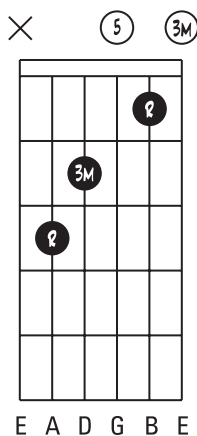
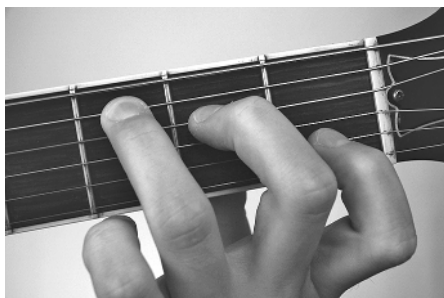


1

C-family Chords

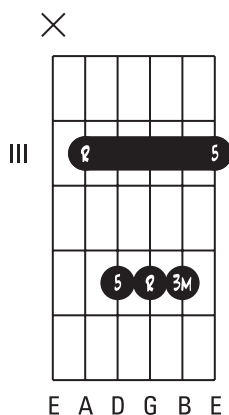
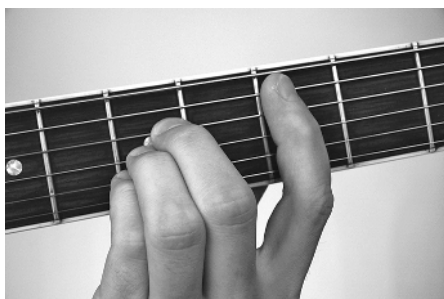
Cmaj (M)*

Root = C; maj 3rd = E; 5th = G



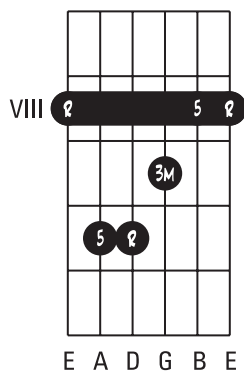
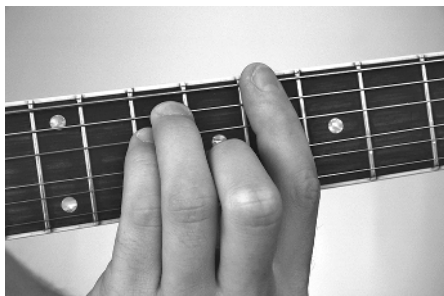
Cmaj (M)*

Root = C; maj 3rd = E; 5th = G



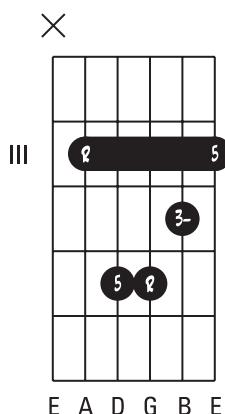
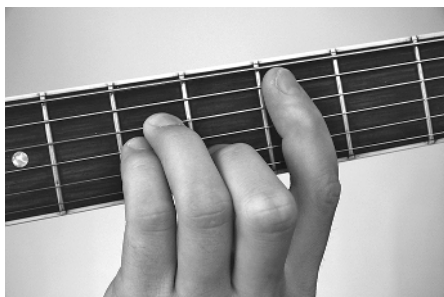
Cmaj (M)*

Root = C; maj 3rd = E; 5th = G



Cmin (m, -)*

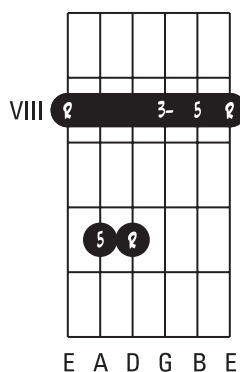
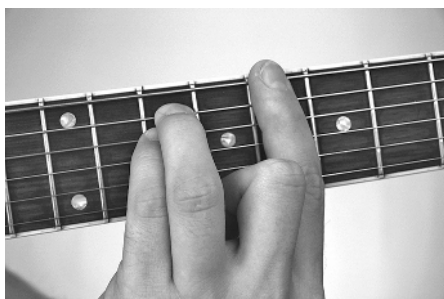
Root = C; min 3rd = E $\flat$; 5th = G



In order to obtain a minor chord, the major 3rd of the major chord needs to be lowered by one semitone (1 fret) to make it minor.

Cmin (m, -)*

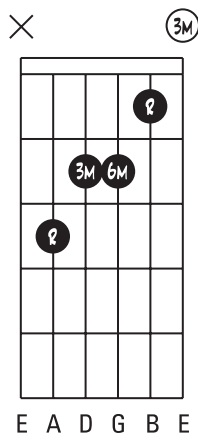
Root = C; min 3rd = E $\flat$; 5th = G



In order to obtain a minor chord, the major 3rd of the major chord needs to be lowered by one semitone (1 fret) to make it minor.

