

Steps to decipher chords:

- check the clefs,
- check the key signature.

1.) ID the notes. Write them lightly on scratch paper / margin / etc.

2.) Arrange notes into chord stack in ascending thirds.

$$\begin{matrix} g \\ e^b \\ c \end{matrix} \leftarrow \text{to da.}$$

3.) Circle the note in the stack that is the lowest note on the score. For ex.,

$$\begin{matrix} g \\ \textcircled{e^b} \\ c \end{matrix}$$

4.) ID the kinds of 3rds in stack. Use that to ID the chord.

$$\left. \begin{matrix} g > m \\ \textcircled{e^b} > M \\ c > m \end{matrix} \right\} = m^7 \text{ so, } c^7$$

5.) Decide inversion sign (if any), and plug it in to name. (It might replace a "7".)

$c^{\frac{6}{4}}$!

$c^{\frac{6}{4}}$

Steps to decipher roman numerals
(w/ inversions):

4.) Decide if it's a major or minor key.

Complete steps #1-4 of previous page!

5.) See where root fits into key.

Name chord w/ resulting roman numeral, & add inversion sign.

"... so, a c^{\flat} in g minor would be... iv⁵!"

