



# Music Rules

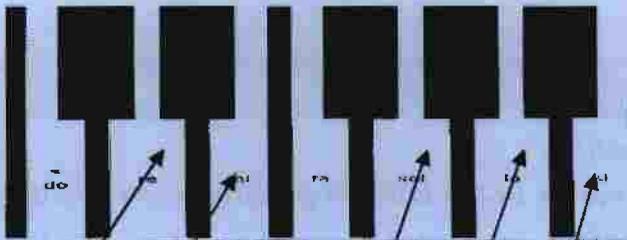






## How to Sit on the Piano?

كيف جالس على البيانو؟



*These two are black keys. Before the two black keys is Do.*

*These three are the black keys. Before the three black keys is Fa.*

*When you play major scales you have to move your first finger under*

*your hand to Fa .*



## How to play on the Key Board?

كيف تعزف على الأوج؟

### Hand Shape.

شكل اليد

*Always curve your fingers as if you were holding a ball.  
This helps keeping your fingers at the same level, as shown in the drawings below.  
Keep your hands in the correct position even when you are not playing a note.*



### Fingers.

ترتيب الأصابع

*Each finger has its own number.*



Left Hand



Right Hand

*The thumb of each hand is counted as the first finger.  
Always use the correct fingers when playing.*



## How to Read Music

كيف تقرأ الموسيقى

### Staff



*These five lines are called the staff.*

*The five lines create four spaces between them.*

*Music is written from bottom to top.*

*Music is written in the spaces and on the lines of the staff.*

### Treble Clef.



*The Treble clef is written at the beginning of the staff.*

*Its name is a Treble Clef or Sol Clef.*

### Treble Staff

*A staff with a Treble Clef written on it called a Treble Staff*

*High notes are written on the Treble Staff, and are usually played with your right hand.*





## Bass Clef



*This symbol is called a bass clef.*

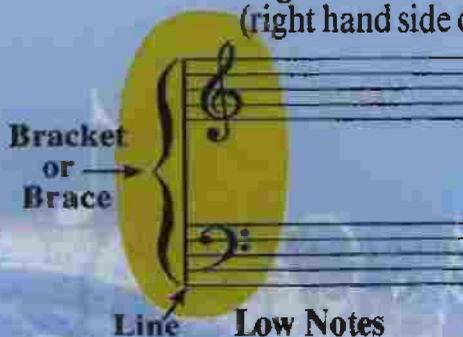
## Bass Staff

*A Staff with a Bass Clef written on it called a Bass Clef.  
Low notes are written on the Bass Staff, and are usually played  
with your left hand.*



## The Grand Staff

**High Notes**  
(right hand side of keyboard)



**Low Notes**  
(left hand side of keyboard)

When the treble and bass staves are joined together by a line and a bracket, they are called a **grand staff**.

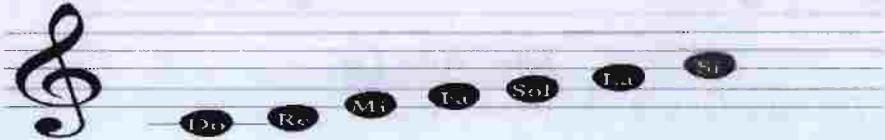
Piano music is written on the grand staff.



## The Sound of Music

We have 7 sounds in music.

They are: *Do Re Me Fa Sol La Te*



### The Note Do

The note *Do* is in the *Leger* line under the staff.



### The Note Re

The note *Re* is under the staff



### The Note Me

The note *Me* is on the *first* line.



### The Note Fa

The note *Fa* is on the *first* space.





### The Note Sol

The note **Sol** is on the **second** line.



### The Note La

The note **La** is in the **second** space.



### The Note Ti

The note **Ti** is on the **third** line.



### The Note Do1

The note **Do1** is on the **third** space in the staff.



