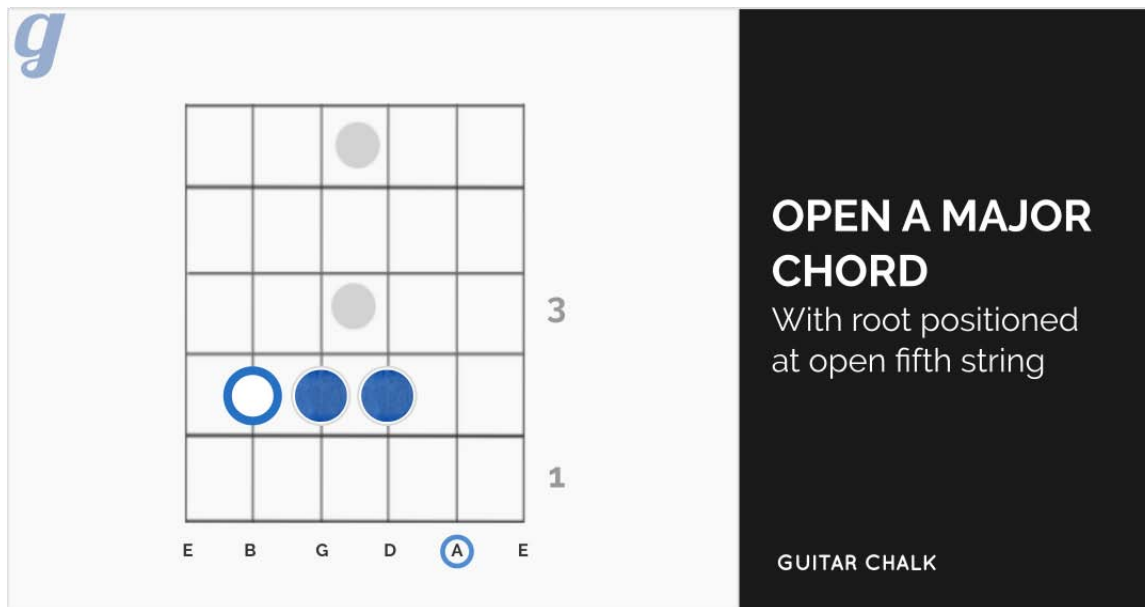


# Guitar Chords for Beginners

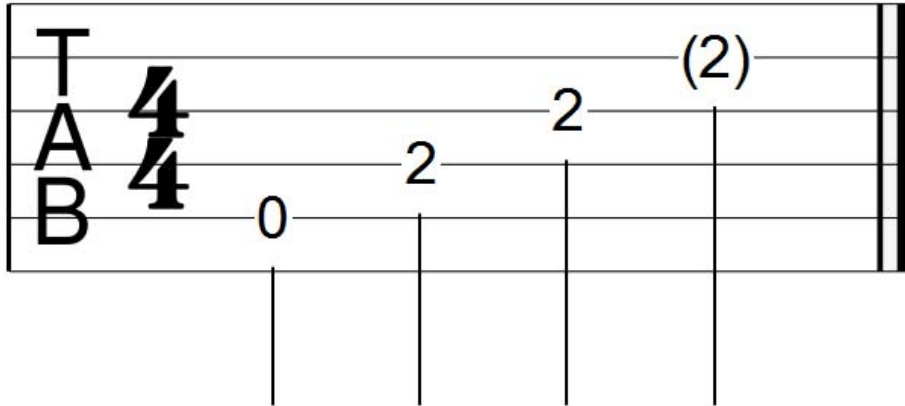
Covering Open Chords, Dyads and Triads

Full Article URL: <https://www.guitarchalk.com/guitar-chords-beginners/>

## 1. Open A Major

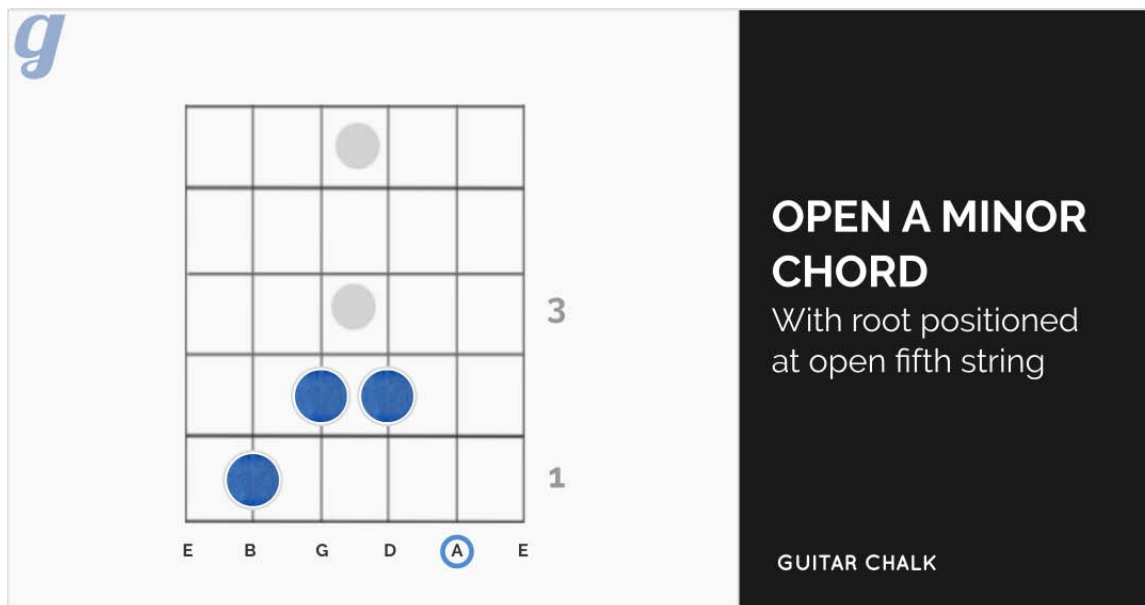


Open A major chord with the last interval as a ghost note and the root A as the open fifth string. ([View Larger Image](#))

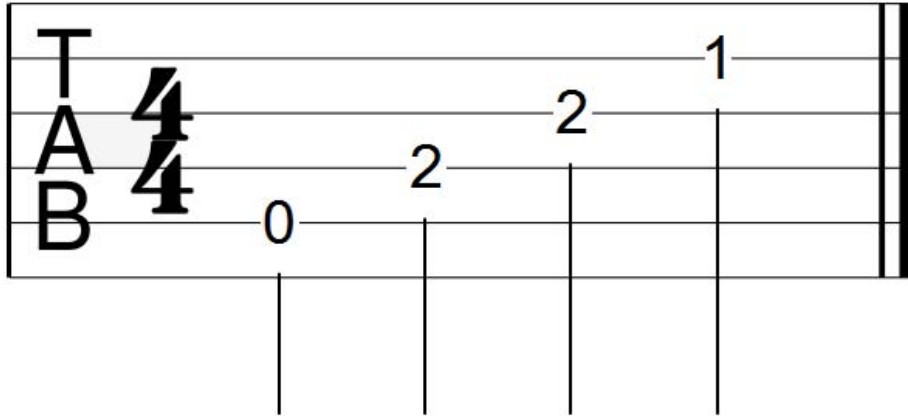


Arpeggiated open A major chord in tab form. ([View Larger Image](#))

## 2. Open A Minor



A minor guitar chord diagram, created by dropping the major interval of the A major chord down one semitone. ([View Larger Image](#))



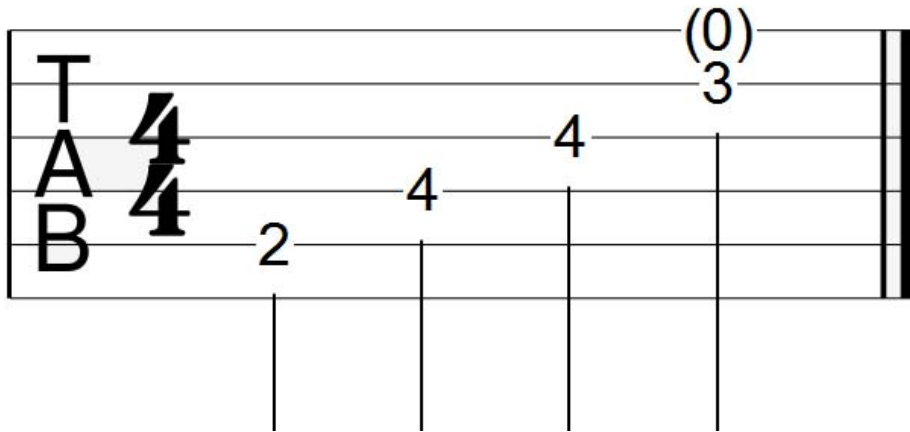
A minor guitar chord arpeggiated in tab form. ([View Larger Image](#))

### 3. B Minor

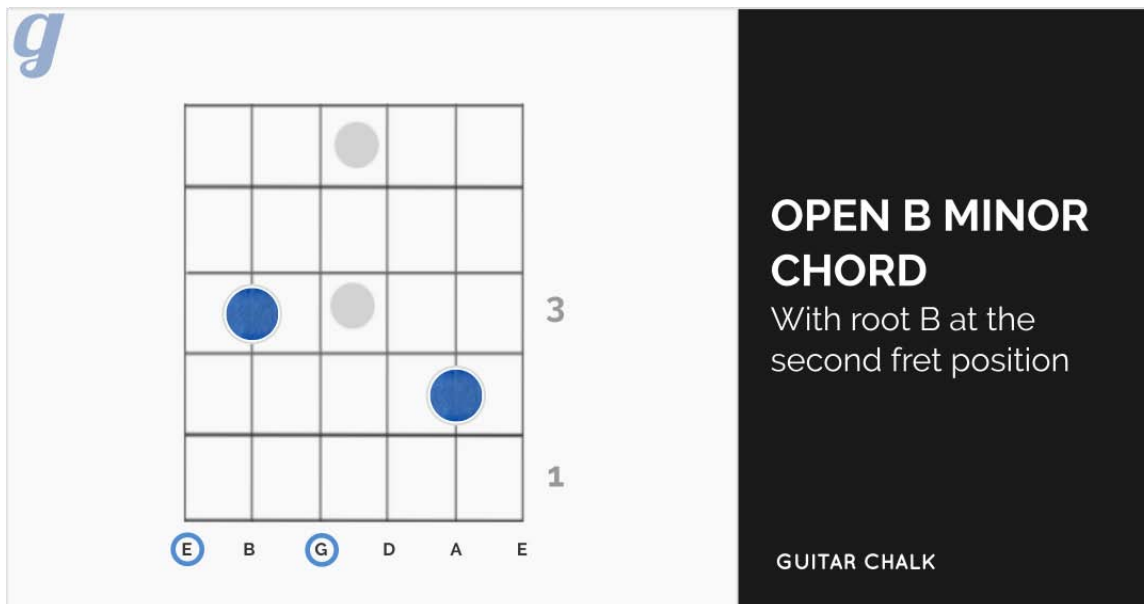
**OPEN B MINOR CHORD**  
With root B at the second fret position

