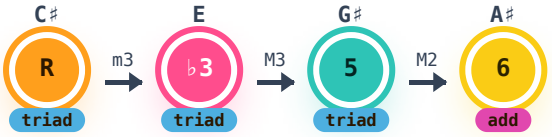
C♯m6 Guitar Chord Chart

C♯ minor 6th · notes C♯ E G♯ A♯ · formula 1 ♭3 5 6 · 12 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/c-sharp-m6 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



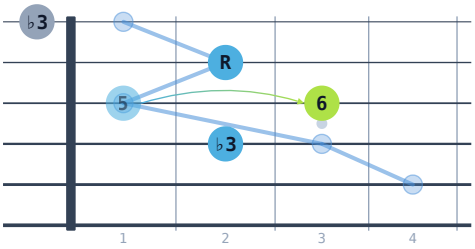
Character: 🌙 dark, cool

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♯m6

C shape · 1st inversion

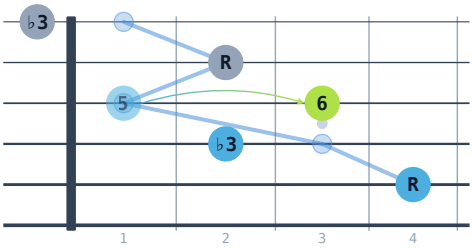
C♯m6/E



x x 2 3 2 0
♭3 6 1 (E A♯ C♯)
Base triad: C♯ minor, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · Root position

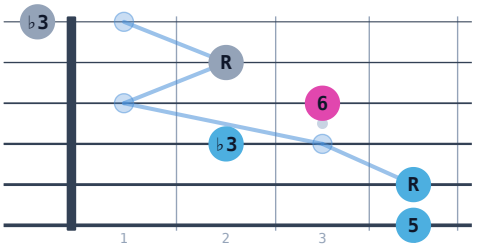
C♯m6



x 4 2 3 2 0
1 ♭3 6 (C♯ E A♯)
Base triad: C♯ minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · 2nd inversion

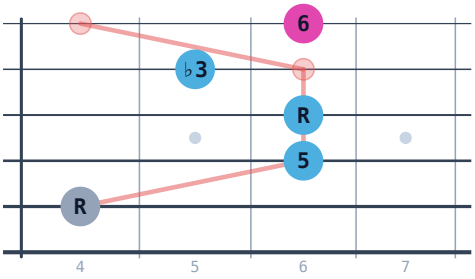
C♯m6/G♯



4 4 2 3 2 0
5 1 ♭3 6 (G♯ C♯ E A♯)
Base triad: C♯ minor, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion

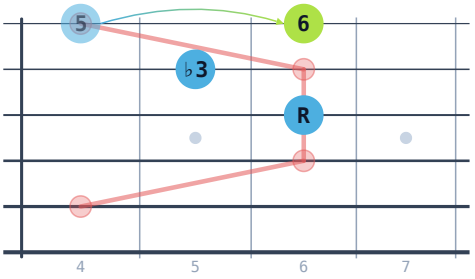
C♯m6/G♯



x 4 6 6 5 6
5 1 ♭3 6 (G♯ C♯ E A♯)
Base triad: C♯ minor, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · Root position

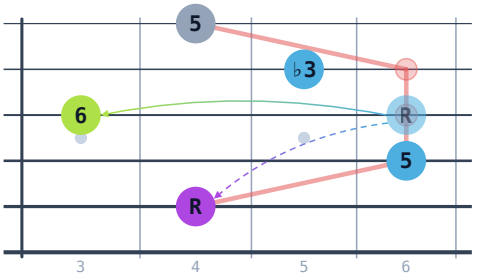
C♯m6



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

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

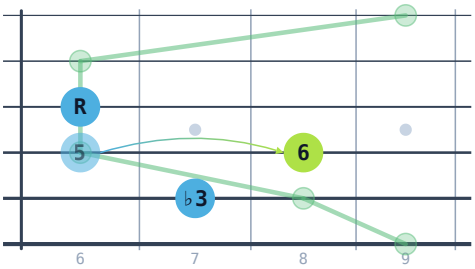
C♯m6



x 4 6 3 5 4
1 5 6 ♭3 (C♯ G♯ A♯ E)
Base triad: C♯ minor, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 6th takes the root's string.

G shape · 1st inversion

C♯m6/E



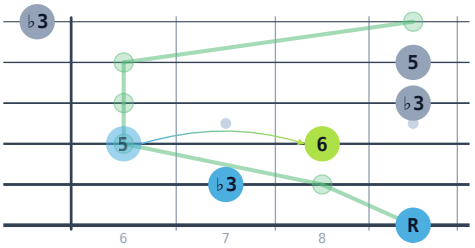
x 7 8 6 x x

♭3 6 1 (E A♯ C♯)

Base triad: C♯ minor, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

G shape · Root position

C♯m6



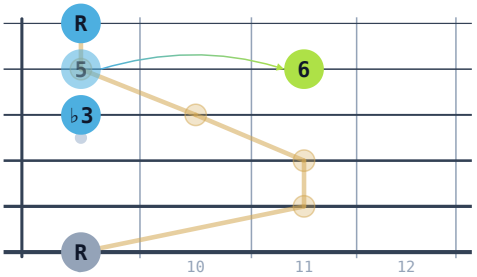
9 7 8 9 9 0

1 ♭3 6 (C♯ E A♯)

Base triad: C♯ minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 1st inversion

C♯m6/E



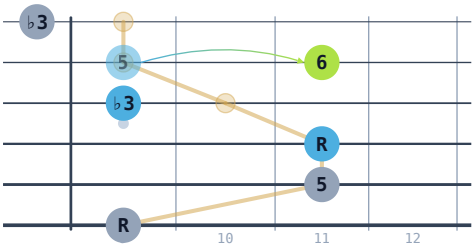
9 x x 9 11 9

♭3 6 1 (E A♯ C♯)

Base triad: C♯ minor, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · Root position

C♯m6



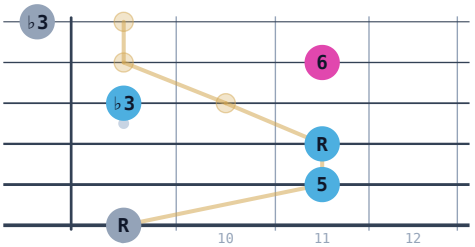
9 11 11 9 11 0

1 ♭3 6 (C♯ E A♯)

Base triad: C♯ minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 2nd inversion

C♯m6/G♯



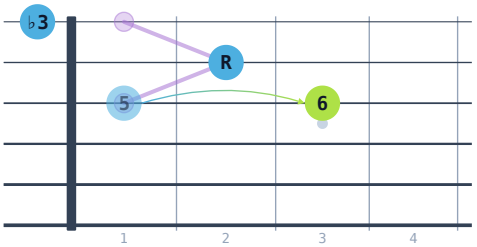
9 11 11 9 11 0

5 1 ♭3 6 (G♯ C♯ E A♯)

Base triad: C♯ minor, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

D shape · 2nd inversion

C♯m6/A♯



x x x 3 2 0

6 1 ♭3 (A♯ C♯ E)

Base triad: C♯ minor, 2nd inversion The 6th takes the 5th'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.

No 7th, no stack. 6, add9, add11 and 6/9 are a triad with a colour note, not a stack. Without a 7th the chord sounds open rather than jazzy.

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.