# THREE ESSENTIALS FOR OBTAINING THE BEST RESULTS FROM PRACTICE

# BE THOROUGH – great things are the sum of little things. The sounding of even two successive notes can be executed artistically progress depends on how WELL you put into practice what is taught.

# LOOK CAREFULLY at the *Notation, Time value,* etc. A really earnest and observant pupil saves the teacher from having to point out what the printed page already tells.

1. **THING;** for correct playing is mainly a matter of mind.

#### HOW TO LISTEN TO MUSIC

1. Listen not only to the ***melody*** but also to ***bass note,*** the ***phrase lengths*** and to ***qualities of tone.***
2. Listen to the varying moods of the music.
3. Do not merely hear ⎯ **LISTEN.**

##### GOOD REASONS FOR LEARNING MUSIC

1. The social and cultural value of musical accomplishment is great.
2. Music intensifies happiness. It consoles in sorrow; exalts in praise, and awakens fond memories.
3. The mission of music is not to amuse but uplift and refine; for emotion beyond the scope of words find expression in the art of music.

# Theory of Piano Music

# Note: -

The musical sounds are given names so that we may distinguish one from the others.

Their common names are: -

1. C, D, E, F, G, A and B in English.
2. Sa, Re, Ga, Ma, Pa, Dha, and Ni in Hindi.
3. Do, Re, Me, Fa, Sol, La and Te in Tonic Solfa or Solfage.

# Preparatory Lesson: -

1. Slow and even counting is essential.
2. Endeavor to maintain strict time in all the exercises.
3. Correct fingering as shown most be use to ensure smooth playing.
4. Begin these excursuses slowly and gradually increase speed.
5. Don’t menarise the sound but read every note and play is as written with

its correct time value.

1. Practice every exercise first with right hand and then with left hand.
2. Again practice both the same exercise with both the hands together.

# Finger No: -

# • Thumb - 1

# • Index - 2

• Middle - 3

• Ring - 4

• Little - 5

\*(Note: - Similar for both left & right hand).

# Note or Key Learning: -

Here is a miniatures picture of the instantaneous keyboard indicator.

C# (D#/E*b*) F# G# (A#/B*b*)

C D E F G A B C C C

1st Octave 2nd Octave 3rd Octave

Low Octave Middle Octave High Octave

• • • • • • • ••

C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C

• • • • • • •

# Names and Explanation of Musical Signs .etc: -

1. White Note or Key => Natural Note.
2. Black Note or Key => Sharp & Flat Note.

• Natural : - **/** restores a note to is Natural state, all the white key of the piano or keyboard are natural.

• Sharp : - **#** play the note against which it is written, a Semitone higher.

• Flat : - ***b***  play the note against which it is written, a Semitone lower.

# Octave: -

The interval between one note on the piano or keyboard to the next above or below of the same name, white-to-white, black-to-black. Example: -

C D E F G A B C

Octave

# Bars: -

Double Bar, Bar line, Bar line. Bar line, Double Bar

**Double Bar: -**

Double bar indicates end of a musical piece or double bar divides music into strains or part.

# Time Signature: -

4/4, 2/4, 3/4, etc. Please at the beginning of a movement to signify the time value of every bar, and the number of beats per bar to make to divided the value. Example: -

• 4/4 1234 1234 - - - - - - - -{the value of four count in each bar}.

• 2/4 1 2 1 2 - - - -{the value of two count in each bar}.

• 3/4 123 123 - - - - - - {the value of three count in each bar}.

# Tempo: -

Time, The degree of movement or pace at which a composition is taken.

# Repeat Dots: -

• • • •

• • Or • • the part to be repeated.

# Scale: -

A scale is formed by the successive arrangement of 8th note, in which the 8th note is the repetition of the first note.

Any note can be the staring point of a Scale. This starting note of the scale determiner its name.

1. The starting note of the scale is called the ⎯ Tonic. or *key note*
2. The second note of the scale is called the ⎯ Super Tonic.
3. The third note of the scale is called the ⎯ Mediant.
4. The fourth note of the scale is called the ⎯ Sub Dominant.
5. The fifth note of the scale is called the ⎯ Dominant.
6. The sixth note of the scale is called the ⎯ Sub Mediant.
7. The seventh note of the scale is called the ⎯ Leading Note.
8. The eighth note of the scale is called the ⎯ Octave.

