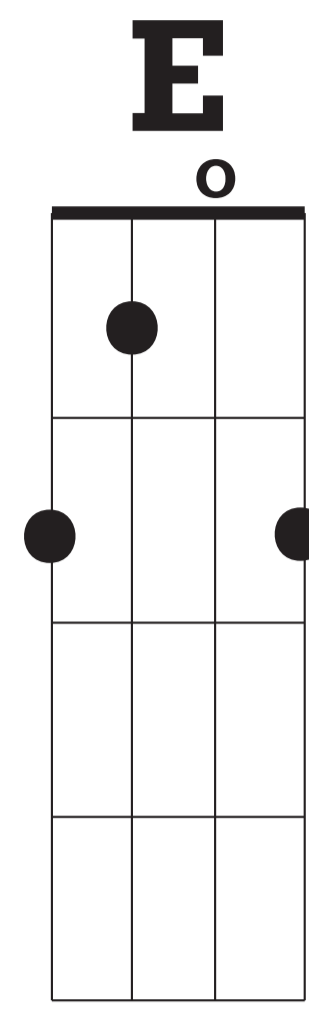
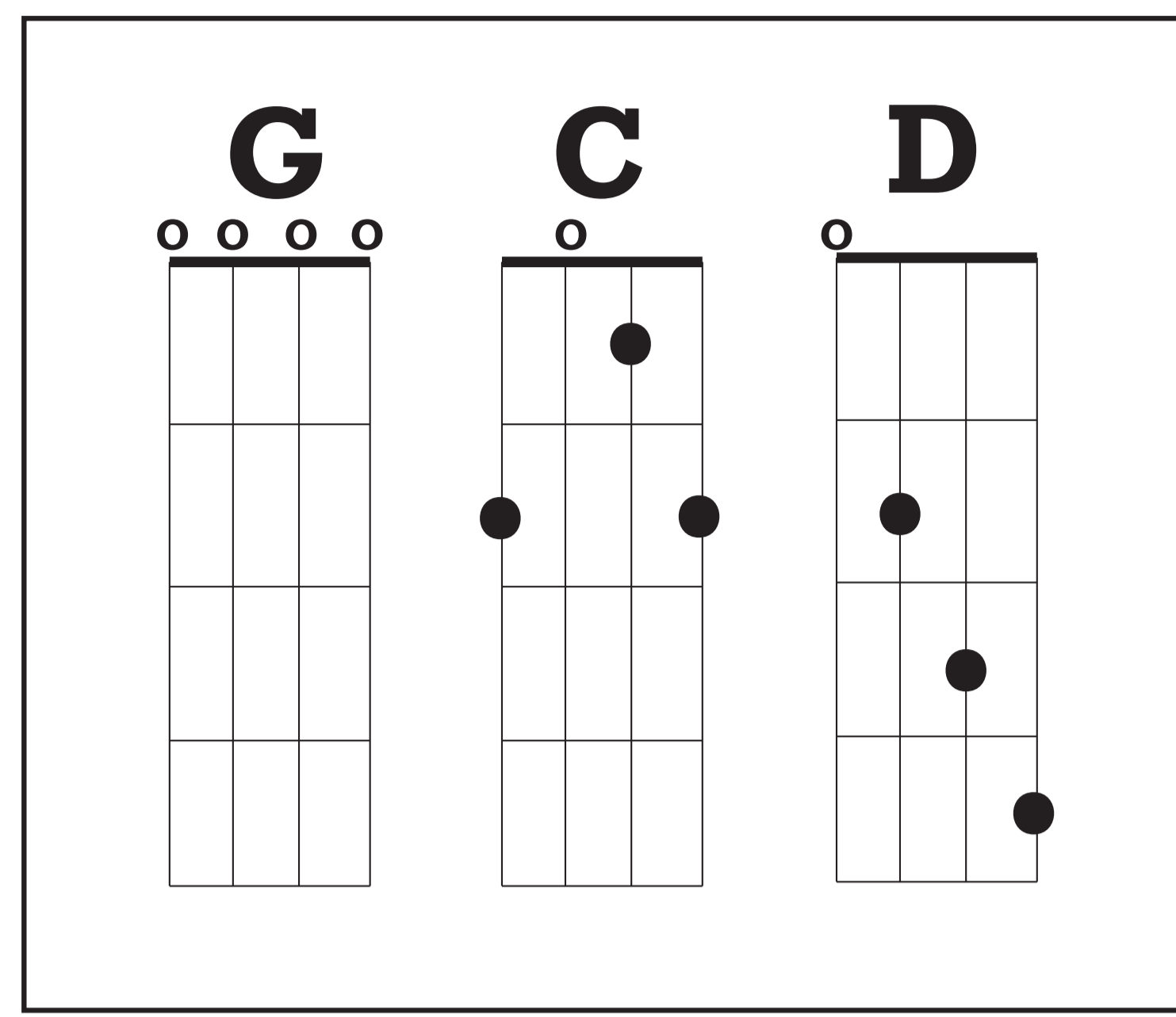


Open Chord Shapes

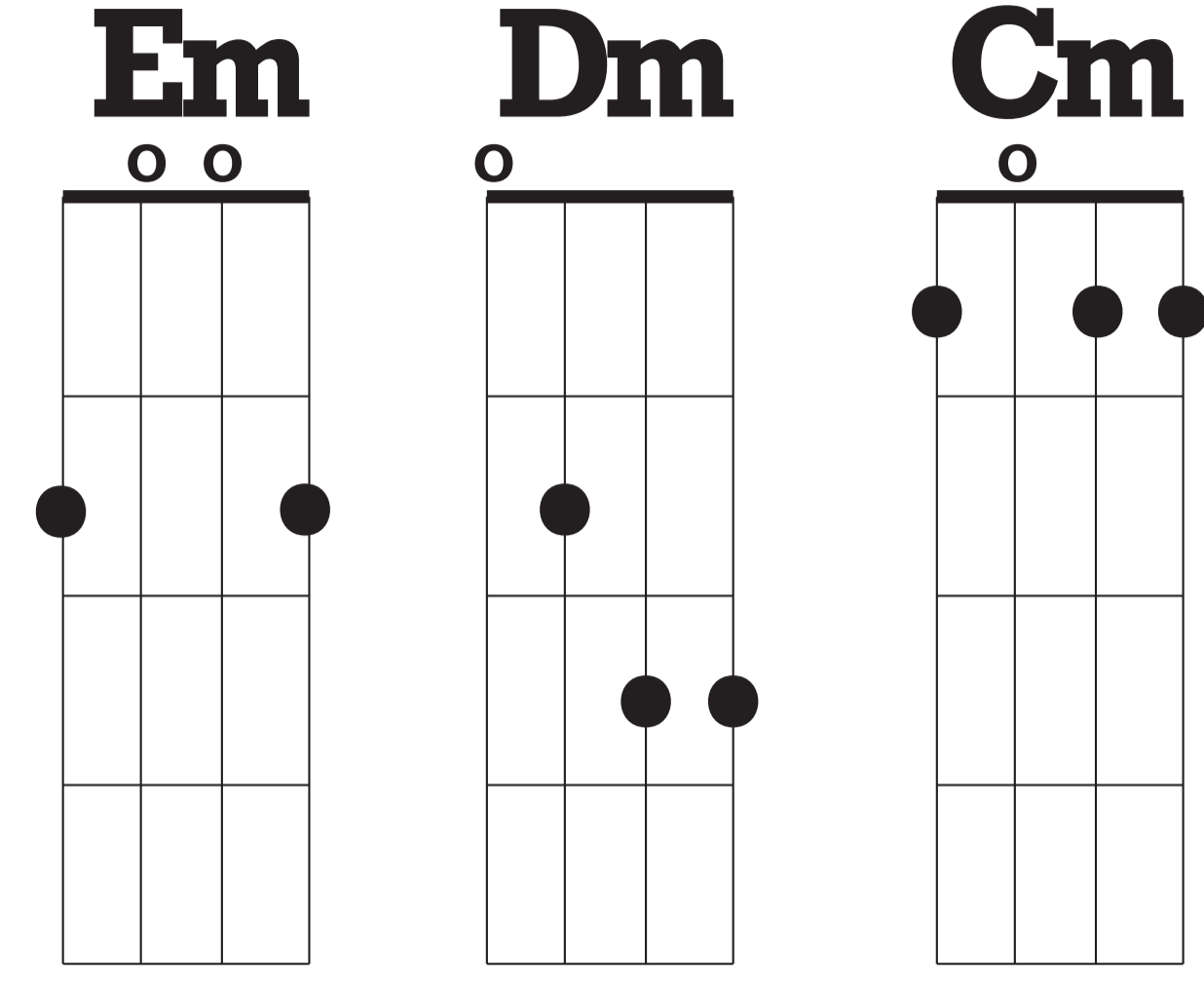
Open chord shapes are those that feature an open string.

