

RON GREENE'S

Guitar Note & Chord Dial™

Musical Reference Guide



Introduction

It's so easy and fun using *Ron Greene's Guitar Note and Chord Dial* to play melody or lead notes and rhythm accompaniment chords like the pros. Replace whole books of music theory with one easy to use visual dial. Instantly see which notes and chords are commonly used to play, create or improvise music that sounds great in each key. Familiarize yourself with the handy visual dial format and you're ready for a lifetime of musical enjoyment.

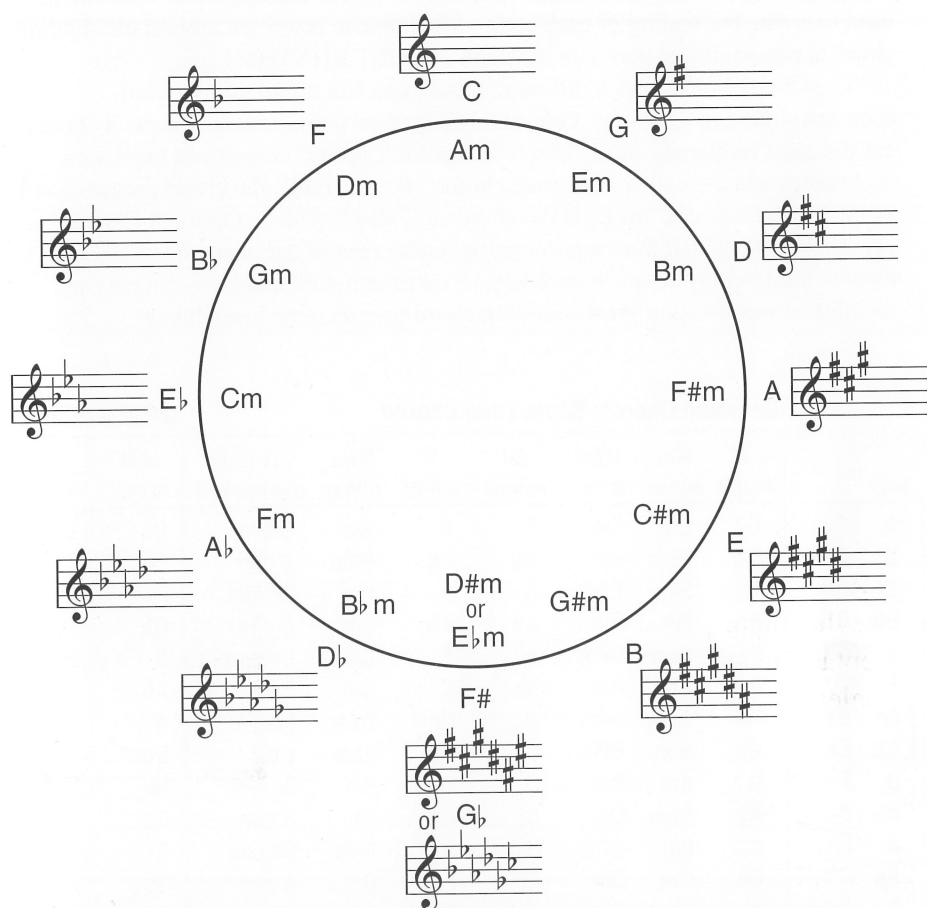
The *Chord Dial* instantly shows you the 8 first position chords most frequently used to play rhythm accompaniment chords for any musical style in each key. Included are all major and minor chords with extensions for 6th, 7th, 9th and suspended 4th chords.

The *Note Dial* instantly shows you the first position note patterns for the 6 most popular scales used to play melody or lead notes for any musical style, including rock and blues, in each key. Included are the major pentatonic and major scales, the relative minor pentatonic and relative minor scales, the minor pentatonic and blues scales.

This *Musical Reference Booklet* provides a concise reference for useful musical information such as:

- Key signatures and the Circle of Fifths
- Notes on the guitar neck and music staff
- Charts of scale notes and chords by key
- Chord extensions for 6th, 7th, 9th and suspended 4th chords
- Modes derived from major scales
- Plus more...

