Swift Guitar Lessons

How to Transpose Major Progressions on the Fly!



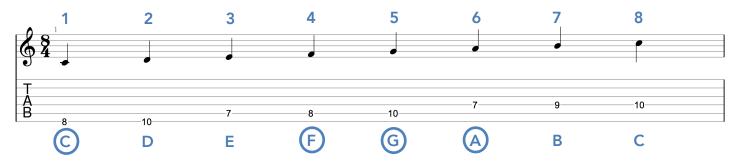


Hello friends, welcome back to Swiftlessons for another music theory guitar tutorial. In today's session we'll discuss how to use our knowledge of the major scale and notes on the fretboard to quickly transpose major chord progressions. We'll begin by reviewing a movable position of the major scale, before learning to transpose a Beatles classic. Let's get started!

Section #1: The Major Scale

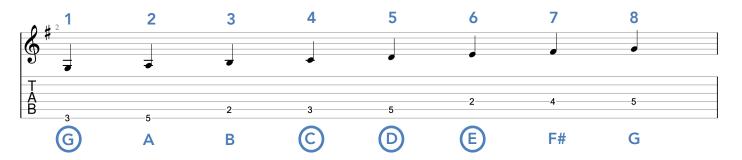
The major scale is the reference point for everything in music, including chord progressions. The scale contains eight notes that can be harmonized into chords that are guaranteed to sound good together. In the tablature below, I have circled the scale intervals that can be used to form the main chord progression for the Beatles classic "Let It be," Cmaj, Gmaj, Amin, Fmaj - Also known as a 1.5.6.4 Progression in C.

By memorizing the finger positions of the 1st, 5th, 6th and 4th notes in the scale, we can easily transpose this progression to a different key by moving the scale to a different fret position.



Section #2: Transposing to the Key of G

Now that you have a general understanding of the relationship between the major scale, and chord progressions, let's transpose our C, G, Am, F chord progression to the key of G. To do this, we simply relocate our major scale pattern to the 3rd fret of the low E string, a G note. Next, we must identify our 1st, 5th, 6th, and 4th notes. If you have memorized the notes on the fretboard, or have a diagram handy, you can quickly determine that this progression in the key of G would include the chords Gmaj, Dmaj, Emin, Cmaj.



Final Tip

Generally, each of the eight notes of the major scale is harmonized as a specific type of chord, creating a set pattern of chord types: Maj, Min, Min, Maj, Maj, Min, Dim, Maj. But because chord progressions can be formed by harmonizing other scales and modes, we often see "borrowed chords." For example, it's popular to feature minor harmonies for the 4th or 5th intervals, or a dom7 on the typically minor 3 chord.