

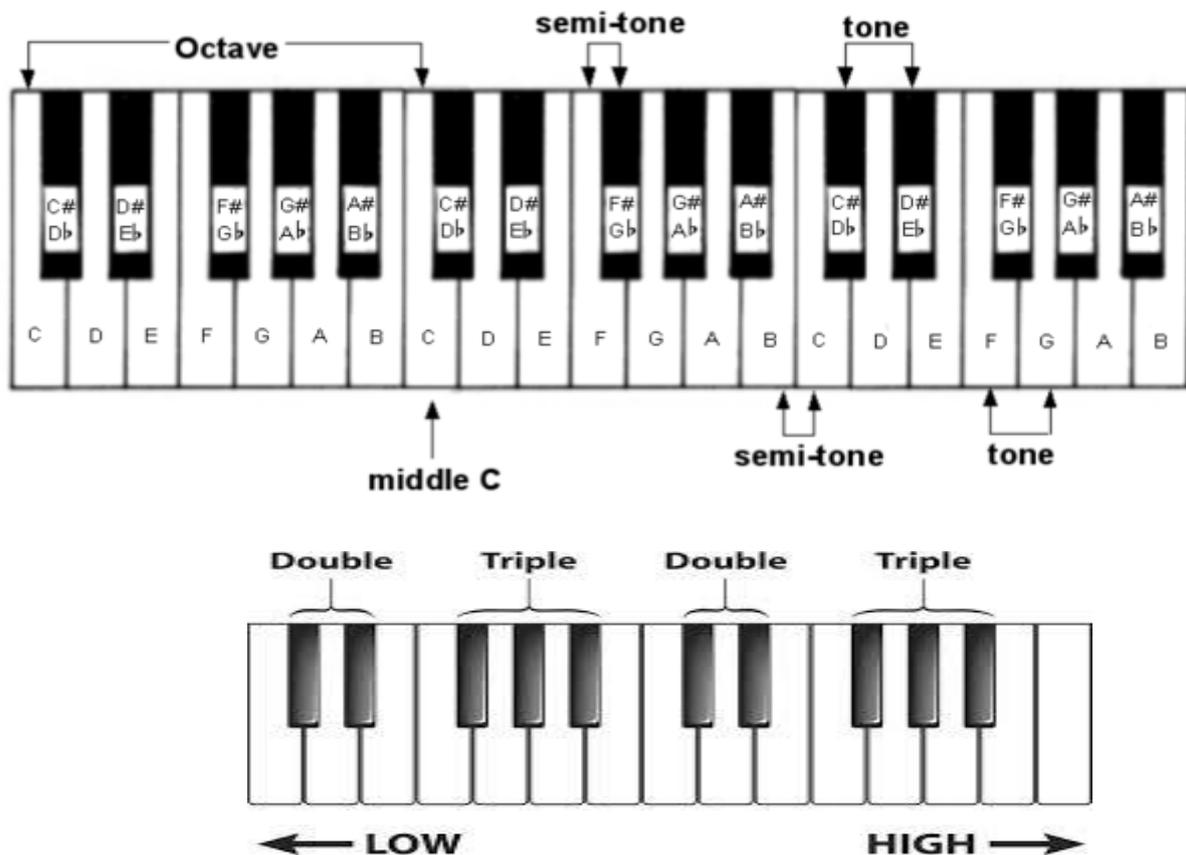
### Keyboard lessons

#### THE THEORY OF WESTERN MUSIC

Characters called NOTES explain the musical SOUNDS or TONES. The tones are named in ascending order from the seven letters of the alphabet i.e. A B C D E F G according to the PITCH.

Pitch = high or low musical sounds

12 SEMITONES

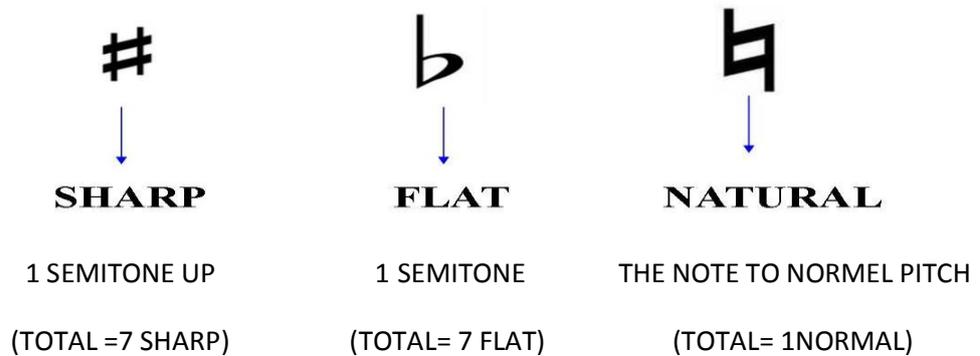


The word PITCH Describes how HIGH or LOW a sound is produced... The lowest to the highest pitch is repeatedly again and again by SEVEN NOTES

A B C D E F G...

