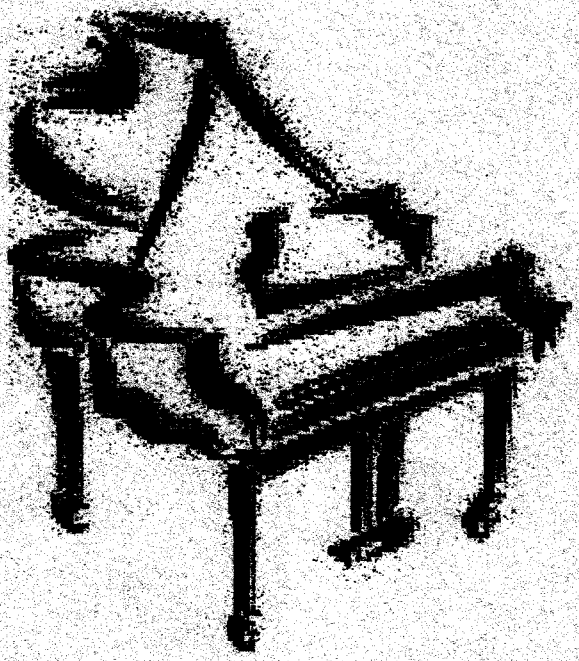
DIKTAT
MATA KULIAH PIANO DASAR



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JURUSAN PENDIDIKAN SENI MUSIK

FAKULTAS BAHASA DAN SENI

UNIVERSITAS NEGERI YOGYAKARTA

2007

KATA PENGANTAR

Puji syukur kami panjatkan kepada Allah SWT, yang telah melimpahkan karunia kepada kami sehingga diktat Piano Dasar ini dapat terselesaikan.

Tujuan dari penulisan diktat ini adalah untuk memenuhi keperluan mahasiswa yang menempuh mata kuliah piano dasar agar mereka dapat memahami dan mempraktekan dasar-dasar bermain piano yang baik dan benar. Kehadiran diktat ini diharapkan dapat membantu pembelajaran mata kuliah piano dasar, karena penyusunannya mengacu kepada syllabus mata kuliah tersebut.

Penulis menyadari bahwa buku ini masih banyak kekurangannya, sehingga masih perlu untuk disempurnakan. Karena itu kritik dan saran yang membangun demi kesempurnaan diktat ini sangat kami harapkan. Semoga diktat ini memberikan manfaat bagi para mahasiswa.

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BAB I
DASAR-DASAR BERMAIN PIANO

PENDAHULUAN

Menurut kurikulum 2002 mata kuliah piano dasar merupakan mata kuliah yang bersifat wajib lulus. Mata kuliah ini memberikan dasar-dasar bermain instrument piano meliputi ketrampilan bermain dan membaca notasi secara baik dan benar dalam bentuk bahasan teknik,etude, dan lagu (FBS UNY, 2002:305)..

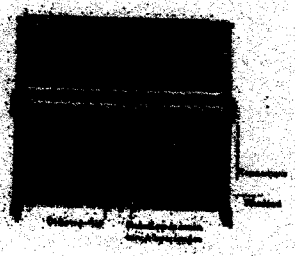
Agar tujuan diatas dapat terpenuhi diperlukan standart kompetensi yang harus dicapai mahasiswa tiap semesternya. Kompetensi tersebut meliputi:

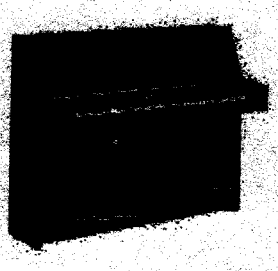
1. Mahasiswa dapat memahami dasar-dasar bermain piano.
2. Mahasiswa dapat membaca notasi balok
3. Mahasiswa dapat memainkan tangga nada
4. Mahasiswa dapat memainkan *etude*
5. Mahasiswa dapat memainkan lagu

Piano adalah instrument yang sumber bunyinya berasal dari senar/dawai dan menghasilkan bunyi jika dipukul oleh *hammer* (palu) yang terdapat dalam mekanik piano. Instrumen piano terdiri dari senar, mekanik piano (salah satunya *hammer*/palu), pedal dan tuts piano.

Jenis-jenis instrument piano ada 3 yaitu:

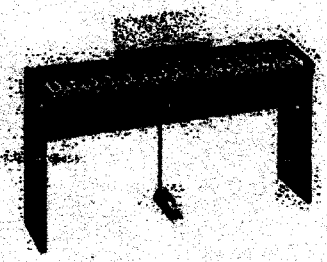
1. *Up-right piano*





2. *Grand piano*

3. *Electric piano*



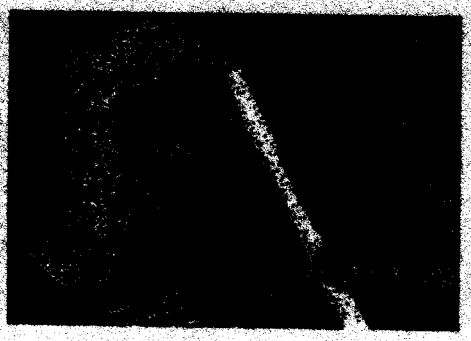
Banyak orang yang pandai bermain piano, tetapi tidak semua orang dapat bermain dengan teknik yang benar. Teknik bermain piano yang benar meliputi:posisi bermain piano, penjarian ,dan membaca notasi balok.

A. POSISI BERMAIN PIANO

1. Badan harus tegak, bahu jangan kedepan hingga punggungnya bengkok.Badan sebaiknya dalam keadaan *rileks*.
2. Dada harus lapang, bahu agak ditarik kebelakang agar dapat bernafas dengan bebas.
3. Kaki harus rapi, ujung kaki diletakkan dekat pedal. Kaki jangan disilangkan karena dapat mengganggu keseimbangan badan.

4. Lengan harus bebas, bergantung dari bahu, bagian atas harus sejajar dengan badan,siku tidak boleh menonjol keluar, lengan bawah harus horizontal, sudut antara lengan atas dan lengan bawah kurang lebih 90 derajat (ditunjukkan pada gambar dibawah ini).

5. Pergelangan tangan harus segaris dengan lengan bawah, jari-jari melengkung berdiri diatas tuts.
6. Tangan dan jari harus santai, bentuk tangan sewaktu bermain sebaiknya bundar (seperti didalam tangan menggenggam bola).
7. Jari-jari melengkung secara wajar dan tuts piano disentuh dengan menggunakan ujung jari (ditunjukkan pada gambar dihalaman selanjutnya)

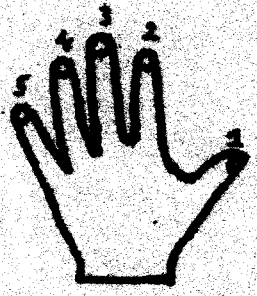


B. PENJARIAN

Saat awal belajar piano latihan penjarian merupakan salah satu hal penting untuk diketahui dan dilatih, karena berfungsi membentuk tangan, melatih kelenturan jari-jari dan pergelangan tangan kita sehingga dapat memperkuat segi permainan motoris dan mempengaruhi permainaa musikal. Angka-angka yang terdapat pada partitur piano berfungsi menunjukkan jari yang dipakai bukan menunjukkan nada/melodinya.

Secara jelas penjarian tangan kiri dan tangan kanan dapat dilihat pada gambar berikut :

Gambar Tangan Kiri:



5 = Jari kelingking

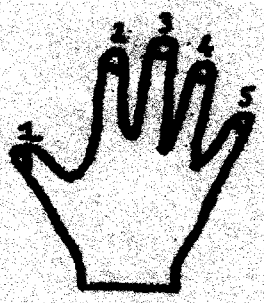
4 = Jari manis

3 = Jari tengah

2 = Jari telunjuk

1 = Ibu jari

Gambar Tangan Kanan:



1 = Ibu jari

2 = Jari telunjuk

3 = Jari tengah

4 = Jari manis

5 = Jari kelingking

Saat jari memukul *tuts* dan meninggalkan *tuts* harus dilakukan dengan cermat, agar suara yang dihasilkan bersambung dengan baik tanpa ada jeda *(legato)*. Pergerakan jari 1 ke jari 2 biasanya tidak sukar, tetapi pergerakan jari 3 ke jari 4 dan jari 4 ke jari 5 lebih sulit.

Ada berbagai permainan yang lazim dijumpai pada komposisi piano. Yang paling sering digunakan adalah permainan *legato* dan *staccato*

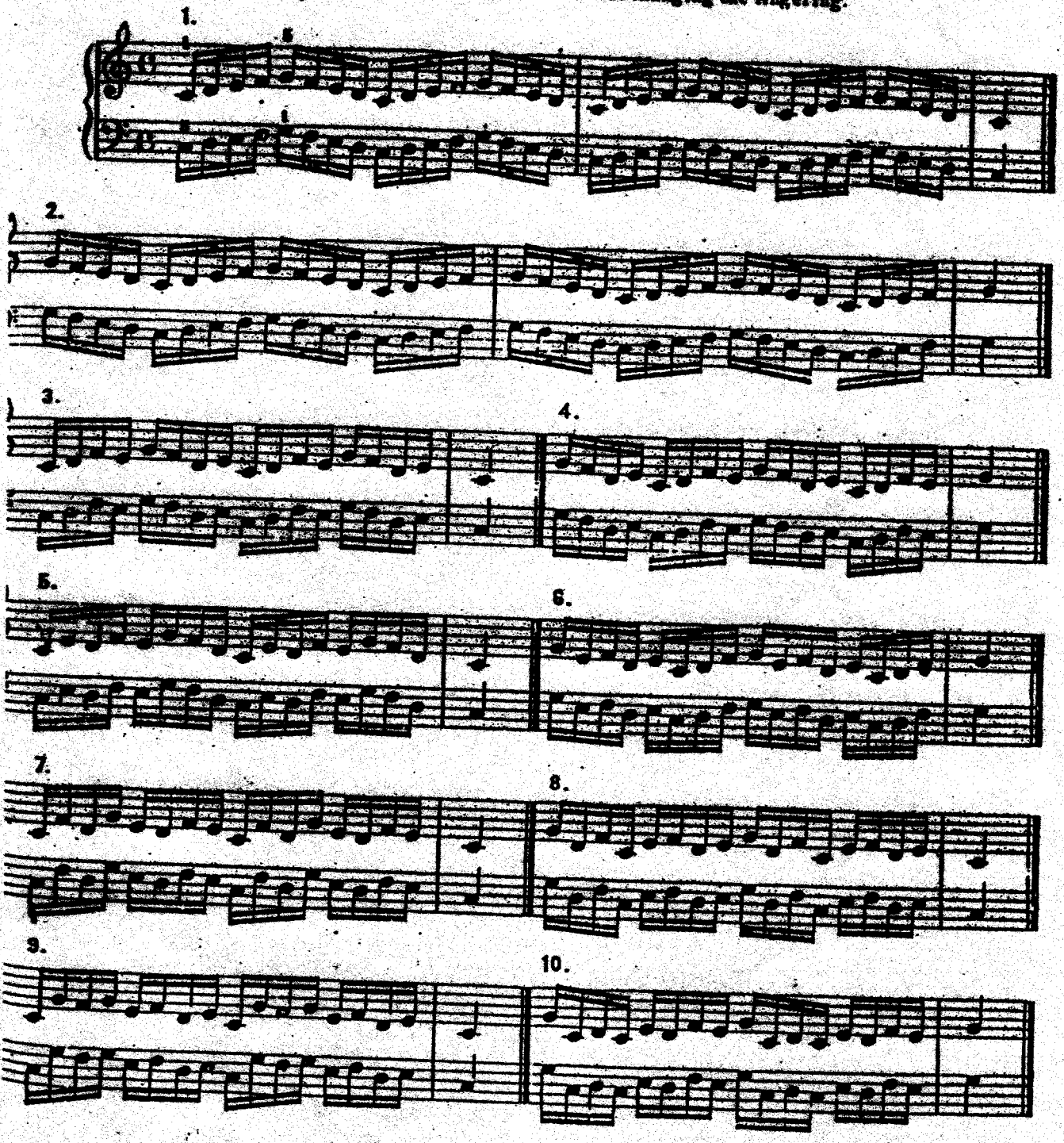
1. *Legato* berarti main secara bersambung,jangan sampai terputus-putus.
2. *Staccato* artinya nada-nada harus dimainkan secara pendek-pendek (tajam).

Preparatory Exercises

for acquiring the greatest possible independence and evenness of the fingers

ALOYS SCHMITT. Op. 16

Repeat each Exercise at least ten or twenty times, but omit the closing note until the final repetition. At first, practice each hand separately, then both together, always keeping the hands steady and quiet. Practise each Exercise slowly at first; increase the tempo gradually as the fingers acquire the necessary strength and flexibility.
It is advisable to practise these Exercises in the keys and without changing the fingering.



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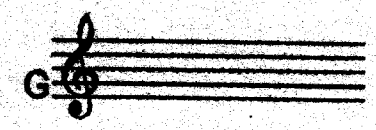
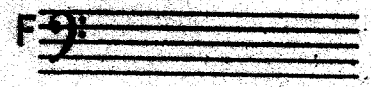
BAB II

MEMBACA NOTASI BALOK

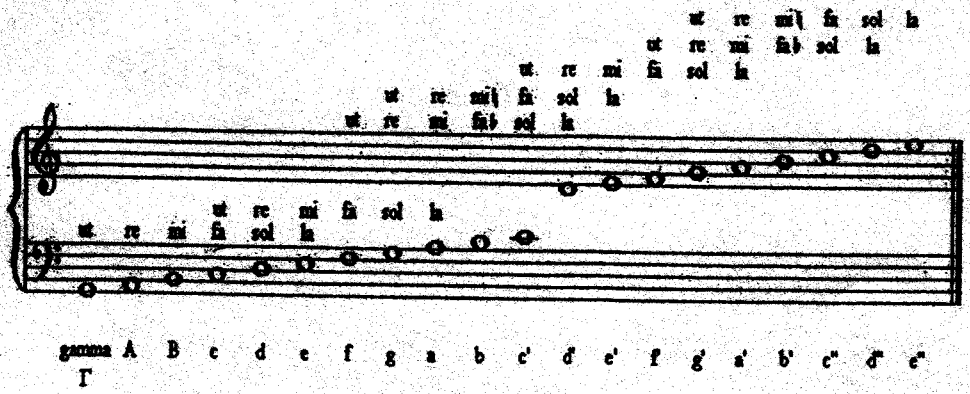
Dalam bermain piano kita menggunakan 2 buah tanda kunci yaitu kunci G dan kunci F. Kunci G disebut juga kunci biola, nada-nada yang ada dalam wilayah kunci G dimainkan dengan menggunakan tangan kanan Kunci G dilambangkan sebagai berikut:



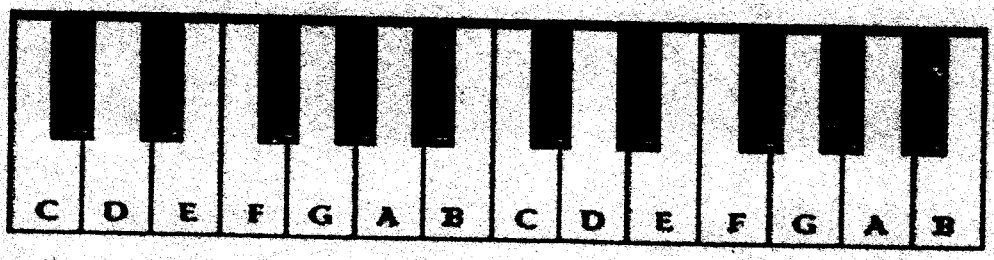
Kunci F disebut juga kunci bass, nada-nada yang ada dalam wilayah kunci F dimainkan dengan menggunakan tangan kiri. Kunci F dilambangkan sebagai berikut:



`Pada partitur piano kunci G dan kunci F disusun menjadi satu dalam sangkar nada besar. Gambar dibawah ini menunjukkan sangkar nada besar beserta nada-nada yang ada didalammya:



Setelah mengenal tanda kunci beserta nada-nada yang dipakai dalam bermain piano, kita juga harus mengenal tuts piano dan letak nada-nadanya. Tuts piano terbagi 2 macam yaitu tuts putih dan tuts hitam (tuts hitam ada dua macam yaitu tuts hitam berjumlah 2 dan tuts hitam berjumlah 3).