MAJOR TRIADS

The Big 3

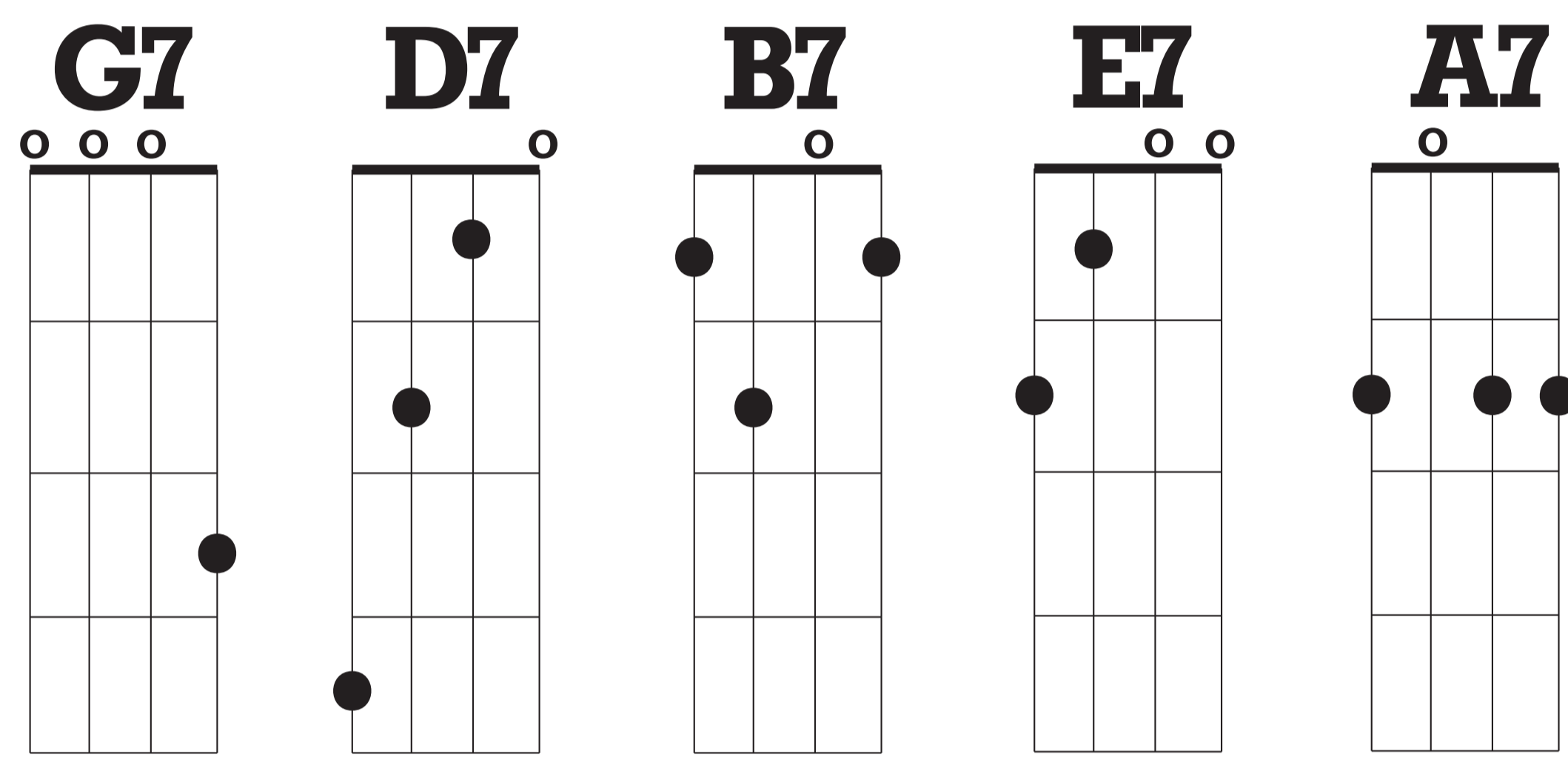


MINOR TRIADS



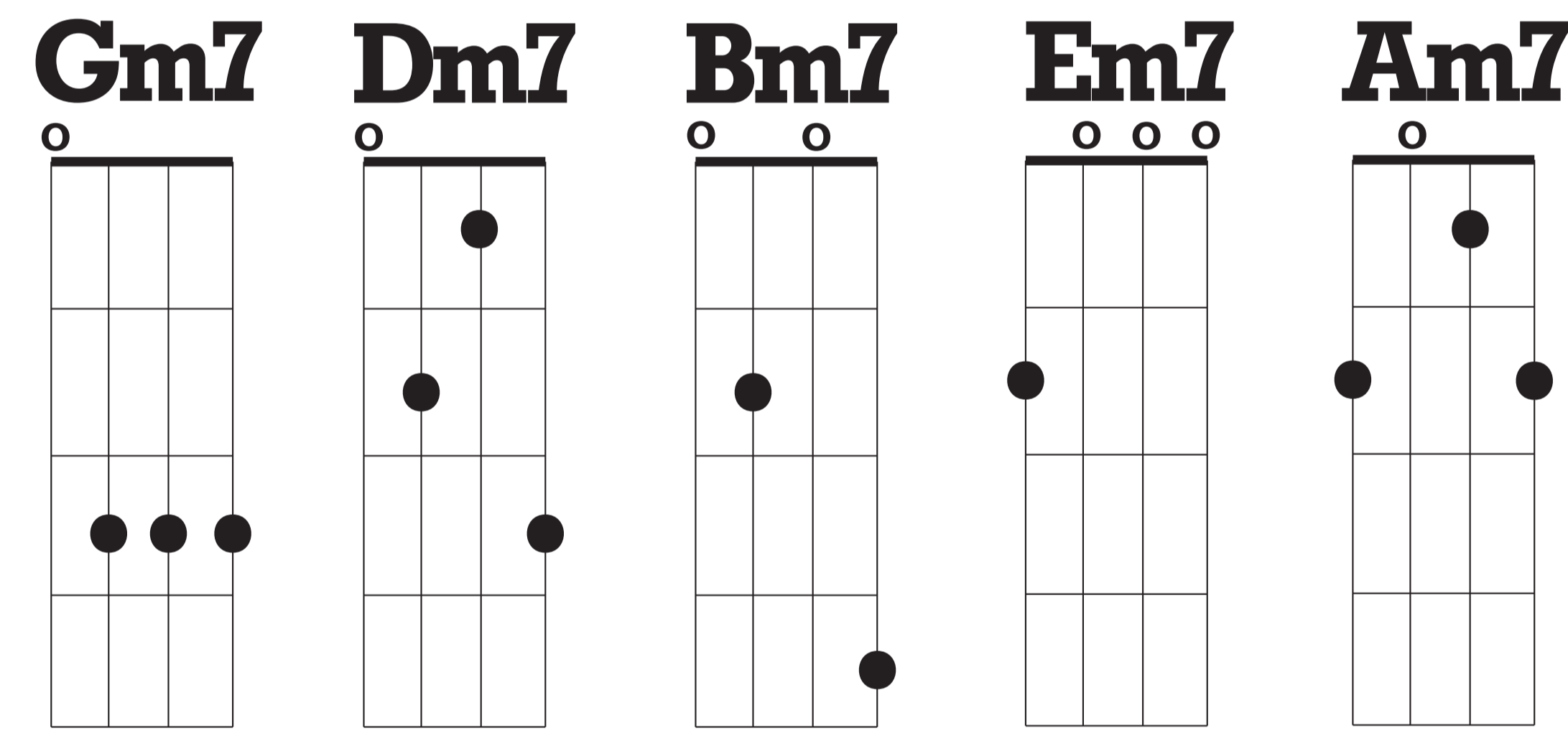
What is the difference between the major and minor chord shapes of the same name? (ex. D vs Dm)

