area with a treble clef and 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

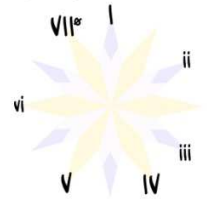
# Dominant Seven Sharp Five “7+5” Chords

Construct



Dominant seven sharp five chords can be thought of either as a dominant chord with a raised fifth interval or as an augmented chord with an added dominant seventh interval. 7+5 chords tend to sound jazzy and somewhat transitional.

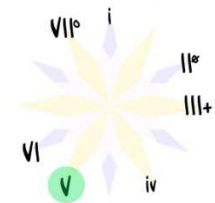
Major Key



Using the music compass, a dominant seven sharp five chord is constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, #5, and b7.

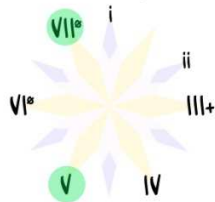
7+5 chords can be formed from the fifth degree of a harmonic minor key, and the fifth and seventh degrees of a melodic minor key.

Harmonic Minor Key



Associated modes; Gypsy, Hindu, and Super Locrian

Melodic Minor Key



Musical notation staff (T, A, B) with 4/4 time signature.

Musical notation staff (T, A, B) with 4/4 time signature.

### Root Note Maps;

From P1 to P5



From P3 to P2 (inverted)



### Movable Chord Inversions;

**P1**



**P2**



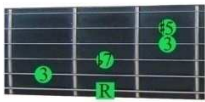
**P3**



**P4**



**P5**



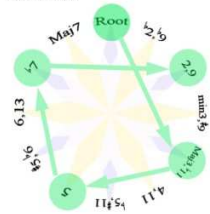
Musical notation area with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.



# Chords in Five-Part Harmony

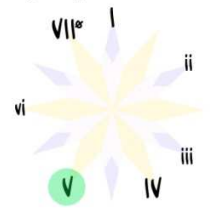
## Ninth "9" Chords

Construct



Ninth chords are a type of dominant chord in five-part harmony and can be thought of as a dominant seventh chord with an additional 9<sup>th</sup> interval. In blues and jazz music, ninth chords make great substitutions for dominant seventh chords.

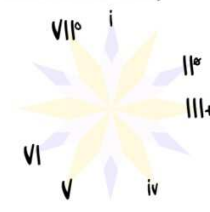
Major Key



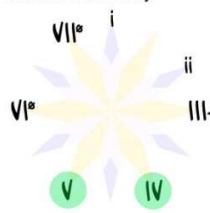
Using the musical compass, ninth chords can be constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, 5<sup>th</sup>, *b*7, and 9<sup>th</sup>.

Like all dominant chords, ninth chords may only be constructed from the fifth degree of a major key.

Harmonic Minor Key



Melodic Minor Key



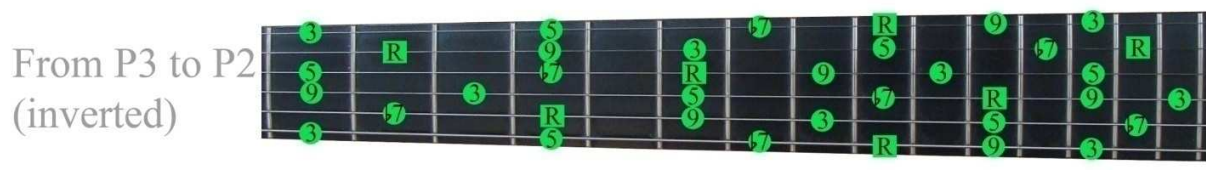
Handwritten musical notation for a treble clef staff in 4/4 time. The staff is empty.

Handwritten musical notation for a bass clef staff in 4/4 time. The staff is empty.

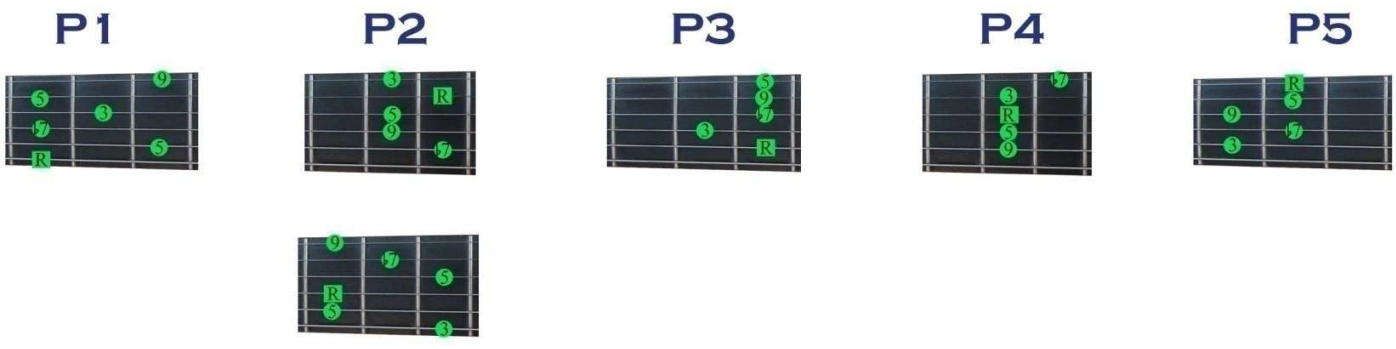
Handwritten musical notation for a treble clef staff in 4/4 time. The staff is empty.

Handwritten musical notation for a bass clef staff in 4/4 time. The staff is empty.

### Root Note Maps;



### Movable Chord Inversions;



4/4

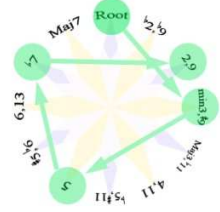
T 4/4

A 4/4

B

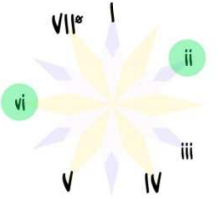
# Minor Ninth “m9” Chords

Construct



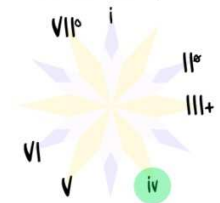
Minor ninth chords are a type of chord in five-part harmony. They can be thought of as a minor seventh chord with an additional ninth interval (located one octave above the second interval).

Major Key



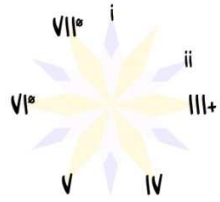
Minor ninth chords are constructed on the musical compass by turning the dial to the desired root position, and selecting the intervals root, min3, 5<sup>th</sup>, b7, and 9<sup>th</sup>.

Harmonic Minor Key



Minor ninth chords can be formed from the second and sixth degrees of a major key.

Melodic Minor Key



Handwritten musical notation on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in 4/4 time. The staff is currently blank.

Handwritten musical notation on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in 4/4 time. The staff is currently blank.

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;

**P1**



**P2**



**P3**



**P4**



**P5**



Musical notation staff for guitar in 4/4 time, showing Treble (T), Alto (A), and Bass (B) clefs.

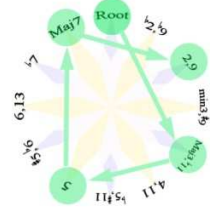
# Major Ninth "Maj9" Chords

Major ninth chords are a type of chord in five-part harmony. They can be thought of as a major seventh chord with an additional ninth interval, and sound distinctly jazzy.

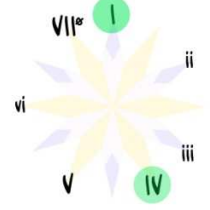
Using the musical compass, major ninth chords are constructed by turning the dial to the desired root position and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, 5<sup>th</sup>, Maj7, and 9<sup>th</sup>.

Major 9<sup>th</sup> chords can be constructed from the first and fourth degrees of a major key.

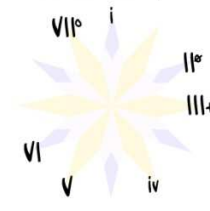
Construct



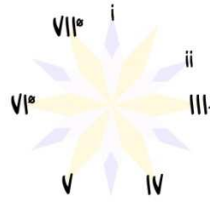
Major Key



Harmonic Minor Key



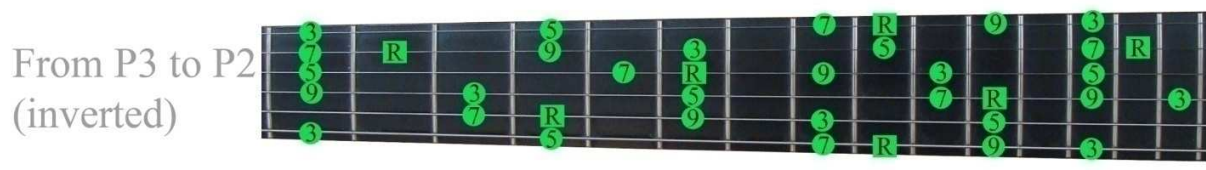
Melodic Minor Key



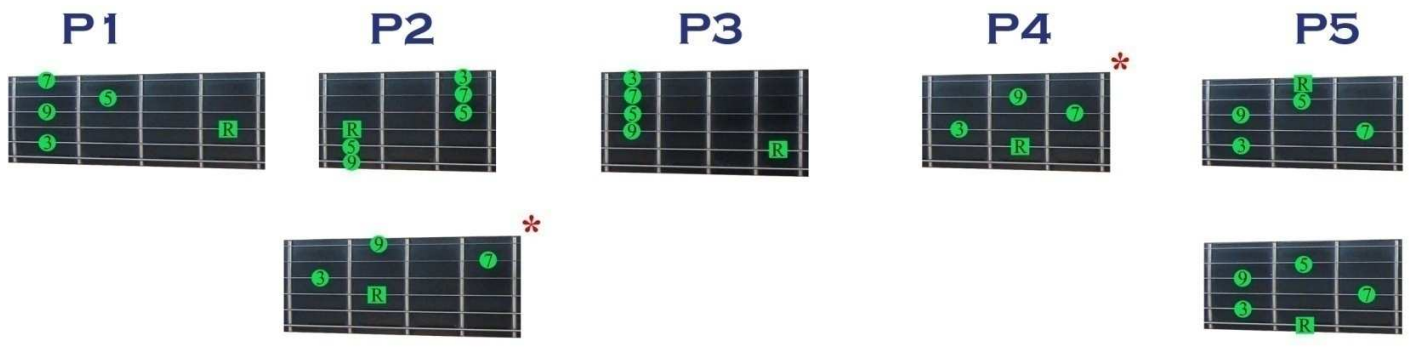
Musical staff with treble clef and 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical staff with treble clef and 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

