

## INVERSIONS

There are 3 inversions + Root position to the 7<sup>th</sup> chords, but, to simplify things, we will only use Root positions and Second inversions on all chords

**Learn the 60 chord system in 2<sup>nd</sup> inversion, like for the root position**

- practice with both hands
- go down in columns first
- memorize
- play them by the random sheet

***Combining the Root position with the 2<sup>nd</sup> inversion when playing***

This is typical for a pianist playing in a group; left hand plays the chords in the octave below the middle C. Right hand can be then used for playing the melody, improvising, filling in, or to double the Root and the 5<sup>th</sup> of the chords.

The goal is to go to the closest notes from one chord to another, keeping the common notes if possible

The image displays two musical staves in bass clef, illustrating chord progressions. The top staff shows three chords in root position: Dm7 (labeled II), G7 (labeled V), and CMaj7 (labeled I). The bottom staff shows the same three chords in second inversion: Dm7 (labeled II), G7 (labeled V), and CMaj7 (labeled I).

Rules are:

- if the roots of the chords are a 4<sup>th</sup> apart → SWITCH position
- if they are a 2<sup>nd</sup> apart → KEEP position
- if they are a 3<sup>rd</sup> apart → your choice... Switch or Change

exception: in order to avoid playing too low or too high, the rules above can be broken at the end of phrases – beginning of a new phrase

For beginners: **the One-Choice 60 chord chart of root positions and 2<sup>nd</sup> inversions**

**Play the 60 chord system in Root Pos. and 2<sup>nd</sup> inversion by the II-V-I sheet**