Key Signatures and the Circle of Fifths



The key signatures, which represent each key in music, are shown here around the Circle of Fifths. Each key signature represents a major key and its relative minor key. The major keys are named outside the circle and the relative minor keys are named inside the circle. The major keys of F# and Gb and their relative minor keys of D#m and Ebm are “enharmonically equivalent” (two different notations for the same notes and chords).

The Circle of Fifths is a visual reference that shows the primary relationship of notes and chords. Moving in a clockwise direction, each note is a 5th higher than the previous note; moving in a counter clockwise direction, each note is a 4th higher than the previous note.

How to play accompaniment chords

Good rhythm accompaniment playing is essential to all forms of music. Emphasis, beat, consistency, technique, tempo, power and aggressiveness are all used to create the feeling of each song. Much music is written around the rhythm chord accompaniment part... so have fun and GET RHYTHM!

The *Chord Dial* shows 8 different chords you can use to play rhythm accompaniment in each key. Other chords may be used, however, these 8 chords are the most frequently used. The 6 "Common Chords" come from the major scale notes and are called scale tone chords. For example, the chord progression I-IV-V-I in the key of C major is the chords C-F-G-C. The 2 "Optional Chords" come from the flatted third and flatted seventh notes of the major scale and can also be used to play songs in each key. Experiment with and have fun playing, creating or improvising great sounding chord progressions in each key.

Common Chords: Scale Tone Chords									Optional Chords	
Key		I major	IIIm minor	IIIIm minor	IV major	V major	VIIm minor	VII dim* diminished	bIII major	bVII major
C	Am	C	Dm	Em	F	G	Am	B dim	Eb	Bb
Db	Bbm	Db	Ebm	Fm	Gb	Ab	Bbm	C dim	Fb	Cb
D	Bm	D	Em	F#m	G	A	Bm	C# dim	F	C
Eb	Cm	Eb	Fm	Gm	Ab	Bb	Cm	D dim	Gb	Db
E	C#m	E	F#m	G#m	A	B	C#m	D# dim	G	D
F	Dm	F	Gm	Am	Bb	C	Dm	E dim	Ab	Eb
[F#	D#m	F#	G#m	A#m	B	C#	D#m	E# dim	A	E
Gb	Ebm	Gb	Abm	Bbm	Cb	Db	Ebm	F dim	Bbb*	Fb]
G	Em	G	Am	Bm	C	D	Em	F# dim	Bb	F
Ab	Fm	Ab	Bbm	Cm	Db	Eb	Fm	G dim	Cb	Gb
A	F#m	A	Bm	C#m	D	E	F#m	G# dim	C	G
Bb	Gm	Bb	Cm	Dm	Eb	F	Gm	A dim	Db	Ab
B	G#m	B	C#m	D#m	E	F#	G#m	A# dim	D	A

*VII diminished scale tone chord is infrequently used and not shown on the Chord Dial; Bbb=A.

Chord Notes

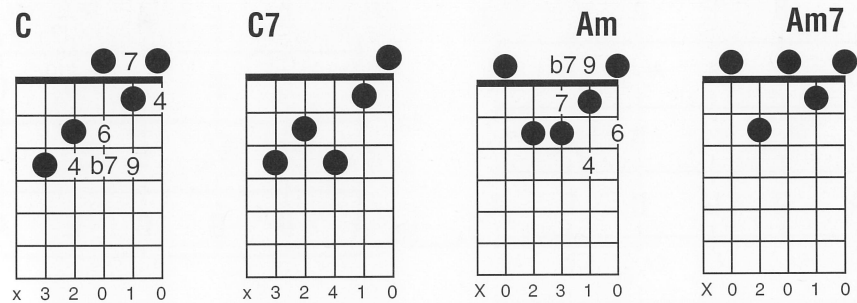
- chord note
- optional chord note
- 4, 6, b7, 7, 9 extension notes

Chord Fingering (below diagrams on Chord Dial)

- x do not play string
- 0 play string open
- 1 index finger
- 2 middle finger
- 3 ring finger
- 4 little finger
- bar symbol means play two or more strings with the same finger.

