

The Advanced Guide to Ukulele Chords

Triads - Strings ② ③ ④

A triad is a three note chord. In traditional chord theory there are four triad chord types: *major*, *minor*, *diminished* and *augmented*. This chart covers the major and minor triads.

A

A/Bb Major Form

The root is on string ④

F

F/F# Major Form

The root is on string ②

C

C/C# Major Form

The root is on string ③

↓ ↓ ↓

Bb

3 2 1

F#

3 1 2

C#

2 3 4

● Root and letter name of chord.

Major Triads

Transposing Chords

To transpose a movable chord from to a different key use the *natural note fingerboard chart* to the right.

Sharp notes/letters are one fret higher on the same string

b flat notes/letters are one fret lower on the same string.

- 1) Locate the root of the chord and the string that it is located on. The root is indicated by this symbol ●.
- 2) Move each note of the chord up or down the fingerboard until the root is at the new location.

Example:

The **Bb** movable form chord to the left moved up four frets higher is a **D** chord.

The **C#** movable form chord to the left moved up six frets higher is a **G** chord.

* All chord Fingerings are recommended but not mandatory
 ○ indicates an open string and X a do not play or mute string



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Triads - Strings ② ③ ④

A triad is a three note chord. In traditional chord theory there are four triad chord types: *major*, *minor*, *diminished* and *augmented*. This chart covers the major and minor triads.

OPEN POSITION CHORD

Am

A/Bb Minor Form

The root is on string ④

Fm

F/F# Minor Form

The root is on string ②

Dm

C#/Db Minor Form

The root is on string ③

↓ ↓ ↓

MOVABLE CHORD FORM

Bbm

3 1 1

F#m

2 1 3

Dm

2 3 1

⊙ Root and letter name of chord.

Minor Triads

F	(1)
D B	(2)
G C	(3)
E	(4)
F A D	(5)
G B E	(6)
C F	(8)
A	(9)
D G	(10)
B	(11)
C E A	(12)
F	(13)
D B	(14)

Transposing Chords

To transpose a movable chord from to a different key use the *natural note fingerboard chart* to the right.

Sharp notes/letters are one fret higher on the same string

b flat notes/letters are one fret lower on the same string.

- 1) Locate the root of the chord and the string that it is located on. The root is indicated by this symbol ⊙.
- 2) Move each note of the chord up or down the fingerboard until the root is at the new location.

Example:

The **Bbm** movable form chord to the left moved up four frets higher is a **Dm** chord.

The **Dm** movable form chord to the left moved up five frets higher is a **Gm** chord.

* All chord Fingerings are recommended but not mandatory
 ○ indicates an open string and X a do not play or mute string