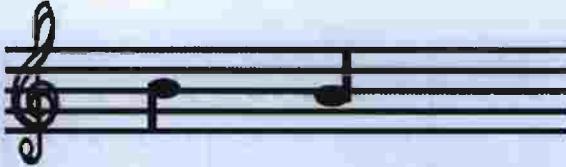
### The Stem

If the note is above line number 3 We draw the stem down, on the left side.





If the note is below line number 3 We draw the stem up, on the right side.



If the note is on line number 3, the stem can be either up on the right side or down on the left side.

### Measure

المazورة



The area between two bar lines is called a measure.

### Bar Line

الخط الفاصل

To make music easier to read, the staff is divided into sections by vertical lines called bar lines.



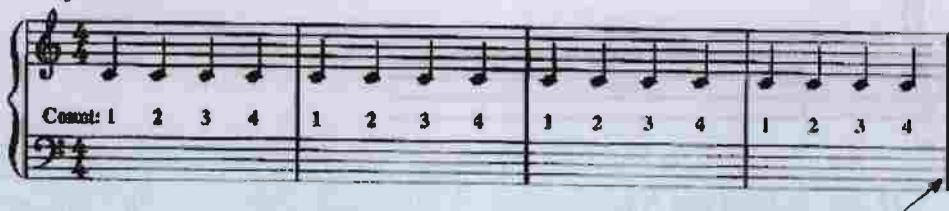
### Double bar Lines

خطي النهاية

At the end of each musical exercise there is a Double Bar Lines.



This Double Bar Lines tell us that the musical exercise has finished.



Double Bar Lines

### The Do Major Scale

سلم دو الكبير

I have got to define a couple of images which are used to show half and whole steps.



Whole step



Half step

### Half steps:

البعد الصغير

Half Step is the difference in pitch between any two adjacent keys on a piano.

### Whole steps:

البعد الكبير

Two half steps make a Whole Steps.



### The natural half steps:

*In the Do Major scale, these natural half steps give us the pattern of whole and half steps without the bother of accidentals.*

*Between Me-Fa and Ti – Do.*

*Do Major scale. Ascending whole and half steps shown.*



*The pattern for the Do major scale: Whole, Whole, Half, Whole, Whole, Whole, Half (w w h w w w h).*

### Flats

علامة اليمول

*A flat lowers the pitch of a note by a small amount*

*Flats look a little like a squashed letter b .*

*A flat can be used with any note.*

### Sharps

علامة الدييز

*A sharp raises the pitch of a note by a small amount and looks like*

*a number symbol.*

*A sharp can go in front of any note.*



## Naturals

Naturals are a little different from sharps and flats. A natural sign cancels the effect of a sharp or flat, and is used for this purpose only.

## The Types of The Notes

### الأشكال الإيقاعية



### Whole Note

This symbol is called a whole note.  
It takes four beats or four counts.  
It's equal to four quarter notes.  
Do not clap four times on the whole notes. Clap once but hold it while you are counting 4.

### The Half Note



It is open with a stem This symbol is called a half note.  
It takes two beats or two counts.  
It's equal to two quarter notes.  
Do not clap two times on the half notes. Clap once but hold it while you are counting 2.

### The Quarter Note.

This is a black note with a stem.  
It takes 1 count or 1 beat.





## The Eighth Note

This is an eighth note or quaver.  
It is equal to half a count and it takes half a beat.  
You play two quavers to count 1.

### The type



When two eighth notes join together it's called Ta Te  
Ta Te which is equal to 1 count or 1 quarter note.



## Sixteenth Note



This is a sixteenth note  
It is equal to quarter a count and it takes a quarter beat.  
You play four sixteenth note to count 1.

### The Type

Its name is Ta Fa Te Fe.  
It's equal to one count and it's equal to a quarter notes.



### The Type



This music note is called Ta Fa Fe note.  
It is equal to **one** beat.

### The Type



This music note is called Ta Tii Te note.  
It is equal to **two** beats.



## Syncopation

Syncopation is the accenting of a beat which is normally unaccented. In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time, accents normally occur on the downbeats (the whole numbered beats) in each bar. The first and third beats are more emphasised than the second and fourth beats. Syncopation occurs when accents are played on one or more of the upbeats (the beats in between the numbered beats) in the bar, ie, on the "and" count.

