## Chord Reference Charts and the Nucleus Concept

Ted Greene 1974-10-11, 1976-05-19

Each grouping of chords on the following pages can be seen as being derived from a given *Nucleus Chord* (hence the "nucleus concept"). Some benefits of this approach are:

- 1) Ease of memorization of large groups of chords, due to the ability to see all of them in relation to one central, nucleus chord, instead of thinking of them as being unrelated.
- 2) A more clear understanding of the construction of chords (knowing which note is where like knowing if the root is in the bass, or the 3rd is in the melody, etc.).
- 3) An increased ability to make up variations on chord progressions, songs, original compositions, etc.
- 4) A better feeling for the concept of "moving lines" (a general increase in contrapuntal vision) due to the ability to see where the different chord tones lie. And
- 5) A less frightening overall view of the fingerboard, due to the friendly relationship you will acquire with many small, visual anchor points.

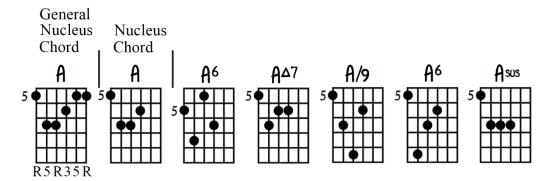
These pages are given for the purpose as listed above; the knowledge of how or where to *use* or *apply* chords (in other words, the principles of *Harmony*), is a separate study. So, in a way, these pages are for *reference*, meaning, as you are learning more and more about chord progressions and the like, you will want to know more and more actual physical forms or ways to make the principles come alive. One way to gradually learn more forms then, would be to keep referring back to these pages and extracting chords when you feel the need.

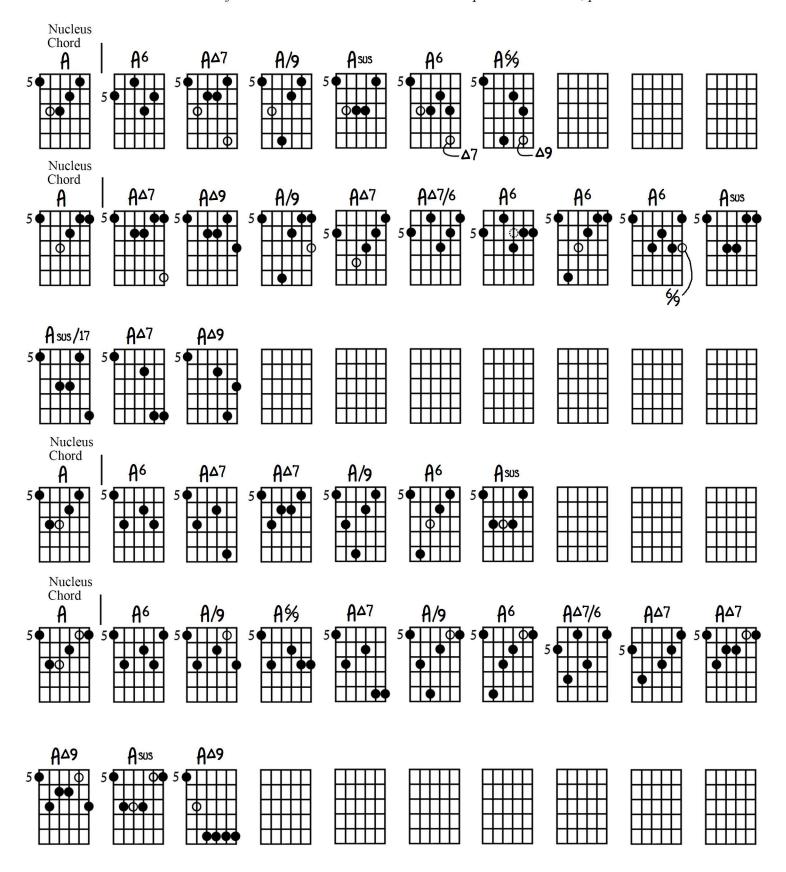
As with most studies on the guitar, much patience and determination are necessary for success with this material.

Make sure you analyze all the tones (Root, 3rd, 5th, etc.) are in each chord – see the first diagram for an example. (You needn't write them in if you don't care to, but the important thing is to know where the tones are eventually.)

