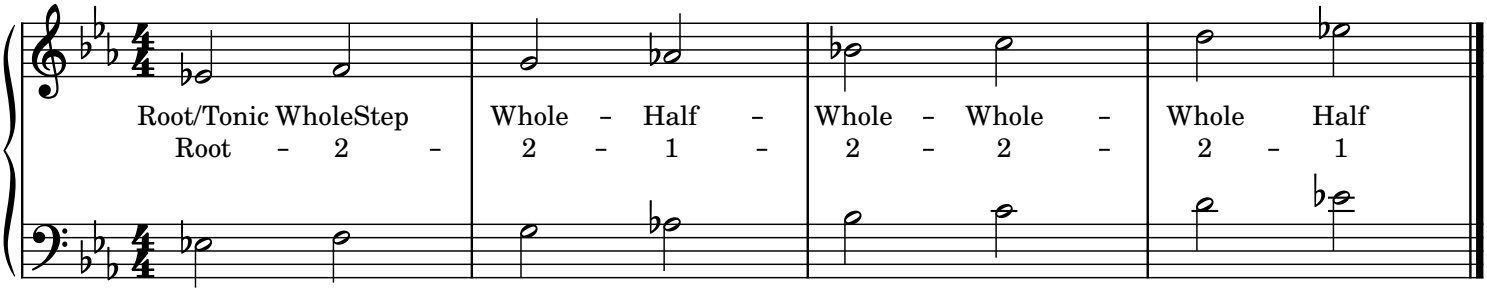
Chord Shapes 1: Basic Scales and Triads:(Eb)

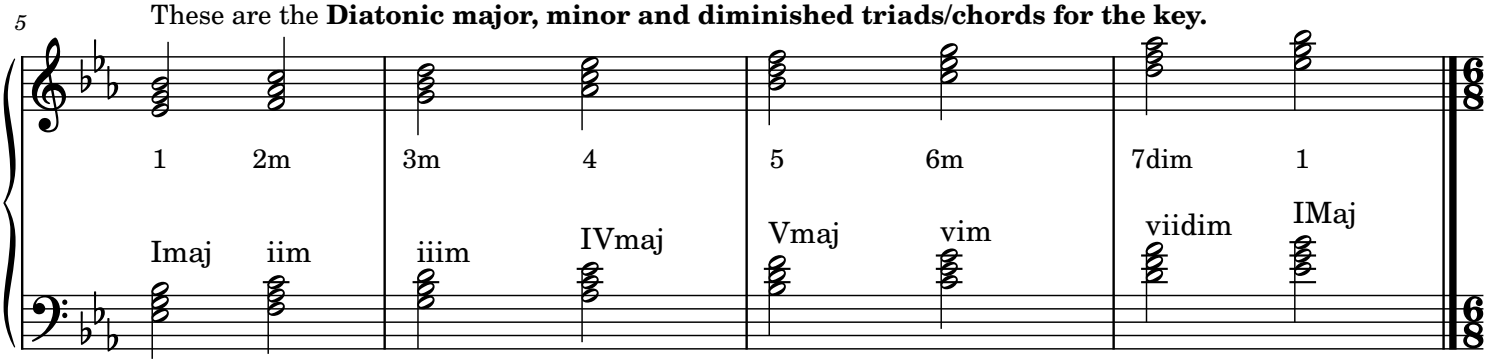
(Foundational Knowledge. Apply to all 12 keys)