GUITAR CHALK

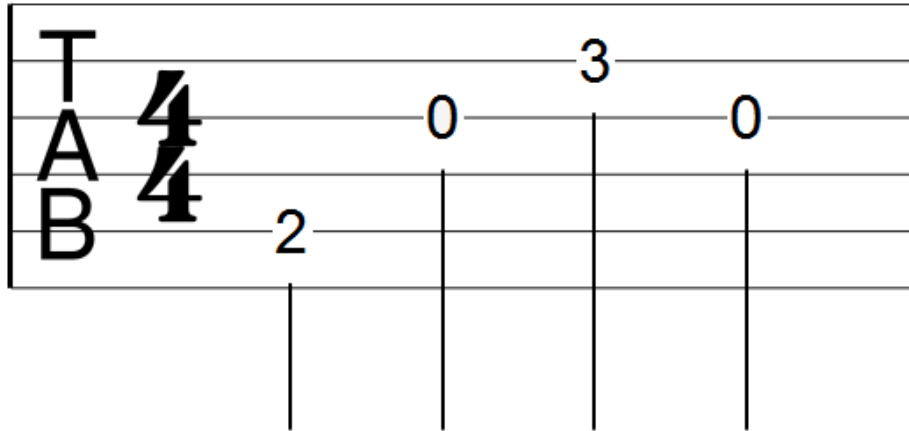
B minor chord diagram with the high open E note. ([View Larger Image](#))



The B minor chord arpeggiated out with the open E note. ([View Larger Image](#))

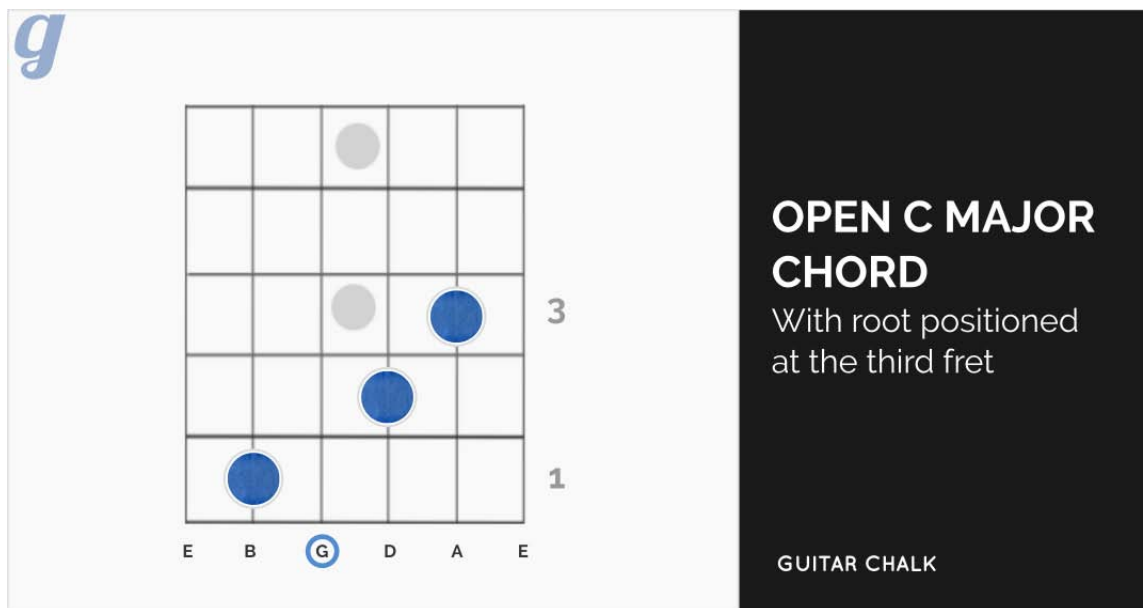


Second open version of the B minor chord and an open G note. ([View Larger Image](#))

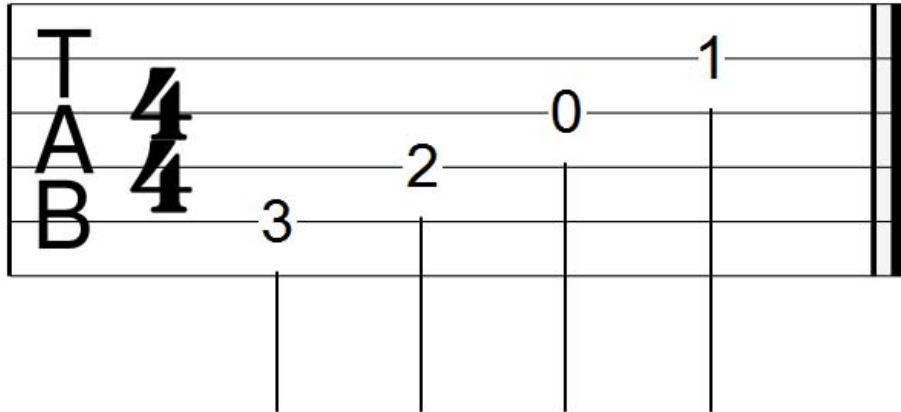


The second version of the B minor chord arpeggiated out with the open G note. ([View Larger Image](#))

## 4. Open C Major



Open C major chord diagram with root on the fifth string, third fret. ([View Larger Image](#))



Arpeggiated open C major tab. ([View Larger Image](#))

## 5. Open D Major

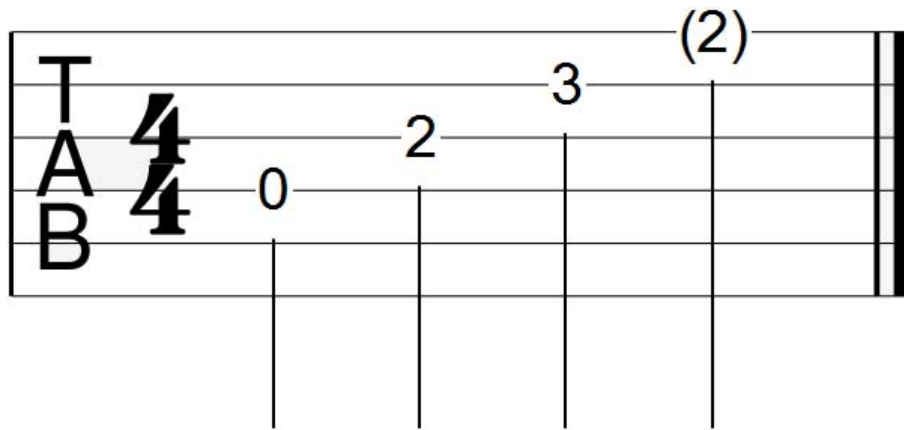
**g**

**OPEN D MAJOR CHORD**  
With root D at the open fourth string

GUITAR CHALK

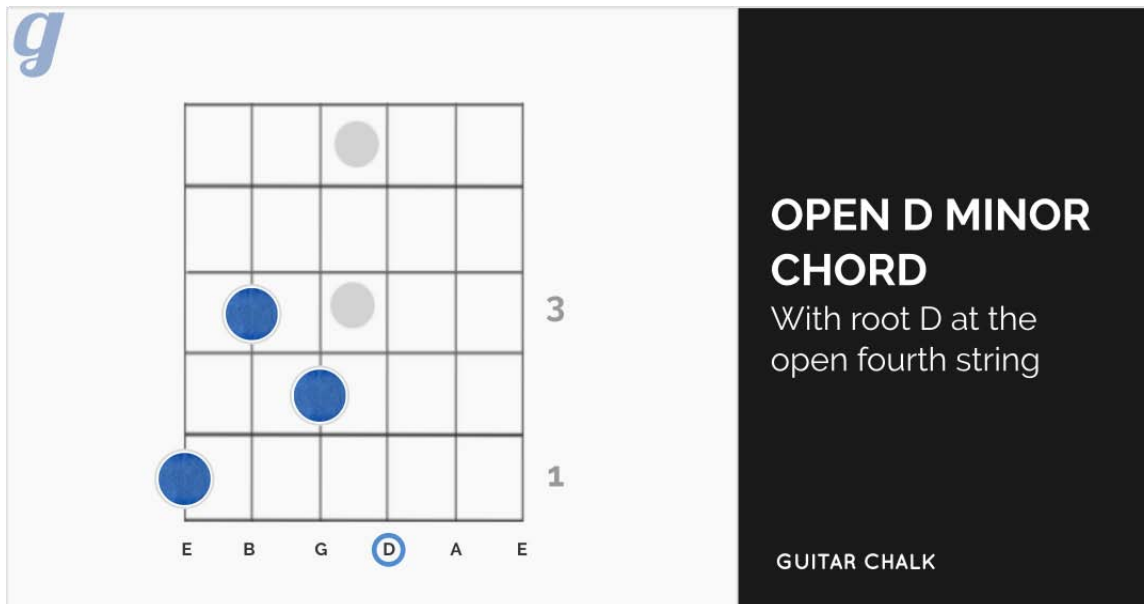
The diagram shows a guitar fretboard with strings E, B, G, D, A, E. The root D is at the open fourth string. The notes are: E (open), B (3rd fret), G (3rd fret), D (open), A (1st fret), E (1st fret). A high interval note (G) is shown as an optional note at the 3rd fret of the second string.

Open D major chord diagram with the high interval note listed as optional. ([View Larger Image](#))

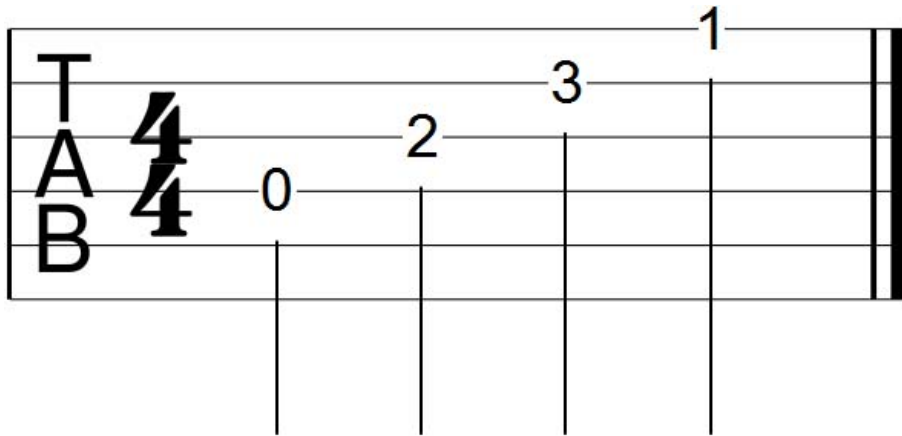


Arpeggiated open D major chord notes in tab form. ([View Larger Image](#))

