Worksheet: Using Polychords To Make Complex Harmony Simple (Building fully extended 13th chords)  

by Scott Wilson

MAJOR 13th CHORD SYMBOLS TO BE FAMILIAR WITH. Write in the polychord formula.  
NOTE: To build a fully extended major 13th chord, put a major 2 chord over a 1 Maj7 chord.

\[
\begin{align*}
G \text{ Maj13} &= \text{A} \\
C \text{ M13} &= \text{D} \\
F\Delta13 &= \text{G} \\
Bb \text{ Ma13} &= \text{C} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Eb Maj13 = _____  
Ab M13 = _____  
Db\Delta13 = _____  
F# Ma13 = _____  

\[
\begin{align*}
B\text{ Maj13} &= _____ \\
E \text{ M13} &= _____ \\
A\Delta13 &= _____ \\
D \text{ Ma13} &= _____ \\
\end{align*}
\]

MINOR CHORD 13th SYMBOLS TO BE FAMILIAR WITH. Write in the polychord formula.  
Note: To build a fully extended minor 13th chord, put a minor 2 chord over a 1 min7 chord.

\[
\begin{align*}
G \text{ min13} &= \text{Ami} \\
C \text{ m13} &= _____ \\
F-13 &= _____ \\
Bb \text{ min13} &= _____ \\
\end{align*}
\]

Eb min13 = _____  
Ab m13 = _____  
Db-13 = _____  
F# min13 = _____  

\[
\begin{align*}
B \text{ min13} &= _____ \\
E \text{ m13} &= _____ \\
A-13 &= _____ \\
D \text{ min13} &= _____ \\
\end{align*}
\]

Dominant 13th SYMBOLS TO BE FAMILIAR WITH. Write in the polychord formula.  
Note: To build a fully extended Dominant 13th chord (which implies natural 9 and #11), put a major 2 chord over a 1 Dom7 chord.

\[
\begin{align*}
G \text{ 13} &= \text{A} \\
C \text{ Dom13} &= _____ \\
F \text{ 13} &= _____ \\
Bb7 \text{ 13} &= _____ \\
\end{align*}
\]

Eb9 #11,13 = _____  
Ab Dom13 = _____  
Db 13 = _____  
F# Dom13 = _____  

\[
\begin{align*}
B \text{ 7 13} &= _____ \\
E \text{ Dom13} &= _____ \\
A9 \text{ #11,13} &= _____ \\
D \text{ Dom13} &= _____ \\
\end{align*}
\]
Here are some basic Fully Altered Dominant 13\textsuperscript{th} SYMBOLS TO BE FAMILIAR WITH. Write in the polychord formula. Note: To build any of the Fully Altered Dominant 13\textsuperscript{th} chords list below is actually very easy. Put a minor b2 chord over a 1 Dom7 chord. This is a great sound that is very easy to create yet sounds very sophisticated. Note: This chord is all over smooth jazz radio stations today. All the chord symbols below can indicate the same b2min/17 polychord because the all the chord symbols suggest the same scale (see Music Gem *).

\[
\begin{align*}
G7 \ #5b9 &= \underline{Ab}_{\text{min}} \quad & C7 \ b9#5 &= \underline{\quad} \quad & F7\text{Alt} &= \underline{\quad} \quad & Bb7 \ b5#9 &= \underline{\quad} \\
C7 \ b9#5 &= \underline{\quad} \quad & F7\text{Alt} &= \underline{\quad} \quad & Bb7 \ b5#9 &= \underline{\quad} \\
Eb7 \ b9b5 &= \underline{\quad} \quad & Ab7 \ #9#5 &= \underline{\quad} \quad & Db7 \ b5#5b9#9 &= \underline{\quad} \quad & F7#7 \ #5b9 &= \underline{\quad} \\
B7 \ #9#5 &= \underline{\quad} \quad & E7 \ b9b13 &= \underline{\quad} \quad & A7 \ b9b5 &= \underline{\quad} \quad & D7 \ b9b13 &= \underline{\quad}
\end{align*}
\]

\textbf{Music Gem *} With regards to the fully altered dominant seventh chord, you should notice from looking at the chord symbols that nearly every combination of altered 9ths & altered 5ths nets the b2min/17 sound. There are many other ways to voice these very specific alterations to insure that you get the exact notes in the chord symbol, however, all of these chord symbols above call for the b2min/17 sound. So, if you played b2min/17 when you encountered any of the above chord symbols, you would correctly producing the sound of the chord symbol!

NOW, wasn’t that easy. When you break down complex things into smaller digestible parts you can take away the scary feeling you might have had when you looked at the chord symbols for the first time. This should be a lesson to your mind that learning jazz theory actually makes music easier, not harder. Most people hear the word “jazz theory” and they get scared. It should be just the opposite because jazz theory helps tie everything together and helps simplify harmony. It teaches you how to take something you learned in band class (like a minor chord) and create something wonderful out of it (like the sound of the dominant chord produced by the b2min/17 chord).

Once you have learned all about major and minor chords in your Music Theory Class, then look into jazz theory because it really opens up the doors in terms of how to put all that information you learned to good use in the modern music industry. NOTE: Most college sophomores in music school already know plenty enough about music theory to be deadly in the music business. Unfortunately they are taught nothing about the music business (or marketing themselves for that matter) so they have no idea how to put there skills to good use in terms of making money with their skill sets. Our pop culture is dominated with people who make a fortune from songs that only deal with 3 or 4 chords in an entire 4 minute song (and most of the chords they use in their songs are diatonic). The question to you is: Now that you know all of this music theory stuff, do you know how to use that information so you can write a song with sophisticated harmonic colors.

\textbf{* BONUS QUESTIONS}

Write in the polychord that accurately produces this chord symbol listed. In your answer, your polychord has to be written exactly correct in order to receive credit. Make sure your polychord formula only contains the notes called for in the chord symbol (no others!).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Cmaj7#5} &= \underline{\quad} \quad & \text{Cmin}\Delta 9 &= \underline{\quad}
\end{align*}
\]