All chords are given in only one key each, but should be learned in all keys in various cycles for added interest and enjoyment (ask about these if you're not familiar with them).

Some chords that are listed in one group might just as easily have been included in another group, so the choice was arbitrary to a certain extent, in some cases.



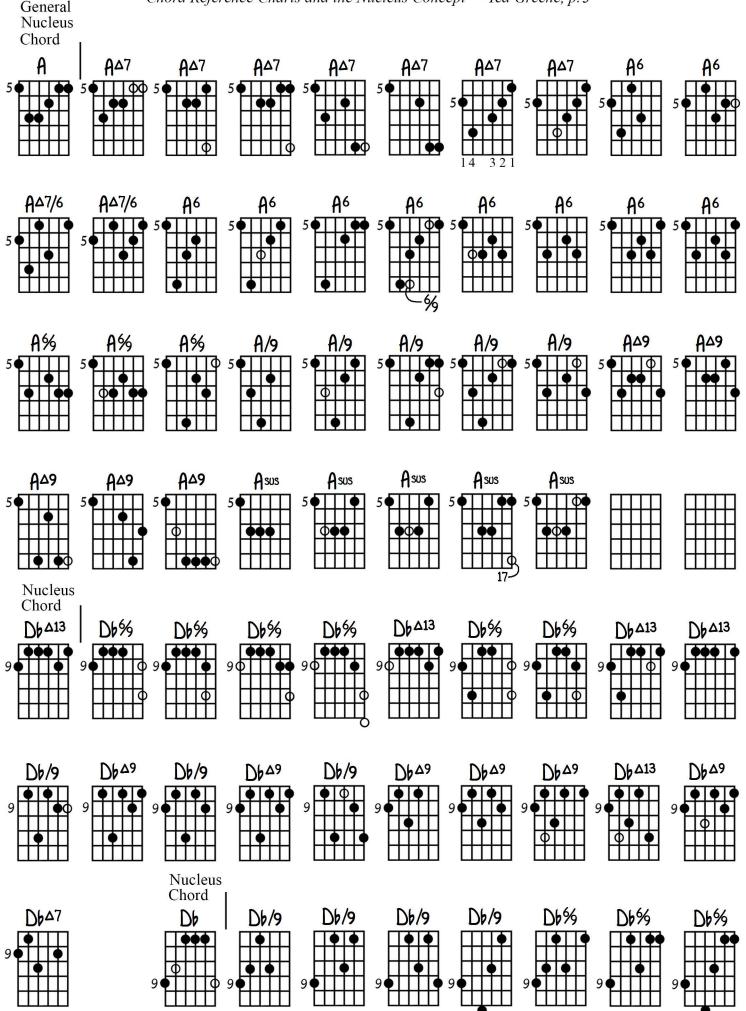


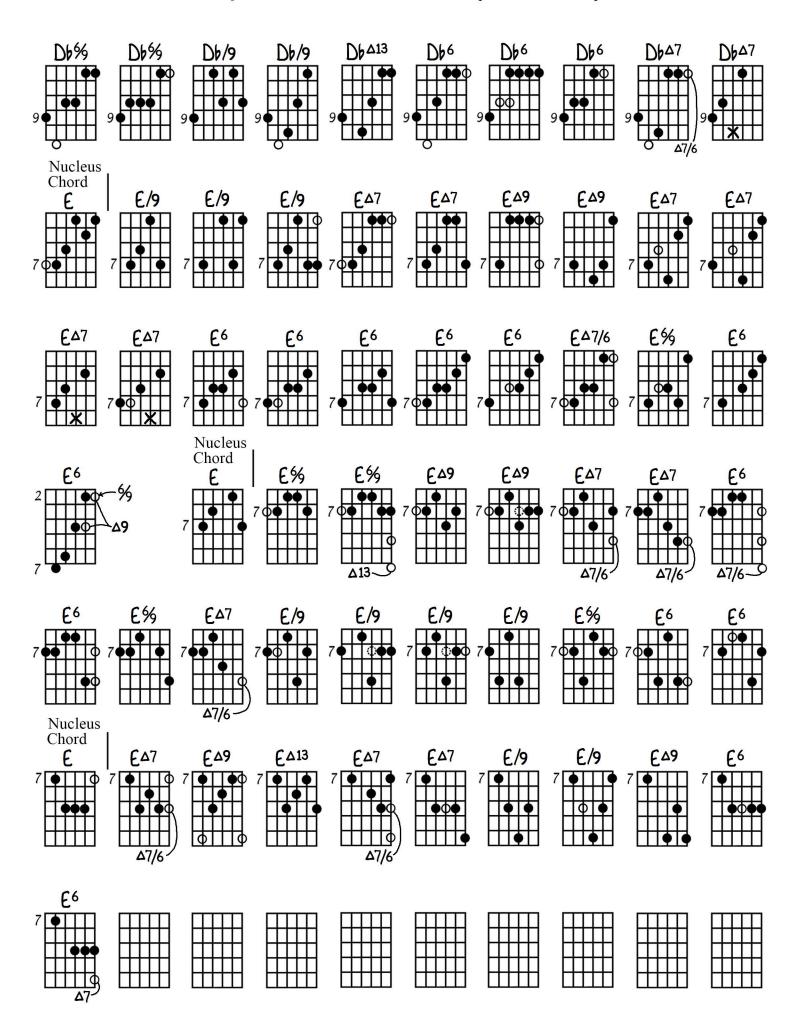
Because these 5 groups are so similar, a *summary* will be given on the following page.

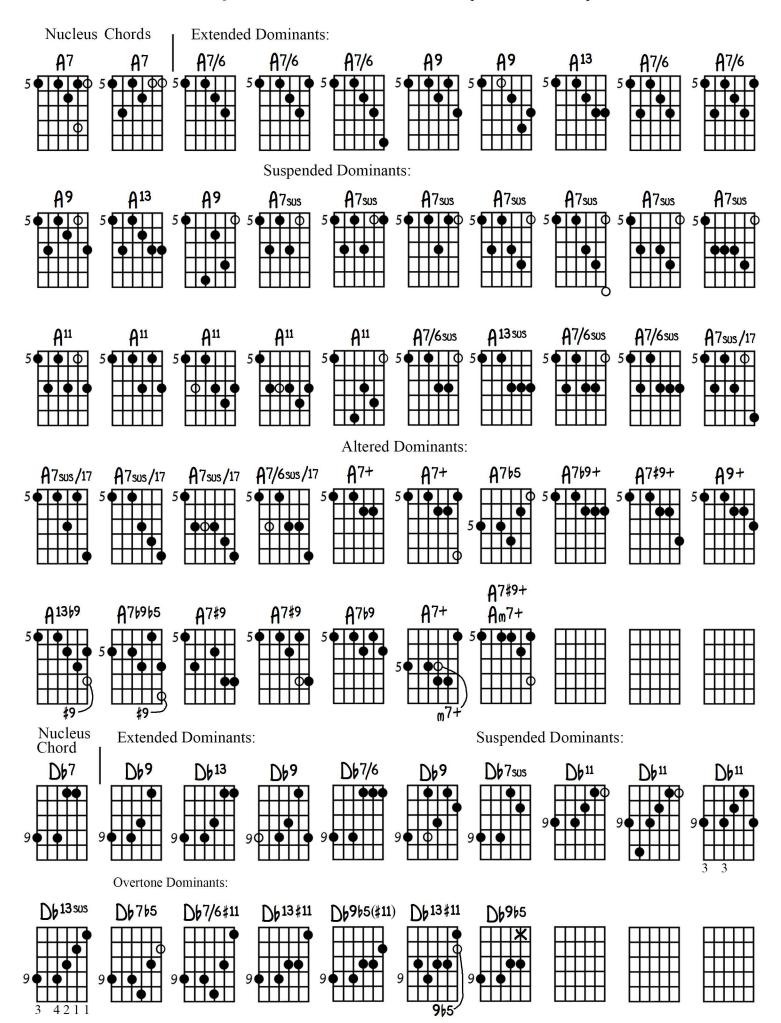
I have found it much easier to *memorize* chords from a summary, although, the above, more detailed layout is better for seeing how the chords are derived initially.

