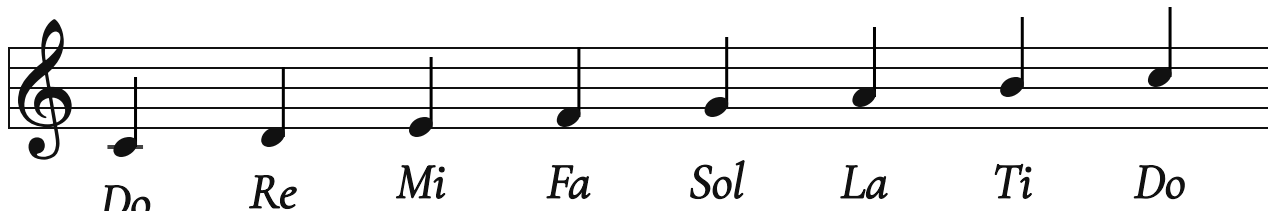


Solfège chart

Do re mi fa sol la ti · musictheoryprint.com



DEGREE	SYLLABLE	NAME OF THE DEGREE	IF DO = C	SEMITONES ABOVE DO	WHAT THE NOTE DOES
1	Do	Tonic	C	0	Stable. Home note.
2	Re	Supertonic	D	2	Leans down to do .
3	Mi	Mediant	E	4	Stable. Part of the tonic chord.
4	Fa	Subdominant	F	5	Leans down to mi .
5	Sol	Dominant	G	7	Stable. Part of the tonic chord.
6	La	Submediant	A	9	Leans down to sol .
7	Ti	Leading tone	B	11	Leans up to do .

Movable do or fixed do?

	MOVABLE DO	FIXED DO
Do is	the tonic of the key	always the note C
The seventh	<i>ti</i>	<i>si</i> (B or B ♭)
Used in	tonic sol-fa, Kodály method, English-speaking countries	France, Italy, Spain, Russia and others
Key of G major	<i>do</i> = G	G is still <i>sol</i>
After a sharp or flat	new syllable (<i>fi</i> , <i>te</i> ...)	same syllable (F♯ is <i>fa</i>)

Where the syllables come from

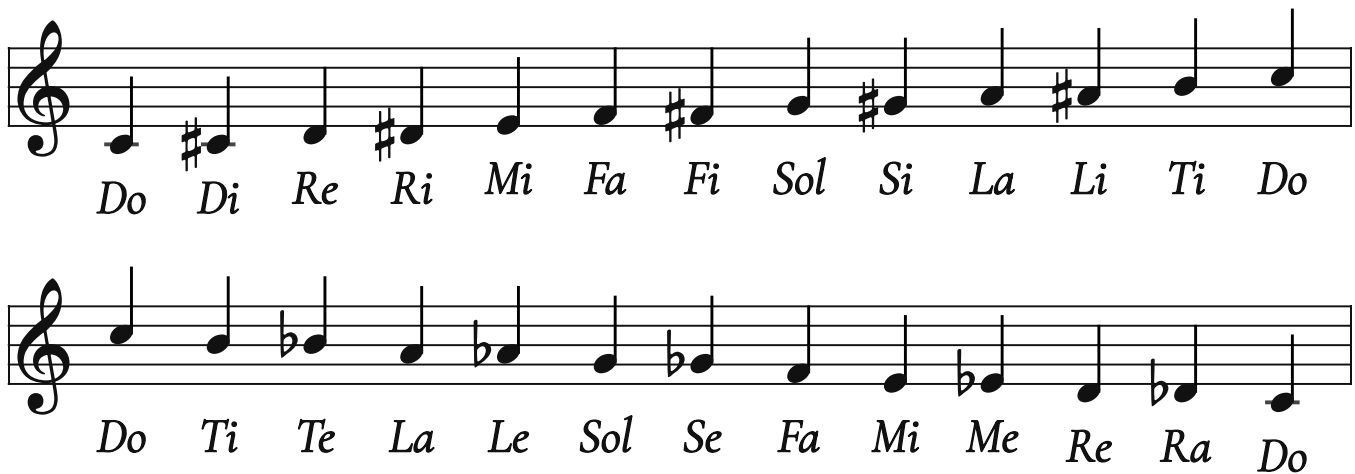
A hymn to St John, *Ut queant laxis*. Each half-line begins one scale degree higher, so the first syllable of each is the name of that note. Guido of Arezzo (11th century) is credited with the naming. The hymn stops at *la*; *si* (later *ti*) was added for the seventh note. *Ut* became *do* in 17th-century Italy.



Degree names: [Wikipedia](#). Syllables and how movable and fixed do work: [Wikipedia](#), [Solfège](#). Which way each note leans, and the hand signs: [Wikipedia](#), [Kodály method](#). Text of those articles: [CC BY-SA 4.0](#), shared under the same licence. [musictheoryprint.com/charts/solfege-chart](#)

Chromatic solfège (movable do)

di ra ri me fi se si le li te · musictheoryprint.com



Going up, a note is usually spelled with a sharp and sung with the raised syllable (-i); going down, with a flat and the lowered syllable (-a or -e). The syllable changes its vowel, never its first letter.

Minor keys							
SEMITONES ABOVE DO	PLAIN	RAISED	LOWERED	IF DO = C	IF DO = G		
0	Do	–	–	C	DEGREE OF THE MINOR SCALE	LA-BASED MINOR	DO-BASED MINOR
1	–	Di	Ra	C [♯] /D [♭]	G [♯] /A [♭]		
2	Re	–	–	D	1	A	Do
3	–	Ri	Me (& Ma)	D [♯] /E [♭]	2	A [♯] /B [♭]	Re
4	Mi	–	–	E	3	B	Me (& Ma)
5	Fa	–	–	F	4	C	Fa
6	–	Fi	Se	F [♯] /G [♭]	5	C [♯] /D [♭]	Sol
7	Sol	–	–	G	6	D	Le (& Lo)
8	–	Si	Le (& Lo)	G [♯] /A [♭]	7	D [♯] /E [♭]	Te (& Ta)
9	La	–	–	A	La-based: the tonic is sung <i>la</i> and the key keeps the syllables of its relative major. Do-based: the tonic stays <i>do</i> ; the lowered third, sixth and seventh. In the chromatic table, <i>me</i> , <i>le</i> and <i>te</i> can also be said <i>ma</i> , <i>lo</i> and <i>ta</i> .		
10	–	Li	Te (& Ta)	A [♯] /B [♭]			
11	Ti	–	–	B			

Syllables and tables: [Wikipedia, Solfège](#) (CC BY-SA 4.0, shared under the same licence). Note names for do = C and do = G are spelled out for the example. musictheoryprint.com/charts/solfege-chart