

TRANSPOSING

(Scroll down to learn to use the table)

	<u>I</u>	<u>ii</u>	<u>iii</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>vi</u>	<u>vii</u>	<u>I</u>
	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
1#	G	A	B	C	D	E	F#	G
1b	F	G	A	Bb	C	D	E	F
2#	D	E	F#	G	A	B	C#	D
2b	Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	Bb
3#	A	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#	A
3b	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C	D	Eb
4#	E	F#	G#	A	B	C#	D#	E
4b	Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F	G	Ab
5#	B	C#	D#	E	F#	G#	A#	B
5b	Db	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb	C	Db
6#	F#	G#	A#	B	C#	D#	E#	F#
6b	Gb	Ab	Bb	Cb	Db	Eb	F	Gb

USING THE TRANSPOSING TABLE

The **TRANSPOSING TABLE** is a chart of all the scales, with the number of sharps and flats (key signature) at the beginning of each line. The Roman numeral at the top of each column indicates the scale degree (the note's number on the scale).

Take the song “Five Foot Two,” for example. My arrangement of the song is in the key of C. On the transposing table, the first line is in the key of C (no sharps or flats). We’ll call that the origin. If we want to transpose to the key of Ab (4 flats), we just go down the corresponding column from the C line to the Ab line. For example, the first chord of the song is C. Therefore, we go down from C in the origin line on the chart to the Ab in the Ab or "target" line. The first chord, therefore, becomes Ab, and every time you encounter a C in the song, change it to an Ab.

The 2nd chord of the song is E7, so we look in the C scale for E and it is in the iii (3rd) column. We follow that column down to the Ab line, and it corresponds to C, so that the 2nd chord in our target key (Ab) becomes C7. It is a C7, and not just a C, because you have to keep the flavor or "color" of the chord. For example, if the 3rd chord of the song were Am7b5, and not A7, we would go down the vi column to the Ab line, and we would have Fm7b5.

If you have a chord that falls between the scale notes, e.g. C# in the C line, you go down an imaginary column between C and D, and you have A in the Ab line (between Ab and Bb).

It all has to do with the key that you're starting with (the original key) and the key that you want to transpose to (the target key), and keeping the chord quality (minor 7th, major 7th, diminished, etc). I hope that explains it.