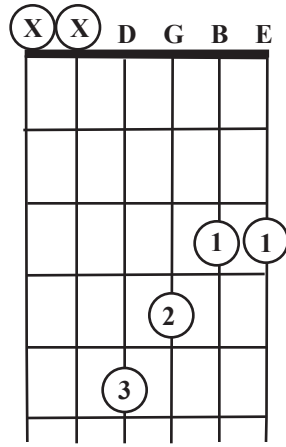
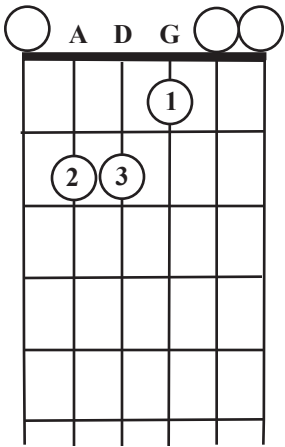
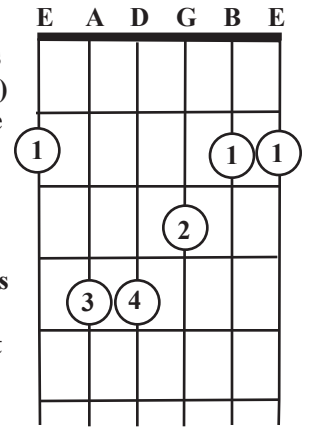


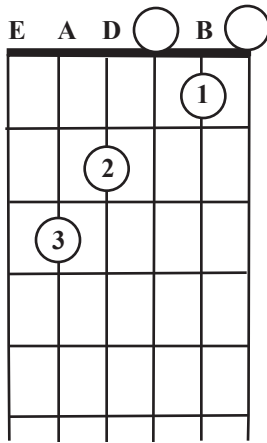
E Major Form



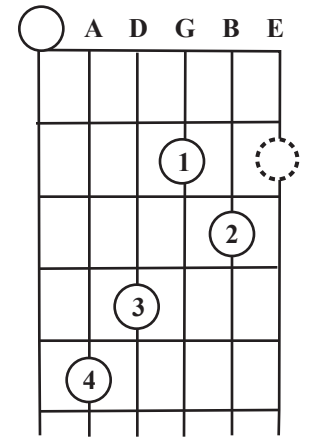
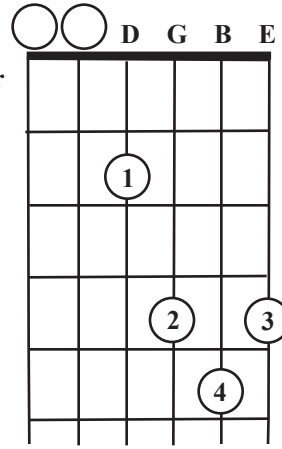
The E Major chord form has the root of the chord—the note E—in both the bass and soprano position (6th and 1st string) on the fretboard. The chord form to the far left is the same form as that to the right with the first finger barring across the fret board. The resulting E Major chord to the far left when barred on the second fret (as on the right) then renders an F# Major chord. Just to the left is an abbreviated version utilizing the first four strings. This example renders a G Major chord.



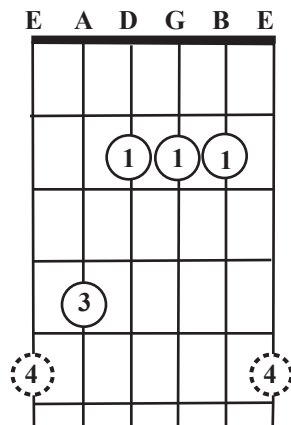
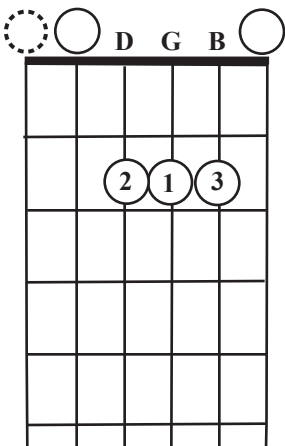
C Major Form



The C Major chord to the right is one of the basic three moveable forms for a major chord structure. Note that the E notes playable on both the 1st and sixth string is the 3rd of the c major triad C-E-G. The chord to the right, a c form chord is an E major chord. To the far right is the c form sounding a D major chord. The root of the chord found on the 2nd string in each of these. On the left and far right the root is also on the fifth string. The root note E is on the fourth string on the example to the right.



A Major Form



The A form major chord has the 5th of the chord in the soprano (the form on the immediate left is the exception) and the root in the bass voice. The chord to the far left is A major. To the right, by barring with the first finger, this becomes a moveable form and in this case is a C Major. So the fifth string is the root of the chord. Just to the left the root is also in the bass. This form is also like the G chord, but because the first finger bars an A form and for simplicity sake, it is included as an A form chord.

