



# GREAT CHORD MOVES IN D

Each key has its own set of great sounding chord combinations.

It could be as simple as moving one note of a chord or using an inversion to get another common chord. Or even using a certain finger combination to create a characteristic sound.

These chord moves separate the amateur from the professional player and can immediately make your playing sound noticeably better.

**In this series of lessons, you'll learn the great chord moves in each of the most important guitar keys of D, G, C, A, and E.**

This lesson focuses on the chords that occur in the key of D on guitar.

## Single Note Chord Moves

These are chord movements that only change one note usually involving just one finger moving.

### D to Dsus (upper and lower voicings)

This is a great combination when you need to linger on a D chord for an extended period of time. The first is the more common higher sounding voicing and the second is a lower option.

**D**
**Dsus**
**D**
**Dsus**

**D5**
**Dsus**
**D5**
**Dsus**

## D to D2

This is another great option when you need to linger on a D chord.

Diagram showing the transition from a standard D chord to a D2 chord. The D chord is shown with a guitar grid diagram (x02320). The D2 chord is shown with a guitar grid diagram (xx0232). The musical notation consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (D major). The notation shows a D chord in the first measure, followed by a D2 chord in the second measure, then a D chord in the third measure, and finally a D2 chord in the fourth measure. The notes are indicated by diagonal lines on the staff.

## Em to Em9

In the key of D, the Em is the iim (two minor) chord. Here is a great chord move on the iim chord starting in the 1<sup>st</sup> position then sliding up to the 3<sup>rd</sup> position. Let all notes ring out.

Diagram showing the transition from an Em chord to an Em9 chord. The Em chord is shown with a guitar grid diagram (022000). The Em9 chord is shown with a guitar grid diagram (022003). The musical notation consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (D major). The notation shows an Em chord in the first measure, followed by an Em9 chord in the second measure. The notes are indicated by diagonal lines on the staff. Below the staff is a tablature (TAB) showing the fret numbers: 0, 2, 4, 3, 0.

## G to G2

In the key of D, the G chord is the IV (four) chord. Here are three variations to use while on the IV chord in D. Try hammering on the 3<sup>rd</sup> string note.

Diagram showing the transition from a G chord to a G2 chord. The G chord is shown with a guitar grid diagram (x02000). The G2 chord is shown with a guitar grid diagram (x02000). The G5 chord is shown with a guitar grid diagram (x0000x). The musical notation consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (D major). The notation shows a G chord in the first measure, followed by a G2 chord in the second measure, then a G5 chord in the third measure, and finally a G2 chord in the fourth measure. The notes are indicated by diagonal lines on the staff.

## A7 to A7sus

In the key of D, the A7 is the V7 (five) chord. Alternating between the A7 and the A7sus creates a nice sounding movement. Try hammering on the sus note on the 2<sup>nd</sup> string.

Diagram showing the transition from an A7 chord to an A7sus chord. The A7 chord is shown with a guitar grid diagram (020200). The A7sus chord is shown with a guitar grid diagram (020200). The musical notation consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (D major). The notation shows an A7 chord in the first measure, followed by an A7sus chord in the second measure, then an A7 chord in the third measure, and finally an A7sus chord in the fourth measure. The notes are indicated by diagonal lines on the staff.

# Multiple String Moves

These next moves use multiple strings that connect together in chord shapes.

## D to G

Play these in the 7<sup>th</sup> position with a partial barre with the first finger on the 2-4<sup>th</sup> strings. Try hammering on to the second chord.

