

THEORY OF MUSIC

There are 7 notes in music.

Indian Classical : *Sa Re Ga Ma Pa Da Ni Sa*

Western Classical : *C D E F G A B C*

Italian Classical : *Do Re Mi Fa So La Ti Do*

These notes start in an alphabetical order starting from C to G and again from A onwards.

The actual chromatic order is as follows:

C C# D Eb E F F# G Ab A Bb B C

Db D# Gb G# A#
C# Eb F# Ab Bb

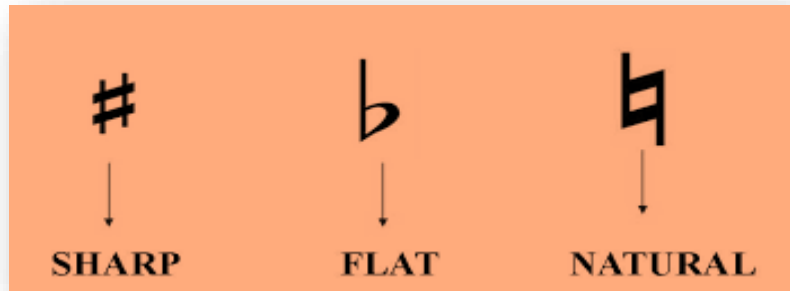


Note : The pitch always increases by a semitone.

C to C#- 1 Semitone C#to D – 1 Semitone

So, C to D is 1 Tone.

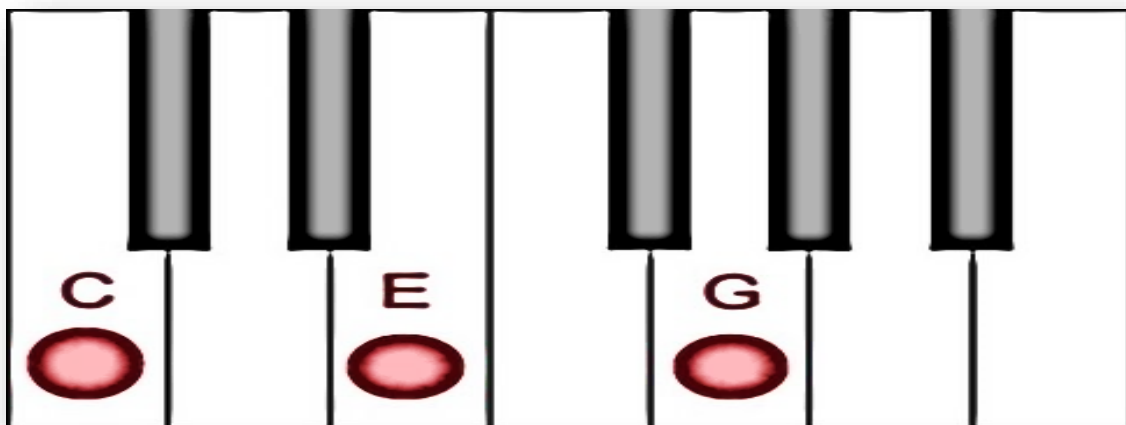
E to F – 1 Semitone & B to C – 1 Semitone



Sharp – 1 semitone raised
Flat – 1 Semitone diminished
Natural – Same

SCALE : Eight notes arranged according to the pitch which gives you the feel or the atmosphere of the CHORD (1.3.5 notes) is known as SCALE.

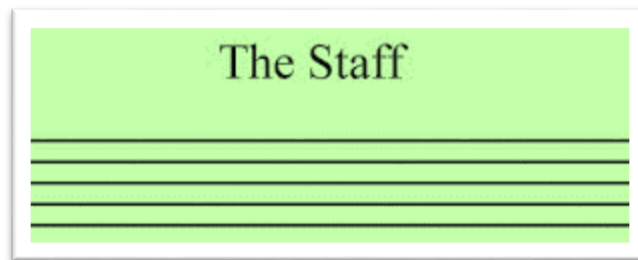
C major scale : **1** 2 **3** 4 **5** 6 7 8
 C *D* **E** *F* **G** *A* *B* *C*



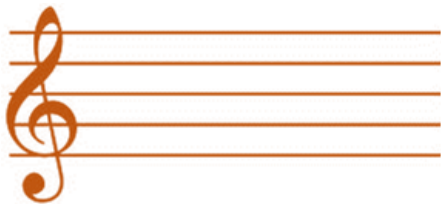
A SCALE has **eight** notes
An Octave has **eight** notes
A Chord has **three** notes (1.3.5 notes)

STAFF and CLEF Signs

Music is usually written on a set of **5 lines** and **4 space** pattern called STAFF or STAVE.



