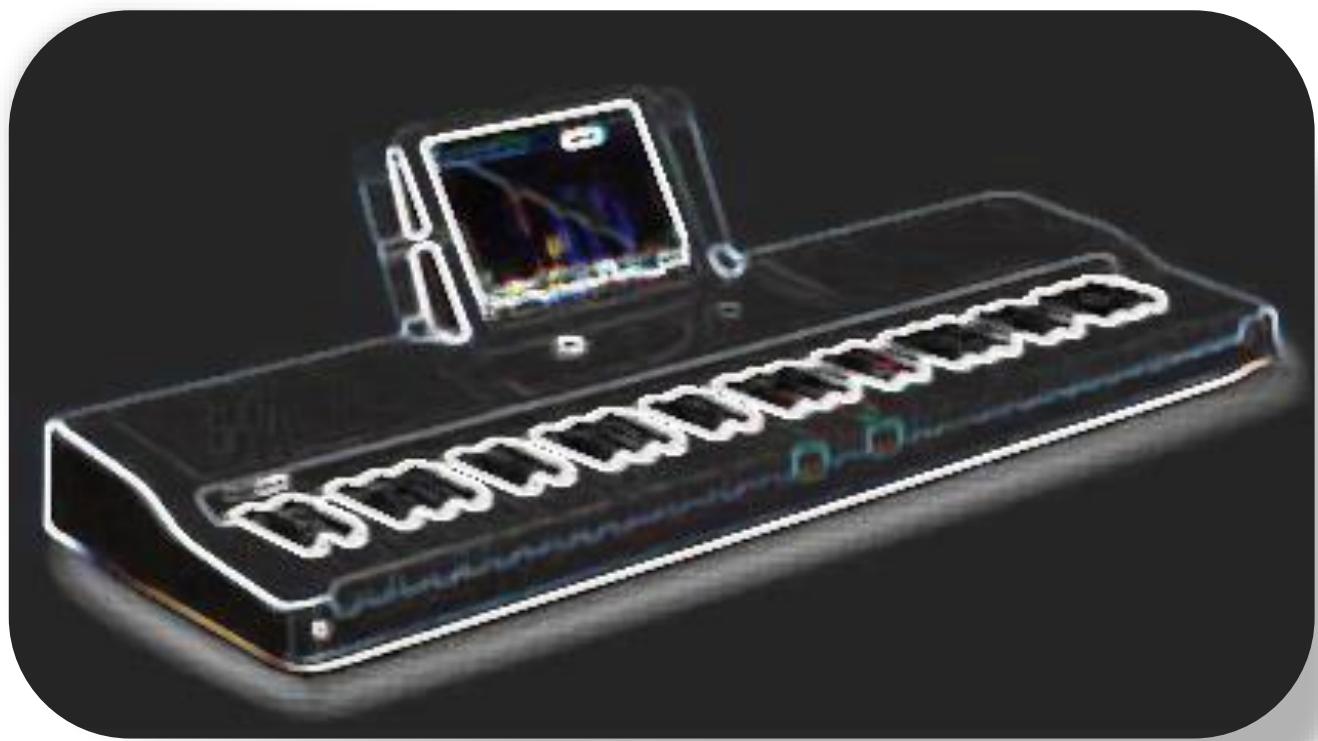
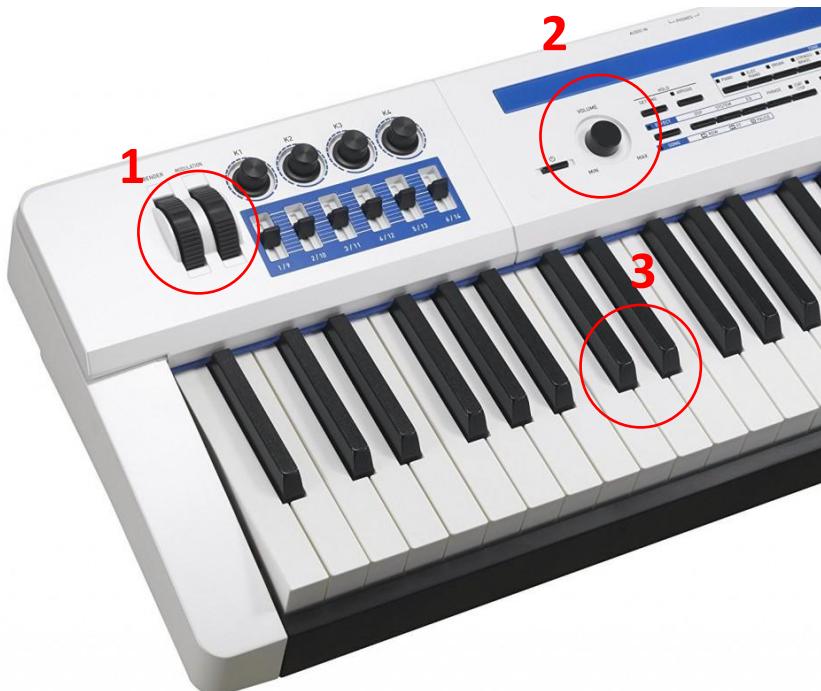


