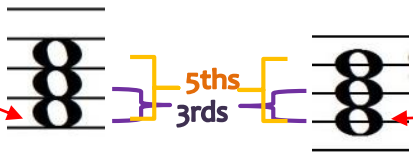
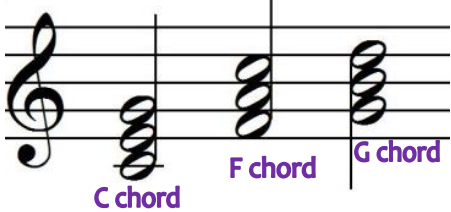
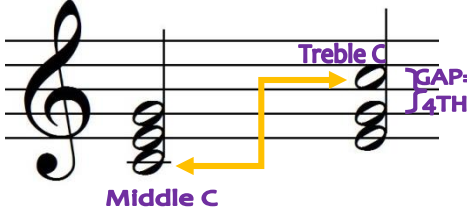


LET'S FIND THE ROOT

Triads are chords made of 3 notes. The root of a triad is the note upon which the triad is constructed. Triads can be left in root position or rearranged by a process called inversion. *Let's Find the Root* teaches students to build a triad, name it by the root, and then invert the chord.

Lyrics	Example	Theory
On any given note, you add a third and fifth, and you have made a triad that will give you such a lift!		You can build a triad on any note on the staff by adding 3 rd and 5 th intervals from the bottom note, known as the "root".
When it is stacked up so, no gap will let you know the chord's in root position so the root is down below.		When the chord is in root position, the 3 rd and 5 th intervals make the chord "stacked" with no gaps or spaces. Our red chords have been played in root position.
'Cause it's the root that gives the chord it's name and every chord has got to have a root. Let's find the root.		A chord is <u>always</u> named by its root. When the 3 rd and 5 th are added to C, it is a C chord. The same is true for an F, or G, or any other pitch as well.
Now take this chord right here, it's root position clear, but if that root jumps up on top, it makes a gap right here.		By moving the root (in this case a middle C) to the next higher note with the same name (in this case a treble C) we have created a chord inversion. You can recognize an inversion because it creates a chord with a 4 th interval "gap" in it.
And now you have a change. Don't think it awfully strange. The note above the gap's the root, it just has rearranged.		This is still a C chord. We are simply replacing the middle C with a treble C. The notes of the chord are still C-E-G, just played in a different order. Notice that the C is now "the note above the gap," Just as the song says!
The process above creates what is known as a "first inversion", that is the chord has been inverted one time. If you repeat the process by moving the new lowest note to the top (in this case an E), it creates a second inversion, but the "note above the gap" will still be the root! This same process can be applied to any triad. FYI: our yellow chord is a 1 st inversion and our blue chord is a 2 nd inversion--do the examples above have a familiar shape?		