C6

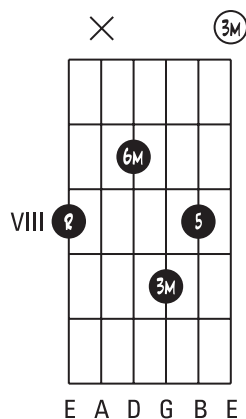
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; maj 6th = A



For this form of 6th chord on the guitar, I have raised the 5th of the major chord situated on the G string by one tone (2 frets) in order to obtain the major 6th.

C6

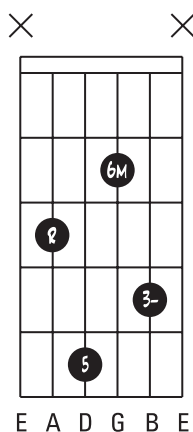
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; 5th = G; maj 6th = A



For this form of 6th chord on the guitar, I have lowered the root of the major chord situated on the D string by one and a half tones (3 frets) in order to obtain the major 6th.

Cmin6 (m6, -6)

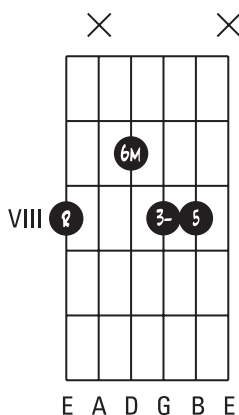
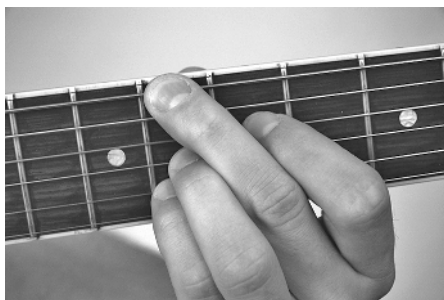
Root = C; min 3rd = E $\flat$; 5th = G; maj 6th = A



For this form of min6 chord on the guitar, I have lowered the root of the minor chord situated on the G string by one and a half tones (3 frets) in order to obtain the major 6th.

Cmin6 (m6, -6)

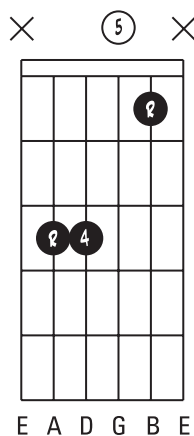
Root = C; min 3rd = E $\flat$; 5th = G; maj 6th = A



For this form of min6 chord on the guitar, I have lowered the root of the minor chord situated on the D string by one and a half tones (3 frets) in order to obtain the major 6th.

Csus4 *

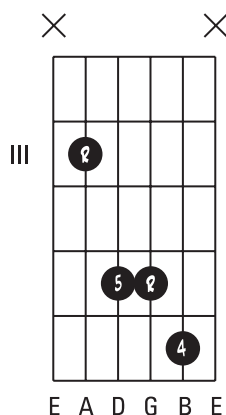
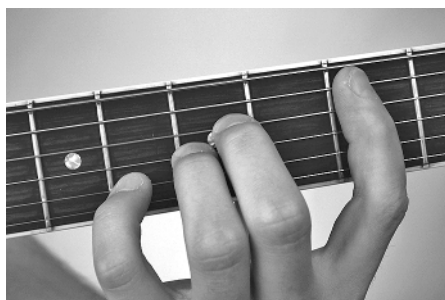
Root = C; 4th = F; 5th = G



In order to obtain a sus4 chord, raise the 3rd of a major chord by one semitone (1 fret) so it becomes the 4th. A sus4 chord does not include a 3rd; it is neither major nor minor.

Csus4

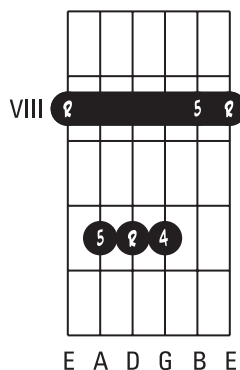
Root = C; 4th = F; 5th = G



In order to obtain a sus4 chord, raise the 3rd of a major chord by one semitone (1 fret) so it becomes the 4th. A sus4 chord does not include a 3rd; it is neither major nor minor.

Csus4

Root = C; 4th = F; 5th = G

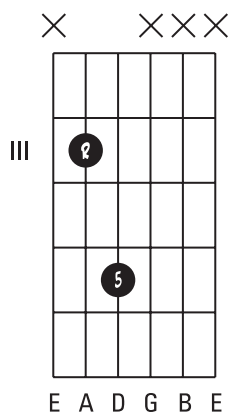
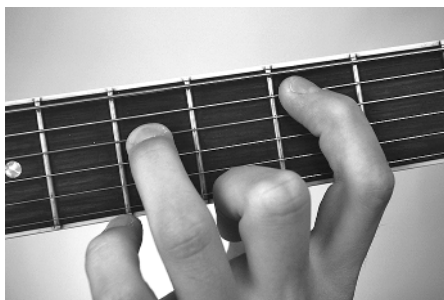


TIP

If you have any difficulty in placing this chord, you don't need to play the lowest 5th (on the A string), because it can be found again on the B string.

