

Note names in 11 languages

C D E F G A B · musictheoryprint.com

LANGUAGE	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	B ♭
English	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	B ♭
German	C	D	E	F	G	A	H	B
Dutch (Netherlands)	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	Bes
Japanese (iroha)	ハ ha	ニ ni	ホ ho	ヘ he	ト to	イ i	ロ ro	変ロ hen-ro
Korean (ganada)	다 da	라 ra	마 ma	바 ba	사 sa	가 ga	나 na	내림 나 naerim na
Italian	Do	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol	La	Si	Si bemolle
French	Do (Ut)	Ré	Mi	Fa	Sol	La	Si	Si bémol
Spanish	Do	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol	La	Si	Si bemol
Portuguese	Dó	Ré	Mi	Fá	Sol	Lá	Si	Si bemol
Russian	До	Ре	Ми	Фа	Соль	Ля	Си	Си-бемоль
Greek	Ντο	Ρε	Μι	Φα	Σολ	Λα	Σι	Σι ύφεση

- **German** uses **H** for B natural and **B** for B-flat. Dutch (Netherlands) keeps **B** for B natural and writes B-flat *Bes*. Sharps add *-is* (*Fis* = F♯), flats add *-es* (*Es* = E ♭, *As* = A ♭).
- The Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian and Greek names are the **fixed-do** syllables. French also has *Ut* for C. Wikipedia lists the languages that use do–re–mi as note names: Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, French, Romanian, Greek, Albanian, Russian, Mongolian, Flemish, Persian, Arabic, Hebrew, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Turkish and Vietnamese.
- Japanese uses the **iroha** order of katakana (*ha ni ho he to i ro*); Korean uses **ganada** (*da ra ma ba sa ga na*). Flats and sharps are spoken before the name: Japanese *hen* (flat) and *ei* (sharp); Korean *naerim* (flat) and *ollim* (sharp).
- Where H is used for B natural: Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Norway, Denmark, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Finland, and Iceland (as well as Sweden before the 1990s).

Table: [Wikipedia, “Key signature names and translations”](#) (revision of 2026-07-03); the lists of countries: [Wikipedia, “Musical note”](#), CC BY-SA 4.0, shared under the same licence. musictheoryprint.com/charts/solfege-chart