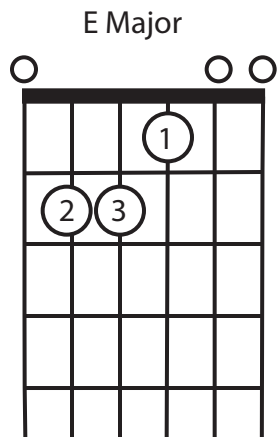
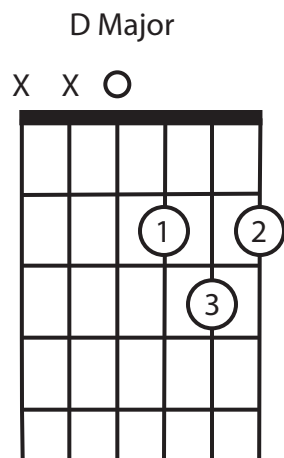
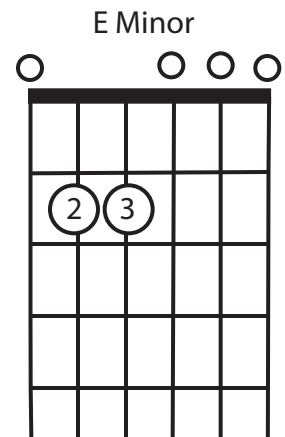


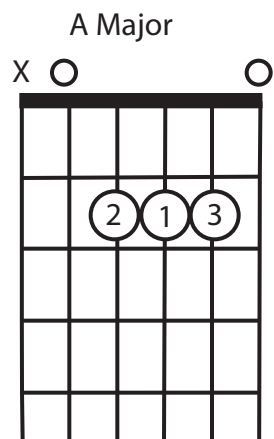
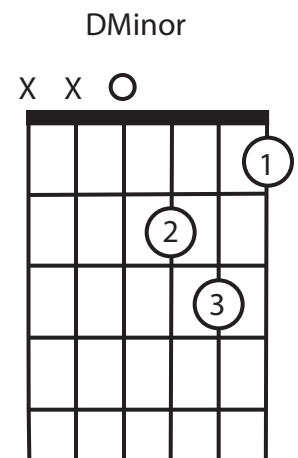
Major to Minor. To make a minor chord from a major chord on the guitar fretboard, the third of the chord must be lowered a half step. (This theory is covered in the articles on intervals and the article "chords derived from scales.")



The E major chord is spelled E (root), G[#] (3rd) and B (5th). To form the E minor chord from the major, flat the G[#] to G. The spelling of the E minor chord is then E (root), G (3rd) and B (5th). This is achieved on the fret board by raising the first finger off the G[#] sounded on the 3rd string (1st fret) and then sounding the open G string.



The D major chord is spelled D (root), F[#] (3rd) and A (5th). To form the D minor chord from the major, flat the F[#] to F. The spelling of the D minor chord is then D (root), F (3rd) and A (5th). This is achieved on the fret board by lowering the F[#] on the 1st string (2nd fret) to the F on the 1st string (1st fret). This requires the movement of both the 1st and 2nd fingers.



The A major chord is spelled A (root), C[#] (3rd) and E (5th). To form the A minor chord from the major, flat the C[#] to C. The spelling of the A minor chord is then A (root), C (3rd) and E (5th). This is achieved on the fret board by lowering the C[#] on the 2nd string (2nd fret) to the C on the 2nd string (1st fret). This requires the movement of both the 1st and 3rd fingers.