C5 *

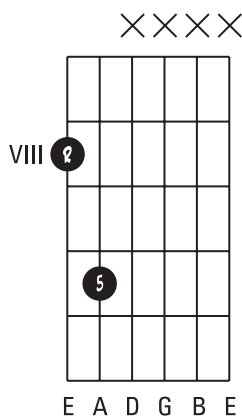
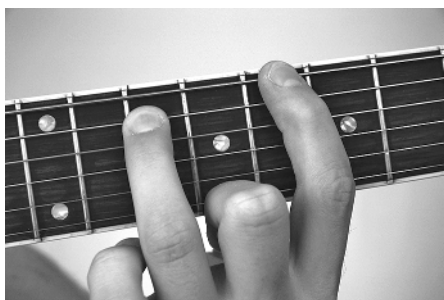
Root = C; 5th = G



The 5 chords consist of only 2 notes: the root and the 5th. Used a lot in rock and heavy metal, they're also referred to as *power chords*.

C5 *

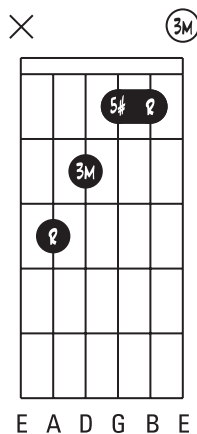
Root = C; 5th = G



The 5 chords consist of only 2 notes: the root and the 5th. Used a lot in rock and heavy metal, they're also referred to as *power chords*.

Caug ($\sharp^5$, +, $^5+$)

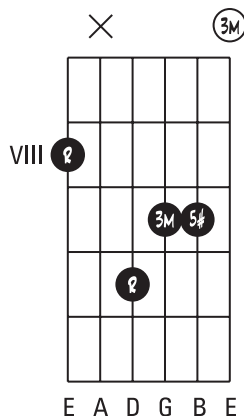
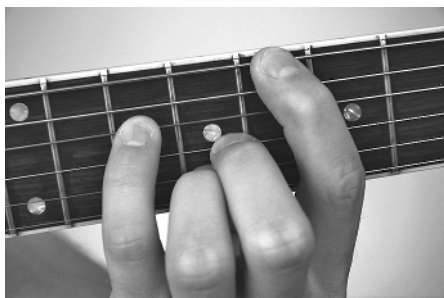
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; 5th $\sharp$ = G $\sharp$



An augmented chord is a major chord in which the 5th has been raised by one semitone (1 fret).

Caug ($\sharp^5$, +, $^5+$)

Root = C; maj 3rd = E; 5th $\sharp$ = G $\sharp$

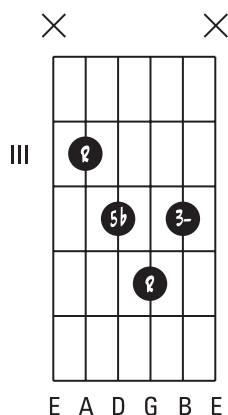


TIP

If you have any difficulty in placing this chord, you only need to play the 3 highest notes of the chord. The base — in this case, the root — may be omitted because it is repeated an octave higher.

Cdim (°)

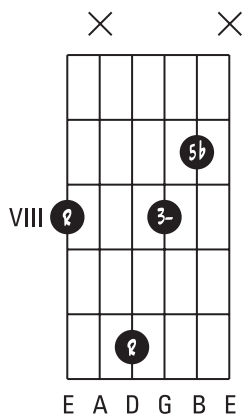
Root = C; min 3rd = E $\flat$; 5th $\flat$ = G $\flat$



A diminished chord is a major chord in which, with the exception of the root, all the notes have been lowered by one semitone (1 fret).

Cdim (°)

Root = C; min 3rd = E $\flat$; 5th $\flat$ = G $\flat$

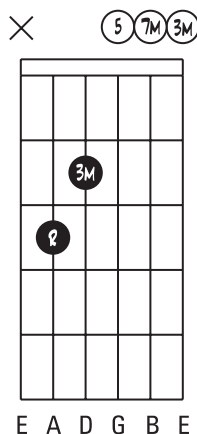
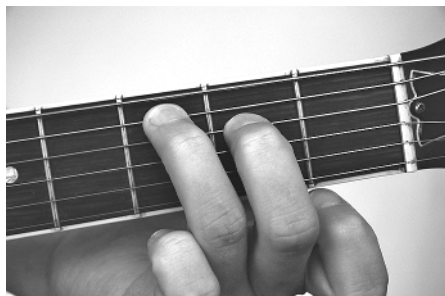


TIP

If you have any difficulty in placing this chord, you only need to play the 3 highest notes of the chord. The base — in this case, the root — may be omitted because it is repeated an octave higher.