## 6. Open D Minor

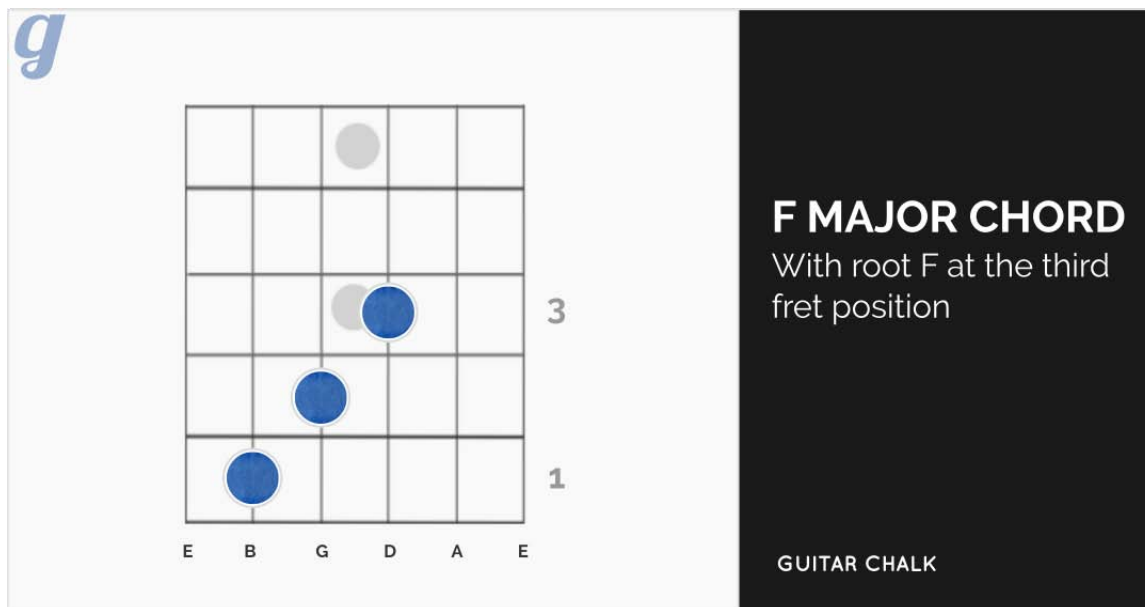


Open D minor chord diagram with minor interval positioned at the first fret on the high E string. ([View Larger Image](#))



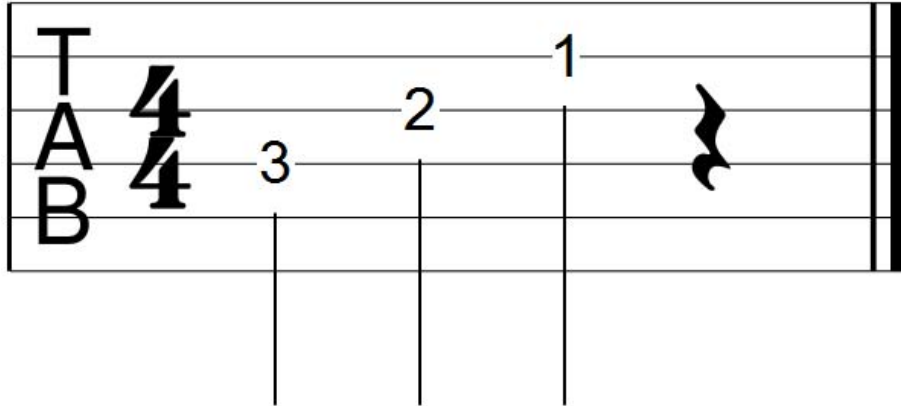
Arpeggiated D minor chord guitar tab. ([View Larger Image](#))

## 7. F Major



F major chord diagram with root note anchored at the third fret and fourth string. ([View Larger Image](#))



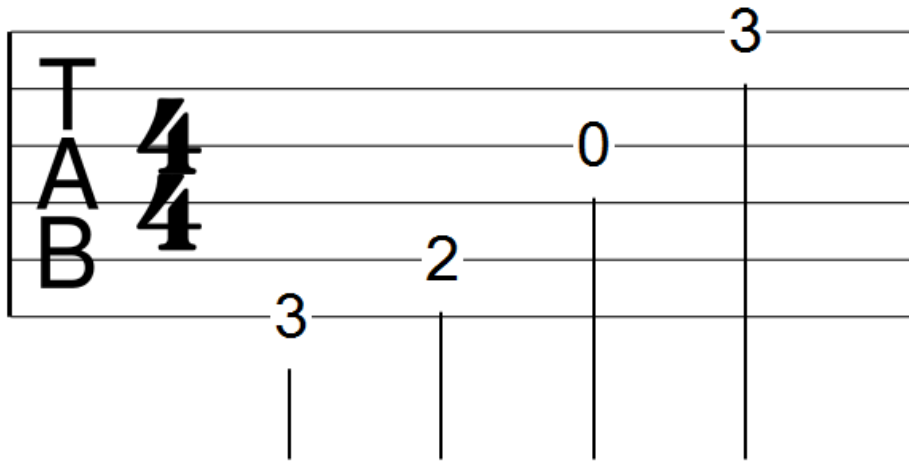


Arpeggiated F major chord tab sheet. ([View Larger Image](#))

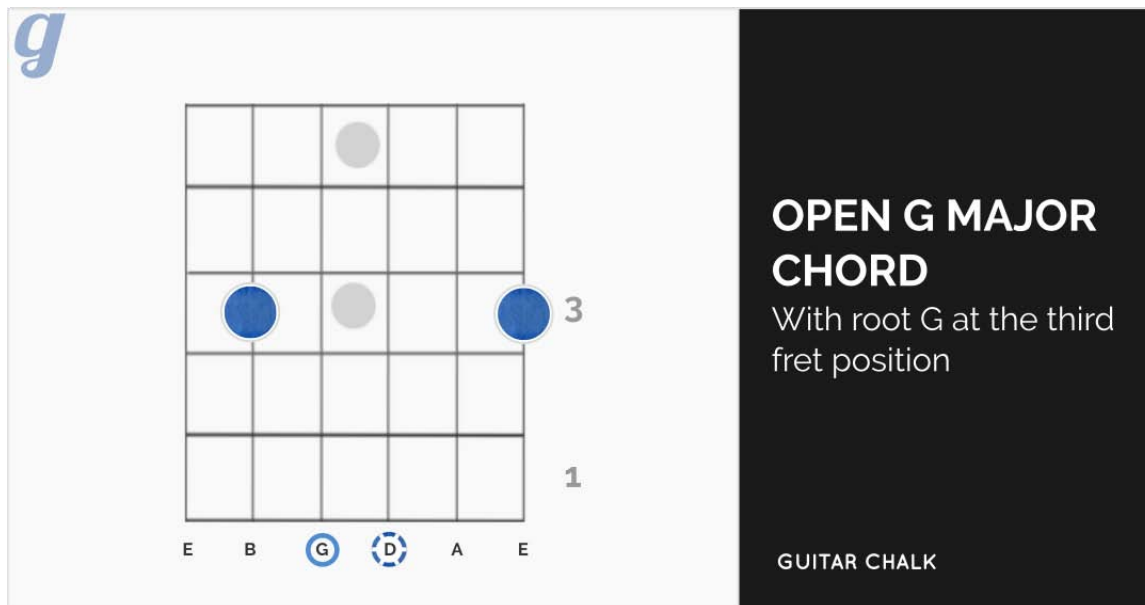
## 8. Open G Major

A diagram for the Open G Major chord. On the left, a guitar fretboard grid shows the chord shape: the 3rd fret of the low E string (blue circle), the 3rd fret of the B string (grey circle), the 3rd fret of the G string (blue circle), the 2nd fret of the D string (grey circle), the 2nd fret of the A string (blue circle), and the 1st fret of the high E string (grey circle). The notes E, B, G, D, A, E are listed below the fretboard, with the G note circled in blue. On the right, a black box contains the text: "g", "OPEN G MAJOR CHORD", "With root G at the third fret position", and "GUITAR CHALK".

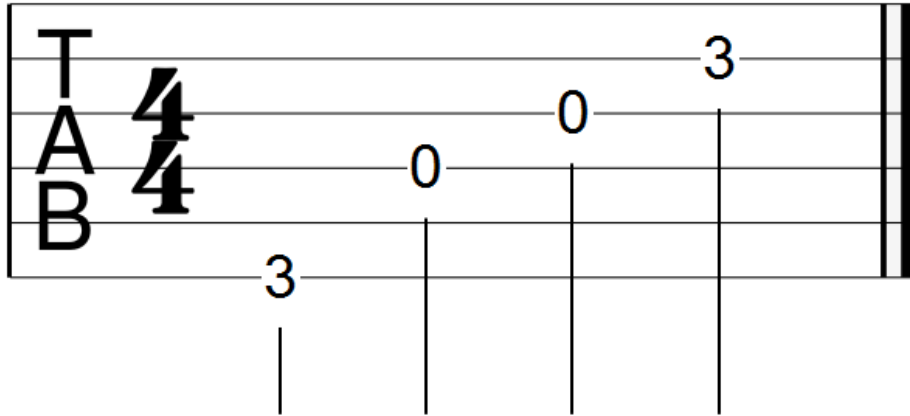
The "formal" open G major chord that you've probably seen in chord books. ([View Larger Image](#))



G major guitar chord arpeggio tab. ([View Larger Image](#))



The alternative open G major chord voicing with open G and D strings that omits the high G note from the previous voicing. ([View Larger Image](#))



Arpeggiated open G major chord tab sheet. ([View Larger Image](#))

## 9. Open E Major

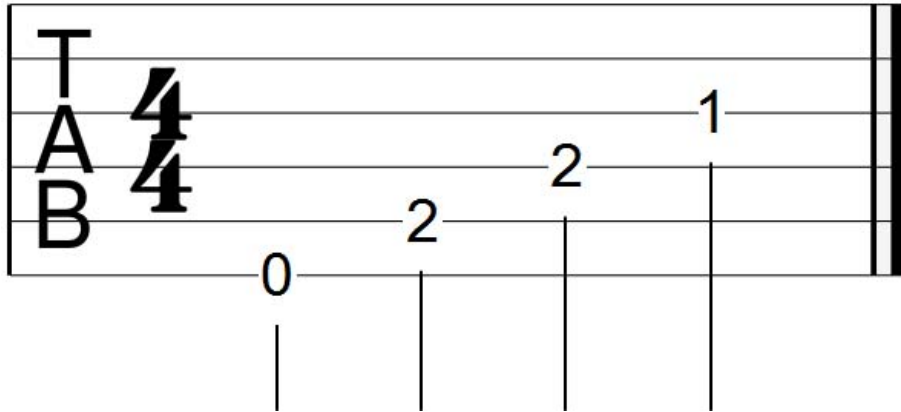
*g*

A diagram of an open E major chord on a guitar. It shows a grid of strings and frets. The sixth string is open (E). The fifth string is open (B). The fourth string has a note G at the first fret. The third string has a note D at the second fret. The second string has a note A at the second fret. The first string is open (E). The notes are labeled E, B, G, D, A, E from left to right. The fret numbers 1 and 2 are indicated on the right side of the diagram.

