

**Artist - Song name + (here it says which version it is, if it's not the album version)**

[Intro]: C<sup>4</sup> Am<sup>8</sup> (if you haven't read the regular Lyrics & Chords yet, I advise you to do that first)

Am<sup>4</sup> G<sup>4</sup> F<sup>4</sup> G<sup>4</sup>  
 Here comes the plus version of lyrics and chords, which can mean more than one thing  
 Am<sup>4</sup> G<sup>4</sup> F<sup>4</sup> G<sup>4</sup>  
 It depends on what I think is most beneficial to add based on the specific song  
 Am<sup>4</sup> G<sup>4</sup> F<sup>4</sup> G<sup>4</sup>  
 The most common will be either beats per chord or the position of the chord  
 Am<sup>4</sup> G<sup>4</sup> F<sup>4</sup> G<sup>4</sup>  
 I will write it as an exponent, like I've done with the beats per chord in this verse

Dm<sup>8</sup> G<sup>8</sup>  
 As a result of this method the flat and sharp symbols will never be put as an exponent  
 Dm<sup>12</sup> Fb<sup>2</sup> G#<sup>2</sup>  
 Which would probably be the more correct place to put them, but instead I write like this and this

[Chorus]  
 C<sup>2nd</sup> G Am<sup>2nd</sup> F<sup>1st</sup>  
 Here comes the other common addition, which I call positions, which is a system for piano  
 C<sup>2nd</sup> G Am<sup>2nd</sup> F<sup>1st</sup>  
 In this system also called inversion, it tells you in which order the notes are to be played  
 C<sup>2nd</sup> G Am<sup>2nd</sup> F<sup>1st</sup>  
 When the exponent is empty it's root position, which means you play G B D on a G chord  
 C<sup>2nd</sup> G Am<sup>2nd</sup> F<sup>1st</sup> (1:G) (2:F<sup>1st</sup>)  
 Then first inversion would mean B D G, and second inversion D G B

[Interlude]: Am<sup>2nd</sup> C<sup>2nd</sup> (now let me also explain a bit about chord formulas)

Am<sup>1st</sup> G<sup>1st</sup> F<sup>2nd</sup> G  
 Which is the notes you play based on the numbers in the scale connected to the specific chord  
 Am<sup>1st</sup> G<sup>1st</sup> F<sup>2nd</sup> G  
 The chord formula for G is 1.G, 3.B and 5.D, because those numbers from the G scale make a triad  
 Am<sup>1st</sup> G<sup>1st</sup> F<sup>2nd</sup> G  
 But that is not to be confused with the actual "order" of notes in a chord, which I use in the positions  
 Am G F G Am/C Bm-5/D C/E F<sup>3rd</sup>  
 One more thing, if I don't write positions like here, it always means you play in root position

Dm<sup>1st</sup> G/D  
 The last thing you need to remember is that the positions don't affect the bass in any way  
 Dm<sup>1st</sup> /F /G  
 For that you still go to the root of the chord, or to the note after the slash if there is one

[Chorus]

[Solo]: C<sup>2nd</sup> G Am<sup>2nd</sup> F<sup>1st</sup>

F<sup>2nd</sup> G<sup>2nd</sup> F<sup>3rd</sup> G<sup>3rd</sup>  
 So to summarise my system, if a chord has a position other than the first, for example the third  
 Am<sup>2nd</sup> F<sup>3rd</sup> G<sup>3rd</sup>  
 You go to the chord formula and rearrange the order, starting the chord with the third note in the row

[Chorus]

[Outro]