



Now that we understand the theory, lets check out how a virtuoso cellist uses the diminished chord to make music!

### PART 1: CREATING MOTION

The examples below involve moving by a minor 3rd on different strings to create a sense of motion.



Because the diminished chord is all minor 3rds you can always move any of the notes by a 3rd to crate motion or entirely new voicings. Also notice voicing 1 here fingered with the 3rd finger on the root not the 2nd.



HERE'S ANOTHER EXAMPLE USING VOICING 2



WE CAN ALSO FILL IN THE GAPS BETWEEN OUR MIN 3RDS BY ADDING STEPWISE MOTION.

# PART 2: SHAPE SHIFTING

WE CAN ALSO MOVE THE ENTIRE DIMINISHED SHAPE UP OR DOWN BY A MINOR 3RD.



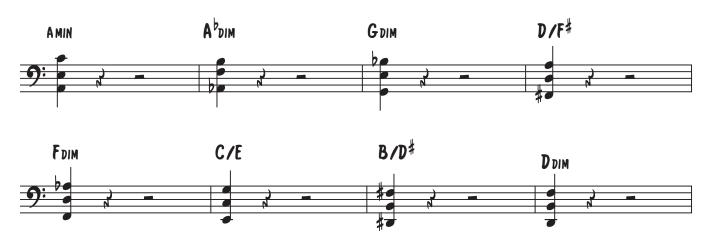
MOVING THE SHAPE CAN ALSO HELP WITH VOICE LEADING OR CHANGING REGISTER UP OR DOWN



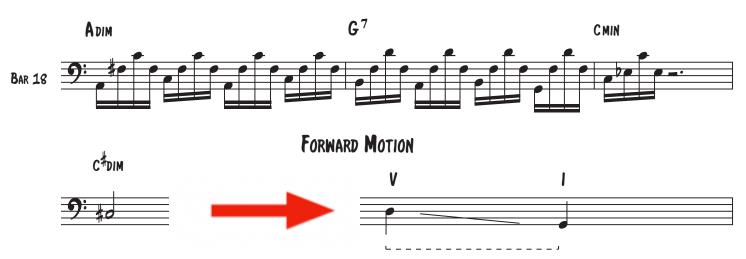
#### WE CAN ALSO MOVE THE DIMINISHED CHORD UP OR DOWN BY HALF STEPS!



#### PIAZZOLA HISTORY OF THE TANGO: NIGHTCLUB 1960



## PART 3: THE "WORMHOLE" CHORD



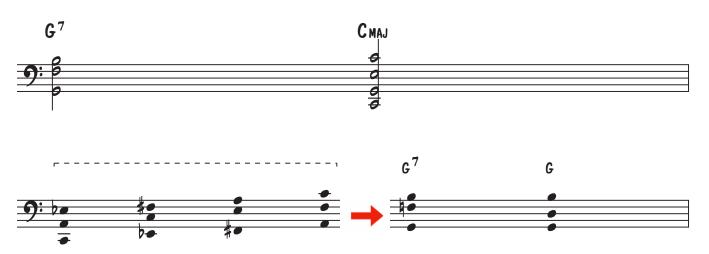
When composing or improvising, use the matrix go to the V/I progression as opposed to just the I chord

LET'S TRY TOGETHER! IF YOU WANTED TO RESOLVE OR MODULATE TO THE KEY OF C MAJOR



... Now what would the V chord be?

IT WOULD BE G (LET'S USE THE DOM 7TH VOICING HERE)



### Using Inversions

**W**E CAN ALSO USE OUR MATRIC TO RESOLVE TO THE BASS NOTE OF INVERTED CHORDS





So this C diminished chord could resolve a half step up to a root position chord (C#maj or minor) or any inverted chord with the same root note like An A/C# (first inversion) or F#/C# second inversion.



OR TO THESE MINOR CHORDS WITH THE SAME BASS NOTE AS ABOVE