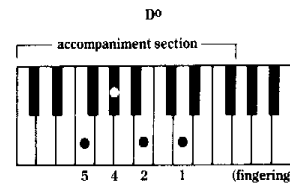
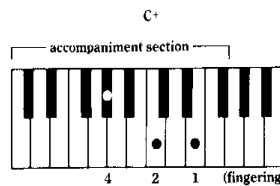
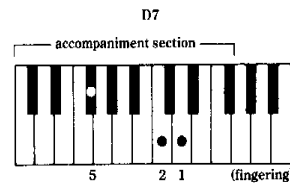
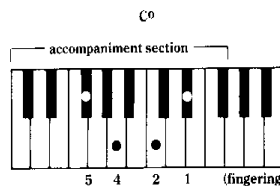
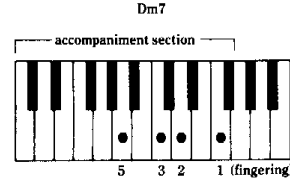
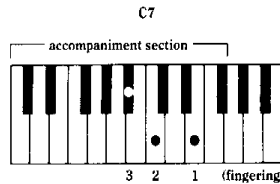
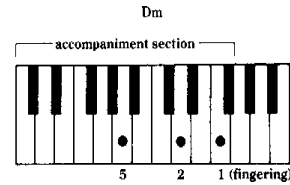
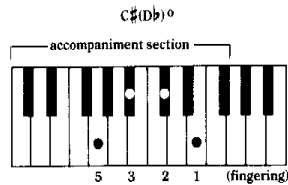
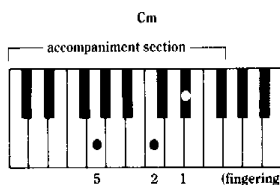
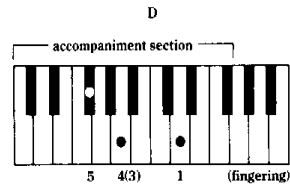
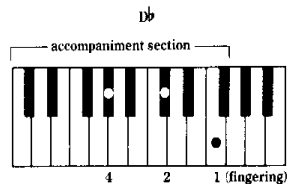
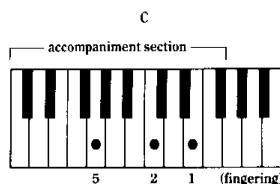
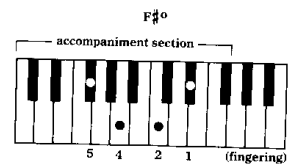
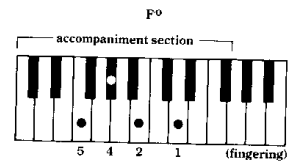
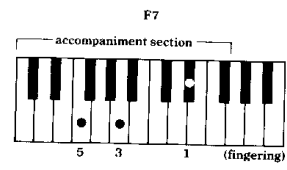
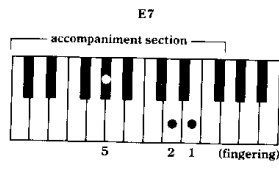
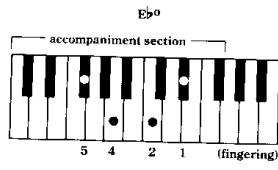
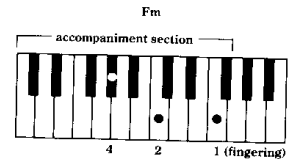
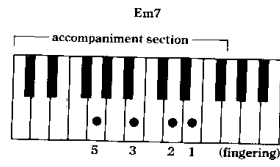
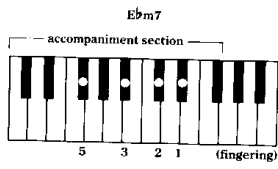
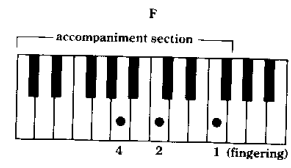
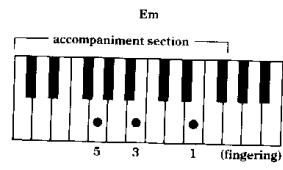
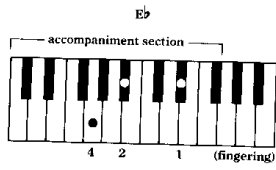


CHORD CHART (Showing all "fingered chords" used in the course)





G

accompaniment section

5 3 1 (fingering)

A \flat

accompaniment section

4 2 1 (fingering)

B \flat

accompaniment section

5 2 1 (fingering)

G m

accompaniment section

5 3 1 (fingering)

A \flat 7

accompaniment section

5 4 2 (fingering)

B \flat m

accompaniment section

5 2 1 (fingering)

G m7

accompaniment section

5 3(4) 2 1 (fingering)

A

accompaniment section

4(5) 2(3) 1 (fingering)

B \flat 7

accompaniment section

3 2 1 (fingering)

G7

accompaniment section

5 3 1 (fingering)

A m

accompaniment section

5 3 1 (fingering)

B7

accompaniment section

4 3 2 (fingering)

G $^{\circ}$

accompaniment section

5 3 2 1 (fingering)

A m7

accompaniment section

5 4 2 1 (fingering)

G $^{\circ}$

accompaniment section

5 3 1 (fingering)

A7

accompaniment section

5 4 2 (fingering)

Fingered Chord Chart

With this chart you can form your own chords from individual notes, for use with Auto OFF or Auto ON "Fingered Chord."