How to play chord extensions

You can easily play chord extensions for any major and minor chords using the chord extension note numbers shown with the chord diagrams. Following is an example showing how the C and Am chords are extended to C7 and Am7 by adding the b7 note:



Chord Extensions

Major	Minor	Add Notes
sus	sus	4
6	m6	6
7	m7	b7
7sus	7sus	4 b7
maj7	m(maj7)	7
9	m9	b7 9
maj9	m9 (maj7)	7 9

Chord Extensions in each Key

Chord	Scale Tone Extensions		
I	I6	Imaj7	Imaj9
IIIm	IIIm6	IIIm7	IIIm9
IIIIm		IIIIm7	
IV	IV6	IVmaj7	IVmaj9
V	V6	V7	V9
VIIm		VIIm7	VIIm9
VIIIdim	VIIIdim7	VIIIm7b5	

Example extensions for key of C/Am			
C	C6	Cmaj7	Cmaj9
Dm	Dm6	Dm7	Dm9
Em		Em7	
F	F6	Fmaj7	Fmaj9
G	G6	G7	G9
Am		Am7	Am9
Bdim	Bdim7	Bm7b5	

Notes on the Guitar Neck

Nut	E	A	D	G	B	E
1st	F	A \sharp /B \flat	D \sharp /E \flat	G \sharp /A \flat	C	F
	F \sharp /G \flat	B	E	A	C \sharp /D \flat	F \sharp /G \flat
3rd	G	C	F	A \sharp /B \flat	D	G
	G \sharp /A \flat	C \sharp /D \flat	F \sharp /G \flat	B	D \sharp /E \flat	G \sharp /A \flat
5th	A	D	G	C	E	A
	A \sharp /B \flat	D \sharp /E \flat	G \sharp /A \flat	C \sharp /D \flat	F	A \sharp /B \flat
7th	B	E	A	D	F \sharp /G \flat	B
	C	F	A \sharp /B \flat	D \sharp /E \flat	G	C
9th	C \sharp /D \flat	F \sharp /G \flat	B	E	G \sharp /A \flat	C \sharp /D \flat
	D	G	C	F	A	D
	D \sharp /E \flat	G \sharp /A \flat	C \sharp /D \flat	F \sharp /G \flat	A \sharp /B \flat	D \sharp /E \flat
12th	E	A	D	G	B	E
	F	A \sharp /B \flat	D \sharp /E \flat	G \sharp /A \flat	C	F
	F \sharp /G \flat	B	E	A	C \sharp /D \flat	F \sharp /G \flat
15th	G	C	F	A \sharp /B \flat	D	G
	G \sharp /A \flat	C \sharp /D \flat	F \sharp /G \flat	B	D \sharp /E \flat	G \sharp /A \flat
17th	A	D	G	C	E	A
	A \sharp /B \flat	D \sharp /E \flat	G \sharp /A \flat	C \sharp /D \flat	F	A \sharp /B \flat
19th	B	E	A	D	F \sharp /G \flat	B
	C	F	A \sharp /B \flat	D \sharp /E \flat	G	C
	C \sharp /D \flat	F \sharp /G \flat	B	E	G \sharp /A \flat	C \sharp /D \flat
21st Fret	D	G	C	F	A	D

First Position

Nut	E	A	D	G	B	E
1st	F	A \sharp /B \flat	D \sharp /E \flat	G \sharp /A \flat	C	F
	F \sharp /G \flat	B	E	A	C \sharp /D \flat	F \sharp /G \flat
3rd	G	C	F	A \sharp /B \flat	D	G
	G \sharp /A \flat	C \sharp /D \flat	F \sharp /G \flat	B	D \sharp /E \flat	G \sharp /A \flat
5th	A	D	G	C	E	A

