

## Arpeggios

An arpeggio is just a broken chord...the notes are played individually not strummed. A chord is three or more harmonized notes (all this was explained in Lesson 1: A Music Primer). Knowledge of Scales, in particular the Major Scale, is essential to building arpeggios.

C Major Scale (Two Octaves)

The notes of the scale are numbered from the Root (1),2,3,4,5,6,7,8 or octave (which is also the Root note). The second octave of the scale is where we get the notes 9,11 and 13. Notice the 1,3,5 and 7 are constant, unlike the 2,4 and 6 which also function as the 9,11 and 13.

Basic Rules:

- 1) The primary chord is built using the 1,3,5 (standard triad) and 7.
- 2) A chord is called "Suspended" when the 3rd is replaced by the 2nd (sus.2) or the 4th (sus.4).
- 3) If the 3rd is used the chord becomes an "add 9" (1,3,5,9) or "add 11" (1,3,5,11).
- 4) A chord is called a "6" chord if the 7 is not present (1,3,5,6) and a "13" if the 7 is present (1,3,5,7,13).

Arpeggios as they exist in the scale;

The notes can be arranged in any order, it is the notes not there placement that creates the arpeggio. I extended them to the 7 because (as a Jazz player) that just feels more natural to my playing.