

CHORD BUILDING CHART

INTERVALS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	13
C	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	F	A
G	G	A	B	C	D	E	F#	G	A	C	E
D	D	E	F#	G	A	B	C#	D	E	G	B
A	A	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#	A	B	D	F#
E	E	F#	G#	A	B	C#	D#	E	F#	A	C#
B	B	C#	D#	E	F#	G#	A#	F#	C#	E	G#
F#	F#	G#	A#	B	C#	D#	E#	F#	G#	B	D#
C#	C#	D#	E#	F#	G#	A#	B#	C#	D#	F#	A#
F	F	G	A	Bb	C	D	E	F	G	Bb	D
Bb	Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	Bb	C	Eb	G
Eb	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C	D	Eb	F	Ab	C
Ab	Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	Db	F
Db	Db	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	Gb	Bb
Gb	Gb	Ab	Bb	Cb	Db	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Cb	Eb
Cb	Cb	Db	Eb	Fb	Gb	Ab	Bb	Cb	Db	Fb	Ab

Notation	Original Note	Function	New Name
Direct	F	#	F#
	B	b	Bb
Offset	Bb	#	B
	F#	b	F
Cumulative	F#	#	F* (double sharp)
	Bb	b	Bbb (double flat)

Chords can be categorized into four basic chord types; Major, Minor, Diminished and Augmented. Here are the formulas for building the 11 basic 4-part chord types. This chart can be used as a companion to any volume of **The Advanced Guide to Guitar Chords** as **A Guide to Advanced Chords for Ukulele**, which presents a highly organized and efficient approach to the mysterious subject of 4-part chords.

Major Chord Types

Major	Intervallic Formula:	1 3 5
	Notation*:	Capital letter only or MAJ. maj, Δ
7	Intervallic Formula:	1 3 5 b7
	Notation:	7, dom7, dominant 7
Major 7	Intervallic Formula:	1 3 5 7
	Notation:	maj7, MAJ7, MA7, Δ7
Major 6	Intervallic Formula:	1 3 5 6
	Notation:	6, maj6, MAJ6, MA6, 6

Minor Chord Types

Minor	Intervallic Formula:	1 b3 5
	Notation:	m, mi, min, -
Minor 7	Intervallic Formula:	1 b3 5 b7
	Notation:	m7, mi7, min7, -7
Minor-Major 7	Intervallic Formula:	1 b3 5 7
	Notation:	m ^(L7) , min ^(maj7) , m7 ⁺ , m ^{maj7} , -7 ⁺
Minor 6	Intervallic Formula:	1 b3 5 6
	Notation:	m6, -6, mi6, min6

Diminished Chord Types

Diminished	Intervallic Formula:	1 b3 b5
	Notation:	o, dim
Half-Diminished 7	Intervallic Formula:	1 b3 b5 b7
	Notation:	Ø ⁷ , half dim ⁷
Diminished-Major 7	Intervallic Formula:	1 b3 b5 7
	Notation:	o ^(L7) , dim ^(L7)
Diminished 7	Intervallic Formula:	1 b3 b5 bb7
	Notation:	Ø ⁷ , dim ⁷

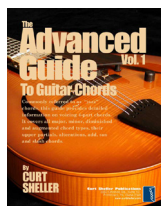
Augmented Chord Types

Augmented	Intervallic Formula:	1 3 #5
	Notation:	+, aug
Augmented 7	Notation Formula:	1 3 #5 b7
	Notation:	+7, aug7
Augmented-Major 7	Intervallic Formula:	1 3 #5 7
	Notation:	+L7, aug ^{L7} , L7(+5)

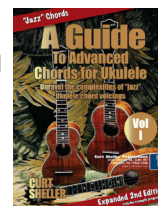
Example Using the Chart

1. Find the Intervallic Formula for the chord. Example **D7** is a Major chord type and specifically a 7th chord. It's formula is 1 3 5 b7
2. Find the key of the chord based on the root or letter name of the chord. The root of a **D7** chord is D.
3. Lookup the intervals 1 3 5 and 7 for the key of D (D F# A C#). Now flat* the 7 as required for a 7th chord. This will make the C# a C. The note of a **D7** chord are **D F# A C**.

* You MUST retain the same letter when flattening or sharpening a note. This is the reason for double flat and double sharp notes.



For COMPLETE information on building ALL types of chords including upper partial chords, altered chords, 4-part triads, add and sus chords see **The Advanced Guide to Guitar Chords** series of books for information on building these chords. Also available: **A Guide to Advance Chords for Ukulele**.



* A root note is presumed to be in front of each notation.
Example: C, C7, Cm, Cm7, Cdim, C^{Ø7}, C7+, C^{aug7}

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