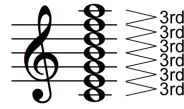


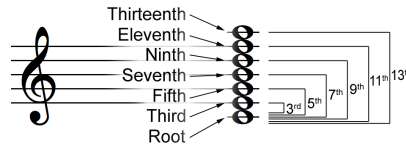
# CHORDS

A Chord is made of at least 3 notes played simultaneously  
 According to the classical concept, piling up intervals of Thirds on top of each other makes chords

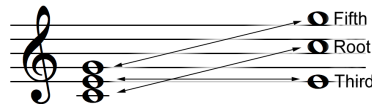


## FUNCTIONS of the elements of chord

The note we start on is the **ROOT**- it gives name to the chord  
 The rest of the notes get names from the interval they create with the Root



Changing the **ORDER** of the notes will **NOT** change the **FUNCTIONS** of the notes

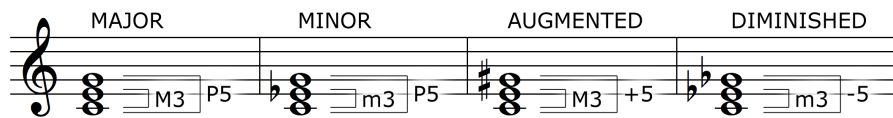


**VOICING** - the order (from the bottom to the top) of the notes' functions of the chord



## TRIADS - chords made of only 3 notes

Chord types [classical]: Major, Minor, Augmented, Diminished



## INVERSIONS - any of the chord's notes can be placed on the bottom of the chord

Root position, First inversion, Second inversion,  
 Third inversion (for Seventh Chords)

