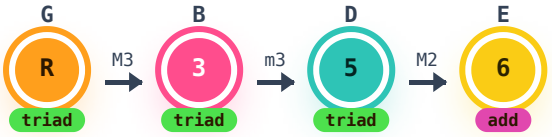
G6 Guitar Chord Chart

G major 6th · notes G B D E · formula 1 3 5 6 · 15 voicings

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

The formula



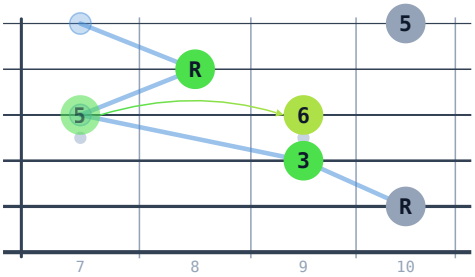
Character: 🌸 sweet

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

15 ways to play G6

C shape · 1st inversion

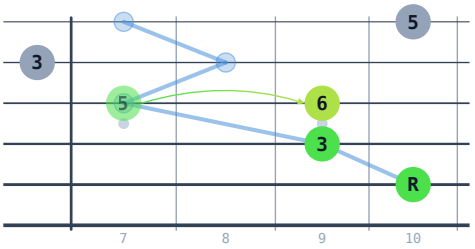
G6/B



x 10 9 9 8 10
3 6 1 (B E G)
Base triad: G major, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · Root position

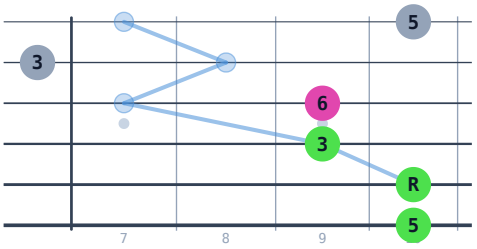
G6



x 10 9 9 0 10
1 3 6 (G B E)
Base triad: G major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · 2nd inversion

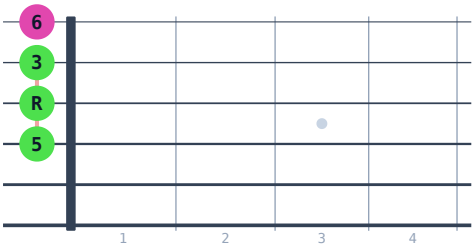
G6/D



10 10 9 9 0 10
5 1 3 6 (D G B E)
Base triad: G major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion

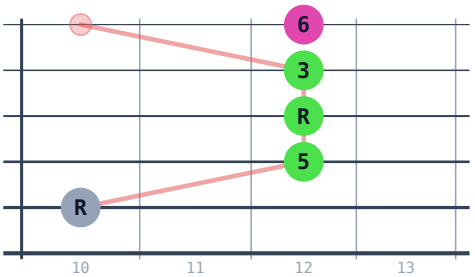
G6/D



x x 0 0 0 0
5 1 3 6 (D G B E)
Base triad: G major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion

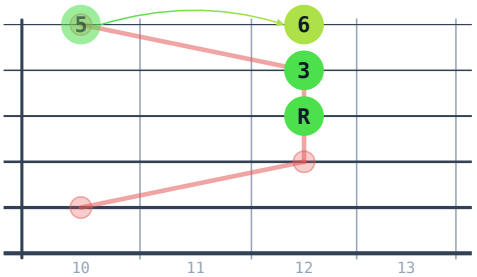
G6/D



x 10 12 12 12 12
5 1 3 6 (D G B E)
Base triad: G major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · Root position

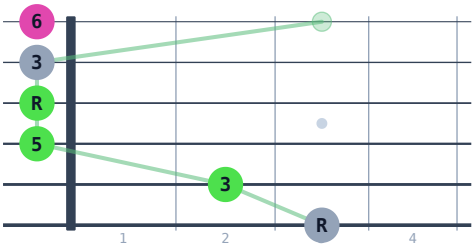
G6



x x x 12 12 12
1 3 6 (G B E)
Base triad: G major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