### Root Note Maps;



### Movable Chord Inversions;

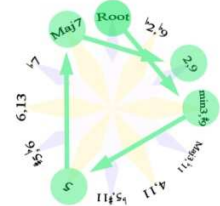


Musical notation for guitar in 4/4 time:

T  $\frac{4}{4}$   
 A  $\frac{4}{4}$   
 B

# Minor Major Ninth “m Maj9” Chords

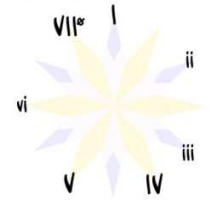
Construct



Minor major ninth chords can be described as a madd9 chord with an additional major seventh interval. mMaj9 chords tend to sound haunting and spooky. Because of this odd addition, minor major nine chords tend to sound haunting and spooky.

Using the musical compass, a minor major ninth chord is constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, min3, 5, Maj7, and 9.

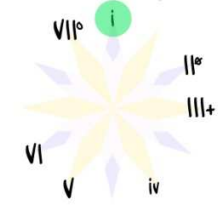
Major Key



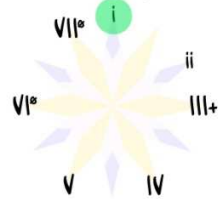
Minor major ninth chords can only be constructed from the first degrees of the harmonic minor and melodic minor keys.

Associated modes; harmonic minor, melodic minor

Harmonic Minor Key



Melodic Minor Key

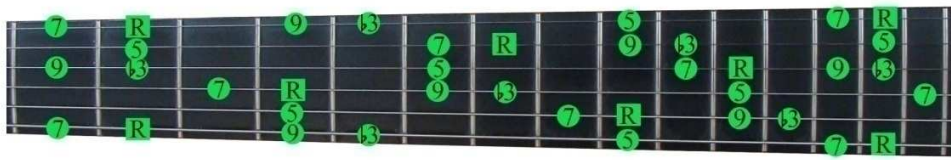


Musical notation for a 4/4 staff. The top staff is a treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. Below it are three bass clef staves labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical notation for a 4/4 staff. The top staff is a treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. Below it are three bass clef staves labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

### Root Note Maps;

From P1 to P5



From P3 to P2  
(inverted)



### Movable Chord Inversions;

**P1**



**P2**



**P3**



**P4**

\*

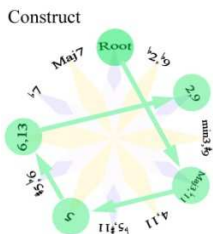
**P5**



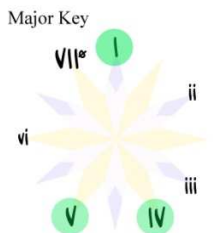
Musical notation staff for guitar in 4/4 time, showing Treble (T), Alto (A), and Bass (B) clefs.



# Six Add Nine “6/9” Chords

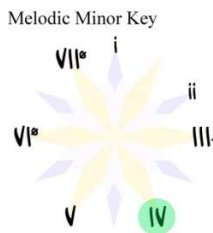


6 add 9 or “6/9” chords are a type of chord in five-part harmony, and can be thought of as a sixth chord with an added 9<sup>th</sup> interval. Incidentally, the five notes forming the 6/9 chord are the same as those that form the ever-popular *pentatonic scale*.



Using the musical compass, 6/9 chords are constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals Root, Maj3, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 9<sup>th</sup>.

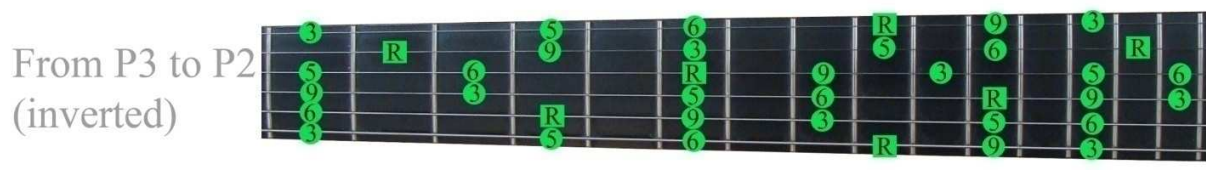
6/9 chords can be created from the first, fourth, and fifth degrees of a major key.



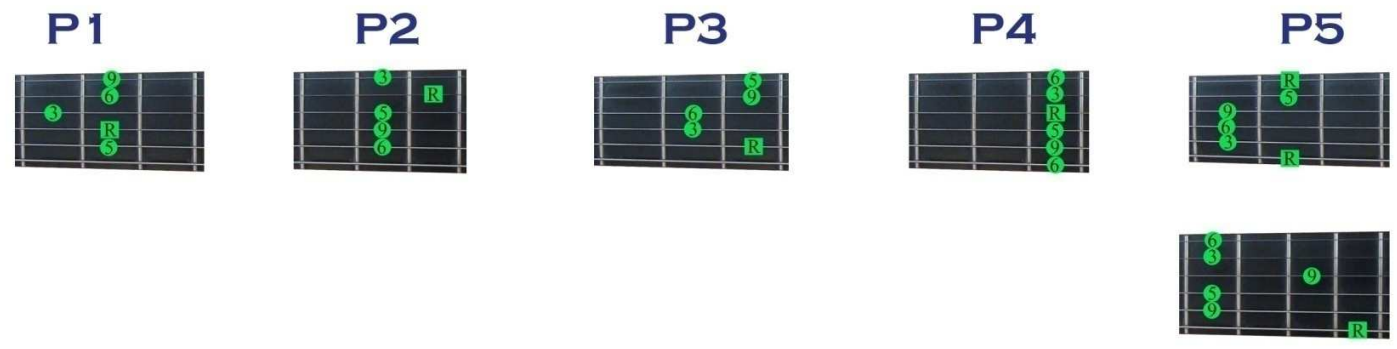
Musical staff for guitar in 4/4 time. The staff is empty. Below the staff, the letters T, A, and B are written, indicating the strings to be fretted.

Musical staff for guitar in 4/4 time. The staff is empty. Below the staff, the letters T, A, and B are written, indicating the strings to be fretted.

### Root Note Maps;



### Movable Chord Inversions;



4/4

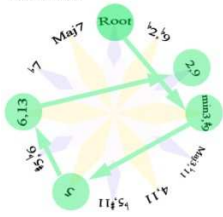
T 4/4

A 4/4

B

# Minor Six Add Nine “m6/9” Chords

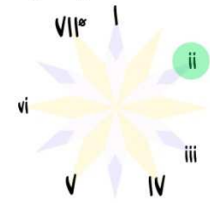
Construct



Minor 6 add9 chords are a type of chord in five-part harmony. They can be thought of as a minor sixth chord with an additional ninth interval.

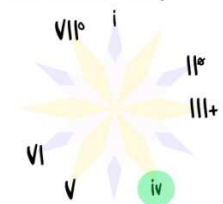
Using the musical compass, minor 6 add9 chords are constructed by turning the dial to the desired root position and selecting the intervals root, min3, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 9<sup>th</sup>.

Major Key

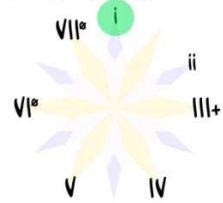


Minor 6 add9 chords can only be constructed from the second degree of a major key.

