



ALAIN LEFEBURE

France, Paris

Transposition and Transposing instruments-4

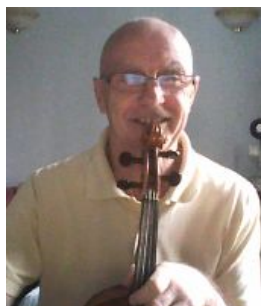
About the artist

Alain Paul Raymond Lefebure was born in Paris in , 1946 then left Paris to live in a small town, beginning his violin studies there at the age of 9. In 1961, he studied clarinet and got, in 1964, a First price Clarinet soloist in Fontainebleau. He joined, in 1966, a military band in Paris where he studied harmony and orchestra conducting. While taking private violin and viola lessons in Paris with Jacques Spajer,

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About the piece



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Alain Lefébure

transposing and non transposing

INSTRUMENTS

transpositeurs et non transpositeurs

Etendue instrumentale/Instrumental range



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Numérotation des octaves

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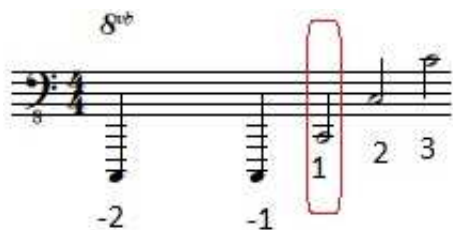
Il y a différents systèmes de notation mais le plus courant pour noter l'étendue des instruments est *la notation logarithmique dite scientifique* dans laquelle C3 a une fréquence double de C2 qui a une fréquence double de C1 etc...

Le point de référence est **La 440 Hz** mais les indices changent sur le Do

Ce système censé lever toute ambiguïté est malheureusement différent en France du système anglosaxon

Le La 440 de référence internationale !) est noté LA3 en France mais A4 aux USA (et nombreux autres pays) et présente une différence de progression dans le grave.

Notation Française: part de -2 et ne comprend pas de 0. La raison est que le point de référence est C situé sous la clef de Fa.



C	16,35	32,7	65,4	130,8	261,63	523,25	1046,5	2093	4186	8372
A	27,5	55	110	220	440	880	1760	3520	7040	14080
Octave	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Etendue du piano

Notation Française
French notation

Notation Américaine est basée sur une autre logique car elle part de 0 : En delà le son est inaudible (<20 Hertz)

C	16,35	32,7	65,4	130,8	261,63	523,25	1046,5	2093	4186	8372
A	27,5	55	110	220	440	880	1760	3520	7040	14080
Octave	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Range of piano

The diagram illustrates the range of a piano, showing frequencies and pitch notation. A bracket at the top indicates the full range from A0 to C8. The piano is shown in 4/4 time, with notes on both staves. A red box highlights the 'Middle C' (C4) in both staves. The text 'Concert Pitch' is written in green above the treble clef staff. The text 'American Notation' and 'Notation Américaine' is written below the piano diagram.

Middle C
American Notation
Notation Américaine

La notation anglaise et allemande est un peu différente de la notation américaine mais adhère à la même logique)

Fin de l'article

Pitch 's octave identification

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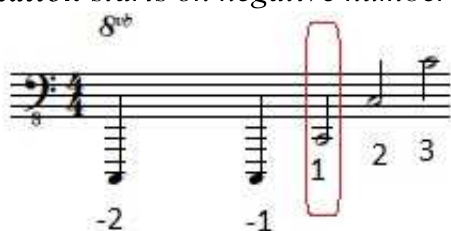
Different notation systems are available but indication of range instruments currently use the scientific (logarithmic) notation where C3 frequency is twice C2 frequency which is twice the C1 one and so on...

Reference point is A 440 Hz but octave identifying numbers start on C

This system, supposed unambiguous, is unfortunately very different in France from USA and many other countries (England and Germany have slight difference from USA but are basically similar to USA)

A 440, an international reference!, refers to A4 in USA while labelled La3 in France which may lead to misunderstanding in orchestration. Furthermore

- **French notation** starts on negative number (-2) and doesn't include 0. The starting point (1) is C below



the bass clef

C	16,35	32,7	65,4	130,8	261,63	523,25	1046,5	2093	4186	8372
A	27,5	55	110	220	440	880	1760	3520	7040	14080
Octave	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Etendue du piano

A musical score for piano showing the range from C-2 to C7. A red box highlights the notes C3 and A3. Labels include 'Do Serrure', 'Diapason', and 'Notation Française'. The text 'Notation Française' and 'French notation' is written below the staff.

- **American notation** is based upon another logic since it starts on Zero (An A note below would be no perceptible (C < 20 Hz))

C	16,35	32,7	65,4	130,8	261,63	523,25	1046,5	2093	4186	8372
A	27,5	55	110	220	440	880	1760	3520	7040	14080
Octave	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Range of piano

Concert Pitch

Middle C

American Notation
Notation Américaine

German and British notations are slightly different but adhere to the Us system

Octaves

Pour éviter les confusions entre les différents systèmes, le tableau suivant utilise une autre convention

Le Do de la serrure est noté 0 . Les octaves basses sont notées -1,-2,3 et les octaves hautes sont marquées 1,2 ,3 .

Next table adopts another system of octave identification in order to avoid confusion . Middle C is noted 0 ; below octaves are marked -1 ; -2 ; -3 , higher octaves have positive numbers 1;2;3

Equivalent

Piccolo		
Flute		
Flute alto G		
Hautbois		
Cor anglais	English Horn	
Clarinette Eb		
Clarinette C		
Clarinette Bb		
Clarinette A		
Clarinette Basse Bb		
Cor de basset Clar-F		
Saxo soprano Bb		
Saxo Alto Eb		
Saxo Ténor Bb		
Saxo Baryton Eb	Bari	
Basson	Fagott	
Trompette piccolo Bb	Pocket trumpet	
Trompette Eb	Trumpet	
Trompette D		
Trompette C		
Trompette Bb		
Trompette A		
Cor Fa	French horn	
Trombone tenor		
Trombone Basse		
Euphonium	Bb Saxhorn Nass	
Baritone	B Tenor Horn	Saxhorn Baryton
Saxhorn Baryton Bb	Bass flugelhorn	Tenor Horn
Basse Bb	BbTuba	Bombardon
Contrebasse F	F Tuba	Bombardon
Contrebasse Eb	Es Tuba	EEb Tuba
Contrebasse Bb	Contrabass Tuba	
Tuba Tenor Bb		
Tuba Tenor Eb		
Tuba C 4 Pistons		
Tuba Basse F	F Tuba	F Bass tuba
Tuba Basse Bb	Bb Kontabass	BB tuba
Contrebasse Ut	C ontrabass	CC tuba
Contrebasse Bb		Soubassophone
Tuba (generique)		