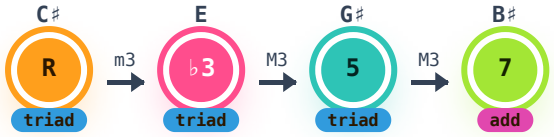
C♯m(maj7) Guitar Chord Chart

C♯ minor major 7th · notes C♯ E G♯ B♯ · formula 1 ♭3 5 7 · 12 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/c-sharp-m-maj7 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



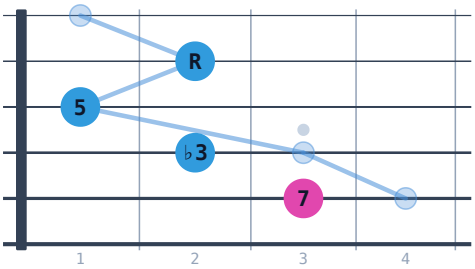
Character: mysterious

Triad note root, 3rd or 5th, played in its place **Substitute** an extension on a triad note's string
Added an extension on a string of its own **Anchored root** the root on the string below
Bass a slash chord's bass note **Doubling** the same note an octave away

12 ways to play C♯m(maj7)

C shape · 3rd inversion

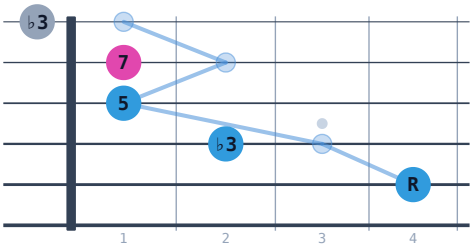
C♯m(maj7)/B♯



x 3 2 1 2 x
7 ♭3 5 1 (B♯ E G♯ C♯)
Base triad: C♯ minor, 1st inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

C shape · Root position

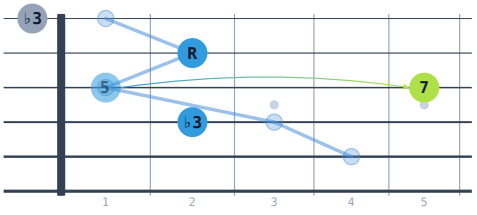
C♯m(maj7)



x 4 2 1 1 0
1 ♭3 5 7 (C♯ E G♯ B♯)
Base triad: C♯ minor, root position The 7th gets a string of its own.

C shape · 1st inversion

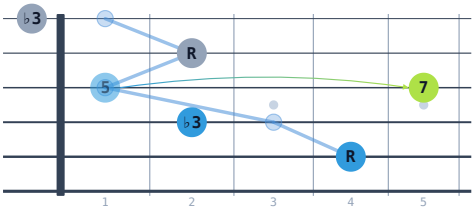
C♯m(maj7)/E



x x 2 5 2 0
♭3 7 1 (E B♯ C♯)
Base triad: C♯ minor, 1st inversion The 7th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · Root position

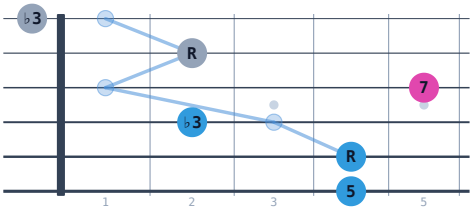
C♯m(maj7)



x 4 2 5 2 0
1 ♭3 7 (C♯ E B♯)
Base triad: C♯ minor, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · 2nd inversion

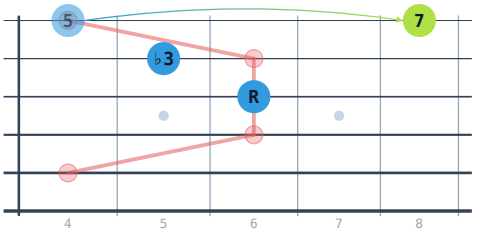
C♯m(maj7)/G♯



4 4 2 5 2 0
5 1 ♭3 7 (G♯ C♯ E B♯)
Base triad: C♯ minor, 2nd inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