Harmonic Minor Key



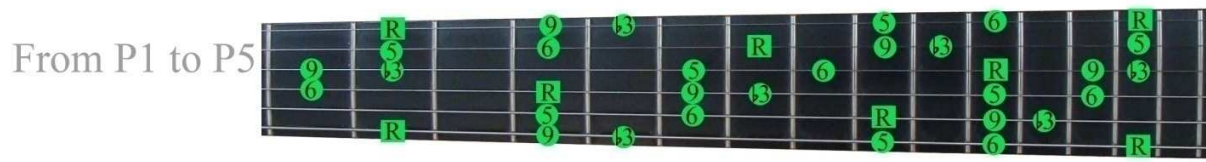
Melodic Minor Key



Musical notation for a 4/4 staff. The top staff is a treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. Below it are three bass clef staves labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical notation for a 4/4 staff. The top staff is a treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. Below it are three bass clef staves labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Root Note Maps;



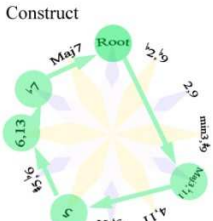
Movable Chord Inversions;



Musical notation staff for guitar in 4/4 time:

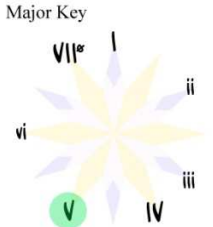
T  $\frac{4}{4}$   
 A  $\frac{4}{4}$   
 B

# Seven Add Six “7/6” Chords

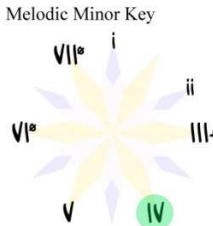


7/6 chords are a type of dominant chord in five-part harmony. They can be thought of as a dominant seventh chord with an additional 6<sup>th</sup> interval.

Using the musical compass, 7/6 chords are constructed by turning the dial to the desired root position and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and <sup>b</sup>7.



Like all dominant chords, 7/6 chords can only be formed upon the fifth degree of a major key.



Musical notation for a 7/6 chord in treble clef, 4/4 time. The staff is empty.

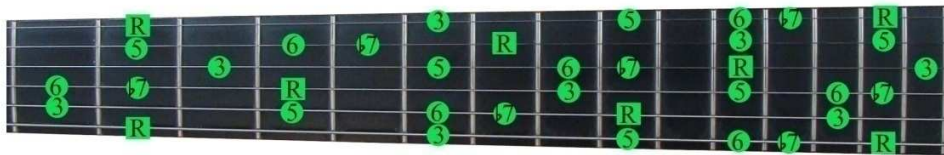
Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature, representing the bass clef.

Musical notation for a 7/6 chord in treble clef, 4/4 time. The staff is empty.

Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature, representing the bass clef.

Root Note Maps;

From P1 to P5



From P3 to P2  
(inverted)

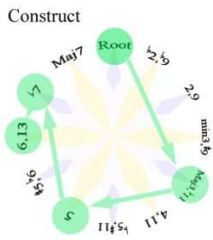


Movable Chord Inversions;

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The staff is empty.

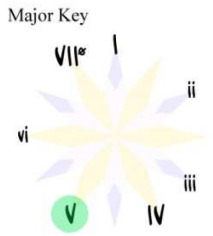
Below the staff, the letters T, A, and B are written vertically, each followed by a 4/4 time signature.

# Seven Add Thirteen “7/13” Chords

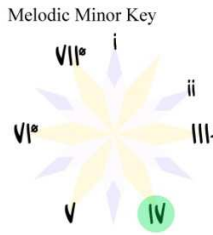


7/13 chords are a type of dominant chord in 5-part harmony. They can be thought of as a dominant seventh chord with an additional 13<sup>th</sup> part of harmony.

Using the musical compass, a 7/13 chord can be constructed by turning the dial to the desired root position and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, 5<sup>th</sup>, b7, and 13<sup>th</sup>. A 7/13 chord will share the same notes as the 7/6 chord constructed upon the same root note. However, the only distinguishing feature between a 7/13 chord and a 7/6 chord is that the 13<sup>th</sup> interval is intended to be the highest voice.



Like all dominant chords, 7/13 chords can only be formed on the fifth degree of a major key.



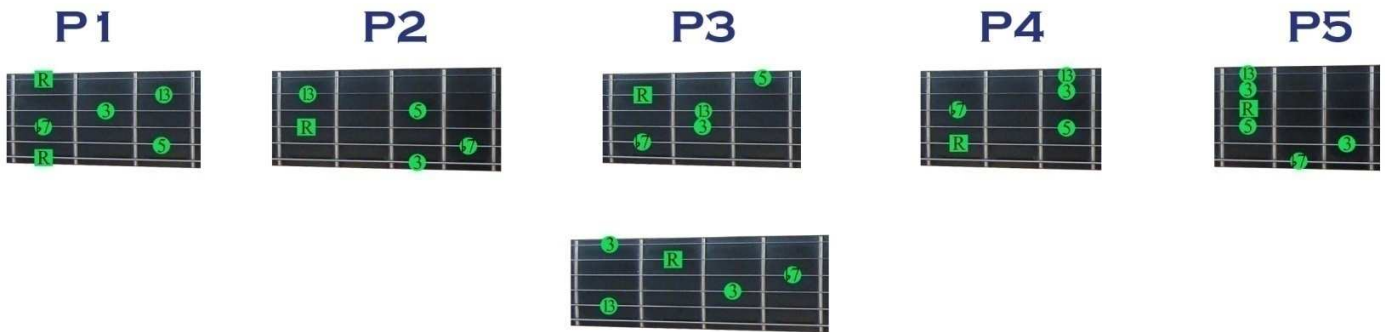
Musical staff for a 7/13 chord in a major key. The staff is in 4/4 time and contains a treble clef. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, representing the Tenor, Alto, and Bass voices.

Musical staff for a 7/13 chord in a minor key. The staff is in 4/4 time and contains a treble clef. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, representing the Tenor, Alto, and Bass voices.

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;



4/4

T 4/4

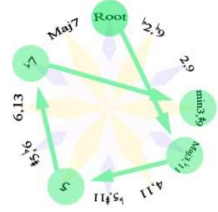
A 4/4

B



# Dominant Seventh Sharp Nine “+9” Chords

Construct



Dominant seventh sharp nine chords, also called 7+9 chords or +9 chords for short, can be thought of as a dominant seventh chord with an additional raised ninth interval. Because the raised ninth interval is only a half step away from the major third interval, degree wise, 7+9 chords tend to sound dissonant, clashing, but also funky and rebellious.

Major Key



Using the musical compass, 7+9 chords are constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, 5, b7, and #9.

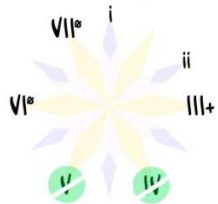
Harmonic Minor Key



Dominant seven sharp nine chords cannot be found in any key, and are only partially compatible with the fourth and fifth degrees of a melodic minor key.

Associated modes; Lydian Dominant, Hindu

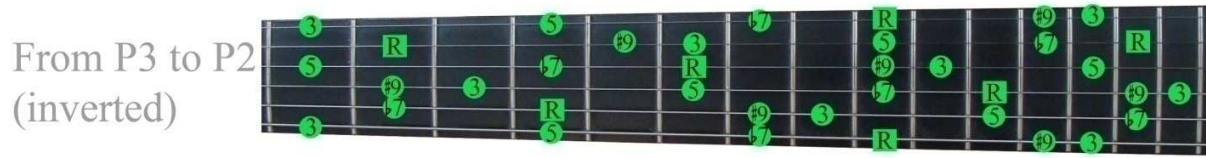
Melodic Minor Key



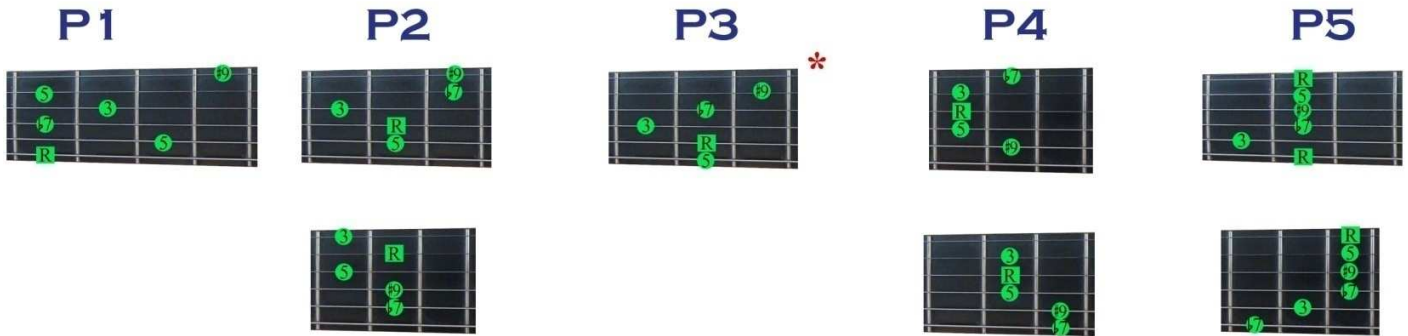
Musical notation for a 4/4 staff. The top staff is a treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. Below it are three bass clef staves labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical notation for a 4/4 staff. The top staff is a treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. Below it are three bass clef staves labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;



4/4

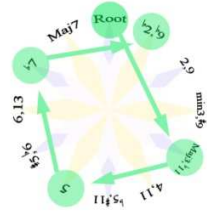
T 4/4

A 4/4

B

# Dominant Seventh Flat Nine “-9” Chords

Construct



Dominant seven flat nine chords, also called “7-9” chords or “-9” chords for short, can be thought of as a dominant chord with an added lowered ninth interval. The flatted ninth interval is only a half step above the root note of the chord, and because of this, tends to sound clashing and unbalanced.

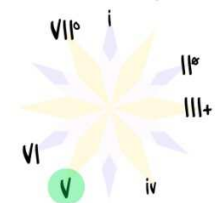
Major Key



Using the musical compass, a 7-9 is constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, 5, b7, and b9.