TREBLE CLEF



Right Hand

High Notes

G Clef

BASS CLEF

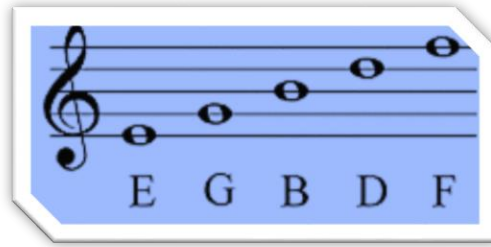


Left Hand

Low Notes

F Clef

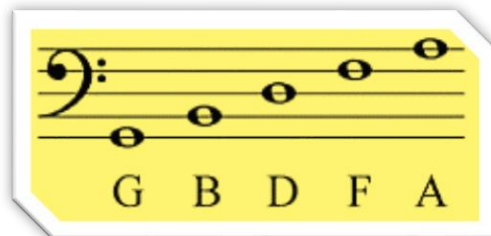
TREBLE CLEF AND BASS CLEF NOTES



5 Lines : **E**very **G**ood **B**oy **D**oes **F**ine



4 spaces : **F** **A** **C** **E**



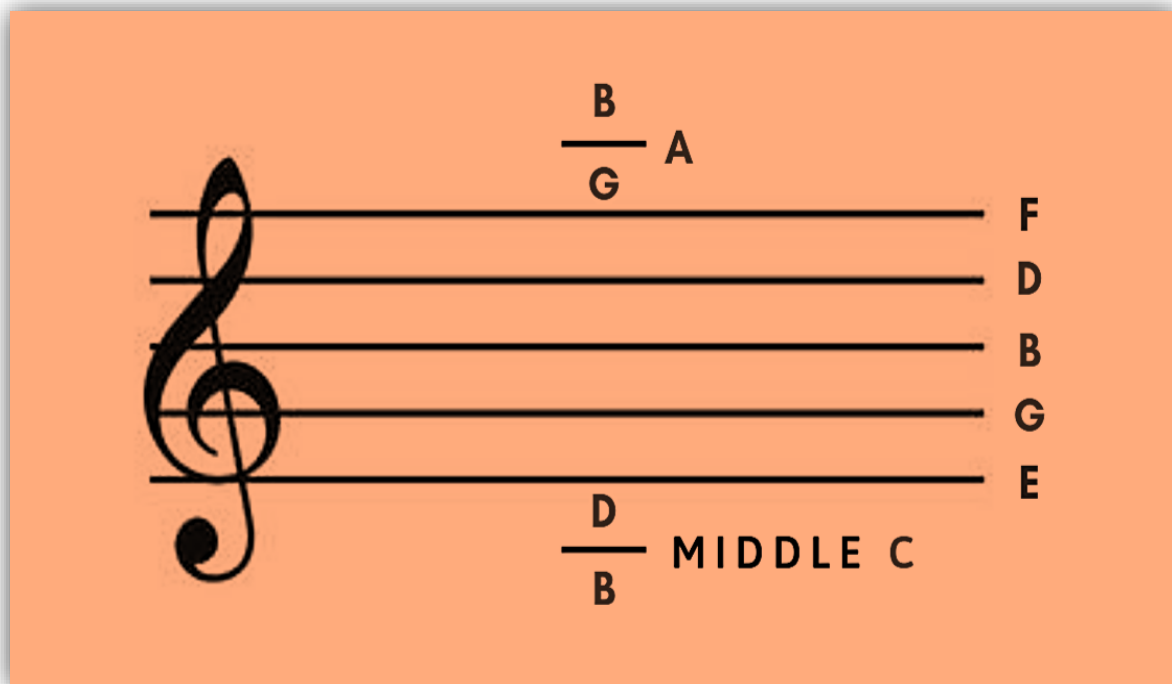
5 Lines : **G**od **B**less **D**ear **F**ather **A**nthony