Agar mudah memahami letak nada-nada yang ada pada piano, kita cukup menghafalkan letak nada C dan nada F. Nada C terletak didepan tuts hitam yang berjumlah 2, berikutnya adalah nada D dan E. Letak nada F ada didepan tuts hitam yang berjumlah 3, berikutnya adalah nada G,A dan B. Selanjutnya kembali lagi ke nada C.

A. TANGGA NADA

Tangga nada adalah susunan nada-nada yang mempunyai jarak tertentu. Tangga nada terdiri dari tangga nada mayor dan tangga nada minor. Tangga nada mayor adalah susunan nada yang mempunyai jarak 1-1-1/2-1-1-1-1/2. Tangga nada minor terdiri dari tangga nada minor asli, tangga nada minor harmonis, dan tangga nada minor melodis. Tangga minor harmonis adalah susunan nada-nada yang mempunyai jarak 1-1/2-1-1-1/2-1-1. Tujuan dari permainan tangga nada agar kita dapat memainkan sebuah lagu dalam berbagai tangga nada serta melatih penjarian..

B. TRINADA

Trinada merupakan 3 buah nada (nada I,III,V dari tangganada diatonis baik mayor maupun minor) yang dimain secara bergantian/pendek atau serentak.

Walaupun masih sederhana trinada dapat dipergunakan untuk mengiringi sebuah lagu. Berkembang atau tidaknya permainan kita, tergantung kesungguhan dan motivasi belajar.

C. ETUDE

Etude adalah latihan, karya yang mengandung latihan,lagu untuk mengembangkan teknik main (Kodijat,L, 1998: 26). Etude terdiri atas etude teknik dan etude melodis.

D. LAGU

Untuk memainkan sebuah lagu diperlukan tanda ekspresi sehingga lagu tersebut dapat dimainkan sesuai dengan keinginan penciptanya (komponis) . Tanda-tanda tersebut antara lain tanda tempo dan tanda dinamik.

1. Tanda Tempo

Tanda tempo merupakan tanda yang mempengaruhi cepat lambatnya sebuah lagu saat dimainkan

Contoh beberapa tanda tempo:

Allegro	: cepat
Moderato	: sedang
Andante	: tempo sedang seperti orang berjalan
Andantino	: lebih cepat dari andante
Ritardando	: melambat, tempo melambat secara berangsung-angsur

2. Tanda Dinamik

Tanda dinamik merupakan tanda yang mempengaruhi ekspresi sebuah lagu saat dimainkan.

Contoh tanda dinamik :

P (piano)	**: lembut**
pp (pianissimo)	**: lembut sekali**
f (forte)	**: keras**
ff (fortessimo)	**: keras sekali**
mf (mezzoforte)	**: agak keras**

SATUAN ACARA PENGAJARAN
PIANO DASAR

Deskripsi :

Mata kuliah ini bersifat wajib lulus. Dalam mata kuliah ini akan diberikan dasar-dasar bermain instrumen piano, meliputi keterampilan bermain dan membaca notasi balok secara baik dan benar dalam bentuk bahasan teknik, etude dan lagu. Kegiatan kuliah berupa praktek individu dan evaluasi dilakukan setiap kali tatap muka praktek individu.

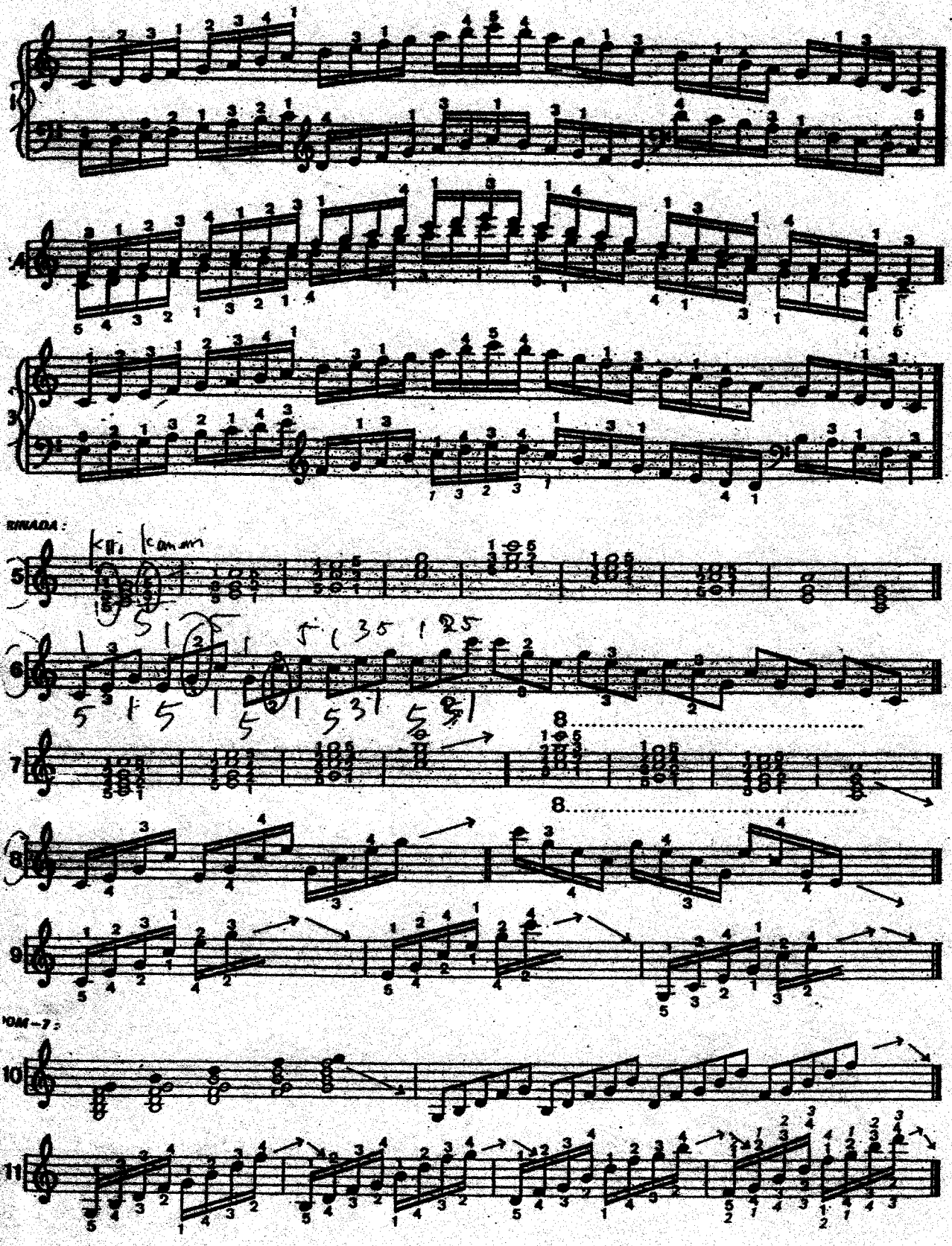
No	Tatap Muka	Materi Perkuliahan
1	I	Pengantar dan penjelasan materi perkuliahan
2	II	Klein Etuden No 5, 6, 7, 8, dan 9
3	III	Tangga Nada Natural : C Mayor dan A minor Etude : Hujan Berhenti, Kitiran dan Membuat Lingkaran
4	IV	Trinada Natural : C Mayor dan A minor Etude : A B C, Etude 2 dan Etude 1
5	V	Etude : Etude 3 dan Wals yang Indah Lagu : Zip-A-Long-Polka
6	VI	Tangga Nada dan Trinada 1 # : G Mayor dan E minor Lagu : Mum Answer's dan Melati Kenanga
7	VII	Tangga Nada dan Trinada 2 # : D Mayor dan B minor Lagu : Lightly Row
8	VIII	Tangga Nada dan Trinada 3 # : A Mayor dan Fis Minor Lagu : The Knight and The Lady
9	**IX**	**Mid Semester**
10	X	Tangga Nada dan Trinada 1 *b* : F Mayor dan D minor Lagu : Liebestraum dan On Top Smoky
11	XI	Tangga Nada dan Trinada 2 *b* : Bes Mayor dan G minor Lagu : The Owl's Question dan Lyphard Melodie
12	XII	Tangga Nada dan trinada 3 *b* : Es Mayor dan Cis Minor Etude : Etude Moderato dan Lagu Little Bo-Peep
13	XIII	Lagu : Chopsticks, Boogie Woogie Goose dan Calypso Rhumba
14	XIV	Lagu : Naughty Old Macdonals's Puppy dan Fandango
15	XV	Persiapan Ujian Akhir Semester
16	XVI	Persiapan Ujian Akhir Semester

TANGGA NADA

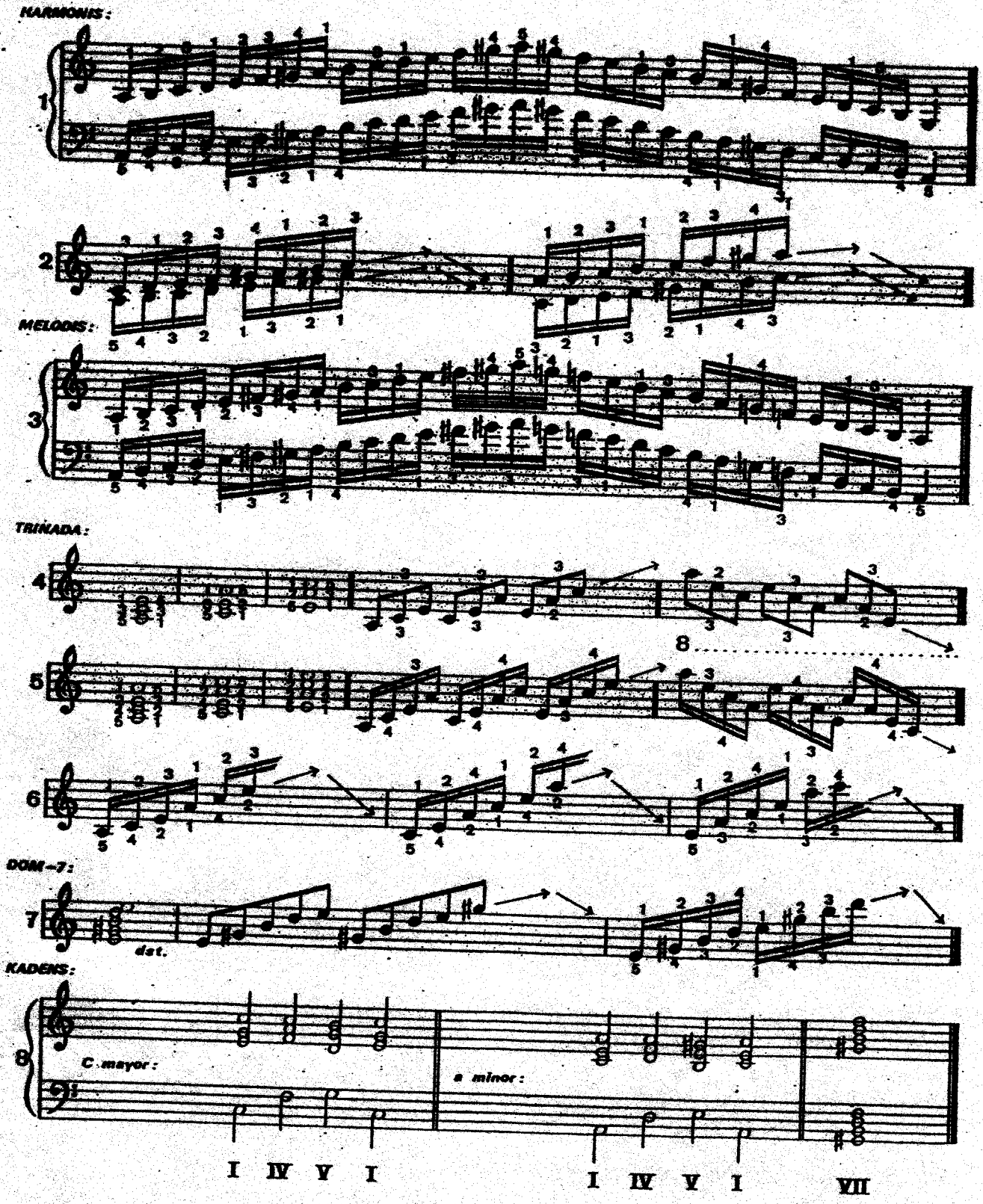
DAN

TRINADA

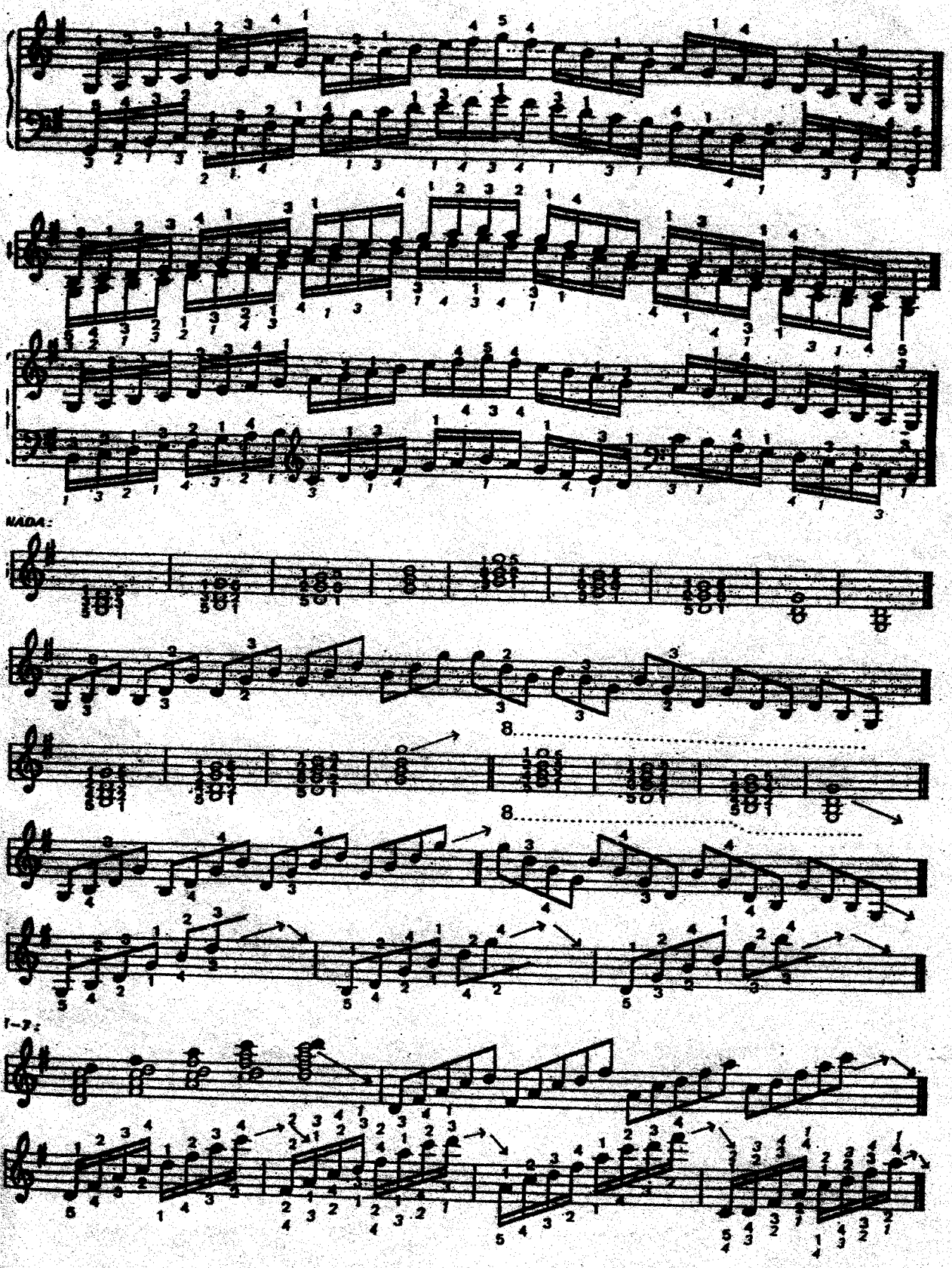
Tangganada C mayor



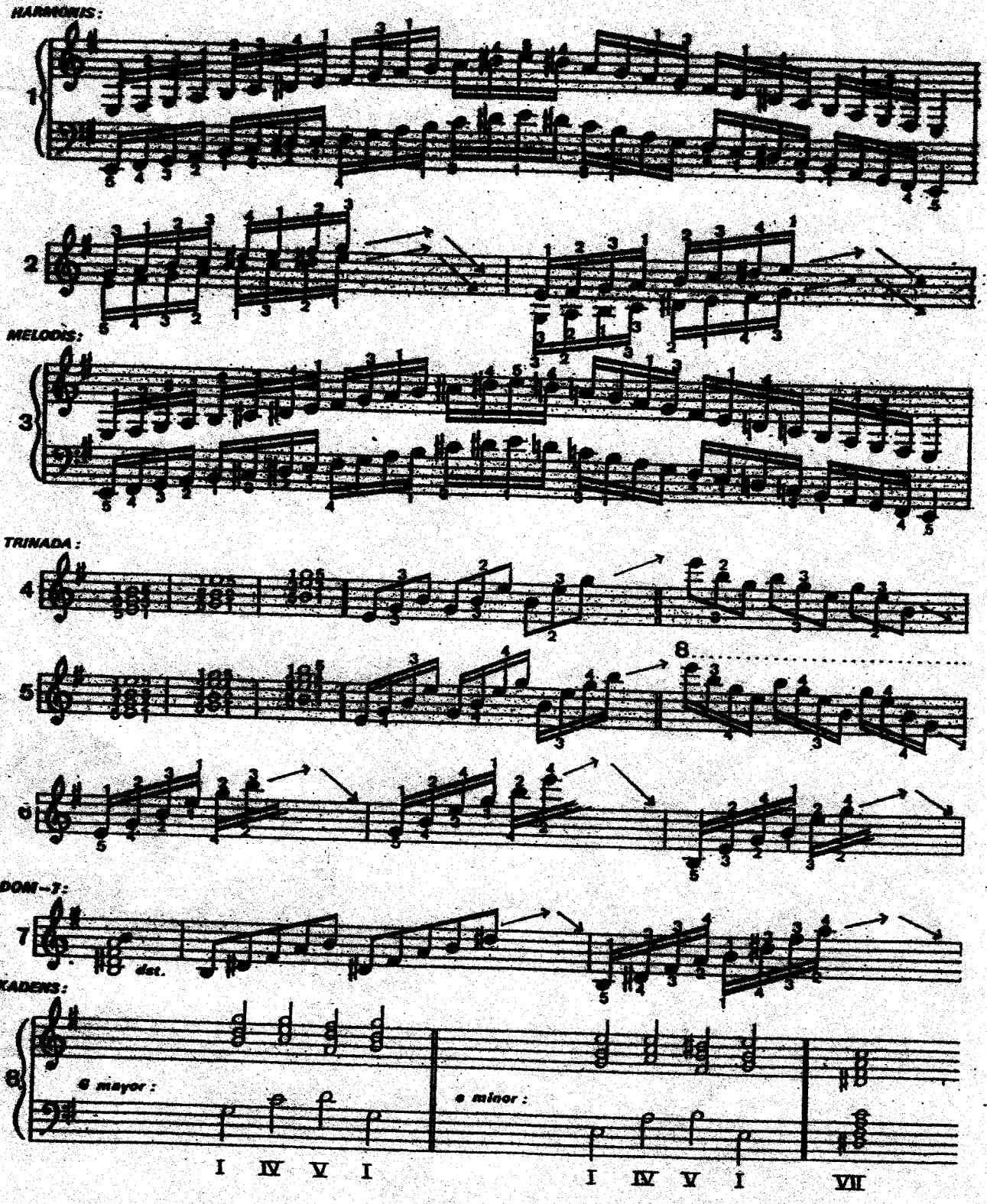
Tangganada a minor



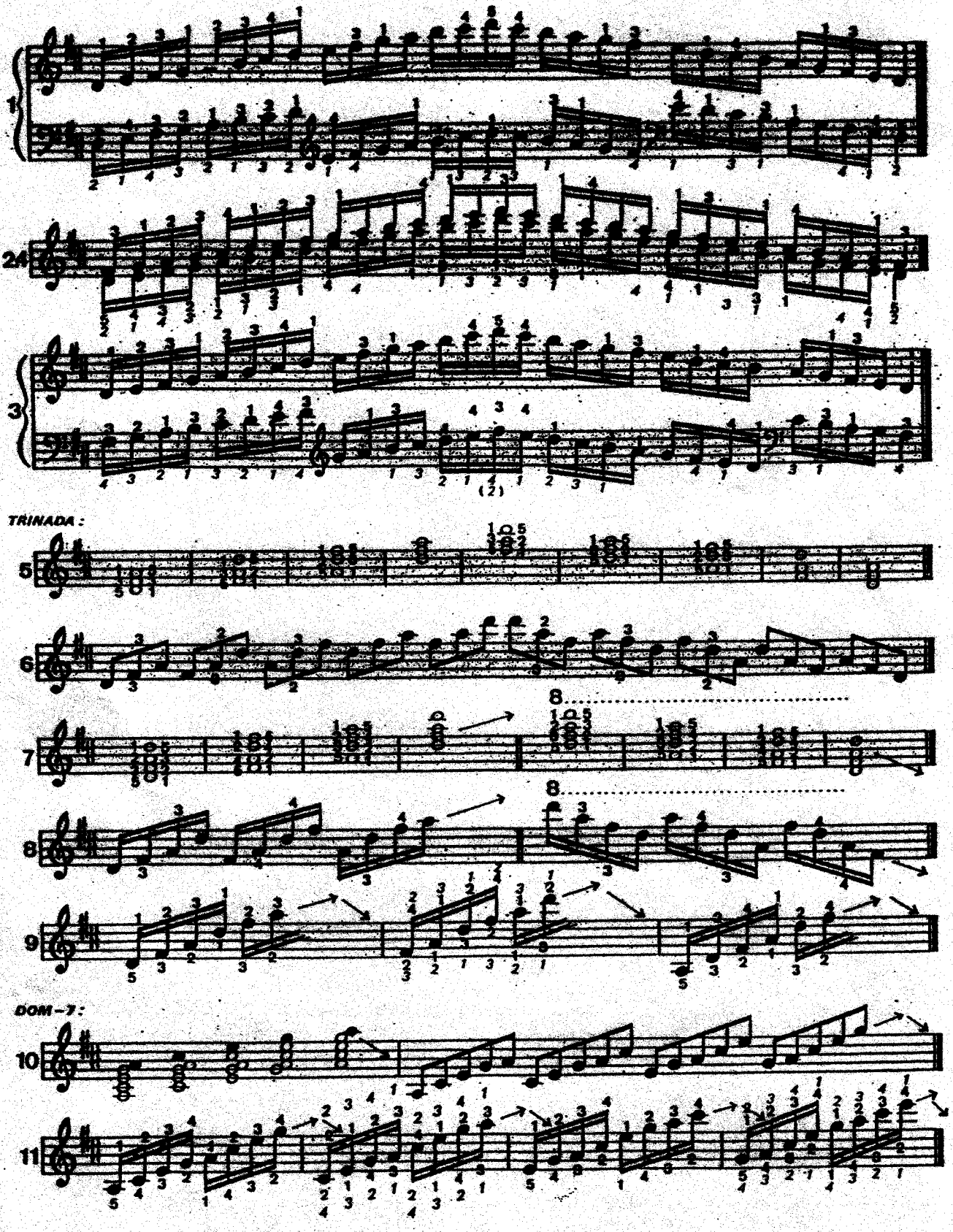
Tangganada G mayor



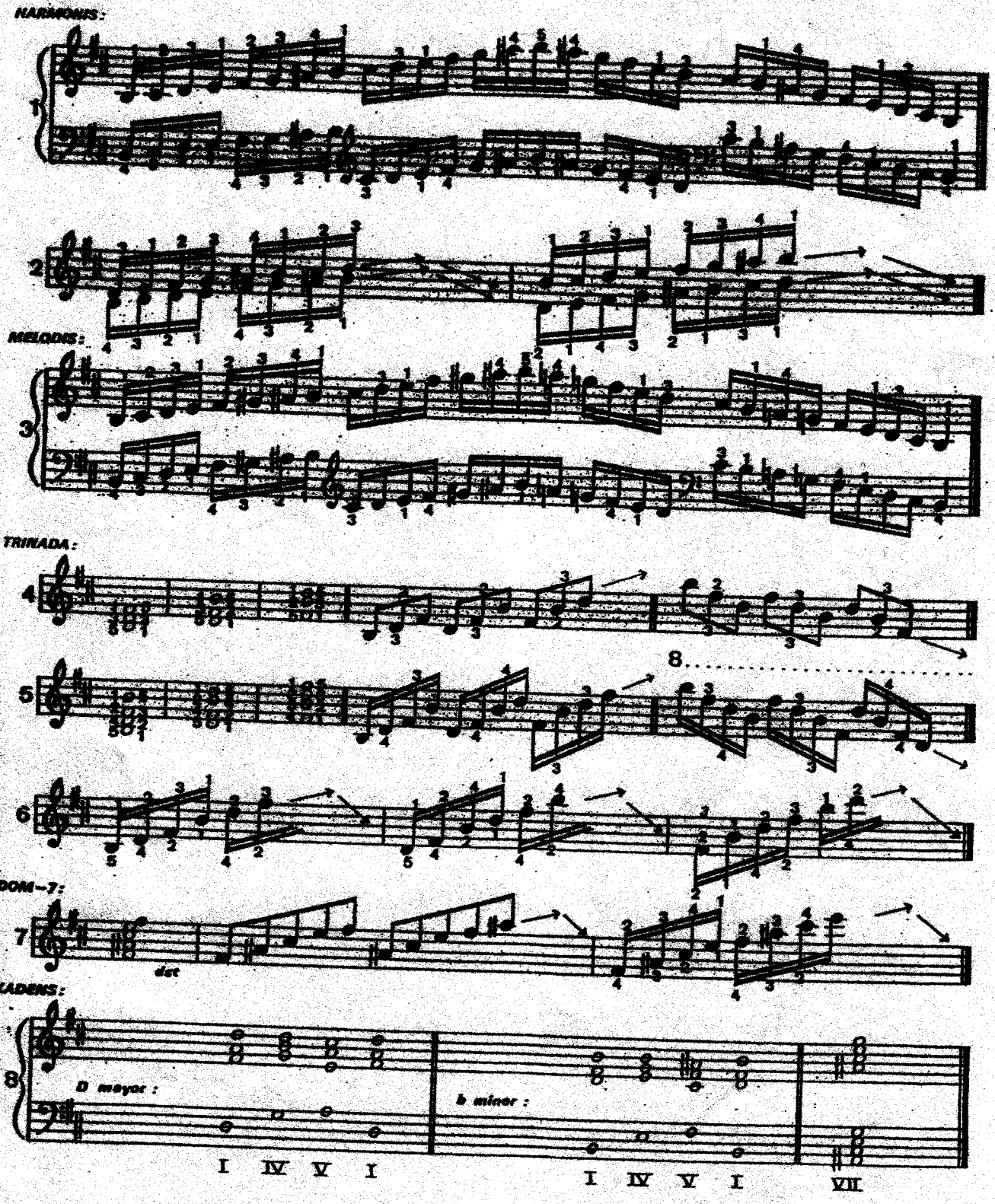
Tangganada e minor



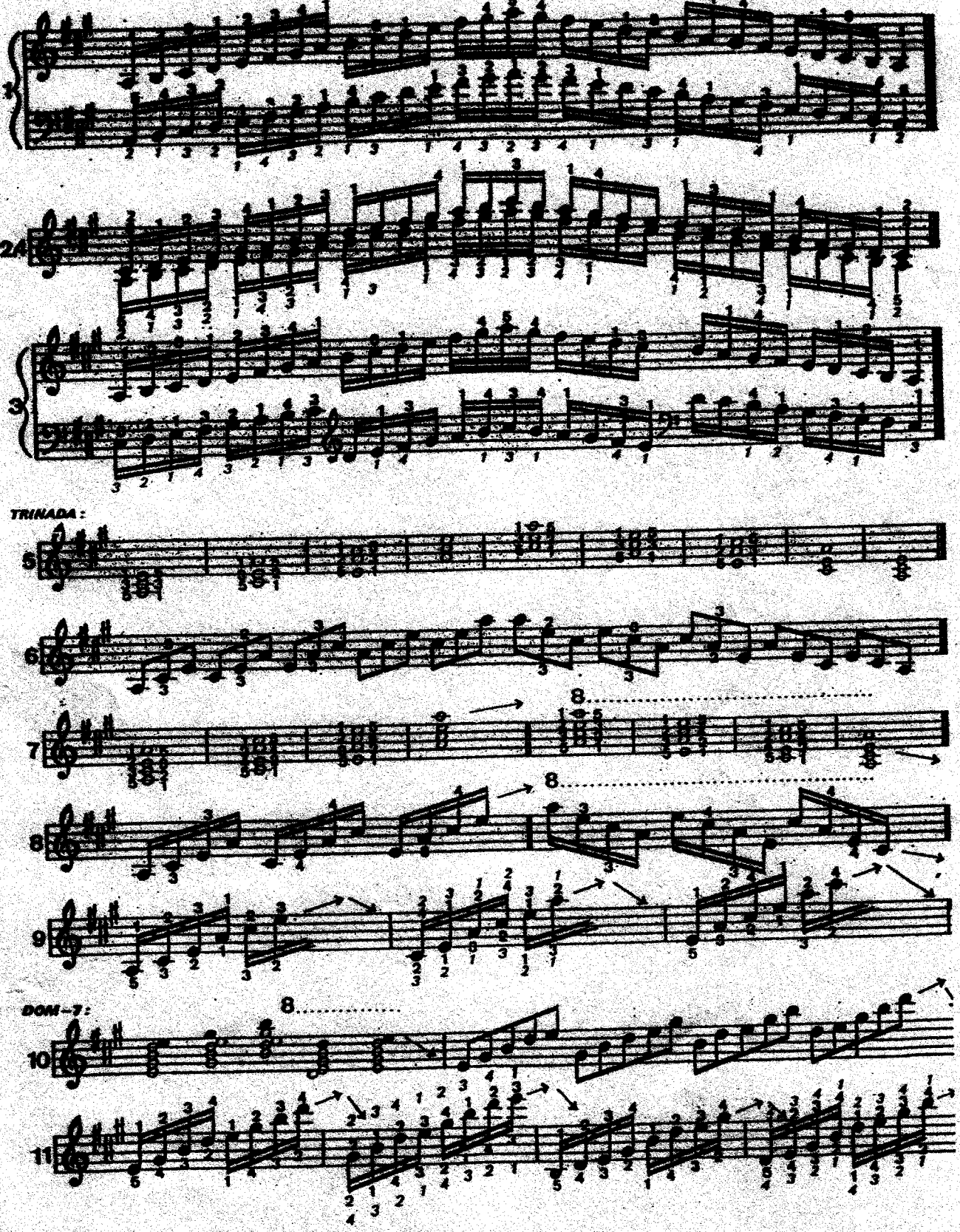
Tangganada D mayor



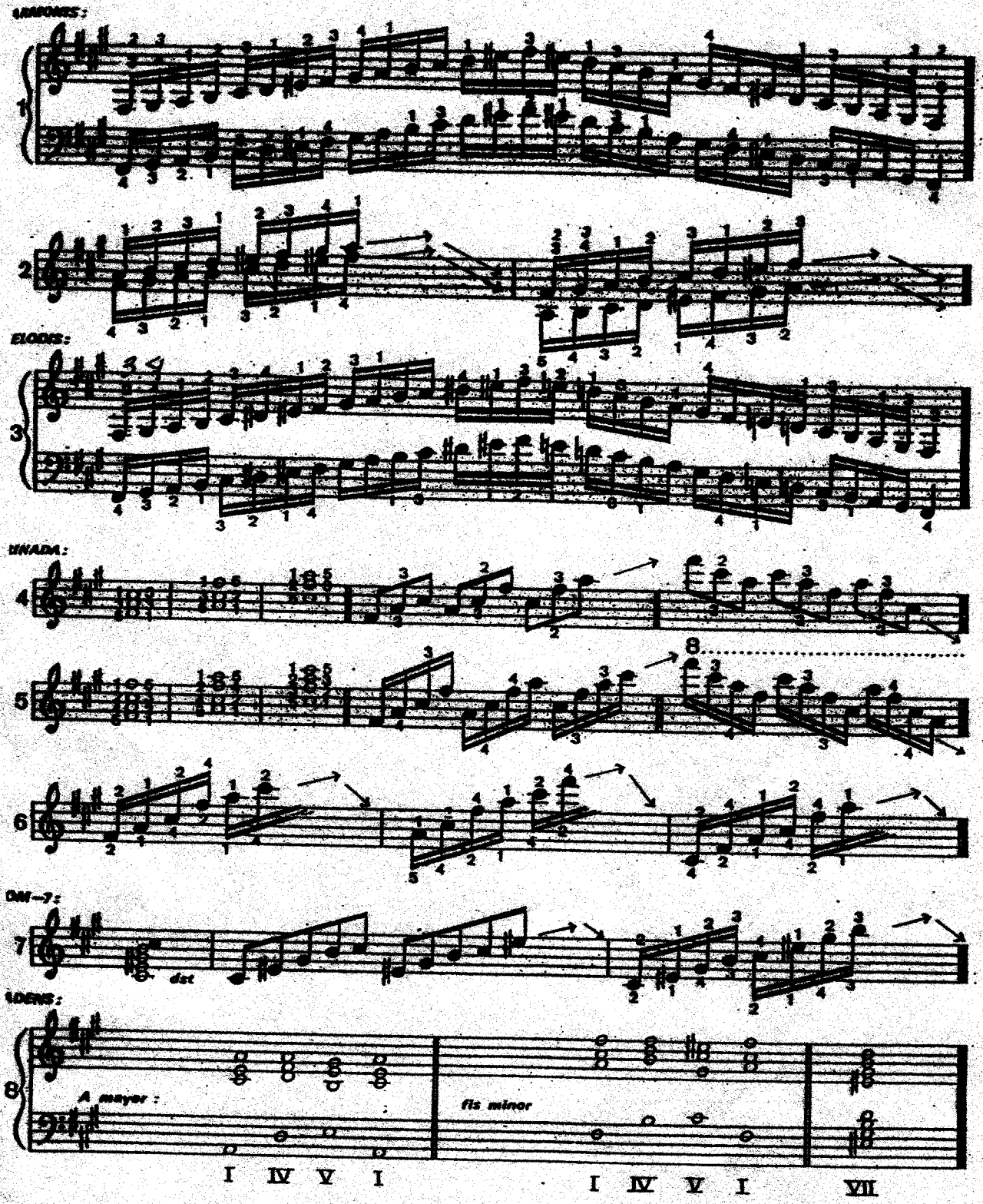
Tangganada b minor



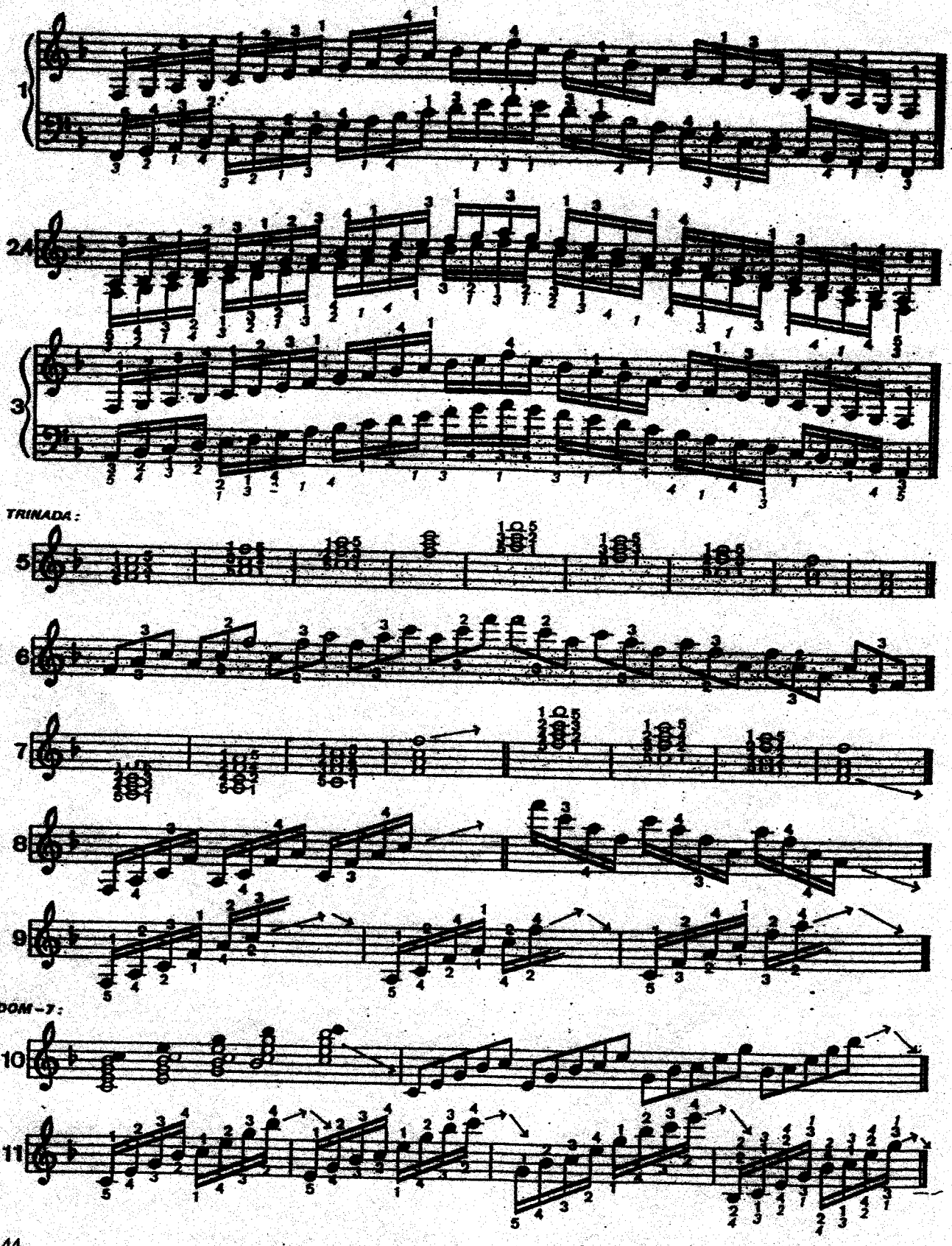
Tangganada A mayor



