

Intervals for root on 2nd, 3rd and 5th string

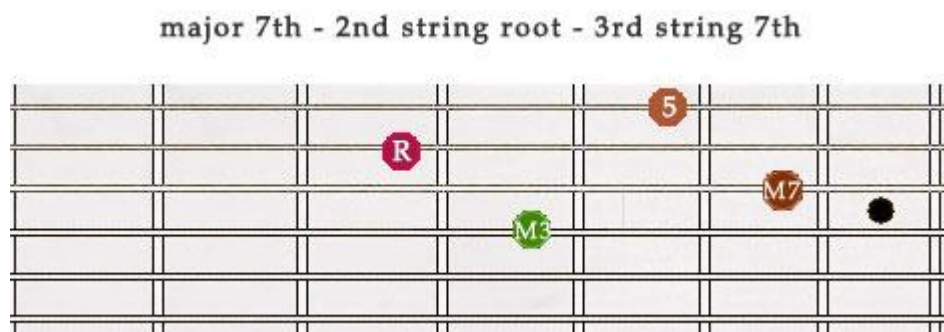


7th chords are made of Root, 5th, third and 7th notes. Adding the major 2nd note to any of the 7th chords gives us the corresponding 9th chord.

7th chords: 2nd string root, 3rd string 7th

1. Fix the root and 5th on the 2nd and 1st strings respectively.
2. Change between major and minor 3rds on the 4th string.
3. Change between major and minor 7ths on the 3rd string

Major 7th

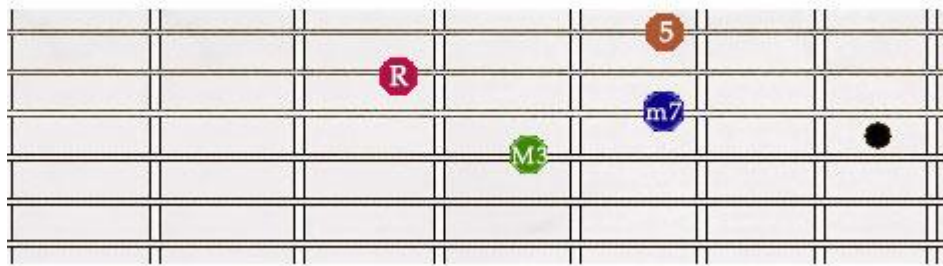


Root - 1st finger. M3 - 2nd finger. 5th - 3rd finger. M7 - 4th finger.

Dominant 7th (7th chord)

Change just the M7 note in the major 7th chord to a minor 7th note to get the dominant 7th chord as shown below.

dominant 7th - 2nd string root - 3rd string 7th

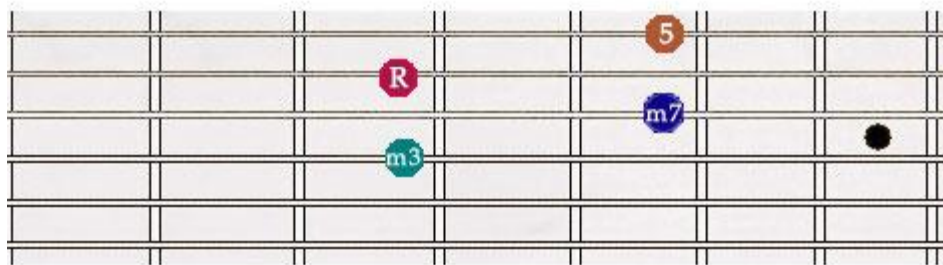


Root - 1st finger (index). M3 - 2nd finger. 5th - 4th finger (little). M7 - 3rd finger.

