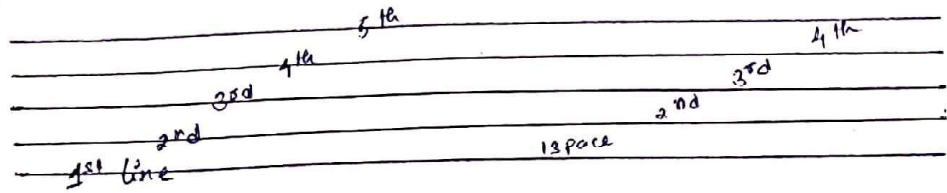


NAMES AND EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL SIGNS etc.

Stave or staff



Notes are written on and between the line of the stave, also above and below.

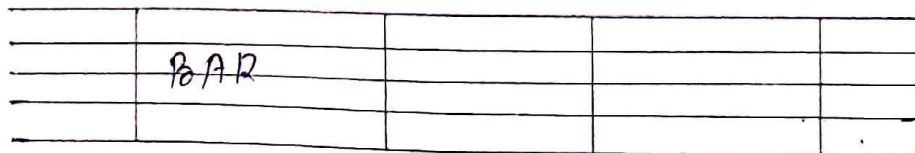


Notes represent musical signs sounds

Clefs






TREBLE, (or G clef) for the right hand ♫ or C:
BASS, (or F clef) for the left hand. Notes are named according to the clef placed at the beginning of the stave

Bars



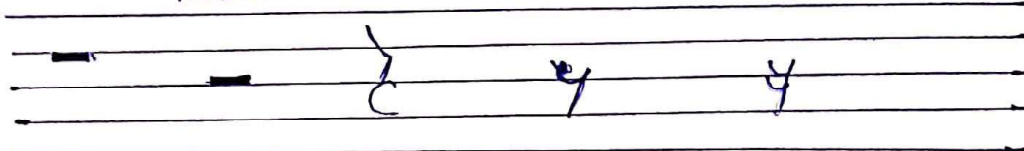
Every bar contains a certain time value. This value is indicated by the Time signature, and has to be divided into equal counts (or beats) - 2, 3, 4 etc.

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE NOTES

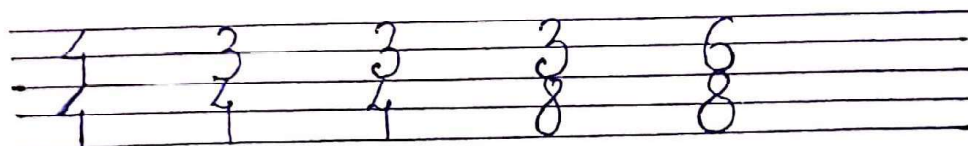
SEMI BRAVE		the longest note (4 counts)
MINIM		half as long as the semibreve
CROTCHET		half as long as the minim
QUAVER		half as long as the crotchet
SEMIQUAVER		half as long as the quaver

Rests

semibreve minim crotchet quaver semiquaver

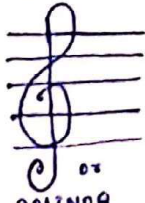
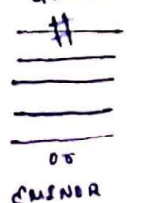

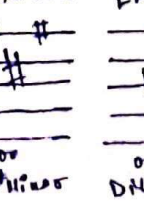
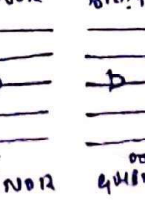
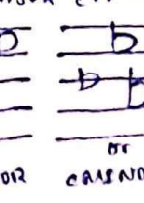
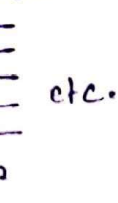


Time Signatures



Placed at the beginning of a movement to signify the time value of every beat and the number of beats per bar to make to divide the value

