CONTENTS

CHORDS

Enharmonic Equivalents

	A♭ / G♯	A	B♭ / A♯	B	C	C♯ / D♭	D	E♭ / D♯	E	F	F♯ / G♭	G
Major	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122
Minor	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122
Diminished	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122
Augmented	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93	103	113	123
Fifth	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93	103	113	123
Major Suspended Fourth	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93	103	113	123
Major Sixth	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124
Minor Sixth	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124
Major Seventh	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124
Seventh	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124
Minor Seventh	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125
Minor Seventh Flat Fifth	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125
Diminished Seventh	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125
Seventh Suspended Fourth	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125
Major Add Ninth	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126
Major Ninth	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126
Ninth	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126
Minor Ninth	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126
Sixth Add Ninth	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97	107	117	127
Minor Sixth Add Ninth	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97	107	117	127
Minor Major Seventh	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97	107	117	127
Minor Ninth Major Seventh	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97	107	117	127
Eleventh	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128
Minor Eleventh	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128
Thirteenth	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128
Flat Fifth	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128
Seventh Flat Fifth	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99	109	119	129
Seventh Augmented Fifth	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99	109	119	129
Major Seventh Flat Fifth	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99	109	119	129
Seventh Flat Ninth	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99	109	119	129
Seventh Sharp Ninth	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130
Seventh Flat Ninth Augmented Fifth	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130
Ninth Augmented Fifth	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130
Ninth Flat Fifth	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130
Ninth Sharp Eleventh	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91	101	111	121	131
Thirteenth Flat Ninth	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91	101	111	121	131
Thirteenth Flat Ninth Flat Fifth	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91	101	111	121	131

Play any note on the ukulele, then play a note one fret above it. The distance between these two notes is a *half step*. Play another note followed by a note two frets above it. The distance between these two notes is a *whole step* (two half steps). The distance between any two notes is referred to as an *interval*.

A *scale* is a series notes in a specific arrangement of whole and half steps. In the example of the C major scale below, the letter names are shown above the notes and the *scale degrees* (numbers) of the notes are written below. Notice that C is the first degree of the scale, D is the second, etc.

The name of an interval is determined by counting the number of scale degrees from one note to the next. For example, an interval of a 3rd, starting on C, would be determined by counting up three scale degrees, or C-D-E (1-2-3). C to E is a 3rd. An interval of a 4th, starting on C, would be determined by counting up four scale degrees, or C-D-E-F (1-2-3-4). C to F is a 4th.

Note name: C D E F G A B C D F A

1 (whole) step 1 step ½(half) step 1 step 1 step 1 step ½ step

Degree: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 13

Intervals starting from C: M2 M3 P4 P5 M6 M7 P8

1 step
2 steps
2 ½ steps
3 ½ steps
4 ½ steps
5 ½ steps
6 steps

The intervals of a 9th, 11th & 13th are often used in chord construction.

Intervals are not only labeled by the distance between scale degrees, but by the quality of the interval. An interval's quality is determined by counting the number of whole steps and half steps between the two notes of an interval. For example, C to E is a 3rd. C to E is also a major third because there are 2 whole steps between C and E. Likewise, C to E♭ is a 3rd. C to E♭ is also a minor third because there are 1½ steps between C and E♭. There are five qualities used to describe intervals: major, minor, perfect, diminished, and augmented.

M = Major   **o = Diminished (dim)**   **m = Minor**   **+ = Augmented (aug)**   **P = Perfect**

Particular intervals are associated with certain qualities:

2nds, 9ths	=	Major, Minor & Augmented
3rds, 6ths, 13ths	=	Major, Minor, Augmented & Diminished
4ths, 5ths, 11ths	=	Perfect, Augmented & Diminished
7ths	=	Major, Minor & Diminished

CHORD THEORY

Building Chords

Up until now, the examples have shown intervals and chord construction based on C. Until you are familiar with all the chords, the C chord examples on the previous page can serve as a reference guide when building chords based on other notes: For instance, locate C7(♭9). To construct a G7(♭9) chord, first determine what intervals are contained in C7(♭9), then follow the steps outlined below.

C Seventh Flat Ninth
C7(♭9)

C Seventh Flat Ninth
C7(♭9)

Root   3 rd   5th   7th   9th

Interval :   M3   P5   m7   m9
2 whole steps
3 ½ steps
5 whole steps
6 ½ steps

- Determine the *root* of the chord. A chord is always named for its root—in this case, G is the root of G7(♭9).

- Count *letter* names up from the *letter name of the root* (G), as we did when building intervals on page 169, to determine the intervals of the chord. Counting three letter names up from G to B (G–A–B, 1–2–3) is a 3rd, G to D (G–A–B–C–D) is a 5th, G to F is a 7th, and G to A is a 9th.

- Determine the *quality* of the intervals by counting whole steps and half steps up from the root; G to B (2 whole steps) is a major 3rd, G to D (3½ steps) is a perfect 5th, G to F (5 whole steps) is a minor 7th, and G to A♭ (6½ steps) is a minor 9th.

G Seventh Flat Ninth
G7(♭9)

Root   3 rd   5th   7th   9th

Interval :   M3   P5   m7   m9
2 whole steps
3 ½ steps
5 whole steps
6 ½ steps

G Seventh Flat Ninth
G7(♭9)

Follow this general guideline to figure out the notes of any chord. As interval and chord construction become more familiar, it will become possible to create your own original fingerings on the ukulele. Feel free to experiment!