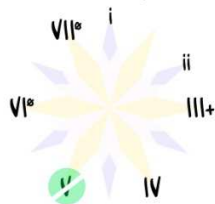
Dominant seven flat nine chords are fully compatible with the fifth degree of a harmonic minor key, but are only partially compatible with the fifth degree of a melodic minor key.

Harmonic Minor Key



Associated modes; Gypsy

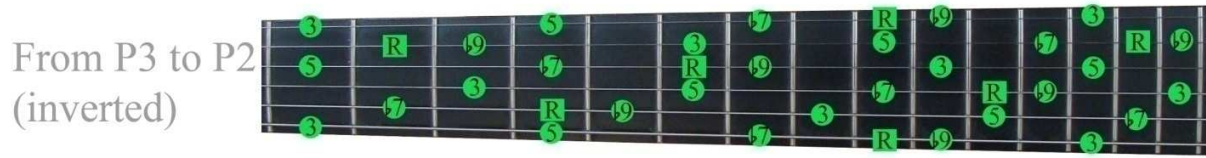
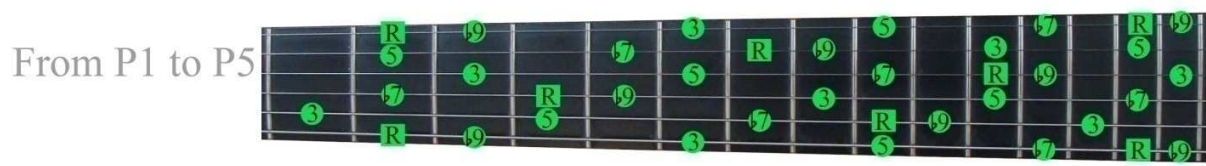
Melodic Minor Key



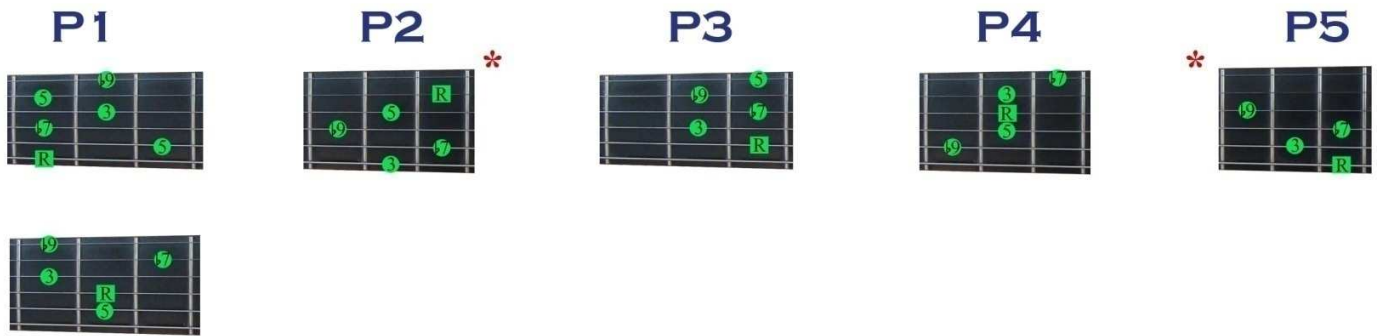
Musical notation staff 1: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical notation staff 2: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;



4/4

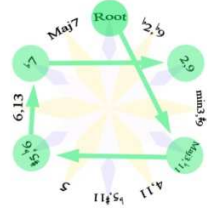
T 4/4

A 4/4

B

# Nine Sharp Five “9+5” Chords

Construct



Nine sharp five chords can be described as a ninth chord with a raised fifth interval, or as an augmented chord with an added dominant seventh and ninth interval. Because of this augmentation, dominance, and extended harmony, 9+5 chords have an other-worldly yet sophisticated and jazzy sound.

Using the musical compass, a nine sharp five chord is created by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, #5, b7, and 9.

Major Key



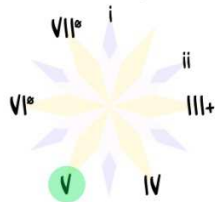
Nine sharp five chords can only be found on the fifth degree of a melodic minor key.

Harmonic Minor Key



Associated modes; Hindu

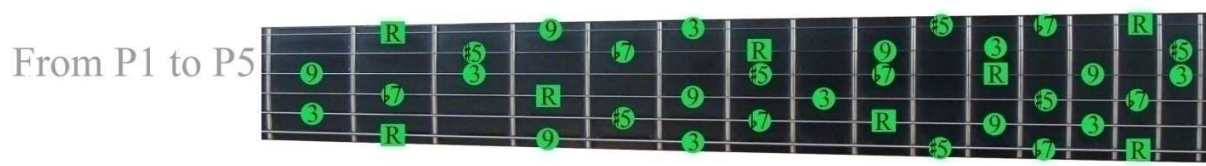
Melodic Minor Key



Musical notation staff with treble clef and 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical notation staff with treble clef and 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;

**P1**

**P2**

**P3**

**P4**

**P5**



4/4

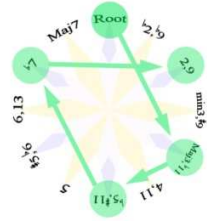
T 4/4

A 4/4

B

# Nine Flat Five “9-5” Chords

Construct



Nine flat five chords can be described as a ninth chord with a lowered fifth interval. They sound somewhat whimsical and unmistakably jazzy.

Using the musical compass, 9-5 chords are constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, *b5*, *b7*, and 9.

Major Key



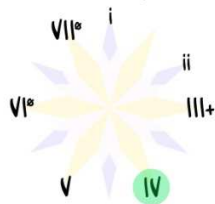
Nine flat five chords can only be constructed from the fourth degree of a melodic minor key.

Associated modes; Lydian Dominant

Harmonic Minor Key



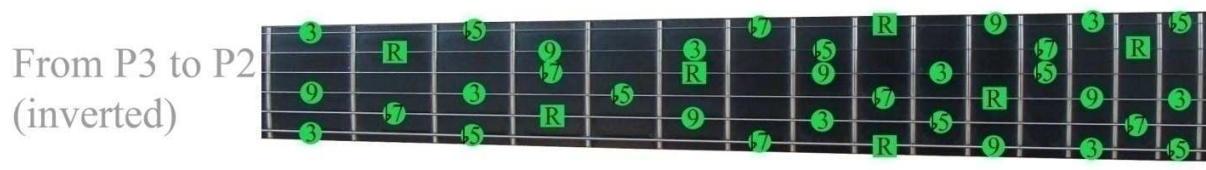
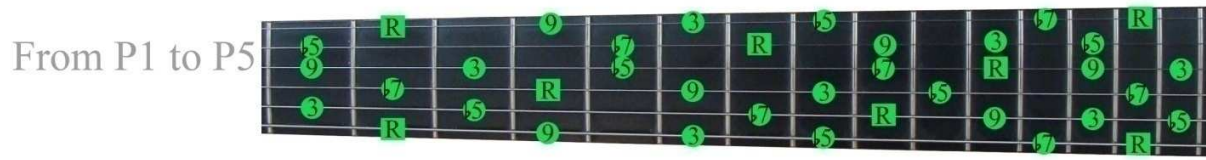
Melodic Minor Key



Musical staff for guitar in 4/4 time. The staff is empty. Below the staff, the strings are labeled T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass).

Musical staff for guitar in 4/4 time. The staff is empty. Below the staff, the strings are labeled T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass).

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;



Musical notation staff for guitar:

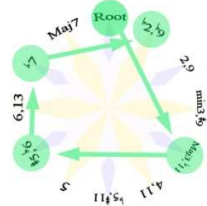
Treble Clef, 4/4 time signature.

Staff labels: T (Treble), A (Acoustic), B (Bass).



# Flat Nine Sharp Five “-9+5” Chords

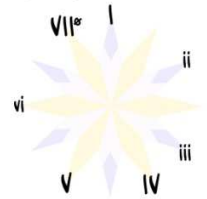
Construct



Flat nine sharp five chords can be thought of as an augmented chord with dominant seventh and flatted ninth intervals added.

Using the musical compass, a flat nine sharp five chord is constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, #5, b7, and b9.

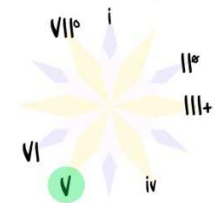
Major Key



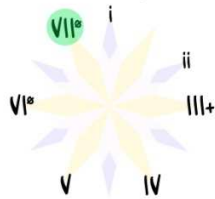
Flat nine sharp five chords can be constructed from the fifth degree of a harmonic minor key and the seventh degree of a melodic minor key.

Associated modes; Gypsy, Super Locrian

Harmonic Minor Key



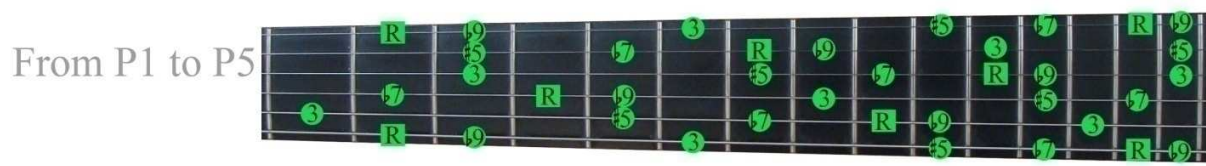
Melodic Minor Key



Musical notation staff for guitar. Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Staff is empty. Labels T, A, B are on the left.

