
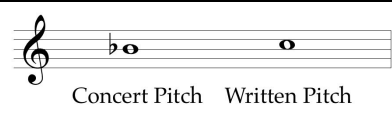
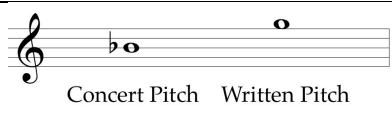
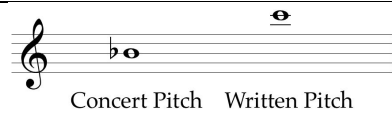
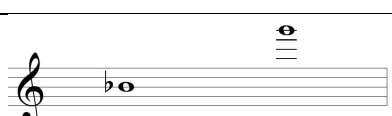
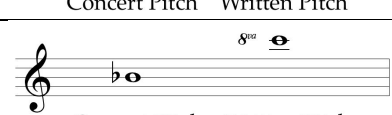


# Saxophone Transposition

DEFINITION: *A transposing instrument is a musical instrument whose music is notated at a pitch different from the pitch that it actually sounds. The saxophone is a transposing instrument.*

IMPORTANT: All saxophones are written in the treble clef.

<i>Saxophone</i>	<i>Transposition Interval</i>	<i>Sounds "Concert Pitch"</i>	<i>Written (write the interval)</i>	<i>Example</i>
E <sup>b</sup> Sopranino	Minor 3 <sup>rd</sup>	Higher	Down	 <p>Concert Pitch    Written Pitch</p>
B <sup>b</sup> Soprano	Major 2 <sup>nd</sup>	Lower	Up	 <p>Concert Pitch    Written Pitch</p>
E <sup>b</sup> Alto	Major 6 <sup>th</sup>	Lower	Up	 <p>Concert Pitch    Written Pitch</p>
B <sup>b</sup> Tenor	Major 9 <sup>th</sup> OR (M2 + Octave)	Lower	Up	 <p>Concert Pitch    Written Pitch</p>
E <sup>b</sup> Baritone	M6 + Octave	Lower	Up	 <p>Concert Pitch    Written Pitch</p>
B <sup>b</sup> Bass	Major 9 <sup>th</sup> + Octave OR (M2 + 2 Octaves)	Lower	Up	 <p>Concert Pitch    Written Pitch</p>

Written Range of the Saxophone Family:

The diagram illustrates the written range of the saxophone family using two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The instruments are arranged from left to right: Bass, Baritone, Tenor, Alto, Soprano, and Sopranino. Each instrument's range is indicated by a single note with a flat (Bb) and a line below it, connected to the corresponding instrument name by a diagonal line. The notes are positioned as follows: Bass (Bb, 3rd line below), Baritone (Bb, 2nd line below), Tenor (Bb, 1st line below), Alto (Bb, 1st space), Soprano (Bb, 2nd space), and Sopranino (Bb, 3rd space).

Instrument	Written Range (Note)
Bass	B $\flat$ (3rd line below)
Baritone	B $\flat$ (2nd line below)
Tenor	B $\flat$ (1st line below)
Alto	B $\flat$ (1st space)
Soprano	B $\flat$ (2nd space)
Sopranino	B $\flat$ (3rd space)