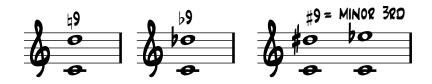
Section 4.1.9 ALTERATIONS OF CHORD EXTENSIONS

Unaltered extensions

Natural nine Flat nine Sharp nine An extension (ninth, eleventh, or thirteenth) is **unaltered** if it follows the major scale built on the root of that chord. Extensions may be lowered or raised a half step by changing the accidental. Lowered extensions are **flatted**, and raised extensions are **sharped**. So a natural ninth (or **natural nine**) follows the major scale built on the chord root, a flatted ninth (or **flat nine**) means a lowered ninth, and a sharped ninth (or **sharp nine**) means a raised ninth. Remember: a ninth is the same as a second.



Natural elevenAn eleventh is the same as a fourth. A natural eleventh (or natural eleven)Sharp elevenalways means follow the major scale, and sharp eleventh (or sharp eleven)means raise the eleventh a half step, regardless of the accidentals used.



Natural thirteenA thirteenth is the same as a sixth. A natural thirteenth (or natural
thirteen) always means major sixth, and flat thirteenth (or flat thirteen)
means lowered thirteenth, regardless of the accidentals used.

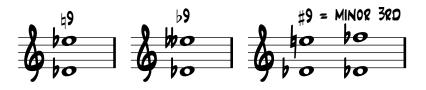


Flat eleven Sharp thirteen Flat eleven and sharp thirteen are never used. A **flat eleven** is the same as a major third, and a **sharp thirteen** is the same as a minor seventh.



Spelling alterations

Depending on the root, unaltered (natural) extensions may actually use naturals, flats, sharps, or even double flats or double sharps. In the example below, a natural ninth above D flat is actually E flat, because a D flat major scale uses E flat, not E natural. For extensions, flat means "the major scale version lowered a half step," and sharp means "the major scale version raised a half step," no matter what the actual accidentals are.



All the possible alterations

Because flat eleven and sharp thirteen are enharmonic with the major third and minor seventh, only four altered extensions are possible: flat nine, sharp nine, sharp eleven, and flat thirteen.

