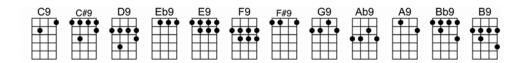
## **Uke Practice 9ths**

## **Dom 9:**



Note how the dominant 9<sup>th</sup> relates to the dominant 7<sup>th</sup>.

## Major 9

CMA9	C#MA9	DMA9	EbM9	EMA9	FMA9	F#MA9	GMA9	AbMA9	AMA9	BbMA9	BMA9
	$\bullet$ $\bullet$			• • • •		$\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$			$\bullet \bullet \square$		
	ΗН	<b>●</b>   <b>●</b>			••••	HH	••••	ΗН	<b>H</b>	••	ЦФ
HH			HH				HH	<b>••••</b>	HHH	H++•	
	HH	HTHT.	HH	HH	НТН	HH	HH		HH		HHT

Note how the major 9<sup>th</sup> relates to the major 7<sup>th</sup> (add the 9<sup>th</sup>) and to the dominant 9<sup>th</sup> (raise the flatted 7<sup>th</sup> to the [major] 7<sup>th</sup>).

Also, think of the major  $9^{th}$  as playing a minor  $7^{th}$  chord that starts on the major  $3^{rd}$  of the chord that you want to play. (It is a NR-no root-chord) For example, CMajor9 (CM9) is the same as the minor  $7^{th}$  starting on E, the major  $3^{rd}$  of CM9. Therefore, Eminor7 (Em7) is the same as (NR) CM9.

## Minor 9

Note how the minor 9<sup>th</sup> relates to the minor 7<sup>th</sup> (add the 9<sup>th</sup>).

Think of the minor  $9^{th}$  as playing a major  $7^{th}$  chord that starts on the minor  $3^{rd}$  of the chord that you want to play. (It is a NR-no rootchord) For example, Aminor9 (Am9) is the same as the major  $7^{th}$  starting on C, the minor  $3^{rd}$  of Am9. Therefore, CMajor7 (CM7) is the same as (NR) Am9.