MATERI KEYBOARD LESSON



I. Pengenalan

Alat music keyboard adalah alat musik yang menggunakan papan tuts, artinya semua alat musik yang menggunakan papan tuts adalah keyboard instrument. Contohnya Grand Piano, Piano Accompaniment, piano elektrik. Tetapi dalam les kita kali ini hanya akan fokus kepada alat musik piano elektrik. Berikut bagian-bagian pada alat musik piano elektrik



1. Bending tools, yang gunanya untuk menaikkan dan menurunkan 1 nada. Modulation tools, gunanya untuk menambahkan efek pada nada yang digunakan, bisa juga digunakan untuk dinamika.
2. Volume, untuk mengatur besar kecilnya suara yang dikeluarkan.
3. Papan tuts, gunanya untuk membunyikan nada pada piano.

II. Posisi Duduk

Posisi duduk disarankan seperti gambar di sebelah ini. Badan harus tegak dan tidak membungkuk. Dengan posisi badan seperti digambar, kita lebih dimudahkan dalam mendapatkan kekuatan dalam menekan tuts.



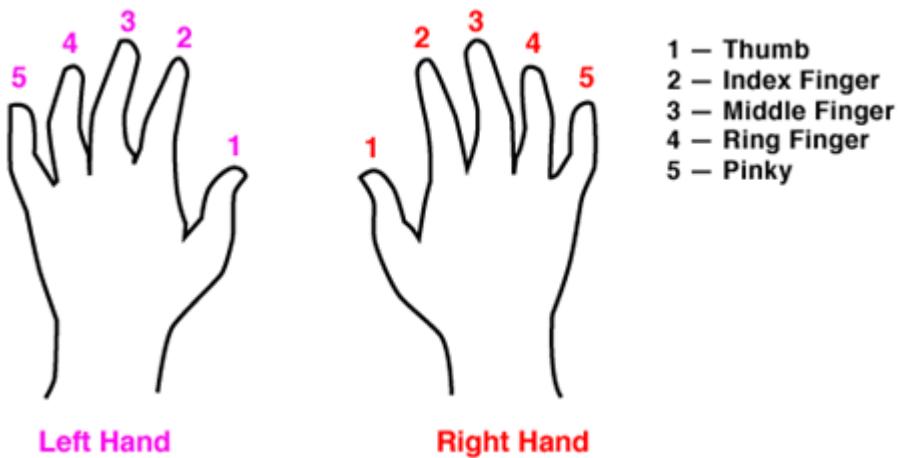
III. Posisi Jari



Posisi jari harus ditekuk atau seperti memegang setengah bola.

IV. Penomoran jari

Sebelum memainkan piano, sepatutnya kita mengetahui posisi jari yang benar, mulai dari jari 1 sampai jari 5, untuk tangan kiri dan tangan kanan, gunanya agar dalam bermain piano nanti, lebih mudah dalam membentuk chord maupun melodi.



V. Not, paranada, birama

a. Not

Notasi yang akan kita pelajari adalah notasi balok. Notasi balok adalah simbol atau tanda untuk menyatakan tinggi rendahnya suara yang diwujudkan dengan gambar. Notasi balok disebut juga notasi mutlak karena mempunyai patokan tinggi nada yang tetap sehingga sangat efektif digunakan dalam bermain musik.

No.	Bentuk	Nama	Harga	Nilai
1.	\circ	Utuh	$2 \times 1/2 = 1$	4 ketukan
2.	atau	Setengah	$2 \times 1/4 = 1/2$	2 ketukan
3.	atau	Seperempat	$2 \times 1/8 = 1/4$	1 ketukan
4.	atau	Seperdelapan	$2 \times 1/16 = 1/8$	1/2 ketukan
5.	atau	Seperenambelas	$2 \times 1/32 = 1/16$	1/4 ketukan

b. Paranada

Treble Clef (Kunci G)



Bass Clef (Kunci F)



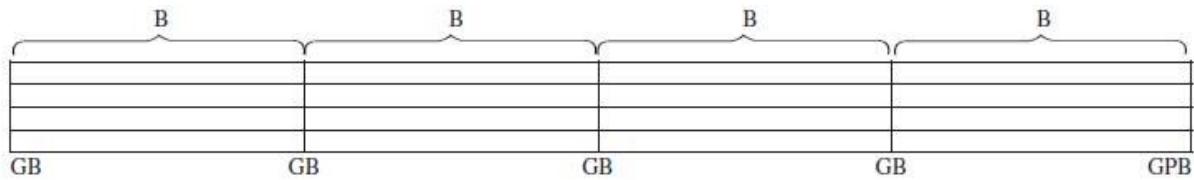
c. Tempo

Tempo menentukan karakter lagu. Tempo secara umum adalah sesuatu yang berhubungan dengan cepat lambatnya lagu dinyanyikan (musik dimainkan). Dalam permainan musik, tempo dinyatakan dengan tanda yang merupakan rambu-rambu yang harus ditepati dalam menyanyikan lagu. Pengelompokan tempo terdiri dari golongan tempo cepat, tempo sedang, tempo lambat, serta perubahannya. Kecepatan lagu diukur dengan alat pengukur yang disebut Metronome buatan Maelzel. Metronome ini yang akan memberikan petunjuk seberapa cepat dan seberapa lambat lagu dinyanyikan.



d. Birama

Birama adalah suatu tanda untuk menunjukkan jumlah ketukan dalam satu ruas birama. Satu ruas birama ditunjukkan oleh batas-batas garis vertikal yang disebut garis birama.



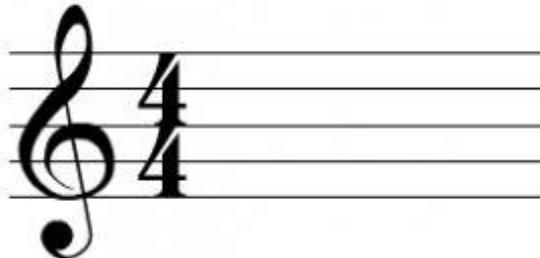
Contoh birama

Keterangan

B : Birama

GB : Garis birama

Birama terdiri atas beraneka macam, di antaranya birama 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 6/8, dan seterusnya.



VI. FINGERING

Untuk latihan tahap awal, kita akan melakukan penjarian yang akan dimulai dari papan tuts nada C. kita akan latihan tangan kanan terlebih dahulu, setelah itu tangan kiri. Setelah itu kedua tangan sekaligus, gunanya untuk melenturkan otot jari pada lengan kita, dan membiasakan otot kita dalam menekan papan tuts.

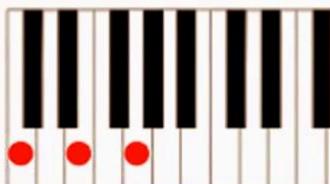
(Tempo kira-kira 80 BPM)

The image shows ten sets of piano fingering exercises for the right hand, arranged in two columns of five. Each set consists of two staves: a treble staff on top and a bass staff on the bottom. The exercises are numbered 1 through 10. The fingering is indicated by small numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) placed above the corresponding keys on the piano keys. Handwritten notes and arrows are present in some exercises, such as 'JL' in exercise 6 and 'JL' in exercise 7. The tempo is specified as 'Tempo kira-kira 80 BPM'.

