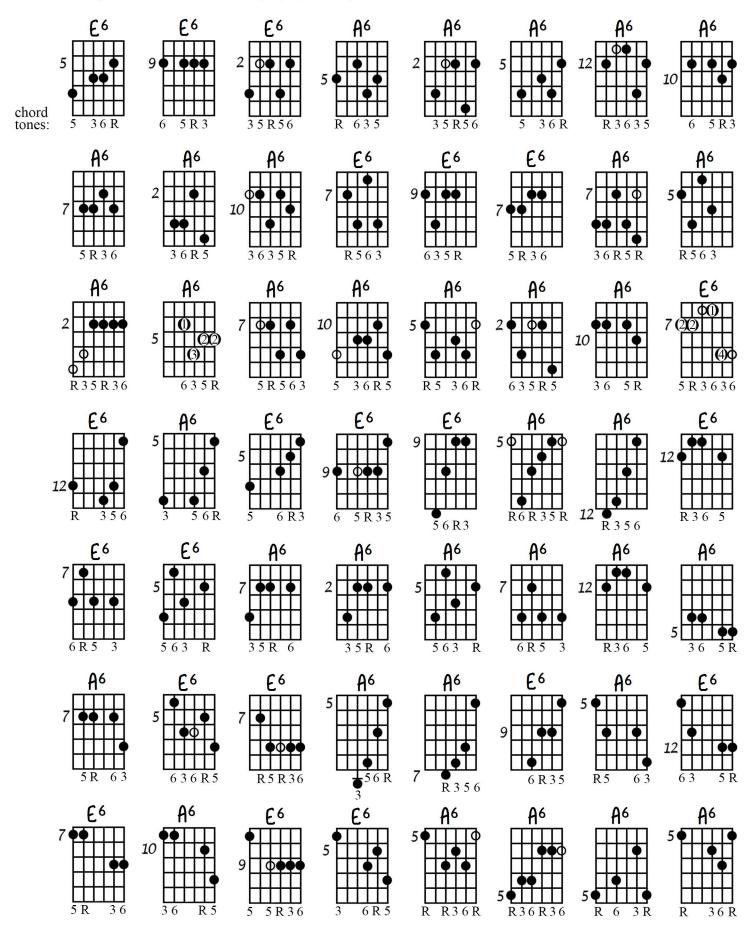
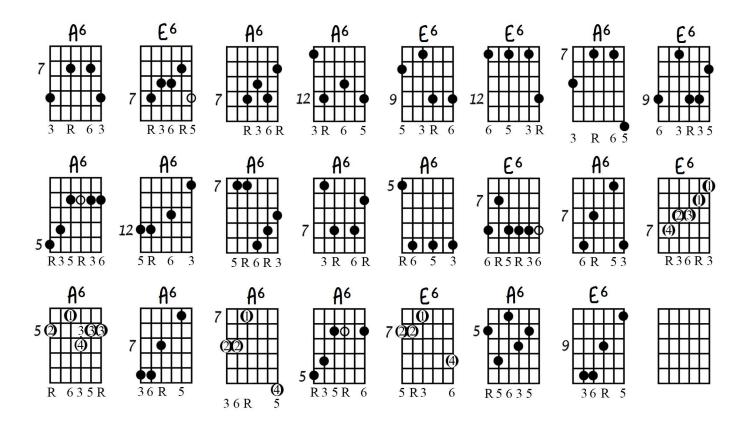
Major 6th, Major add 9, Major 6/9, and Suspended Chords Ted Greene, 1977

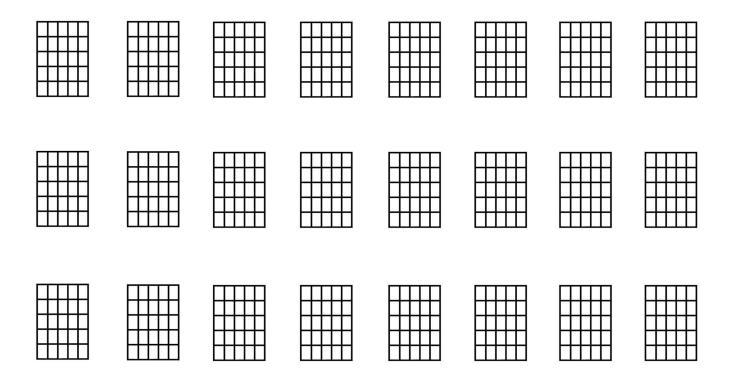
Major Sixth Chords – 1, 3, 5, 6 – Symbols: 6, M6