JimO

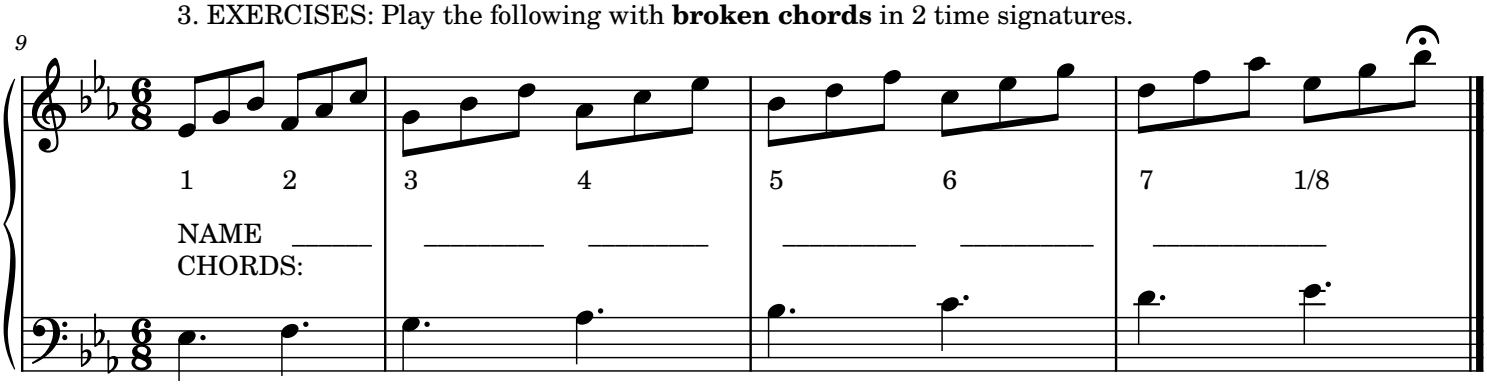
1. Start with a Eb major scale. The basic "Major" scale in Western Music uses this note grouping.

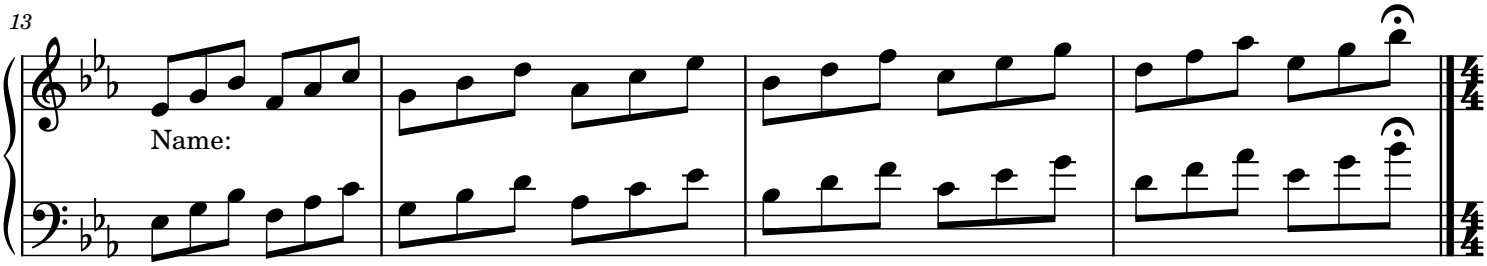


2. Build Major and Minor 3rds on each note of the scale to create 3-Part **Tertial Chords.**
These are the **Diatonic major, minor and diminished triads/chords for the key.**