The chords most used in popular music are given here in their ROOT POSITIONS. If you are using Auto ON "Fingered Chord," the chord may not fit in the accompaniment section in this position. When this is the case, move the top note of the chord down one octave.

For example, the B \flat 7 chord is B \flat D F A \flat . The A \flat is out of the range of the accompaniment section. To play this chord with the "Fingered Chord" setting, move the A \flat down one octave, and play A \flat B \flat D F.

ROOT	MAJOR	MINOR (m)	SEVENTH (7)	DIMINISHED (dim or \circ)	AUGMENTED (aug or +)	MAJOR 7th (M7)	MINOR 7th (m7)
A	A C \sharp E	A C E	A C \sharp E G	A C E \flat G \flat	A C \sharp E \sharp (F)	A C \sharp E G \sharp	A C E G
B \flat	B \flat D F	B \flat D \flat F	B \flat D F A \flat	B \flat D \flat F \flat A $\flat\flat$ (E) (G)	B \flat D F \sharp	B \flat D F A	B \flat D \flat F A \flat
B	B D \sharp F \sharp	B D F \sharp	B D \sharp F \sharp A	B D F A \flat	B D \sharp F \times (G)	B D \sharp F \sharp A \sharp	B D F \sharp A
C	C E G	C E \flat G	C E G B \flat	C E \flat G \flat B $\flat\flat$ (A)	C E G \sharp	C E G B	C E \flat G B \flat
D \flat	D \flat F A \flat	D \flat F \flat A \flat (E)	D \flat F A \flat C \flat (B)	D \flat F \flat A $\flat\flat$ C $\flat\flat$ (E) (G) (B \flat)	D \flat F A	D \flat F A \flat C	D \flat F \flat A \flat C \flat (E) (B)
D	D F \sharp A	D F A	D F \sharp A C	D F A \flat C \flat (B)	D F \sharp A \sharp	D F \sharp A C \sharp	D F A C
E \flat	E \flat G B \flat	E \flat G \flat B \flat	E \flat G B \flat D \flat	E \flat G \flat B $\flat\flat$ D $\flat\flat$ (A) (C)	E \flat G B	E \flat G B \flat D	E \flat G \flat B \flat D \flat
E	E G \sharp B	E G B	E G \sharp B D	E G B \flat D \flat	E G \sharp B \sharp (C)	E G \sharp B D \sharp	E G B D
F	F A C	F A \flat C	F A C E \flat	F A \flat C \flat E $\flat\flat$ (B) (D)	F A C \sharp	F A C E	F A \flat C E \flat
F \sharp	F \sharp A \sharp C \sharp	F \sharp A C \sharp	F \sharp A \sharp C \sharp E	F \sharp A C E \flat	F \sharp A \sharp C \times (D)	F \sharp A \sharp C \sharp E \sharp (F)	F \sharp A C \sharp E
G	G B D	G B \flat D	G B D F	G B \flat D \flat F \flat (E)	G B D \sharp	G B D F \sharp	G B \flat D F
A \flat	A \flat C E \flat	A \flat C \flat E \flat (B)	A \flat C E \flat G \flat	A \flat C \flat E $\flat\flat$ G $\flat\flat$ (B) (D) (F)	A \flat C E	A \flat C E \flat G	A \flat C \flat E \flat G \flat (B)

ENHARMONIC SPELLING OF NOTES: Each key on the keyboard may be given more than one name. For example, C \sharp is also named D \flat . In spelling chords, the DOUBLE FLAT ($\flat\flat$) and the DOUBLE SHARP ($\sharp\sharp$) are often used. This is because chord spellings are easier to memorize using them. All of the above chords, properly spelled, skip one letter of the musical alphabet between each note. To change a major chord into an augmented chord, you simply raise the 5th of the chord one half-step. When a sharp is raised a half-step, it becomes a double sharp. Notice that the B augmented chord is spelled B D \sharp F \times . The G in parentheses below the F \times shows that F \times is actually the same note as G. The notes F \times and G are said to be ENHARMONIC. Similarly, a B $\flat\flat$ is the same note as A, as you will notice in the C diminished chord above.