Musical notation staff for guitar. Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Staff is empty. Labels T, A, B are on the left.

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;



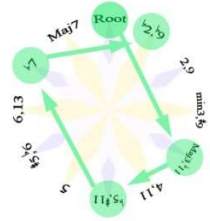
T 4/4

A 4/4

B

# Flat Nine Flat Five “-9-5” Chords

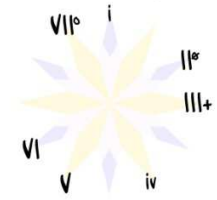
Construct



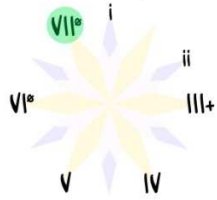
Major Key



Harmonic Minor Key



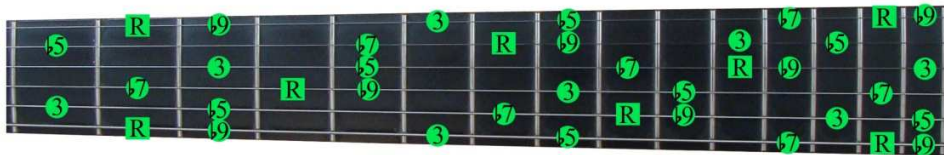
Melodic Minor Key



Musical staff for guitar in 4/4 time. The staff is empty. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical staff for guitar in 4/4 time. The staff is empty. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

From P1 to P5



From P3 to P2  
(inverted)



P1

P2

P3

P4

P5



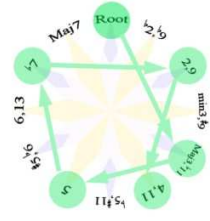
Musical notation area with three staves:

- Top staff: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature.
- Middle staff: Tenor clef (T), 4/4 time signature.
- Bottom staff: Bass clef (B), 4/4 time signature.

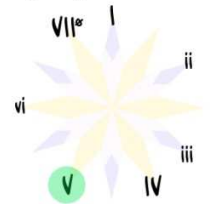
# Chords in Six-Part Harmony

## Eleventh “11” Chords

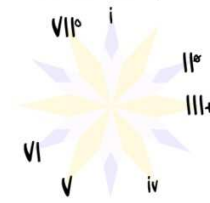
Construct



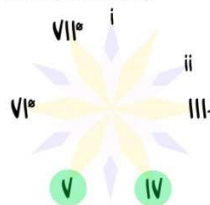
Major Key



Harmonic Minor Key



Melodic Minor Key



Eleventh chords are a type of dominant chord in six-part harmony. They can be thought of as a ninth chord with an additional eleventh interval.

Using the musical compass, eleventh chords can be constructed by turning the dial to the desired root position and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, 5<sup>th</sup>, *b*7, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup>. On the guitar, however, eleventh chords are usually only played with the root, *b*7, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> voices.

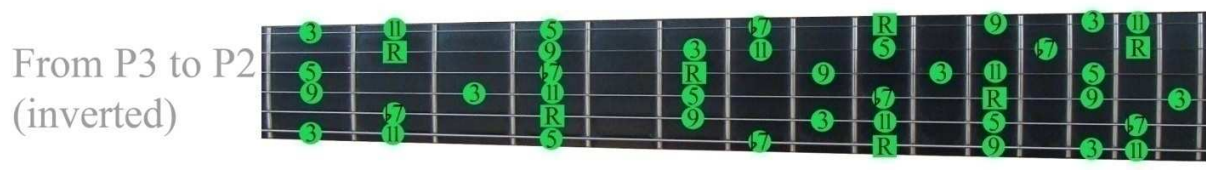
Like all dominant chords, eleventh chords can only be formed from the fifth degree of a major key. Eleventh chords can be constructed from both the fourth and fifth degrees of a melodic minor key.

Associated modes; Mixolydian, Lydian Dominant, Hindu

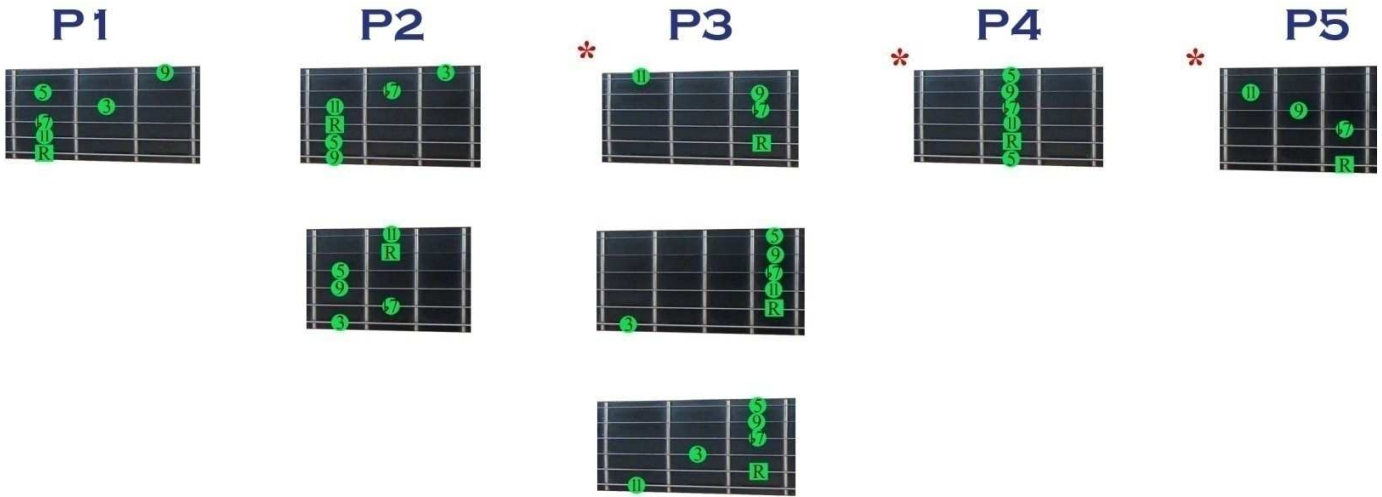
\* Position 3 (top) and 5 are the most commonly-used inversions of the 11<sup>th</sup> chord, although the third and fifth interval voices are skipped. The inversion illustrated in position 4 does not contain the third interval voicing, creating major/minor ambiguity.

T	
A	
B	

# Root Note Maps



## Movable Chord Inversions;



4/4

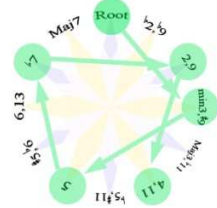
T 4/4

A 4/4

B

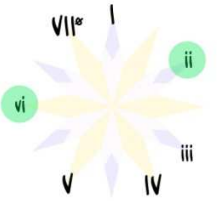
# Minor Eleventh “m11” Chords

Construct



Minor eleventh chords are a type of chord in six-part harmony. They can be thought of as a minor ninth chord with an additional eleventh interval (located one octave above the fourth interval).

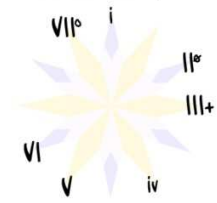
Major Key



Using the musical compass, minor eleventh chords can be constructed by turning the dial to the desired root position and selecting the intervals root, min3, 5<sup>th</sup>, <sup>b</sup>7, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup>.

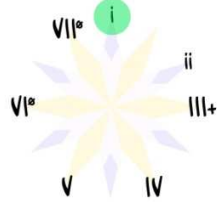
Minor eleventh chords can be formed from the second and sixth degrees of a major key.

Harmonic Minor Key



Associated modes; dorian, aeolian

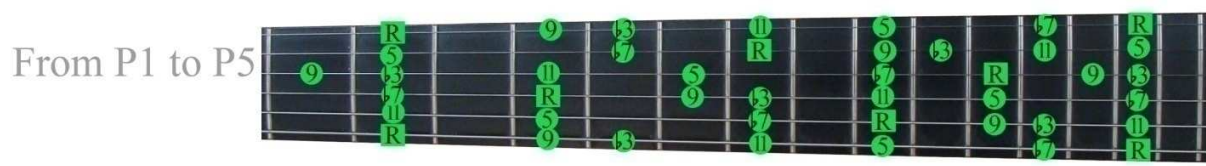
Melodic Minor Key



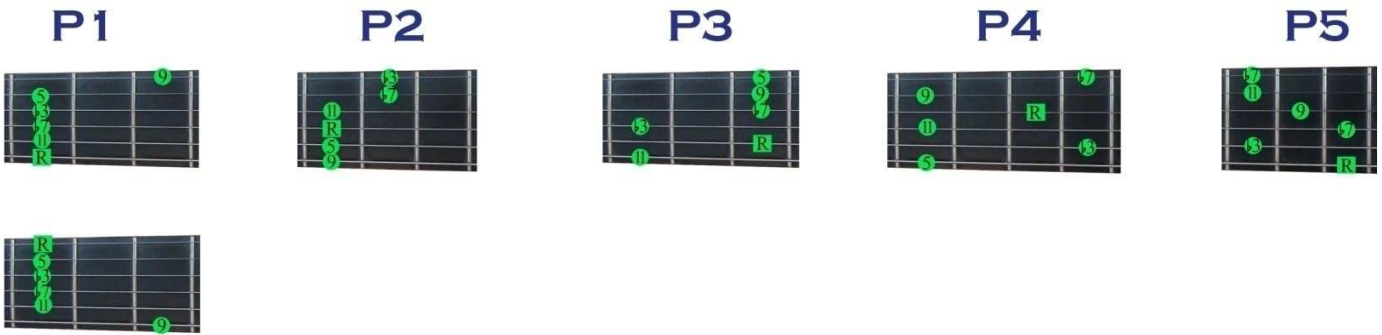
Musical staff for writing a minor eleventh chord. The staff is in 4/4 time and contains a treble clef. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, representing the strings of a guitar.

