

# OPEN CHORDS

TO CREATE AN OPEN CHORD:

TAKE A STANDARD CLOSED CHORD, E.G. CMAJ7: CEG♭. INVERT IT ANY NUMBER OF TIMES (CEG♭, EG♭C, G♭CE OR BCEG).

OPEN IT, BY TAKING THE SECOND VOICE AND PUTTING IT ON TOP. HENCE CEG♭ BECOMES CG♭E, EG♭C BECOMES EBCG. SOME OF THE THE CHORDS IT PRODUCES ARE HARD, IMPOSSIBLE OR DANGEROUS TO PLAY, AND SOME ARE DISSONANT. BUT NEITHER OF THESE FACTS PUTS OFF THE MORE COMPLETIST GUITAR PLAYERS YOU MIGHT HEAR!

YOU CAN ALSO DO THIS WITH TRIADS. I'VE LISTED MOST OF THE FOUR NOTE CHORDS HERE. YOU CAN WORK OUT THE REST FOR YOURSELF.

THAT'S IT! I WAS FIRST TAUGHT THIS STUFF BY JOHN PARRICELLI. IT'S ALSO EXPLAINED IN MICK GOODRICK'S "THE ADVANCING GUITARIST".

CΔ7 ROOT POSITION	CΔ7 1ST INVERSION	CΔ7 2ND INVERSION	CΔ7 3RD INVERSION
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T 5	12	3	8	7	12	8
A 4	12	1	5	5	9	8
B 5	10	4	9	5	10	9
G 3		2	7	10	10	9

CM7 ROOT POSITION	FM7 1ST INVERSION	CM7 2ND INVERSION	FM7 3RD INVERSION
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T 4	11	8	6	1	6
A 3	11	6	4	1	5
B 5	12	8	5	1	6
G 3	10	6	5	1	6

C7 ROOT POSITION	F7 1ST INVERSION	C7 2ND INVERSION	F7 2ND INVERSION	C7 3RD INVERSION
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T 5	12	8	6	8
A 3	11	6	5	8
B 5	12	8	2	9
G 3	10	7	3	8

**E<sup>o</sup>**  
ROOT POSITION

**E<sup>o</sup>**  
1ST INVERSION

**A<sup>o</sup>**  
2ND INVERSION

**A<sup>o</sup>**  
3RD INVERSION

T	3	8	11	6	3	5	10
A	3	7	9	5	1	5	8
B	2	8	12	5	2	7	10
B		7	10		1	6	10

**C<sup>o</sup>**

T	4	11	8
A	2	10	7
B	4	11	9
B	3	10	8

**C<sup>MΔ</sup>**  
ROOT POSITION

**C<sup>MΔ</sup>**  
1ST INVERSION

**C<sup>MΔ</sup>**  
2ND INVERSION

**C<sup>MΔ</sup>**  
3RD INVERSION

T	4	11	3	7	8	1
A	4	12	1	4	8	0
B	5	12	4	5	8	1
B	3	10	1	5	10	2
					12	
					10	
					10	