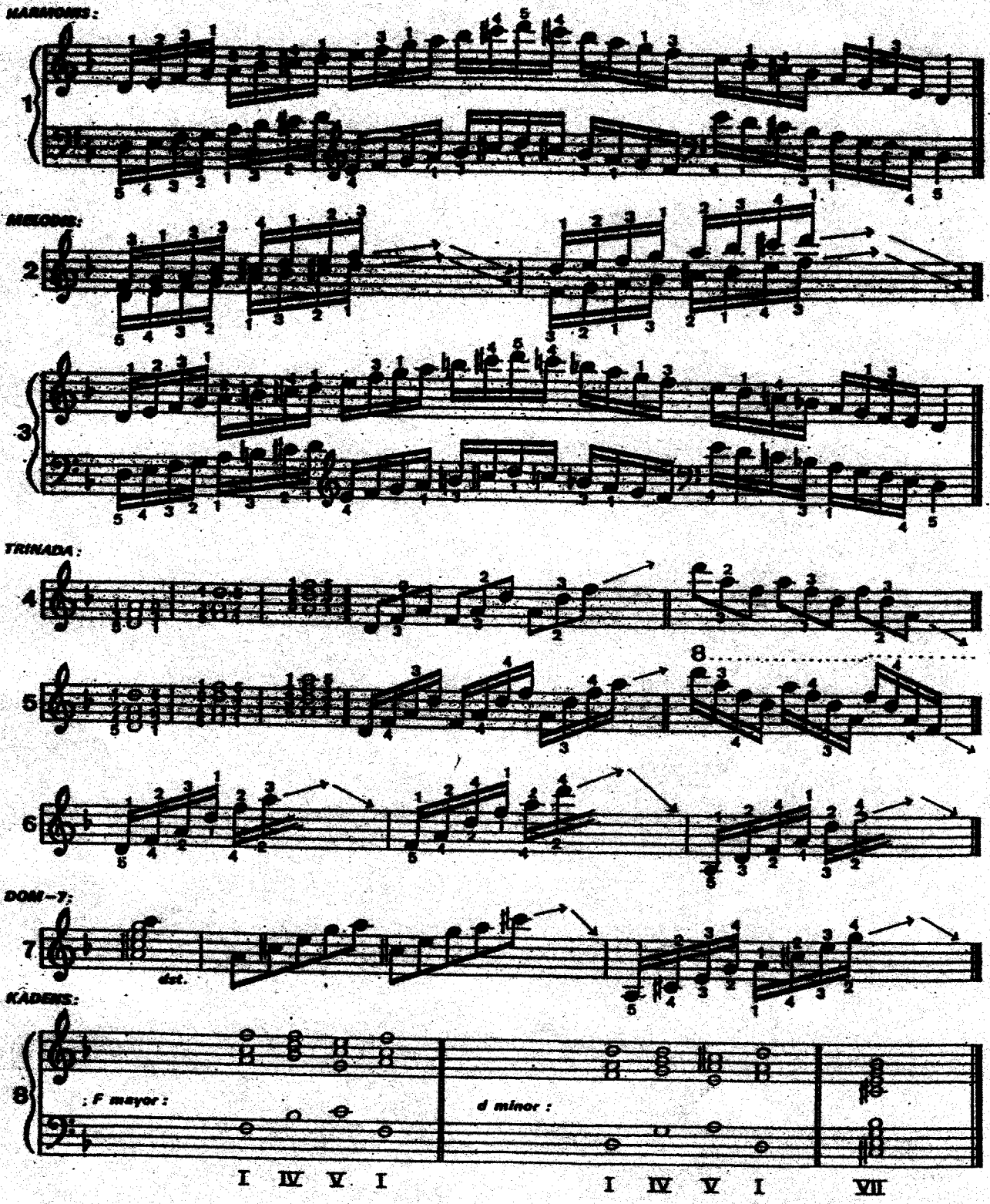
Tangganada fis minor



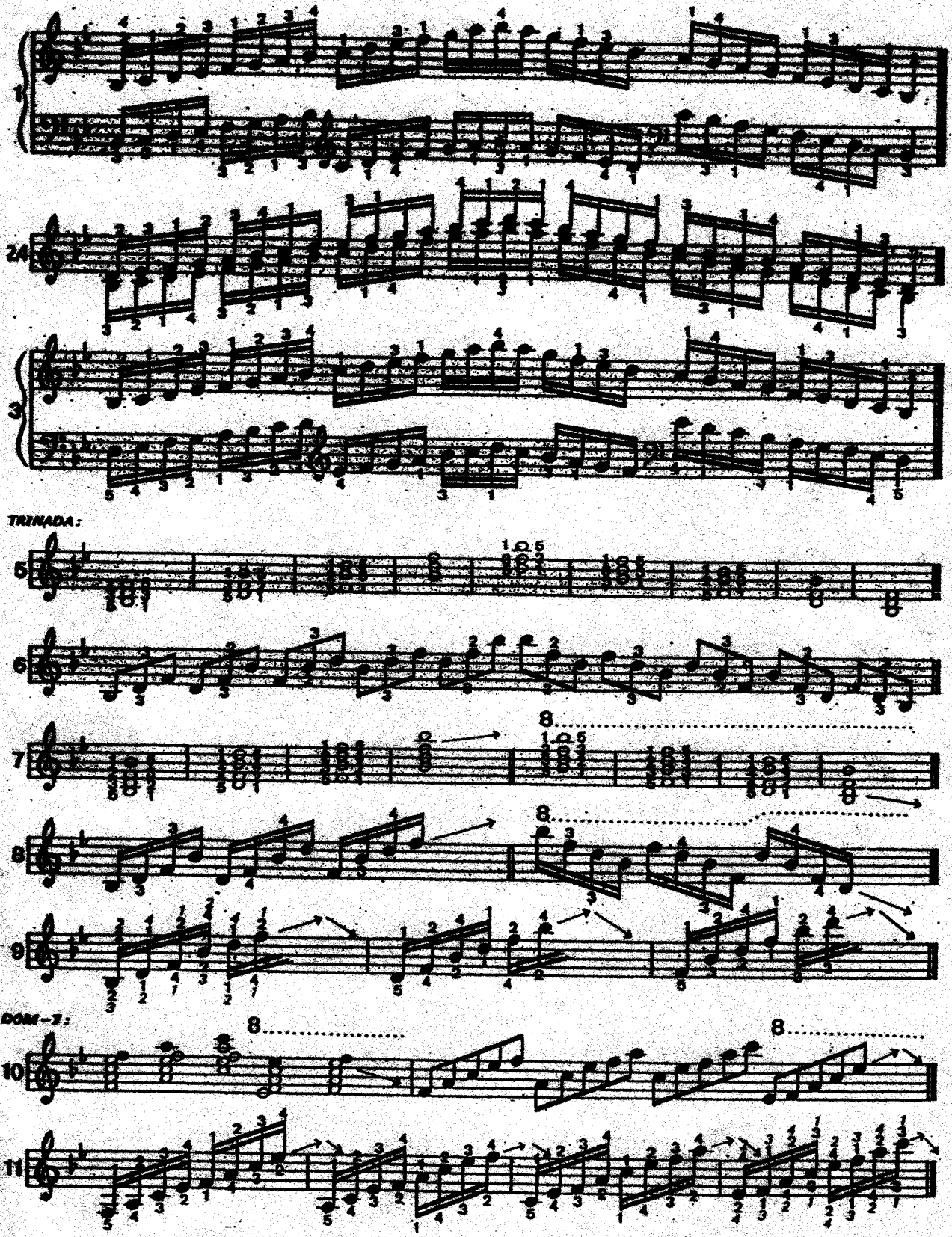
Tangganada F mayor



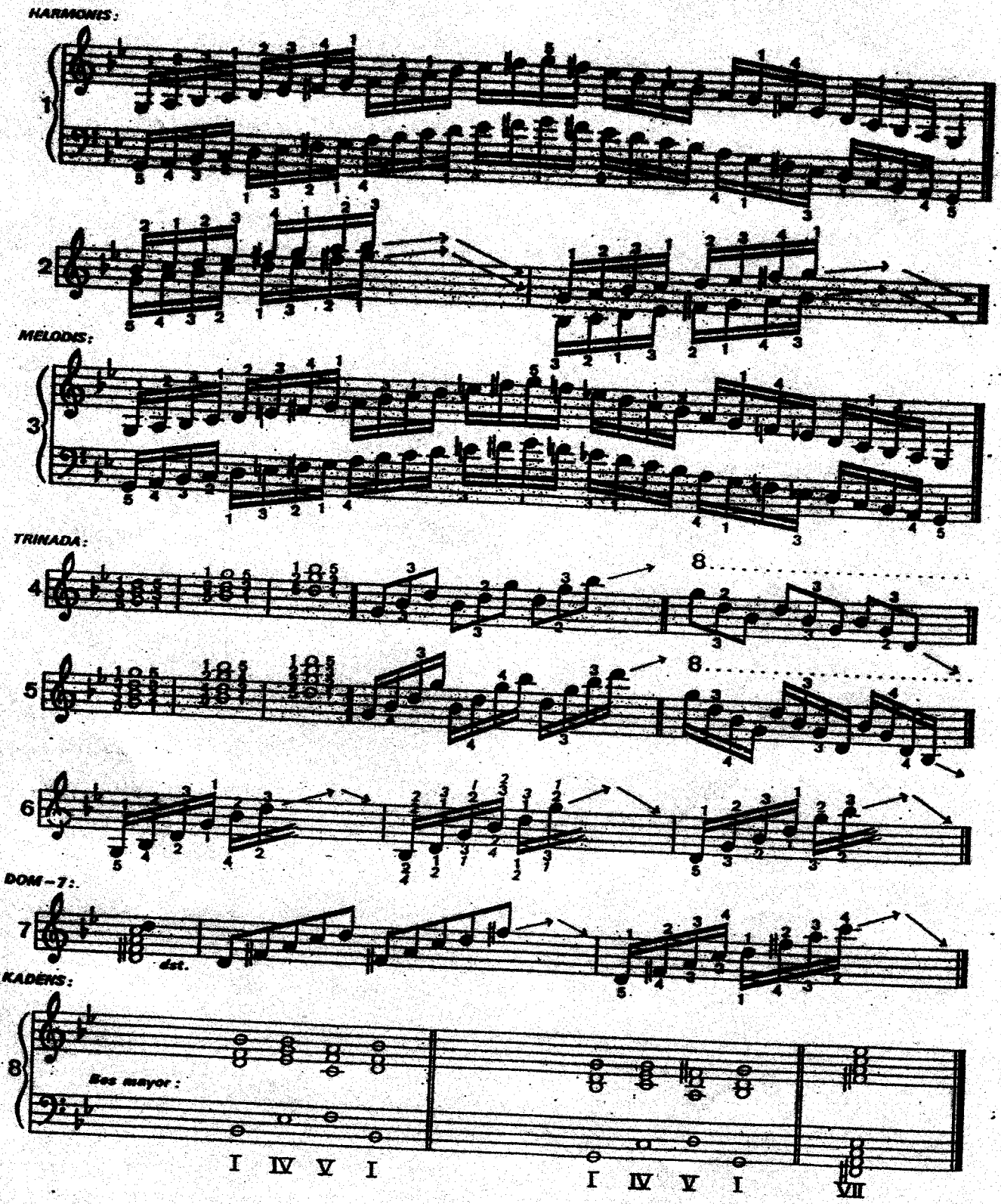
Tangganada d minor



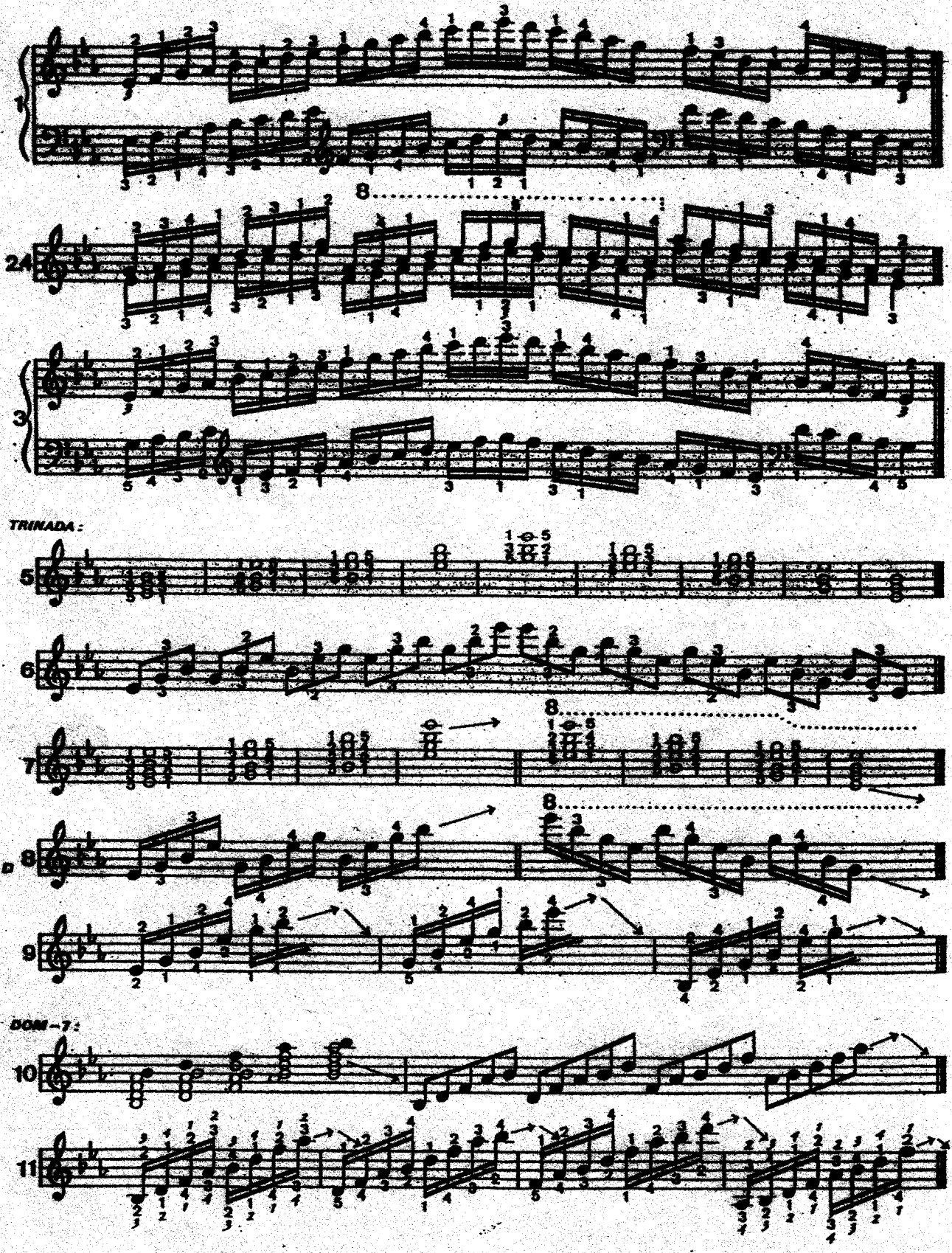
Tangganada Bes mayor



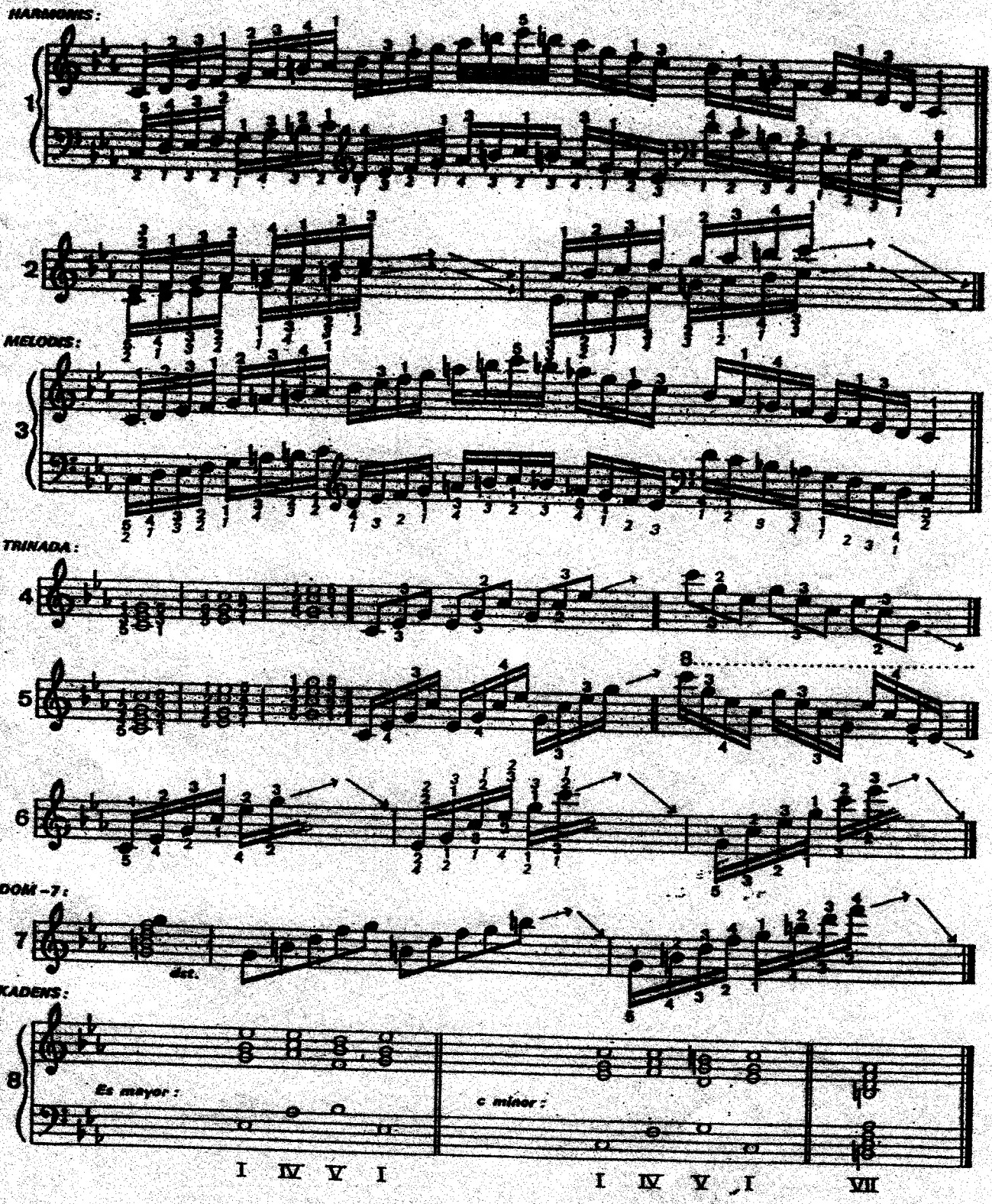
Tangganada g minor



Tangganada Es mayor



Tangganada c minor

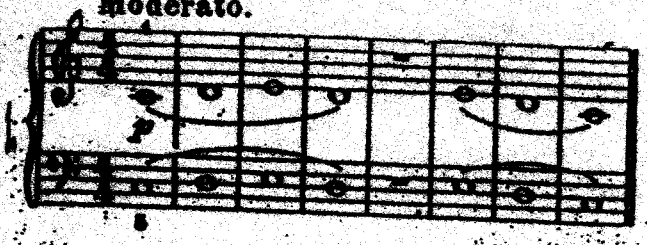


ETUDE

50 Kleine Etuden.

J. C. Beuk.

Moderato.



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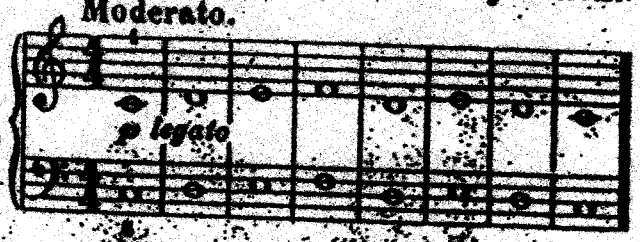
