

CHORD THEORY

- Intervals 4
- Basic Triads 6
- Building Chords..... 7
- Incomplete Voicings 9
- A Note About Keys..... 9

READING CHORDS

- Chord Symbol Variations..... 10
- Chord Frames 11

CHORDS



Major.....	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122
Minor.....	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122
Diminished.....	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122
Augmented.....	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93	103	113	123
Fifth.....	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93	103	113	123
Major Suspended Fourth.....	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93	103	113	123
Major Sixth.....	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124
Minor Sixth.....	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124
Major Seventh.....	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124
Seventh.....	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124
Minor Seventh.....	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125
Minor Seventh Flat Fifth.....	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125
Diminished Seventh.....	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125
Seventh Suspended Fourth.....	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125
Major Add Ninth.....	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126
Major Ninth.....	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126
Ninth.....	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126
Minor Ninth.....	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126
Sixth Add Ninth.....	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97	107	117	127
Minor Sixth Add Ninth.....	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97	107	117	127
Minor Major Seventh.....	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97	107	117	127
Minor Ninth Major Seventh.....	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97	107	117	127
Eleventh.....	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128
Minor Eleventh.....	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128
Thirteenth.....	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128
Flat Fifth.....	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128
Seventh Flat Fifth.....	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99	109	119	129
Seventh Augmented Fifth.....	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99	109	119	129
Major Seventh Flat Fifth.....	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99	109	119	129
Seventh Flat Ninth.....	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99	109	119	129
Seventh Sharp Ninth.....	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130
Seventh Flat Ninth Augmented Fifth.....	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130
Ninth Augmented Fifth.....	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130
Ninth Flat Fifth.....	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130
Ninth Sharp Eleventh.....	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91	101	111	121	131
Thirteenth Flat Ninth.....	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91	101	111	121	131
Thirteenth Flat Ninth Flat Fifth.....	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91	101	111	121	131

SCALES

- Major 132
- Natural Minor..... 133
- Harmonic Minor 134
- Melodic Minor 135

UKULELE FINGERBOARD CHART 136

Play any note on the ukulele, then play a note one fret above it. The distance between these two notes is a *half step*. Play another note followed by a note two frets above it. The distance between these two notes is a *whole step* (two half steps). The distance between any two notes is referred to as an *interval*.

A *scale* is a series of notes in a specific arrangement of whole and half steps. In the example of the C major scale below, the letter names are shown above the notes and the *scale degrees* (numbers) of the notes are written below. Notice that C is the first degree of the scale, D is the second, etc.

The name of an interval is determined by counting the number of scale degrees from one note to the next. For example, an interval of a 3rd, starting on C, would be determined by counting up three scale degrees, or C-D-E (1-2-3). C to E is a 3rd. An interval of a 4th, starting on C, would be determined by counting up four scale degrees, or C-D-E-F (1-2-3-4). C to F is a 4th.

The diagram shows a musical staff with the C major scale notes: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, F, A. Above the notes, the scale degrees are numbered 1 through 8. The intervals between notes are labeled as follows: C to D is 1 (whole) step; D to E is 1 step; E to F is 1/2 (half) step; F to G is 1 step; G to A is 1 step; A to B is 1 step; B to C is 1/2 step. Below the staff, intervals starting from C are labeled: M2 (1 step), M3 (2 steps), P4 (2 1/2 steps), P5 (3 1/2 steps), M6 (4 1/2 steps), M7 (5 1/2 steps), and P8 (6 steps). A bracket groups the 9th, 11th, and 13th intervals, with a note stating: "The intervals of a 9th, 11th & 13th are often used in chord construction."

Intervals are not only labeled by the distance between scale degrees, but by the quality of the interval. An interval's quality is determined by counting the number of whole steps and half steps between the two notes of an interval. For example, C to E is a 3rd. C to E is also a major third because there are 2 whole steps between C and E. Likewise, C to E \flat is a 3rd. C to E \flat is also a minor third because there are 1 1/2 steps between C and E \flat . There are five qualities used to describe intervals: major, minor, perfect, diminished, and augmented.

M = Major **o = Diminished (dim)** **m = Minor** **+ = Augmented (aug)** **P = Perfect**

Particular intervals are associated with certain qualities:

2nds, 9ths	=	Major, Minor & Augmented
3rds, 6ths, 13ths	=	Major, Minor, Augmented & Diminished
4ths, 5ths, 11ths	=	Perfect, Augmented & Diminished
7ths	=	Major, Minor & Diminished

Up until now, the examples have shown intervals and chord construction based on C. Until you are familiar with all the chords, the C chord examples on the previous page can serve as a reference guide when building chords based on other notes: For instance, locate C7(♭9). To construct a G7(♭9) chord, first determine what intervals are contained in C7(♭9), then follow the steps outlined below.