4 Spaces : **A**ll **C**ows **E**at **G**rass

LEDGER LINE NOTES

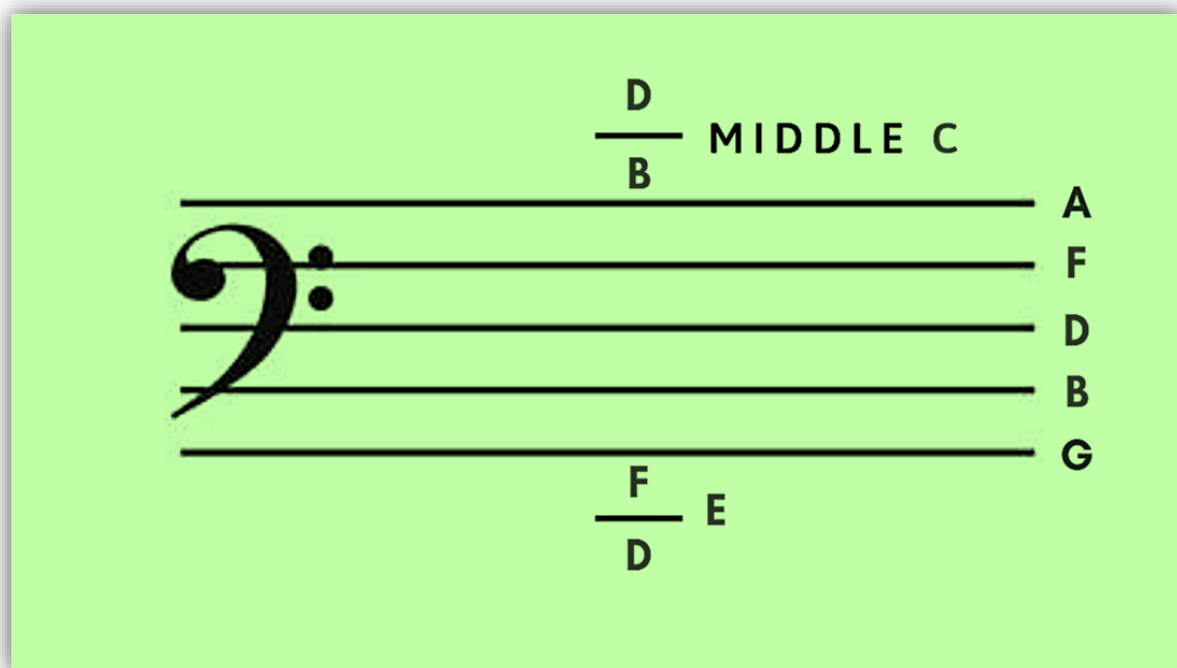
TREBLE CLEF LEDGER LINE NOTES



A diagram showing a treble clef on a five-line staff with two ledger lines above and below. The notes are labeled as follows:

- Top ledger line: $\frac{B}{G}$ A
- Top line: F
- Second line: D
- Third line: B
- Fourth line: G
- Bottom line: E
- Bottom ledger line: $\frac{D}{B}$ MIDDLE C









BASS CLEF LEDGER LINE NOTES



A diagram showing a bass clef on a five-line staff with two ledger lines above and below. The notes are labeled as follows:

- Top ledger line: $\frac{D}{B}$ MIDDLE C
- Top line: A
- Second line: F
- Third line: D
- Fourth line: B
- Bottom line: G
- Bottom ledger line: $\frac{F}{D}$ E

NOTE VALUES AND REST VALUES

<i>Name of Notes</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Count/Clap</i>	<i>Rest Symbol</i>	<i>Also Called</i>
SEMIBREVE		4		Full Note
MINIM		2		Half Note
CROTCHET		1		Quarter Note
QUAVER		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{8}^{\text{th}}$ Note

BEAMED QUAVERS



- Single Quaver = $\frac{1}{2}$

So, Two beamed Quavers = 1



+



=



$\frac{1}{2}$

+

$\frac{1}{2}$

=

1

So, Four beamed Quavers = 2



+



=



1

+

1

=

2

DOTTED NOTE VALUES

Dot (.) - *Dot means half the note value of the note given.*



Dotted Semibreve

$$4 + 2 = 6$$



Dotted Minim

$$2 + 1 = 3$$



Dotted Crotchet

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2}$$

REST ON STAFF



*Semibreve
Rest*



*Minim
Rest*

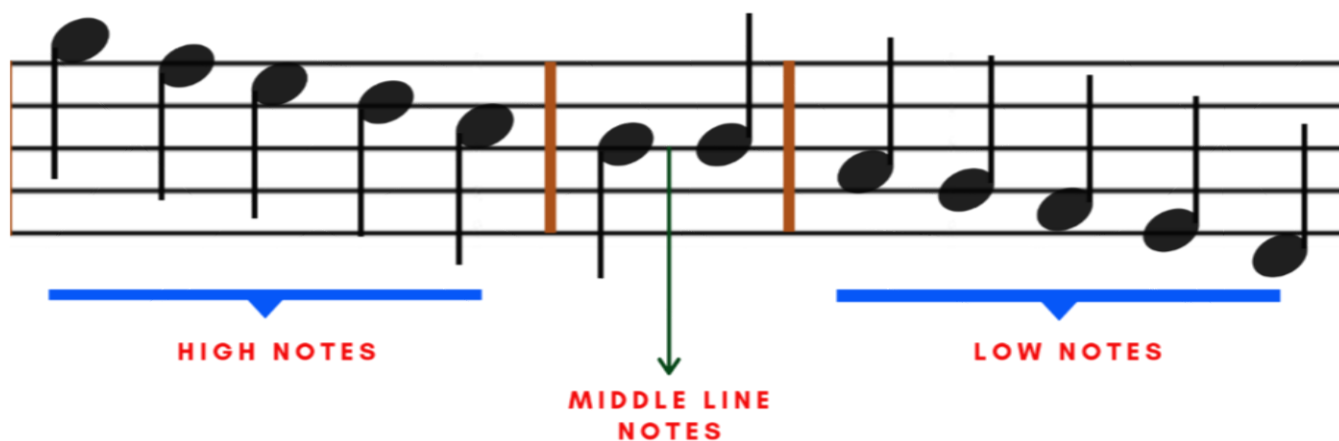


*Crotchet
Rest*



*Quaver
Rest*

HIGH NOTES , MIDDLE LINE NOTES & LOW NOTES



The third line is the *Middle Line* and notes on Middle Line are known as *Middle Line Notes*.