C^{M7} (7^M, Maj7, 7Maj, Δ)*

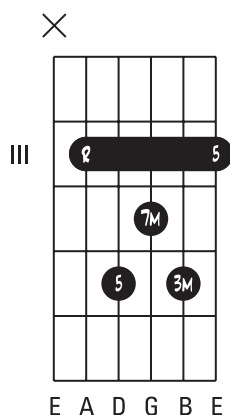
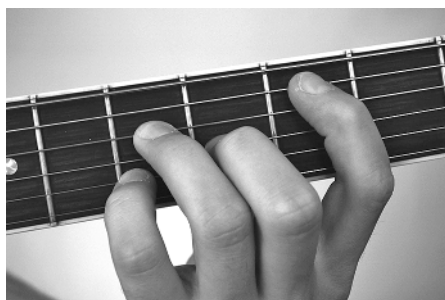
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; 5th = G; maj 7th = B



For this form of ^{M7} chord on the guitar, I have lowered the root of the major chord situated on the B string by one semitone (1 fret) in order to obtain the major 7th.

C^{M7} (7^M, Maj7, 7Maj, Δ)

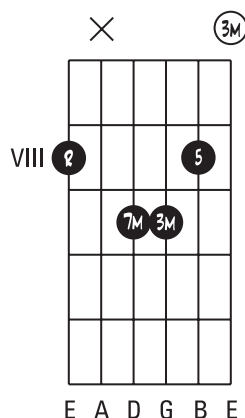
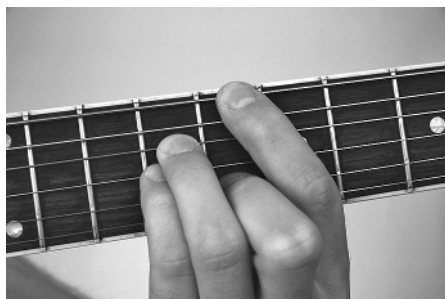
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; 5th = G; maj 7th = B



For this form of ^{M7} chord on the guitar, I have lowered the root of the major chord situated on the G string by one semitone (1 fret) in order to obtain the major 7th.

C^{M7} (7^M, Maj7, 7^{Maj}, Δ)

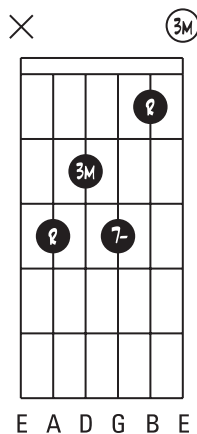
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; 5th = G; maj 7th = B



For this form of ^{M7} chord on the guitar, I have lowered the root of the major chord situated on the D string by one semitone (1 fret) in order to obtain the major 7th.

C7

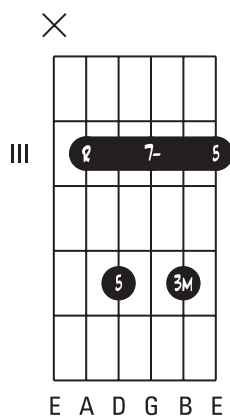
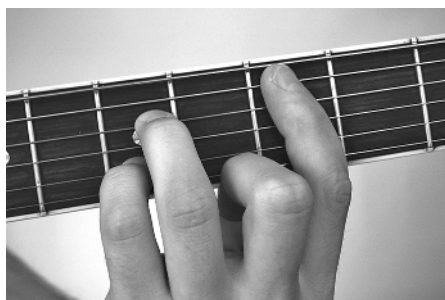
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; min 7th = B $\flat$



Please note that for this form of, currently used, 7th chord I have removed the 5th of the major chord on the G string so as to be able to place the minor 7th.

C7

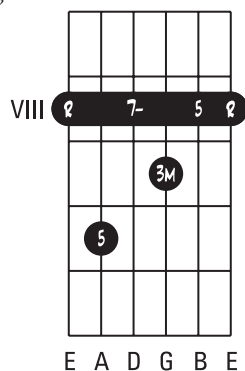
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; 5th = G; min 7th = B $\flat$



In order to obtain the 7th chord, the major 7th of the M_7 chord must be lowered by one semitone (1 fret) so it becomes minor.

C7

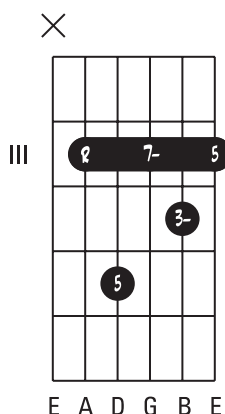
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; 5th = G min; 7th = B $\flat$



In order to obtain the 7th chord, the major 7th of the M_7 chord must be lowered by one semitone (1 fret) so it becomes minor.