Second musical staff for writing a minor eleventh chord. The staff is in 4/4 time and contains a treble clef. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, representing the strings of a guitar.

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;



4/4

4/4

T 4/4

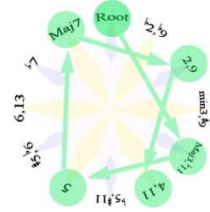
A 4/4

B



# Major Eleven “Maj11” Chords

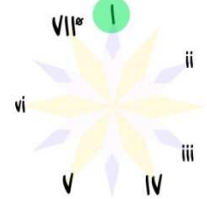
Construct



Major eleventh chords are a type of chord in six-part harmony. They can be thought of as a major ninth chord with an additional eleventh interval (located one octave above the fourth).

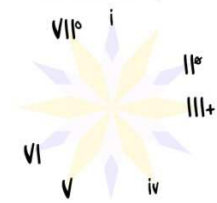
Using the musical compass, major eleventh chords can be formed by turning the dial to the desired root position and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, 5<sup>th</sup>, Maj7, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup>.

Major Key



Because of their complexity, major eleventh chords can only be constructed from the first degree of a major key.

Harmonic Minor Key



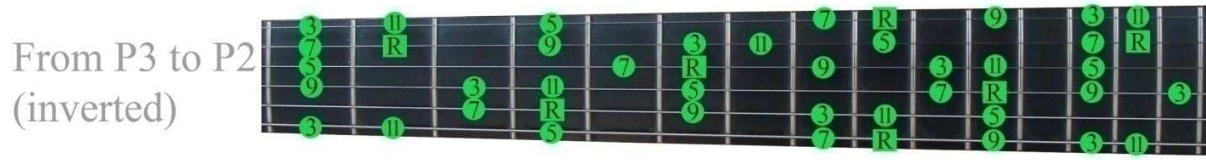
Melodic Minor Key



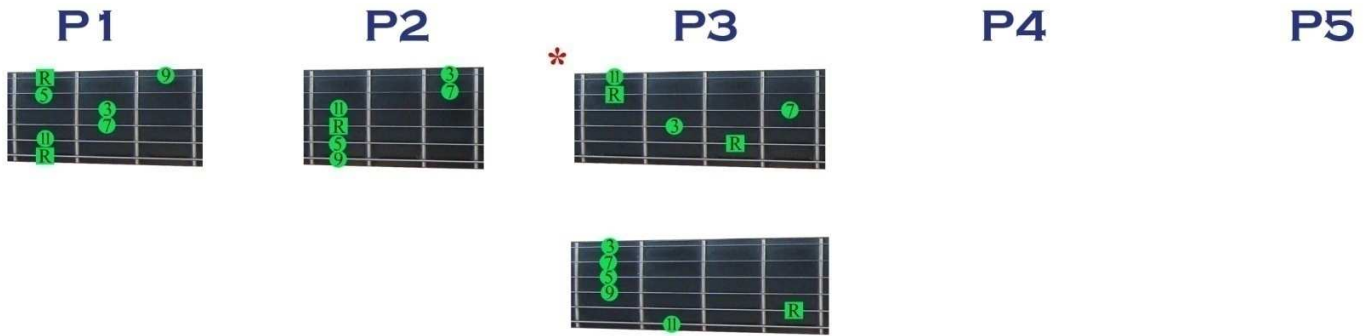
Handwritten musical notation on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in 4/4 time. The notes are blank.

Handwritten musical notation on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in 4/4 time. The notes are blank.

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;



4/4

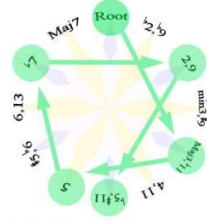
T 4/4

A 4/4

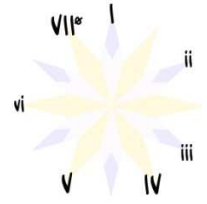
B

# Nine Sharp Eleven “9+11” or “+11” Chords

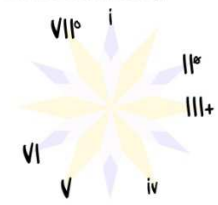
Construct



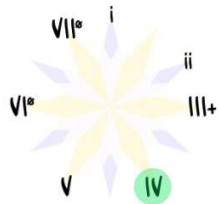
Major Key



Harmonic Minor Key



Melodic Minor Key



Nine sharp eleventh chords, also referred to as simply “+11” chords, can be thought of as a ninth chord with an additional raised eleventh interval added. They tend to sound dissonant, yet balanced.

Using the musical compass, a sharp eleventh chord is constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, maj3, 5<sup>th</sup>, dominant 7<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and #11.

Sharp eleventh chords can only be constructed from the fourth degree of a melodic minor key.

Associated modes; Lydian Dominant

\*The top chart for position 4 is without the 5<sup>th</sup> interval, while the 5<sup>th</sup> interval can be fretted with the thumb on the top string as in the chart just below. The dominant seventh interval in the top chart for position 5 is fretted with the thumb on the top string, while the chart just below is played without the 5<sup>th</sup> interval.

Musical notation for guitar in 4/4 time, Treble Clef. The staff is empty.

T 4/4  
A 4/4  
B 4/4

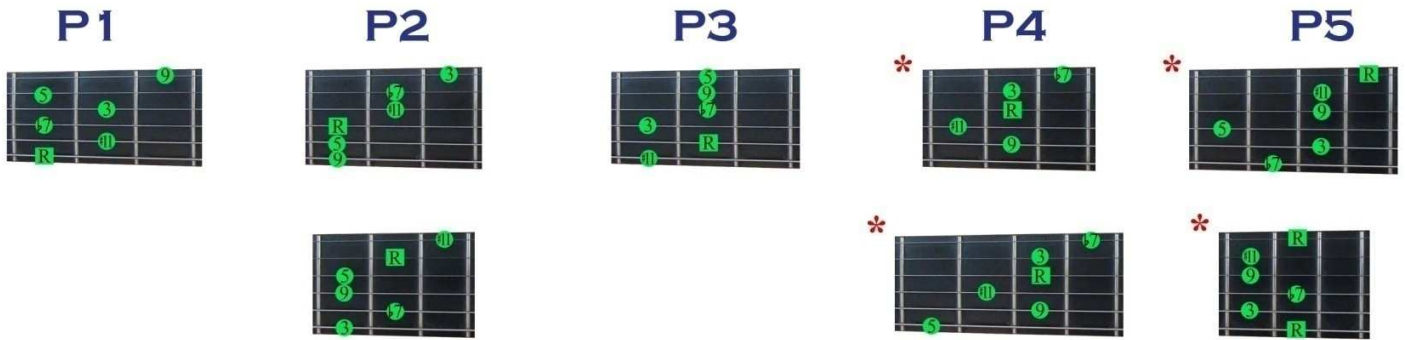
Musical notation for guitar in 4/4 time, Treble Clef. The staff is empty.

T 4/4  
A 4/4  
B 4/4

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;



4/4

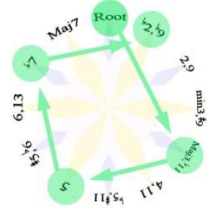
T 4/4

A 4/4

B

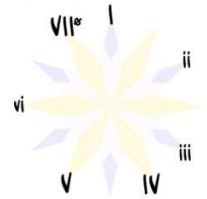
# Eleven Flat Nine “11-9” Chords

Construct



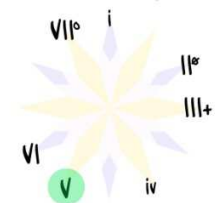
Eleventh flat nine chords can be described as a flat nine chord with an additional eleventh interval, or as a dominant seventh chord with added intervals flat nine and eleven. They tend to have a strong dominant effect leading back to the I chord.

Major Key



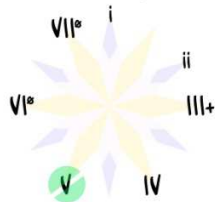
Using the musical compass, eleven flat nine chords are constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, 5<sup>th</sup>, b7, b9, and 11.

Harmonic Minor Key



Eleven flat nine chords can be constructed from the fifth degree of a harmonic minor key, and are partly compatible with the fifth degree of a melodic minor key.

Melodic Minor Key



Associated modes; Gypsy, Hindu

\*Positions 3 and 5 are fretted without the fifth interval.

Musical notation for guitar in 4/4 time. The top staff is a treble clef. The bottom three staves are labeled T, A, and B, representing the Treble, A, and B strings respectively.

Musical notation for guitar in 4/4 time. The top staff is a treble clef. The bottom three staves are labeled T, A, and B, representing the Treble, A, and B strings respectively.