**C Seventh Flat Ninth
C7(♭9)**

**C Seventh Flat Ninth
C7(♭9)**

Root 3rd 5th 7th 9th

Interval :

- Determine the *root* of the chord. A chord is always named for its root—in this case, G is the root of G7(♭9).
- Count *letter* names up from the *letter name of the root* (G), as we did when building intervals on page 169, to determine the intervals of the chord. Counting three letter names up from G to B (G–A–B, 1–2–3) is a 3rd, G to D (G–A–B–C–D) is a 5th, G to F is a 7th, and G to A is a 9th.
- Determine the *quality* of the intervals by counting whole steps and half steps up from the root; G to B (2 whole steps) is a major 3rd, G to D (3½ steps) is a perfect 5th, G to F (5 whole steps) is a minor 7th, and G to A♭ (6½ steps) is a minor 9th.

**G Seventh Flat Ninth
G7(♭9)**

Root 3rd 5th 7th 9th

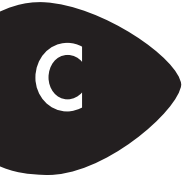
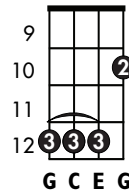
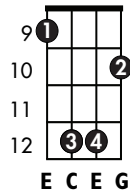
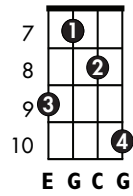
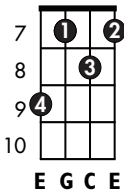
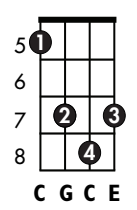
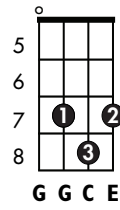
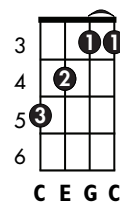
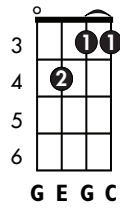
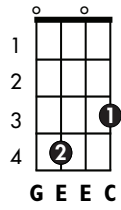
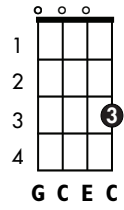
Interval :

**G Seventh Flat Ninth
G7(♭9)**

Follow this general guideline to figure out the notes of any chord. As interval and chord construction become more familiar, it will become possible to create your own original fingerings on the ukulele. Feel free to experiment!

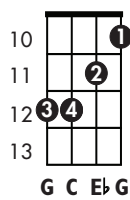
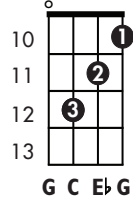
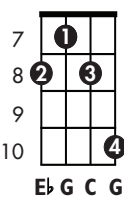
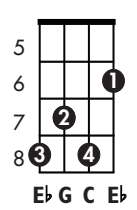
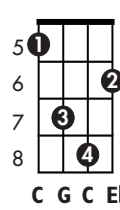
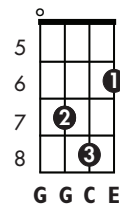
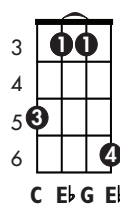
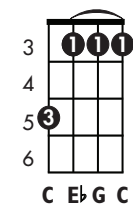
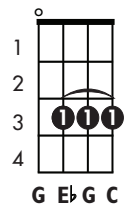
C

C Major



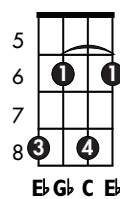
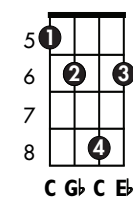
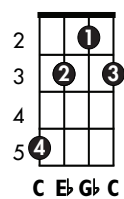
Cm

C Minor



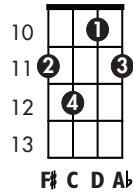
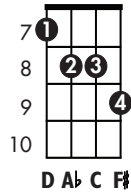
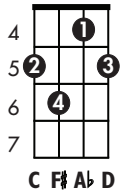
C°

C Diminished



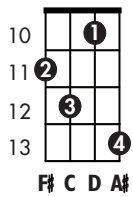
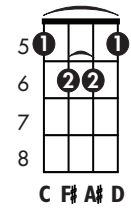
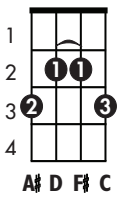
D Seventh Flat Fifth

D7(b5)



D Seventh Augmented Fifth

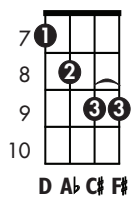
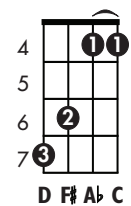
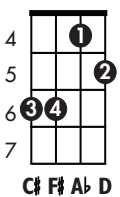
D7+



D Major Seventh Flat Fifth

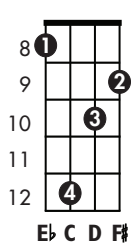
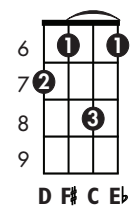
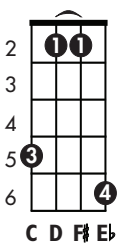
Dmaj7(b5)

D



D Seventh Flat Ninth

D7(b9)



SCALES

A harmonic minor scale is W-H-W-W-H-W+H-H. Compared to the major scale, it is 1-2- \flat 3-4-5- \flat 6-7.

Harmonic Minor

A \flat

D

A

E \flat

B \flat

E

B

F

C

F#

C#

G