

Naming Chords (1)

This is a review sheet of how we name chords. When seeing a name we have to decode what it's telling us. If it has a "maj" then we use a Major 7 Chord (1-3-5-7) then keep going until it's designated extension (9, 11, 13). If it has just the extension (no 'maj' or 'm') then it's a Dominant 7 (1-3-5-b7) up to the extension. If it has "m" then it is a Minor 7 (1-b3-5-b7) up to it's extension. "Add" means we skip the 7. Sus means we suspend the 3 for either the 2 (sus2) or the 4 (sus4). Go to the root note and build the appropriate chord. Example: Cmaj13. 'C' is telling us to start at a C note. The 'maj' is telling us to start with a Major 7 (1-3-5-7). '13' is telling us to go all the way up to the 13. The answer is: 1-3-5-7-9-11-13 | C-E-G-B-D-F-A.

Gm11

1 - b3 - 5 - b7 - 9 - 11 | G - Bb - D - F - A - C

A9

1 - 3 - 5 - b7 - 9 | A - C# - E - G - B

Dsus4

1 - 4 - 5 | D - G - A

Cmadd9

1 - b3 - 5 - 9 | C - Eb - G - D

Bmaj11

1 - 3 - 5 - 7 - 9 - 11 | B - D# - F# - A# - C# - E

Fsus2

1 - 2 - 5 | F - G - C

E13

1 - 3 - 5 - b7 - 9 - 11 - 13 | E - G# - B - D - F# - A - C#

Bbmaj7#11

1 - 3 - 5 - 7 - 9 - #11 | Bb - D - F - A - C - E

C7#9

1 - 3 - 5 - b7 - #9 | C - E - G - Bb - D#