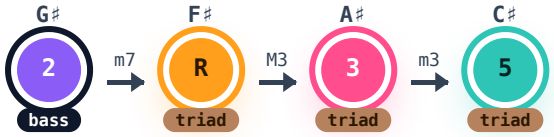
F♯/G♯ Guitar Chord Chart

F♯ major triad over the 2nd · notes G♯ F♯ A♯ C♯ · formula 2 1 3 5 · 3 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/f-sharp-over-g-sharp · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula

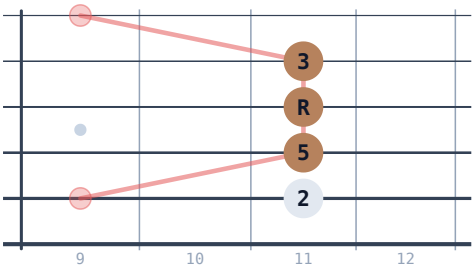


- **Triad note** root, 3rd or 5th, played in its place
- **Substitute** an extension on a triad note's string
- **Added** an extension on a string of its own
- **Anchored root** the root on the string below
- **Bass** a slash chord's bass note
- **Doubling** the same note an octave away

3 ways to play F♯/G♯

A shape · 2nd inversion

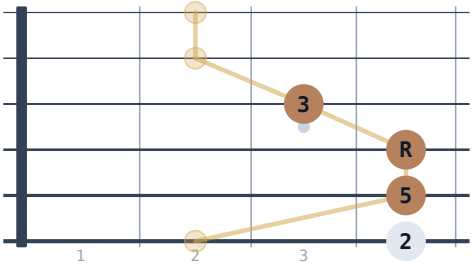
F♯/G♯



x 11 11 11 11 x
2 5 1 3 (G♯ C♯ F♯ A♯)
Base triad: F♯ major, 2nd inversion

E shape · 2nd inversion

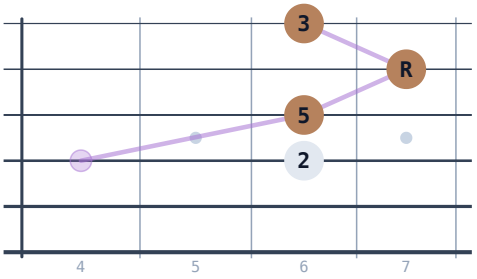
F♯/G♯



4 4 4 3 x x
2 5 1 3 (G♯ C♯ F♯ A♯)
Base triad: F♯ major, 2nd inversion

D shape · 2nd inversion

F♯/G♯



x x 6 6 7 6
2 5 1 3 (G♯ C♯ F♯ A♯)
Base triad: F♯ major, 2nd inversion

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 slash names the bass. Chord/bass puts any note under a triad. A chord tone gives an inversion, such as C/E; another note gives a new chord: G/F is G7 with the 7th in the bass.