Enharmonic Equivalents

A \sharp = B \flat

B = C \flat

B \sharp = C

C \sharp = D \flat

D \sharp = E \flat

E = F \flat

E \sharp = F

F \sharp = G \flat

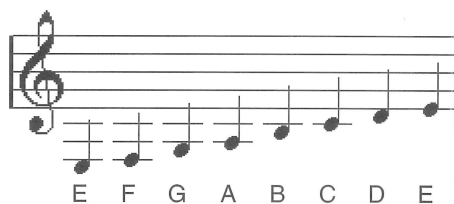
G \sharp = A \flat

Notes on the Music Staff

String: 6th

5th

4th



How to play melody or lead notes

Good melody or lead playing is a form of personal expression. Feeling, tone, phrasing and technique are all used to create a personal style. The ultimate goal is to play melody or lead notes that sound great when played with the accompaniment chord progression and which enhance the overall feeling of the song.

The *Note Dial* shows you 3 first position note patterns, each containing 2 scales, for a total of 6 different scales in each key. Other scales may be used, however, these patterns represent the 6 most popular scales used to play melody or lead guitar. Select one of the 6 scale note patterns, depending on the style and key of music:

ANY STYLE/MAJOR KEY	① Major Pentatonic	(Black notes only)
	② Major Scale	(Black & White notes)
ANY STYLE/RELATIVE MINOR	③ Relative Minor Pentatonic	(Black notes only)
	④ Relative Minor Scale	(Black & White notes)
ROCK & BLUES/MAJOR KEY	⑤ Minor Pentatonic	(Black notes only)
	⑥ Blues Scale	(Black & White notes)

When using these patterns to play songs in the Major Key, emphasize the black note ◆, which is the keynote or tonic of the Major Key. When using the patterns to play songs in the Relative Minor Key, emphasize the black note ■, which is the keynote or tonic of the Relative Minor Key. For example, when playing songs in the Major Key of C, emphasize the black note ◆ which is a “C” note; when playing songs in the Relative Minor Key of Am, emphasize the black note ■ which is an “A” note.

For ease of playing, first learn the pentatonic scale note patterns (black notes only) and then learn the major scale, relative minor scale and blues scale note patterns (black & white notes). With a little practice and experimentation, you will be able to hear and feel the different emphasis and sound when playing with the 6 different scale note patterns.



Any Style/Major Key**Scale Notes**

Major Pentatonic	1	2	3		5	6		1
Major Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Major Keys	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
	Db	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb	C	Db
	D	E	F#	G	A	B	C#	D
	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C	D	Eb
	E	F#	G#	A	B	C#	D#	E
	F	G	A	Bb	C	D	E	F
	[F#	G#	A#	B	C#	D#	E#	F#]
	[Gb	Ab	Bb	Cb	Db	Eb	F	Gb]
	G	A	B	C	D	E	F#	G
	Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F	G	Ab
	A	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#	A
	Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	Bb
	B	C#	D#	E	F#	G#	A#	B

Any Style/Relative Minor**Scale Notes**

Relative Minor Pentatonic	1		b3	4	5		b7	1
Relative Minor Scale	1	2	b3	4	5	b6	b7	1
Relative Minor Keys	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb
	B	C#	D	E	F#	G	A	B
	C	D	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C
	C#	D#	E	F#	G#	A	B	C#
	D	E	F	G	A	Bb	C	D
	[D#	E#	F#	G#	A#	B	C#	D#]
	[Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb	Cb	Db	Eb]
	E	F#	G	A	B	C	D	E
	F	G	Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F
	F#	G#	A	B	C#	D	E	F#
	G	A	Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G
	G#	A#	B	C#	D#	E	F#	G#

Playing scales

The first and last note of each scale is called the root note. The root note for major key scales is the black note **◆** and the root note for minor key scales is the black note **■**. To play each scale, locate the lowest root note on the lowest string. Play each scale note from the lowest to highest, ending with the octave higher root note.

Note Fingering

Position index finger at the first fret.