Syncopation → 

## Dots

النقطة



## The Dotted Quarter Note

A dot written after a quarter note means that you hold the note for **one and a half counts**.

A dotted quarter note is often followed by an eighth note.

## The Dotted Half Note



Count: 1 2 3

A dot placed after a half note means that you hold the note for **three counts**. This note is called a **dotted half note** or **dotted minim**.

## The Dotted Eighth Note



An eighth note with a dot written after it has a value of three quarters of a beat, or three sixteenth notes tied together.



## The Rests

### السكّات الموسيقية

Name	Quarter Note (crotchet)	Half Note (minim)	Dotted Half Note (dotted minim)	Whole Note (semibreve)
Note				
Rest				
Number of Counts	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

### The Quarter Rest

This symbol is called a quarter rest  
It means there is one count of silence.  
It equals one beat.



### The Half Rest

A black box sitting on the **third** line of a staff is called a half note rest. It means **two** counts of silence.



### The Whole Rest

A black box hanging from **fourth** line of the staff is called a **Whole Rest**. It means **four** counts of silence.



### The Eighth Note Rest

This is an eighth note rest.  
Its value is half a beat.





## The Time Signature

الميزان

At the beginning of every piece of music is called the time Signature. The time signature tells you how many beats are in each measure

4 2 3

There are different types of time signatures. 4 4 4  
The top number means how many beats will be in each measure. The bottom number means which note gets one beat. *We will study:*

- 3 This is called the *three four* time signature.
- 4 It tells you that there are *3* counts in each bar. It has *3* signs.
- 4 This is called the *four four* time signature.
- 4 It tells you that there are *4* counts in each bar. It has *4* signs.
- 2 This is called the *two four* time signature.
- 4 It tells you there are *2* counts in each bar. It has *2* signs.

## Repeat Sign

علامة الرجوع

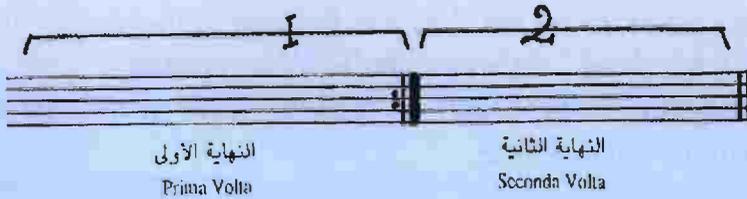


These *two dots* are called a Repeat Sign.  
This means that you play the song again from the start.





The next musical exercise contains first and second ends.  
The first time you play through the musical exercise, play the first end, then go back to the beginning.  
The second time you play through the musical exercise, play the second end instead of the first.



## Performing

### الآداء

*A forte* is strong performing.  
(**F**) Is written under the staff.



*A piano* is soft performing.  
(**P**) Is written under the staff.





## The Lead – In

### الانكروز

Sometimes a musical exercise does not begin at the first beat of a bar. Any notes come before the first full bar are called lead – in notes. When we use lead – in notes, the last bar is also incomplete. The notes in the lead – in and the notes in the last bar must add up to one full bar.

Count: 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3

Lead - in + last bar = 1 full bar.

Lead - in + last bar = 1 full bar.

$\text{quarter note} + \text{two eighth notes} = 3 \text{ counts}$

## Legato

A curved line, called a slur, placed above or below a group of notes tells you to play them legato. Legato means to play the notes smoothly so that they are connected to each other.

To play notes legato, keep your finger on the key until you have started to press down the next key.

Legato is the opposite of staccato. The next song shows the difference in sound between legato and staccato playing.



### Staccato

A dot placed above or below a note tells you to play it **staccato**. Staccato means to play the note **short and separate** from other notes. To play a note short, lift your finger off the key as quickly as possible.



### The Tie

The **tie** is a curved line that connects two notes with the same position on the staff. A tie tells you to play the first note only and to hold it for the length of both notes.

