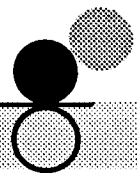


WORKSHOP: Chords



Erkennen - hören und schreiben! - heißt das Motto unseres kleinen Workshops!

Im linken Feld dieser Doppelseite wird uns jeweils der Aufbau eines Akkordes erklärt, - und dann in Umkehrungen gesetzt. Anschließend wird der Akkord in den begrenzten Raum des Baß-Schlüssels umgelegt. (f bis f') Im mittleren und rechten Feld sollen wir selbst auf den gegebenen Grundton einen Akkord gleicher Art aufbauen. Wir erarbeiten 9 Formen: **Dur, Moll, Sus, Dur6, -7, -j7, -7-5 u. Vermindert**

Diagram illustrating the construction of the C major chord (C). The left side shows the interval structure: $r5$ (root to fifth) and $gr3$ (third to second). The right side shows the chord in three positions: Grundst. (root position), 1. Uk. (first inversion), and 2. Uk. (second inversion). The interval structure is also shown as $kl3$ (third to fourth) and $gr3$ (second to first). The text indicates: $= 2 | = 1 \frac{1}{2}$ Ganztonschritte. Below the diagrams, it says "Akkorde in diesen Tonbereich legen".

Diagram illustrating the construction of the E major chord (E). The left side shows the interval structure: $r5$ and $gr3$. The right side shows the chord in two positions. The interval structure is also shown as $kl3$ and $gr3$. The text indicates: $= 2 | = 1 \frac{1}{2}$ Ganztonschritte. A pencil icon is present.

Diagram illustrating the construction of the C minor chord (Cm). The left side shows the interval structure: $r5$ and $kl3$. The right side shows the chord in two positions. The interval structure is also shown as $gr3$ and $kl3$. The text indicates: $= 1 \frac{1}{2} | = 2$ Ganztonschritte.

Diagram illustrating the construction of the F minor chord (Fm). The left side shows the interval structure: $r5$ and $kl3$. The right side shows the chord in two positions. The interval structure is also shown as $gr3$ and $kl3$. The text indicates: $= 1 \frac{1}{2} | = 2$ Ganztonschritte. A pencil icon is present.

Diagram illustrating the construction of the C suspended 4th chord (Csus4). The left side shows the interval structure: $r5$ and $kl3$. The right side shows the chord in two positions. The interval structure is also shown as $gr2$ and $kl3$. The text indicates: $= 2 \frac{1}{2} | = 1$ Ganztonschritte. A pencil icon is present.

Diagram illustrating the construction of the F suspended 4th chord (Fsus4). The left side shows the interval structure: $r5$ and $kl3$. The right side shows the chord in two positions. The interval structure is also shown as $gr2$ and $kl3$. The text indicates: $= 2 \frac{1}{2} | = 1$ Ganztonschritte. A pencil icon is present.

Diagram illustrating the construction of the C augmented chord (C5+). The left side shows the interval structure: $r5$ and $gr3$. The right side shows the chord in two positions. The interval structure is also shown as $gr3$ and $gr3$. The text indicates: $= 2 | = 2$ Ganztonschritte. A pencil icon is present.

Diagram illustrating the construction of the G augmented chord (G5+). The left side shows the interval structure: $r5$ and $gr3$. The right side shows the chord in two positions. The interval structure is also shown as $gr3$ and $gr3$. The text indicates: $= 2 | = 2$ Ganztonschritte. A pencil icon is present.

*) Die Begrenzung auf diese und zwischenliegende Töne entspricht der allgemein gebräuchlichen Lage. Sie ist aber - aufgrund des größeren Automatikbereichs - nicht zwingend.