For notes on:	Use finger:
Open strings	none
1st fret	index
2nd fret	middle
3rd fret	ring
4th & 5th frets	little

Rock and Blues/Major Key

Scale Notes

Minor Pentatonic	1	b3	4	5	b7	1
Blues Scale	1	b3	4	b5	5	b7
Major Keys	C	Eb	F	Gb	G	Bb
	Db	Fb	Gb	Abb*	Ab	Cb
	D	F	G	Ab	A	C
	Eb	Gb	Ab	Bbb*	Bb	Db
	E	G	A	Bb	B	D
	F	Ab	Bb	Cb	C	Eb
	F#	A	B	C	C#	E
	Gb	Bbb*	Cb	Dbb*	Db	Fb
	G	Bb	C	Db	D	F
	Ab	Cb	Db	Ebb*	Eb	Gb
	A	C	D	Eb	E	G
	Bb	Db	Eb	Fb	F	Ab
	B	D	E	F	F#	A
						B

*Abb=G; Bbb=A; Dbb=C; Ebb=D; bb7=6.

Other Scales

Melodic/jazz minor	1	2	b3	4	5	6	7	1
Harmonic minor	1	2	b3	4	5	b6	7	1
Whole tone	1	2	3	#4	#5	#6		1
Diminished/whole half	1	2	b3	4	b5	b6	bb7*	7
Half diminished/half whole	1	b2	b3	3	b5	5	6	b7

Examples of other "C" Scales

Melodic/jazz minor	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	B	C
Harmonic minor	C	D	Eb	F	G	Ab	B	C
Whole tone	C	D	E	F#	G#	A#		C
Diminished/whole half	C	D	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bbb*	B
Half diminished/half whole	C	Db	Eb	E	Gb	G	A	Bb

How to transpose

You can easily transpose songs from one key to another using the *Note and Chord Dial*. Use the corresponding chord numbers for transposing chords from one key to another. For example, the chords I-IV-V-I in the key of C major are C-F-G-C. The I-IV-V-I chords in a new key such as G major are the chords G-C-D-G. Use the corresponding scale number and pattern for transposing melody or lead notes. For example, if you use scale pattern ② Major Scale in the original key, then use scale pattern ② Major Scale in the new key you are transposing to.

Playing with a capo

You can use a capo to play the first position chords and note patterns anywhere on the guitar neck. The specific key, chord and note names change based on the fret location of the capo.

Modes derived from major scales

Each major scale consists of 7 notes and can be played in 7 different ways by using a different starting note. These rearrangements or displacements of the major scale are called scale “modes”. Each mode contains the same 7 notes in a different order and, therefore, each mode has a different sound, mood and feeling. Following is the name, formula and modal tonic chords for the 7 major scale modes:

Major Scale Modes	Modal Scale Formulas	Modal Tonic Chords
Ionian	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1	I major
Dorian	1 2 b3 4 5 6 b7 1	IIIm minor
Phrygian	1 b2 b3 4 5 b6 b7 1	IIIIm minor
Lydian	1 2 3 #4 5 6 7 1	IV major
Mixolydian	1 2 3 4 5 6 b7 1	V major
Aeolian	1 2 b3 4 5 b6 b7 1	VIIm minor
Locrian	1 b2 b3 4 b5 b6 b7 1	VIIIdim diminished

Example modes for Key of C major

Key of C major	Modal Scale Notes	Modal Tonic Chords
C Ionian	C D E F G A B C	I C
D Dorian	D E F G A B C D	IIIm Dm
E Phrygian	E F G A B C D E	IIIIm Em
F Lydian	F G A B C D E F	IV F
G Mixolydian	G A B C D E F G	V G
A Aeolian	A B C D E F G A	VIIm Am
B Locrian	B C D E F G A B	VIIIdim Bdim

Each mode has a starting/ending scale note (tonic note) and primary chord (tonic chord) which are emphasized to create the unique feeling of the mode. For example, in the mode of C Ionian, the C note is emphasized for playing melody or lead and the C major chord is emphasized for starting and ending chord progressions. In the mode of D Dorian, the D note is emphasized for playing melody or lead and the Dm chord is emphasized for starting and ending chord progressions. Similarly, for all modes, emphasize the tonic note (first/last modal scale note) for playing melody or lead and emphasize the tonic chord (chord derived from the tonic note) for starting and ending chord progressions in the mode.

