

KLAVARSKRIBO

MUSIC PUBLISHING CO.



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EXPLANATION

Because almost every music lover is more or less familiar with the keyboard, this explanation is based on that starting point.

FOR KEYBOARDS

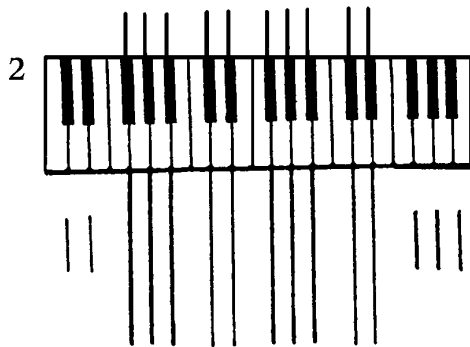
The BLACK keys of a keyboard are not all at equal distances from one another.

In some places there is a greater distance in between, so that the black keys form GROUPS of 2 or 3 keys.



THE STAVE

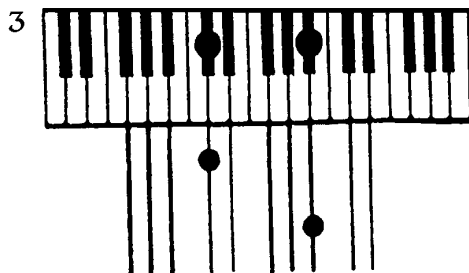
If we draw lines through the black keys, these lines are likewise in groups of 2 and 3, just as the keys themselves.



These VERTICAL lines form the stave.
The music is read DOWNWARDS from TOP to BOTTOM.

BLACK KEYS

A BLACK key is indicated by a BLACK (closed) note on the corresponding line.



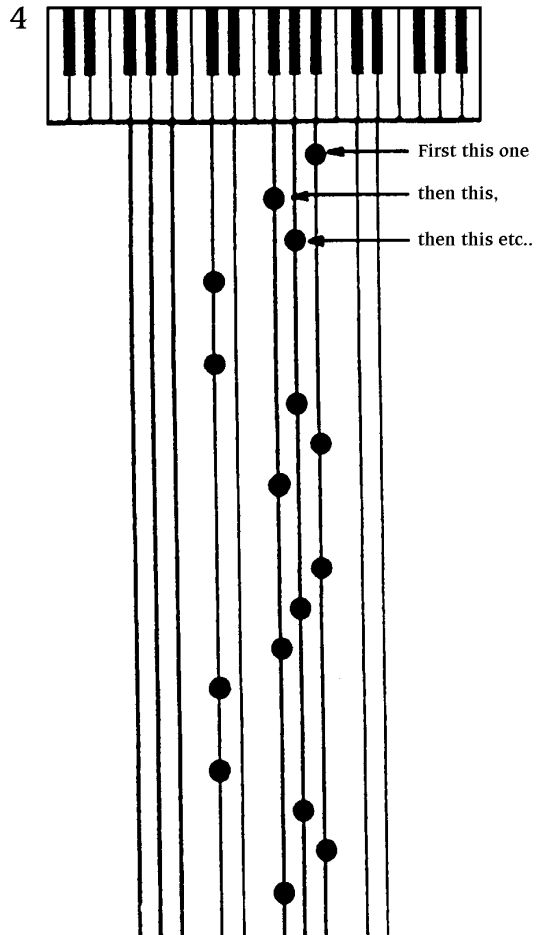
Just press down the keys indicated in No. 3.
(In any octave to taste, somewhere in the middle of your instrument).

Now play the tune in No. 4.

Read from the TOP to the BOTTOM!

Press down the black keys indicated one by one. After some practice play the notes at equal time intervals and make a short pause after every fourth note.