VII. MAJOR AND MINOR CHORD

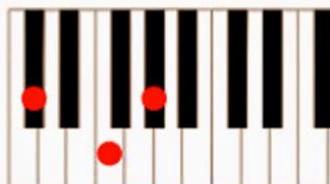
Major

$C = 1 - 3 - 5$



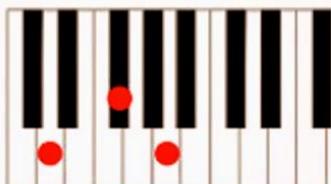
C

$C\# = 1\# - 4 - 5\#$



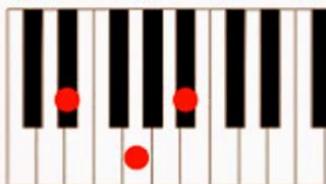
C#/Db

$D = 2 - 4\# - 6$



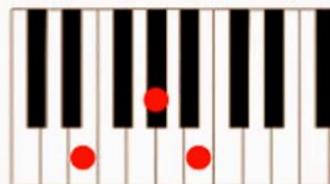
D

$D\# = 2\# - 5 - 6\#$



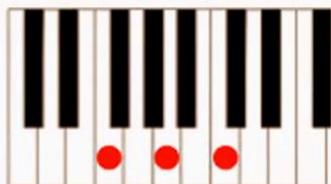
D#/Eb

$E = 3 - 5\# - 7$



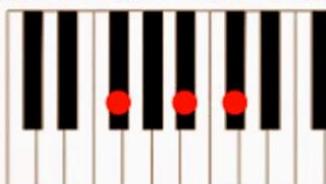
E

$F = 4 - 6 - 1$



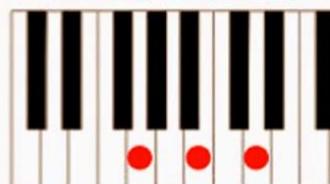
F

$F\# = 4\# - 6\# - 1\#$



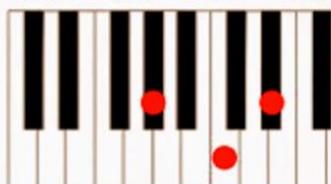
F#/Gb

$G = 5 - 7 - 2$



G

$G\# = 5\# - 1 - 2\#$



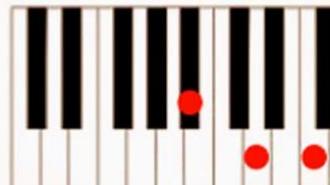
G#/Ab

$A = 6 - 1\# - 3$



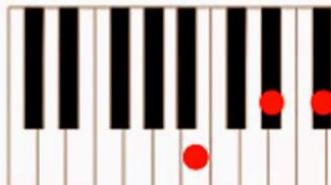
A

$Bb = 6\# - 2 - 4$



A#/Bb

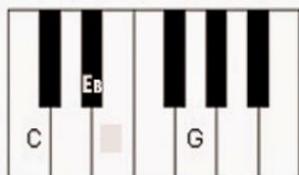
$B = 7 - 2\# - 4\#$



B

Minor

C MINOR



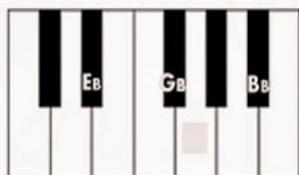
C# MINOR



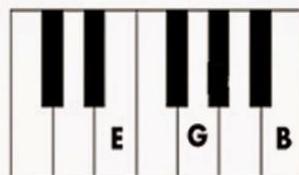
D MINOR



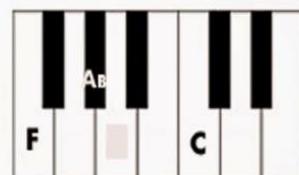
E FLAT MINOR



E MINOR



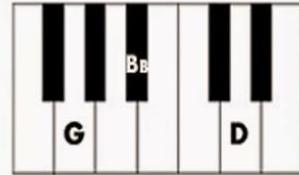
F MINOR



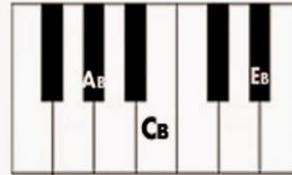
F# MINOR



G MINOR



A FLAT MINOR



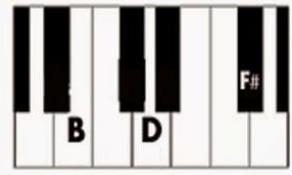
A MINOR



B FLAT MINOR



B MINOR



Contoh penempatan jari pada tangan kiri / Bass Clef pada saat bermain akord penuh Bersama tangan Kanan.

