

# Bluegrass Harmony Structure (Chord Construction)

High Baritone	1	D
Tenor	5	A
Lead	3	F#
Baritone	1	D
Low Tenor	5	A
Bass	1	D

High Baritone	An octave above baritone
Tenor	Nearest Harmony above lead
<b>LEAD</b>	MELODY
Baritone	Nearest Harmony below lead
Low Tenor	An octave below tenor
Bass	Independent structure, alternately doubling other parts while pursuing either a lead line or chord progression.

## The Triads Chord Construction

<b>1</b>	→	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
D		E	F#	G	A	B	C#	D

(8=1)

## Chord Construction

A simple major chord uses the root (1), third (3) & fifth (5) of the chord's scale.

<u><b>1</b></u>	<b>2</b>	<u><b>3</b></u>	<b>4</b>	<u><b>5</b></u>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C

But can also use other intervals and are named accordingly.

For Example: C= C E G

C7 = C E G + the flatted 7<sup>th</sup> = Bflat

# Practical Music Theory for Folk Music

## Musical Alphabet

(ALL SEMITONES) Chromatic Scale (1 fret move)

			SEMITONE				SEMITONE					
G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G
	A <sub>b</sub>		B <sub>b</sub>			D <sub>b</sub>		E <sub>b</sub>			G <sub>b</sub>	

## The MAJOR SCALE

WHOLE TONE = 2 semitones = 2 frets

The scale is where you find the melody & harmony notes.

	TONE		TONE	SEMITONE	TONE		TONE		TONE	SEMITONE	
→ 1(key)	2		3	4		5		6		7	8
C	D		E	F		G		A		B	C
G	A		B	C		D		E		F#	G
D	E		F#	G		A		B		C#	D
A	B		C#	D		E		F#		G#	A
E	F#		G#	A		B		C#		D#	E
B	C#		D#	E		F#		G#		A#	B
F	G		A	B <sub>b</sub>		C		D		E	F
B <sub>b</sub>	C		D	E <sub>b</sub>		F		G		A	B <sub>b</sub>
E <sub>b</sub>	F		G	A <sub>b</sub>		B <sub>b</sub>		C		D	E <sub>b</sub>
A <sub>b</sub>	B <sub>b</sub>		C	D <sub>b</sub>		E <sub>b</sub>		F		G	A <sub>b</sub>
D <sub>b</sub>	E <sub>b</sub>		F	G <sub>b</sub>		A <sub>b</sub>		B <sub>b</sub>		C	D <sub>b</sub>
G <sub>b</sub>	A <sub>b</sub>		B <sub>b</sub>	C <sub>b</sub>		D <sub>b</sub>		E <sub>b</sub>		F	G <sub>b</sub>

# Chord Progression

The relationships and changes of chords in a song.

1=key 1,4,5 are Major 2,3 are major or minor 6 is minor 7 is diminished or flattened

**Key is the sense of resolution.**

1=Key

Key is chosen by the lead singer so that the song is not too high or too low. Every singer has his or her best key for each different song.

Common chords are the **MAJOR CHORDS:**

**1 4 5**  
**C F G**  
**G C D**  
**D G A**  
**A D E**

A **measure** is the number of beats in the rhythmic count.

4/4 = ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ 4 beats per measure / ♩ gets a beat  
 3/4 = ♩ ♩ ♩ 3 beats per measure / ♩ gets a beat  
 6/8 = ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ 6 beats per measure / ♪ gets a beat

Examples of a chord progression and **CHORD CHARTS...**

4/4  
 Part A  
 G ♩ ♩ ♩ G C G  
 C G <sup>1</sup>A D :||  
<sup>2</sup>A-D G ||

Part B  
 C C G G  
 D D G G-G<sub>7</sub>  
 C C G G  
 D D G G |

**Time: 3/4 Key: D**

V & C & Solos:

1	1	4	4
1	1	5	5
1	1	4	4
1	5	1	1