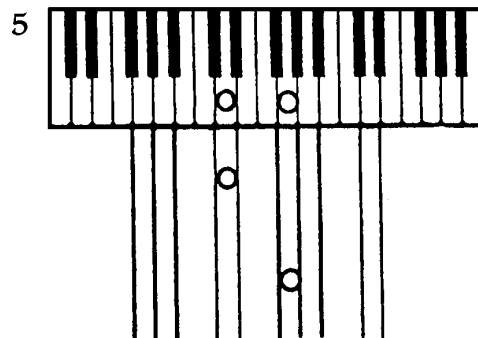
Do you recognise the tune?



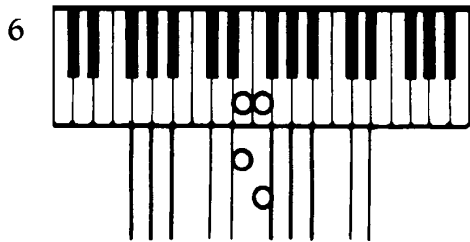
WHITE KEYS

Have a look at No. 5.

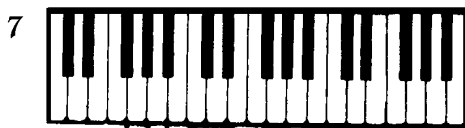
A WHITE key is indicated by a white (open) note, in the corresponding SPACE BETWEEN the lines. Just press down the white keys indicated in No. 5.



Where there is a greater distance between the lines, there is room for 2 white notes side by side (without a line between them). Have a look at No. 6.



Now play the notes of No. 7, reading from the TOP to THE BOTTOM. After some practice play the notes at equal time intervals.



Release the first key at the same moment that you strike the next one and so on.

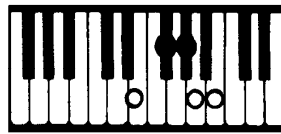
NOTE STEMS

In the next tune a short line has been added to each note. This is called the STEM. If it is drawn to the RIGHT the note is to be played by the RIGHT HAND. If the stem is to the LEFT it must be played by the LEFT HAND.

Black notes are always ABOVE stem and the white notes are BELOW it, just as the black keys are higher than the white ones. Following on these new facts we can now say:

BLACK keys = BLACK notes ON the line, ABOVE the stem.
 WHITE keys = WHITE notes between the lines UNDER the stem.

Now try playing No. 8.



These notes are not intended to be played. Poise your fingers over these keys and they will be ready to play the notes indicated below...

← starting with this one.

FINGERING

The figures above the notes indicate with which finger a note is to be played. Therefore each finger has been given a number. See Sketch.

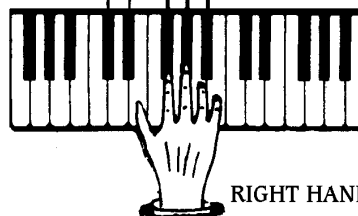


RIGHT HAND



LEFT HAND

- 1 = thumb
- 2 = forefinger
- 3 = middle finger
- 4 = ringfinger
- 5 = little finger



RIGHT HAND

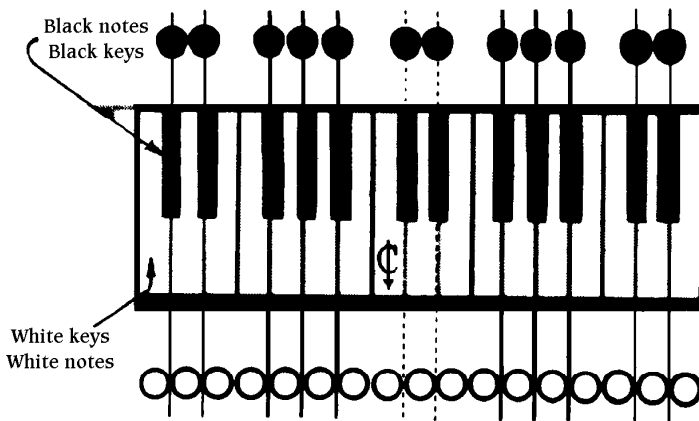
This is the same for either hand.

This is all the basic knowledge that you need to read ANY note in the music (with certainty) and play it on the keyboard.

