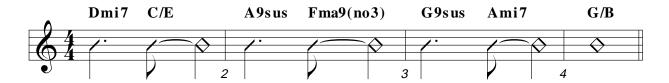
## Interpretation of contemporary charts using 'triad-over-root' chords (contd)

We will now look at some progression examples, containing symbols to be translated into 'triad-over-root' structures. First we will apply **literal translation** to the following progression:-

Figure 7.23. Progression example #7 (to be translated using 'triad-over-root' chords)



Note that some of the chord symbols in the above example are **already presented as 'slash' chords** - the major chords **C/E** and **G/B** are both <u>1-3-5</u> structures inverted over the **3rd** (as in **Fig. 7.8.**). The above example demonstrates a frequently-encountered mixture of 'slash' and 'composite' symbols, as follows:-

- the **inverted** chords (i.e. over the 3rd, 5th etc) are indicated using a 'slash' chord symbol, as there is often no other convenient way to notate these chords.
- **all other** chords (i.e. non-inverted) are indicated using a composite symbol, which we can then translate into a 'triad-over-root' structure.

Now we will present the 'triad-over-root' translation, which will include the following:-

- 'triad-over-root' or 'slash' chord symbol equivalents for the translated chords
- upper structure triad **voiceleading solution** for each chord
- 'roman numeral' analysis for each chord (with respect to the tonic of **C**)

Figure 7.24. Progression example #7 (translated using 'triad-over-root' chords)

	Dmi7	C/E	A9s us	Fma9(no3)	G9sus	Ami7	G/B
	F/D	C/E	G/A	C/F	F/G	C/A	G/B
_^	(IV/II)	(1/111)	(V/VI)	(I/IV)	(IV/V)	(I/VI)	(V/VII)
64					•		
	\$	\$ 3	<b>3</b> :	\$ 3	<b>\$</b> :	3	8
			2		3		4
9:4							0
	•	•			•		