**OPEN E MAJOR CHORD**  
With root at the open sixth string

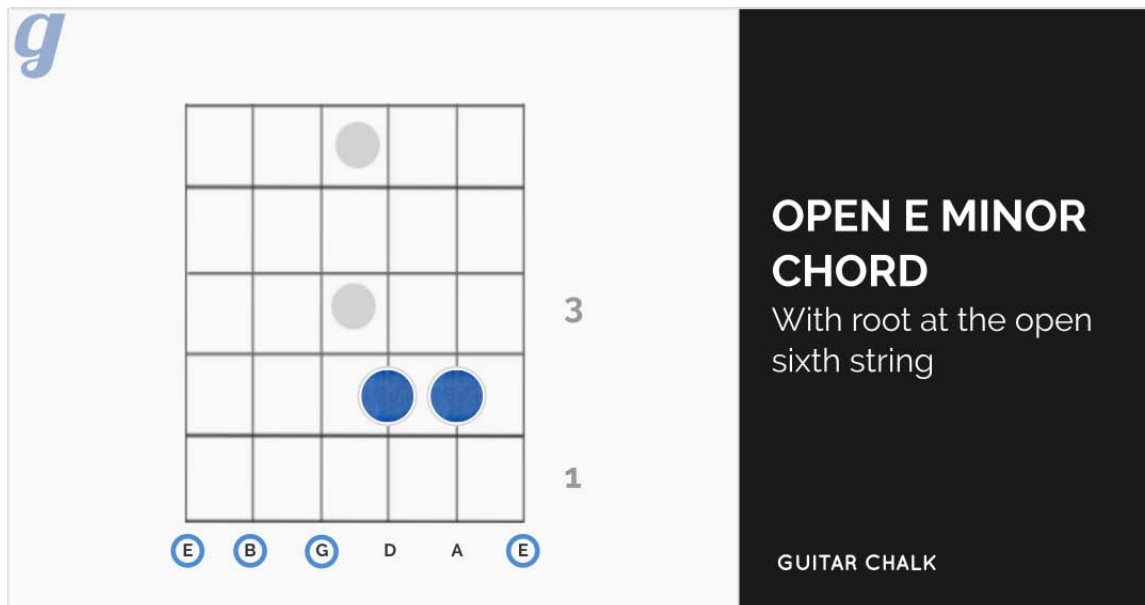
GUITAR CHALK

The open E major chord diagram. ([View Larger Image](#))

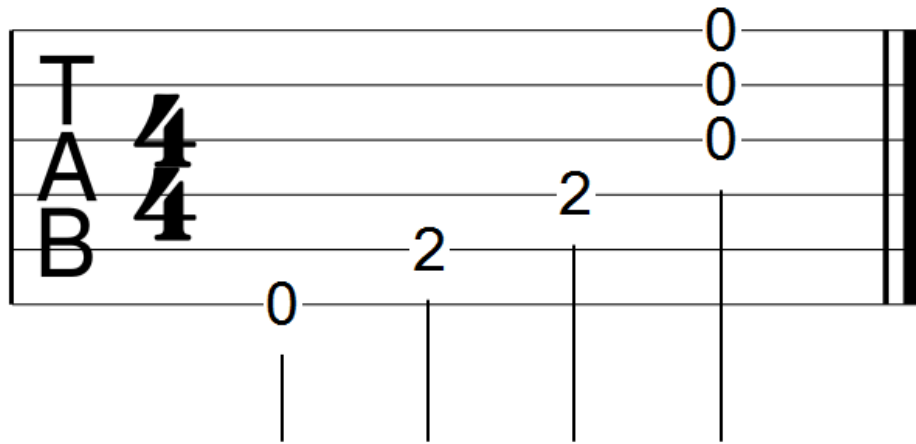


Arpeggiated tab sheet for the open E major chord. ([View Larger Image](#))

## 10. Open E Minor

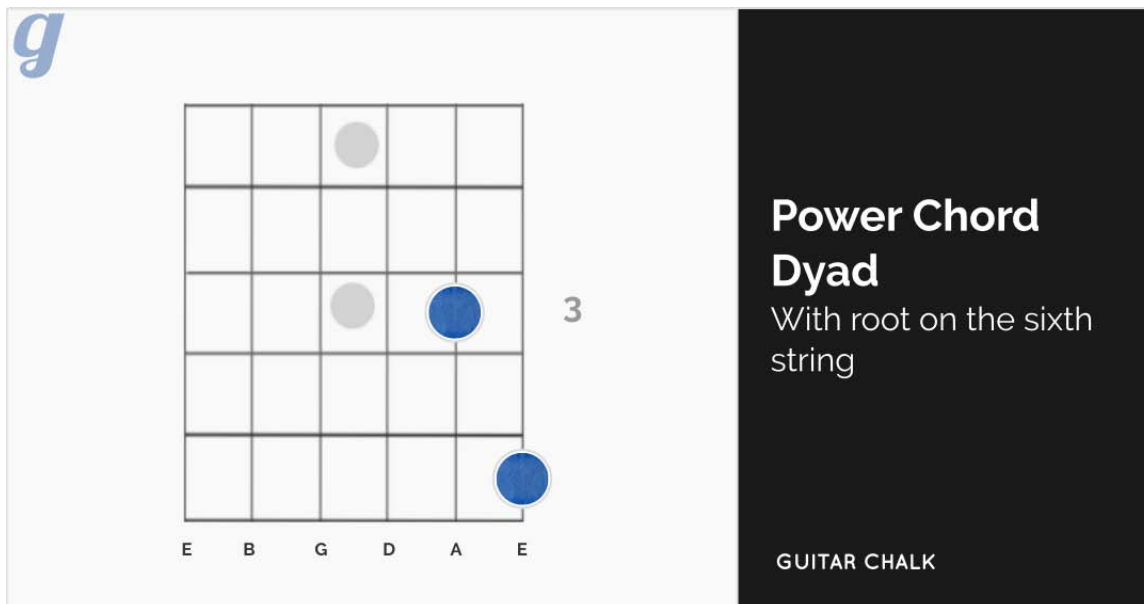


Open E minor chord diagram. ([View Larger Image](#))



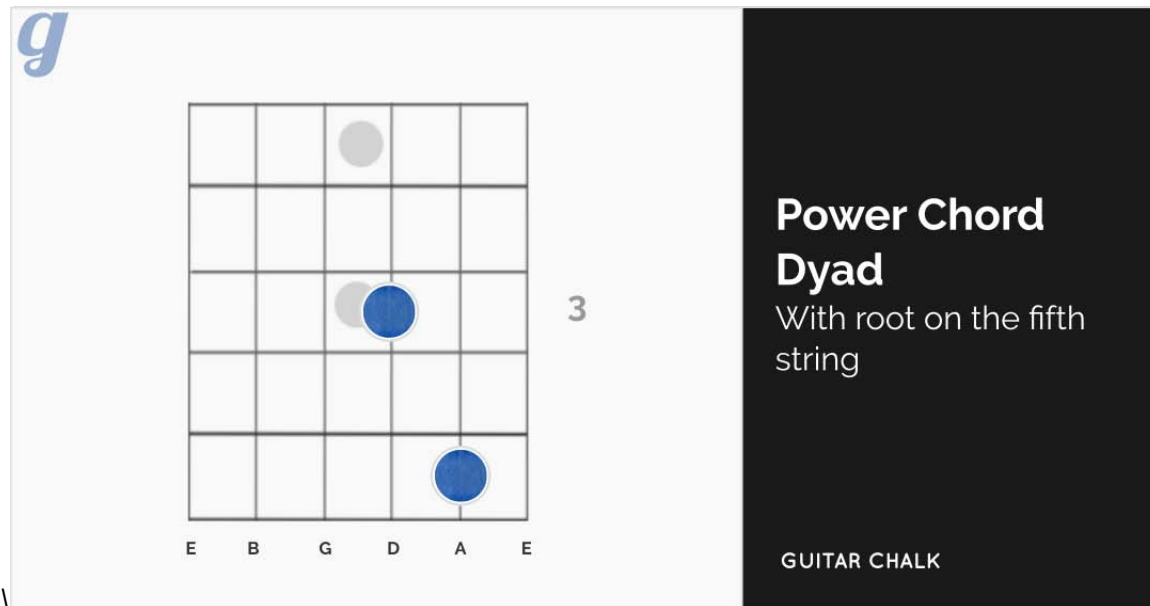
Arpeggiated E minor tab sheet. ([View Larger Image](#))

## 11. Power Chord Dyad (root on sixth string)



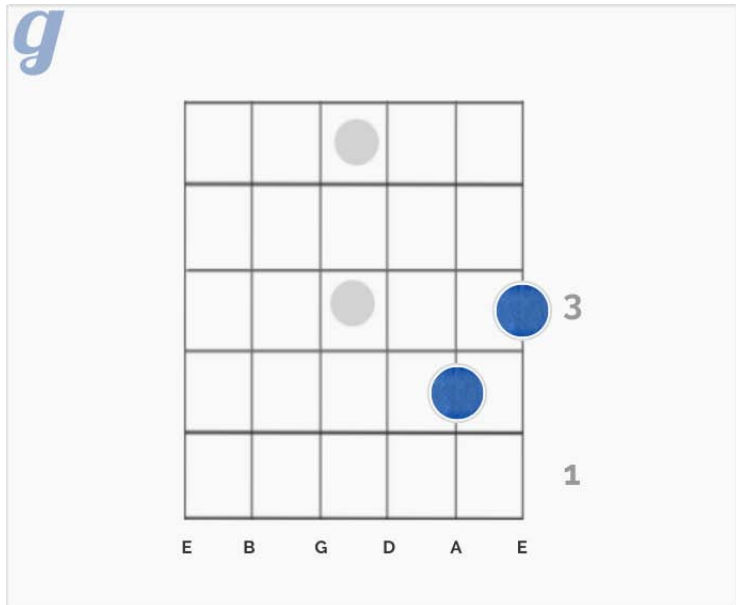
Dyadic power chord with root note on the sixth string. ([View Larger Image](#))

## 12. Power Chord Dyad (root on the fifth string)



Dyadic power chord with root note on the fifth string. ([View Larger Image](#))

## 13. Dyadic Major Power Chord (root on the sixth string)



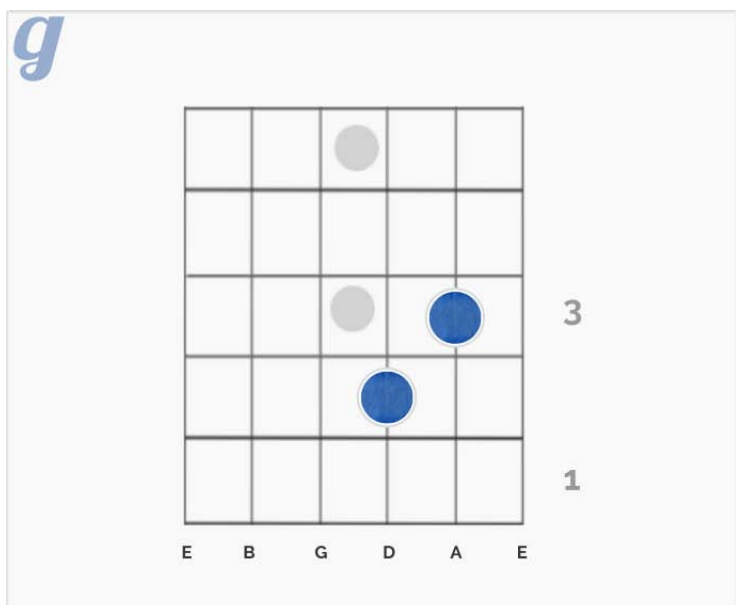
The diagram shows a guitar fretboard with six strings labeled E, B, G, D, A, E from left to right. The frets are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 from bottom to top. A grey dot is on the G string at fret 2. A blue dot is on the D string at fret 3. A blue dot is on the A string at fret 1. A blue dot is on the E string at fret 3. The number '3' is to the right of the fret 3 line, and the number '1' is to the right of the fret 1 line.