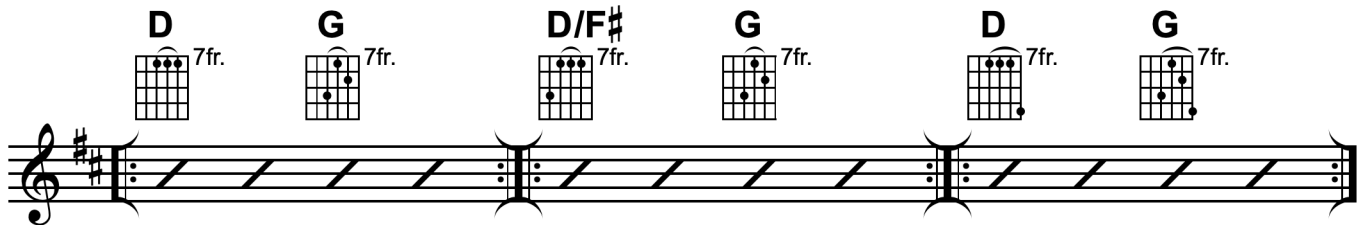


Diagram showing chord shapes for D, G, D/F#, G, D, and G at the 7th fret. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a series of slanted lines representing the chords. Above the staff, the chord names and fret numbers are indicated: D 7fr., G 7fr., D/F# 7fr., G 7fr., D 7fr., and G 7fr.

## D/A to A

When playing the V chord, A, you can rock back and forth between the D/A and A pivoting off of the barre at the 2<sup>nd</sup> fret. Try hammering on the D chord.

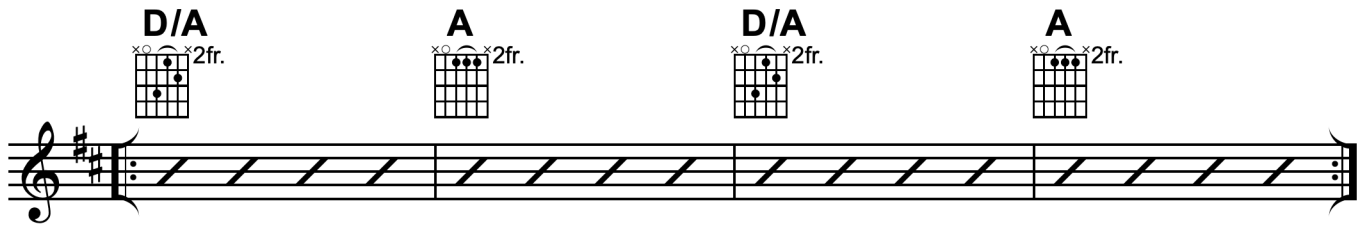


Diagram showing chord shapes for D/A and A at the 2nd fret. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a series of slanted lines representing the chords. Above the staff, the chord names and fret numbers are indicated: D/A x2fr., A x2fr., D/A x2fr., and A x2fr.

## Bm7 to A/B and Em7 to D/E

These next pair of examples pivot off a 1<sup>st</sup> finger barre and work over two of the minor chords in a key – the vim and the iim. As you play the examples back and forth, try hammering on the m7 chords.

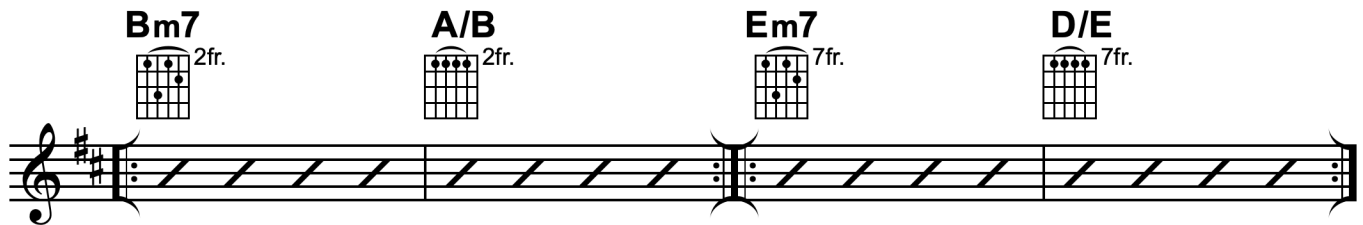


Diagram showing chord shapes for Bm7, A/B, Em7, and D/E at the 7th fret. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a series of slanted lines representing the chords. Above the staff, the chord names and fret numbers are indicated: Bm7 7fr., A/B 7fr., Em7 7fr., and D/E 7fr.