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS



When constructing 7th chord shapes (or higher such as 9ths, 11ths, and 13ths) every note in the chord does not need to be featured. The TRITONE (the 3rd and 7th) of the chord is the meat of the chord and should be featured.

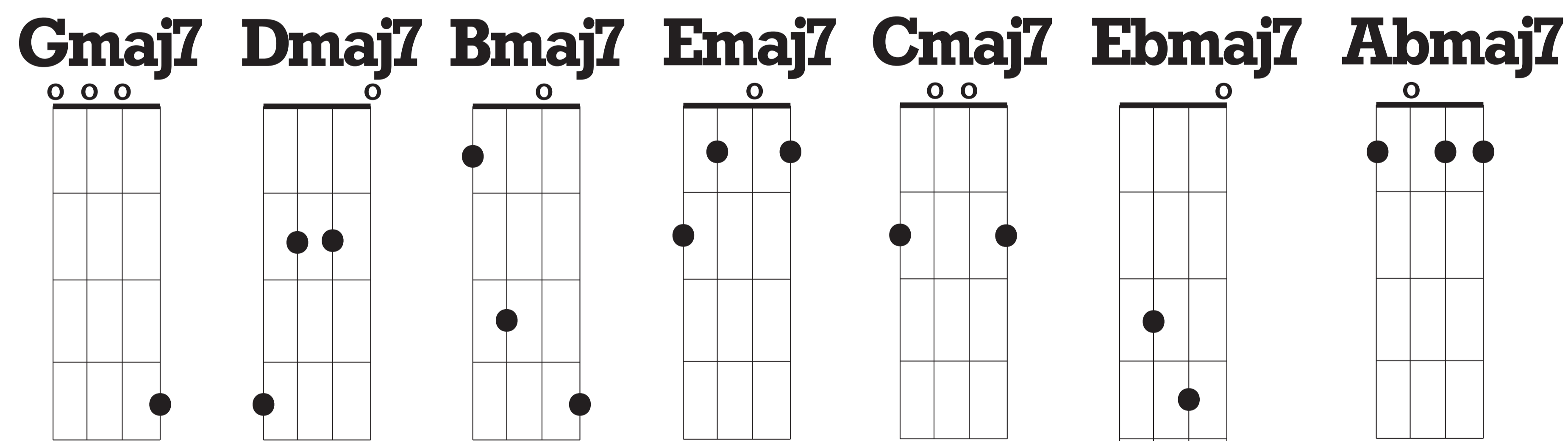
MINOR 7TH CHORDS



The root and 5th of the chord are 'weak' chord tones and can be left off. This gives you many options on how chord shapes can be created.

What is this shape the same as and why?