**Dyadic Major Power Chord**  
With root on the sixth string

GUITAR CHALK

Dyadic major power chord with root note on the sixth string. ([View Larger Image](#))

## 14. Dyadic Major Power Chord (root on the fifth string)



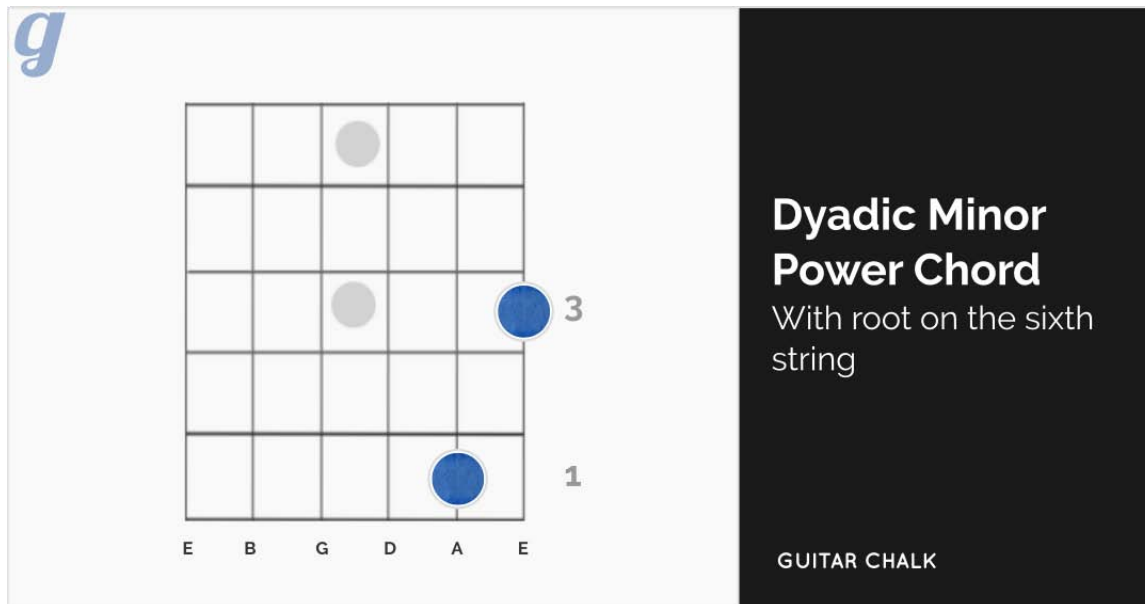
The diagram shows a guitar fretboard with six strings labeled E, B, G, D, A, E from left to right. The frets are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 from bottom to top. A grey dot is on the G string at fret 2. A blue dot is on the D string at fret 3. A blue dot is on the A string at fret 1. A blue dot is on the E string at fret 3. The number '3' is to the right of the fret 3 line, and the number '1' is to the right of the fret 1 line.

**Dyadic Major Power Chord**  
With root on the fifth string

GUITAR CHALK

Dyadic major power chord with root note on the fifth string. ([View Larger Image](#))

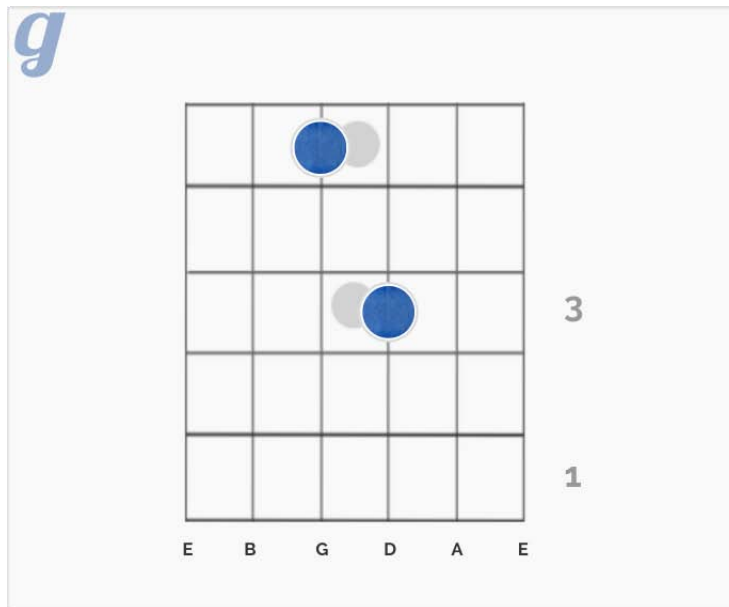
## 15. Dyadic Minor Power Chord (with root on the sixth string)



Dyadic minor power chord with root on the sixth string. ([View Larger Image](#))

## 16. High Register Perfect Fifth Dyad



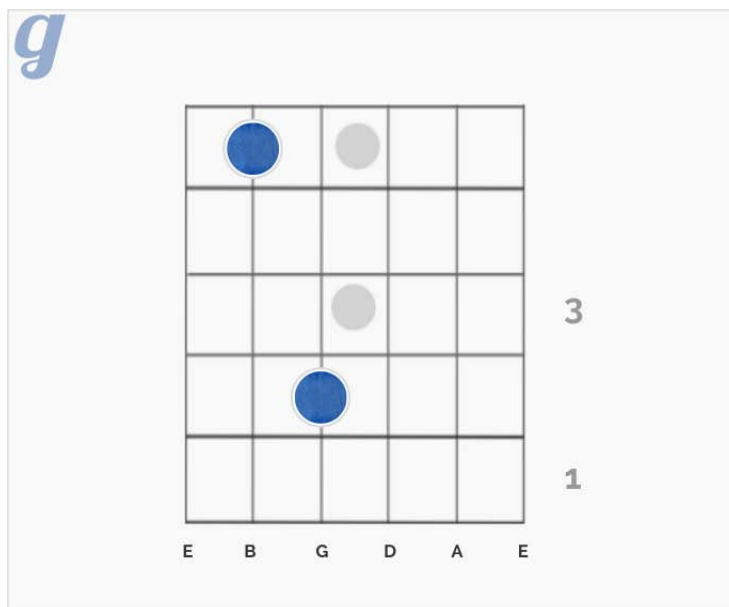


The diagram shows a guitar fretboard with six strings labeled E, B, G, D, A, E from left to right. The frets are numbered 1, 3, and 5. A blue circle is placed on the G string (third fret) and a grey circle is placed on the D string (second fret). The text "g" is in the top left corner. The text "High Register Perfect Fifth Dyad With root on the fourth string" is on a black background on the right. The text "GUITAR CHALK" is at the bottom right.

**High Register Perfect Fifth Dyad**  
With root on the fourth string

GUITAR CHALK

High register perfect fifth dyad with root on the fourth string. ([View Larger Image](#))



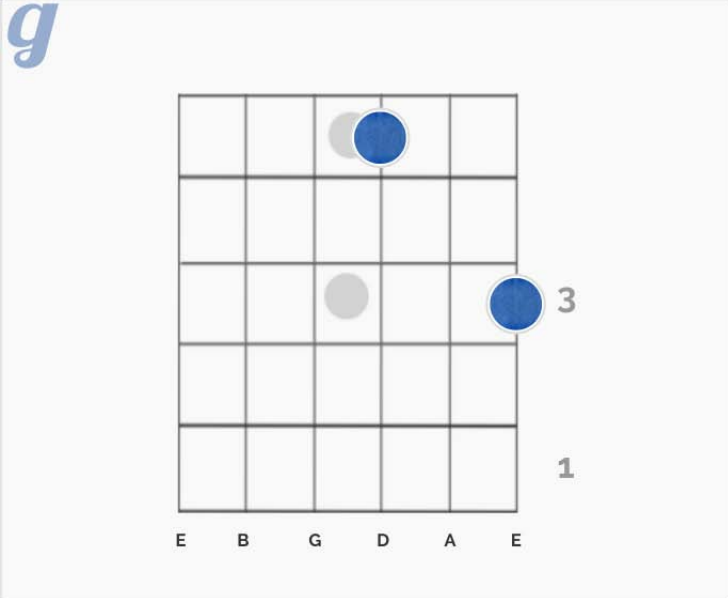
The diagram shows a guitar fretboard with six strings labeled E, B, G, D, A, E from left to right. The frets are numbered 1, 3, and 5. A blue circle is placed on the G string (fifth fret) and a grey circle is placed on the D string (third fret). The text "g" is in the top left corner. The text "High Register Perfect Fifth Dyad With root on the third string" is on a black background on the right. The text "GUITAR CHALK" is at the bottom right.

**High Register Perfect Fifth Dyad**  
With root on the third string

GUITAR CHALK

High register perfect fifth dyad with root on the third string. ([View Larger Image](#))

## 17. Low Register Octave Dyad

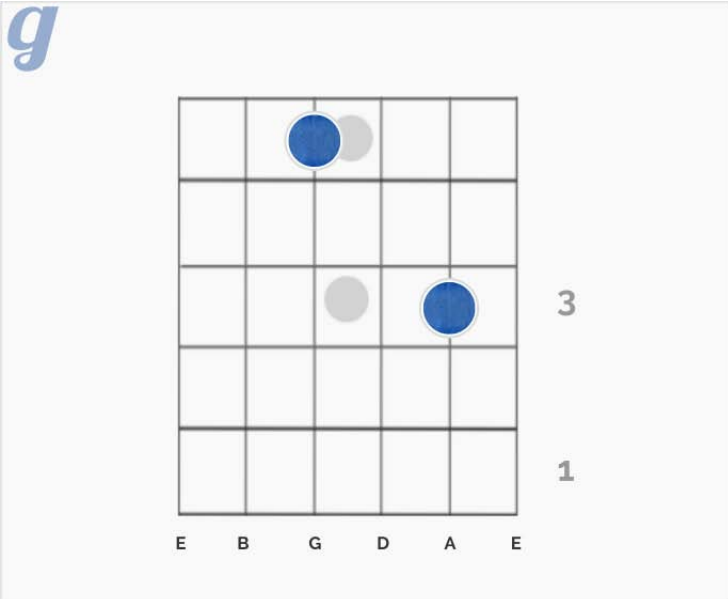


The diagram shows a guitar fretboard with six strings labeled E, B, G, D, A, E from left to right. The frets are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 from bottom to top. A blue circle representing the root note D is on the sixth string, second fret. A grey circle representing the octave D is on the fourth string, fourth fret. A blue circle representing the third finger position is on the fifth string, third fret. A blue 'g' logo is in the top left corner.