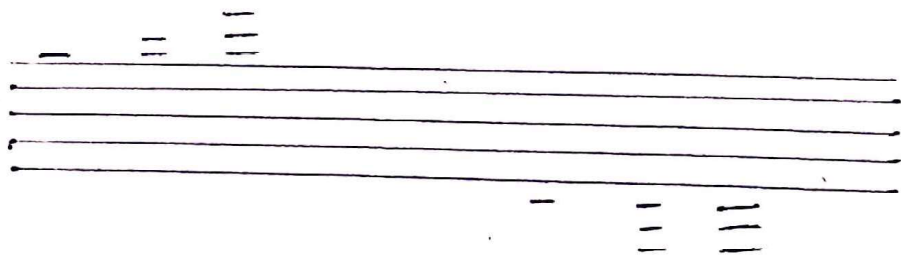
Key Signatures

CHORD	C MAJOR	D MAJOR	A MAJOR	E MAJOR	B MAJOR	F MAJOR	etc.
							
or A MINOR	or C MINOR	or D MINOR	or F MINOR	or D MINOR	or E MINOR	or C MINOR	

Key signatures show what notes have to make 'sharp' or 'flat', throughout the piece or scale. They are placed at the beginning of the stave. They never vary.

An accidental placed by a note in any position of a bar applies to that note or to its reappearance in that bar, but not beyond.

Leger lines



short line, parallel with the stave to indicate notes above and below it. More than three are seldom used.

Bracket

Connects the two staves (Treble and Bass) and shows that they have to be read simultaneously. (the two staves thus connected are termed a Double staff)

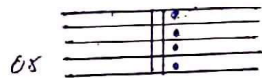
Double Bar Line



or DOUBLE BAR - The end of any

important part of a composition but not necessarily the end of a complete bar as regards time

Repeat Sign



The part are to be repeated

Expression Signs

Crescendo $<$ or *Cresc* - gradually lower


$>$ or *dim* - gradually softer


p - soft *pp* - very soft

Emphasis \wedge $>$ $<$ give to the note or chord so marked

forte *f* - loud *ff* - very loud

Slur

 The notes under or over it are to be played connectedly (). The slur embraces notes of different pitch.





Tie — A curved line like a slur, but drawn for one note to another of the same pitch. The second note must not be struck, but simply held on from the first note and counted. Sometimes written  which is more distinguishable from the slur.

Staccato
Dot and Dashes

STACCATO



Sva Play eight note (an octave) higher

Triplet  A group of three notes (which should be indicated by a slanting S) played in the time value of two only, of the same kind  in the time of  (or ). Take care not to confuse the slanting for the third finger indication in fingering

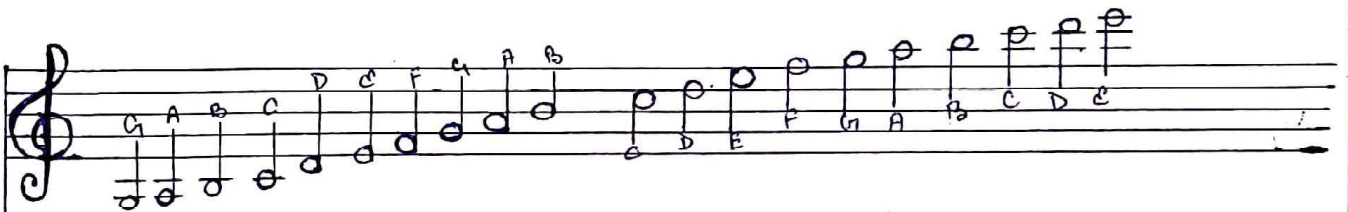
Pause - A Prolong the note, chord, or rest so marked beyond its usual time value. Also employed to signify the end of a piece, when placed over the last double bar lines.

Shake or

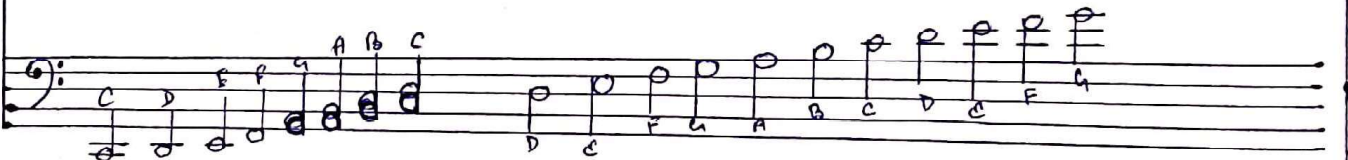
Trit - Play the note so marked and its tone or semitone above (according to the key) in rapid alteration.