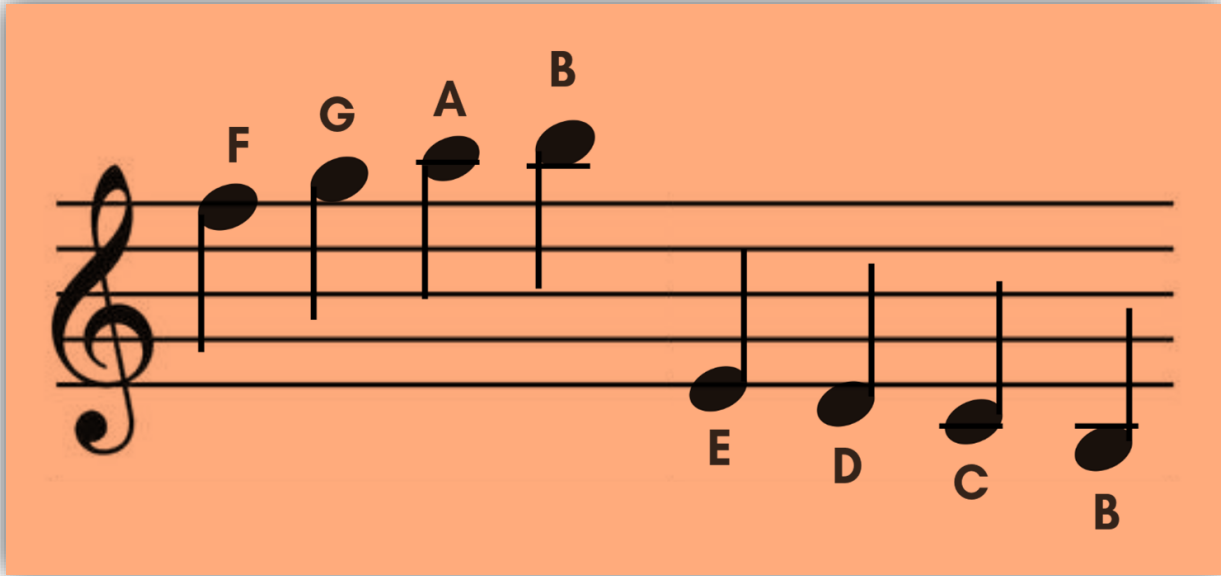
Notes above the middle line are called as *High Notes* and notes below middle line are called as *Low notes*.

As general rule, if the notes are high the stems go down and if the notes are low the stems go up.

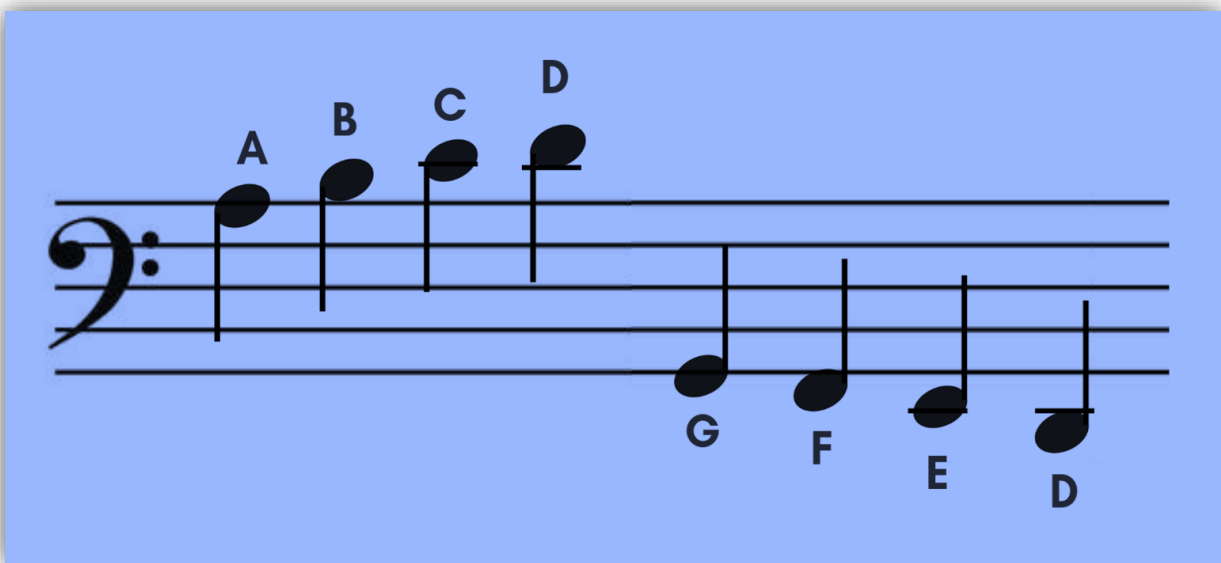
The middle line is usually the only line where a stem can go up or down.

