

# ACCORDION LESSONS – LESSON 49

26

49

## KEYBOARD HARMONY

DEGREES: Each note of a scale is numbered.  
Each number is called a DEGREE.

The MAJOR Chord: To form any MAJOR Chord, combine the 1st, 3d and 5th DEGREES of the MAJOR Scale *of the same name*.

The C MAJOR SCALE      The C MAJOR CHORD

DEGREES → 1st 2 3d 4 5th 6 7 8

5th  
3d  
1st (or ROOT)

The CHORD is always named from the 1st or ROOT note.

The THREE POSITIONS of the C MAJOR CHORD

MEMORIZE

The Notes within the Chord can be re-arranged without changing the name of the Chord. For example:

ROOT POSITION    1st INVERSION    2d INVERSION

ROOT at bottom    ROOT at top    ROOT in the middle

## TUNE TECHNIQUES

### Esmeralda

Illustrating the C Major Broken Chord

Evenly, in strict time      English Folk Dance

mf

ROOT POSITION

FIRST INVERSION

SECOND INVERSION

B. Solo

# Blue Bells Of Scotland

27

Moderato

Scotch Air

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a 2/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Moderato' and the style is 'Scotch Air'. The score consists of six systems of music, each with a single staff. The music features a variety of chords and melodic patterns, with some measures containing multiple notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. Chord symbols (DM, A7, GM, AM, E7) are placed below the staff. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, and *mf*. The score ends with a double bar line and a final chord (DM).

\* The B Bass button is above the E Bass Row. See the Bass Chart on page 45.