



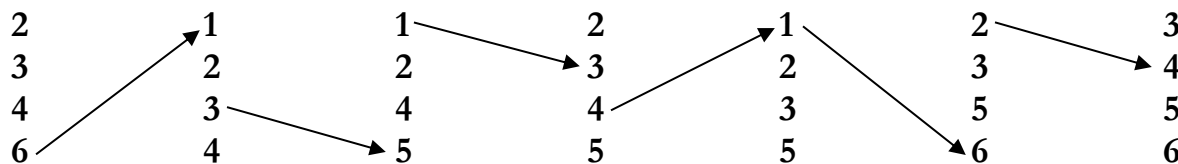
4-note Chord Inversions

When you invert chords, the inverted chords retain the same quality as the root position chord, but with different bass notes. Various combinations of strings, known as *string groups* allow for root position and inverted chords to be *voiced* differently.

Presented here are the directions for learning 28 inversions of every 4-note chord. While these directions are given for 28 G7 inversions, they can be followed to learn any 4-note chord type.

1. Begin with the string group 6-4-3-2 for the root position G7 chord. This is the first chord diagram under 28 G7 Inversions (for additional help, see directions under 28 G7 Inversions).
2. Next, locate the three remaining inversions of the G7 chord up the fretboard (follow the process outlined under 28 G7 Inversions).
3. Return to your initial G7 chord (6-4-3-2 string group).
4. Move the low G on the 6th string (3rd fret) to the high G 1st string (3rd fret) (retain the other three notes) and re-finger the chord as necessary. You should now have a new G7 chord fingered on the string group 4-3-2-1.
5. Repeat this process, transferring notes up or down the octave as directed by the arrows, throughout the 7 string groups. Make sure you eliminate the transferred note from the previous string group so that 4-note voicings are maintained (that is, no doublings occur).

Guitar String Groups



4-note Chord Possibilities

7	MA7	MI7	MI7(b5)	Dim7	MA6	MI6
7sus	7(b5)	7(#5)	MI(MA7)	MA7(b5)	MA7(#5)	Dim(MA7)



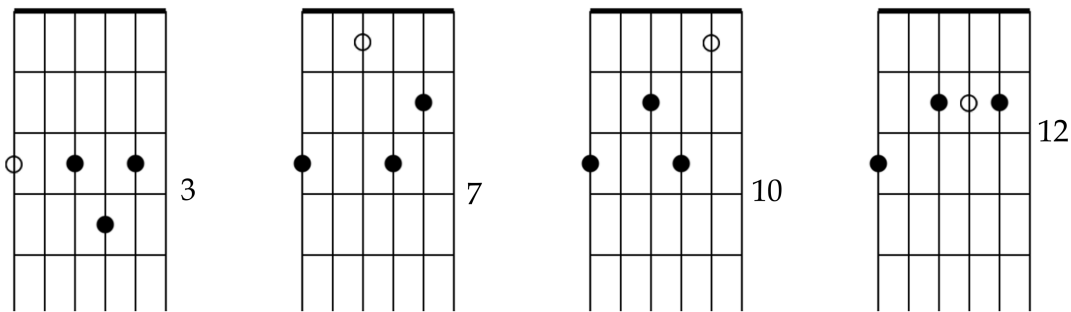
28 G7 Inversions

The following inversions demonstrate how you can invert one chord voicing up the fretboard to create 28 inversions of any 4 note chord. Finger the first G7 chord as shown (string group 6-4-3-2, respective notes =G-F-B-D). When strumming the chord, all of the other strings must be muted using the left hand. This type of muting is an essential technique necessary for correctly playing chords that skip strings.

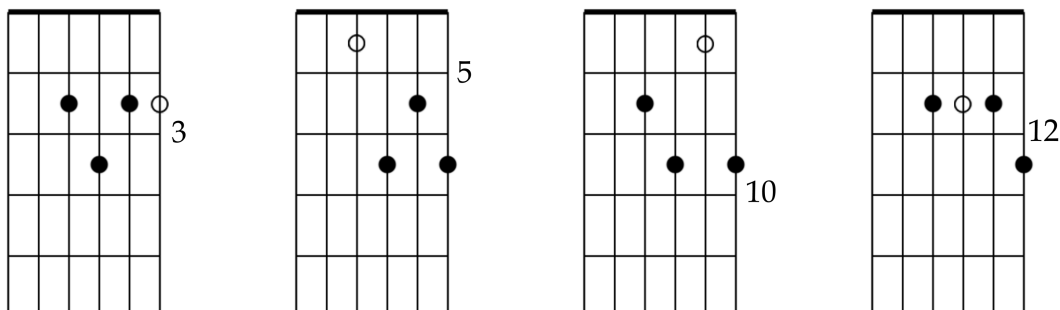
Now locate the next chord tone on each respective string. For example, the root note G on the 6th string would move up to the B on the 6th string. The F on the 4th string would move up to the G on the 4th string. The B on the 3rd string would move up to the D on the 3rd string. Finally, the D on the 2nd string would move up to the F on the 2nd string.