# Chord: -

A combination of minimum 3 *(three)* note played together at a time is a Chord.

# Minor Scale: -

Minor scale is divided into three broad categories: -

1. Natural Minor
2. Harmonic Minor and
3. Melodic Minor.

## Example: -

•

1. Natural Minor Scale: - Sa Re Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni Sa

C D E*b*  F GA*b* B*b* C

•

1. Harmonic Minor Scale: - Sa Re Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni Sa

C D E*b*  F GA*b* B C

•

1. Melodic Minor Scale: - Sa Re Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni Sa

C D E*b*  F GA B C

# Major and Minor Scale Format: -

Example-1

*Scale of C Major*

•

Sa Re Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni Sa

C D E F G A B C

Tone Tone Semi Tone Tone Tone Semi

Tone Tone

Example-2

*Scale of C Minor*

•

Sa Re Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni Sa

C D E*b*  F G A*b* B*b* C

Tone Semi Tone Tone Semi Tone Tone

Tone Tone

**BASIC MUSICAL NOTATION**

**The Staff: -** The staff is the basis of written music. It is what the notes are presented on. It consists of 5 lines with four spaces between them. A simple, unadorned staff is shown below.

In Western musical notation, the staff, or stave is a set five horizontal lines and four spaces that each represent a different musical pitch or in the case of a percussion staff, different percussion instruments. Appropriate music symbols, depending upon the intended effect, are placed on the staff according to their corresponding pitch or function. Musical notes are placed by pitch, percussion notes are placed by instrument, and rest and other symbols are placed by convention.

**Staff Positions: -** The vertical position of the note head on the staff indicates which note to play: higher pitched notes are marked higher on the staff. The note head can be placed with the center of its note head intersecting a line (*on a line*), or in between the lines touching the lines above and below (*in a space*). Notes outside the range of the staff are placed on or between ledger lines – lines the width of the note they need to hold – added above or below the staff.

**on the lines in the spaces**

**Clefs: -** The treble clef (the large fancy symbol to the far left) shows the musician that the staff is treble. Since it curls around the G line, it is also called a G clef. The treble staff begins with the first line as E. Each successive space and line is the next letter in the musical alphabet. The staff ends with the last line as an F. Many mnemonic devices exist to help a person remember which line and space is which. One of the most common phrases to remember the names of the line is: **E**very **G**ood **B**oy **D**oes **F**ine. (Also popular is **E**lvis’ **G**uitar **B**roke **D**own **F**riday). To remember the spaces, just remember that they spell **FACE** starting from the bottom.

F A C E

E G B D F

This is the treble Clef. When playing the Piano the upper staff or treble clef is normally played with the right hand.

A C E G

G B D F A

This is the bass clef or staff. The bass clef, also known as the F clef because it locates the line known as F. is on the far left. The bass clef uses the same musical alphabet as treble, but the letters start in different places. Instead of an E, the bottom line is a G, and the letters proceed logically from there. Again, simple mnemonics can be used to remember the names of the notes. The lines on the bass clef, from bottom to top are: G, B, D, F, A (**G**ood **B**oys **D**on’t **F**ight **A**nyone), and the spaces are A, C, E, G, (**A**ll **C**ows **E**at **G**rass). When playing the Piano the lower staff or bass clef is normally played with the left hand.

**Note Durations: -** All notes have length. However, the amount of beats they get depends on the time signature, so only relative note duration will be discussed here.

Note Rest

Semi Brave / Whole Note

Minim / Half Note

Crotchet / Quarter Note

Quaver / Eight Note

Semiquaver /Sixteenth Note

Demi Semiquaver / Thirty-second Note

Hemi Demi Semiquaver / Sixty-fourth Note

Semi Hemi Demi Semiquaver / Hundred twenty-eight Note

1234 12 34 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Semi Brave :- 1 Stroke 4 Count

Minim :- 1 Stroke 2 Count

Crotchet :- 1 Stroke 1 Count

Quaver :- 2 Stroke 1 Count

Semiquaver :- 4 Stroke 1 Count

Demi Semiquaver :- 8 Stroke 1 Count

Hemi Demi Semiquaver :-16 Stroke 1 Count