3. EXERCISES: Play the following with **broken chords** in 2 time signatures.

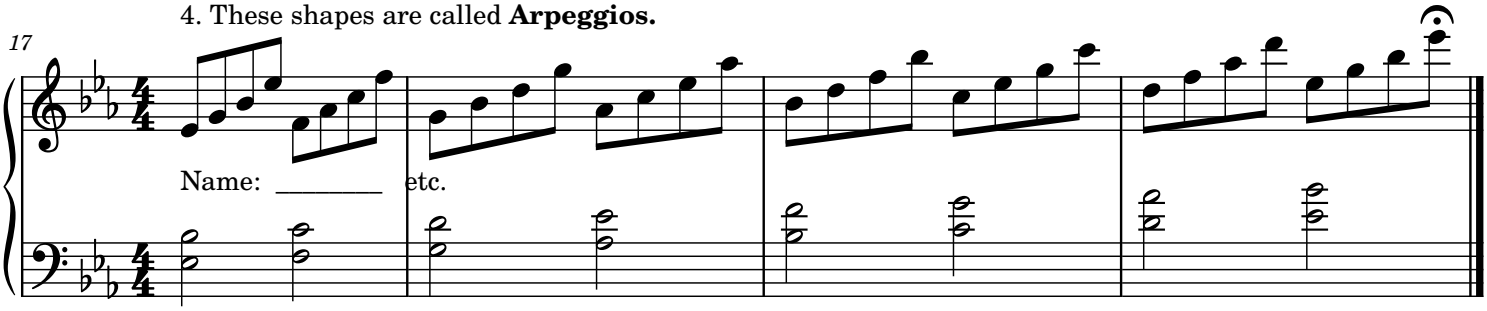




Copyright© 2019, SoundReasonStudio

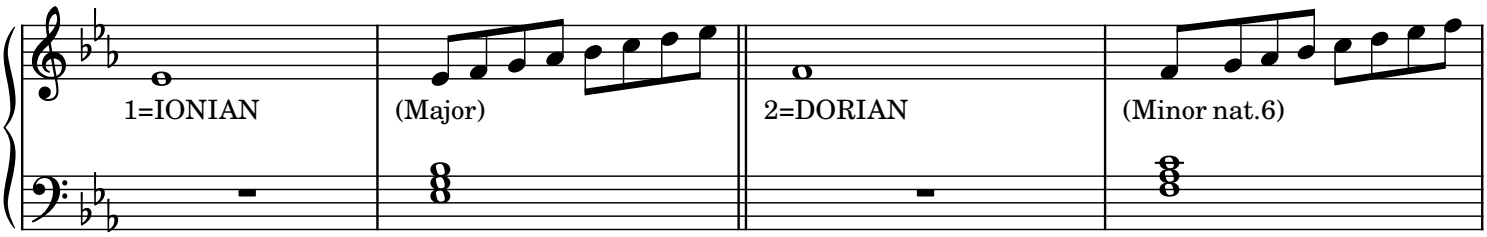
4. These shapes are called **Arpeggios.**

17



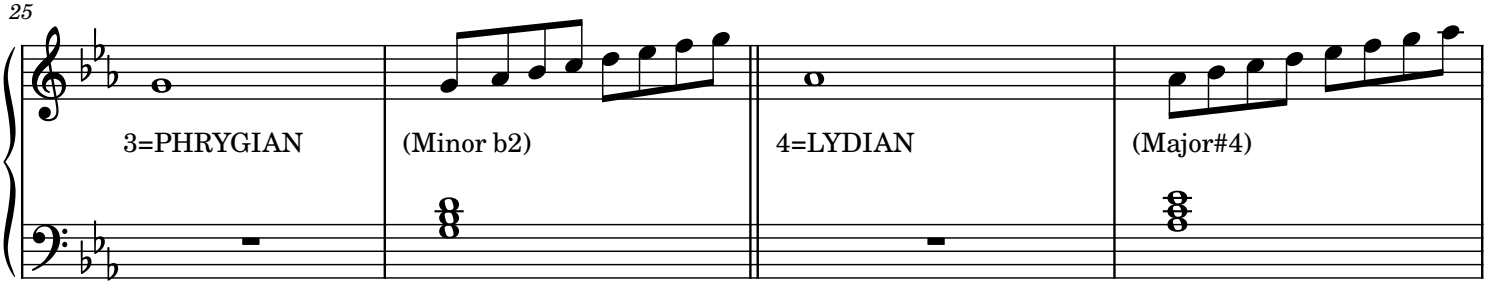
5. NEW CONCEPT: Each chord has it's own CHORD-SCALE. They all have different NAMES.

