Em6 Guitar Chord Chart

E minor 6th · notes E G B C♯ · formula 1 ♭3 5 6 · 14 voicings

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

The formula



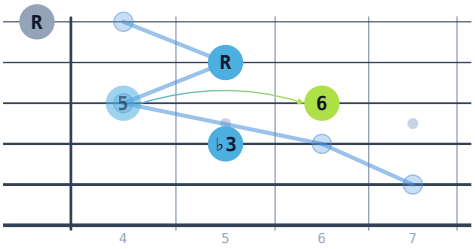
Character: 🌙 dark, cool

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

14 ways to play Em6

C shape · 1st inversion

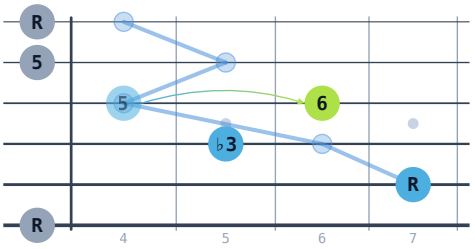
Em6/G



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

C shape · Root position

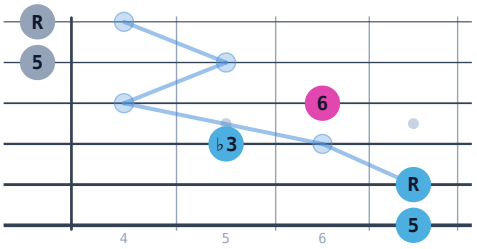
Em6



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

C shape · 2nd inversion

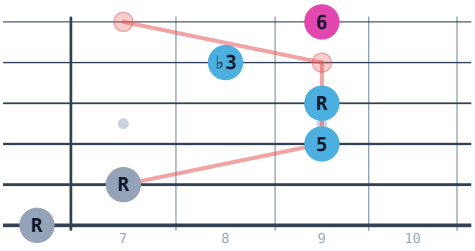
Em6/B



7 7 5 6 0 0
5 1 ♭3 6 (B E G C♯)
Base triad: E minor, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion

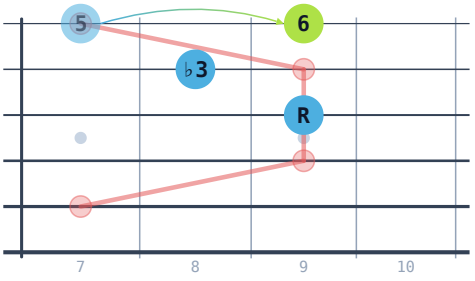
Em6/B



0 7 9 9 8 9
5 1 ♭3 6 (B E G C♯)
Base triad: E minor, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · Root position

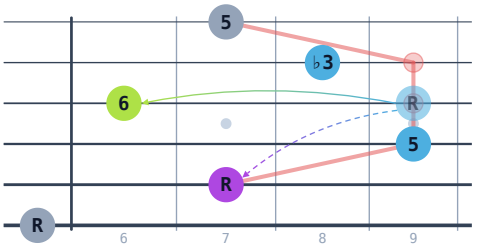
Em6



x x x 9 8 9
1 ♭3 6 (E G C♯)
Base triad: E minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

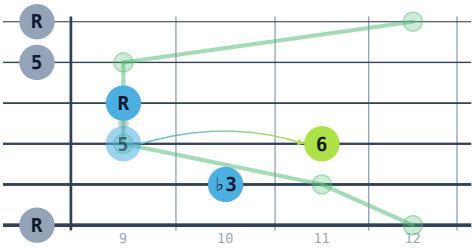
Em6



0 7 9 6 8 7
1 5 6 ♭3 (E B C♯ G)
Base triad: E minor, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 6th takes the root's string.

G shape · 1st inversion

Em6/G



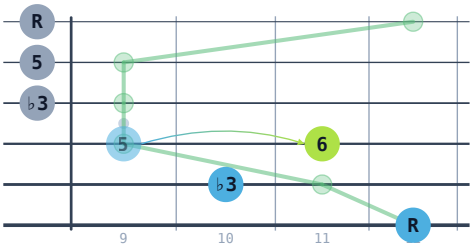
0 10 11 9 0 0

♭3 6 1 (G C♯ E)

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

G shape · Root position

Em6



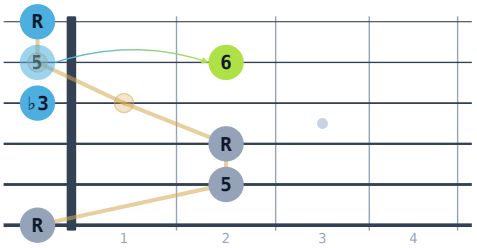
12 10 11 0 0 0

1 ♭3 6 (E G C♯)

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

E shape · 1st inversion

Em6/G



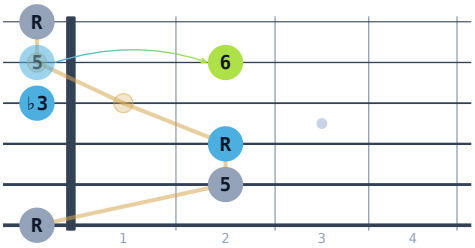
0 2 2 0 2 0

♭3 6 1 (G C♯ E)

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

E shape · Root position

Em6



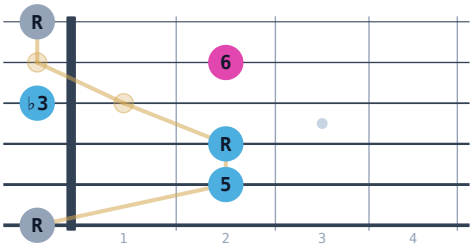
0 2 2 0 2 0

1 ♭3 6 (E G C♯)

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

E shape · 2nd inversion

Em6/B



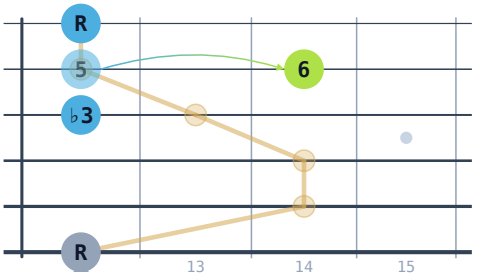
0 2 2 0 2 0

5 1 ♭3 6 (B E G C♯)

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

E shape · 1st inversion

Em6/G



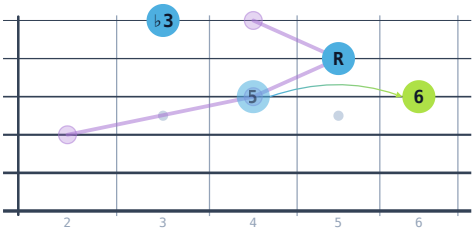
12 x x 12 14 12

♭3 6 1 (G C♯ E)

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

D shape · 2nd inversion

Em6/C♯



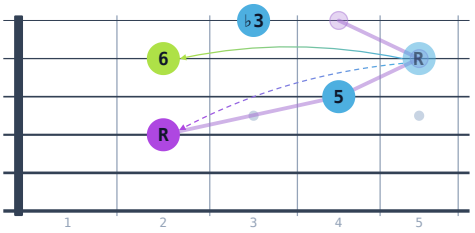
x x x 6 5 3

6 1 ♭3 (C♯ E G)

Base triad: E minor, 2nd inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

Em6



x x 2 4 2 3

1 5 6 ♭3 (E B C♯ G)

Base triad: E minor, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 6th 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.

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.