The *Note Dial* instantly shows you 2 of these scale modes. The major scale is the “Ionian” mode and the Relative Minor Scale is the “Aeolian” mode. When you use the scale patterns on the *Note Dial* to play songs in the Major or Relative Minor key, you are automatically playing the correct scale mode and notes for each scale tone chord in chord progressions.

You can use the *Note Dial* with the table on the following page to play songs in any of the other modes for each key. Use the table to look up the specific mode you want to play, then set the *Note Dial* to the Major Key from which the mode is derived. For example, to play songs in G “Mixolydian” mode, set the *Note Dial* to the key of C major and use the note pattern and notes for the C major scale,

however, emphasize the “G” note in each pattern rather than the “C” note. Similarly, to play songs in A “Dorian” mode, set the *Note Dial* to the key of G major and use the note pattern and notes for the G major scale, however, emphasize the “A” note in each pattern rather than the “G” note. Using this method, you can determine and play the notes for any mode in any key.

You can also easily play the scale tone chords for each mode in each key since they are the same chords as the major key from which they are derived, just played in a different order with a different starting and ending chord in the chord progressions for each mode. For example, to play songs in G “Mixolydian” mode, set the *Chord Dial* to the key of C major and use the scale tone chords for the key of C major, however, start and end the chord progressions with G chord (V chord) rather than the C chord (I chord). Similarly, to play songs in A “Dorian” mode, set the *Chord Dial* to the key of G major and use the scale tone chords for the key of G major, however, start and end the chord progressions with the Am chord (IIIm chord) rather than the G chord (I chord).

With a little practice and experimentation, you will be able to hear and feel the different emphasis of each mode and be able to play songs in any mode in any key.

Typical music styles used with each mode

Ionian	–	All styles: traditional major
Dorian	–	Classical, country, rock, pop, latin, jazz
Phrygian	–	Spanish or Flamenco
Lydian	–	Jazz
Mixolydian	–	Classical, folk, country, rock, latin, pop, jazz
Aeolian	–	All styles: relative minor, natural minor
Locrian	–	Jazz

Modes derived from major scales

Major Scale	Modes						
	Ionian	Dorian	Phrygian	Lydian	Mixolydian	Aeolian	Locrian
C	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
Db	Db	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb	C
D	D	E	F#	G	A	B	C#
Eb	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C	D
E	E	F#	G#	A	B	C#	D#
F	F	G	A	Bb	C	D	E
[F#	F#	G#	A#	B	C#	D#	E#]
Gb	Gb	Ab	Bb	Cb	Db	Eb	F
G	G	A	B	C	D	E	F#
Ab	Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F	G
A	A	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#
Bb	Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G	A
B	B	C#	D#	E	F#	G#	A#
Scale Tone Chords	I	IIIm	IIIIm	IV	V	VIIm	VIIIdim

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Guitar Note and Chord Dial™

An easy and fun way to learn to play, create or improvise melody or lead notes & rhythm accompaniment chords in any key.

- NOTE DIAL** – This side instantly shows you the first position note patterns for the 6 most popular scales used to play melody or lead notes for any style music, including rock & blues, in each key; includes major pentatonic and major scales, relative minor pentatonic and relative minor scales, minor pentatonic and blues scales.
- CHORD DIAL** – This side instantly shows you the 8 most frequently used first position rhythm accompaniment chords for any style music in each key; includes all major and minor chords with extensions for 6th, 7th, 9th and suspended 4th chords.
- MUSICAL REFERENCE BOOKLET** – Included with each dial and contains Key Signatures and the Circle of Fifths, notes on the guitar neck and Music Staff, Charts of Scales and Chords by Key, Modes derived from Major Scales... and much more!

So handy and effective . . . For learning, teaching, playing, improvising, arranging, transposing, composing and songwriting. This dial helps you expand your musical knowledge, improve your musical abilities and achieve your musical potential.

Available soon for Lead and Rhythm Guitar (entire neck), Bass and Keyboard

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