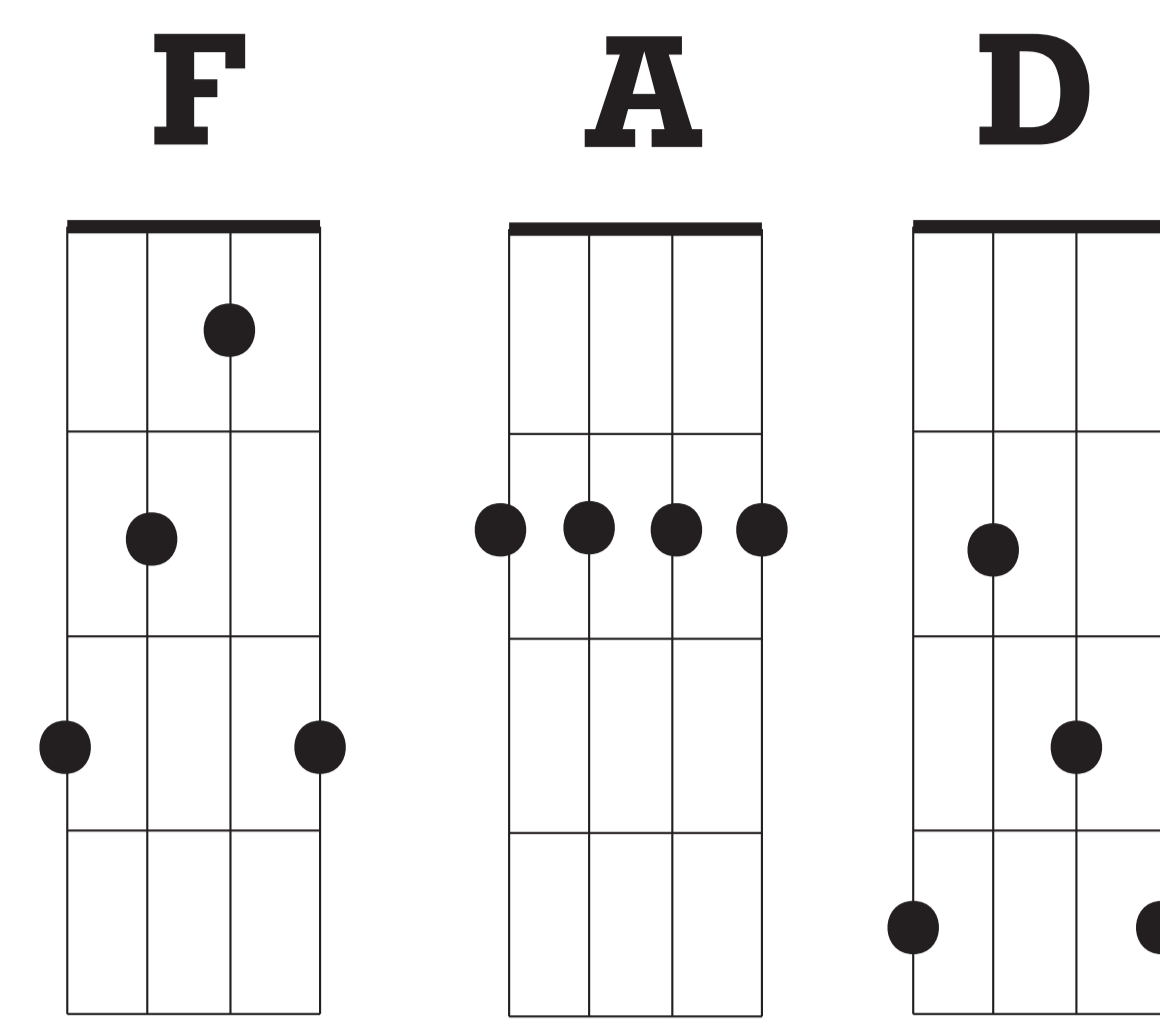
MAJOR 7TH CHORDS



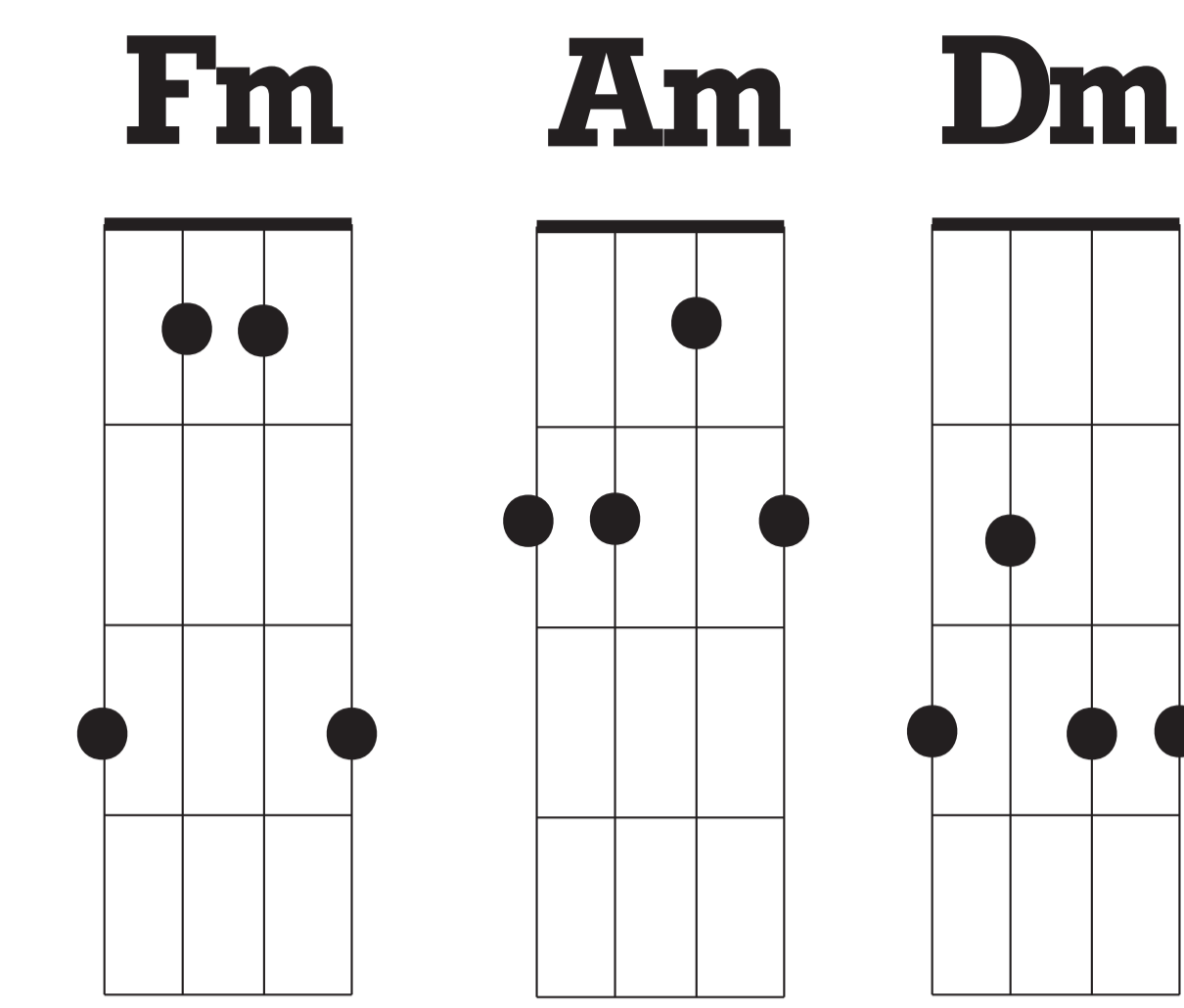
What is this shape the same as and why?