## ACCIDENTALS:

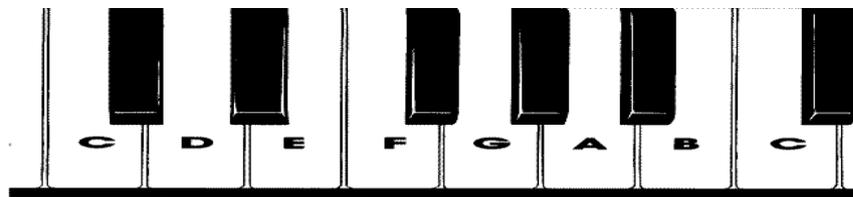
They are signs which change the pitch of the note.



## SEVEN NOTES:

Seven notes explain the musical sounds. In karnatic or Hindustani we say SA RI GA MA PA THA NI. The seven notes we call it ELU SWARANGAL. In the same way we have in western music seven notes.

### KEYBOARD



ON examining the keyboard above it will be observed that there are white and black keys, which are divided into alternate groups of which two and three... on seeing the black keys we can identify the names of the white keys at once...

In western music we start with C but not with A. first we must find out the note C. the note C is on the left side of the two black keys... so the E will be on the right side of the two black keys... and D in the middle... Now F will be on the left side of the three black keys, B on the right side of the three black keys and G---A in the middle... Thus the five black and the seven white keys form a set of one octave

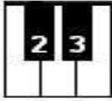
## Playing position:

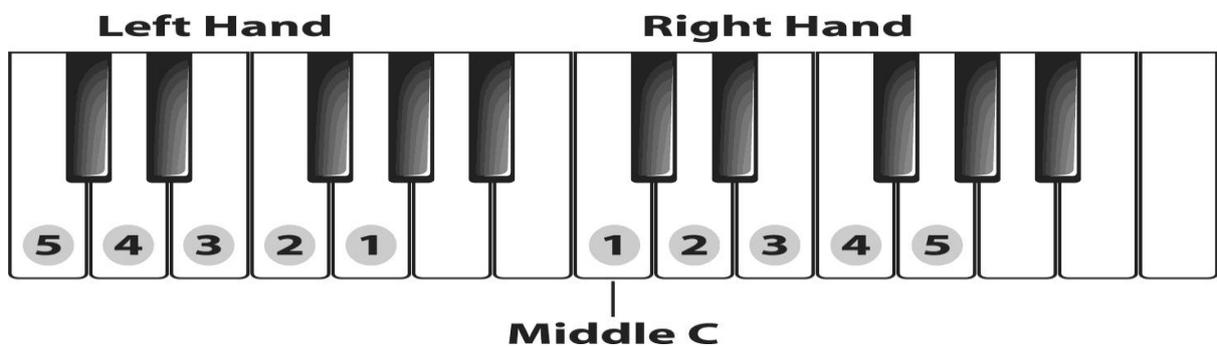
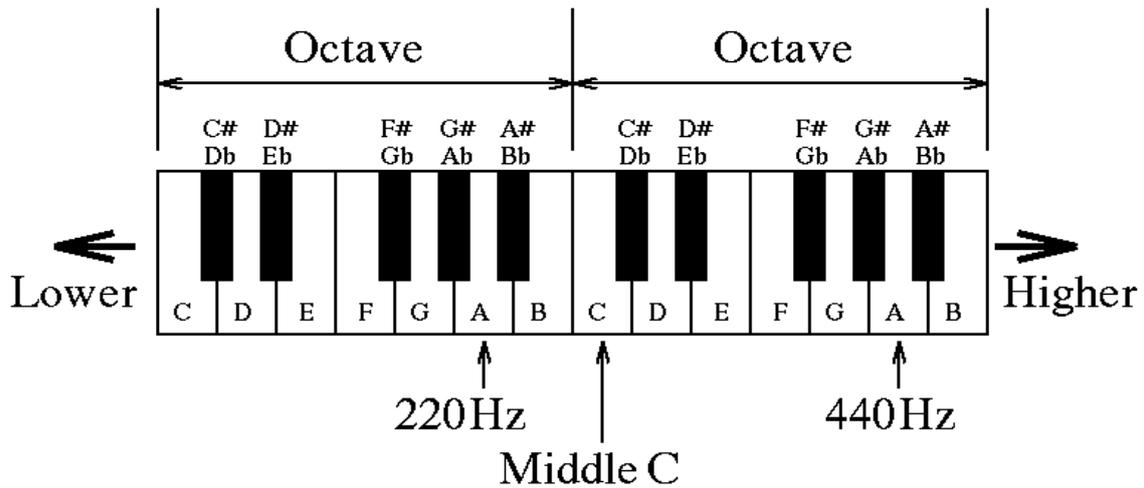


