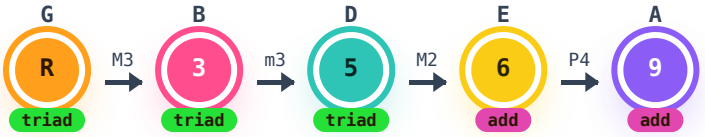
G6/9 Guitar Chord Chart

G 6/9 · notes G B D E A · formula 1 3 5 6 9 · 5 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/g-6-9 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



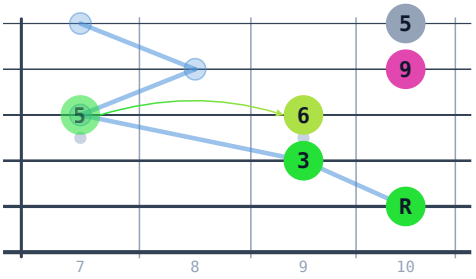
Character: 🌊 open

- **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

5 ways to play G6/9

C shape · Root position

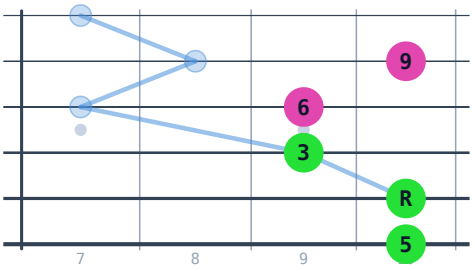
G6/9



x 10 9 9 10 10
1 3 6 9 (G B E A)
Base triad: G major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string. The 9th gets a string of its own.

C shape · 2nd inversion

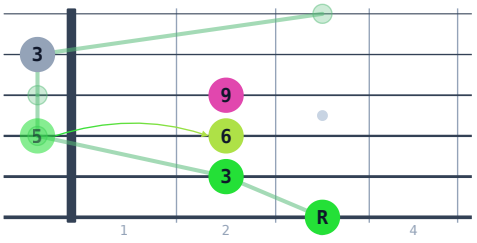
G6/9/D



10 10 9 9 10 x
5 1 3 6 9 (D G B E A)
Base triad: G major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own. The 9th gets a string of its own.

G shape · Root position

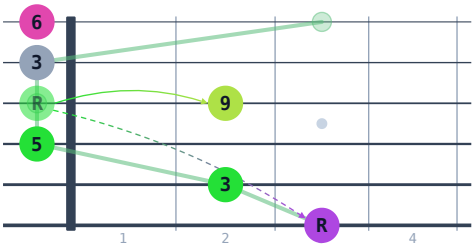
G6/9



3 2 2 2 0 x
1 3 6 9 (G B E A)
Base triad: G major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string. The 9th gets a string of its own.

G shape · 1st inversion · Anchored

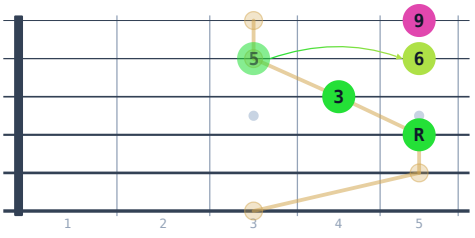
G6/9



3 2 0 2 0 0
1 3 5 9 6 (G B D A E)
Base triad: G major, 1st inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 6th gets a string of its own. The 9th takes the root's string.

E shape · Root position

G6/9



x x 5 4 5 5
1 3 6 9 (G B E A)
Base triad: G major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string. 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.

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.