Anyway, in the future, the above steps will be omitted, and only a summary given, when it is felt that this would help you learn the material faster.

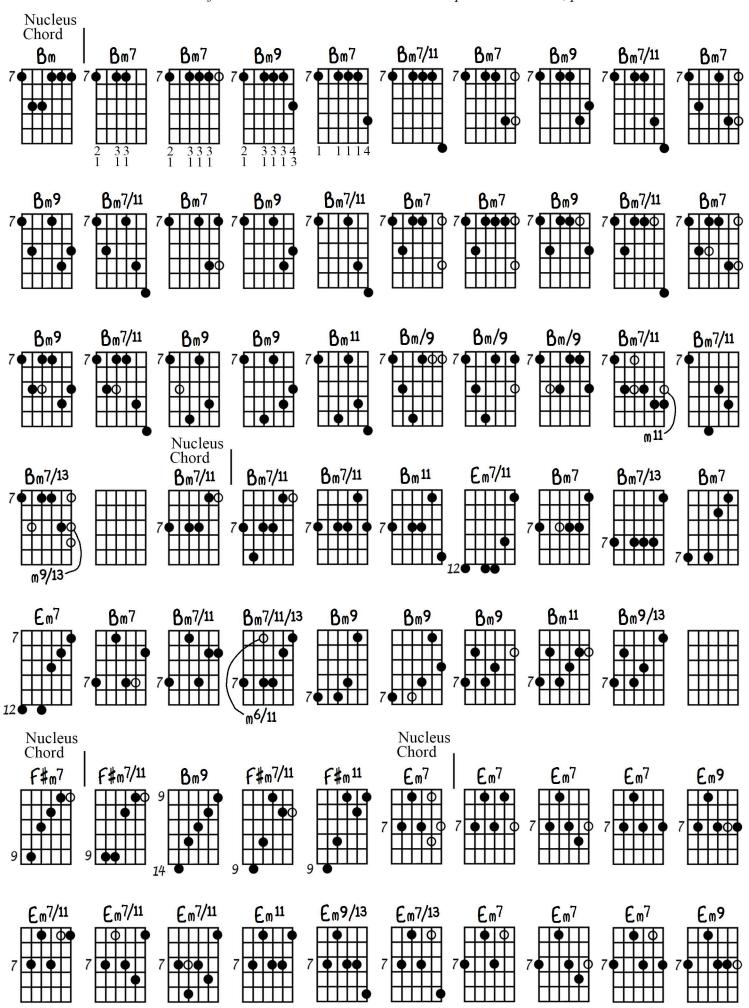
(This reasoning will become clear as you progress on.)