A shape · Root position

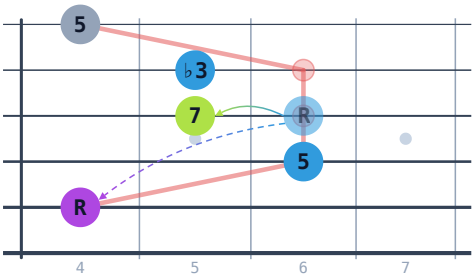
C♯m(maj7)



x x x 6 5 8
1 ♭3 7 (C♯ E B♯)
Base triad: C♯ minor, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

C♯m(maj7)



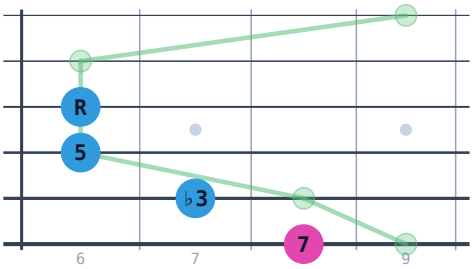
x 4 6 5 5 4

1 5 7 ♭3 (C♯ G♯ B♯ E)

Base triad: C♯ minor, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 7th takes the root's string.

G shape · 3rd inversion

C♯m(maj7)/B♯



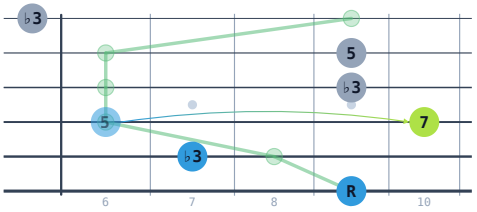
8 7 6 6 x x

7 ♭3 5 1 (B♯ E G♯ C♯)

Base triad: C♯ minor, 1st inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

G shape · Root position

C♯m(maj7)



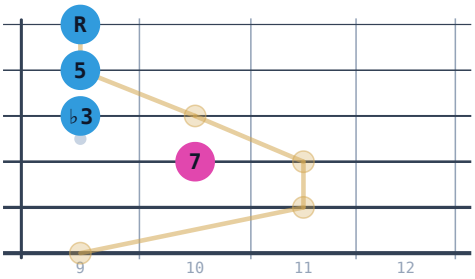
9 7 10 9 9 0

1 ♭3 7 (C♯ E B♯)

Base triad: C♯ minor, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 3rd inversion

C♯m(maj7)/B♯



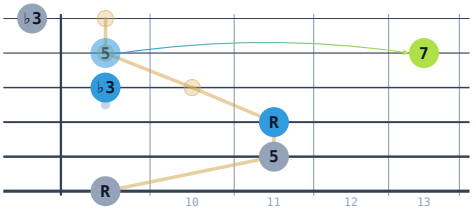
x x 10 9 9 9

7 ♭3 5 1 (B♯ E G♯ C♯)

Base triad: C♯ minor, 1st inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · Root position

C♯m(maj7)



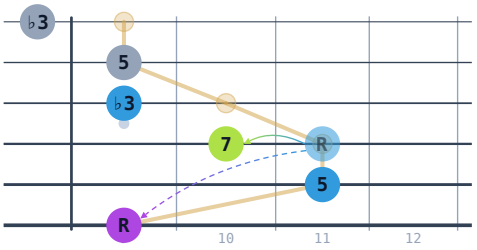
9 11 11 9 13 0

1 ♭3 7 (C♯ E B♯)

Base triad: C♯ minor, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

C♯m(maj7)



9 11 10 9 9 0

1 5 7 ♭3 (C♯ G♯ B♯ E)

Base triad: C♯ minor, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 7th takes the root's string.

Construction rules

Start from a triad. Root, 3rd and 5th, stacked in thirds. The 3rd makes it major or minor; the 5th makes it diminished or augmented when it moves.

A third on top makes a 7th chord. A major 7th over a major triad is maj7, a ♭7 is a dominant 7. Over minor you get m7 or m(maj7); over diminished, m7♭5 or the °7, whose 7th is lowered twice.

On guitar, something has to give. Each extension takes the string of a triad note that matters less, usually the 5th, or gets a string of its own. The root and 3rd stay: they say what the chord is.

The root can move down. When an extension needs the root's string, the root can drop to the string below the triad: an anchored voicing keeps the bass and frees a string on top.