Cmin7 (m7, -7)

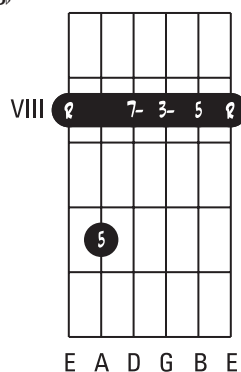
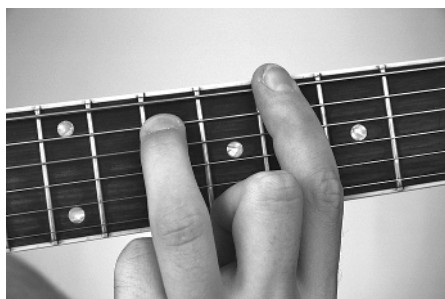
Root = C; min 3rd = E $\flat$; 5th = G; min 7th = B $\flat$



In order to obtain a min7 chord, the major 3rd of the 7th chord must be lowered by one semitone (1 fret) so it becomes minor.

Cmin7 (m7, -7)

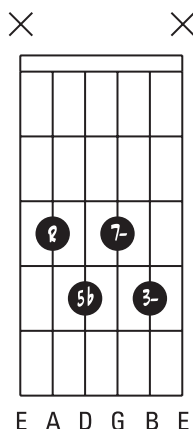
Root = C; min 3rd = E $\flat$; 5th = G; min 7th = B $\flat$



In order to obtain a min7 chord, the major 3rd of the 7th chord must be lowered by one semitone (1 fret) so it becomes minor.

Cmin7^{b5} (m7^{b5}, -7^{b5}, Ø)

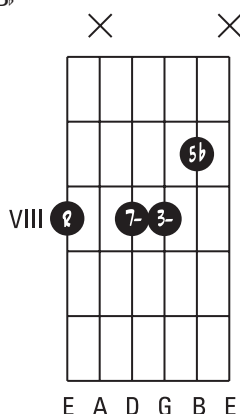
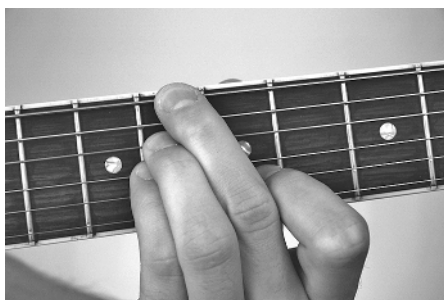
Root = C; min 3rd = E^b; 5th = G^b; min 7th = B^b



In order to obtain a min7^{b5} chord, the 5th of the min7 chord must be lowered by one semitone (1 fret) so it becomes a flat 5th (also known as a *diminished 5th*).

Cmin7^{b5} (m7^{b5}, -7^{b5}, Ø)

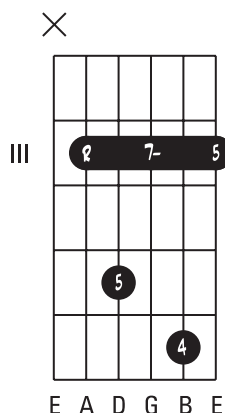
Root = C; min 3rd = E^b; 5th = G^b; min 7th = B^b



In order to obtain a min7^{b5} chord, the 5th of the min7 chord must be lowered by one semitone (1 fret) so it becomes a flat 5th (also known as a *diminished 5th*).

C7sus4

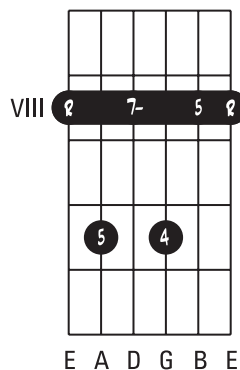
Root = C; 4th = F; 5th = G; min 7th = B $\flat$



In order to obtain a 7sus4 chord, raise the major 3rd of the 7th chord by one semitone (1 fret) so it becomes the 4th. A 7sus4 chord does not include a 3rd; it is neither major nor minor.

C7sus4

Root = C; 4th = F; 5th = G; min 7th = B $\flat$

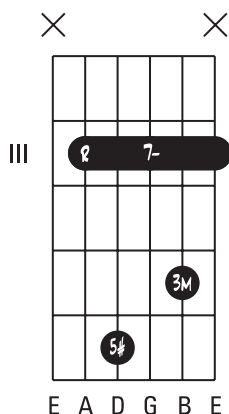
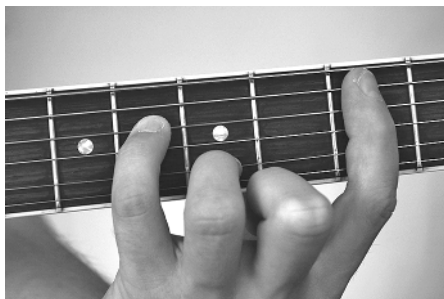


TIP

If you have any difficulty in placing this chord, you don't need to play the lowest 5th (on the A string), because it can be found again on the B string.