Closed (movable position) Chord Shapes

MAJOR TRIADS



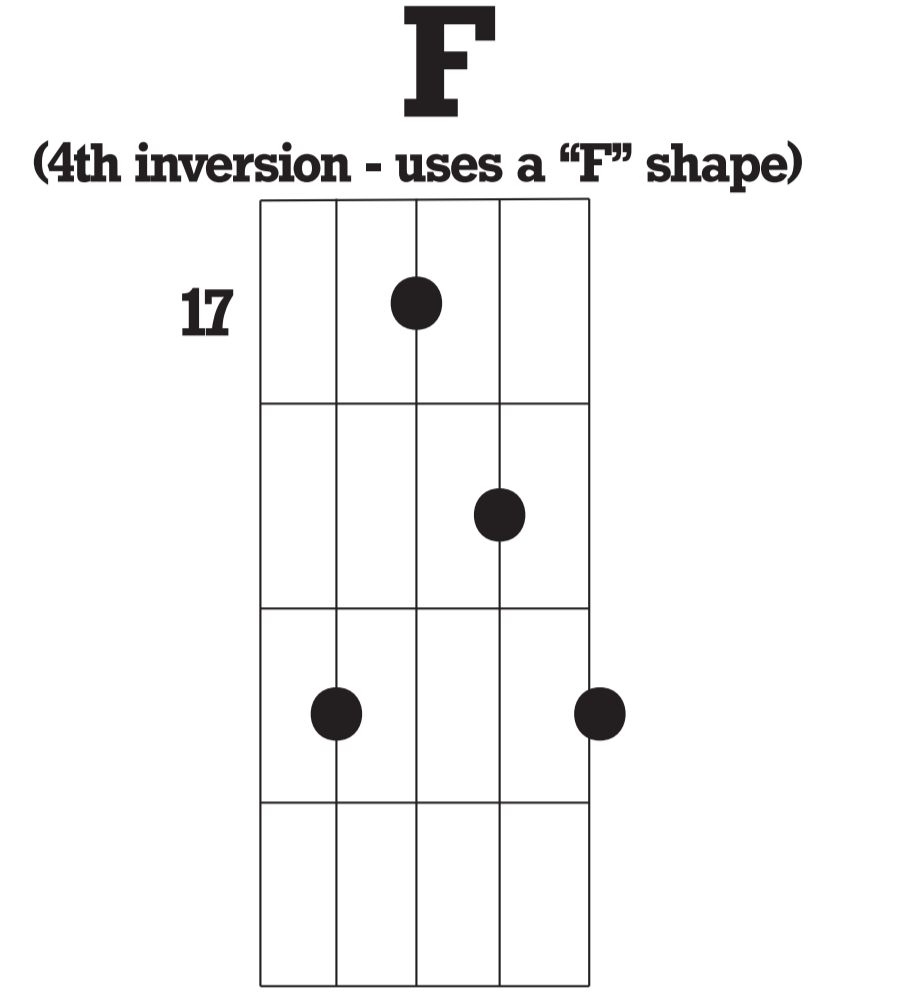
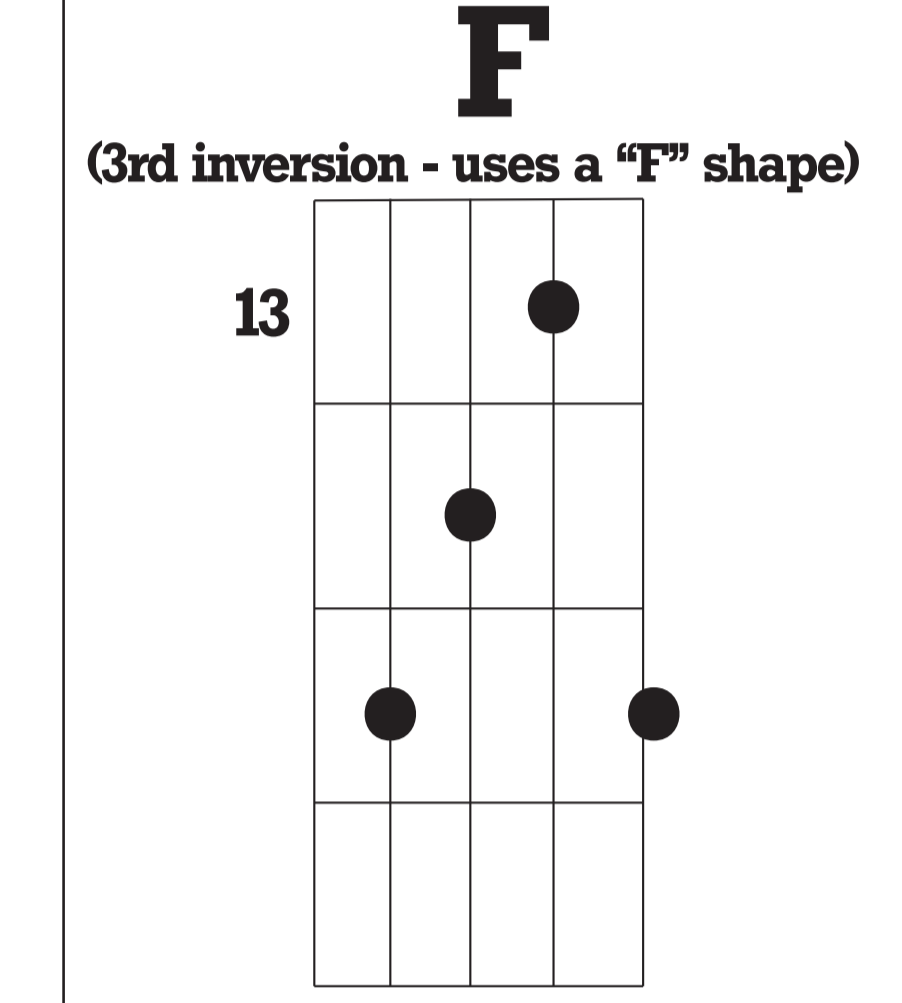
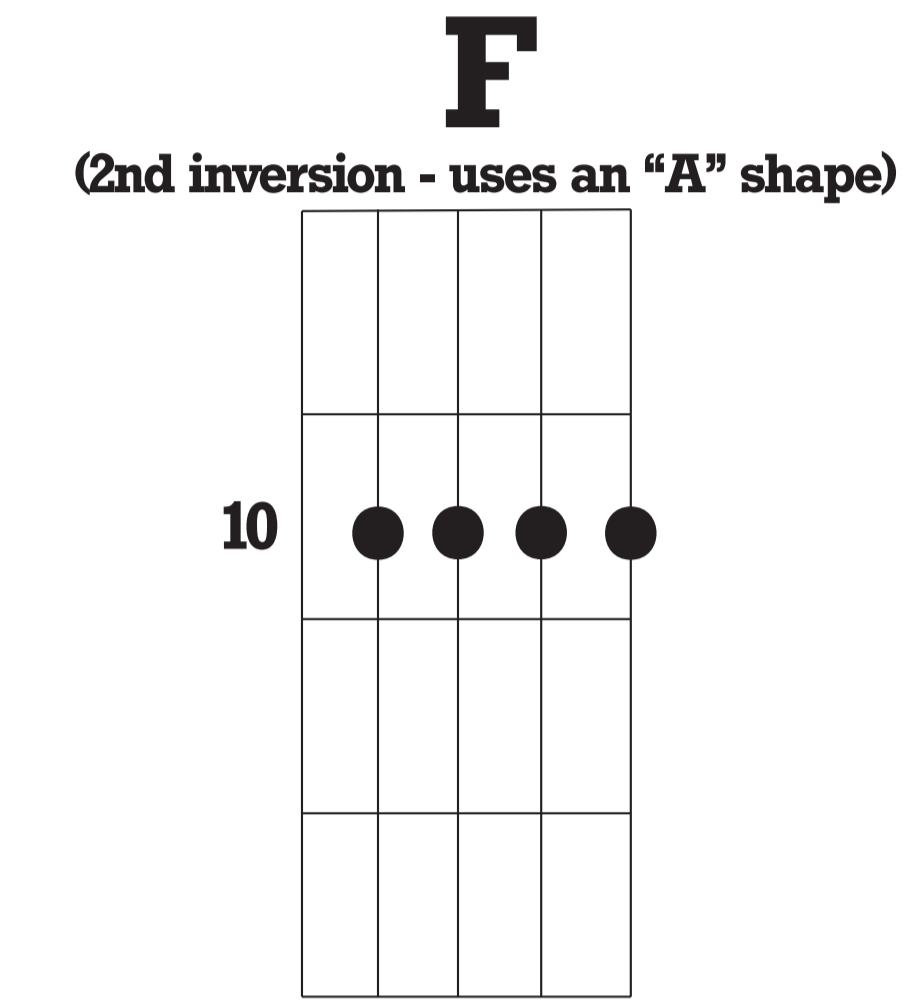
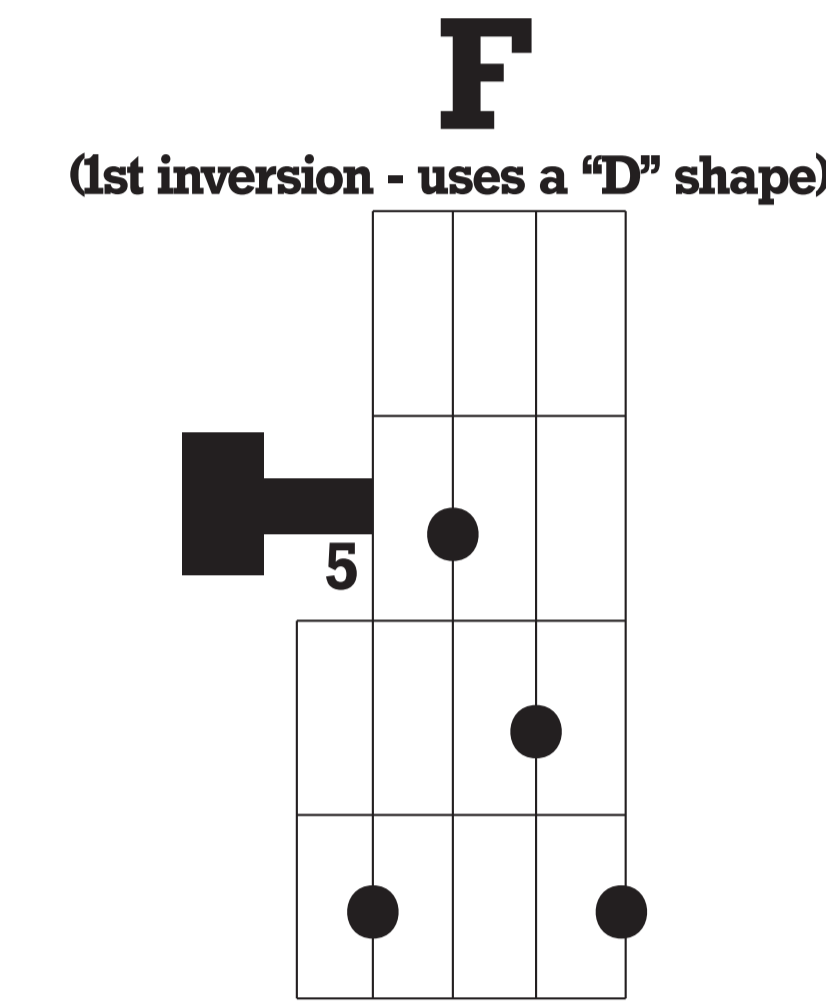
MINOR TRIADS



Closed or Movable shapes are those that feature no open strings and can be slid around the fingerboard to produce the same type of chord but with a different note value (Dm can be slid up 7 frets to become an Am).