21

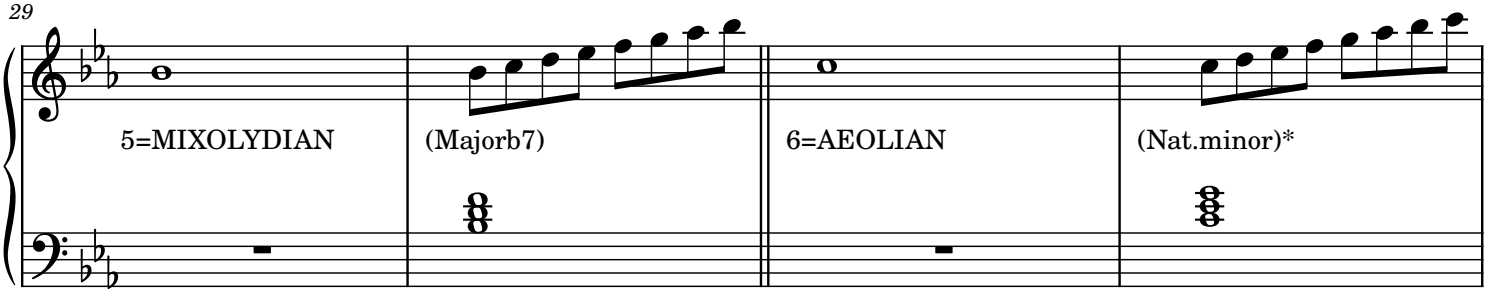


(Play through each scale. Notice how well they "fit" the chords.)

