### *Section 4.1.8*
CHORD EQUALS SCALE

Extensions
**9ths, 11ths, 13ths**

Tall chords

A seventh chord can be extended by stacking additional thirds above the seventh. These extra notes are called **extensions**. Adding one extra note gives a **ninth chord**, two extra notes gives an **eleventh chord**, and three extra notes gives a **thirteenth chord**. Ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth chords are sometimes called **tall chords**.
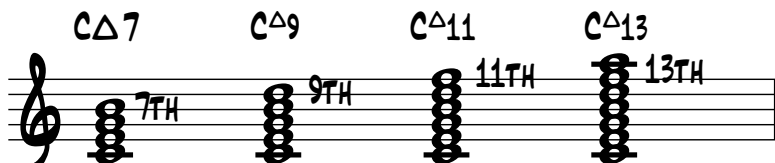
Charlie Parker
Dizzy Gillespie

Chord = Scale

In the mid-1940s and early 1950s, the saxophonist **Charlie Parker** and the trumpet player **Dizzy Gillespie** began to experiment with increasingly complex chords using ninths, elevenths, and thirteenths. They discovered that they could play these complex chords quickly by thinking about the tall chord stack as a scale. Any **tall chord equals a scale** if you bring the ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth down an octave and reorder the notes. Remember, $9^{th}=2^{nd}+$octave; $11^{th}=4^{th}+$octave; and $13^{th}=6^{th}+$octave.
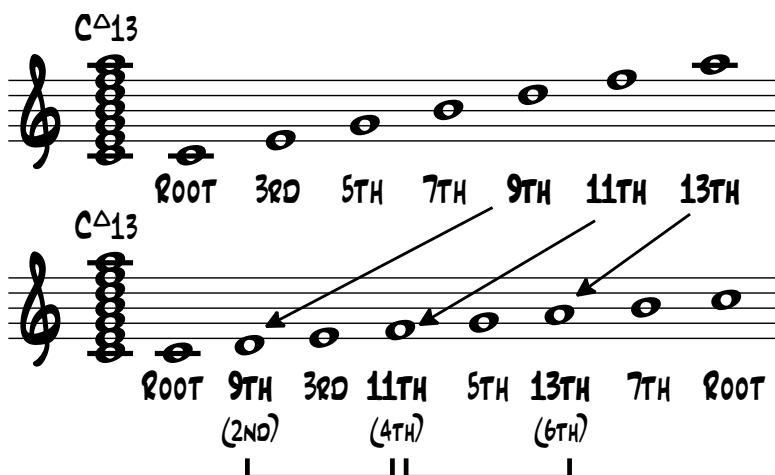
Thirteenth
chords in place of
seventh chords

In jazz, it is possible (and common) to play ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth chords even when the chord symbol only indicates a seventh chord. In the example above, if the chord symbol indicated a C major-seventh chord, the notes of the C major scale would sound fine as a melody over that chord.