

Chords as Numbers (3) – Identifying Chords Outside of Key

1-2-3-4-5-6-7 = I-ii-iii-iv-V-vi-vii

The next step is identifying chords that are not in the chord progressions original key. Instead of saying we're moving keys we're going to identify them as an altered roman numeral. For example if we see G – C – Cm – Ebm. That would be I – IV – iv – bvi. (notice the 4 is turned to lower case signifying a minor four, and an E is the 6th which would make the Eb a flat 6, lower case meaning it's minor. May also be signified as 1 – 4 – 4m – b6m)

D – A – Bm – Gm

I – V – vi – iv (1 – 5 – 6m – 4m)

G – Am – C – Cm

I – ii – IV – iv (1 – 2m – 4 – 4m)

F – D – Gm – C

I – VI – ii – V (1 – 6 – 2m – 5)

C – E – Am – G

I – III – vi – V (1 – 3 – 6m - 5)

C – G – F – Fm

I – V – IV – iv (1 – 5 – 4 – 4m)

Bb – Bdim – Cm – F

I – biidim – ii – V (1 – b2dim – 2m – 5)

E – B – Cdim – C#m

I – V – bvidim – vi (I – 5 – b6dim – 6m)

A – C#m – Cm – Bm – E

I – iii – biii – ii – V (1 – 3m – b3m – 2m – 5)

Eb – C – F – Bb

I – VI – II – V (1 – 6 – 2 – 5)

Ab – Adim – Bbm – Dbm – Eb

I – biidim – ii – iv – V (1 – b2dim – 2m – 4m - 5)