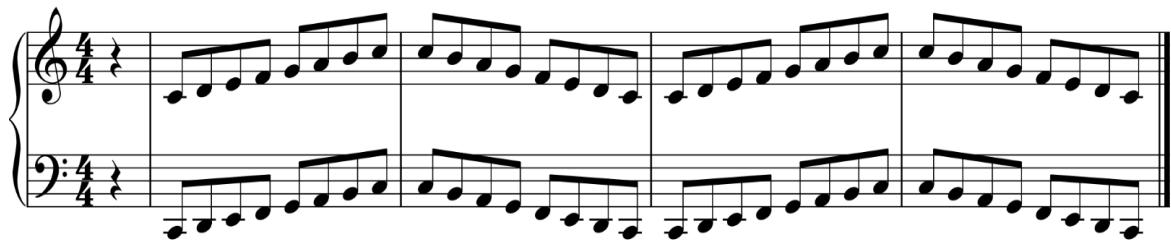


Contoh penempatan jari pada tangan kanan / Trebel Clef pada saat bermain Akord penuh Bersama tangan Kiri.



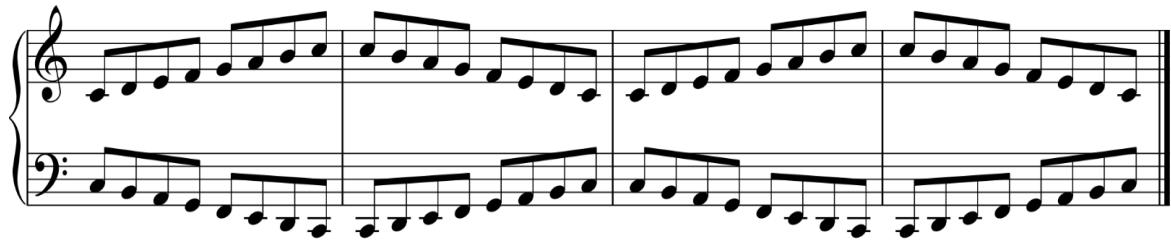
FINGERING LESSON INTERMEDIATE

Adante $\text{♩} = 80$



Musical score for measures 1-4. The score consists of two staves: Treble and Bass. Both staves are in 4/4 time. The Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The first measure starts with a rest followed by a eighth-note. The second measure starts with a eighth-note followed by a eighth-note. The third measure starts with a eighth-note followed by a eighth-note. The fourth measure starts with a eighth-note followed by a eighth-note.

5



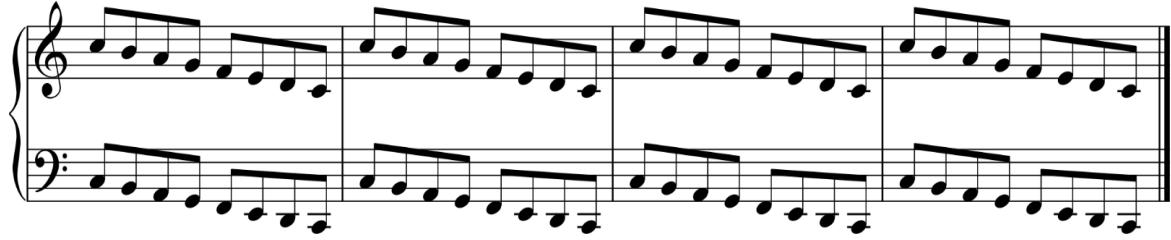
Musical score for measures 5-8. The score consists of two staves: Treble and Bass. Both staves are in 4/4 time. The Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The first measure starts with a eighth-note followed by a eighth-note. The second measure starts with a eighth-note followed by a eighth-note. The third measure starts with a eighth-note followed by a eighth-note. The fourth measure starts with a eighth-note followed by a eighth-note.

9



Musical score for measures 9-12. The score consists of two staves: Treble and Bass. Both staves are in 4/4 time. The Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The first measure starts with a eighth-note followed by a eighth-note. The second measure starts with a eighth-note followed by a eighth-note. The third measure starts with a eighth-note followed by a eighth-note. The fourth measure starts with a eighth-note followed by a eighth-note.