Note learning

The following Treble & Bass notes are found in common use:-

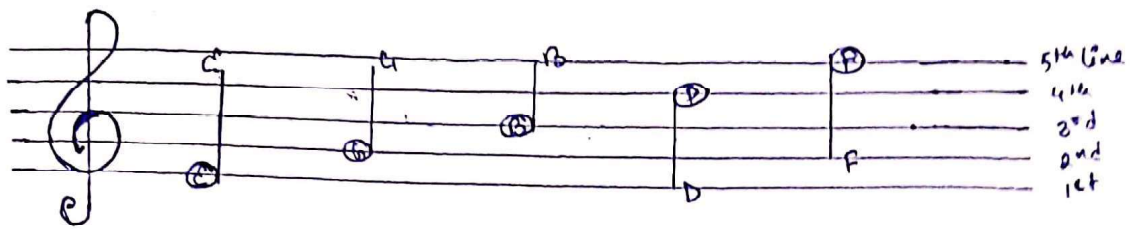


This C stands for the 10th while key counting from the left

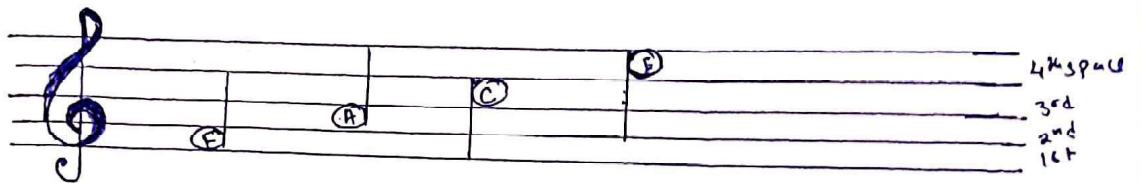


TREBLE NOTES

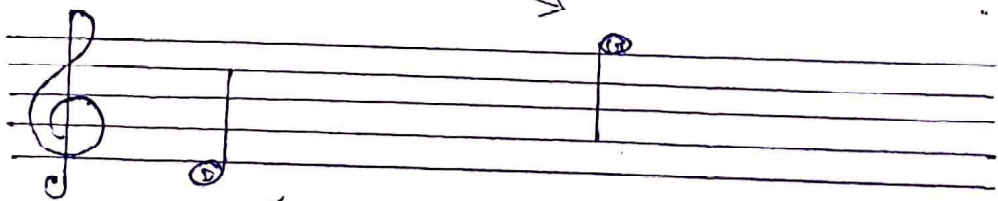
For a time it is not necessary to learn for than the following twelve (treble) notes. The full range of treble and bass notes is given



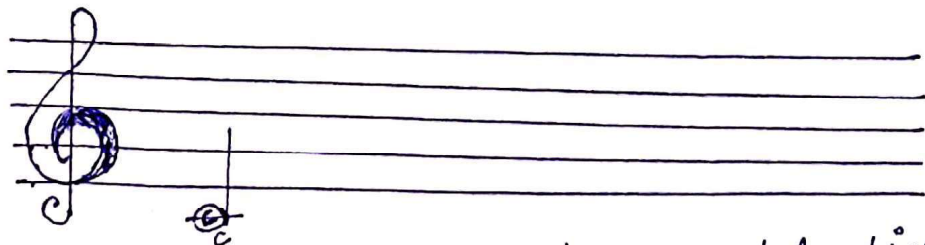
In the space



Above the staff

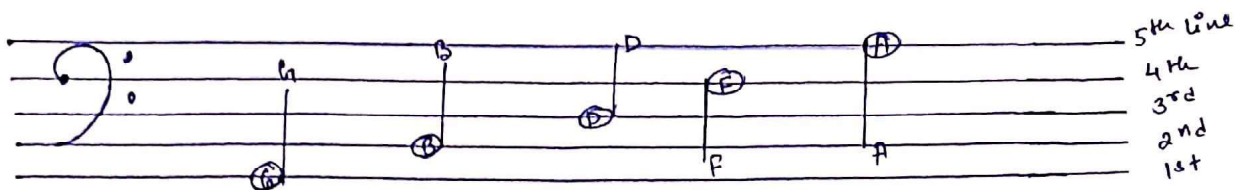


Below the staff



On the first lower ledger line

BASS NOTES



1st white key from
outside left

In the space