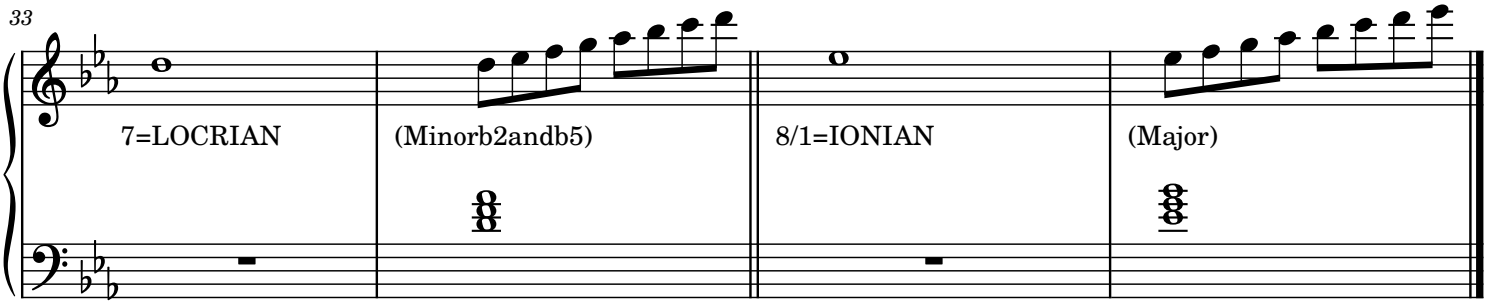
25



29

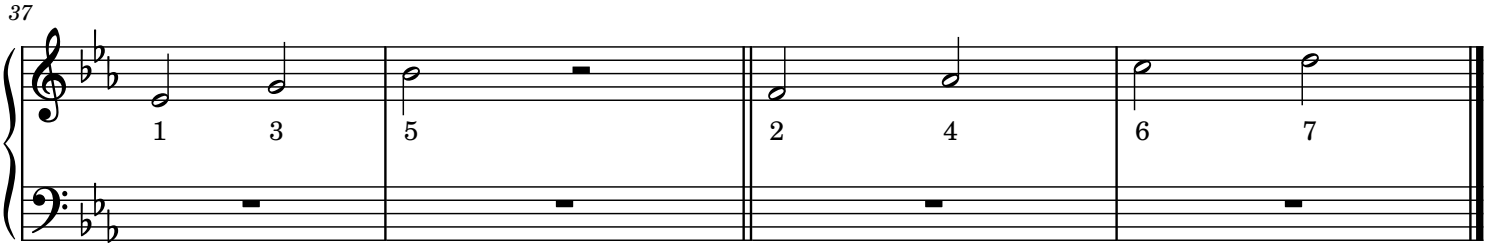


33

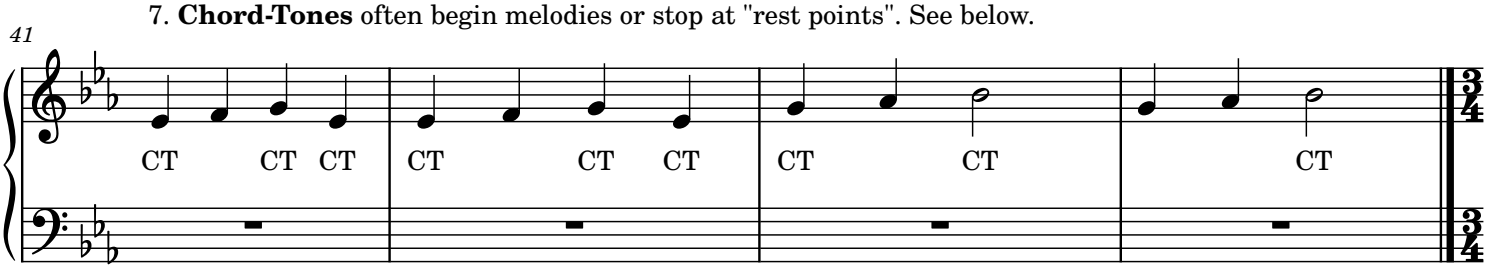


Copyright© 2019, SoundReasonStudio

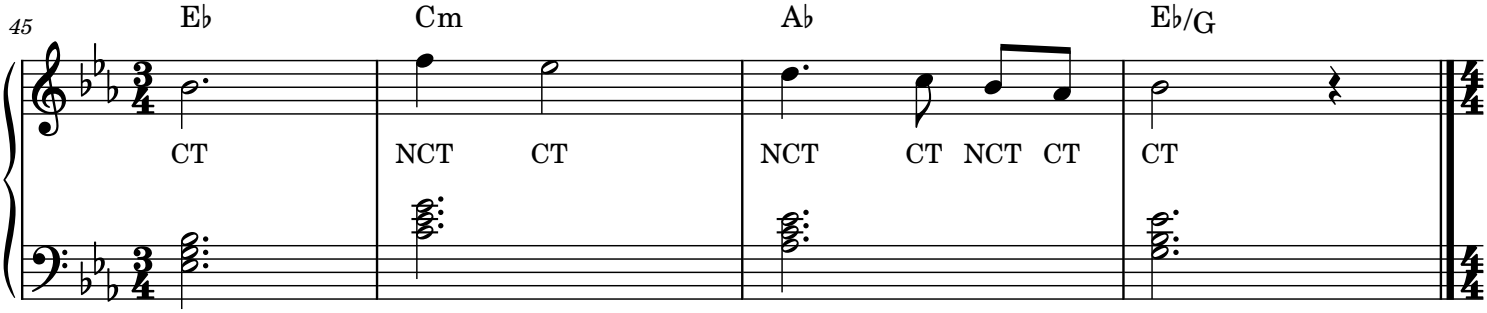
6. These scales contain **CHORD-TONES (Passive)** and **NON-CHORD TONES (Active)**.



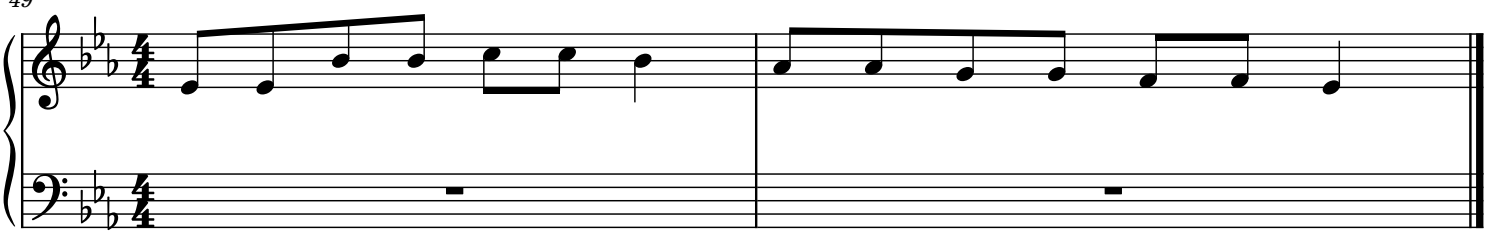
7. **Chord-Tones** often begin melodies or stop at "rest points". See below.



8. **Non-Chord-Tones** create tensions and energy to melodies. See Below.



9. The general category here is **CHORD-SCALE-AGREEMENT**. When harmonizing melodies we try to find chords that "fit" the melody. Chord-Tones totally "agree", for the most part. The Non-Chord-Tones will normally "lead" to Chord-Tones by creating tensions like the ones shown above. **Now, try to fit some chords to this melody.**



* Natural minor can also be called "relative" minor or simply, Aeolian mode.

Copyright© 2019, SoundReasonStudio