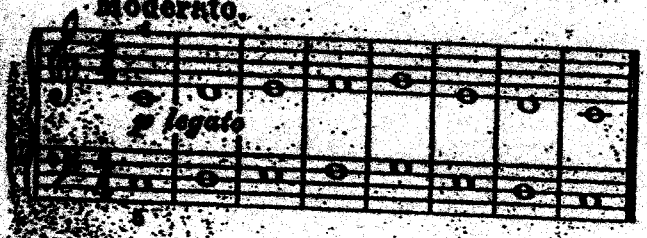


Moderato.



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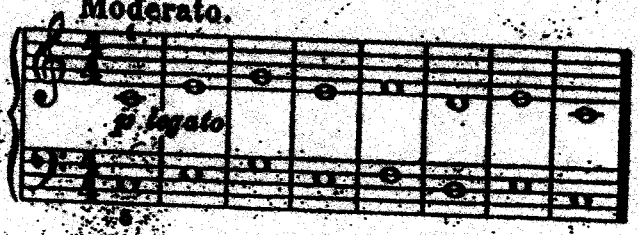
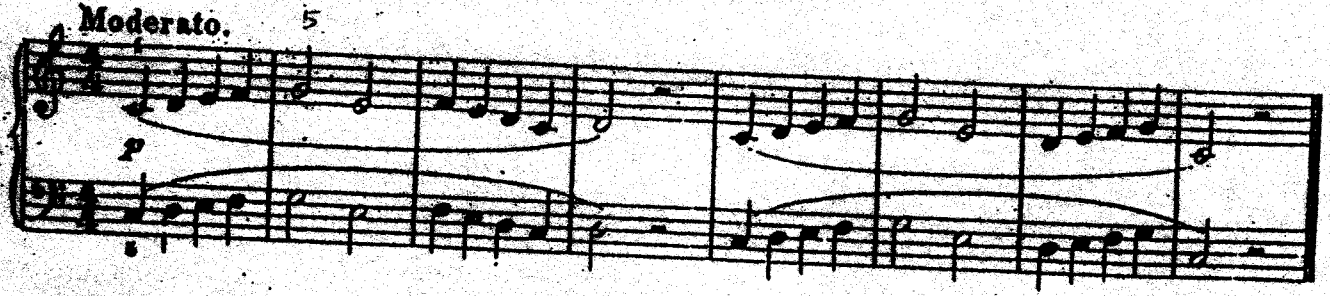
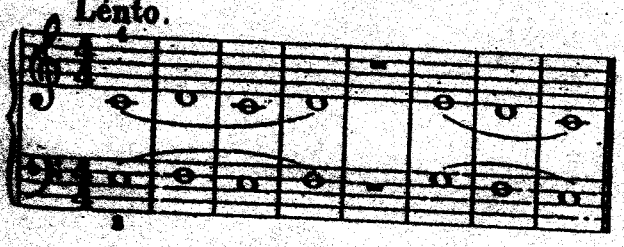


Moderato.

Moderato.



Lento.



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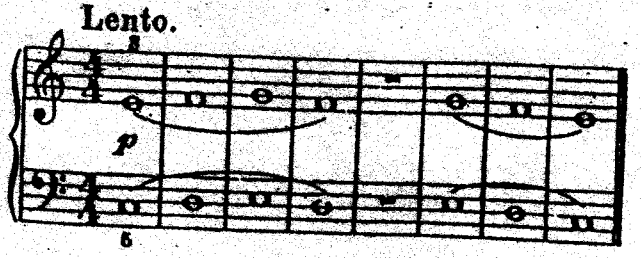

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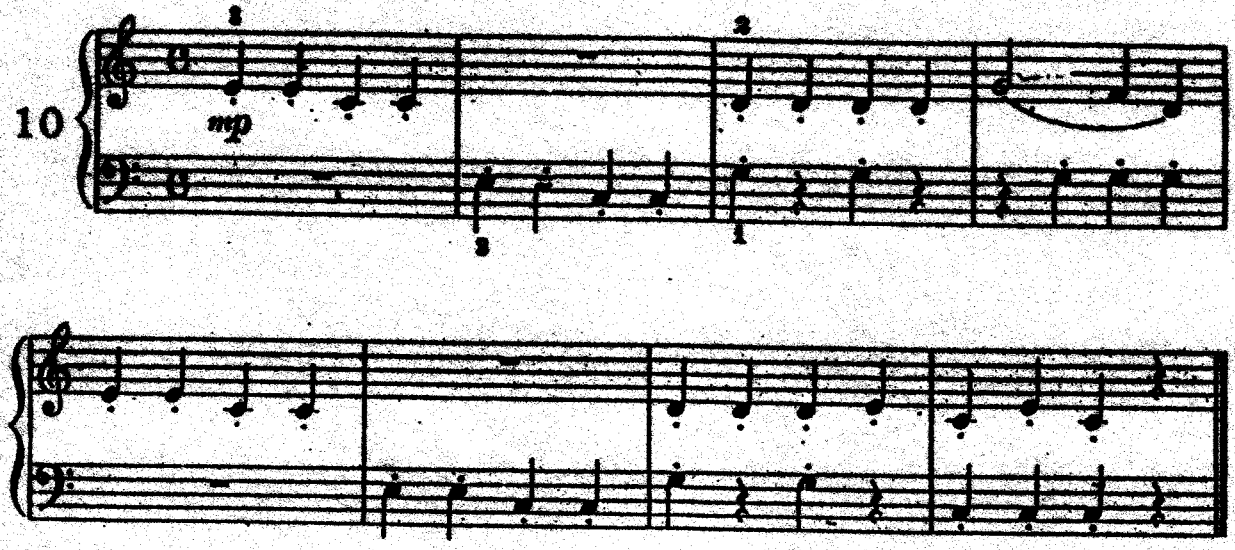
Hujan Berhenti