1. Sit forward on your stool or chair & move your weight somewhat forward.
2. Your shoulders should be relaxed while you are playing check to make sure that they are relaxed from time to time.
3. Your wrists should be in a natural position parallel to the keyboard.
4. Cup your hands slightly, as if you were tightly holding a ping – pong ball
5. If you feel any pain in your finger wrists shoulder etc,
6. While practicing you should stop and rest for 5mins and then continue



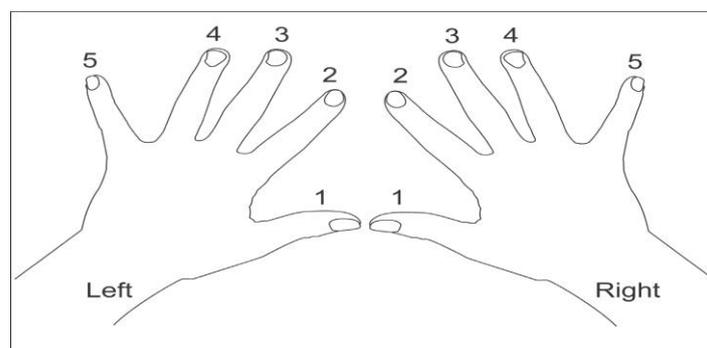
### PLAY THE 2 BLACK KEY GROUPS & 3 BLACK KEY GROUPS

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LH</b></p>  <p>1. Using LH 2,3 begin at middle and play all the two black keys groups going DOWN the keyboard. (both keys keys at once)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>RH</b></p>  <p>2. Using RH 2, 3, begin at the middle and play all the two black keys group UP the keyboard.(both keys at once)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LH</b></p>  <p>3. Using LH 2,3,4, begin at the middle and play all the three black key groups going DOWN the keyboard. (all three keys at once)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>RH</b></p>  <p>4. Using LH 2,3,4 begin at the middle and play all the three black key groups going DOWN the keyboard.(all 3 keys at once)</p>

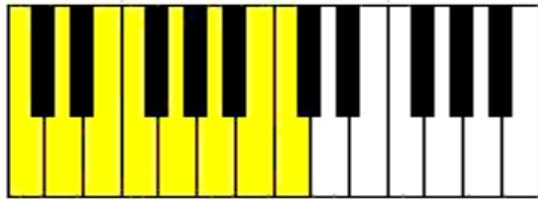


See there are many Cs in this keyboard... The middle C is on the 25<sup>th</sup> keys in four or five set of keyboard. In smaller keyboards. It will be different in CASIO SA21 or in other smaller keyboard having 32 keys the middle will be on the 8<sup>th</sup> key and in all keyboards or Piano the middle c is always white key only.

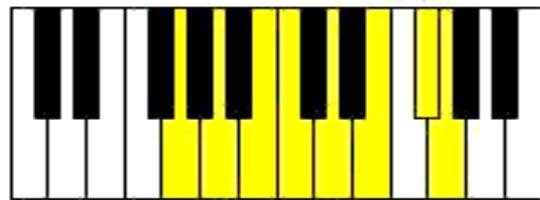
### FINGER NUMBER:



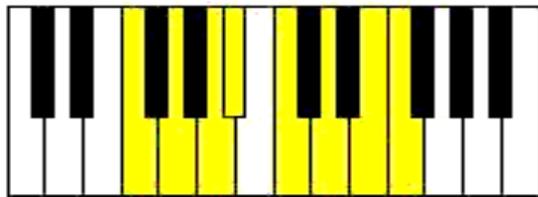
# MAJOR SCALES:



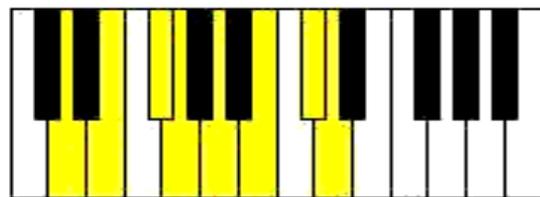
**C Major C D E F G A B C**



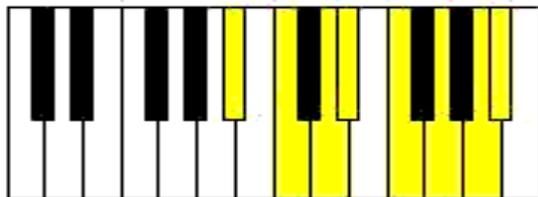
**G Major G A B C D E Gb G**



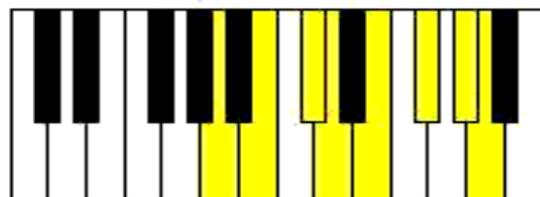
**F Major F G A Bb C D E F**



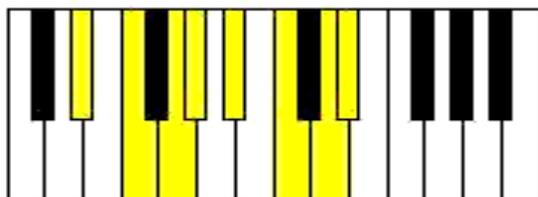
**D Major D E Gb G A B Db D**



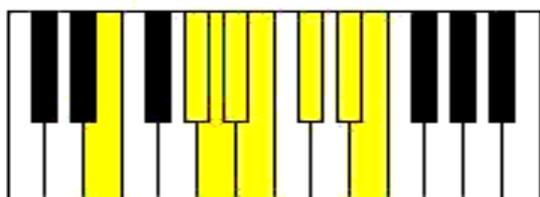
**Bb Major Bb C D Eb F G A Bb**



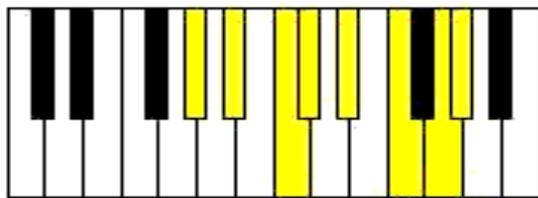
**A Major A B Db D E Gb Ab A**



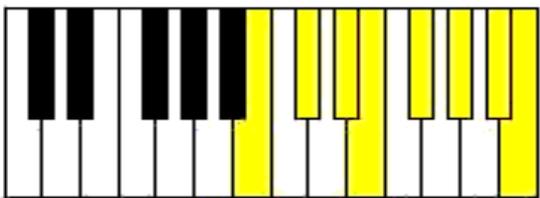
**Eb Major Eb F G Ab Bb C D Eb**



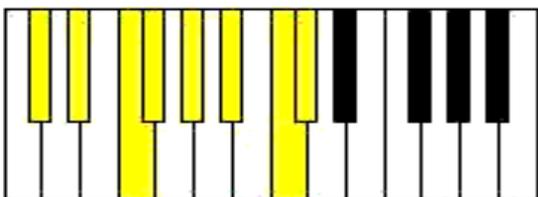
**E Major E Gb Ab A B Db Eb E**



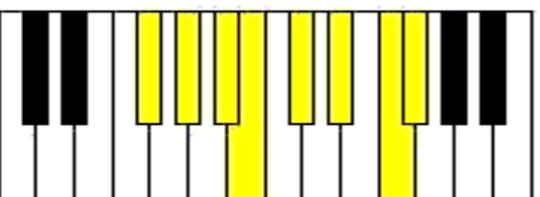
**Ab Major Ab Bb C Db Eb F G Ab**



**B Major B Db Eb E Gb Ab Bb B**



**Db Major Db Eb F Gb Ab Bb C Db**



**Gb Major Gb Ab Bb B Db Eb F Gb**