NOTES ON LEDGER LINES

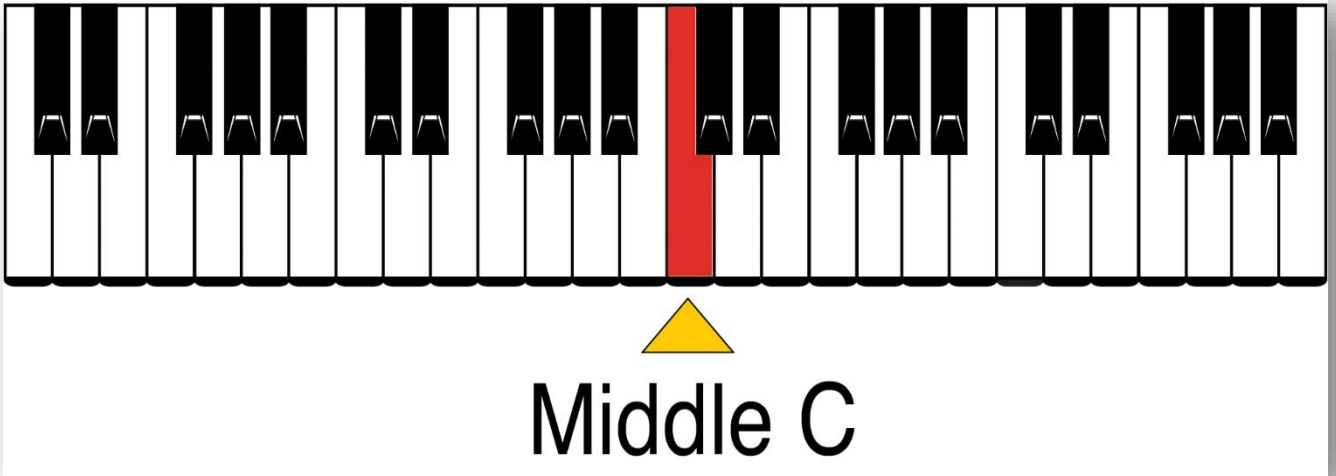
TREBLE CLEF



BASS CLEF



MIDDLE C



An orange rectangular box containing a musical staff with a treble clef on the top line and a bass clef on the bottom line. In the center of the staff, the text "D B MIDDLE C" is written. To the right of the staff, the letters "E" and "A" are written vertically, with "E" above "A".

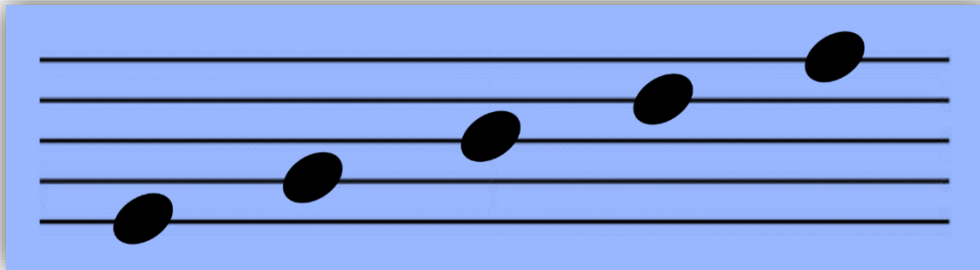
A white rectangular box containing a musical staff with a treble clef on the top line and a bass clef on the bottom line. A red arrow points from the text "Middle C" to a note on the middle line of the bass clef staff.

A white rectangular box containing a musical staff with a treble clef. A note is placed on the second line from the bottom, with the letter "D" above it and "C" below it. The letter "E" is written to the right of the staff.