Allegretto

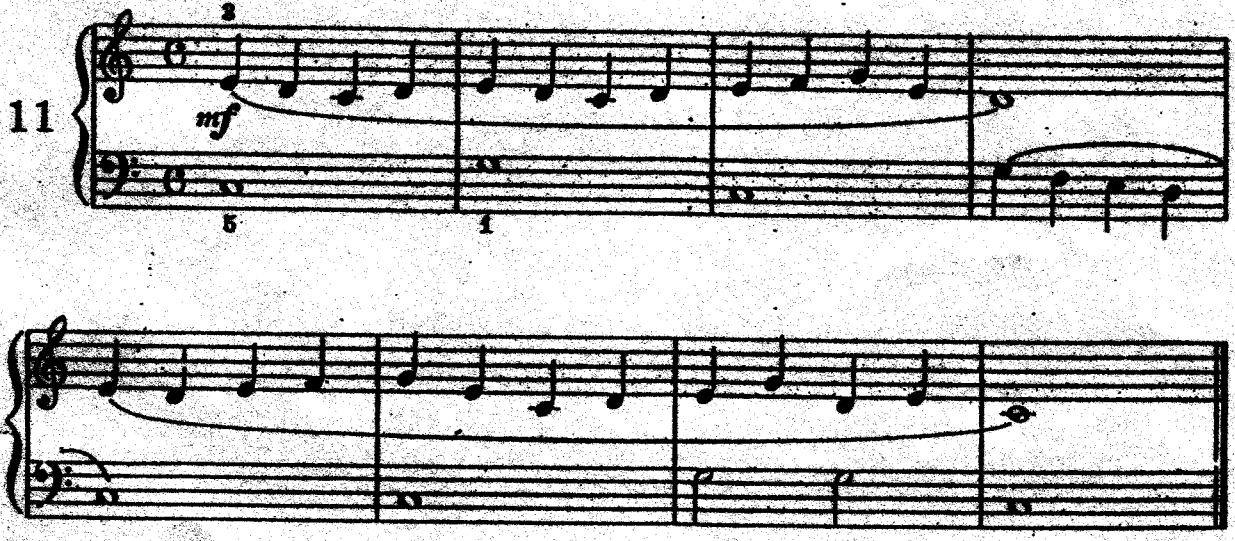
Schmidt



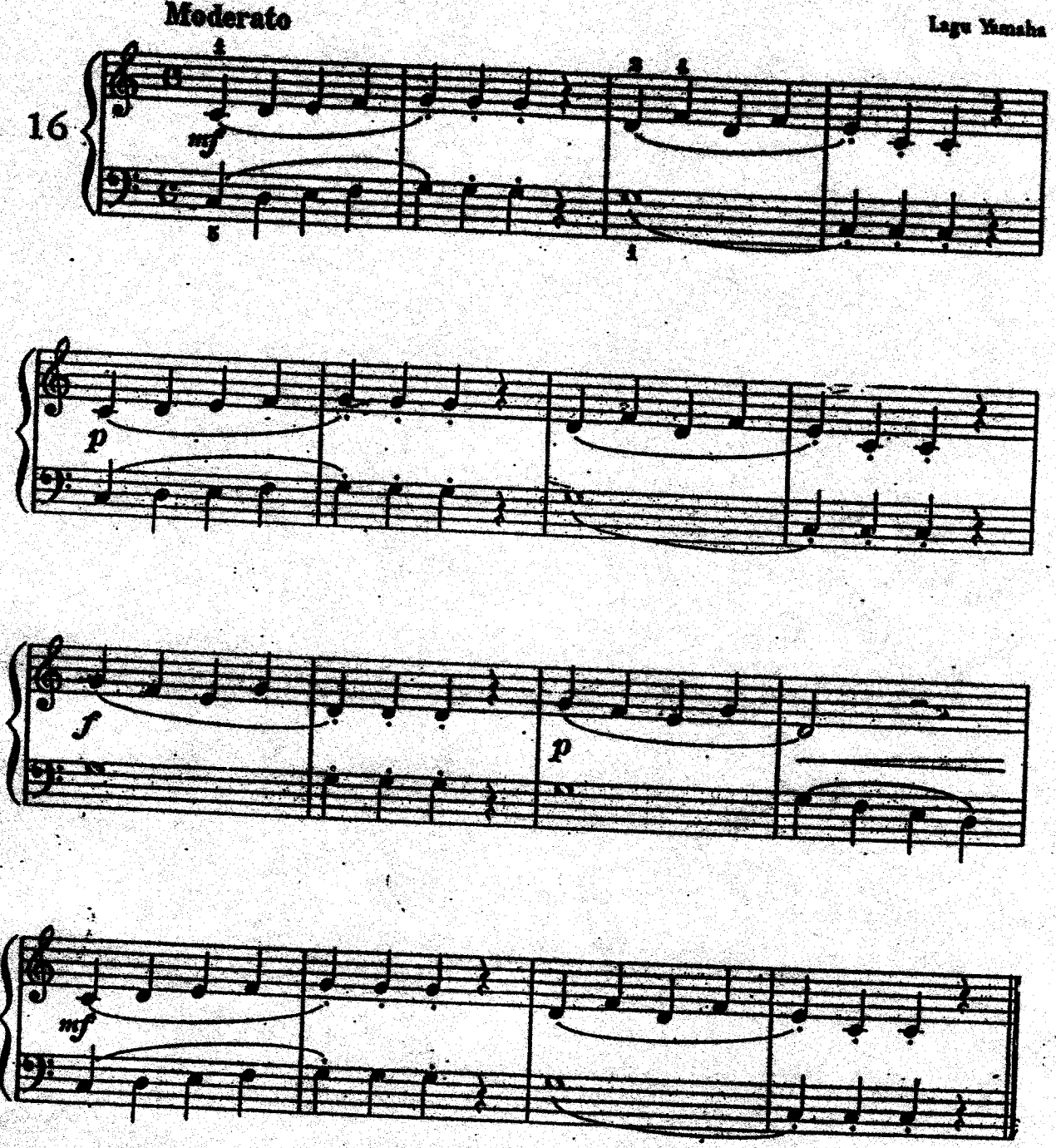
Kitiran

Moderato

Lagu Yamaha



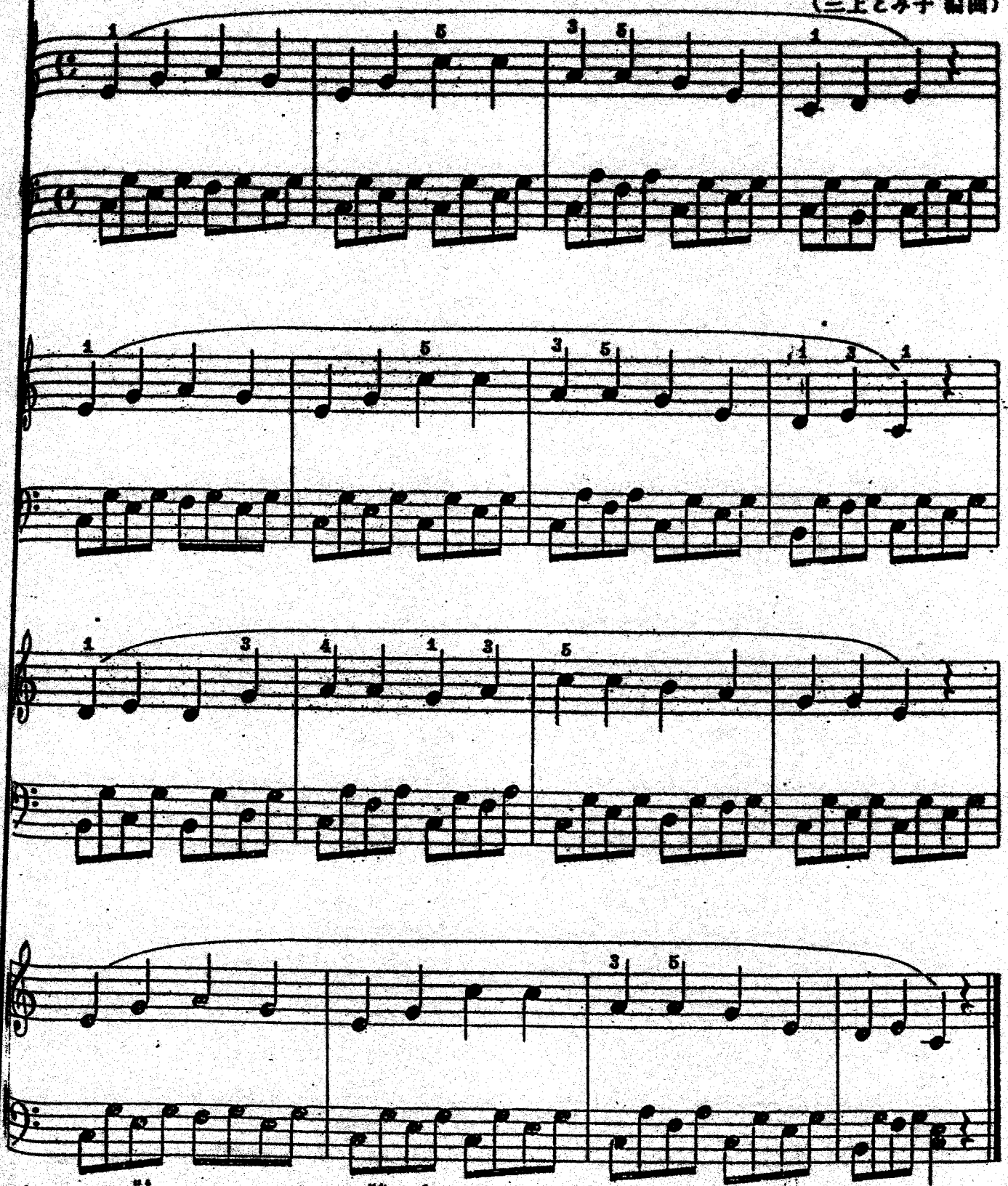
Membuat Lingkaran



ETUDE 1

中位の速さで

文部省唱歌
(三上とみ子 編曲)

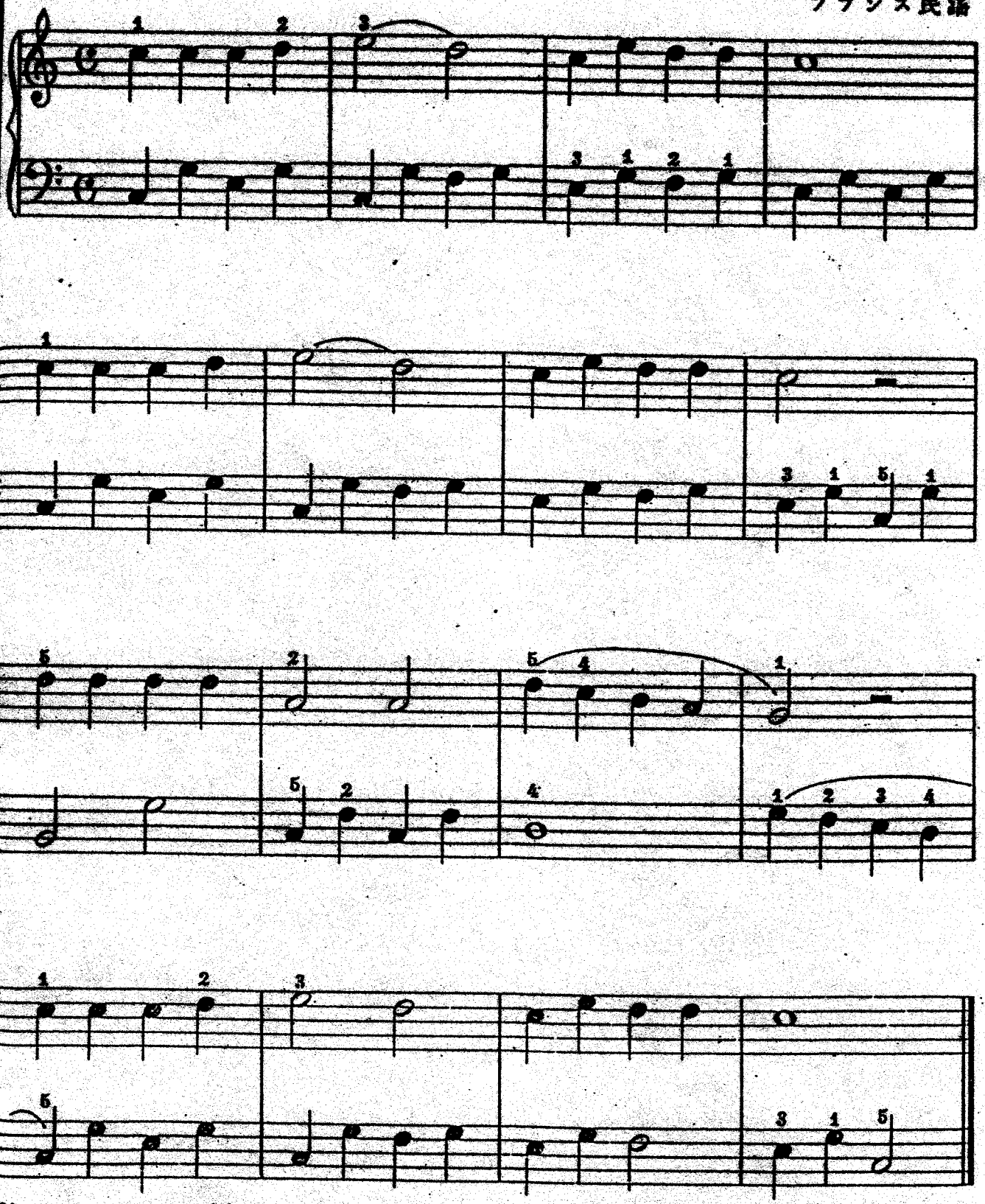


あたたかな春になって，きれいな花が咲き，小川の水がしづかに，のどかに流れてゆきます。この曲もみなさんよく知っていますね。左手の分散和音はレガートに，おわりの1小節はしづかにひいてください。