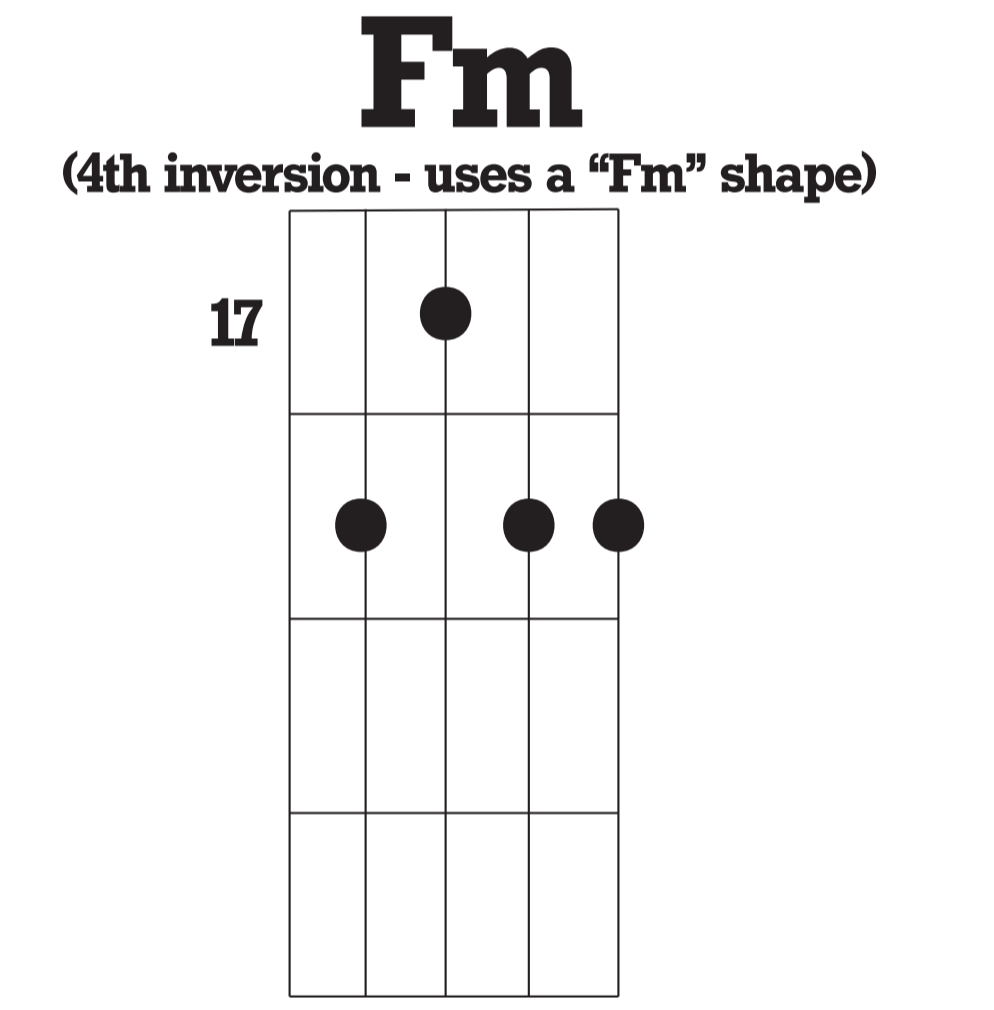
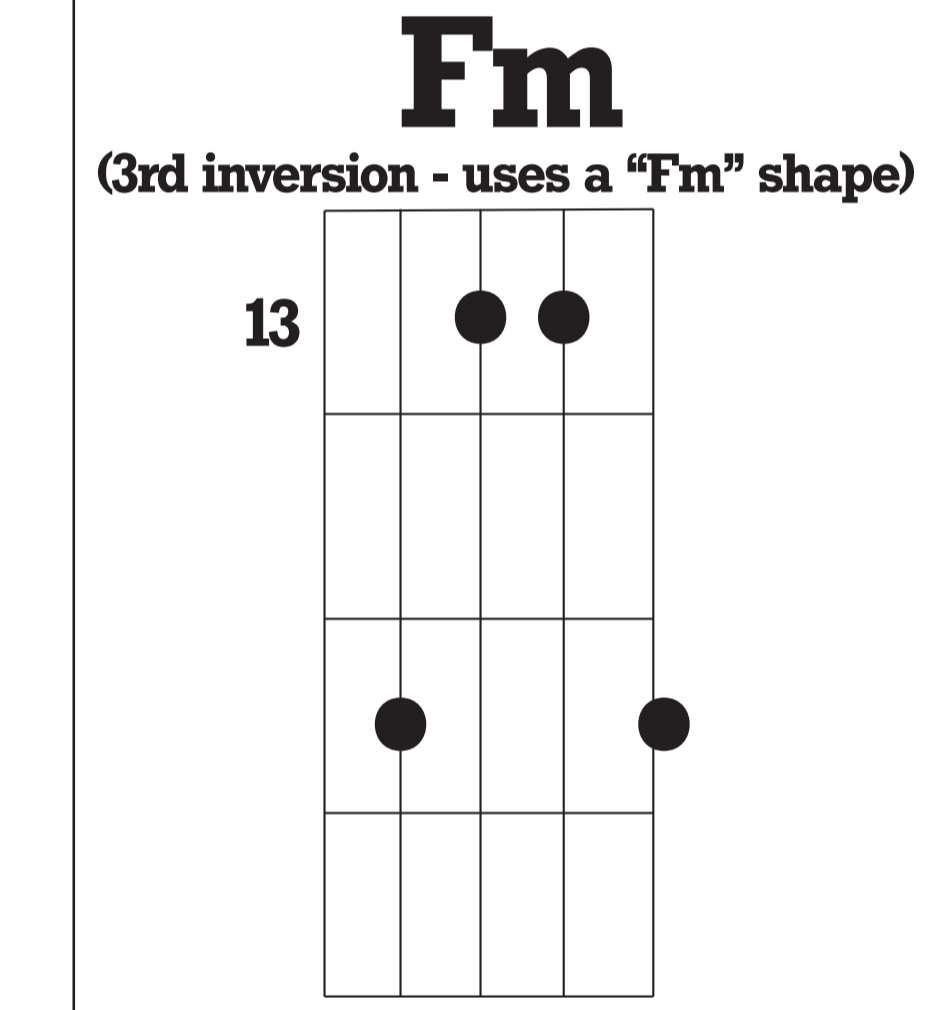
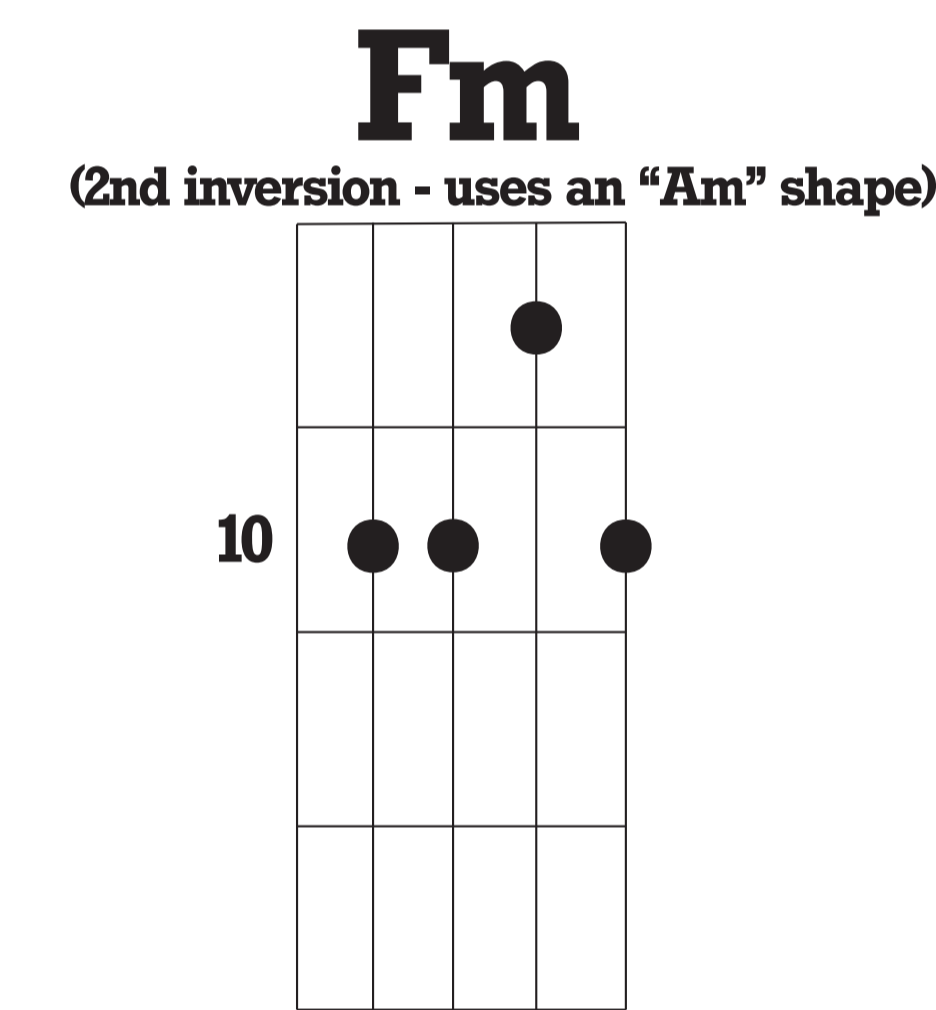
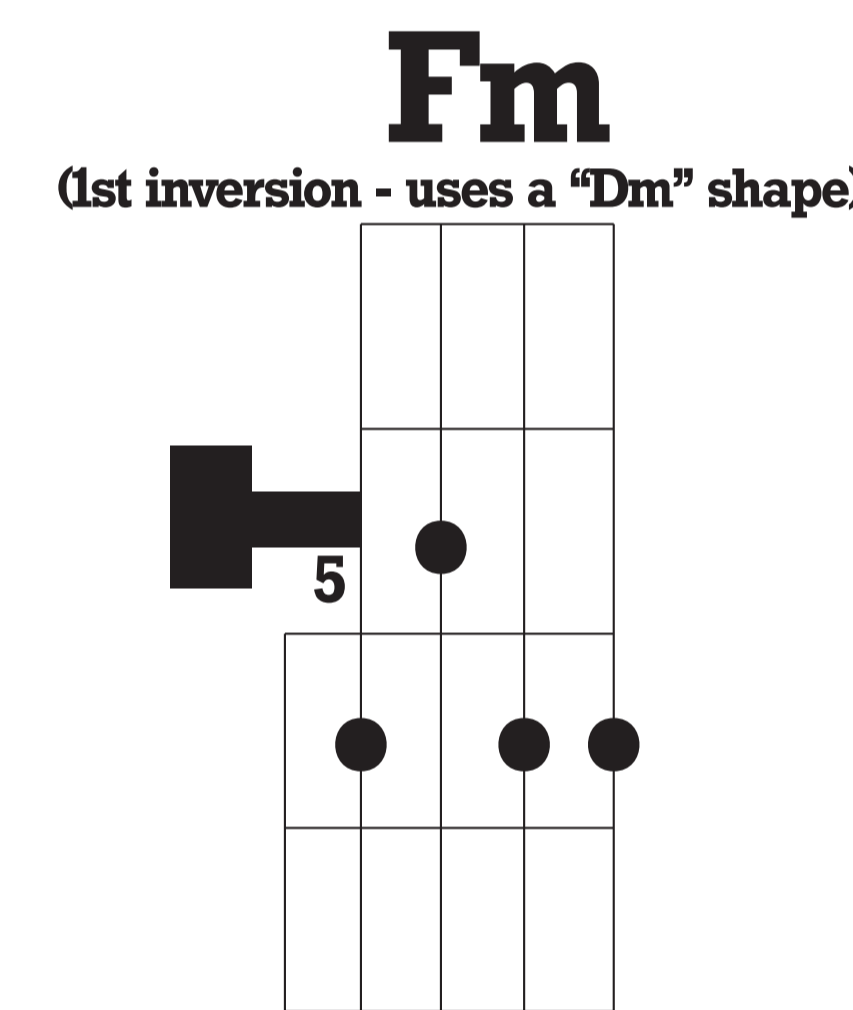
When building a triad, there are only 3 different SHAPES for each type of chord.

