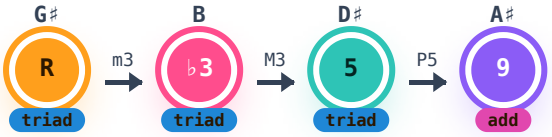
G♯madd9 Guitar Chord Chart

G♯ minor add 9 · notes G♯ B D♯ A♯ · formula 1 ♭3 5 9 · 4 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/g-sharp-madd9 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



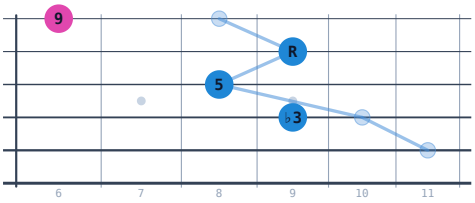
Character: 🌸 **tender**

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

4 ways to play G♯madd9

C shape · 1st inversion

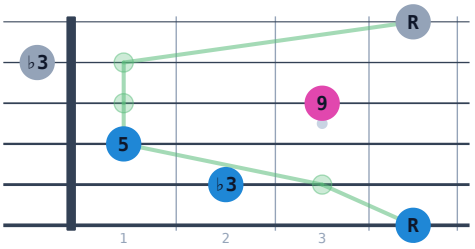
G♯madd9/B



x x 9 8 9 6
♭3 5 1 9 (B D♯ G♯ A♯)
Base triad: G♯ minor, 1st inversion The 9th gets a string of its own.

G shape · Root position

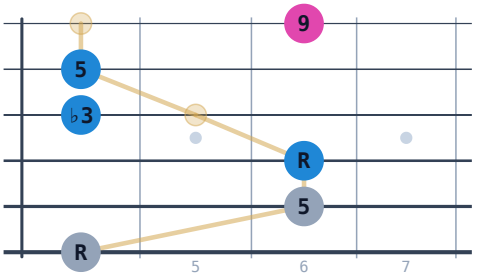
G♯madd9



4 2 1 3 0 4
1 ♭3 5 9 (G♯ B D♯ A♯)
Base triad: G♯ minor, root position The 9th gets a string of its own.

E shape · Root position

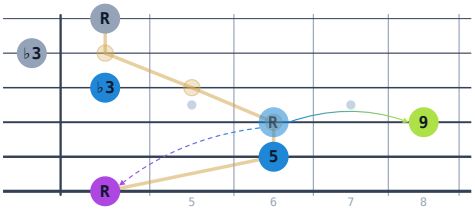
G♯madd9



4 6 6 4 4 6
1 ♭3 5 9 (G♯ B D♯ A♯)
Base triad: G♯ minor, root position The 9th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

G♯madd9



4 6 8 4 0 4
1 5 9 ♭3 (G♯ D♯ A♯ B)
Base triad: G♯ minor, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 9th 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.