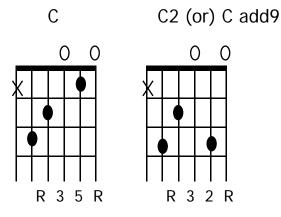
CAGED Session 4 Morphing

'Morphing'

'Morphing' is the process through which we change the chord shape by adding or taking away notes. For example; the C chord contains the notes of C E and G and the chord shape is shown on the familiar diagram that follows.

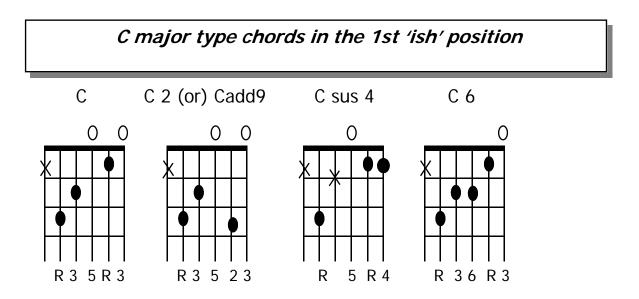
We are able to add or move notes within the basic shape to give new chord sounds.

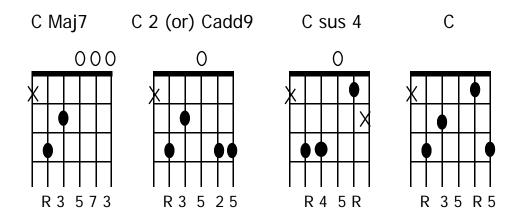
If we add D note on the 2nd string to the chord we produce the C2 or Cadd 9 chord. This is **not** a C 9 chord.



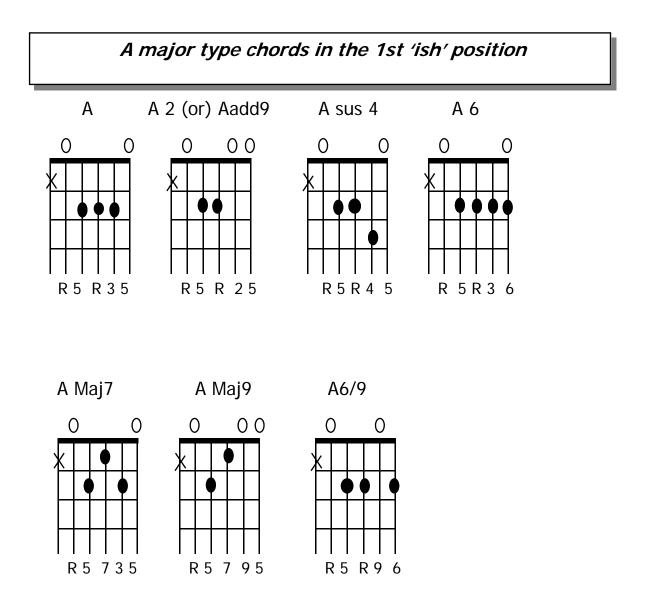
The theory aspect of chord construction is beyond the scope of this course and the student should check out the Theory Workbooks available from Third Hand Music for a clearer understanding of this vital topic.

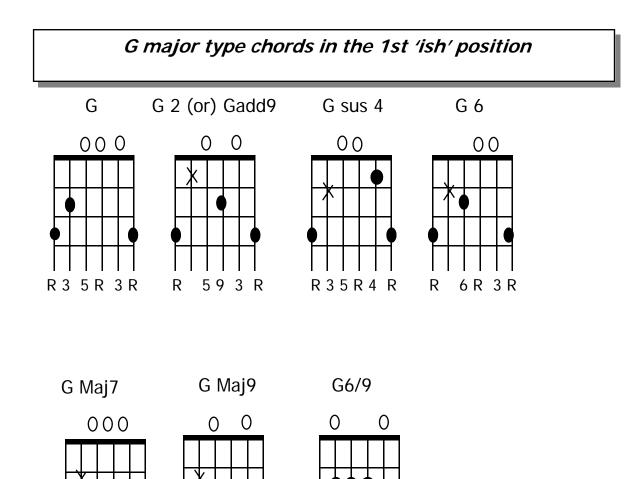
The chord shapes that follow show many different chord types although we are still dealing with 'major' sounds.





The chords above may be used as substitutes for C major chord. Your 'ear' will be the final judge as to whether the sound is appropriate for your purposes.





R3 69 5 R

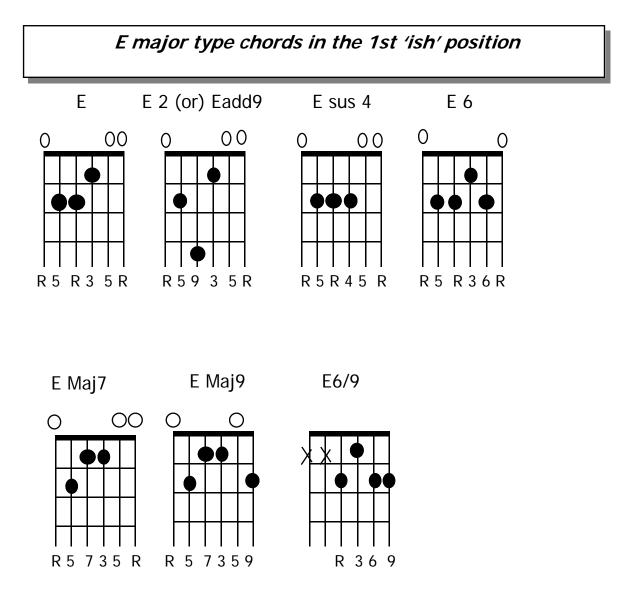
© A Hobler 2008

5 R 3 7

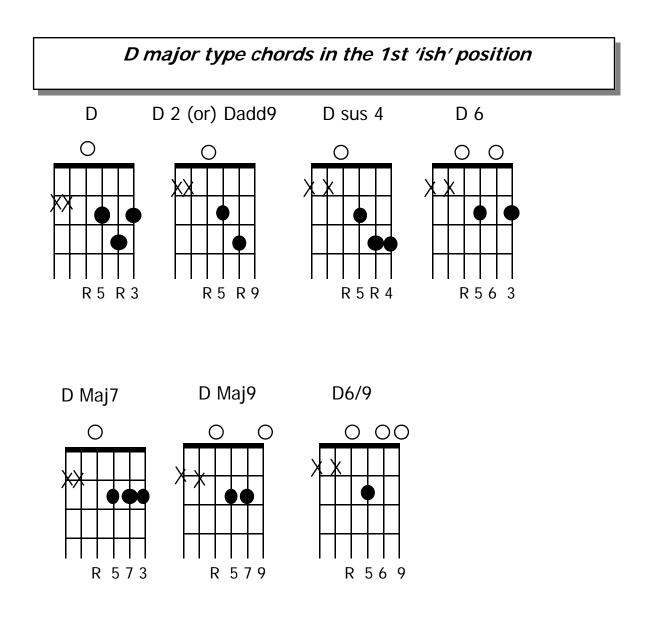
R

5 9 3 7

R



Notice that all of the 'major type' chords we have studied contain only the notes of the scale. C major type chords have notes from the C major scale added. A 'major type' chords have notes added that are from the A major scale.



We now have approximately 35 chords to deal with. (5 shapes X 7 different root notes).

The chord progressions studied earlier provide us with a great practice tool for working with our new chords.

Choose a chord type to use. Eg; add9 chord. Use only add 9 chords with the root notes as shown in Progression 1.

Once you have completed these, try another chord type and follow the same process.

Progression 1

Play the chord progression using 1st position C add9 chord, 1st position F add9 chord and 1st position G add9 chord. Then do the same but play in 3rd position, then 5th etc.

4	C add9	F add9	G add9	C add9
4		(Think about this one)		

Progression 2

Play the chord progression using 1st position A chord, 1st position D chord and 1st position E chord. Then do the same but play in 2nd position, then 5th etc.

4	AMaj7	DMaj7	EMaj7	AMaj7
4				

Progression 3

Play the chord progression using 1st position G6 chord, 1st position C6 chord and 1st position D6 chord. Then do the same but play in 3rd position, then 5th etc.

4	G6	C6	D6	G6
4				

Now that you have the idea, keep working with a variety of chord shapes and keep the root note movement of these chord sequences that are written above.

Now we need to approach the chord shapes with the intention of transposing them to other root notes. How would you play an Eb Maj7 chord? You could move a Cmaj7 chord 3 frets higher. It can also be played 1 fret higher than a D Maj7. It is also playable 1 fret lower than E Maj7 etc,.

Which way is best depends on many factors including:

- 1. The sound you are listening for.
- 2. The smooth transition from one chord to another.
- 3. Ease of playing depending on the chords that are before or after.
- 4. Speed required for the chord change.

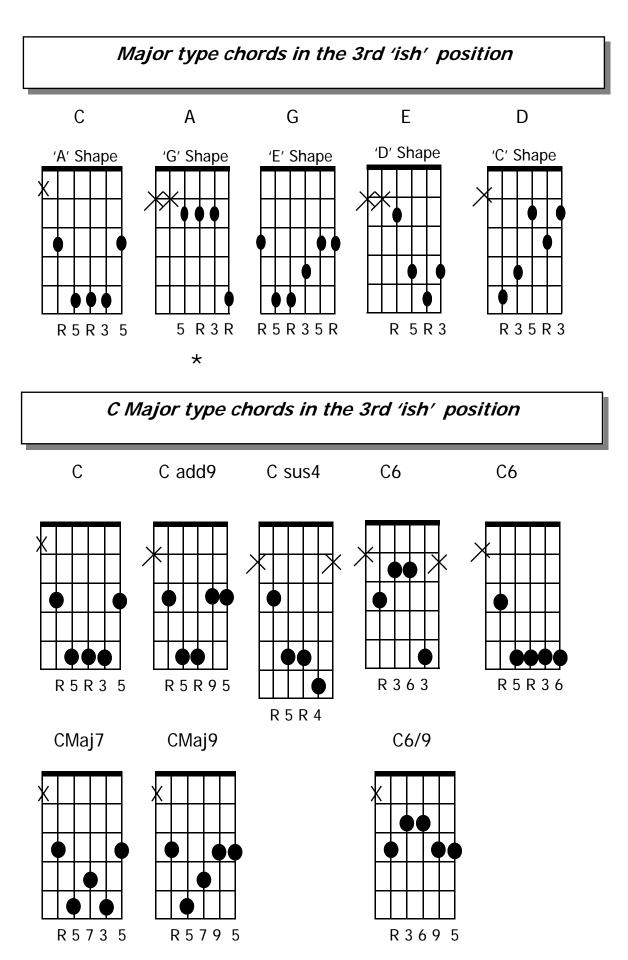
The chord shapes that follow are still dealing with 'major type' chord sounds and begin with the 'major type' chords in the 3rd 'ish' position.

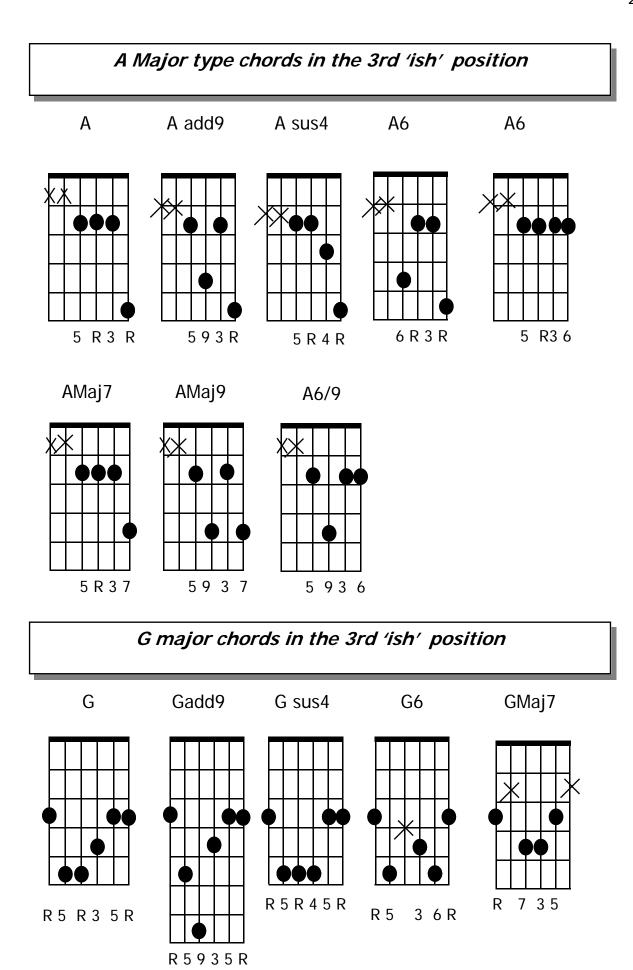
Let's look at some chord formulas before we begin expanding our chord vocabulary even more.

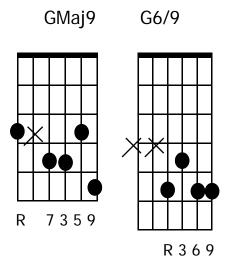
Chord Construction

Remember that these chord formulas always relate to the major scale.

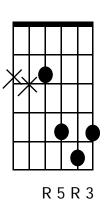
minor = 1 b3 5 C Eb G	
mi add9 = $1 b3 5 9$ C Eb G D	
mi11 = 1 b3 5 b7 9 11 (or 4) C Eb G Bb D F	
mi6 = 1 b3 5 6 C Eb G A	
mi7 = 1 b3 5 b7 C Eb G Bb	
mi9 = 1 b3 5 b7 9 C Eb G Bb D	
mi(ma7) = 1 b3 5 7 C Eb G B	
mi7b5 = 1 b3 b5 7 C Eb Gb Bb	
7th = 1 3 5 b7 C E G Bb	
9th = $135b79$ C E G Bb D	
11th = 1 3 5 b7 9 11 C E G Bb D F (This is a Bb triad over a C triad)	
13th = 1 3 5 b7 9 11 13 C E G Bb D F A	
7th#5 = 1 3 #5 b7 C E G# Bb	
7thb5 = 1 3 b5 b7 C E Gb Bb	
7th#9 = 1 3 5 b7 #9 C E G Bb D#	
7thb9 = 1 3 5 b7 b9 C E G Bb Db	



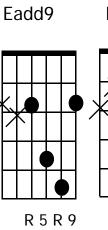


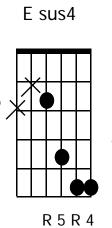


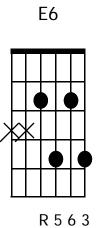


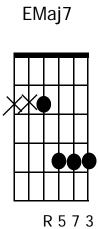


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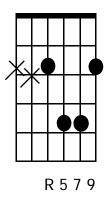


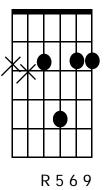




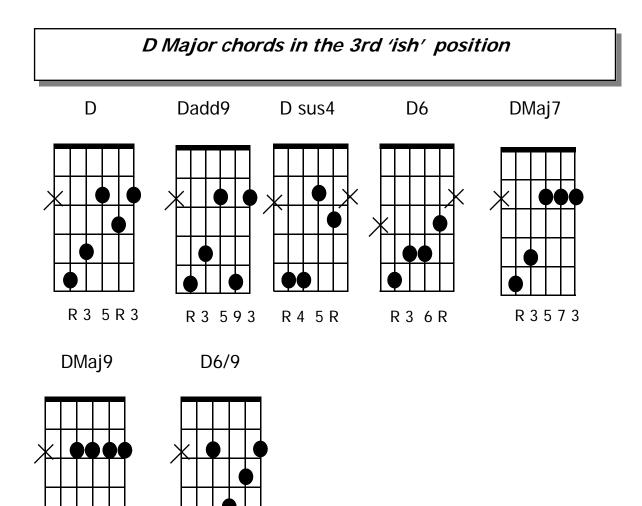


EMaj9



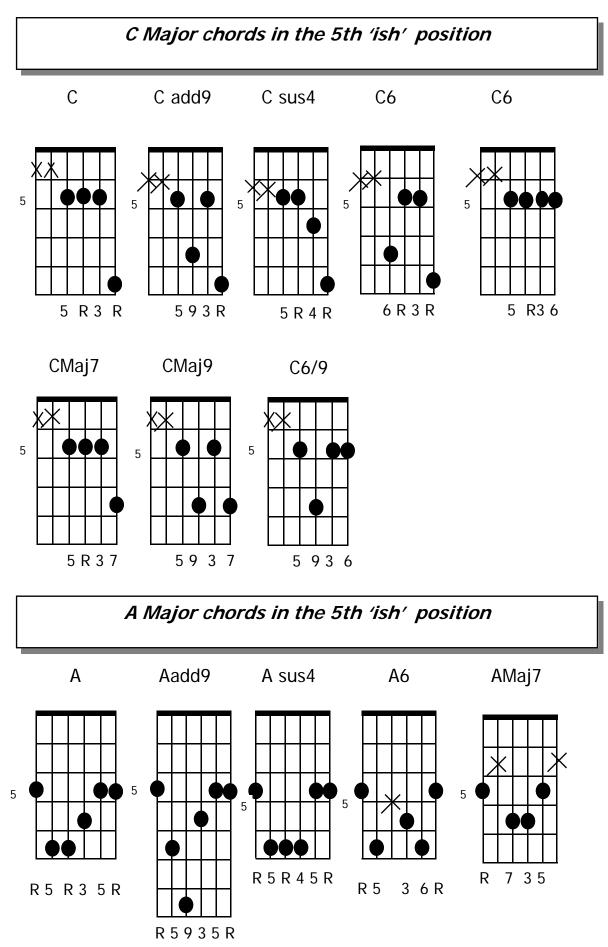


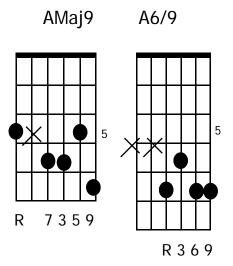
E6/9

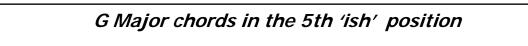


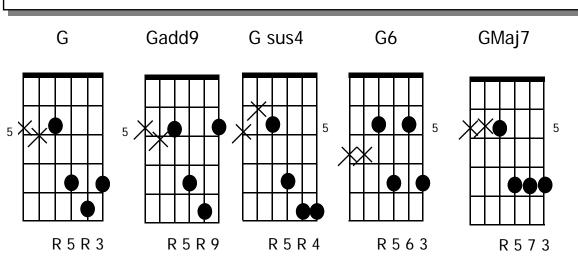
R9573

R 96 R 3

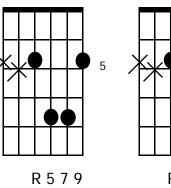


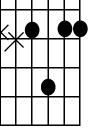






GMaj9

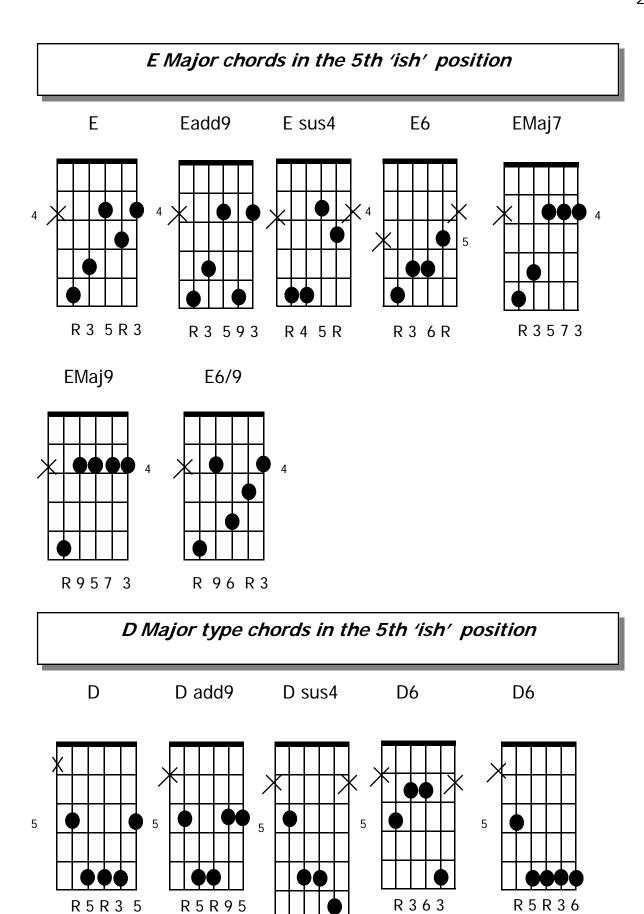


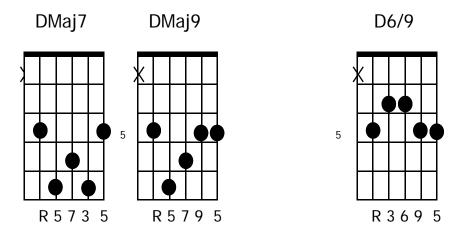


5

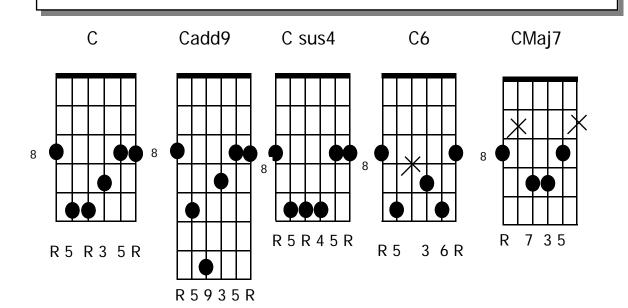
G6/9

R 5 6 9

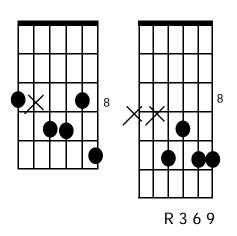


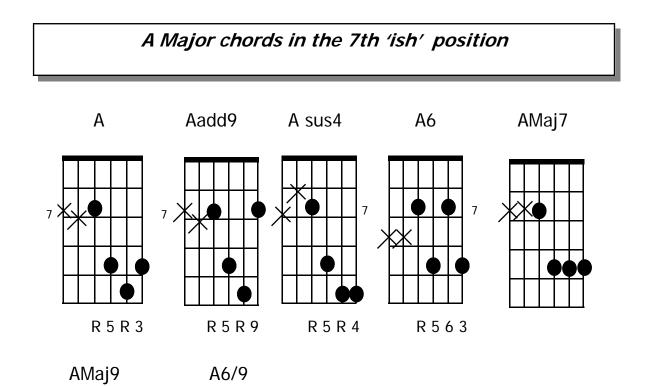


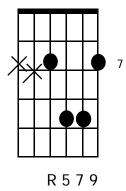
C Major chords in the 7th 'ish' position

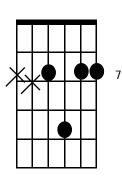


СМај9 С6/9

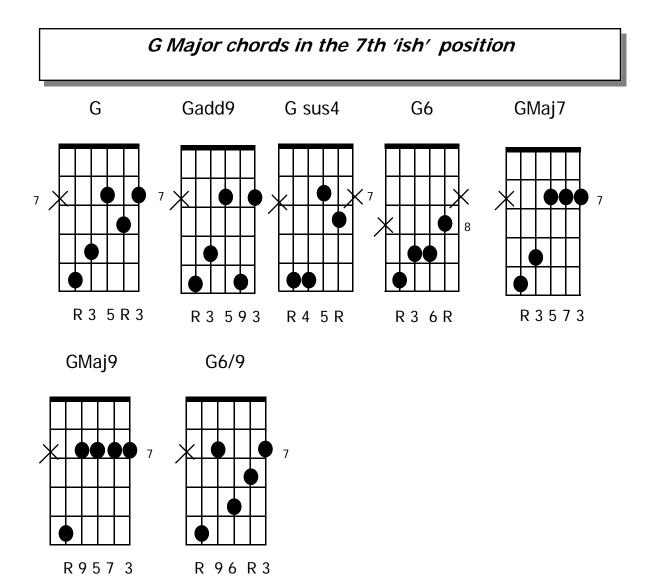


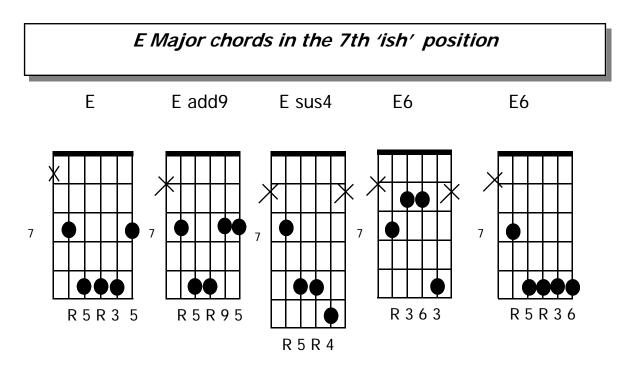






R 5 6 9

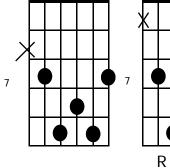


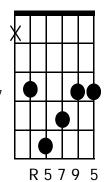


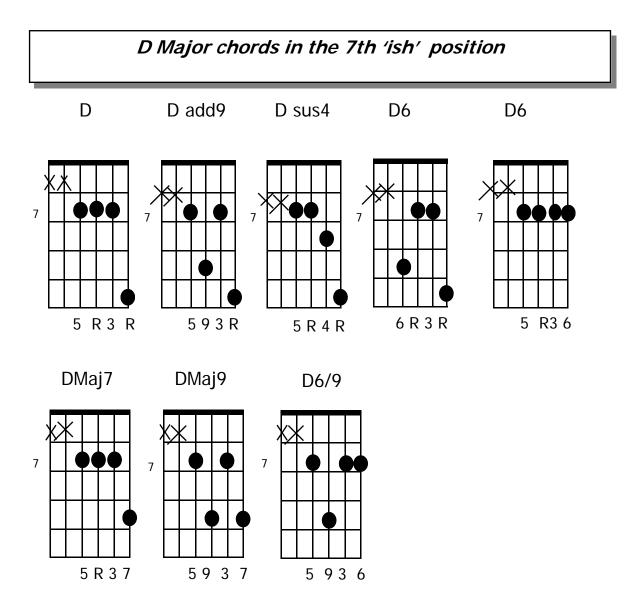
EMaj7



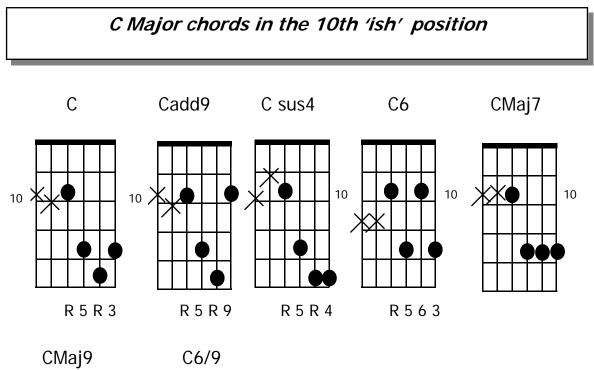


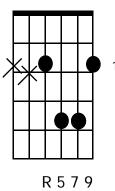




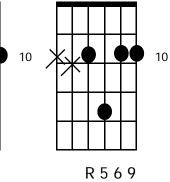


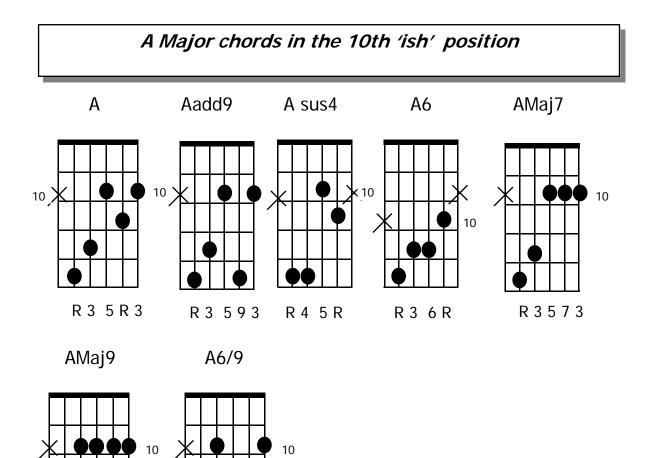
By now you can see that the shapes are repeating as we move them around the fingerboard but the name will change depending on the root note you are playing. That is one reason why understanding where the root note is within each chord is so important. If you are uncertain of this concept review the book from the beginning.



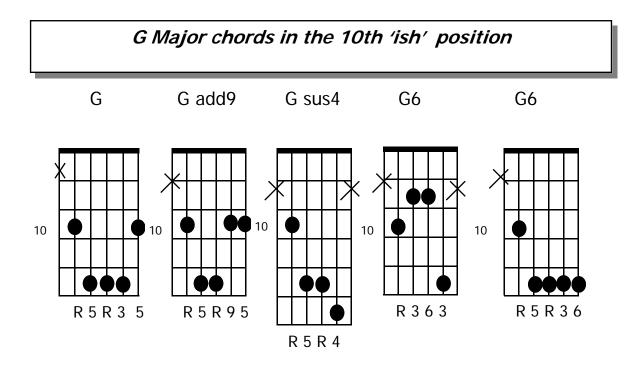








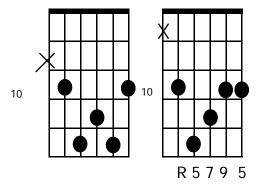
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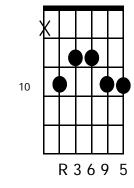


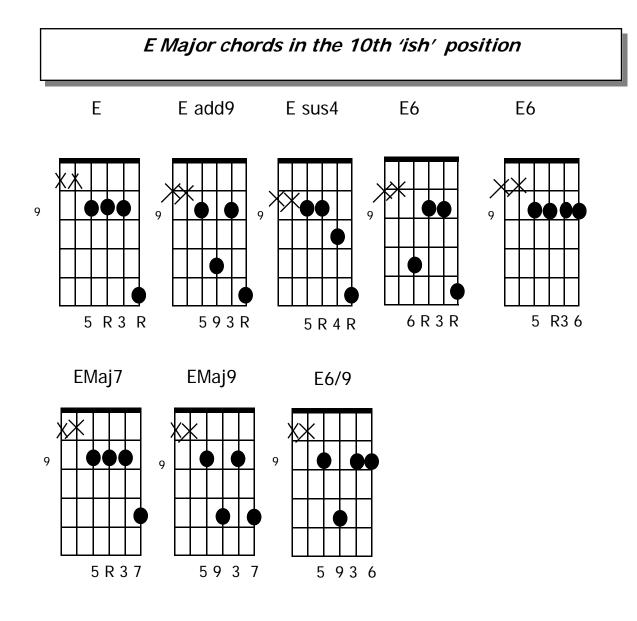
GMaj7

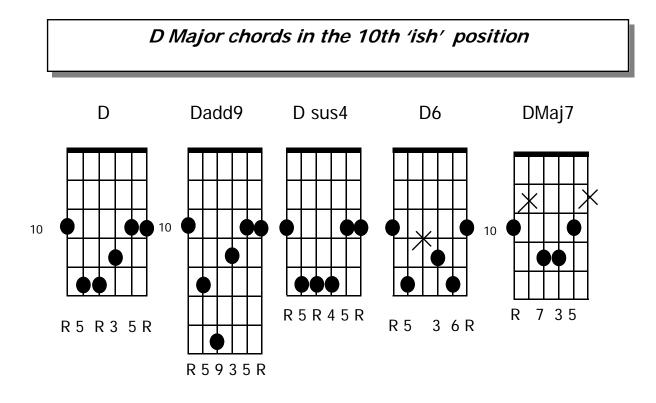
GMaj9

G6/9



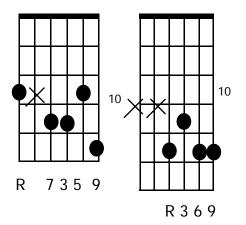


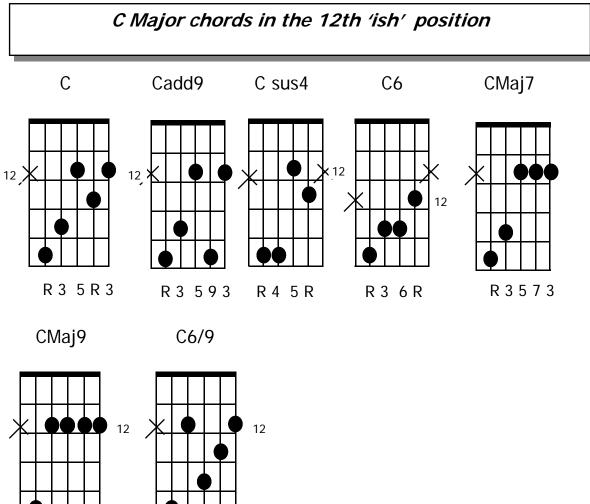






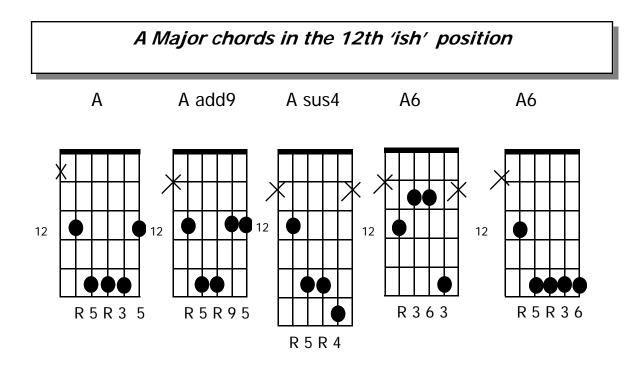
D6/9





R9573

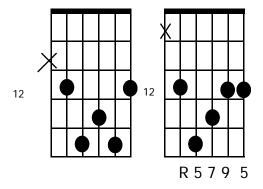
R 96 R 3

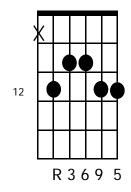


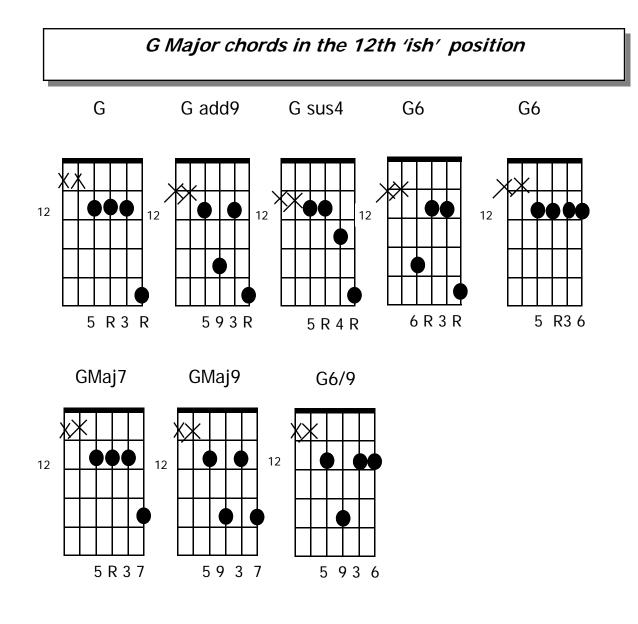
AMaj7

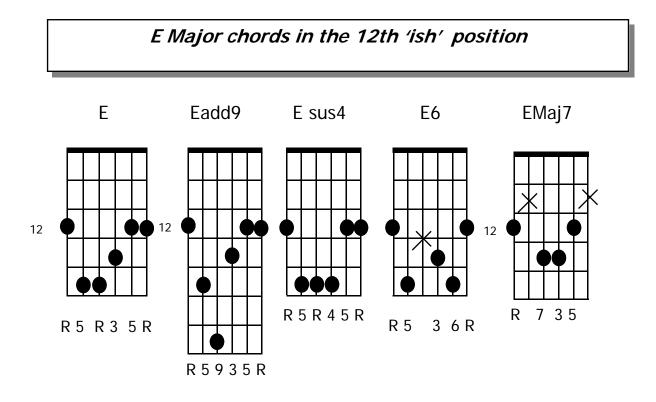






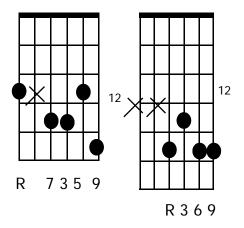


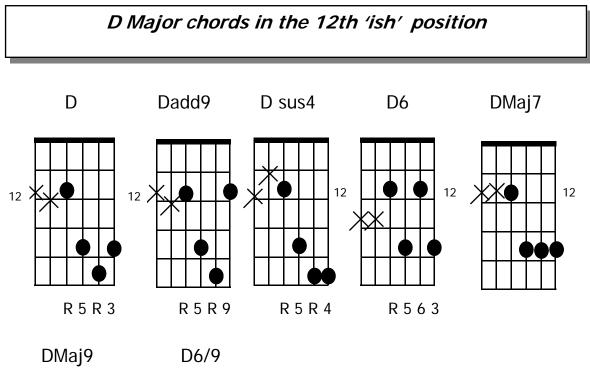


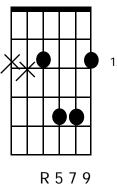




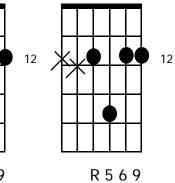












Minor Morphing

Now we will begin dealing with morphing the major chords into minors. This process requires that we understand that to change a major chord (1 3 5) into a minor chord (1 b3 5), we flatten the 3rd note in the chord voicing. This can sometimes lead to an unplayable note combination.