G shape · 1st inversion

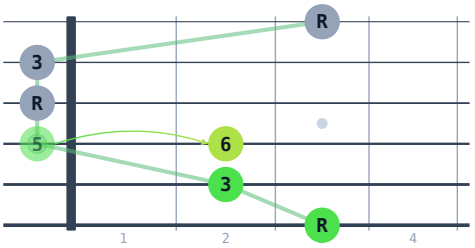
G6/B



3 2 0 0 0 0
3 5 1 6 (B D G E)
Base triad: G major, 1st inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

G shape · Root position

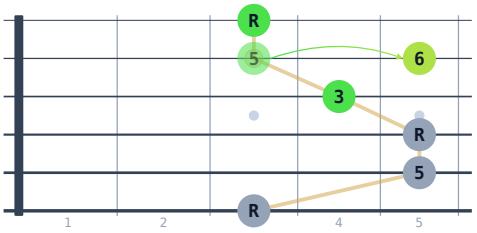
G6



3 2 2 0 0 3
1 3 6 (G B E)
Base triad: G major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 1st inversion

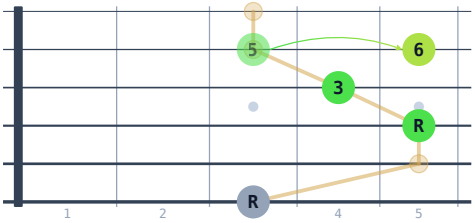
G6/B



3 5 5 4 5 3
3 6 1 (B E G)
Base triad: G major, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · Root position

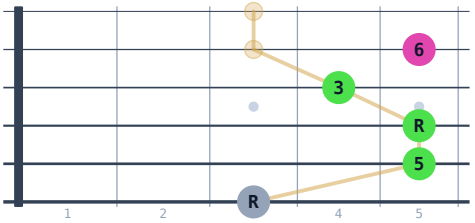
G6



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

E shape · 2nd inversion

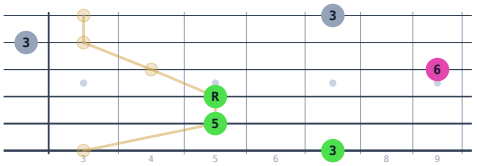
G6/D



3 5 5 4 5 x
5 1 3 6 (D G B E)
Base triad: G major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 1st inversion

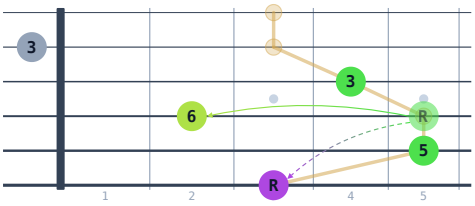
G6/B



7 5 5 9 0 7
3 5 1 6 (B D G E)
Base triad: G major, 1st inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

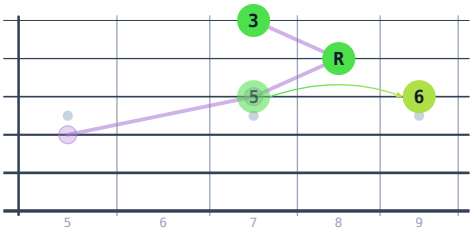
G6



3 5 2 4 0 x
1 5 6 3 (G D E B)
Base triad: G major, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 6th takes the root's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion

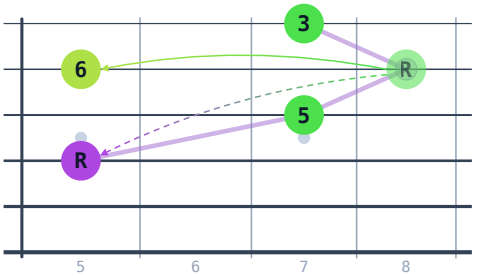
G6/E



x x x 9 8 7
6 1 3 (E G B)
Base triad: G major, 2nd inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

G6



x x 5 7 5 7
1 5 6 3 (G D E B)
Base triad: G major, 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.