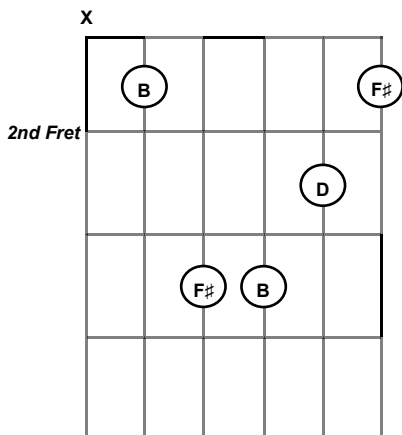


The **A minor** chord is played without the 6th string. This is represented by the "X." If we add and open E on sixth string it would be called **Am/E** chord. For a detailed explanation on slash chords, see "Fundamentals Of Music Theory For Guitar" page 9. When we play the **A minor** on the 12th fret, we add the 6th string and play it as a barre chord. We use the same configuration as the barre chords below. When we slide the **A minor** up the neck of the guitar, it changes names.

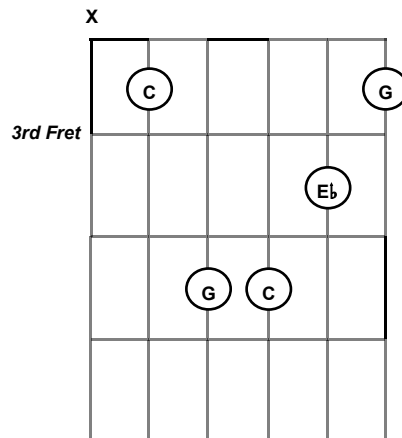
### B minor

adding an F# to the sixth string would make it a **Bm/F#** chord. This can be played on either the 2nd or the 14th fret.



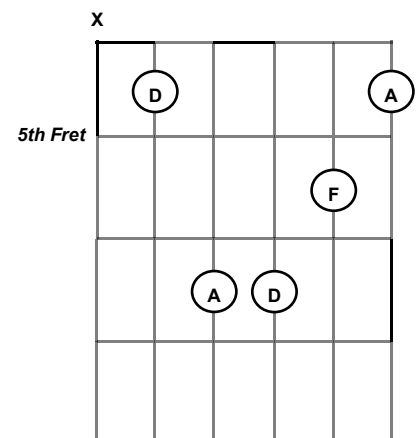
### C minor

adding an G to the sixth string would make it a **Cm/G** chord. This can be played on either the 3rd or 15th fret.



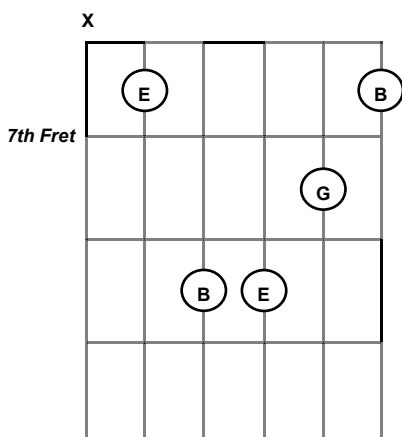
### D minor

adding an A to the sixth string would make it a **Dm/A** chord. This can be played on either the 5th or 17th fret.



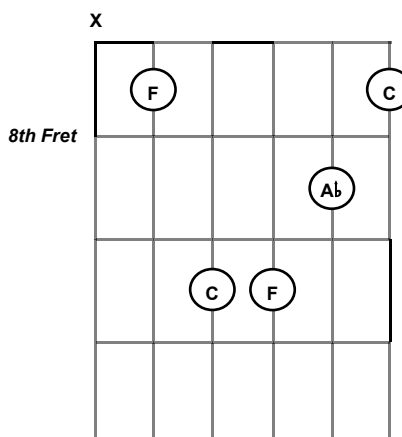
### E minor

adding an B to the sixth string would make it a **Em/B** chord. This can be played on either the 7th or 19th fret.



### F minor

adding an C to the sixth string would make it a **Fm/C** chord. This can be played on either the 8th or 20th fret.



### G minor

adding an D to the sixth string would make it a **Gm/D** chord.