ETUDE 2

素直に やさしく

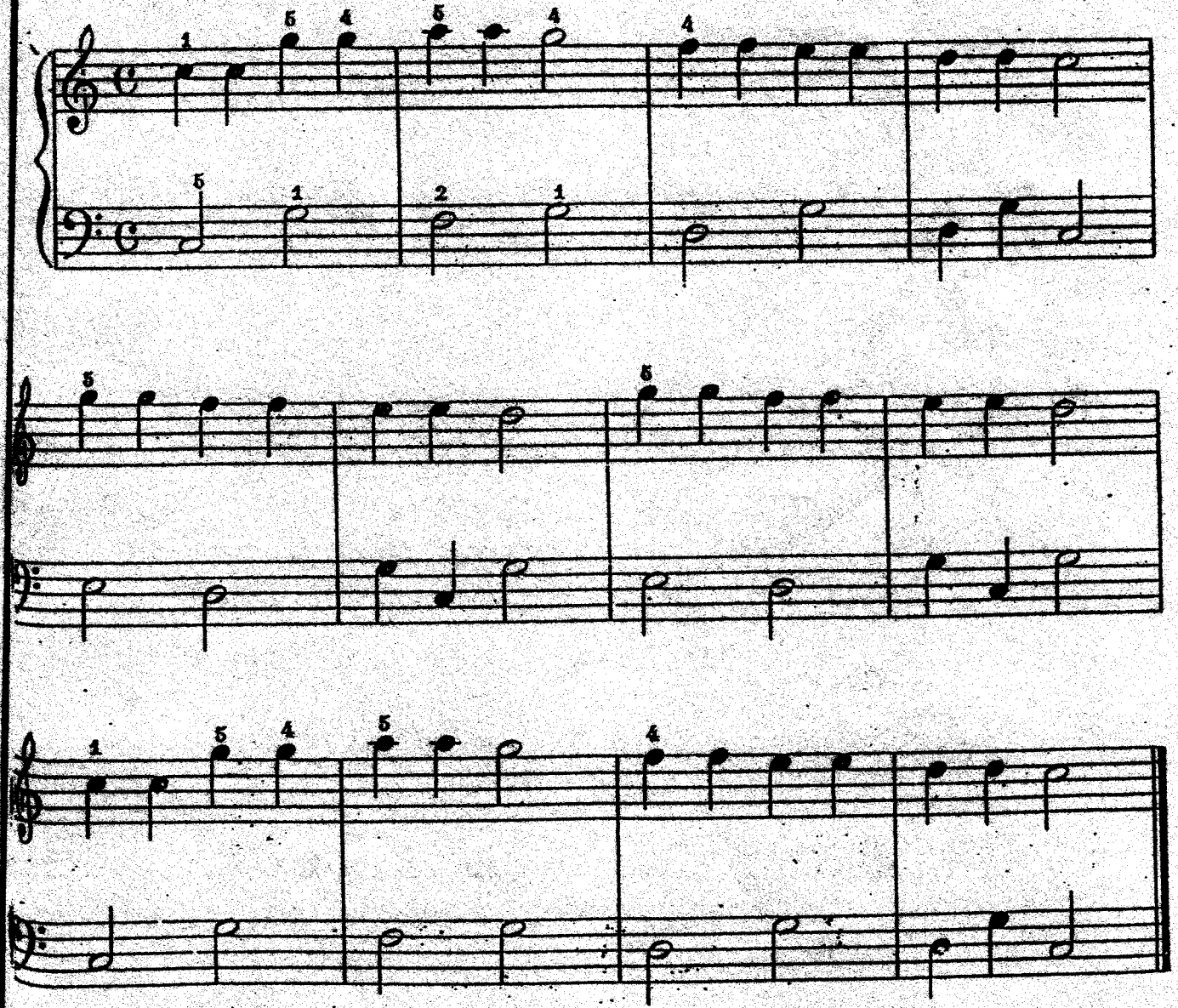
フランス民謡



お月さまのうつくしい光をあらわしたフランスの民謡です。12小節の左手のところは，少し（次第にゆっくり）して，なめらかにひいて下さい。はやくならぬように。

ＡＢＣの歌

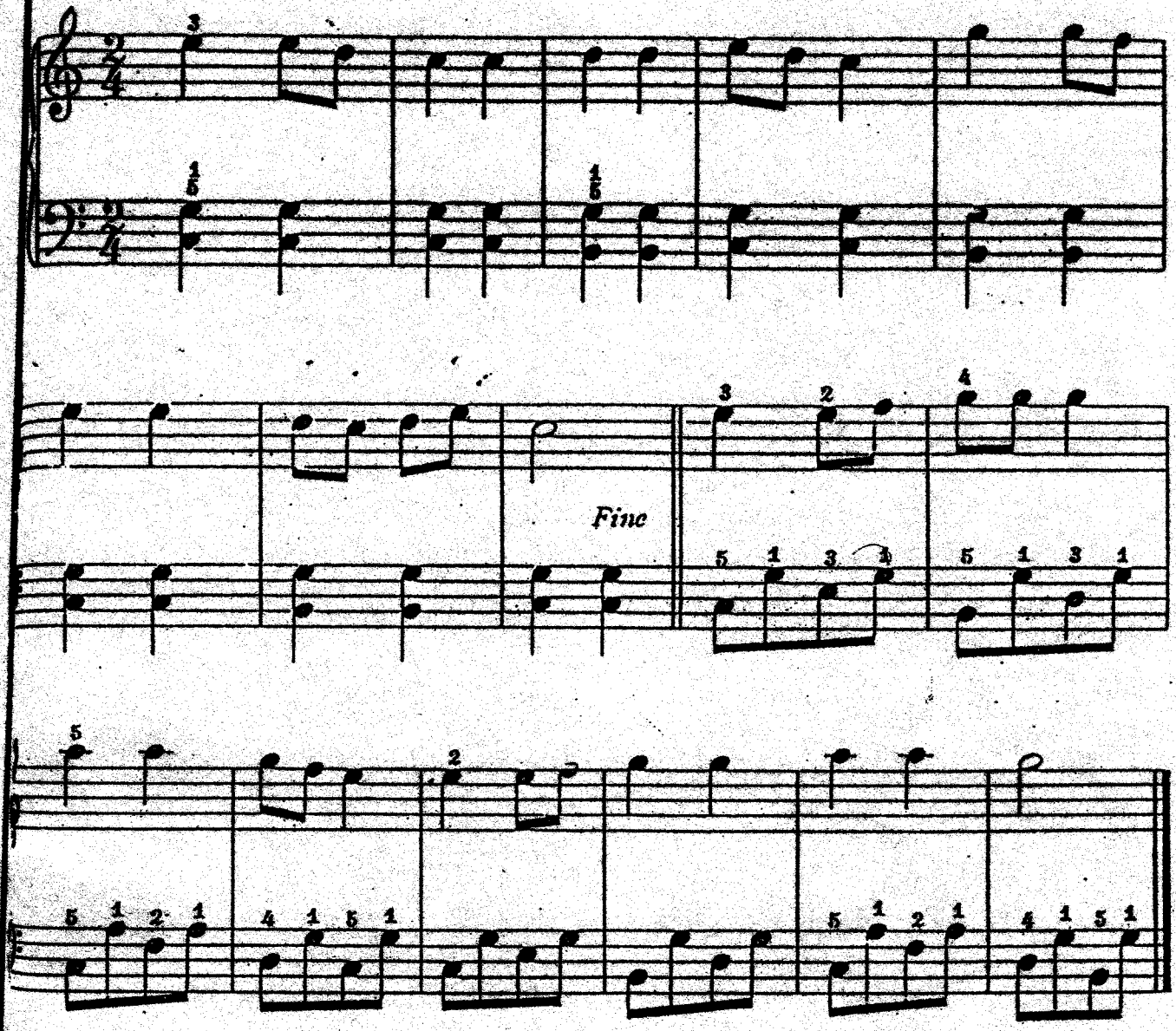
中位の速さで　　フランス民謡



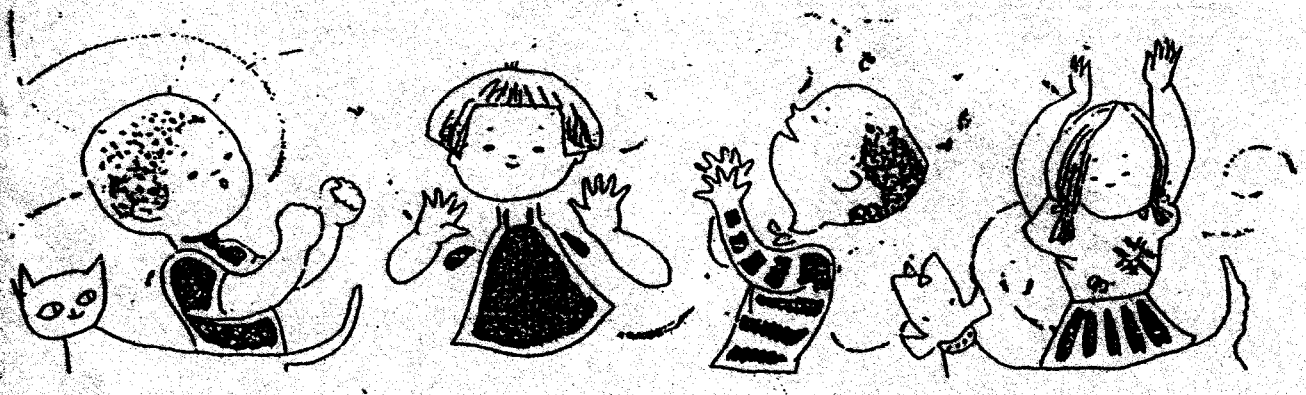
「ＡＢＣの歌」またはべつに「きらきら星」といわれている歌をピアノでひけるようにしたものです。旋律はいつもレガートに（なめらかに）ひくようにしましょう。よくひけるようになったら，うたいながらひくとたいへん楽しい曲です。

ETUDE 3

楽しそう　　外国曲



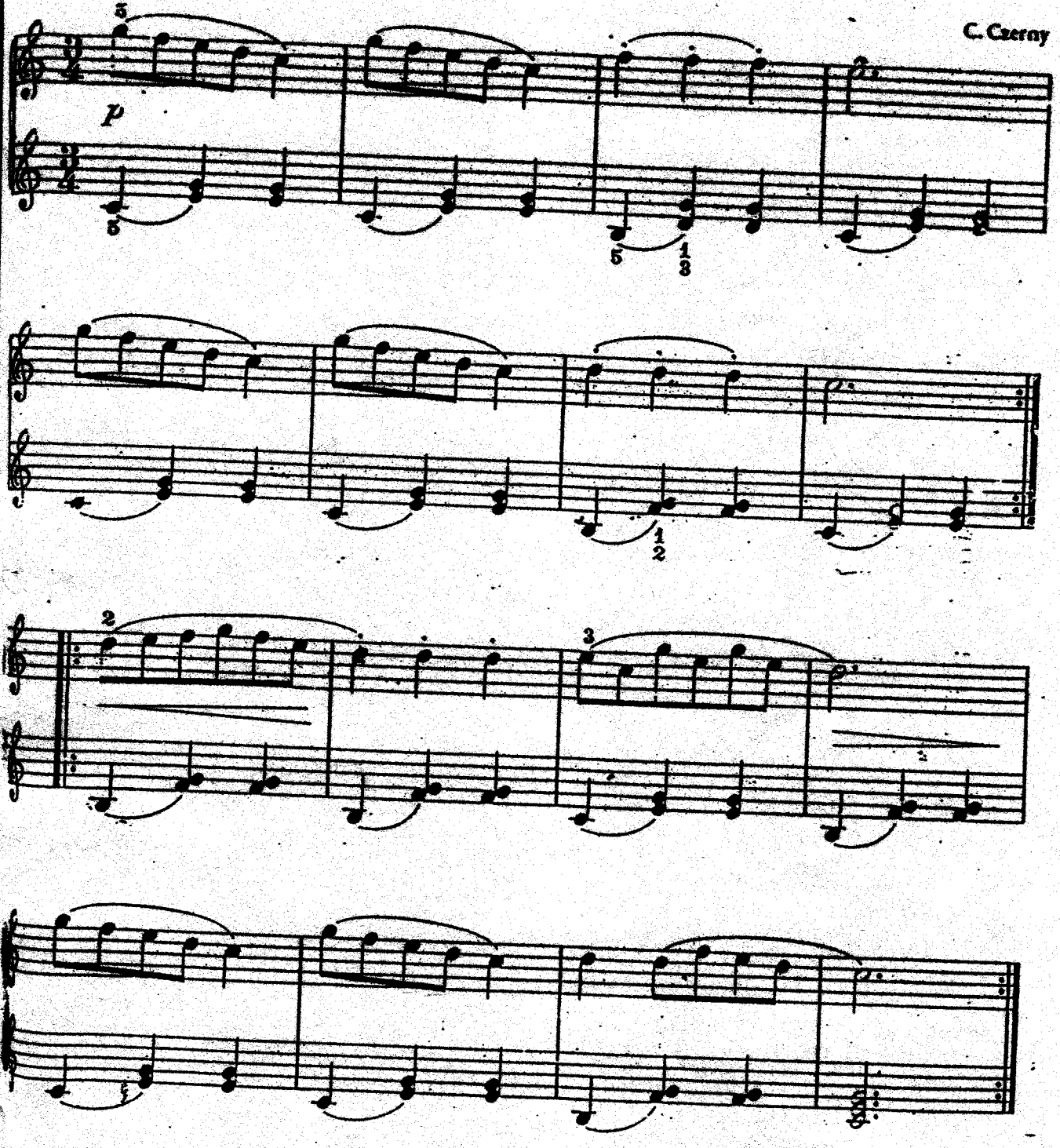
さんのよくしっているうたです。4拍子ですから，アクセントをつけて，歩くような速さで楽しくひきましょう。また和音で伴奏のひき方もおぼえましょう。*Da Capo*（ダ・カーポ）はじめにもどって，*Fine*（フィーネ）のところでおわるのです。



Wals yang Indah

Allegro moderato

C. Czerny



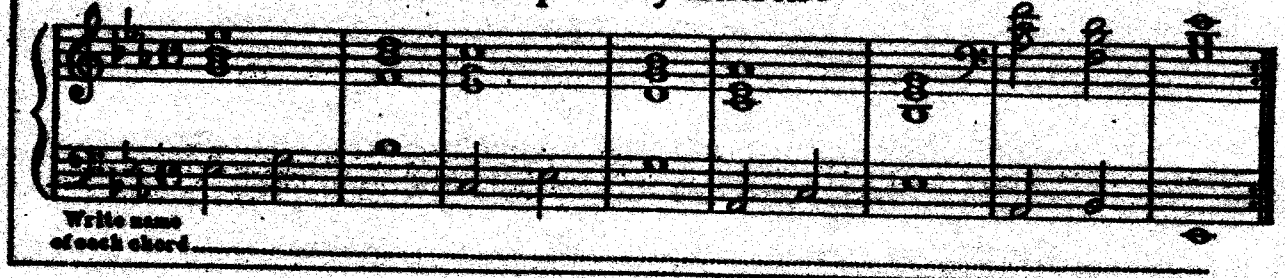
Allegro moderato.....tempo cepat dan sedang

CHORD ANALYSIS

Here is a study in CHORD ANALYSIS.

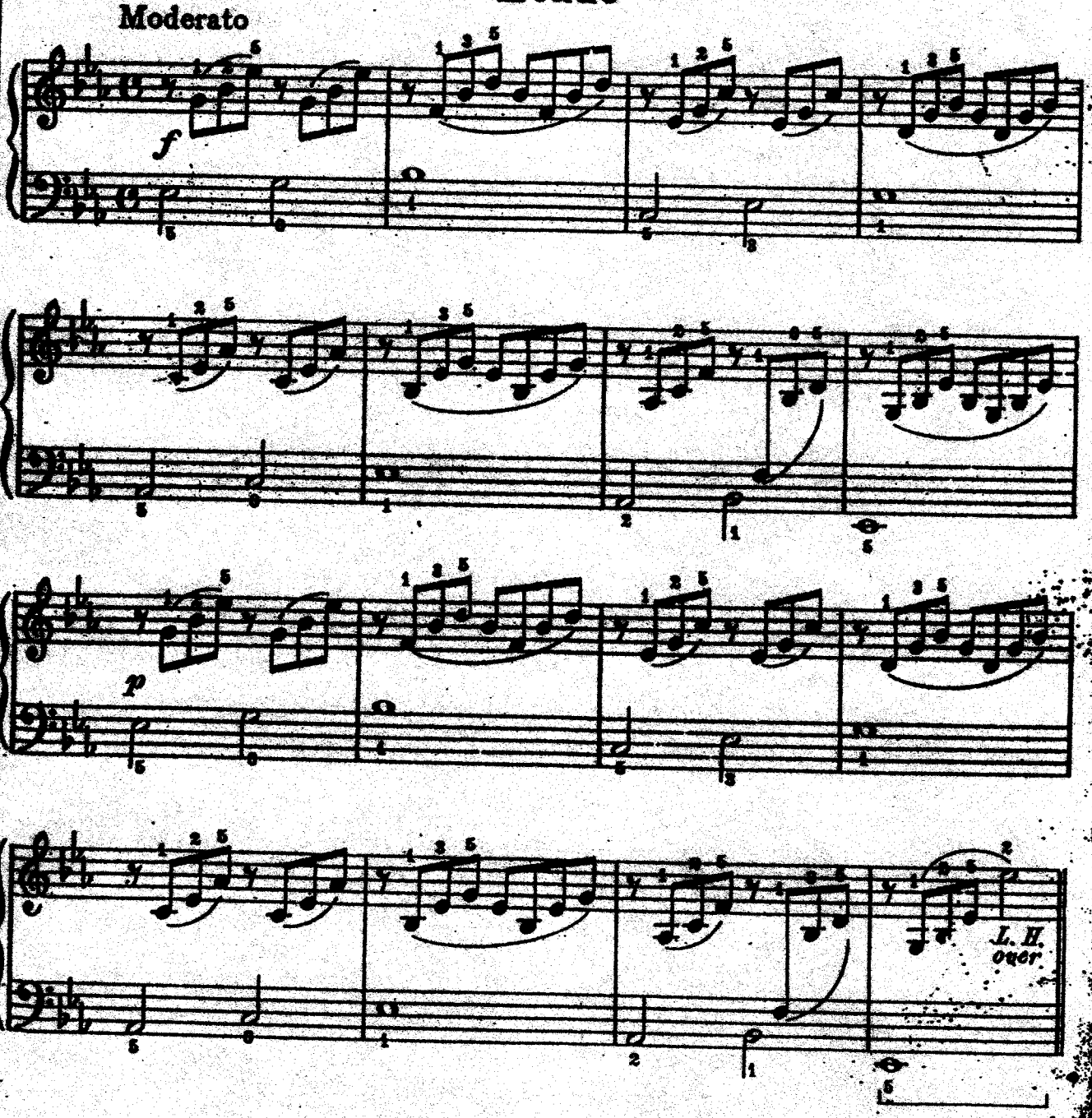
Write the *name* and *inversion* of each chord in the following example. When you can play the Preparatory Exercise, follow with the Etude showing the chords in broken form.