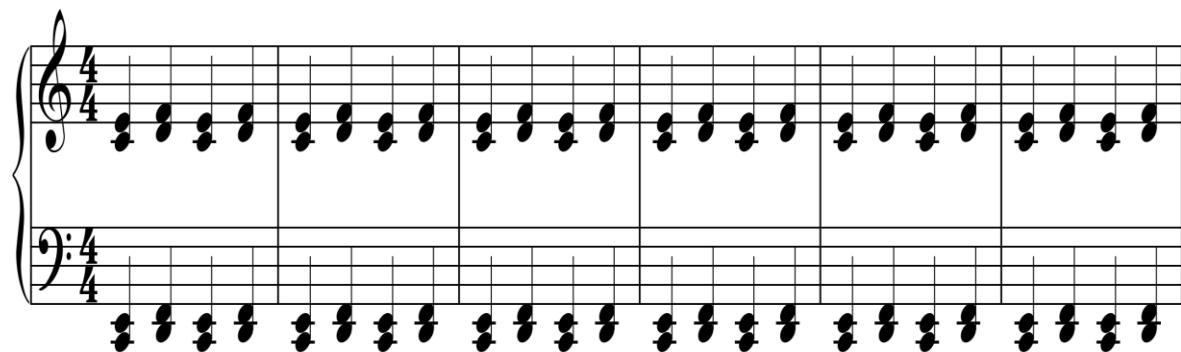
13



Musical score for measures 13-16. The score consists of two staves: Treble and Bass. Both staves are in 4/4 time. The Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The first measure starts with a eighth-note followed by a eighth-note. The second measure starts with a eighth-note followed by a eighth-note. The third measure starts with a eighth-note followed by a eighth-note. The fourth measure starts with a eighth-note followed by a eighth-note.

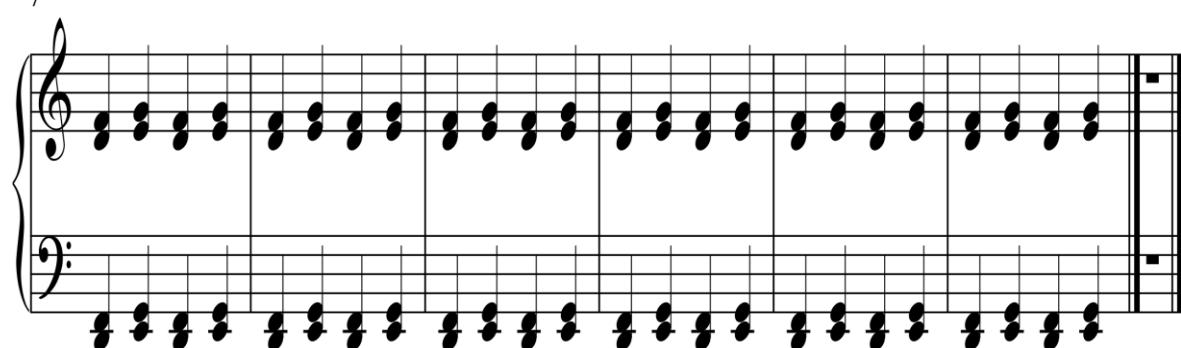
FINGERING LESSON INTERMEDIATE 2

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$



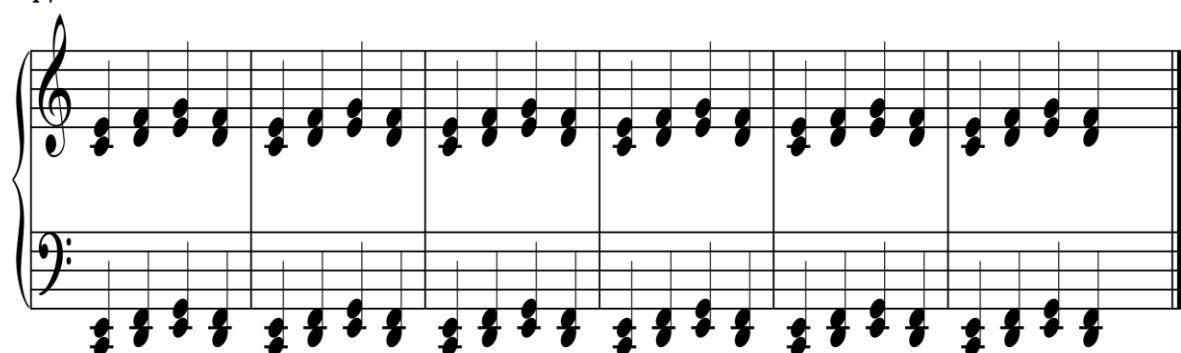
Musical score for measure 1. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. Both staves feature a continuous eighth-note pattern: the treble staff has a steady stream of eighth notes on the A and C strings, while the bass staff has a steady stream of eighth notes on the D and G strings.