Minor 7th

Change the major 3rd note above to minor 3rd (shift one fret to the left) to get the minor 7th chord (minor 7th chord = root, minor 3rd, 5th, minor 7th)

minor 7th - 2nd string root - 3rd string 7th



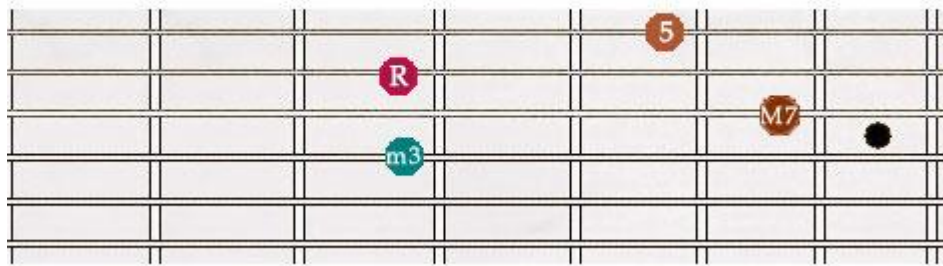
m3 - 1st finger. R - 2nd finger. 5th - 4th finger. m7 - 3rd finger.

The root and minor 3rd can also be played with a first finger barre.

Minor major 7th

Finally, shift the minor 7th note to major 7th (one fret to the right) to get the minor major 7th chord.

minor major 7th - 2nd string root - 3rd string 7th



m3 - 1st finger. R - 2nd finger. M7 - 4th finger. 5th - 3rd finger.

Major 7th chord: 5th string root, 2nd string 7th

Have a look at the intervals diagram at the beginning. Using the root on 5th string and major 7th note on the 2nd string, we get the following fingering pattern.

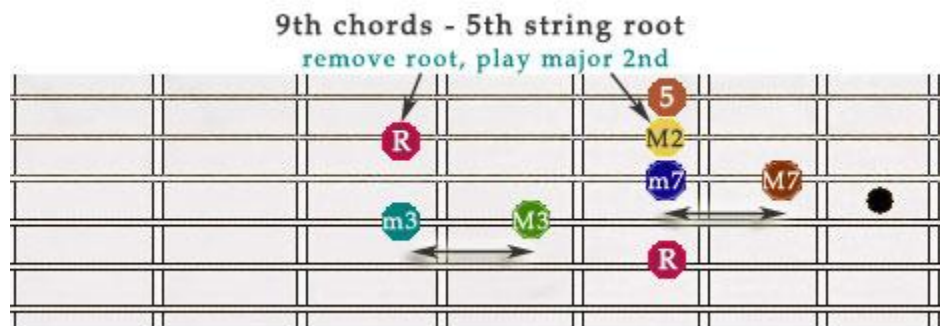
major 7th - 5th string root - 2nd string 7th



Root - 4th finger. Major 3rd - 2nd finger. 5th, major 7th, major 3rd - 1st finger barre.

You can shift the major 3rd note on the 4th string, to minor 3rd (one fret to the left) to play the minor major 7th chord.

9th chords



We found 7th chords by shifting the third notes and seventh notes while playing the same root and 5th notes.

Adding major 2nd note to the 7th chords gives us the corresponding 9th chords:

- Major 9th chord = major 7th chord + major 2nd note
- 9th chord = 7th chord (dominant 7th) + major 2nd note
- Minor 9th chord = minor 7th chord + major 2nd note (*not minor 2nd note*)
- Minor major 9th = minor major 7th chord + major 2nd note

Add the major 2nd note on the 2nd string.

Play the root on the 5th string instead.

Practical fingering considerations

The 9th chord has 5 notes: root, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 2nd.

To be able to play the chord with 4 fingers, we have to **omit one of the notes** unless the chord pattern has a barre which allows playing more than one note with the same finger.

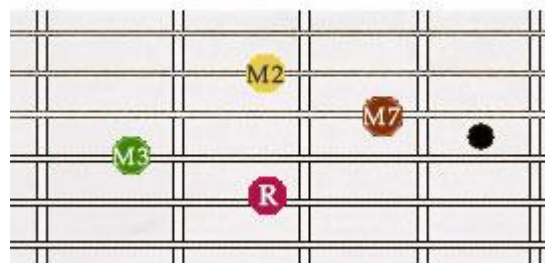
Which note to remove?

