Second Method of Comparing Triads on the Three String Sets


If you move each chord up a half tone, you will get a better visual image for fingering comparison. The problem that exist here is that the first chord in each staff is at its lowest pitch possibility so some open strings are involved. A chord that is a semitone higher will contain no open strings.

Triads with bass notes on the "A" string will be added to triads with bass notes on the "D" string in the same manner that was done in Book 3 with triads with bass on "D" and with bass on "G". (If you have a vague memory of this, it may be a good time for a comprehensive review of the unison triad and arpeggio concepts that were introduced in the previous book. )

In the "Low Positions" of triads, due to the string configuration being used (5th, 4th,3rd----4th,3rd,2nd) the chords that are not available will show up in some other configuration, but, for the present, they are just that---------unavailable. In some instances, the first and second half tones higher may still be a problem. When the string and fingering configuration don't match, the fingering is usually called "irregular." Where the string and fingering configuration do match, the fingering is said to be "regular."

To clarify, study the following carefully:
Lowest Root Pos.Triad on A-D-G= "C" major chord spelling C-E-G ------available
"Cm" spelling C-Eb-G------available
"Cdim" spelling C-Eb-Gb----unavailable
"C+" spelling C-E-G\#------available
Lowest First Inv.Triad on A-D-G= "G" major chord spelling B-D-G-------available
"Gm" spelling Bb-D-G------available
"Gdim" spelling Bb-Db-G-----unavailable
"G+" spelling B-D\#-G------available
Lowest Sec. Inv Triad on A-D-G= "Eb" major chord spelling Bb-Eb-G----available
"Ebm" spelling Bb-Eb-Gb--unavailable
"Ebdim" spelling Bbb-Eb-Gb-unavailable
"Eb+" spelling B-Eb-G------available
Next: The study of Triads and Arpeggios on the A-D-G and D-G-B strings.

