

# MAJOR FORMS and ROOTS

(Comments below)

		<b>Root on 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> strings</b>
		<b>Root on 3<sup>rd</sup> string</b>
		<b>Root on 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> strings</b>
		<b>Root on 2<sup>nd</sup> string</b>

**Comments:**

- 1. This is an excellent way to begin to understand how chords are named. As you learn the names of the notes that are the roots, please try to learn the notes of the fingerboard.**
- 2. If you move these (moveable) chords up or down the fingerboard, the chords' names will change, but the new chords (with the same chord shape) will have the root(s) on the same string(s). For example, if you move the Bb chord form up 1 fret ("up" the fingerboard because it becomes higher in pitch), it becomes a B chord, whose root (the note "B") is on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> strings.**