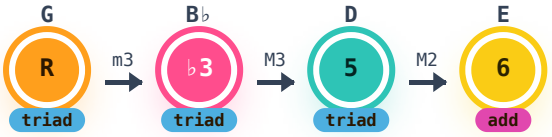
Gm6 Guitar Chord Chart

G minor 6th · notes G B♭ D E · formula 1 ♭3 5 6 · 13 voicings

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

The formula



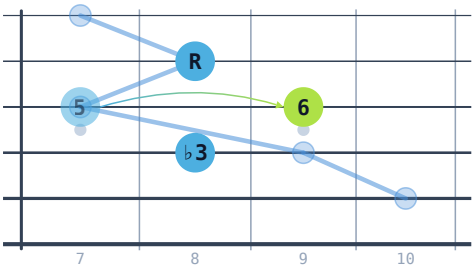
Character: 🌙 dark, cool

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

13 ways to play Gm6

C shape · 1st inversion

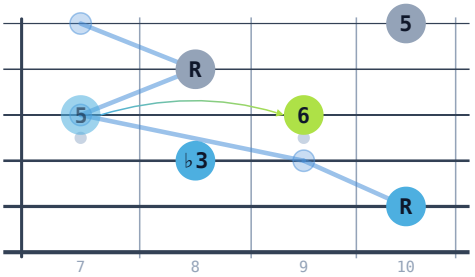
Gm6/B♭



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

C shape · Root position

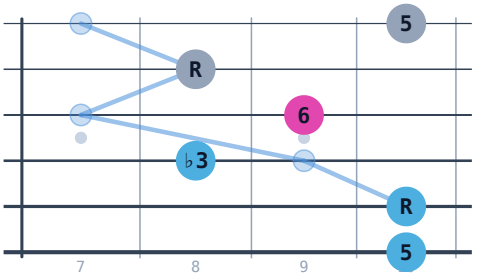
Gm6



x 10 8 9 8 10
1 ♭3 6 (G B♭ E)
Base triad: G minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · 2nd inversion

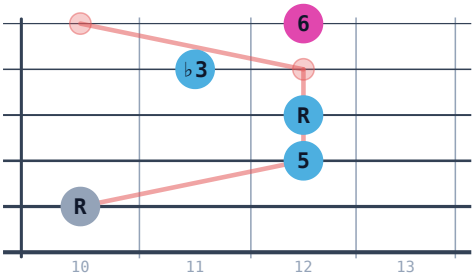
Gm6/D



10 10 8 9 8 10
5 1 ♭3 6 (D G B♭ E)
Base triad: G minor, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion

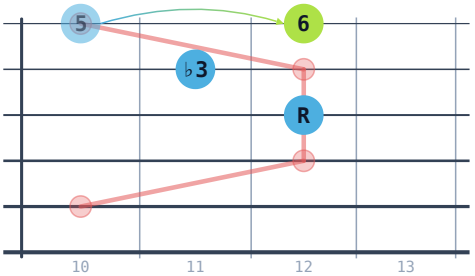
Gm6/D



x 10 12 12 11 12
5 1 ♭3 6 (D G B♭ E)
Base triad: G minor, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · Root position

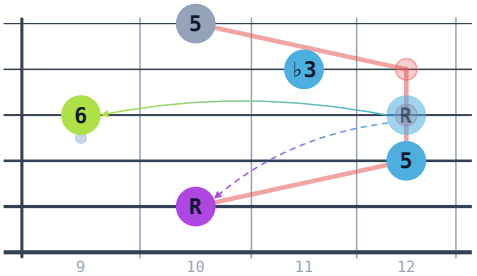
Gm6



x x x 12 11 12
1 ♭3 6 (G B♭ E)
Base triad: G minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

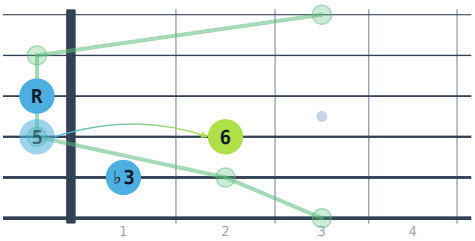
Gm6



x 10 12 9 11 10
1 5 6 ♭3 (G D E B♭)
Base triad: G minor, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 6th takes the root's string.

G shape · 1st inversion

Gm6/B♭



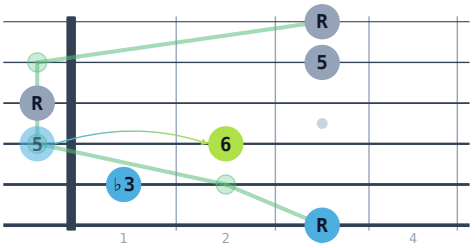
x 1 2 0 x x

♭3 6 1 (B♭ E G)

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

G shape · Root position

Gm6



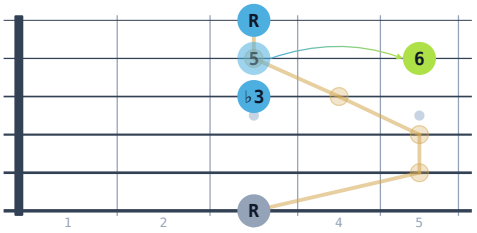
3 1 2 0 3 3

1 ♭3 6 (G B♭ E)

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

E shape · 1st inversion

Gm6/B♭



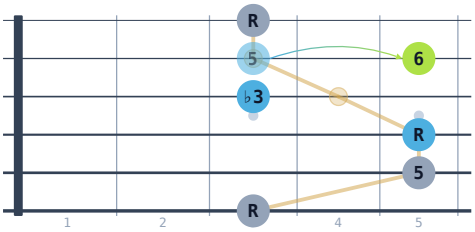
3 x x 3 5 3

♭3 6 1 (B♭ E G)

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

E shape · Root position

Gm6



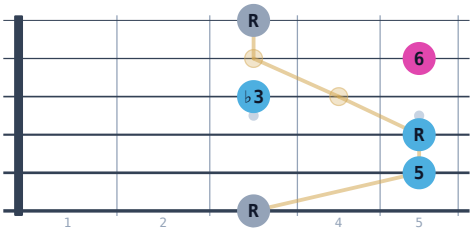
3 5 5 3 5 3

1 ♭3 6 (G B♭ E)

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

E shape · 2nd inversion

Gm6/D



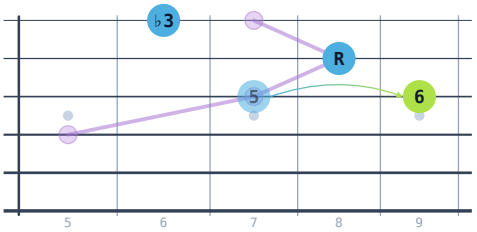
3 5 5 3 5 3

5 1 ♭3 6 (D G B♭ E)

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

D shape · 2nd inversion

Gm6/E



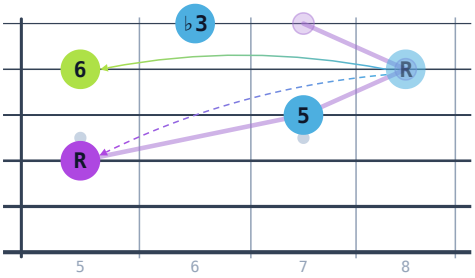
x x x 9 8 6

6 1 ♭3 (E G B♭)

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

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

Gm6



x x 5 7 5 6

1 5 6 ♭3 (G D E B♭)

Base triad: G 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.