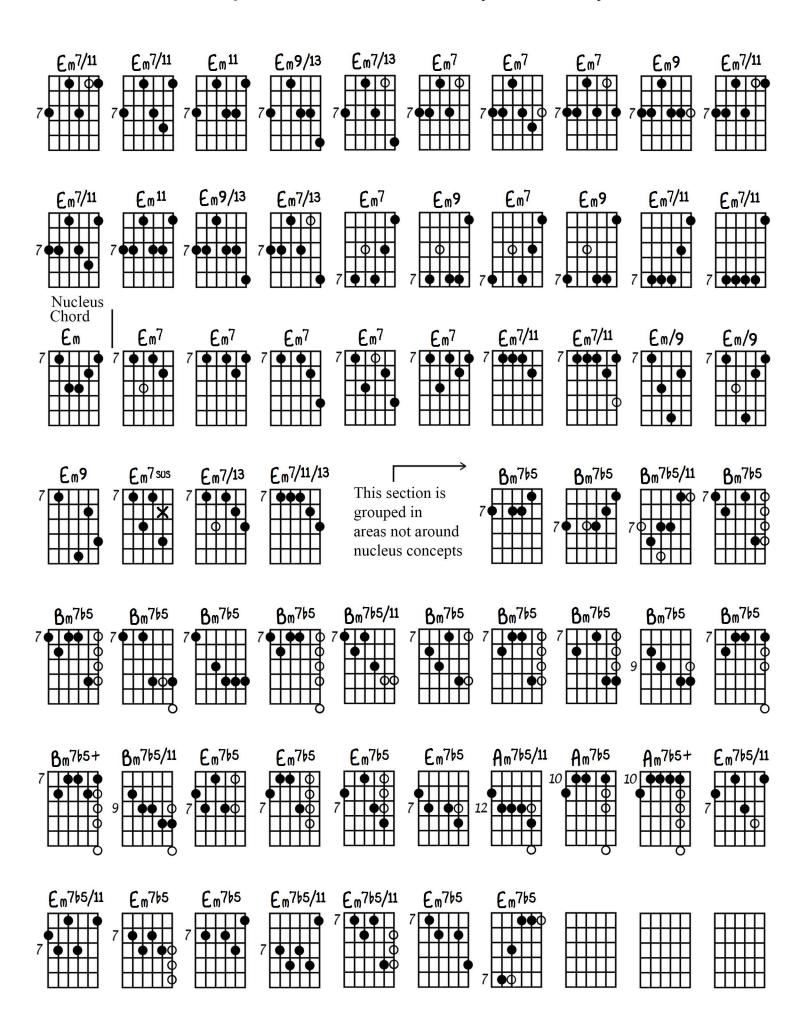


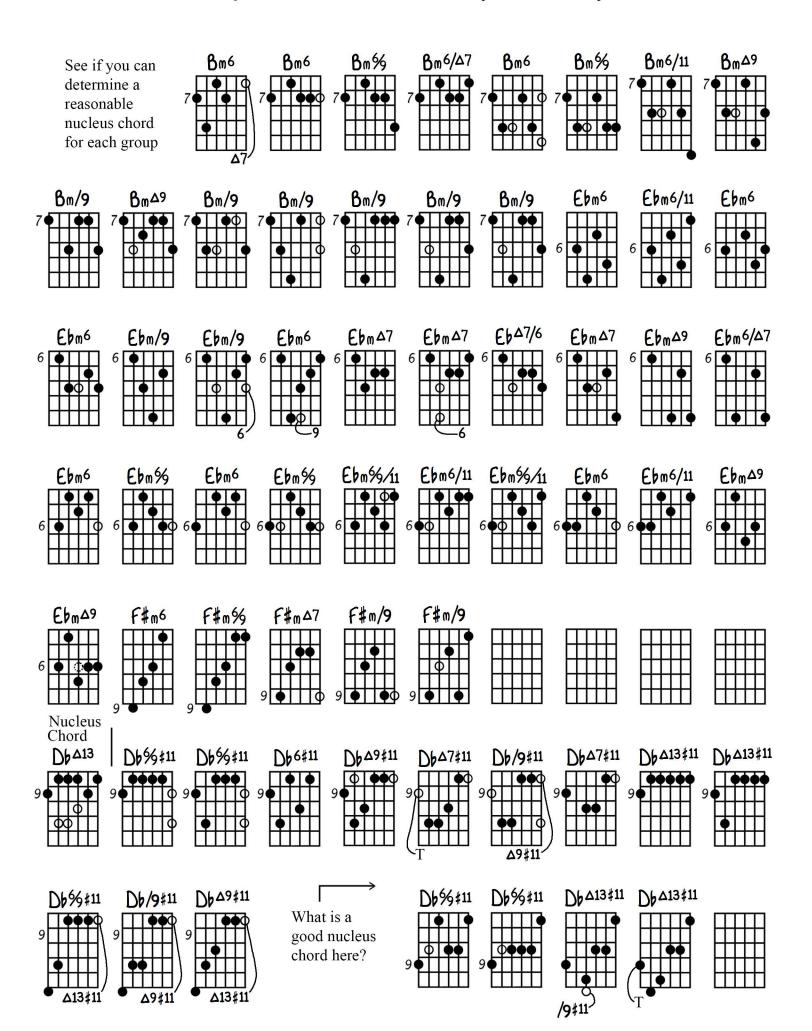


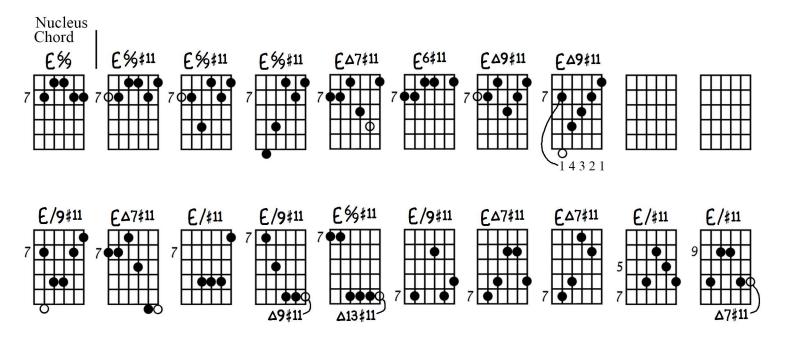


"Chord Reference Charts and the Nucleus Concept" - Ted Greene, p.6 Altered Dominants: D67#9 Db13/1169 D6769+ D61369#11 Db1169 D676965 Db1369 Db 1369 D69+ 1169 Nucleus **Extended Dominants:** Chord Suspended Dominants: E7 E9 E13 E7/6 E9 E 11 £13 sus E7sus £7/6 sus E 11 Overtone Dominants: Altered Dominants: E7#9 E7#9+ £965(#11) E7sus E7/11 E+11 E7#965 E7#9#11 E769 E769+ E9+ E1369 E769#11 E769 E76965 Nucleus Chord E7#9+ E7sus E7+ E7#9 E765 E7 E7/6 Nucleus Chord €7sus €7sus £7+ £7/6505 E7/#11 E7 E7/6 E765 E765 E7+ £7/6sus