7



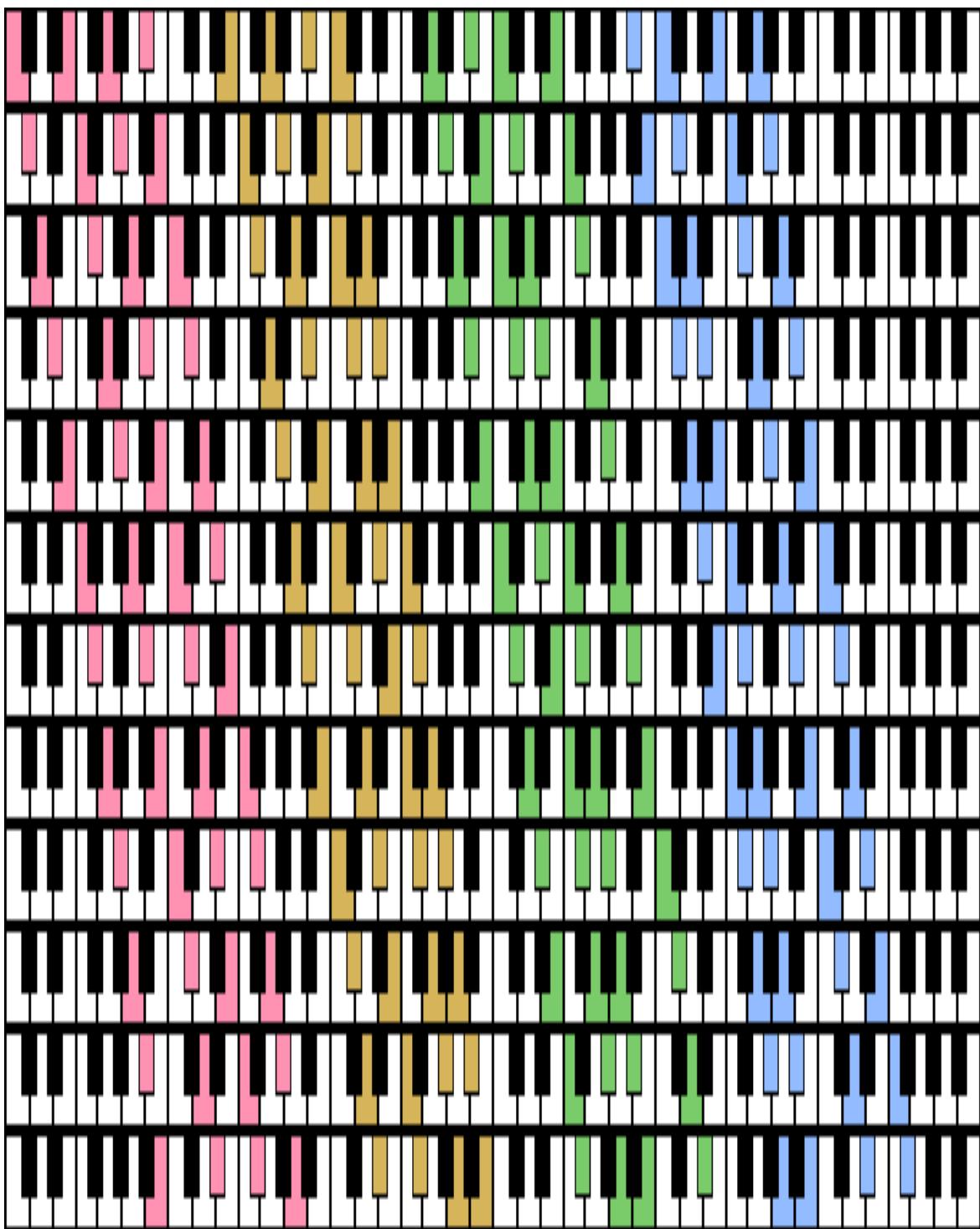
Musical score for measure 7. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. Both staves feature a continuous eighth-note pattern: the treble staff has a steady stream of eighth notes on the A and C strings, while the bass staff has a steady stream of eighth notes on the D and G strings.

14



Musical score for measure 14. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. Both staves feature a continuous eighth-note pattern: the treble staff has a steady stream of eighth notes on the A and C strings, while the bass staff has a steady stream of eighth notes on the D and G strings.

CHORD 7th



CHORD MAJOR 7

