

# C Chords N-6

Chords are the foundation supporting your song. Technically, **triads** are a combination of notes played at once together creating a tonal harmony. A **chord** is a combination of four notes or more. However, most musicians consider three notes or more a chord. It is important to know all of your major and minor beginner chords because they are the most common and the basis for which other chords take their barre form. These other chords are called **extended or relative chords**. These chords have the same root name but are altered to create a different sound or feel to the music. Since they are not exactly the same as their root chord forms, they are called relative.

### Inside your EZ KEY®

#### C CHORDS

The CHORDS chart has basic beginner chord patterns played on the first five frets of your guitar. The patterns indicate where and how to place your fingers. The numbers below the patterns indicate which fingers are placed in the place of the dots. Your index finger is 1, middle finger 2, ring finger 3, and pinky finger 4. X means the string isn't played, and 0 means it is played open and not fretted. Numbers beside the patterns indicate a fret.

Use the MOVEABLE CHORDS chart to learn chords that are flat (b), sharp (#), 7ths, 9ths, etc. The chord root note is indicated by the diamond shape (◆) in the pattern you choose. The ROOT GUIDE will help you find your root notes. For example: to learn C♯ on the 5th string, according to the ROOT GUIDE, the root is located a half step (1 note) up from C at the 4th fret.

**C**

<b>A</b> x 0 1 1 1 x	<b>B</b> x x 2 3 4 1	<b>C</b> x 3 2 0 1 0	<b>D</b> x x 0 1 3 2	<b>E</b> 0 2 3 1 0 0	<b>F</b> x x 3 2 1 1	<b>G</b> 3 2 0 0 0 4
<b>Am</b> x 0 2 3 1 0	<b>Bm</b> x x 3 4 2 1	<b>Cm</b> x x 3 4 2 1	<b>Dm</b> x x 0 2 3 1	<b>Em</b> 0 2 3 0 0 0	<b>Fm</b> x x 3 1 1 1	<b>Gm</b> x x 3 1 1 1

## R G Root Note Guide

**R G**

1	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
2	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
3	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
4	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
6	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
	NUT		3	5	7	9	12		

Learn these chord patterns to play other chords rooted on the 4th, 5th & 6th strings. The less common Augmented (+) and Diminished (°) chords are rooted on the 2nd and 3rd strings for ease of play.

◆ = Chord Root Note (use the Root Guide to find your root note)

**M C**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Minor (m)</b>
1 3 4 2 1 1	1 3 4 1 1 1
x 1 3 3 3 x	x 1 3 4 2 1
x x 3 2 1 1	x x 3 1 1 1
<b>Major 7th (▲7)</b>	<b>7th (7)</b>
1 3 4 2 1 x	1 3 1 2 1 1
x 1 3 2 4 x	x 1 3 1 4 1
x x 1 3 3 3	x x 1 3 2 4
<b>Minor 7th (m7)</b>	<b>▲9</b>
1 3 1 1 1 1	x 2 1 4 3 x
x 1 3 1 2 1	x 2 1 3 4 x
x x 1 4 2 3	x 2 1 3 4 x
<b>Suspended 2nd (sus2 or 2)</b>	<b>Suspended 4th (sus)</b>
1 1 1 x x x	1 3 3 3 x x
x 1 3 4 1 1	x 1 3 3 4 x
x x 1 3 4 1	x x 1 3 4 4
<b>Aug (+)</b>	<b>Dim (°)</b>
x x 2 1 1 x	x x 1 3 2 x
<b>Power Chords (5)</b>	
1 3 x x x x	x 1 3 x x x
x 1 3 x x x	x x 1 3 x x

## M C Moveable Chords

Using your Root Note Guide and Moveable Chords chart together you can learn to play other relative forms of the chords as well as how to play them in other positions on the guitar.

A great guitar player or musician will know and understand how to play different chord forms and placements to create style, character and technique to the music they perform. Even portions of the moveable forms can be played and still be considered the same chord. These are sometimes called inversions.