**Low Register Octave Dyad**  
With root on the sixth string

GUITAR CHALK

Low register octave dyad with root on the sixth string. ([View Larger Image](#))



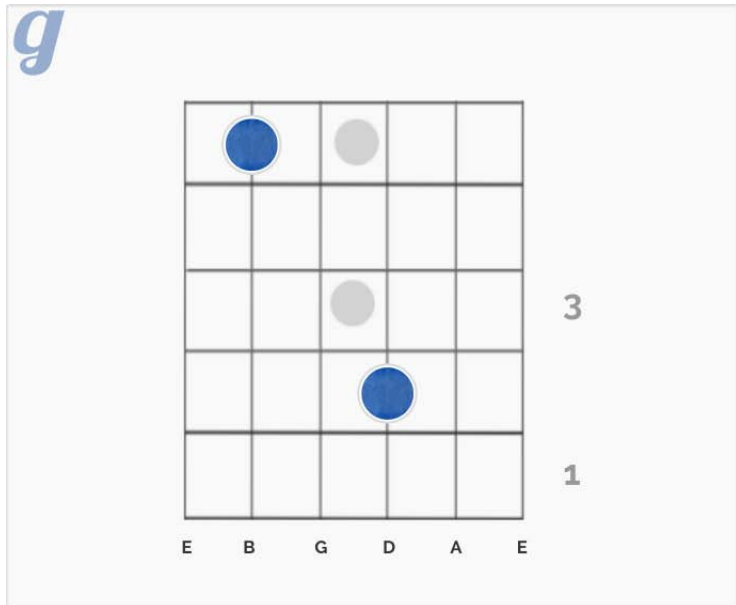
The diagram shows a guitar fretboard with six strings labeled E, B, G, D, A, E from left to right. The frets are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 from bottom to top. A blue circle representing the root note D is on the fifth string, second fret. A grey circle representing the octave D is on the third string, fourth fret. A blue circle representing the third finger position is on the fourth string, third fret. A blue 'g' logo is in the top left corner.

**Low Register Octave Dyad**  
With root on the fifth string

GUITAR CHALK

Low register octave dyad with root on the fifth string. ([View Larger Image](#))

## 18. High Register Octave Dyad

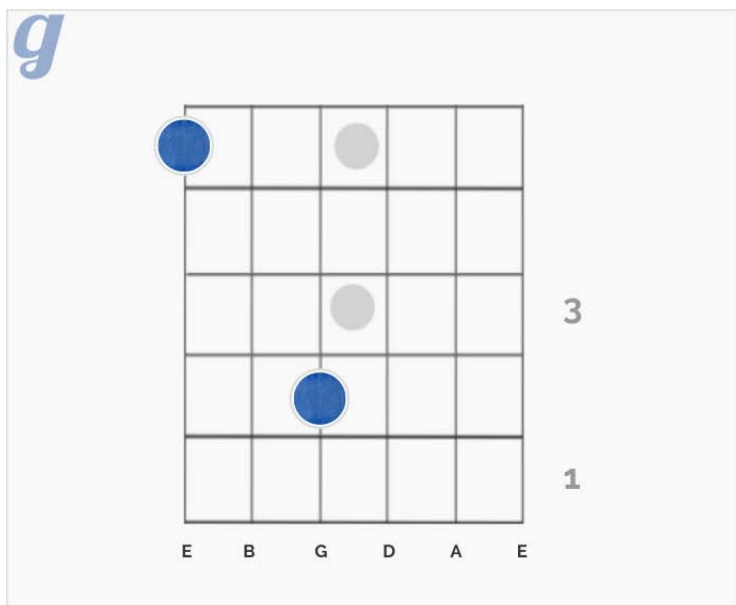


The diagram shows a guitar fretboard with six strings labeled E, B, G, D, A, E from left to right. The strings are numbered 1 to 6 from bottom to top. A blue circle is placed on the 4th string (D) at the 2nd fret. A grey circle is placed on the 5th string (A) at the 3rd fret. The number '3' is written to the right of the 3rd fret line, and the number '1' is written to the right of the 1st fret line. A blue 'g' logo is in the top left corner.

**High Register Octave Dyad**  
With root on the fourth string

GUITAR CHALK

High register octave dyad with root on the fourth string. ([View Larger Image](#))



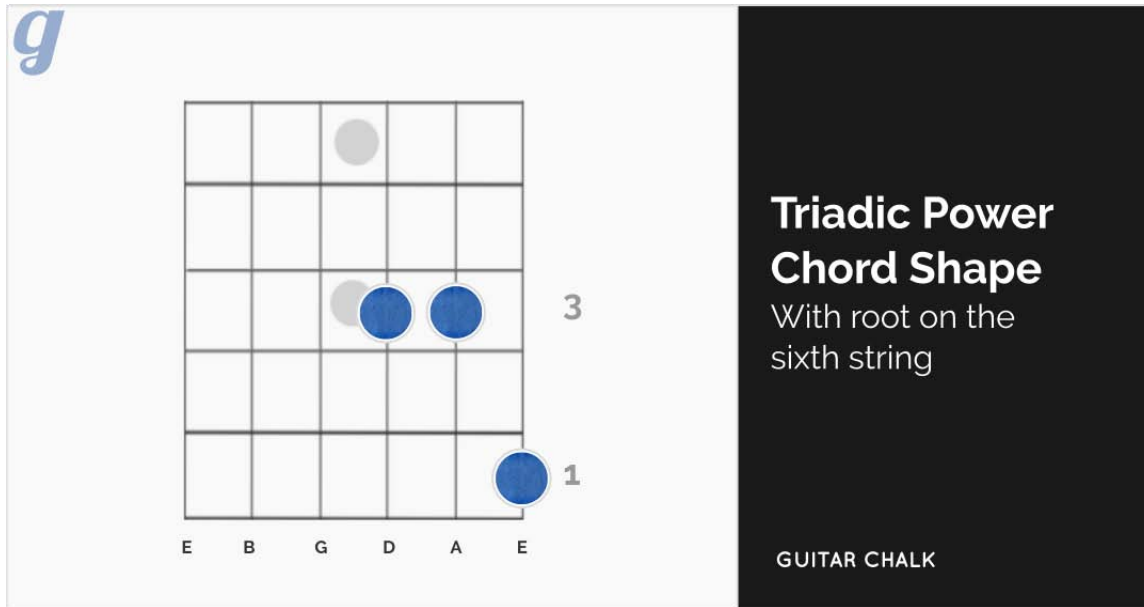
The diagram shows a guitar fretboard with six strings labeled E, B, G, D, A, E from left to right. The strings are numbered 1 to 6 from bottom to top. A blue circle is placed on the 3rd string (G) at the 2nd fret. A grey circle is placed on the 4th string (D) at the 3rd fret. The number '3' is written to the right of the 3rd fret line, and the number '1' is written to the right of the 1st fret line. A blue 'g' logo is in the top left corner.

**High Register Octave Dyad**  
With root on the third string

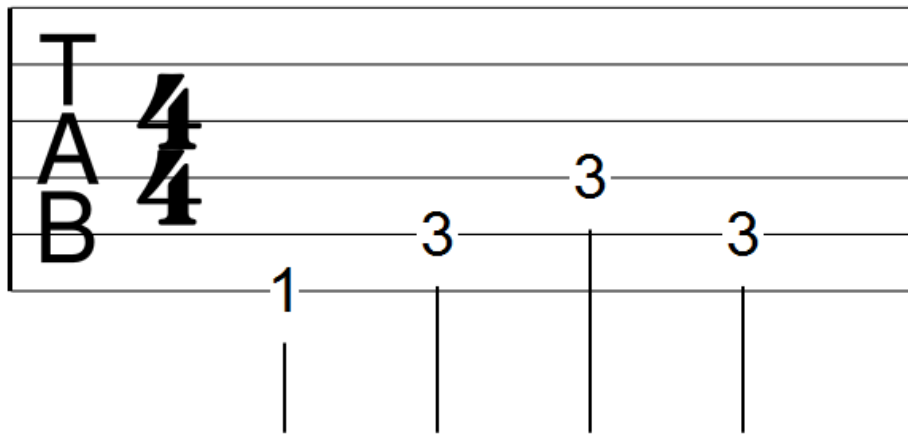
GUITAR CHALK

High register octave dyad with root on the third string. ([View Larger Image](#))

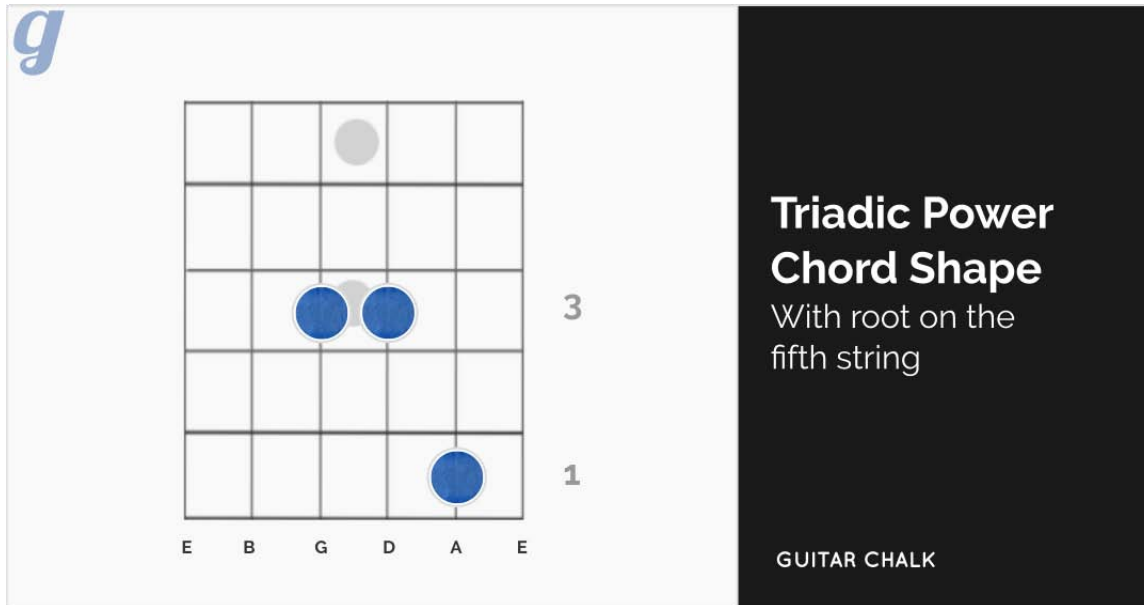
## 19. Triadic Power Chord Shape



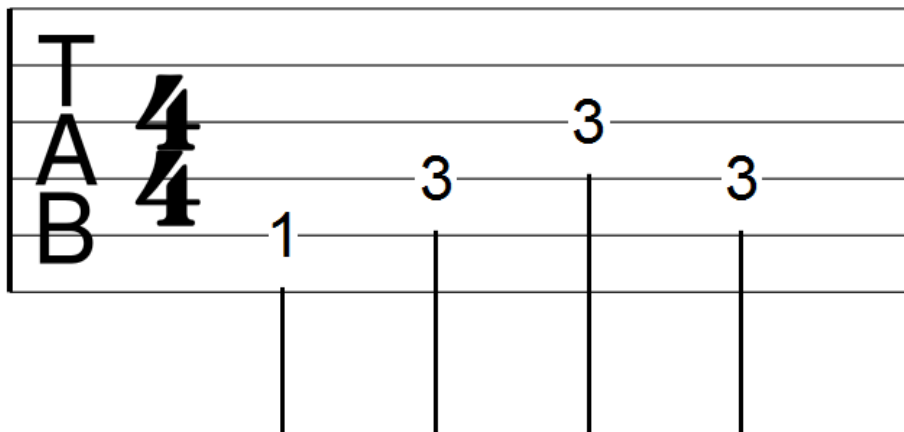
Triadic power chord shape with root, fifth and octave. ([View Larger Image](#))