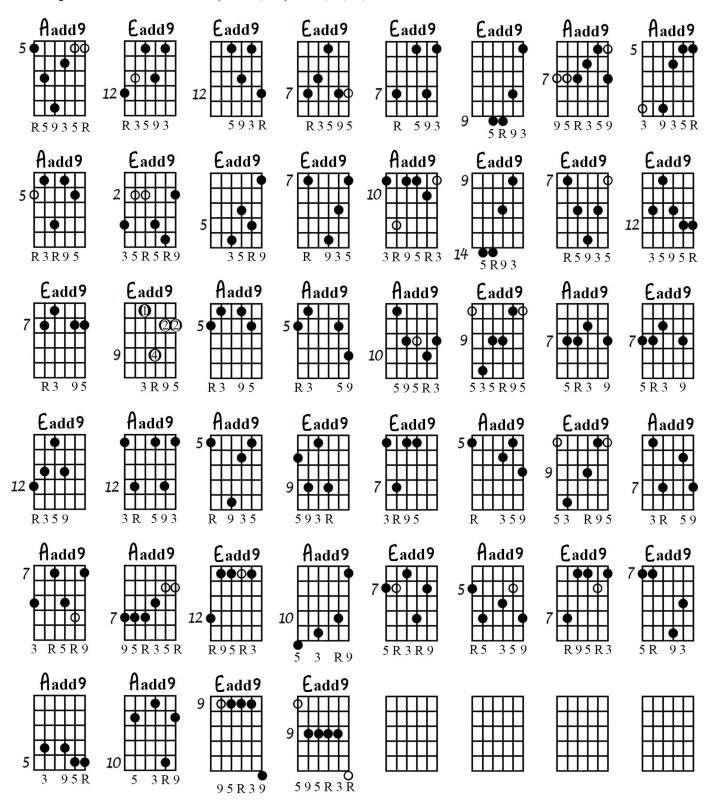


Any 6th sus chord = add9 chord a 4th higher. Example: A6sus = Dadd9

Sixth chords with the 6th in the bass must be used more sparingly than the other 6th chords, as they tend to sound like a minor 7th chord whose root is a minor 3rd (3 frets) lower. (They are the same chord actually, but the 6th in the bass inversions just seem to imply the minor 7 chord more.) So be careful where you use them.

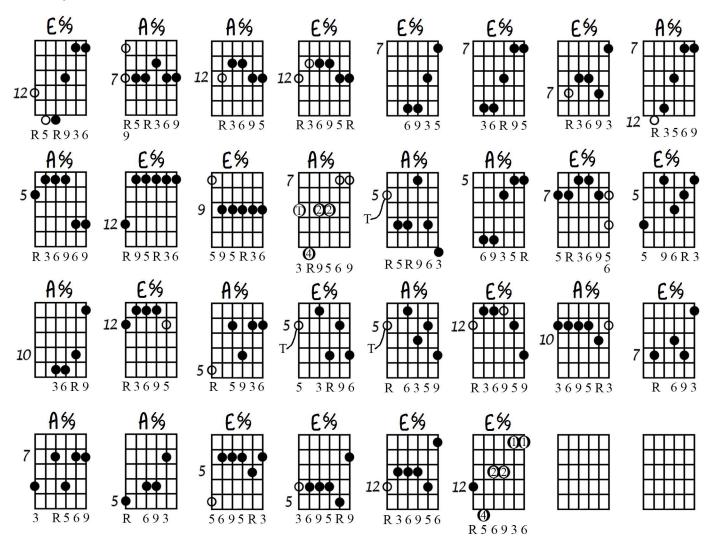


Major Add 9th chords (add9, /9) - 1, 3, 5, 9



Any add9/sus chord = 7sus chord a 5th higher. Example: Eadd9/sus = B7sus.

Major Sixth/9th Chords - 6/9, \frac{6}{9} - 1, 3, 5, 6, 9

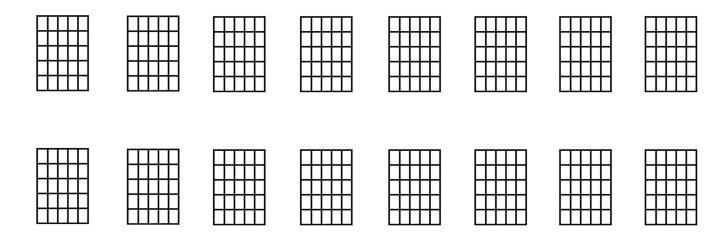


Any 6/9 chord without a 3rd = 7sus chord a whole step higher.

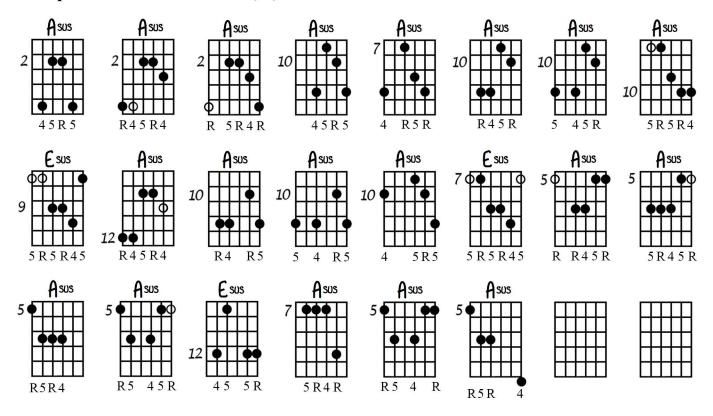
Example: E6/9 (no3rd) = F#7sus.

Also, 6/9 sus chord - another 6/9 a 4th higer.

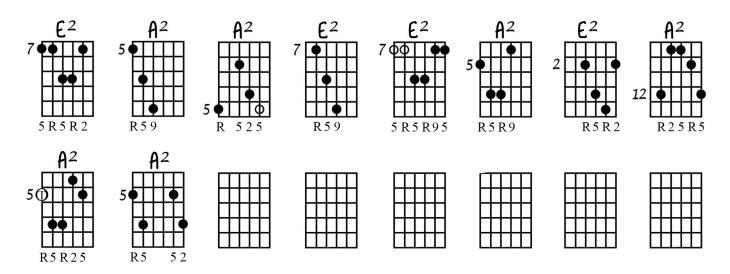
Example: A6/9sus = D6/9



Suspended Chords - sus - 1, 4, 5



Notice that an Asus is the same as a D chord with the 3rd lowered to the 2nd. For lack of a better name this will be called a D2 chord.



Also:

 $A^5sus = E7/11$, and $A^9sus = E7/11$.

A6sus = Dadd9

Aadd9sus = E7sus

 $A \triangle 13sus = E11$

 $A^{4}7/6 = E11$

