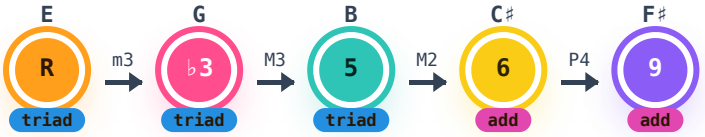
Em6/9 Guitar Chord Chart

E minor 6/9 · notes E G B C♯ F♯ · formula 1 ♭3 5 6 9 · 3 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/e-m6-9 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



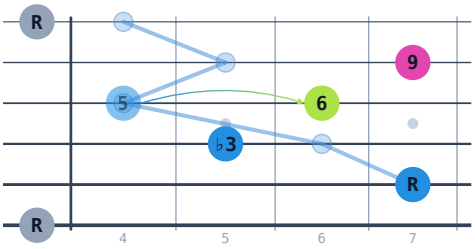
Character: 🌙 **dark, open**

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

3 ways to play Em6/9

C shape · Root position

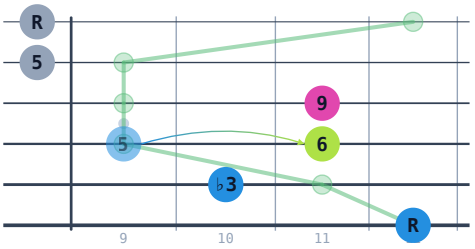
Em6/9



0 7 5 6 7 0
1 ♭3 6 9 (E G C♯ F♯)
Base triad: E minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string. The 9th gets a string of its own.

G shape · Root position

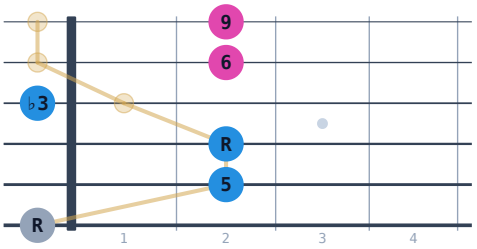
Em6/9



12 10 11 11 0 0
1 ♭3 6 9 (E G C♯ F♯)
Base triad: E minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string. The 9th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion

Em6/9/B



0 2 2 0 2 2
5 1 ♭3 6 9 (B E G C♯ F♯)
Base triad: E minor, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own. The 9th gets a string of its own.

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.