Arpeggiated tab example. ([View Larger Image](#))

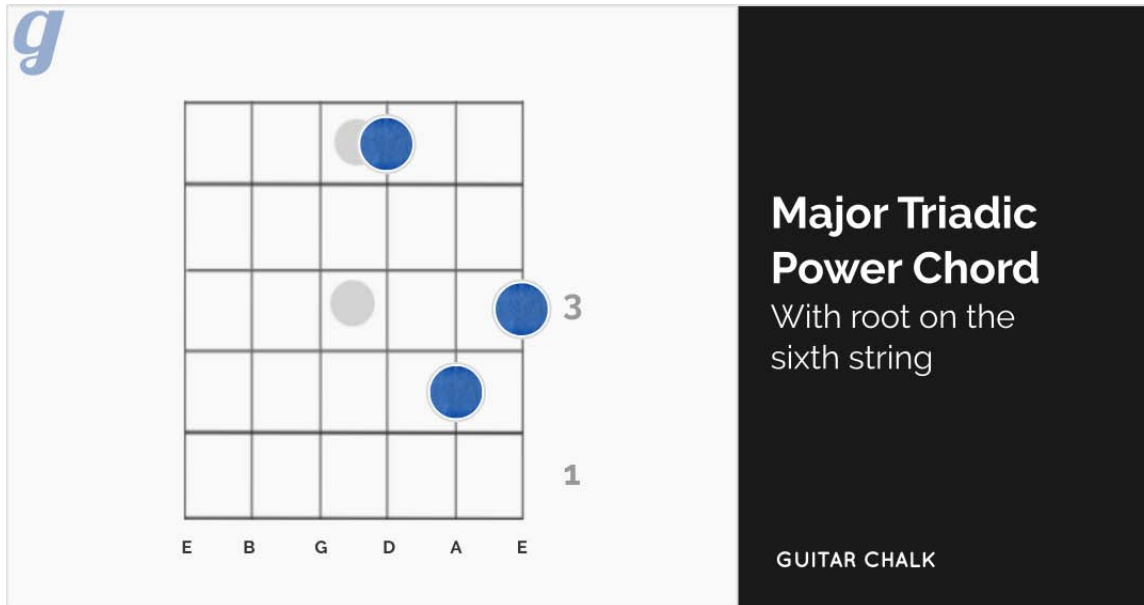


Triadic power chord shape with root, fifth and octave. ([View Larger Image](#))

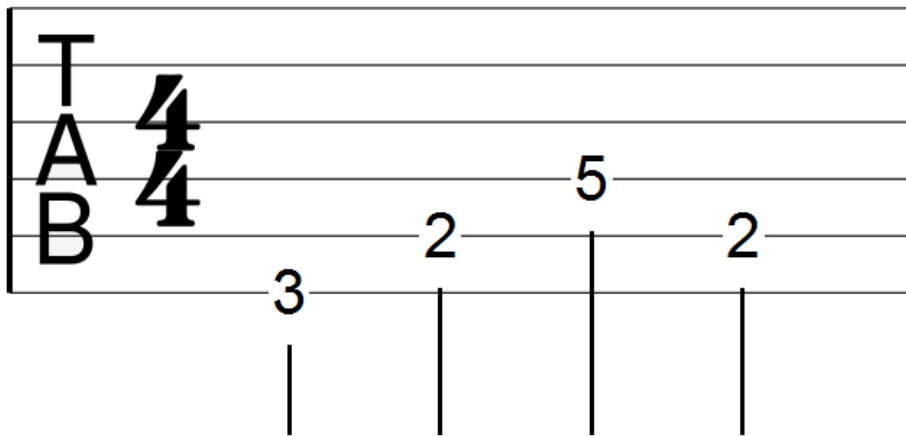


Arpeggiated tab example. ([View Larger Image](#))

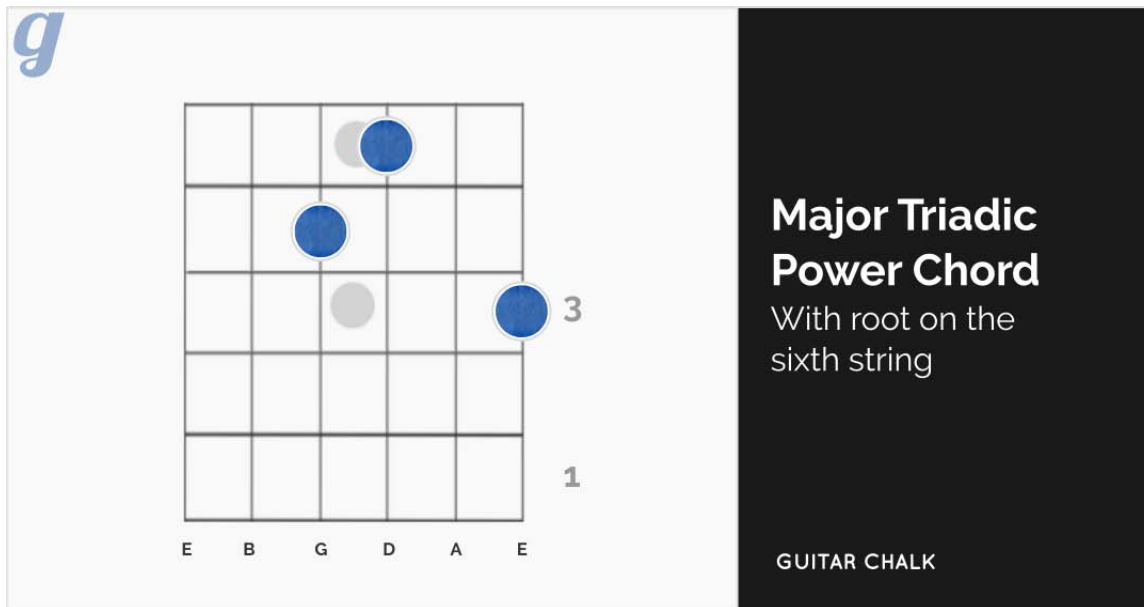
## 20. Major Power Chord Shapes



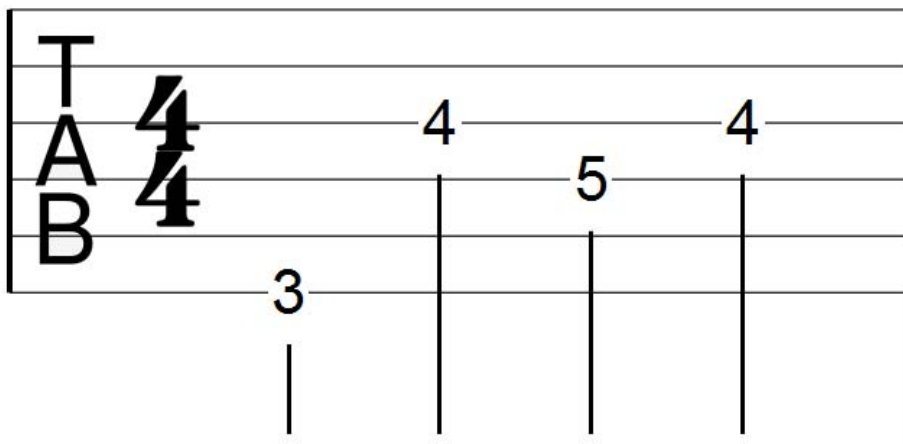
Triadic major power chord shape with root on the sixth string. ([View Larger Image](#))



Arpeggiated tab example. ([View Larger Image](#))

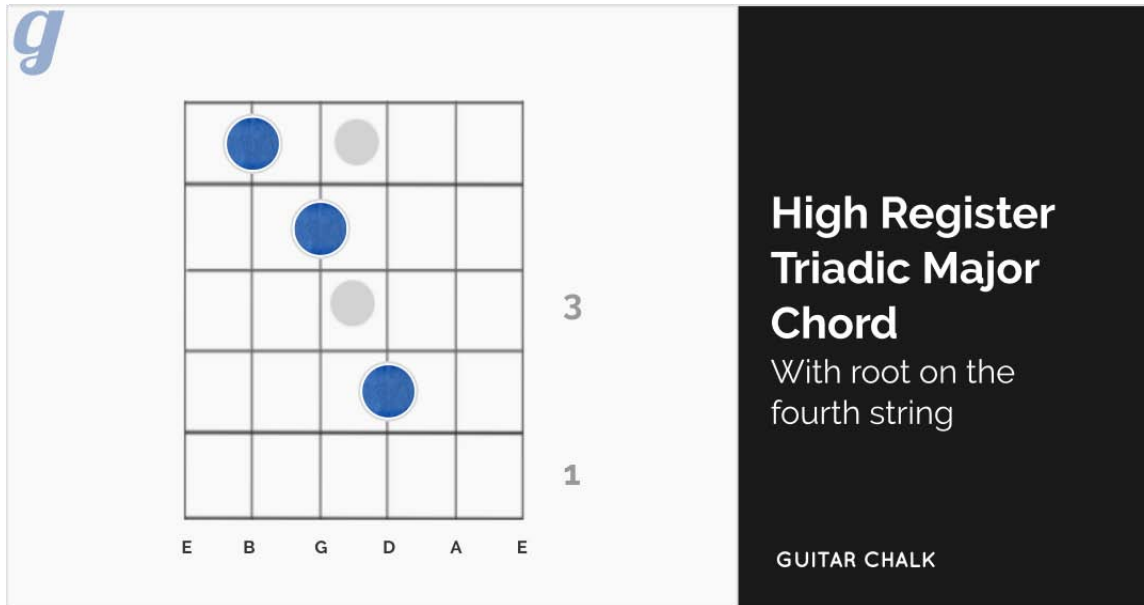


Second variation of the previous triadic major power chord shape. ([View Larger Image](#))