- The root note defines the chord, so is important.
- The 9th note is what makes the chord a 9th, and hence can't be removed.
- The third note and 7th note determines the kind of chord formed (minor, minor major, major, dominant).

So, the 5th note is usually removed, when we need to omit one of the 5 notes (root, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 2nd).

Major 9th

Major 9th chord - 5th string root



Major 9th fingering:

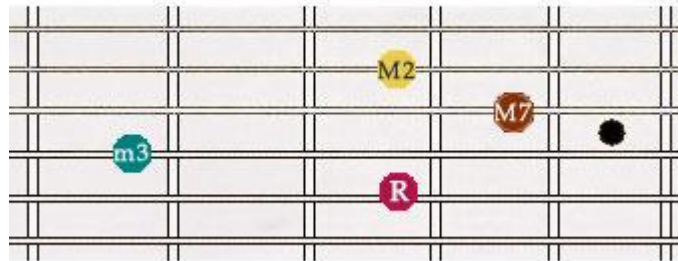
Major 9th chord - 5th string root



1 - index 2 - middle
3 - ring 4 - little

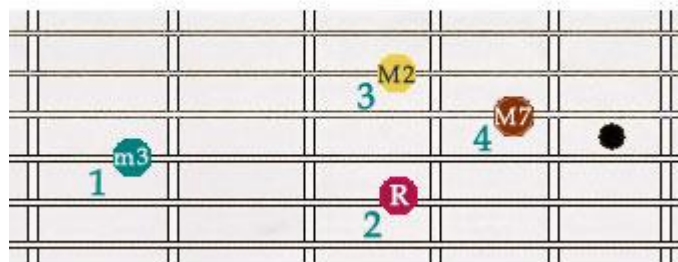
Minor major 9th

Minor major 9th chord - 5th string root



Minor major 9th fingering:

Minor major 9th chord - 5th string root

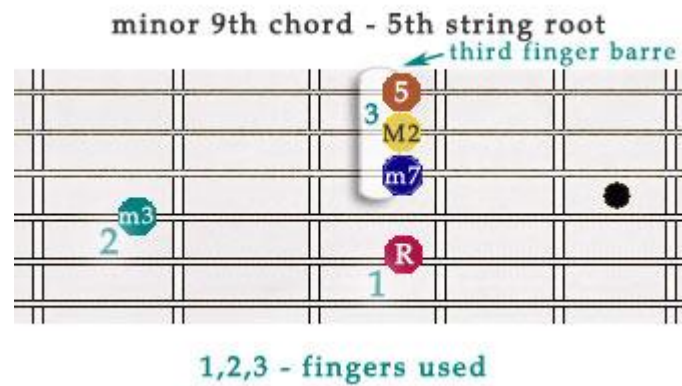


Minor 9th

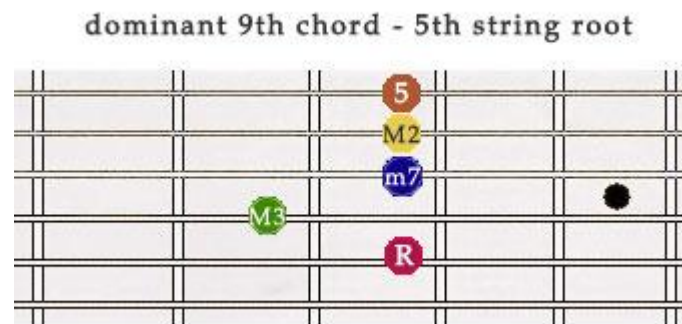
Minor 9th chord - 5th string root



Minor 9th fingering:



9th chord (dominant 9th)



Dominant 9th fingering:

