

## Naming Chords (2)

This is a review sheet of how we name chords. The first thing to do is make sure things are built in 3rds as much as you can, make sure you compare the notes to the initial major 7<sup>th</sup> chord (or triad) also make sure you know whether it has a 7<sup>th</sup> (turns an add2 into a 9<sup>th</sup>) and if so whether it's a major, dominant, minor 7<sup>th</sup>, or diminished 7<sup>th</sup>. Add2 to Add9th typically depend of the octave of the 2<sup>nd</sup> note. Also remember a sus2 or sus4 can only be present if there's no third. For example, let's say I have a C-Eb-G-Bb-D that'd be a Cm (C-Eb-G) with a 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> would make it a Cm9. Another example is C-D-G-F would be a Csus2 (C-D-G – no 3<sup>rd</sup> otherwise a C major/minor triad) with an F (add4) so that'd be a Csus2add4.

D – F – A – C – E

C – E – G – Bb – A

G – A – D

B – D# - F# - A# - C#

D – F – A – E

Bb – D – F – A – E

F – A – C – Eb – G

A – C – E – G – D