Caug7 (7^{#5}, +7)

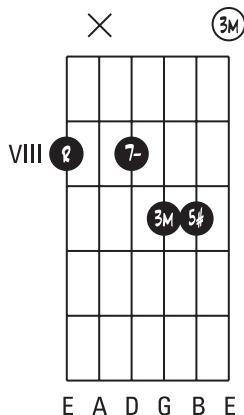
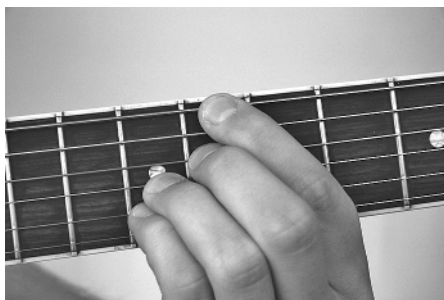
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; 5th[#] = G[#]; min 7th = B^b



An aug7 chord is a 7th chord in which the 5th has been raised by one semitone (1 fret). Please note that even if you press on the high E because of the barre chord, it should not be played.

Caug7 (7^{#5}, +7)

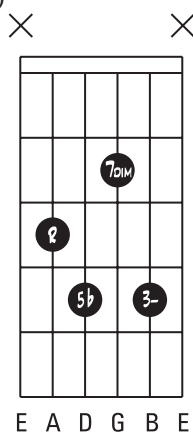
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; 5th[#] = G[#]; min 7th = B^b



An aug7 chord is a 7th chord in which the 5th has been raised by one semitone (1 fret).

Cdim7 (°7)

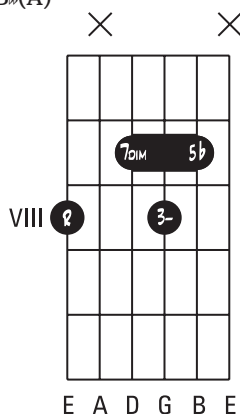
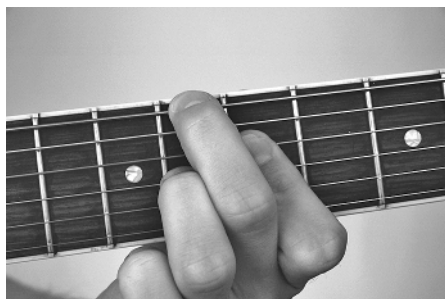
Root = C; min 3rd = E $\flat$; 5th = G $\flat$; min 7th = B $\flat$ (A)



A dim chord is a 7th chord in which, with the exception of the root, all the notes have been raised by one semitone (1 fret).

Cdim7 (°7)

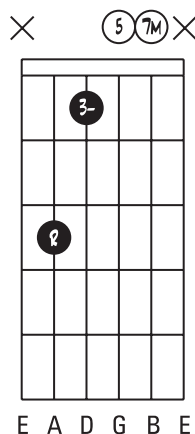
Root = C; min 3rd = E $\flat$; 5th = G $\flat$; min 7th = B $\flat$ (A)



A dim chord is a 7th chord in which, with the exception of the root, all the notes have been raised by one semitone (1 fret).

Cmin^{M7} (-^{M7}, min^Δ, -^Δ)

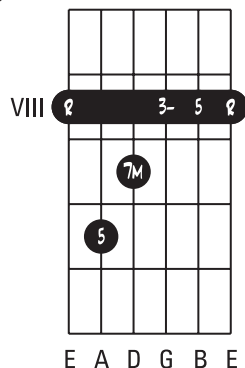
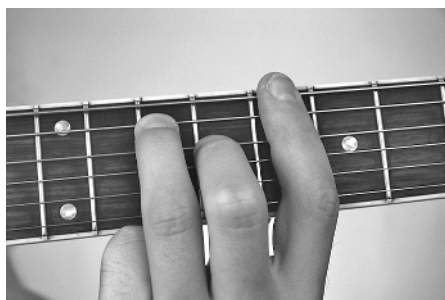
Root = C; min 3rd = E^b; 5th = G; maj 7th = B



In order to obtain a min^{M7} chord, the minor 7th of the min⁷ chord must be raised by one semitone (1 fret) so it becomes major.

Cmin^{M7} (-^{M7}, min^Δ, -^Δ)

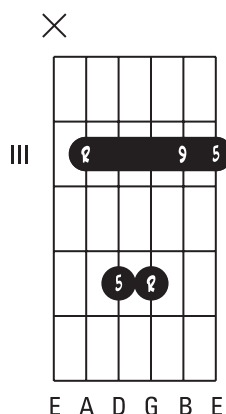
Root = C; min 3rd = E^b; 5th = G; maj 7th = B



In order to obtain a min^{M7} chord, the minor 7th of the min⁷ chord must be raised by one semitone (1 fret) so it becomes major.

Csus9

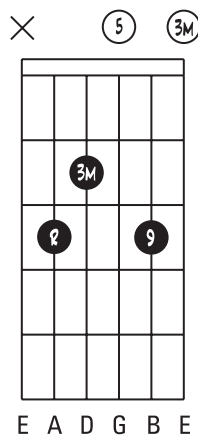
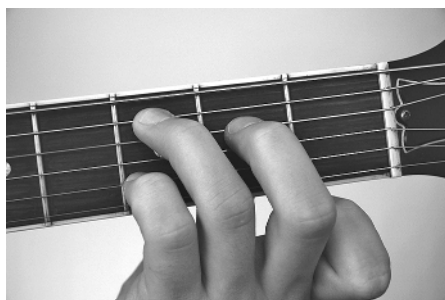
Root = C; 5th = G; 9th = D



In order to obtain a sus9 chord, the major 3rd of the major chord must be lowered by one tone (2 frets) so it becomes the 9th. A sus9 chord does not include a 3rd; it is neither major nor minor.

