

Lesson 4 – Little Chords

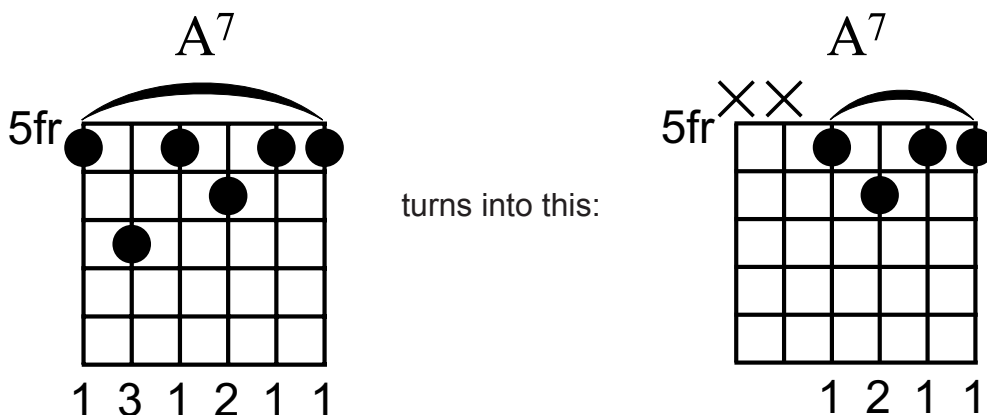
In This Lesson: By the end of this lesson you will be able to play more useful, smaller versions of the common 7th and 9th chords we've looked at so far.

While it's great to know all of these chords, the reality is that when you play with a band they're just too big.

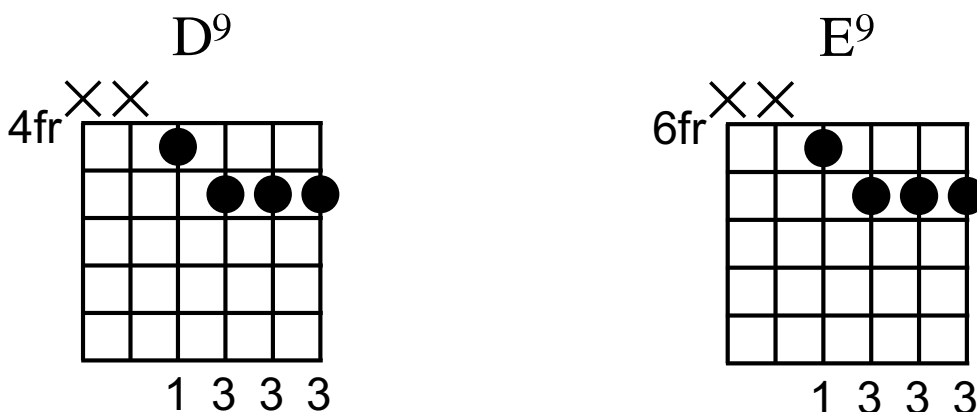
In all likelihood there will be a bass player, possibly a keyboard player, and possibly another guitar player in the band with you.

That means that if you play a chord with a bunch of low end "noise" it's probably going to interfere with the other instruments.

The simple solution is to just stop playing the bottom couple of strings. With that, an A7 chord that looks like:

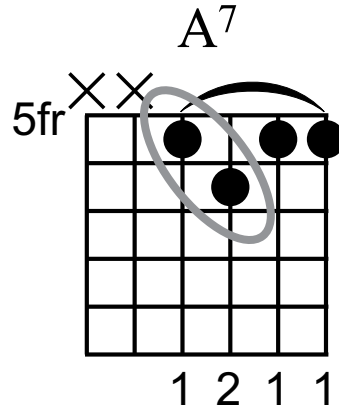


and the D9 and E9 chords turn into

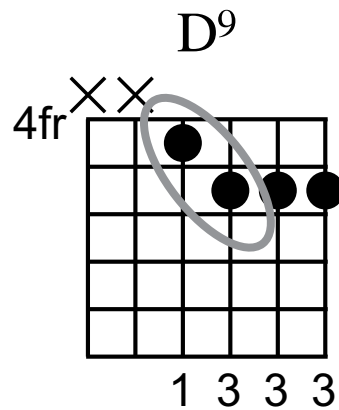


Now what's really cool is when you see how these fit together.

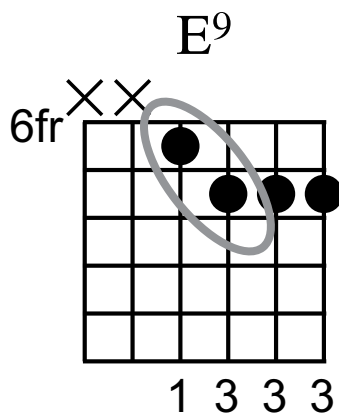
Look again at the A7. I've circled the notes I want you to pay attention to:



If I simply slide those 2 notes down 1 fret, I end up in my D9 chord. You don't even have to fill the rest in, but I've done it here just to be complete.



and if I move my A7 up 1 fret (and fill in the rest) you'll see that I have E9. Likewise, I can just move my D9 up 2 frets ...



So with that in mind, let's take a look at our next tune.

EXAMPLE 4-1, CD 1 TRACKS 12-14

The musical notation is presented in three staves, each in 4/4 time. Above each staff are guitar chord diagrams with their respective fret numbers and fingerings.

- Staff 1:**
 - Chord 1: **B^b7** (1211) at 6fr.
 - Chord 2: **E^b9** (1333) at 5fr.
 - Chord 3: **B^b7** (1211) at 6fr.
- Staff 2:**
 - Chord 1: **E^b9** (1333) at 5fr.
 - Chord 2: **B^b7** (1211) at 6fr.
- Staff 3:**
 - Chord 1: **F9** (1333) at 7fr.
 - Chord 2: **E^b9** (1333) at 5fr.
 - Chord 3: **B^b7** (1211) at 6fr.
 - Chord 4: **F9** (1333) at 7fr.
 - Chord 5: **B^b7** (1211) at 6fr.

Just like the rest, play it with the recording as much as you can and get it down before you move on.