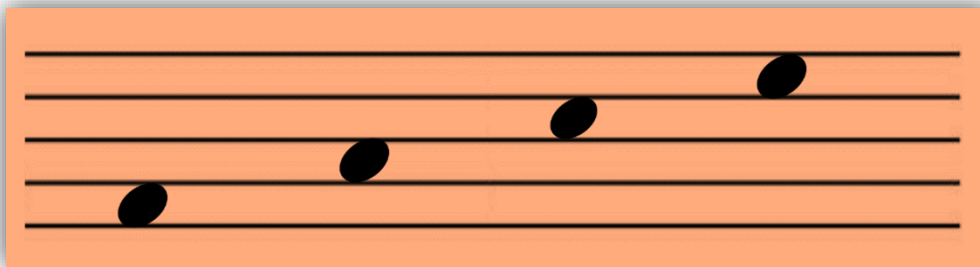
A white rectangular box containing a musical staff with a bass clef. A note is placed on the second line from the top, with the letter "B" above it and "C" to its right. The letter "A" is written to the right of the staff.

THE STAVE

1. Write a note-head on every line.



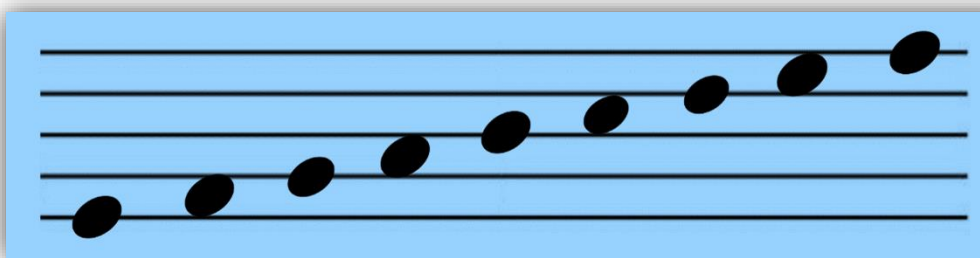
2. Write a note-head in every space.



3. Write three note-heads on the third line up from the bottom. Then write three note-heads in the first space.

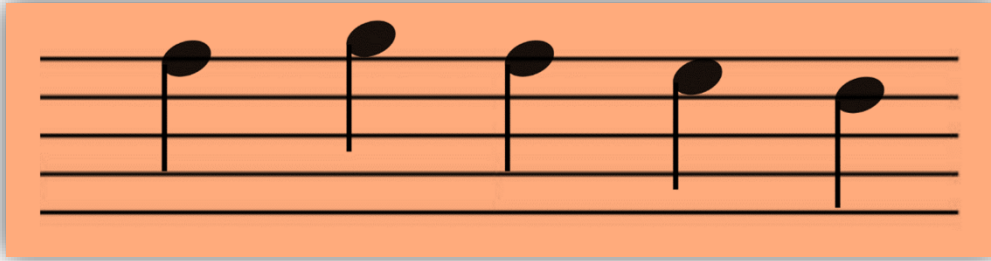


4. Write a note-head on every line and in every space.

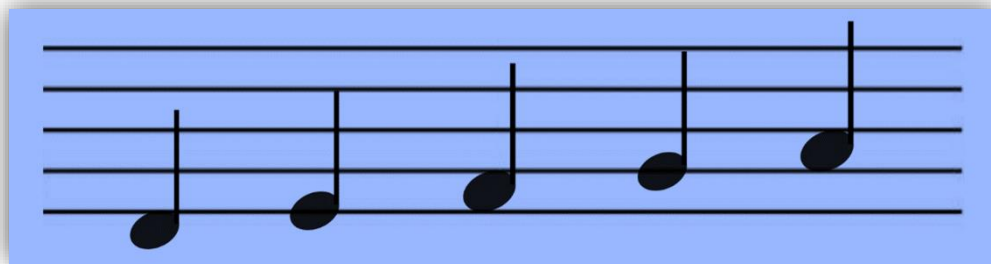


Writing high and low notes.

1. Add a stem to each note-head (High notes).



2. Add a stem to each note-head (Low notes).



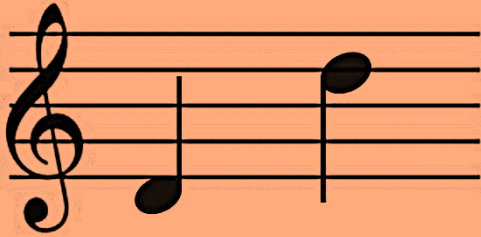
3. Write five high notes and low notes using note-heads and stems.



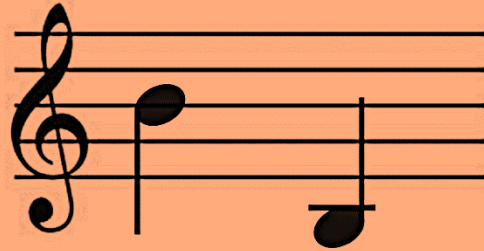
4. Add a stem to each note-head.



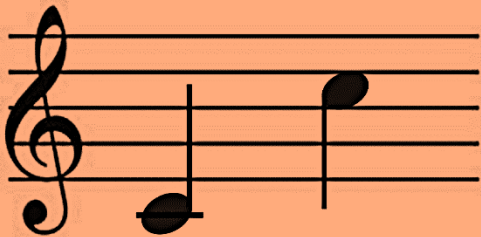
Write two different Ds.



