

Chords as Numbers (1) – 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 = I-ii-iii-iv-V-vi-vii

When looking at a chord progression, you can not only look at it as the note names but also numbers. This makes it easy to transpose chord progressions to either make it easier to play, to help a singer or other instrument sound more in their range. Before we start transposing let's make sure you understand the concept of looking at the chords as numbers. For example if we have: G – Em – Am – D in G that'd be I – vi – ii – V. Notice the roman numeral chart on top of the page. If that's not making sense feel free to call it 1 – 6m – 2m – 5. Note the m indicating minors. This will come in handy as we go further.

E – C#m – F#m – B

I – vi – ii – V (1 – 6m – 2m – 5)

A – E – F#m – D

I – V – vi – IV (1 – 5 – 6m – 4)

D – F#m – Bm – A

I – iii – vi – V (1 – 3m – 6m – 5)

F – Dm – Gm – C

I – vi – ii – V (1 – 6m – 2m – 5)

Ab – Eb – Cm – Db

I – V – iii – IV (1 – 5 – 3m – 4)

Bb – Cm – Eb – F

I – ii – IV – V (1 – 2m – 4 – 5)

B – F# – G#m – E

I – V – vi – IV (1 – 5 – 6m – 4)

C – F – G – Am

I – IV – V – vi (1 – 4 – 5 – 6m)

G – Bm – C – D

I – iii – IV – V (1 – 3m – 4 – 5)

Eb – Cm – Fm – Bb

I – vi – ii – V (1 – 6m – 2m – 5)