When fingered correctly, you will have successfully inverted the original G7 chord up the fretboard (see second chord shape under string group 6-4-3-2). From this inverted chord, repeat the process two more times to produce the last two chord inversions. Practice ascending and descending inversions for each string group.

Drop 3 Inversions (string group 6-4-3-2)

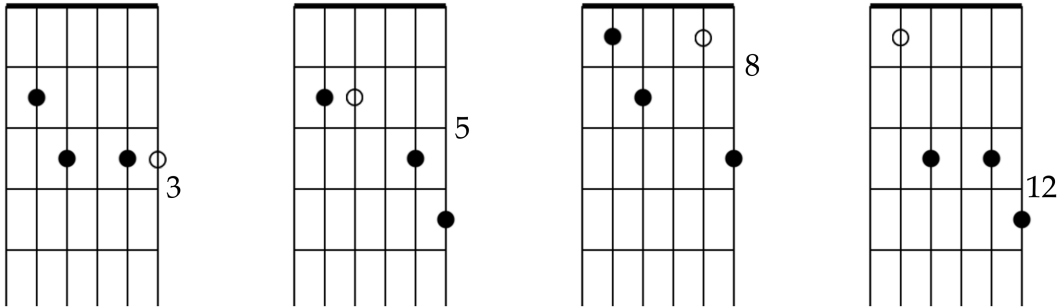


Drop 2 Inversions (string group 4-3-2-1)

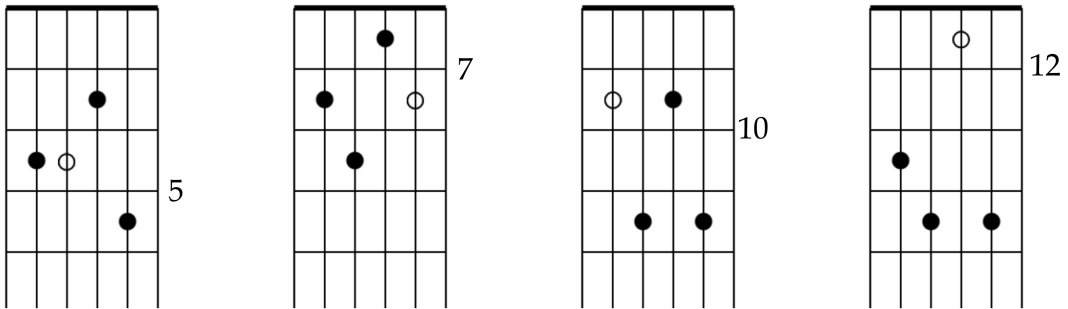




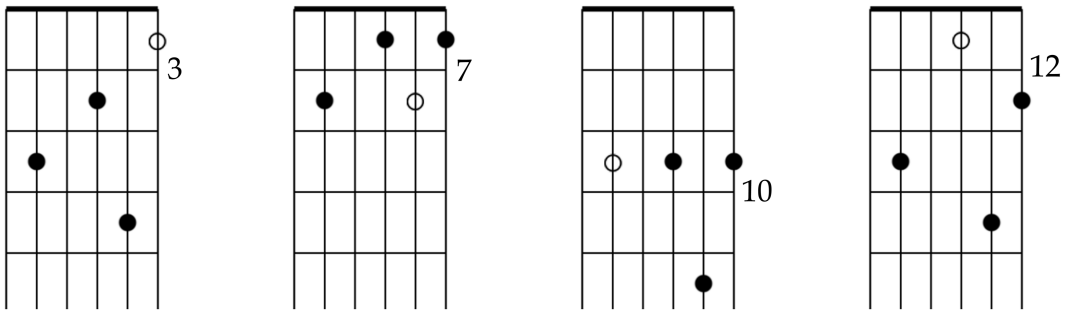
Drop 2 & 4 Inversions (string group 5-4-2-1)



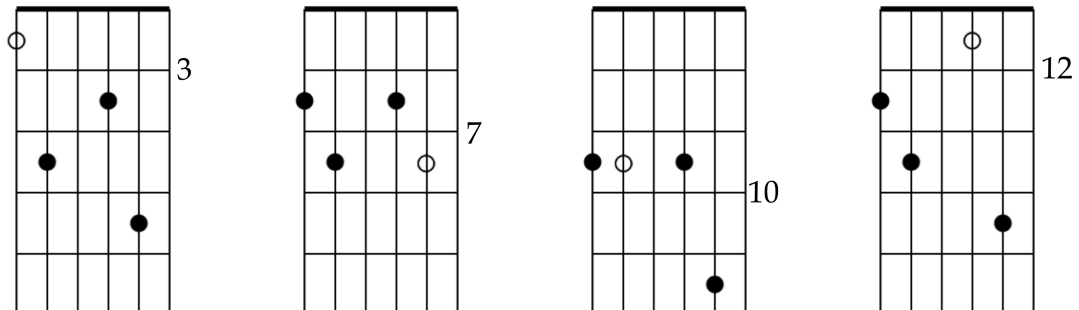
Drop 2 Inversions (string group 5-4-3-2)



Drop 3 Inversions (strings 5-3-2-1)



Drop 2 & 4 Inversions (string group 6-5-3-2)





Drop 2 Inversions (string group 6-5-4-3)

