Let's talk for a moment about chords. What's a chord? Well, a chord is just a simultaneous …… of two or more pitches. And that's a very basic general definition of a …….. And a chord can be, of course, consonant [plays piano] or it can be [plays piano] dissonant. So let's stick with [plays piano] just …….. chords. We'll be working with consonant chords today and the most fundamental of the consonant chords is this idea of the …… — this figure that we call the triad. It's the building block, really, of all our harmonies, whether it's pop or classical. And we're going to use a lot of pop music today and there'll be — we'll be pointing out triads there in this pop music.

So what's a triad? Well, obviously you get the idea of three …….. How does it work? Let's go over to the keyboard and the staff here. Let's say we've got a …… and we do have a scale, [sings] C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, and I wanted to construct a triad above each of these notes of the scale. Well, I take — well, this happens to be a C, middle C here, so a triad is going to have three …… You — and it spans five letter names — and we go one letter name, two letter names, three letter names, four letter names, five letter names. We …… one, three, and five. Here I'm taking C, skipping D, taking E, skipping F and taking G, and it gives me this three-adding-note …….. Take one, skip, take one, skip, take one, [sings] and we can do the same thing [sings] and so on right up the scale in that ……..

- **complex - tends - distance - significant - range - placement – develops – maximizes – acoustic – until -**

Amplified Instruments

Another "instrument" with a wide of characteristics is the loudspeaker. Anytime you are recording a guitar or bass cabinet, you are confronted with the nature of loudspeakers. A single loudspeaker is directional and displays different frequency characteristics at different angles and distances. On-axis at the center of a speaker to produce the most "bite", while off-axis or edge placement of the microphone produces a more "mellow" sound. A cabinet with multiple loudspeakers has an even more output, especially if it has different speakers for bass and treble.

As with most acoustic instruments, the desired sound at some distance away from the speaker. The most common approach is to close-mic an individual speaker. This is a habit people develop from viewing or doing live sound. In the live sound environment, most audio sources are close-miked to achieve the highest direct to ambient pickup ratios. Using unidirectional mics for close miking off-axis sound rejection as well. These elements lead to reduction of potential feedback opportunities. In the recording environment, the loudspeaker cabinet can be isolated and distant-mic techniques can be used to capture a more representative sound.

Often, by using both a close and a distant (more than a few feet) mic at the same time, it is possible to record a sound which has a controllable balance between "presence" and "ambience".

Placement of loudspeaker cabinets can also have a effect on their sound. Putting cabinets on carpets can reduce brightness, while raising them off the floor can reduce low end. Open-back cabinets can be miked from behind as well as from the front. The from the cabinet to walls or other objects can also vary the sound. Again, move the instrument and the mic(s) around you achieve something that you like!