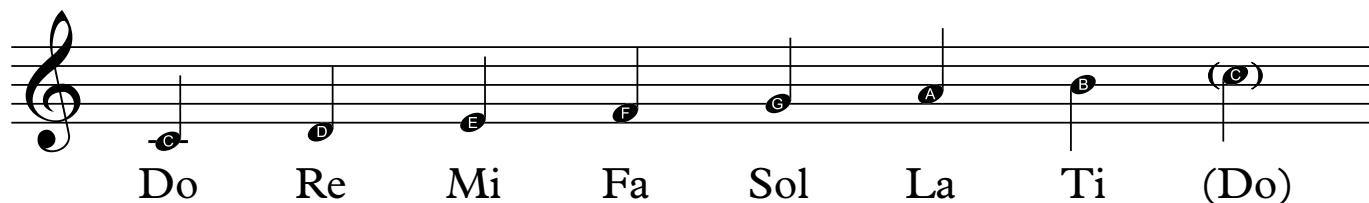
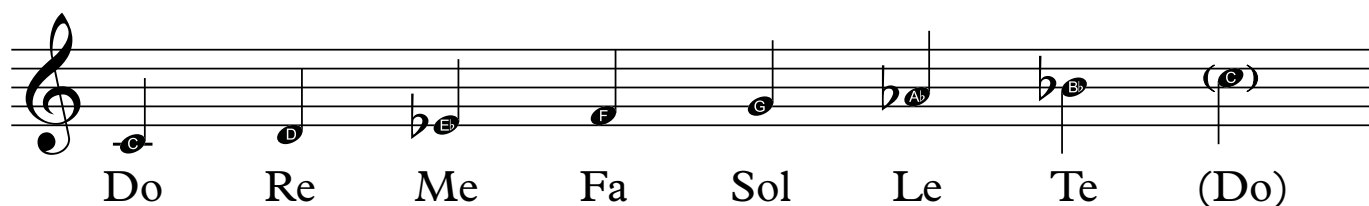


Solfege Charts

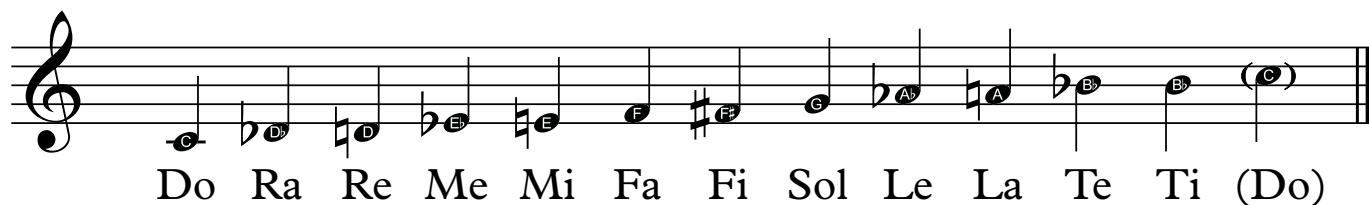
C Major Scale:



C Natural Minor Scale:



Chromatic Scale:



The chromatic scale chart above is actually incomplete. It only includes some of the more common notes, and leaves out many note names that are "enharmonically equivalent" to one that is included on the chart: for example, C-sharp does not appear on the chart, but its equivalent pitch D-flat does. For the missing note names, a basic pattern applies: a flatted note gets changed so that it ends with "-e" and a sharped note changes so that it ends with "-i", so for example C-sharp would be "Di" and G-flat would be "Se". There are some exceptions, but this should be plenty to get you started.

Note on "Movable" vs. "Fixed" Do:

For what is called "movable-Do" solfege, these same syllables can be applied to all 12 keys. For example, to sing movable-Do solfege in G major, the note G becomes Do, A becomes Re, B becomes Mi, etc.. This system is really good for teaching students the *functional* relationships between notes in a scale, and the ways that one note of a scale like to move to another.

For what is called fixed-Do solfege, the note names stay the same no matter what key you're singing in. In other words, C is always "Do," D always "Re," etc., no matter if you're in C major or F-sharp Harmonic minor, or any other key. This system is useful for helping students develop good relative- or even perfect-pitch. It's also good for complex, chromatic music where the key changes often or where there isn't a key at all.