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;



4/4

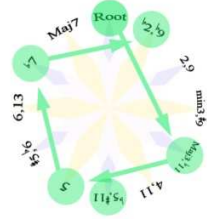
T 4/4

A 4/4

B

# Flat Nine Sharp Eleven“-9+11” Chords

Construct



Flat nine sharp eleventh chords can be thought of as a dominant chord with additional lowered ninth and raised eleventh intervals. They tend to sound dissonant, somewhat funky and jazzy.

Using the musical compass, flat nine sharp eleven chords are constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, 5<sup>th</sup>, b7, b9, and #11.

Major Key



Flat nine sharp eleventh chords cannot be constructed in any type of key structure and has no modes associated with it. When used in a chord progression, it's best to play a -9#11 arpeggio-like melody on top of them.

Harmonic Minor Key



\*the lower chart for position 2 is fretted with the thumb and without the fifth interval. The top chart for position 5 is played identical to this due to symmetry in the construction of the chord, only it is considered to be without the third interval. The bottom chart for position 5 is fretted with the thumb and played without the fifth interval.

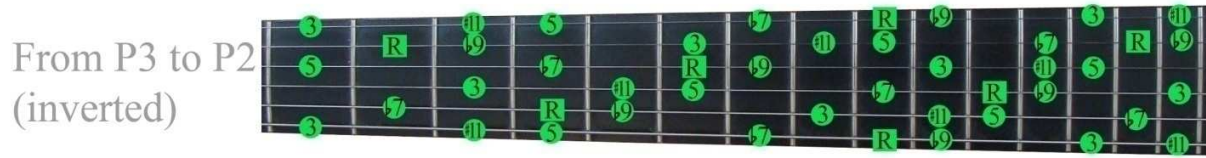
Melodic Minor Key



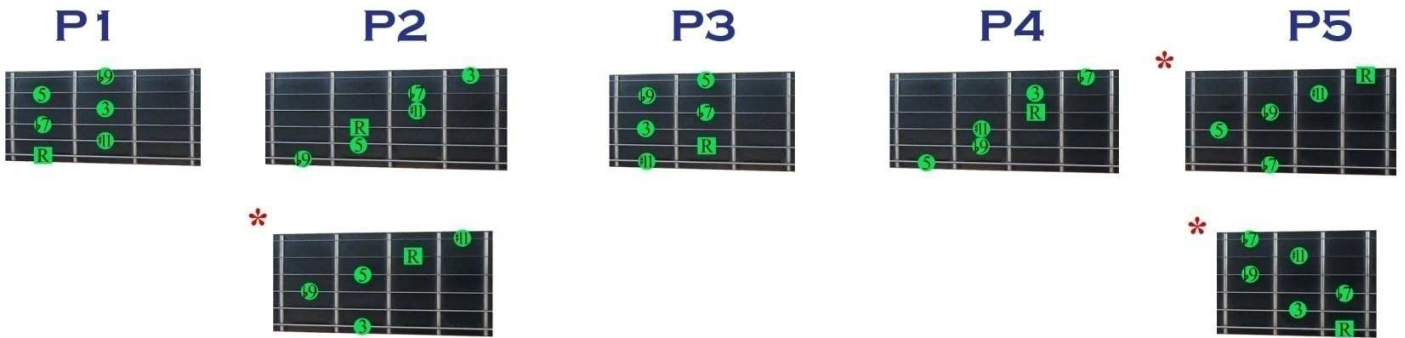
Musical staff for guitar in 4/4 time. The staff is empty. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical staff for guitar in 4/4 time. The staff is empty. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;



4/4

T 4/4

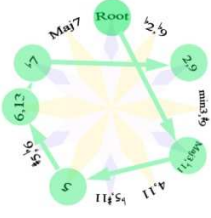
A 4/4

B

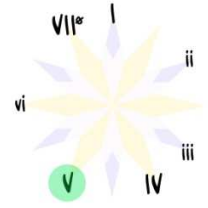


# 9/6

Construct



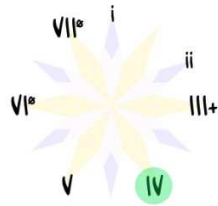
Major Key



Harmonic Minor Key



Melodic Minor Key



Nine over sixth chords can be thought of as a ninth chord with an additional sixth interval embedded within the chord. This gives it a jazzy sound like a 69 chord, but with the dominance of a seventh chord.

Using the musical compass, a 9/6 chord is constructed by turning the dial to the desired root note and selecting the intervals root, maj3, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, b7, and 9.

9/6 chords can be formed from the fifth degree of a major key and the fourth degree of a melodic minor key.

Associated modes; Mixolydian, Lydian Dominant

\*The charts for positions 2 and 4 are without the 3<sup>rd</sup> interval, while the chart for position 3 is without the 5<sup>th</sup> interval.

Musical staff for guitar in 4/4 time. The staff is empty. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical staff for guitar in 4/4 time. The staff is empty. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

### Root Note Maps;



### Movable Chord Inversions;



4/4

T 4/4

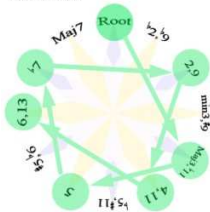
A 4/4

B

# Chords in Seven-Part Harmony

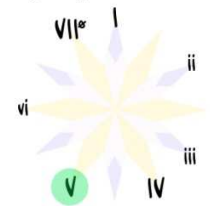
## Thirteenth "13" Chords

Construct



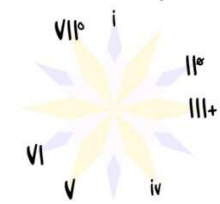
Thirteenth chords are a type of dominant chord in seven-part harmony. They can be thought of as an eleventh chord with an additional 13<sup>th</sup> part of harmony (found one octave above the 6<sup>th</sup> interval). Because the guitar only has six strings, thirteenth chords are usually played on the guitar without the fifth interval.

Major Key



Using the musical compass, a thirteenth chord is constructed by turning the dial to the desired root position and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, 5<sup>th</sup>, b7, 9<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 13<sup>th</sup>. Thirteenth chords use the same seven notes as the mixolydian scale constructed from the same root.

Harmonic Minor Key



Thirteenth chords can only be created from the fifth interval of a major key.

Melodic Minor Key



\*Positions 1 and 2 are without the 5<sup>th</sup> interval. Position 3 is without the 5<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> intervals. The top chart for position 4 is without a 3<sup>rd</sup> interval, creating major/minor ambiguity, while the bottom chart for position 4 is without the 5<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> intervals. Position 5 is without the 5<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> intervals. Where intervals are omitted, they are intended to be implied or assumed.

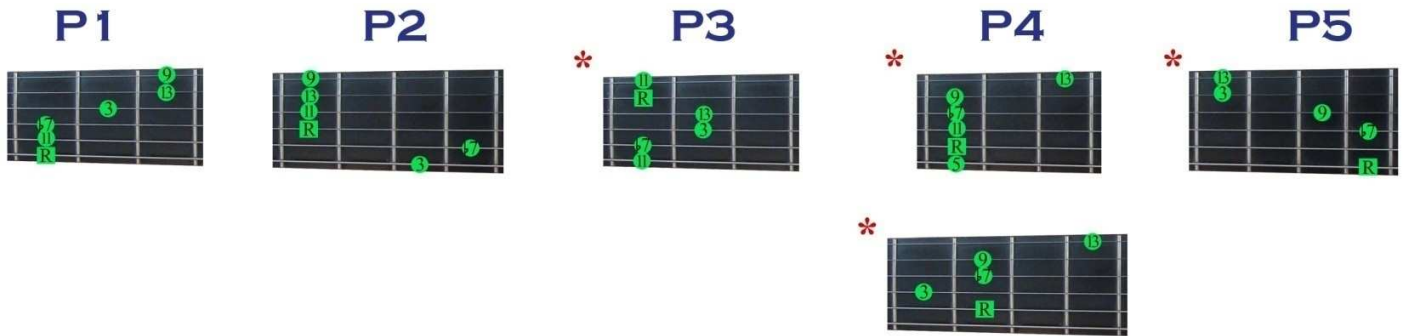
Musical notation for guitar in 4/4 time. The top staff is a treble clef. The bottom three staves are labeled T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass).

Second musical notation for guitar in 4/4 time, identical in format to the first staff.

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;



4/4

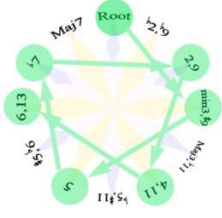
T 4/4

A 4/4

B

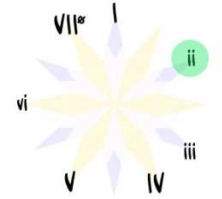
# Minor Thirteenth “m13” Chords

Construct



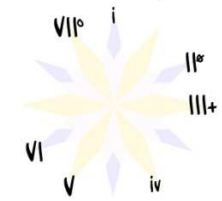
Minor eleventh chords are a type of chord in six-part harmony. They can be thought of as a minor ninth chord with an additional eleventh interval (located one octave above the fourth interval).

Major Key



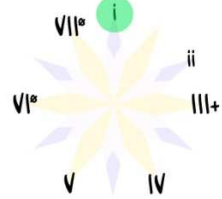
Using the musical compass, minor eleventh chords can be constructed by turning the dial to the desired root position and selecting the intervals root, min3, 5<sup>th</sup>, *b*7, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup>.