Because KLAVAR MUSIC DOES NOT NEED:

1. Any mental translation from note name to key name.
2. Any different bass and treble clefs.
3. Any sharps or flats, because the Klavar stave provides a SEPARATE place for EVERY note.

THE BASIC FRAMEWORK OF KLAVAR



BLACK keys = BLACK notes ON the lines, ABOVE the stems.

WHITE keys = WHITE notes BESIDE the lines BELOW the stems.

When stem points to the RIGHT play with the RIGHT hand.

When stem points to the LEFT play with the LEFT hand.

The stave is a VERTICAL one, so read from TOP to BOTTOM.

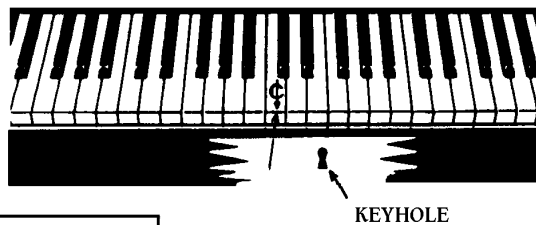
The keyboard of your instrument consists of several identical groups of 2 and 3 black keys and the Klavar Stave also has these groups of 2 and 3 black lines.

Obviously, you must know where you are amongst these similar groups, so one special key is recognised as a 'starting point'. THAT KEY IS CALLED MIDDLE C.

Middle C is a WHITE key just to the left of a group of 2 keys. Pianists will find this group just to the left of the keyhole. When you have found Middle C, stick a piece of stamp paper on it for easy reference.

range of keyboard), you can always orientate yourself by reference to the two DOTTED lines and Middle C on your instrument.

PIANO



Now look at the Klavar Stave above and you will see that Middle C is plainly visible because it is just on the left of 2 DOTTED LINES. When the stave is wider (to cover a wider

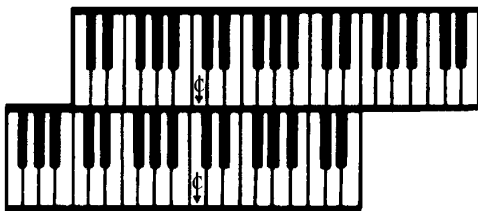
ORGANS



Organists may have more difficulty in finding Middle C, but if you are not sure consult your organ manual (or ask someone who does know).

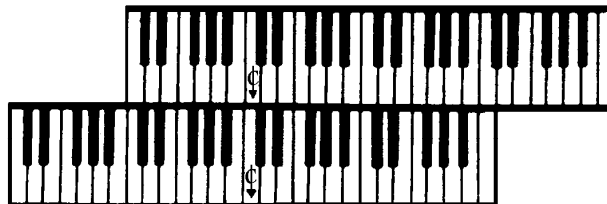
We show some keyboard patterns below as a guide - but there are others.

SINGLE MANUALS



Note that Middle C on the upper manual is ALWAYS in line with Middle C on the lower manual.

TWO MANUALS



STOPS OR TONE CONTROLS

Organists should only use stops with the figure 8' on them for the present, e.g., Wood, Diapason, Dulciana.

O Susanna Organ

PEDAL LOWER UPPER

O Susanna

This is how music is set out for a 2-manual organ with pedal board stave on the left. Pianists should ignore this pedal stave. Begin counting on "four, ONE, two, three, four, ONE, etc.

As a demonstration, this piece is written in the key of G-flat major. It would have a key signature of 6 flats in the old notation. Hopeless for a beginner, but in Klavar you can read the notes at once, though you will need some careful practice before playing with hands and feet together.

It's asking a great deal from a first lesson. Far too much in fact, for a beginner, since he or she will not possess sufficient physical aptitude to play chords and co-ordinate hands with feet all at the same time. This facility comes with carefully graduated practice.

As we have said, this piece is included only to demonstrate that the notes can be read with certainty, even when the composition is written in a "difficult" key. It is definite proof that KLAVAR MUSIC is easy to read in ANY key, right from the start.

Pedal board

Position of left foot

