

CHORD SYMBOLS	DO NOT USE THESE OR VARIANTS OF THEM. EDIT WHEN THEY OCCUR ON SCORES.					
G	GMA	GMAJ	Gma	Gmaj	Gmj	
G <sup>6</sup>	G <sup>6TH</sup>	G(ADDE)	G(E)	GMA <sup>6</sup>	G <sup>6</sup>	
G <sup>7</sup>	G <sup>7TH</sup>	G(ADDF#)	G(F)	G <sup>7#</sup>	G(+7)	
GMI	G <sup>-</sup>	GM	Gm	Gmi	Gmin	
GMI <sup>7</sup>	G <sup>-7</sup>	GM <sup>7</sup>	Gm <sup>7</sup>	Gmi <sup>7</sup>	Gmin <sup>7</sup>	
GMA <sup>7</sup>	G <sup>7</sup>	GM <sup>7</sup>	Gmj <sup>7</sup>	G <sup>7#</sup>	G <sup>Δ</sup>	G <sup>7#</sup> G <sup>7+</sup>
GMA <sup>9</sup>	GMA <sup>7(9)</sup>	GMA <sup>7(ADD A)</sup>	G <sup>7(9)</sup>	G <sup>9(7)</sup>	G <sup>9</sup>	G <sup>9</sup>
G <sup>+7</sup>	G <sup>+7</sup>	G <sup>AUG 7</sup>	G <sup>7+</sup>	G <sup>7(#5)</sup>	G <sup>7+5</sup>	
G <sup>+9</sup>	G <sup>9+</sup>	G <sup>7+(9)</sup>	G <sup>9(#5)</sup>	G <sup>+7(9)</sup>	G <sup>9(5+)</sup>	
G <sup>13</sup>	G <sup>9(13)</sup>	G <sup>7(13)</sup>	G <sup>9(ADDE)</sup>	G <sup>9(+E)</sup>	G <sup>9(+6)</sup>	
G <sup>0</sup>	G <sup>DIM</sup>	G <sup>07</sup>	G <sup>-</sup>	G <sup>70</sup>	G <sup>dim</sup>	
G <sup>6/9</sup>	G <sup>6(ADD 9)</sup>	G <sup>6(ADD A)</sup>	G <sup>6</sup>	G <sup>13(NO 7)</sup>	G <sup>69</sup>	
G <sup>7(b5)</sup>	G <sup>7-5</sup>	G <sup>7(5b)</sup>	G <sup>7(5-)</sup>	G <sup>7(#4)</sup>	G <sup>7-5</sup>	
GMI <sup>7(b5)</sup>	G <sup>Δ</sup>	G <sup>7</sup>	GMI <sup>7-5</sup>	GMI <sup>7 5b</sup>	GMI <sup>7 5</sup>	
G <sup>7(b9)</sup>	G <sup>7(-9)</sup>	G <sup>7(ADD AB)</sup>	G <sup>9b</sup>	G <sup>b9</sup>	G <sup>9-</sup>	
GMI <sup>(MA7)</sup>	GMI <sup>(ADD E#)</sup>	GMI <sup>7</sup>	Gmi <sup>(m)7</sup>	G <sup>-7</sup>	GMI <sup>7</sup>	
G <sup>7(#9)</sup>	G <sup>7(+9)</sup>	G(+9)	G <sup>+9</sup>	G <sup>7(b3)</sup>	G <sup>9+</sup>	
G <sup>7sus</sup>	G <sup>7(SUS 4)</sup>	G <sup>7(ADD C)</sup>	G <sup>7(ALT 4TH)</sup>	G <sup>7(+4)</sup>	G <sup>7(#3)</sup>	
G <sup>9(#11)</sup>	G <sup>+11</sup>	G <sup>11+</sup>	G <sup>11#</sup>	G <sup>9+11</sup>	G <sup>9(b12)</sup>	

40. In examining the chart, observe the following in particular:
- The plus sign (+) is recommended only as an indication for "augmented". It should not be used as a substitute for a sharp.
  - The dash (-) is not recommended. Arrangers use it to denote minor, diminished, or a flat and its meaning is ambiguous.
  - Lower case letters should not be used—a poorly written "mi" can appear to be "mj" and vice versa.
  - "MI" is the only indication for a minor chord.
  - "MA" is never used by itself—only as "MA7" or "MA9", as indication that the major seventh is included in the chord. Writing "GMI / GMA / " to indicate that the third of the chord changes, is not only incorrect but confusing—most players will automatically add the major seventh when encountering "MA". Some arrangers will write "MA" and intend that the major seventh be included. "GMI / G / " leaves no doubt as to the intent.
  - The Germanic seven (7) is not used. Its adoption in America as a short cut for writing "MA 7" resulted from the misconception of those who had seen the figure used in European manuscript writing. They failed to understand that Europeans draw the slash through the seven in order that it not be taken for the figure "1", which they draw as (1). The figure 7 still denotes a dominant 7th. Much misunderstanding has resulted and rehearsal problems often occur when music prepared in both Europe and America are used during the course of the same performance.