

## Chord Types and Construction

-Chords are built using the 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 7<sup>th</sup> notes of the major scale. Using the C major scale as an example, we would start with these notes:

**C D E F G A B C**

-There are five primary types of chords:

**1. Major** - Major chords use the 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 7<sup>th</sup> notes of the major scale

**C Major 7<sup>th</sup> chord: C E G B**

**2. Minor** - Minor chords use the 1<sup>st</sup>, flat 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and flat 7<sup>th</sup> notes of the major scale. Minor chords sound “sad” or “moody”

**C Minor 7<sup>th</sup> Chord: C Eb G Bb**

**3. Dominant** - Dominant chords use the 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and flat 7<sup>th</sup> notes of the major scale. Lowering the 7<sup>th</sup> of the chord by a half step gives this chord a “jazzy” or “bluesy” sound.

**C Dominant 7<sup>th</sup> Chord: C E G Bb**

**4. Half Diminished** – Half diminished chords use the 1<sup>st</sup>, flat 3<sup>rd</sup>, flat 5<sup>th</sup>, and flat 7<sup>th</sup> notes of the major scale. These chords are often also called “minor 7 flat 5” chords because they are spelled the same as a minor 7<sup>th</sup> chord with a lowered 5<sup>th</sup> scale degree.

**C Half Diminished Chord: C Eb Gb Bb**

**5. Augmented** – Augmented chords use the 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, and sharp 5<sup>th</sup>, and flat 7<sup>th</sup> notes of the major scale

**C Augmented 7<sup>th</sup> Chord: C E G# Bb**

-Chords are indicated with chord symbols typically above the staff and use these symbols to represent the different chord types:

Major: Cmaj7 CM7 Cma7

Minor: Cmin7 C-7 Cmi7

Dominant: C7 (You can tell if a chord symbol is dominant because there are no letters after the root)

Half Diminished: Cmin7(b5) or C-7(b5) or C<sup>ø</sup>7

Augmented: Caug7 C7(#5) C+7

-Sometimes composers want to add additional notes to the sound of a chord, so they use “extensions” or “alterations” to do that. Some typical extensions include:

9 = add the 9<sup>th</sup> note of the scale on top (one note past the octave)

b5 = lower the 5<sup>th</sup> note of the scale by ½ step

b9 or #9 = lower or raise the 9<sup>th</sup> by ½ step

Here are some chord symbols with extensions to help illustrate:

**C 7(b9)** = C dominant chord with the lowered 9<sup>th</sup> scaled degree added on top. (C E G Bb Db)

**Bb+7(#9)** = Bb augmented 7<sup>th</sup> chord with a raised 9<sup>th</sup> scale degree (Bb D F# Ab C#)

**Eb9(#11)** = Eb Dominant 9<sup>th</sup> chord with a raised 11<sup>th</sup> scale degree (Eb G Bb Db F A)