All Inversions For a F Major Triad



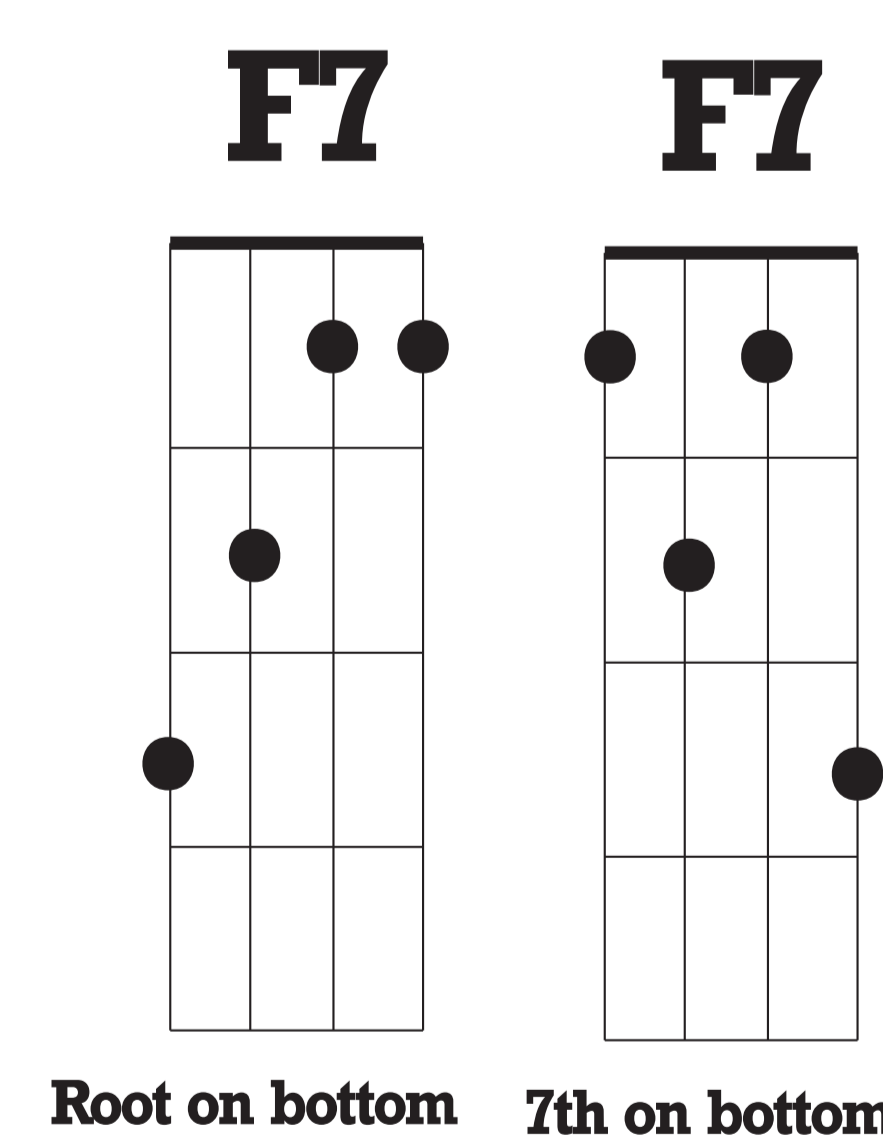
These two inversions are repeating shapes since we have now gone up one octave.

