

## LESSON 13

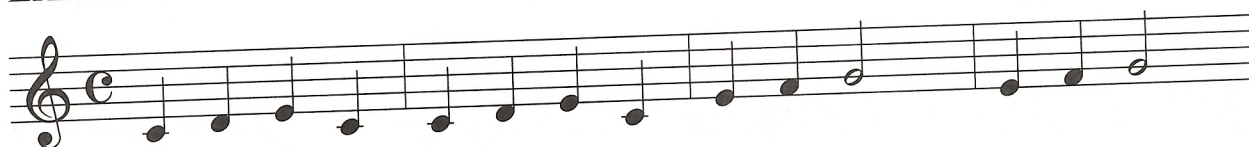
### TRANSPPOSITION

**TRANSPPOSITION** occurs when a piece of music is played or written in a key that is different from the original.

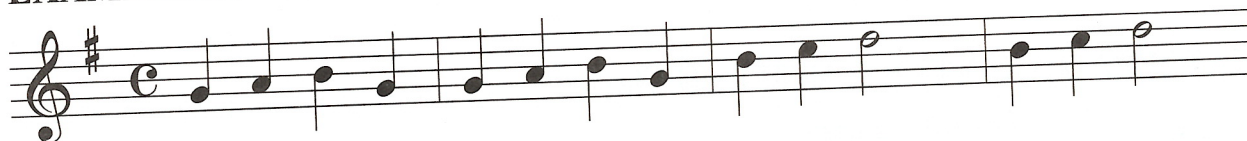
For example, the first version of *Frere Jacques* below (Example A) is in the key of C Major. The second version (Example B) is in G Major. The piece has been transposed from C Major to G Major.

Notice how the intervals remain the same in both versions, and if played, the melody sounds the same, but higher in pitch.

#### EXAMPLE A: FRERE JACQUES in the key of C Major.



#### EXAMPLE B: FRERE JACQUES in the key of G Major.



Follow these steps when transposing a melody:

1. Determine the key of the original melody.
2. Determine the key signature of the key to which the music will be transposed.
3. Look at the first note of the original melody and determine its scale degree or its place in the scale. For example, if the original key is C Major and the melody begins on G, the starting note is the 5th.
4. The first note for the new key will be the same interval above the new tonic as the original. For example, when the new key is D Major and the starting note was a 5th above tonic, the new starting note will be A, a 5th above D.
5. Continue writing the transposition by determining each interval of the original melody and using that interval for the new melody. Add any necessary sharps or flats.
6. Check your progress by following steps 3 and 4 for any given note.

1. Determine the original key and the key to which each of these melodies has been transposed.

a. *Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star*: Original key CM



*Twinkle Twinkle Little Star*: Transposed to DM



b. *Did You Ever See a Lassie*: Original key GM



*Did You Ever See a Lassie*: Transposed to CM

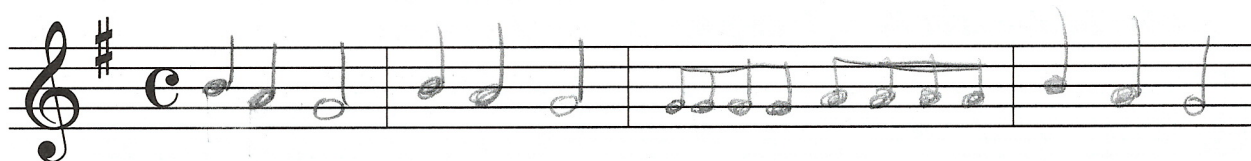


2. Transpose these melodies to the given key. Write the transposition on the blank staff.

**a. Hot Cross Buns in C Major**



**Transpose to G Major**



**b. Melody in G Major**



**Melody: Transpose to F Major**