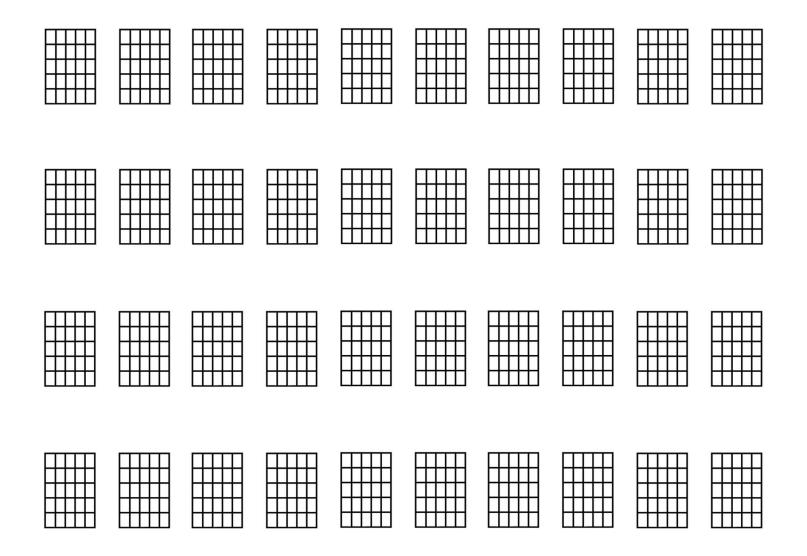








For diminished 7th chords, see Systematic Inversions



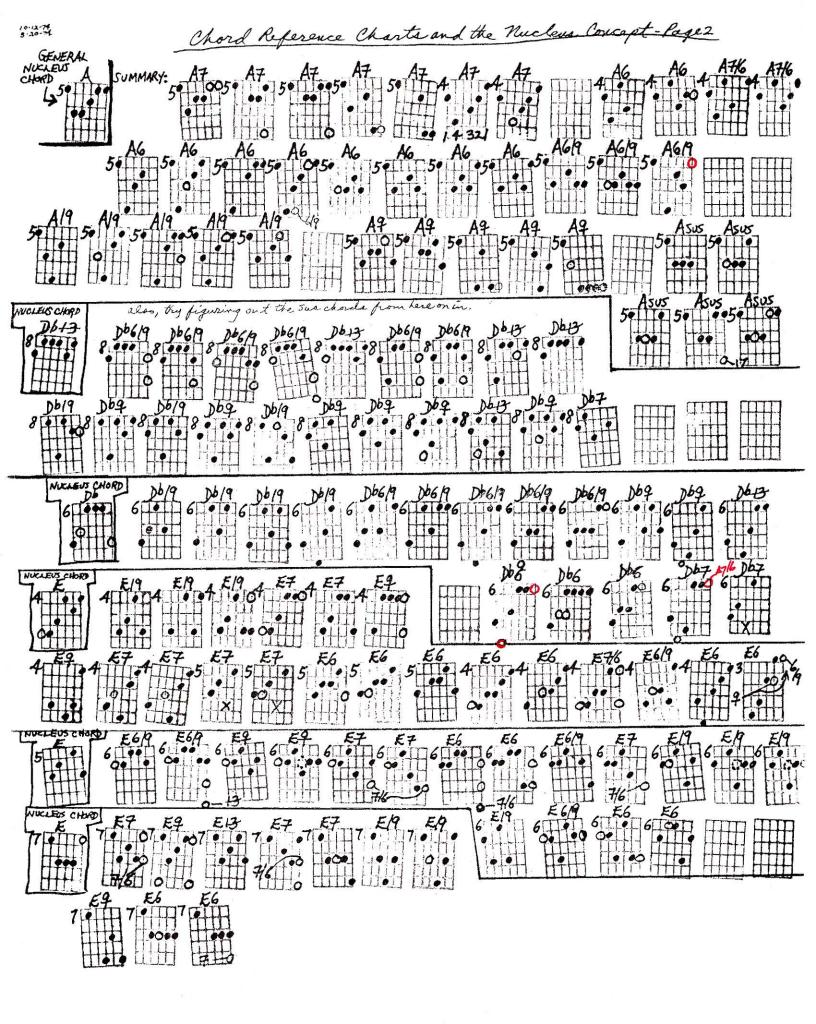
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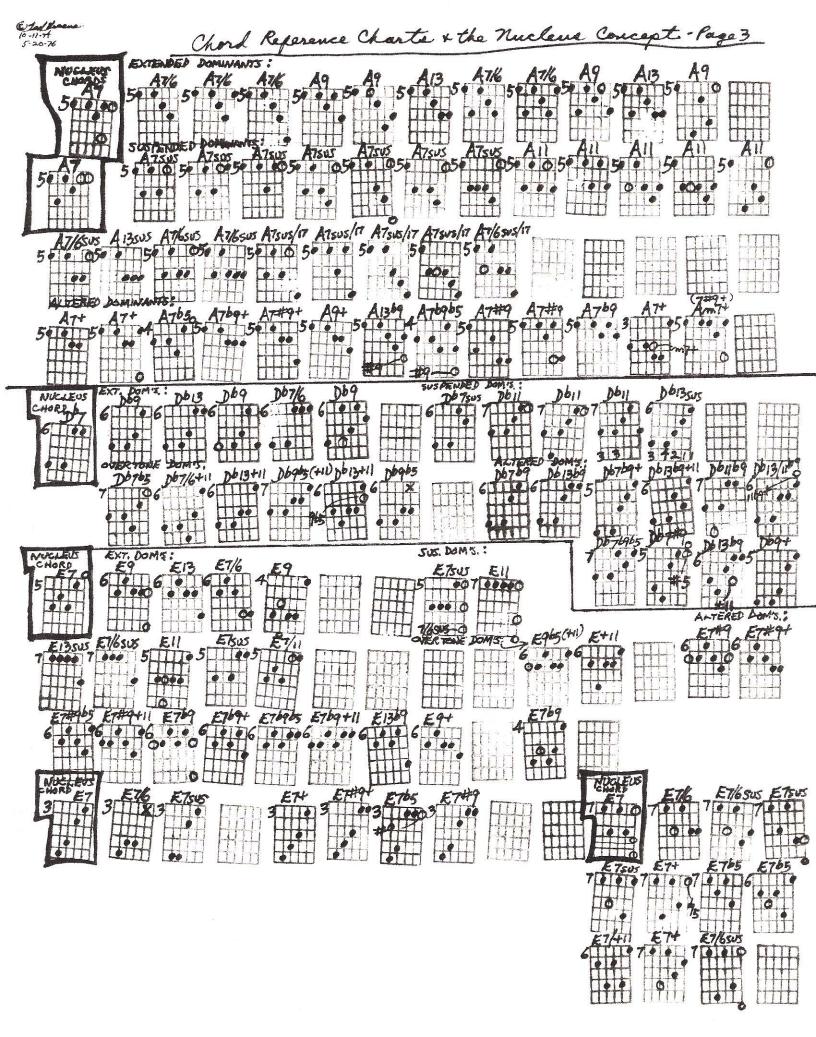
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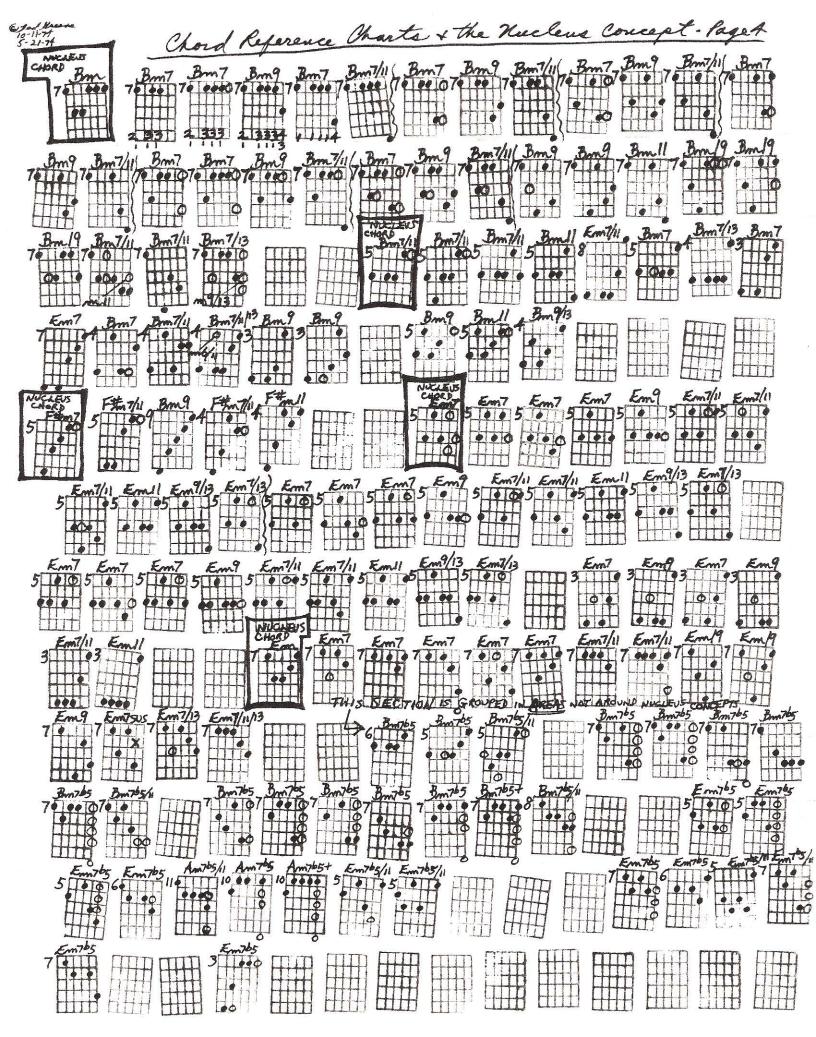
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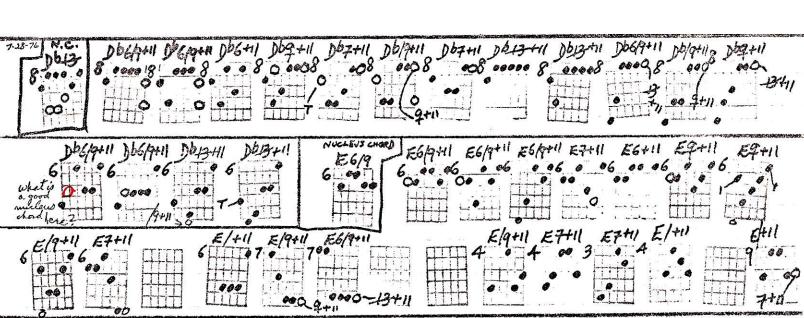
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5.28.76 Chard Reference Charte a reasonable melaus chord for each group Brm6/9 Brm6/11 Brmf Bm/9 Smf



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