**Notation of Picth**

Music Notation is much more precise and complicated than written Language. In Karnatic, or Hinduthani Music, the music is not as precise as the western style of Music.

For example, the notes of a music could be given in Hinduthani Music, but it lacks the timing as one may call it. The Song , Nee chethitho, we now know the the notes are Sa, Re2,Re2, Ga. But we donot know the rhythm, we cannot play the song exactly.

In western style music, even if we are completely new to the song, or one is given the hymn book and he did not hear the song before, he could still play it as if he heard it the first time. That’s because the western style of music notation would have everything in it. We could even put the the ornaments, i.e trills, upper mordents, inverted mordents, turns, Appoggiaturas, Acciaccaturas, (yeah I am showing off here a little bit) well they all are different types of Gamakas, and of course we will look at them in the future lessons.

In our previous, lessons we have learnt, the keys on the Keyboard. We also learnt the lines used in the music script. A group of five lines, Treble Stave, Bass Stave and together we call it Grand Staff. Stave is singular, Staff is plural.

So, lets get back to our lesson for today,.

**Sound**

Sound has four identifiable characterstics or properties.: *pitch, intensity, duration and timbre.*

*Pitch* is the highness and lowness of a sound. Last week we have learnt about the pitch of a sound. On the keyboard, If we play the keys to the right the pitch increases, and if we play the keys to the left the Pitch decreases.

*Intensity,* is heard as the loudness or softness of a Pitch. There are symbols to show this. These are called dynamics of music and we will learn about them in another class. Symbols, *p, f, pp, ff, mp, mf piano means soft, forte means loud, pp, pianississimo, very soft, ff fortississimo, very loud. Mp, mezzo piano moderately soft, and mf moderately loud.*

*Duration* is the length of time a pitch or tone is sounded. For patterns of duration, the following terms are used *meter and rhythm.*

*Meter:*  Meter describes regularly recurring pulses of equal duration, generally grouped into patterns of two, three, , four or more with one of the pulses in each group accented. Theses patterns of strong and weak pulses are called *beats.*  Example

A close up of a clock

Description automatically generatedDuple Meter

A close up of a clock

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Triple Meter

A picture containing object, antenna

Description automatically generatedOperating in conjunction with the meter, rhythm is a pattern of unever durations. While the steady beats of the meter combine to form measures, a rhythm may be a pattern of almost any length.

When we notate music, we use symbols that show both the pitch and duration of the note.

They look like this :

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Let’s start with the Quarter note. This lasts for one beat. If we imagine a Big drum, and the army is marching to it, Left , Right, Left, Right, with every beat. We have four steady beats. Repeating it self. So quarter note corresponds to it. Now. Instead of beating the drum for every step, it only beats of Lefts. It would sound like this, Left, Left,. So the half note would sound like that. It lasts for two beats. The whole note lasts for 4 beats.

The quarter note can be divided into two beats, and it is called Eighth note, and can be divided further and it is called sixteenth note, Thirty second note and so on and so forth, these are called quavers, semi quavers, hemisemiquarver. There is another note which is called Breve, Double whole note which lasts for two of the whole note, or 8 beats.

**The Tie**

***The tie*** is a curved line that connects two adjacent notes of the same pitch into a single sound with a duration equal to the sum of both note values

Diagram

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The Dot:

Placed to the right of note head, the dot lengthens the value of the note by half again its value.

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**Time Signature**

We could also notice a fraction at the beginning of the Music notation.

2/4,3/4,4/4; or 2/2,3/2,4/2, or 4/8, or 6/8,9/8,12/8

The bottom digit indicates a basic note value, for example 2 represents a half note, 4 refers to quarter note, and 8 represents a eighth note and so forth.

Timbre, is the tone quality or color of a sound. It is the property of sound that permits us,, for instance, to distinquish the difference between the sound of a clarinet and an oboe.

Intensity is the

when we notate music, we use symbols that show both the Pitch, and the duration