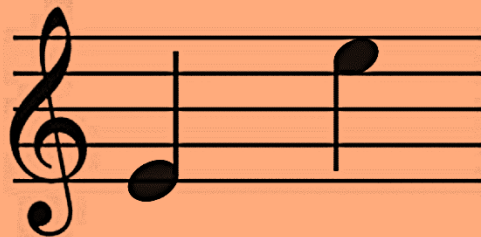
Write two different Bs.



Write two different Cs.



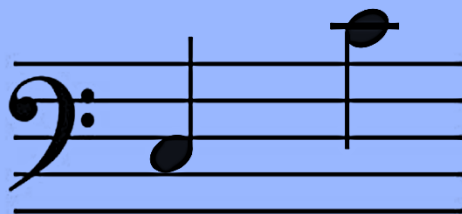
Write two different Es.



Write two different Gs.



Write two different Cs.



Write two different As.



Write two different Fs.



Write the notes to match the note names.

C A B

B E A D

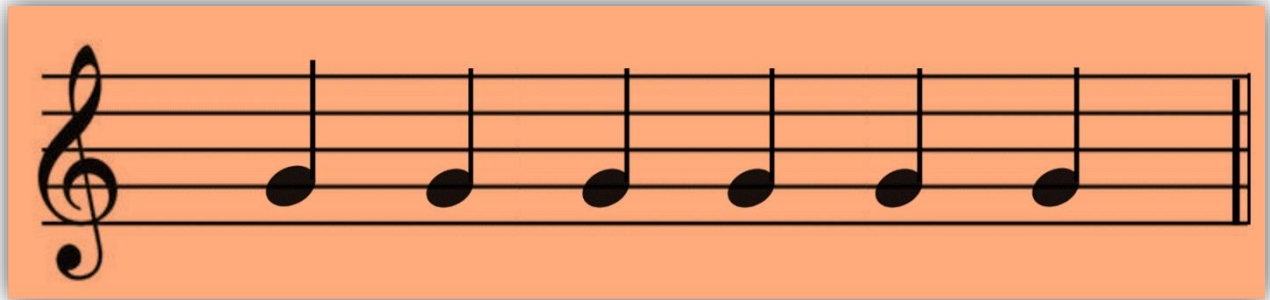
A G E

D E E D

F A C E

B E E F

Write six crotchet Gs.



Write three minim Es and two semibreve Ds.



Write three dotted minim Fs and two dotted minim Gs.



Write eight quavers on C, beamed together in twos.



BARS, BAR LINES AND TIME SIGNATURES

The two numbers in the time signature tell you how many beats are in each measure of music. A piece with a time signature of 4/4 has four quarter note beats; each measure with a 3/4 meter has three quarter note beats; and each measure of 2/4 time has two quarter note beats.



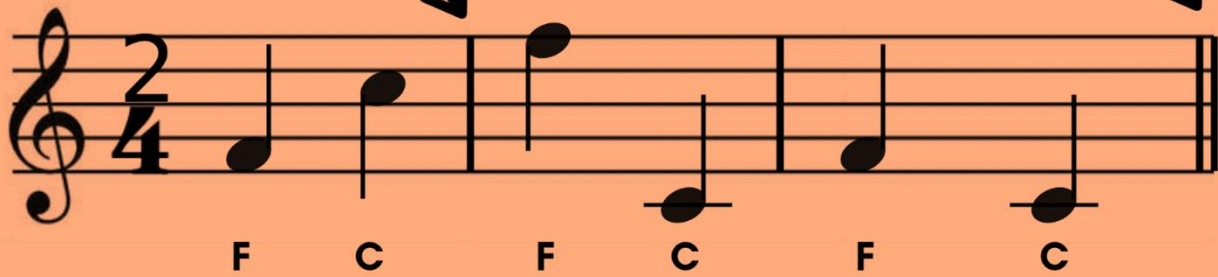
$\frac{4}{4}$ 4 Crotchet Beats in a bar.

$\frac{3}{4}$ 3 Crotchet Beats in a bar.

