CHORD NOTATION

Notation	meaning	notes	Example				
- notes are REPLACING elements in the chord SIZE and KIND							
NC	no chord						
(C)	major chord		C S	M			
m, mi, min, –	minor chord		Cm •	m			
C/G	chord with something else than the root in the bass	Letter above the slash stands for CHORD, below for bass NOTE					
no, omit	omit the named interval in the chord						
sus, sus4, 4	chord with a suspended 4th	4th ALWAYS replaces the 3rd	Csus4	x			
+, +5, #5	augmented 5th	usual in a major chord		x			
b5, -5	diminished 5th	for a major chord, because if minor see underneath		x			
dim	diminished CHORD = minor with a dim.5th		Cmk5	0			
- notes are ADDED to the basic chord							
6	Major 6th	added to the chord		M,ø			
7	minor 7th			x,m			
Maj7, M7, j7, ∆	Major 7th	could be also over a minor chord: Cmmaj7		М			
dim7, o	dim chord with dim 7th	"diminueshed"	C° €,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0			
Ø	=m7b5	"half-diminueshed"	Cm765	ø			

CHORD NOTATION

Notation	meaning	notes	Example	
9	major 9th AND min 7	always implies the existence of 7 (minor)		x
Maj9	maj 9 AND maj 7	"maj" refers to the 7th		Μ
add9	just add the 9th, no 7		Cadd9	м
b9, -9	minor 9th AND min 7		C71-9	x
#9, +9	aug. 9th		C7#9	x
11	perfect 11 AND min 7 AND maj 9	usually omit the 3rd; m7, M9, p11 create a chord of their own which could be noted as such (C11 = Bb/C or Gm7/C)		x
#11, +11	augmented 11 (m7 and M9)	can change anything under (Cb9#11)	C7♯11	x
13	major 13th	M13 = M6, usually add ONLY m7; notation implies that the 6th should be positioned ABOVE the 7th, as the 13th		x
b13	minor 13th	unlike the 6th, the 13th CAN be minor. All Other ellements of the chord should be present	С7ыз	x

NOTES:

1) in some cases, there might be a distinction between C/G and \overline{G} The first means Chord/Bass note, the second means Chord/Chord (polychords)

2) in some old handwritten scores, Maj7 might be 7 (where the 7 without a slash is a m7), and Maj9 might be 9

С