Harmonic Minor Key



Minor thirteenth chords can be formed from the second and sixth degrees of a major key, and the first degree of a melodic minor key.

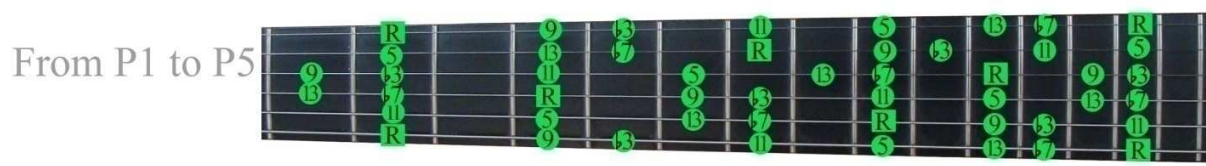
Melodic Minor Key



Musical staff for practice. Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. Labels T, A, B.

Musical staff for practice. Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. Labels T, A, B.

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;



Musical notation for guitar in 4/4 time:

Treble Clef (4/4)

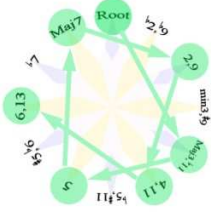
T 4/4

A 4/4

B

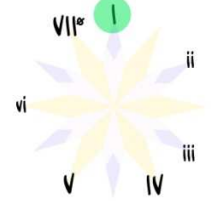
# Major Thirteenth “Maj13” Chords

Construct



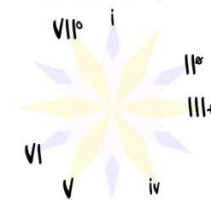
Major thirteenth chords are a type of chord in 7-part harmony. Because there are only six strings on the guitar, all seven voices of a Maj13 chord cannot be played all at once. However, its structure can be implied, (usually by leaving out the 5<sup>th</sup> interval).

Major Key



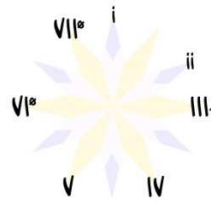
On the Musical compass, Maj13 chords can be constructed by turning the dial to the desired root position and selecting the intervals root, Maj3, 5<sup>th</sup>, Maj7th, 9<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 13<sup>th</sup>. The so-called “13<sup>th</sup>” interval is located one octave above the sixth degree.

Harmonic Minor Key



Major thirteenth chords can be formed from the first degree of a major key.

Melodic Minor Key



Musical notation for the first system, showing a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and three staves labeled T, A, and B.

Musical notation for the second system, showing a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and three staves labeled T, A, and B.

### Root Note Maps;



### Movable Chord Inversions;

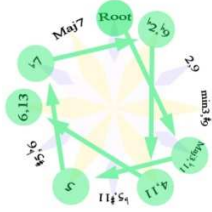


Musical notation area with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.



# Thirteen Flat Nine "13-9" Chords

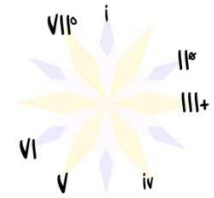
Construct



Major Key



Harmonic Minor Key



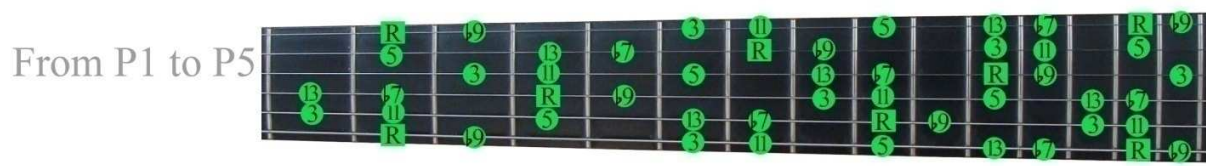
Melodic Minor Key



Musical notation staff 1: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical notation staff 2: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;

<b>P1</b>	<b>P2</b>	<b>P3</b>	<b>P4</b>	<b>P5</b>

Musical notation for guitar in 4/4 time:

Treble Clef, 4/4 time signature.

Staff 1: Treble Clef, 4/4 time signature.

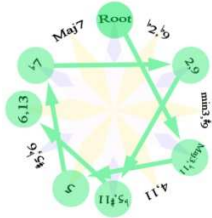
Staff 2: T 4/4

Staff 3: A 4/4

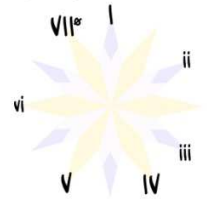
Staff 4: B

# Thirteen Sharp Eleven "13+11" Chords

Construct



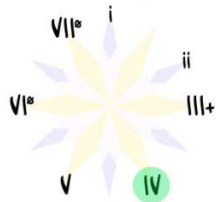
Major Key



Harmonic Minor Key



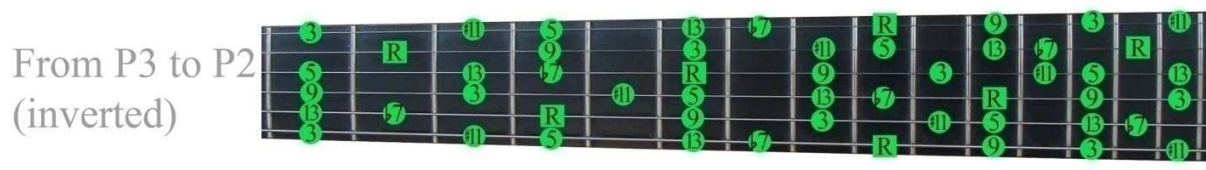
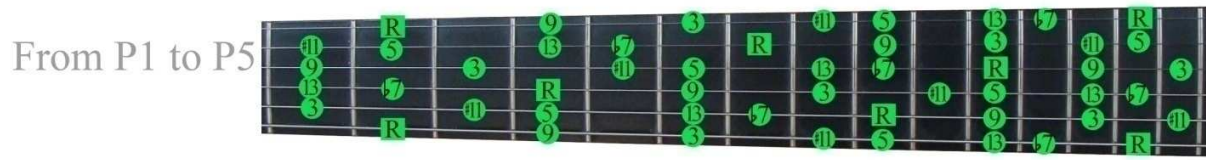
Melodic Minor Key



Musical notation for the first system, consisting of a treble clef staff in 4/4 time and three bass clef staves labeled T, A, and B.

Musical notation for the second system, consisting of a treble clef staff in 4/4 time and three bass clef staves labeled T, A, and B.

### Root Note Maps;



### Movable Chord Inversions;



4/4

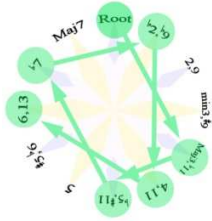
T 4/4

A 4/4

B

# Thirteen Flat Nine Flat Five "13-9-5" Chords

Construct



Major Key



Harmonic Minor Key



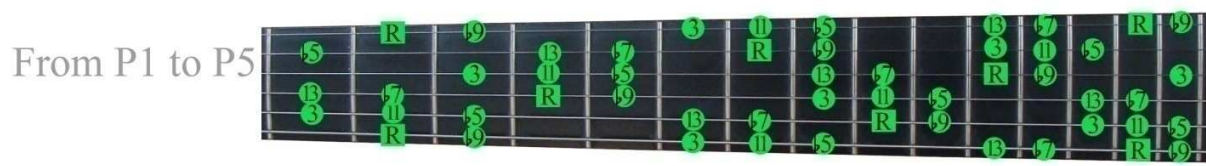
Melodic Minor Key



Musical notation for the first system, consisting of a treble clef staff and three bass clef staves labeled T, A, and B. The time signature is 4/4.

Musical notation for the second system, consisting of a treble clef staff and three bass clef staves labeled T, A, and B. The time signature is 4/4.

### Root Note Maps;



### Movable Chord Inversions;

4/4

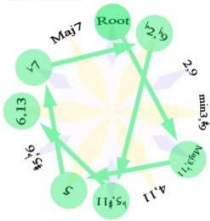
T 4/4

A 4/4

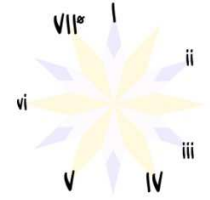
B

# Thirteen Flat Nine Sharp Eleven "13 - 9 +11" Chords

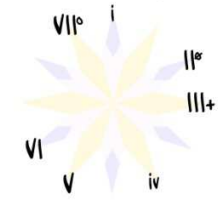
Construct



Major Key



Harmonic Minor Key



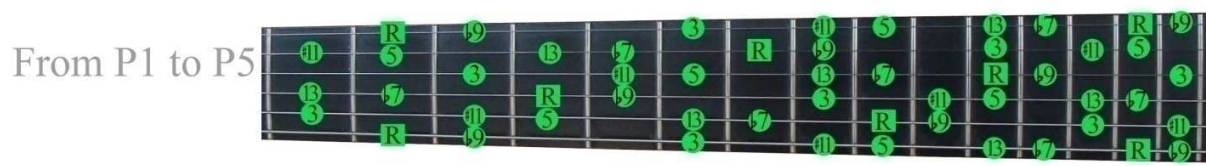
Melodic Minor Key



Musical staff with treble clef and 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Musical staff with treble clef and 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T, A, and B, each with a 4/4 time signature.

Root Note Maps;



Movable Chord Inversions;

4/4

T 4/4

A 4/4

B