All Inversions For a F Minor Triad



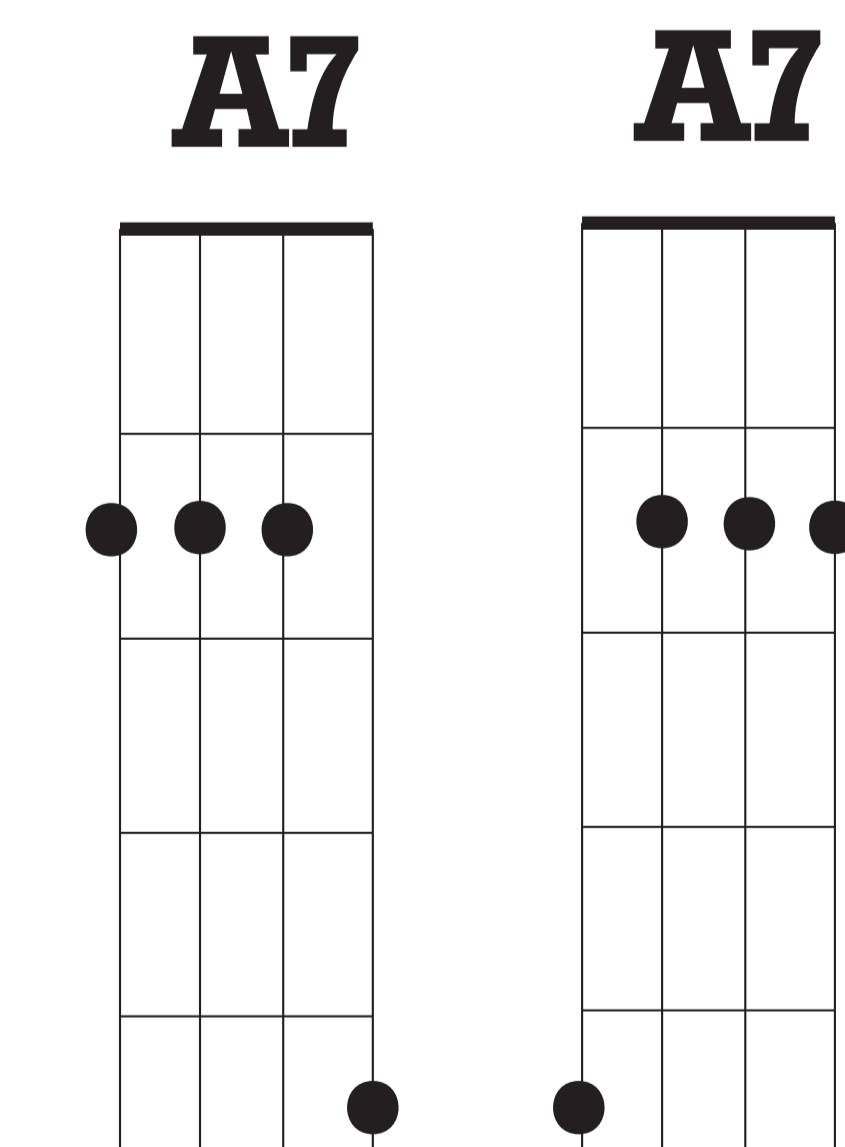
These two inversions are repeating shapes since we have now gone up one octave.

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS



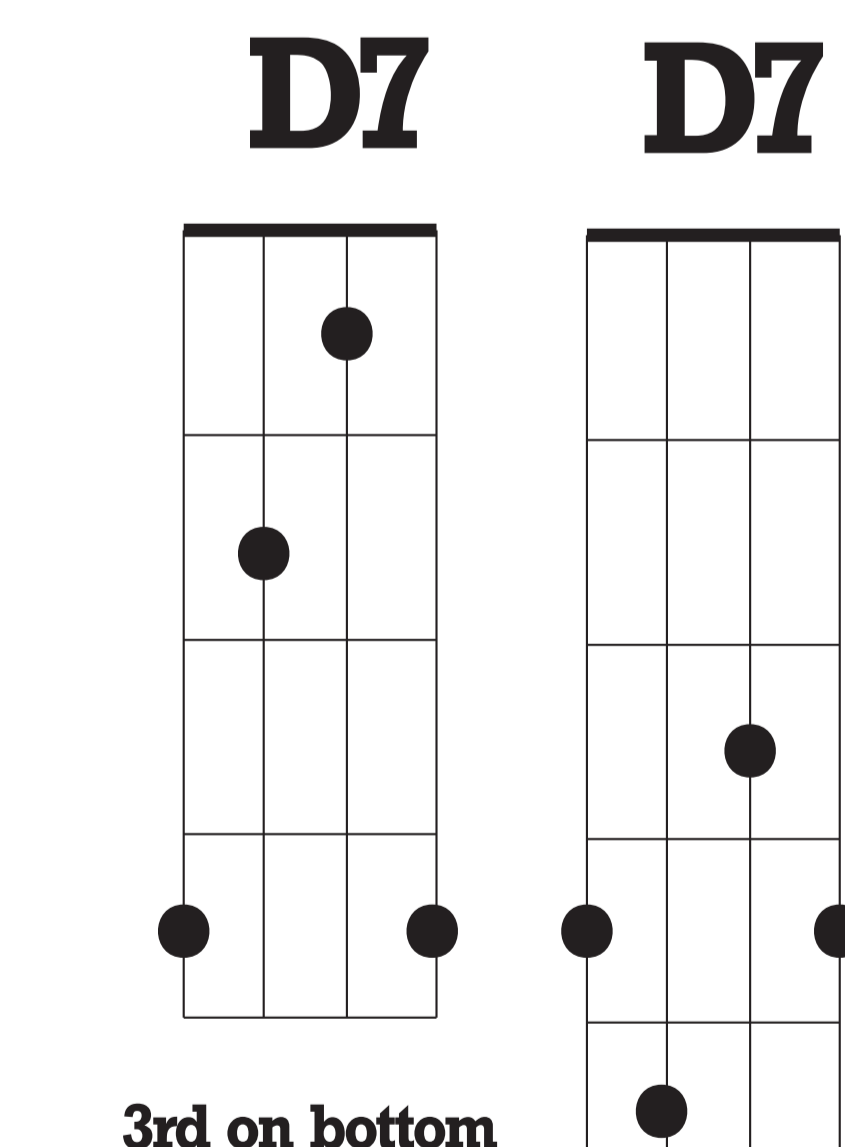
Root on bottom 7th on bottom

You can always flip the 1st and the 4th strings because they are tuned to the same note.



5th on bottom 7th on bottom

You can always flip the 1st and the 4th strings because they are tuned to the same note.



3rd on bottom (no root in chord)

3rd on bottom (no 5th in chord)

You can always leave out either the root or 5th of a seventh chord (no matter if it is dominant, major, or minor). What you must have is the tritone. The tritone is the 3rd and the 7th. This makes up the "meat" of the chord due to the fact that these tones tell you if it is major or minor and if the 7th is dominant, major, or minor.