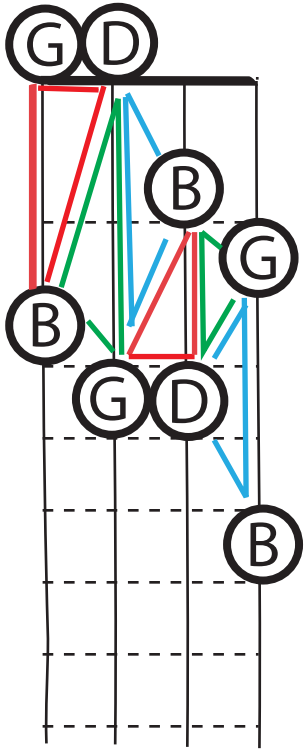
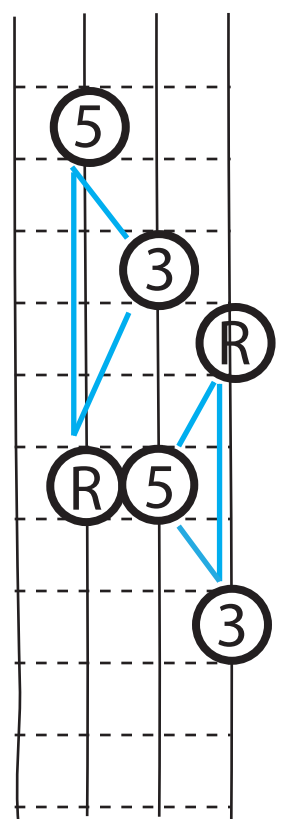
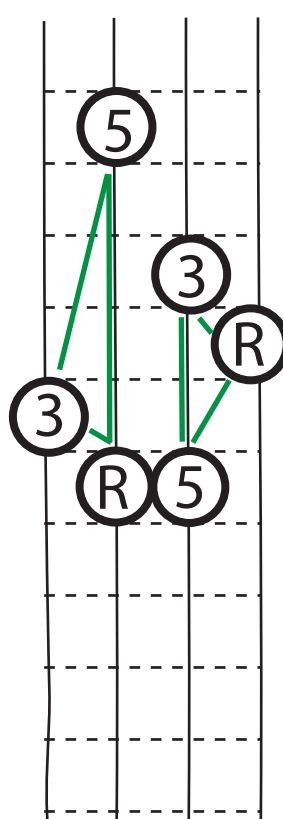
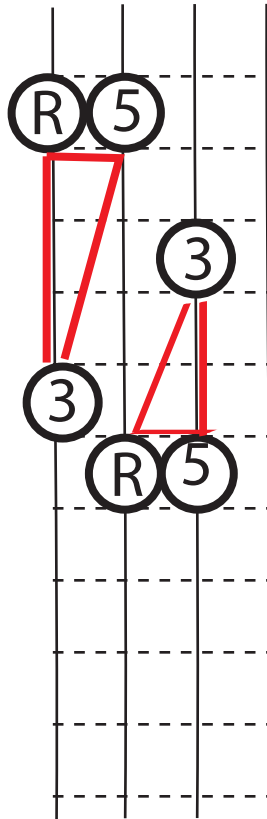


CHORDS ON THE VIOLIN

The G Chord. Note the relational triangles



These relationships are movable. Here they are separated for mobile placement.



This is a look at the relationships of the notes in a major triad. First we look at the G chord, and see the layout of the notes. I see it as a shape and it's "inverse." Thus the three colors.

The Red Triangles have as one side the "Root - 5" relationship. Then we're either reaching back for the 3rd, or reaching up for the 3rd.

The Green Triangles have as one side the "3-Root," which, like the side by side "Root-5" relationship, is a real good one to internalize.

In the Blue Triangles, both the relationship between the Root and the 3, and between the 5 and the 3, are worth memorizing.

Play the "Shapes," then move them around to see how these shapes hold true for the other major chords. Like, Check out C major, then E major, and A major. Then explore, how would you make those chords minor? Oh, yeah, flat the 3rd -- move it down a half step. See if you can make all these chords minor.

Root is the "name note," or "1" of the chord, in this example, G. "3" is the third of the chord. "5" the fifth of the chord. We count up the letters (with the sharps & flats of the Key Signature) In G: G - A - B - C - D - E - F# - G. So, G is One, A is 2, B is 3, C is 4, D is 5, etc....