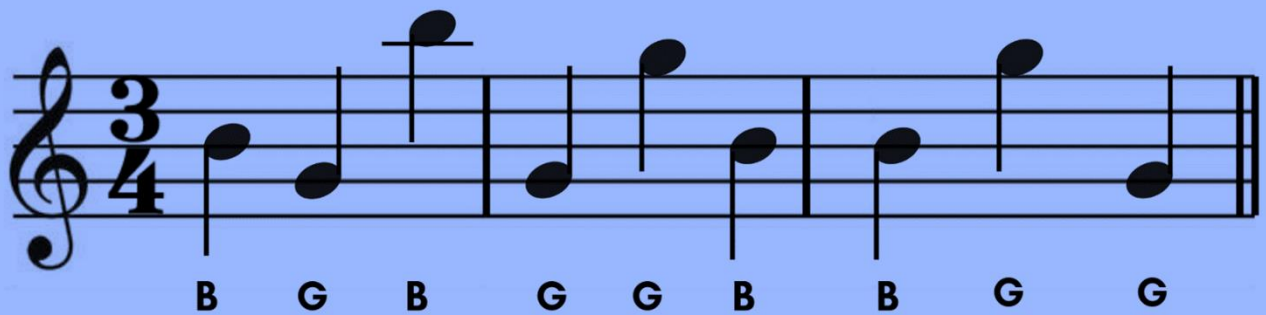
$\frac{2}{4}$ 2 Crotchet Beats in a bar.

Single Bar Line

Double Bar Line



A musical staff in 2/4 time with a treble clef. It contains six quarter notes: F (first space), C (first line), F (first space), C (first line), F (first space), and C (first line). There are single bar lines after the second and fourth notes, and a double bar line at the end. Arrows point from the text labels to these bar lines.



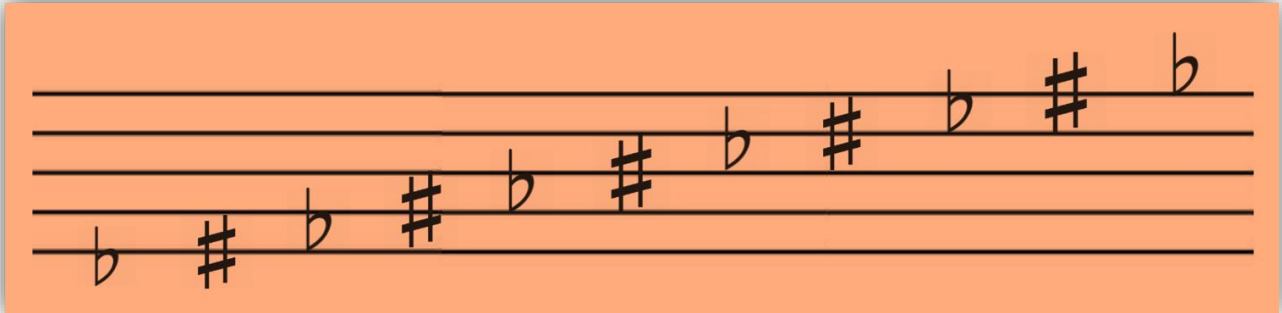
A musical staff in 3/4 time with a treble clef. It contains nine quarter notes: B (second space), G (second line), B (second space), G (second line), G (second line), B (second space), B (second space), G (second line), and G (second line). There are single bar lines after the third, fifth, and seventh notes, and a double bar line at the end.



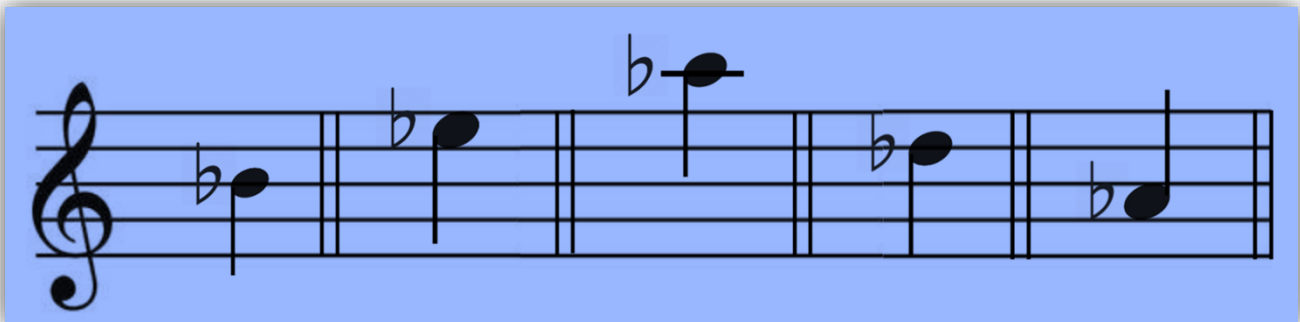
A musical staff in 4/4 time with a bass clef. It contains twelve quarter notes, all on the first line (C). There are single bar lines after the fourth, eighth, and tenth notes, and a double bar line at the end.

ACCIDENTALS

Write a flat in every space and a sharp on every line.



Write a flat just before these notes. Then write their note names.



B^b

E^b

A^b

D^b

A^b

Write a sharp just before these notes. Then write their note names.



F #

A #

B #

D #

F #

Write a natural just before these notes. Then write their note names.



D #

C #

A #

E #

E #