Cadd9

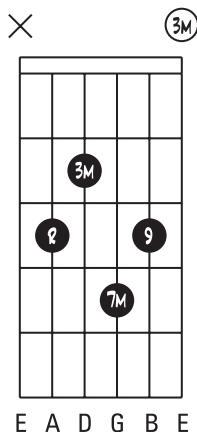
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; 5th = G; 9th = D



An add9 chord is a major chord to which a 9th has been added.

C^{M7 9} (Maj7 9, Δ9)

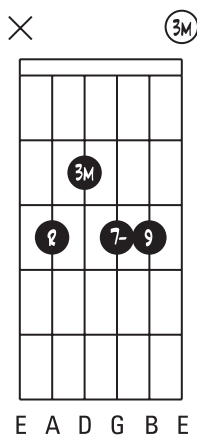
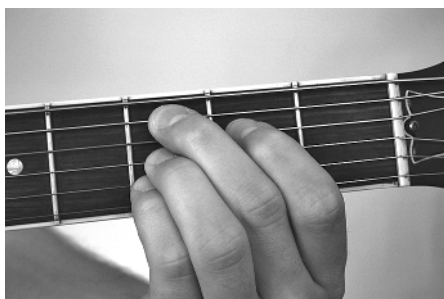
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; maj 7th = B; 9th = D



In order to play this form of ^{M7 9} chord on the guitar, I have removed the 5th of the ^{M7} chord situated on the D string so as to be able to place the 9th.

C^{7 9}

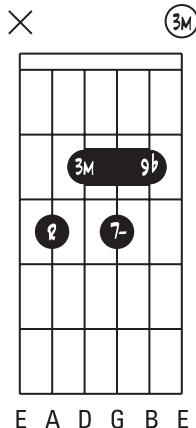
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; min 7th = B; 9th = D



In order to play this form of 7 9 chord on the guitar, I have removed the 5th of the 7th chord situated on the D string so as to be able to place the 9th.

C7_b⁹

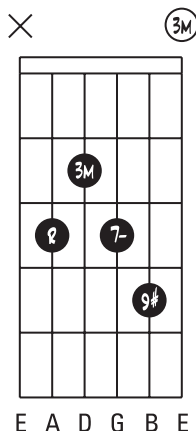
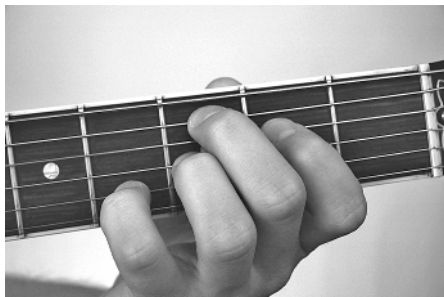
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; min 7th = B_b; 9th_b = D_b



In order to play this form of 7_b⁹ chord on the guitar, I have removed the 5th of the 7th chord situated on the D string so as to be able to place the 9th_b.

C7_#⁹

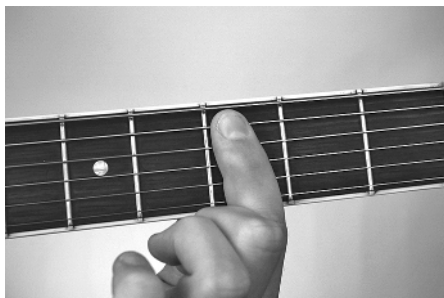
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; min 7th = B_b; 9th_# = D_#



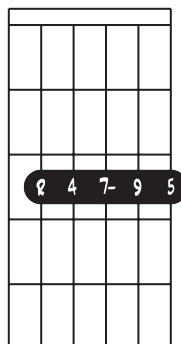
In order to play this form of 7_#⁹ chord on the guitar, I have removed the 5th of the 7th chord situated on the D string so as to be able to place the 9th_#.

C7sus4⁹

Root = C; 4th = F; 5th = G; min 7th = B; 9th = D



×

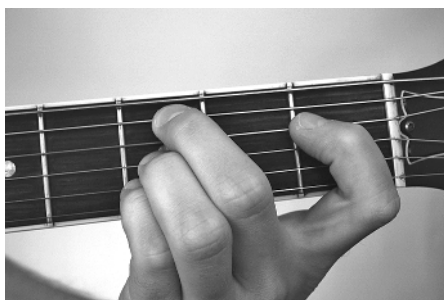


E A D G B E

In order to obtain a 7sus4⁹ chord, raise the major 3rd of the 7⁹ chord by one semitone (1 fret) so it becomes a 4th. A 7sus4⁹ chord does not include a 3rd; it is neither major nor minor.