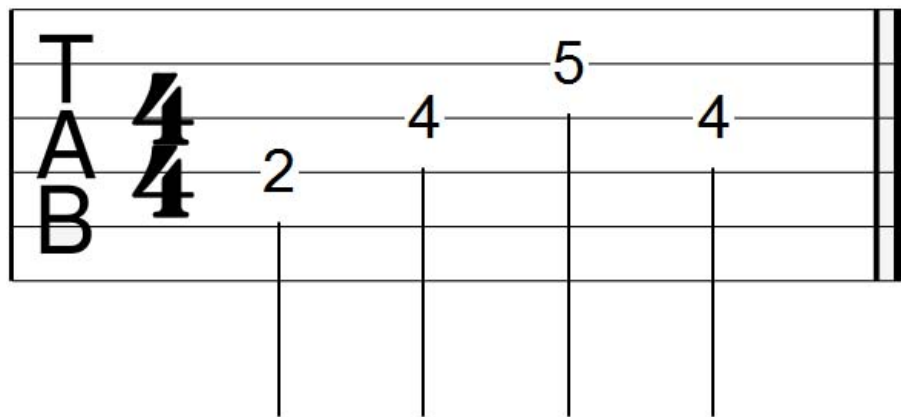
Arpeggiated tab example. ([View Larger Image](#))

## 21. High Register Major Triadic Chord Shapes



The diagram shows a guitar fretboard with strings labeled E, B, G, D, A, E from left to right. Frets are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 from bottom to top. A triadic major chord is shown with blue circles on the B string (fret 4), G string (fret 2), and D string (fret 1). Grey circles are on the B string (fret 3) and G string (fret 4). A black box on the right contains the text: **High Register Triadic Major Chord** With root on the fourth string GUITAR CHALK

High register major triadic chord with root on the fourth string. ([View Larger Image](#))



The guitar tab shows the strings T, A, B from top to bottom. The rhythm is 4/4. The notes are: B string (fret 4), A string (fret 2), B string (fret 4), A string (fret 4), B string (fret 5), A string (fret 4), B string (fret 4). Vertical lines connect the notes across the strings to show the arpeggiated sequence.

Arpeggiated tab example. ([View Larger Image](#))



**High Register Triadic Major Chord**  
With root on the third string (inverted)

GUITAR CHALK

High register major triadic inverted chord with root on the third string (simply means the lowest note is no longer the root of the chord). ([View Larger Image](#))

T  
A  
B

4  
4

2 2 2 2

Arpeggiated tab example. ([View Larger Image](#))

**High Register Triadic Major Chord**  
With root on the third string (inverted)

GUITAR CHALK

We can move the higher interval up one semitone to get a new variation of the original chord shape. ([View Larger Image](#))

T  
A  
B

4  
4

2 2 3 2

Arpeggiated tab example. ([View Larger Image](#))

**High Register Triadic Major Chord**  
With root on the third string (inverted)

GUITAR CHALK

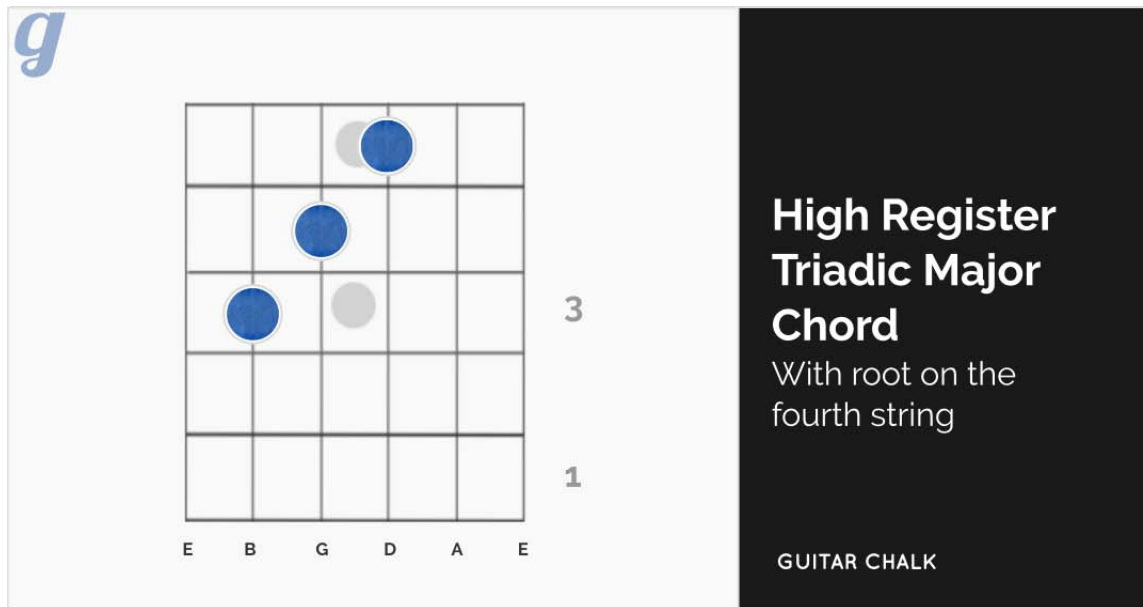
We move the high interval one whole step higher to get a third variation of the chord. ([View Larger Image](#))

T  
A  
B

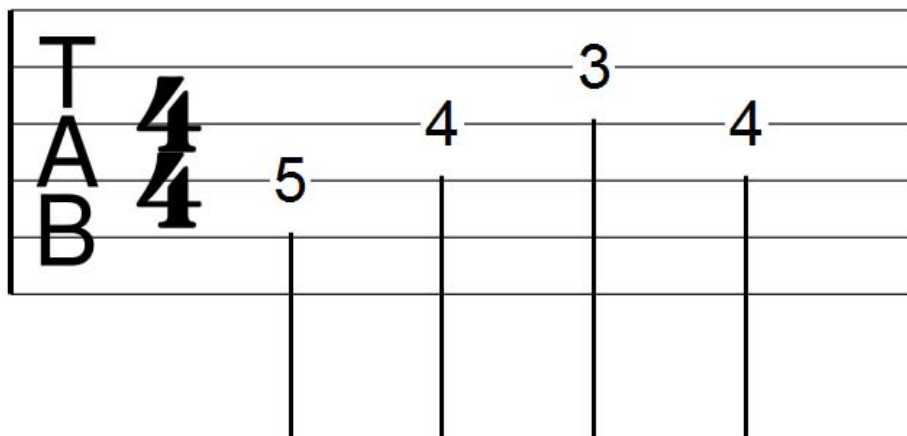
4  
4

2 2 5 2

Arpeggiated tab example. ([View Larger Image](#))

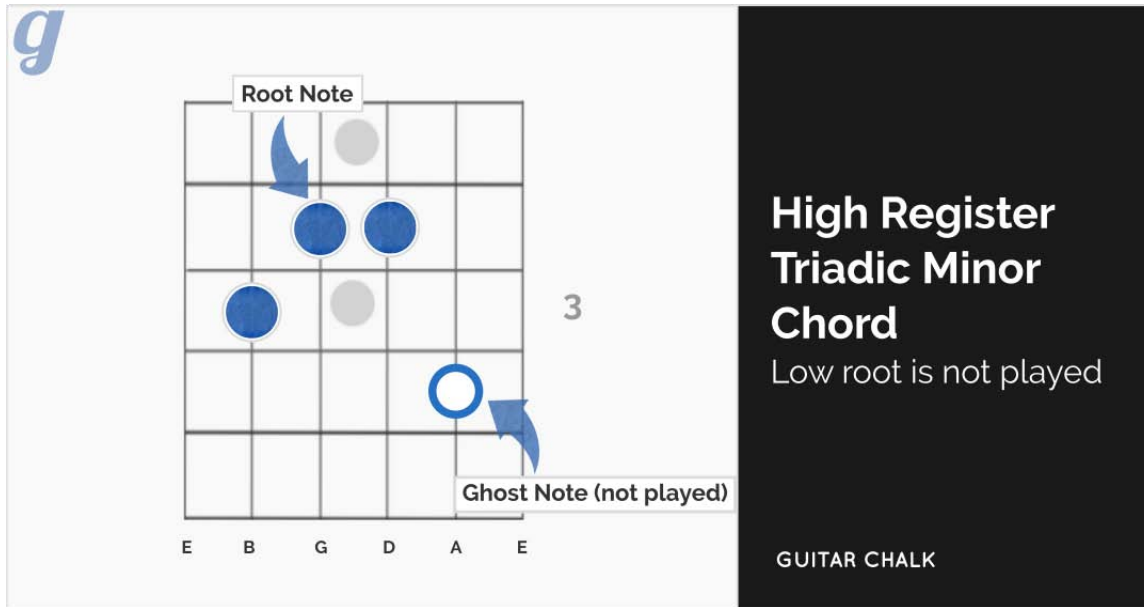


Another major triad with its root on the fourth string, which is the same shape (different root position) as the original F major chord we looked at. ([View Larger Image](#))

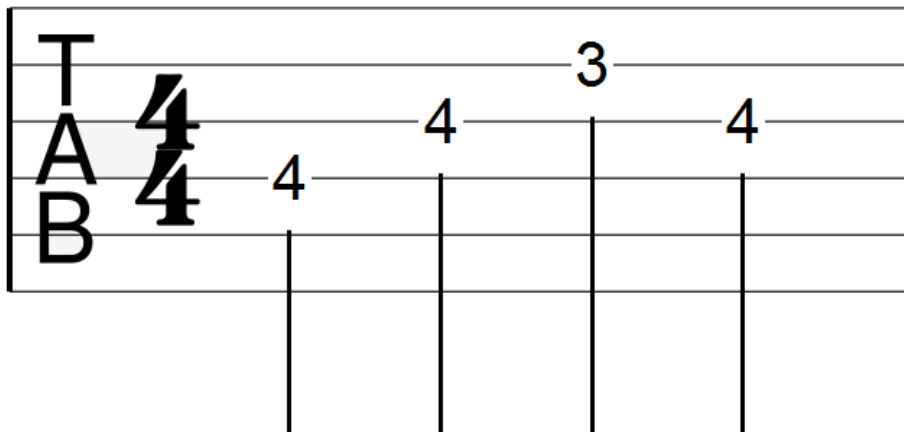


Arpeggiated tab example. ([View Larger Image](#))

## 22. High Register Minor Triadic Chord Shapes



We've dropped the major interval and treat the low root as a ghost note, similar to the open A minor chord shape. ([View Larger Image](#))



Arpeggiated tab example. ([View Larger Image](#))

**g**

3

E B G D A E

**High Register  
Triadic Minor  
Chord**  
Root note at the fourth string

GUITAR CHALK

Using the same movable chord shape that was originally our F major, we drop the major interval one semitone to get an upper-register friendly triadic chord. ([View Larger Image](#))

TAB

4/4

5 3 3 3

Arpeggiated tab example. ([View Larger Image](#))