

INVERSED chords

Acordes INVERTIDOS

There are at least 3 inversion in each triad chord, we are going to see some of those inverted chords. As the word say inversion means to change the order of the keys of the chord; this DO NOT mean that we add new keys to form a new chord. all we do is to change the order of the keys of the chords we already know. For example: in the chord of "C" we have the notes on C,E,G to make the inversion to the second position we put the note of "E" first then "G" then "C" (E-G-C) we have the same "C" chord but in second position. In the Third position we find G-C-E.

En los acordes conocidos como triad encontramos 3 inversiones. en un momento veremos algunas inversiones. como la palabra lo dice invertir significa cambiar de posicion o en este caso cambiar el orden de las notas que componen cada acorde. no se trata de hacer un acorde nuevo; solo cambiamos el orden en el que tocamos las notas de los acordes que ya sabemos. Por ejemplo: en el acorde de "C" tenemos las notas de C-E-G. para hacer la inversion de este acorde a la segunda posicion empezamos tocando la nota de "E" despues la nota de "G" y despues la nota de "C" (E-G-C).la tercera posicion seria G-C-E.

FIRST position
PRIMERA posicion

The diagram shows seven piano keyboards, each labeled with a letter from C to B. The notes in each chord are highlighted in orange. The chords are: C (C, E, G), D (D, F, A), E (E, G, B), F (F, A, C), G (G, B, D), A (A, C, E), and B (B, D, F). The labels below the keyboards are: C (C D E F G A B), D (C D E F G A B), E (C D E F G A B), F (C D E F G A B C D E), G (F G A B C D E), A (F G A B C D E), and B (F G A B C D E).

SECOND position
SEGUNDA posicion

The diagram shows seven piano keyboards, each labeled with a letter from C to B. The notes in each chord are highlighted in orange. The chords are: C (E, G, C), D (F, A, E), E (G, B, F), F (A, C, G), G (B, D, A), A (C, E, B), and B (D, F, C). The labels below the keyboards are: C (C D E F G A B C D E), D (C D E F G A B C D E), E (C D E F G A B C D E), F (F G A B C D E F G A B), G (F G A B C D E F G A B), A (C D E F G A B C D E), and B (C D E F G A B C D E).

THIRD position
TERCERA posicion

The diagram shows seven piano keyboards, each labeled with a letter from C to B. The notes in each chord are highlighted in orange. The chords are: C (G, C, E), D (F, B, D), E (G, C, F), F (A, D, F), G (B, E, G), A (C, F, A), and B (D, G, B). The labels below the keyboards are: C (C D E F G A B C D E), D (F G A B C D E F G A B), E (F G A B C D E F G A B), F (C D E F G A B C D E), G (C D E F G A B C D E), A (C D E F G A B C D E), and B (C D E F G A B C D E).

compound**CHORDS**

Compound chords or slashed chords are chords whose bass note is indicated by the addition of a slash and the letter of the bass after the root note letter. It does not indicate "or"

ACORDES compuestos

los acordes compuestos estan formados por dos letras y una pleca o diagonal. la primera letra es el acorde (mano derecha) y la letra despues de la pleca es el bajo (mano izquierda).

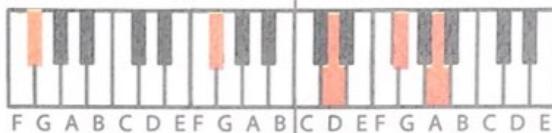
Chord (right hand)

D/F#

Bass (Left hand)

Bass (Left hand)

"D" Chord (right hand)



ACORDES compuestos mas comunes
most common compound**CHORDS**

A/C#

B/D#

C/E

E/G#

G/B

Now lets try this...

G....

D/F#....

Em....

D....

C....

G/B....

Am....

D....