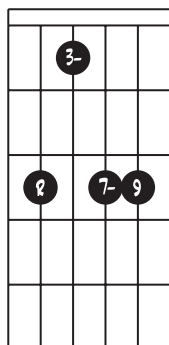
Cmin7⁹ (m7⁹, -7⁹)

Root = C; min 3rd = E^b; min 7th = B; 9th = D



×

×

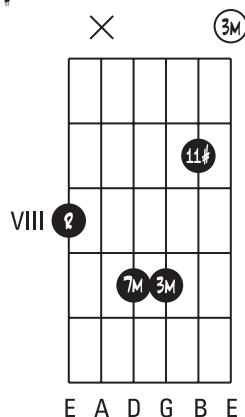


E A D G B E

In order to play this form of min7⁹ chord on the guitar, I have removed the 5th of the min7 chord situated on the D string so as to be able to place the 9th.

C^{M7^{#11}} (Maj7^{#11}, Δ^{#11})

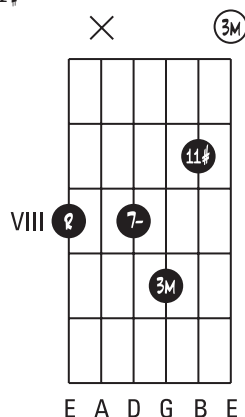
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; maj 7th = B; 11th[#] = F[#]



In order to play this form of ^{M7^{#11}} chord on the guitar, I have removed the 5th of the ^{M7} chord situated on the B string so as to be able to place the 11th[#].

C^{7^{#11}}

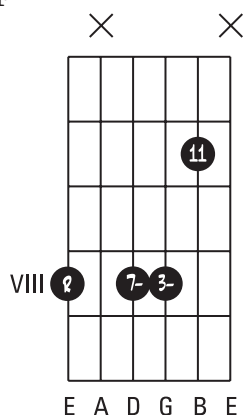
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; min 7th = B^b; 11th[#] = F[#]



In order to play this form of 7^{#11} chord on the guitar, I have removed the 5th of the 7th chord situated on the B string so as to be able to place the 11th[#].

Cmin7¹¹ (m7¹¹, -7¹¹)

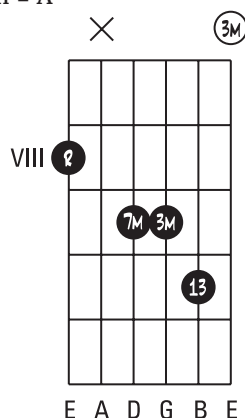
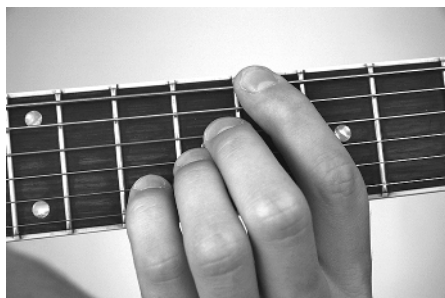
Root = C; min 3rd = E♭; min 7th = B; 11th = F



In order to play this form of min7¹¹ chord on the guitar, I have removed the 5th of the min7 chord situated on the B string so as to be able to place the perfect 11th.

C^{M7} 13 (Maj7 13, Δ 13)

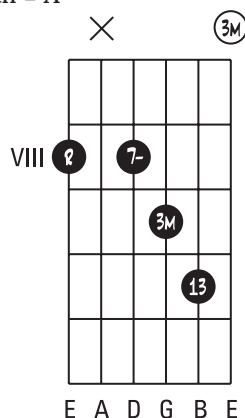
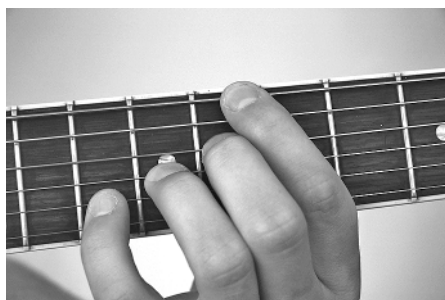
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; maj 7th = B; maj 13th = A



In order to play this form of ^{M7} 13 chord on the guitar, I have removed the 5th of the ^{M7} chord situated on the B string so as to be able to place the major 13th.

C7 13

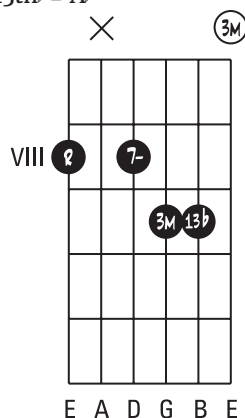
Root = C; maj 3rd = E; min 7th = B; maj 13th = A



In order to play this form of 7¹³ chord on the guitar, I have removed the 5th of the 7th chord situated on the B string so as to be able to place the major 13th.

C7^b13

Root = C; maj 3rd = E; min 7th = B^b; (min) 13th^b = A^b



In order to play this form of 7^b13 chord on the guitar, I have removed the 5th of the 7th chord situated on the B string so as to be able to place the minor 13th (13th^b).