Preparatory Exercise



Étude

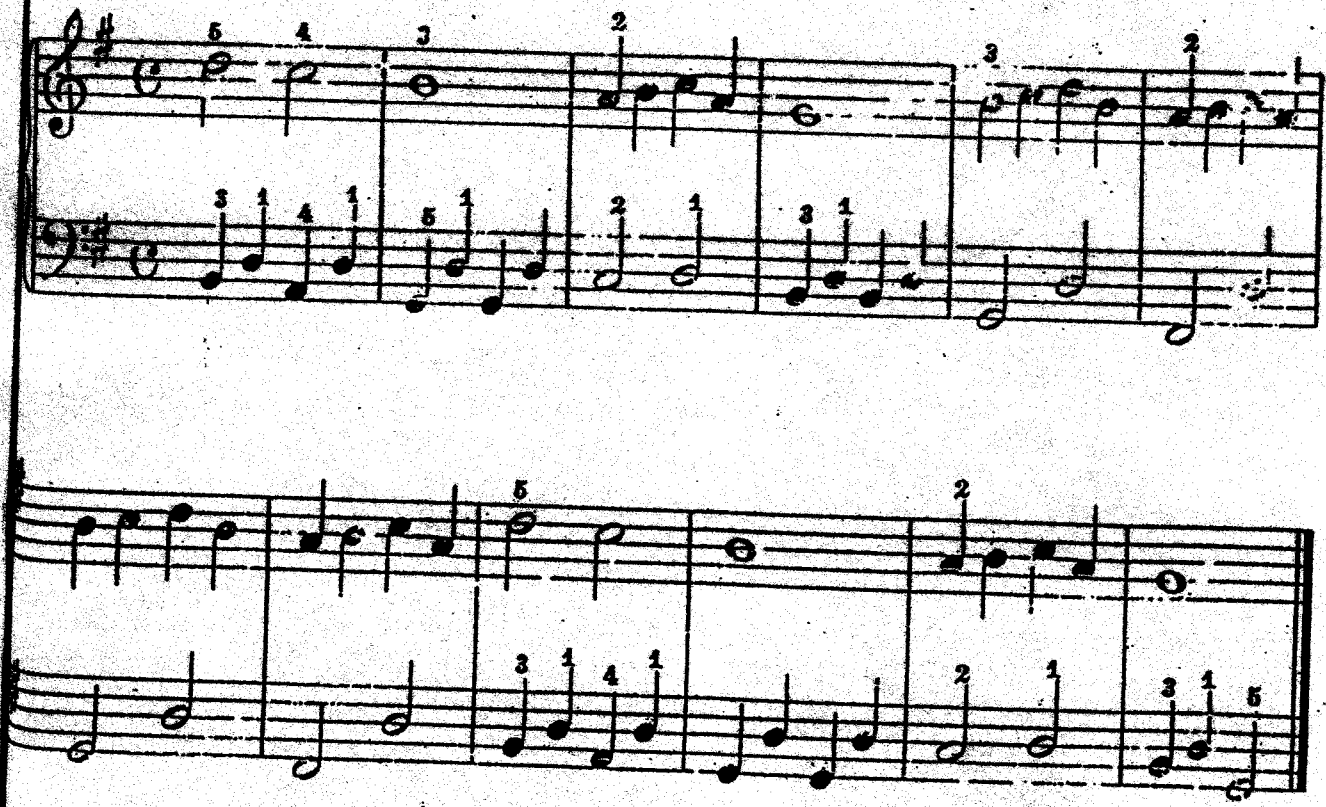
Moderato



LAGU

みつばち

はっきりと　　フランス民謡

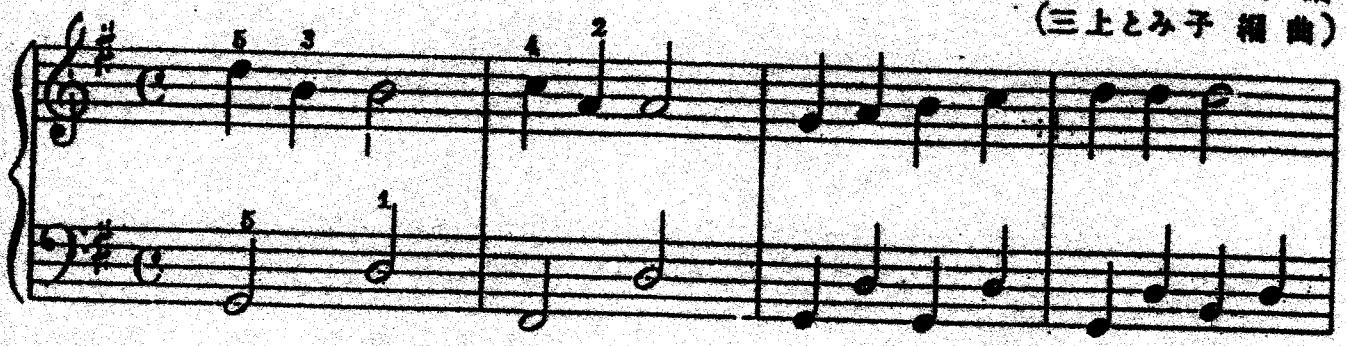


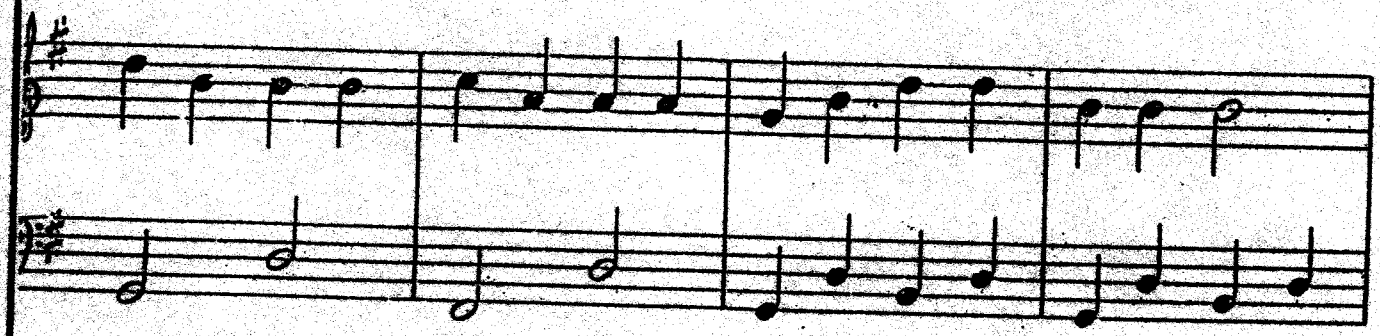
ン・ブン・ブンと蜜蜂がお花のまわりを飛んでいるようすを，うたったフランスの民謡ではっきりとたのしそうにひきましょう。

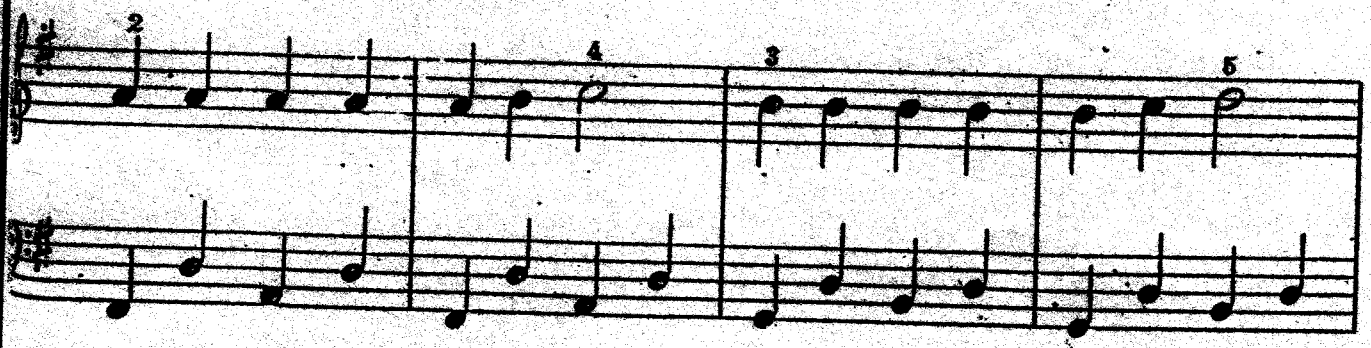
ちょう ちょう

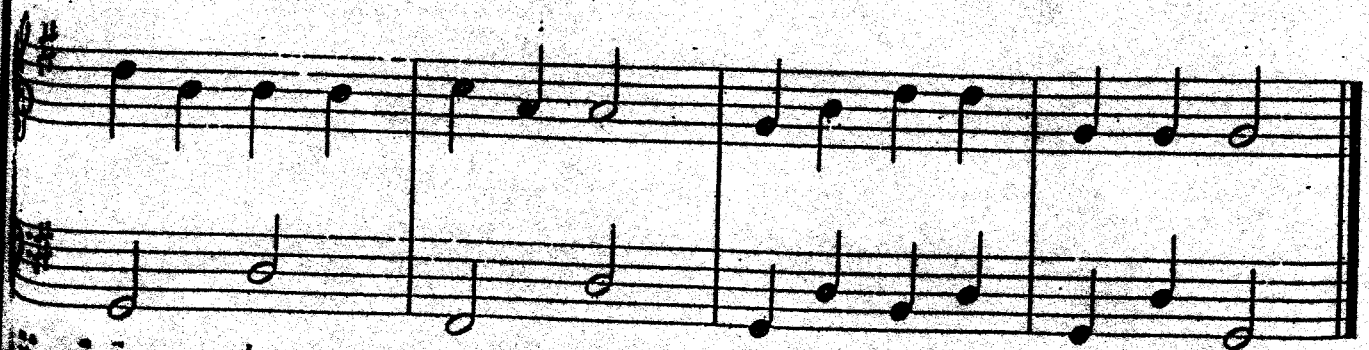
はっきりと

ドイツ民謡
(三上とみ子 編曲)

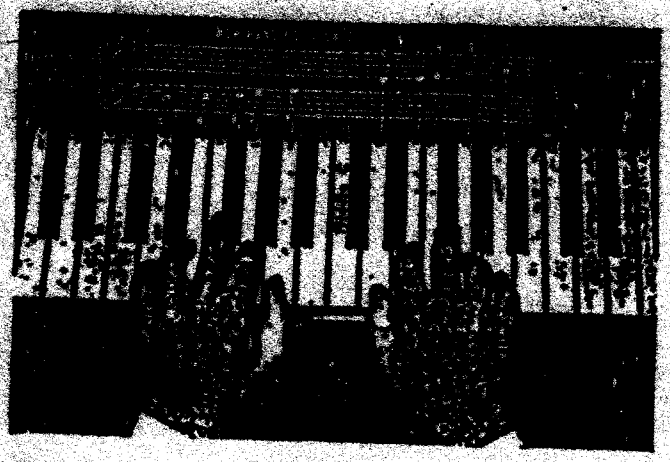








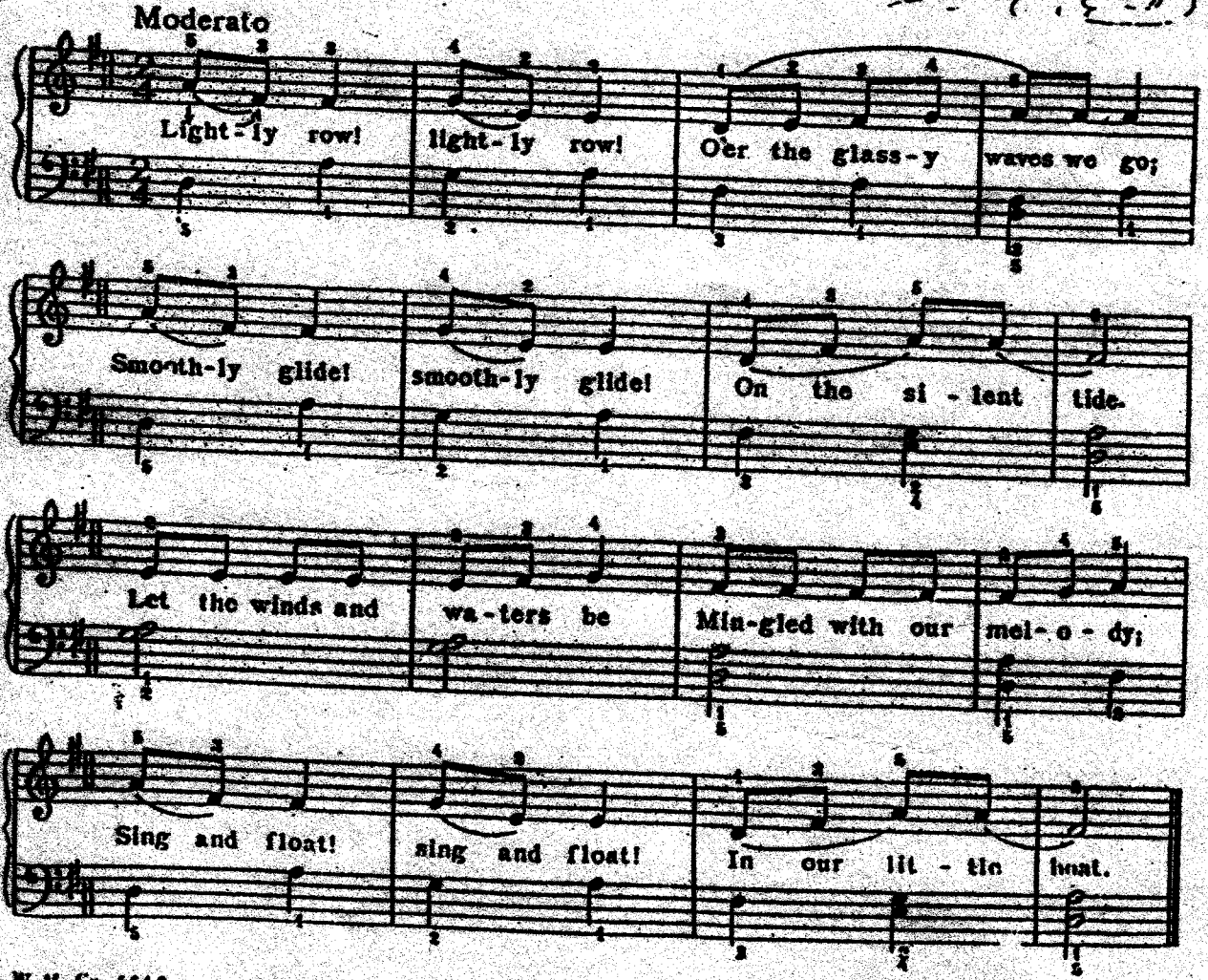
春の野辺をとび舞うちょうちょうたちに よびかけるように 静かにうたいかたりましょう



Set how nicely you can phrase "LIGHTLY ROW" by using the DROP and ROLL attack on the two-note phrases. On the extended phrases DROP on the first note, connect all notes in between, and ROLL off on the last note.

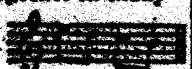
20. LIGHTLY ROW

Moderato



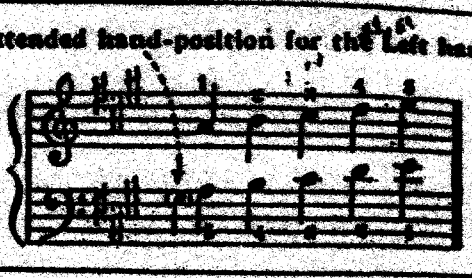
Practice the left hand HARMONY PATTERN before beginning the piece:

EIGHTH notes may be grouped together in many ways. You are already familiar with them written in this manner:



They are also written thus:

Extended hand-position for the Left hand

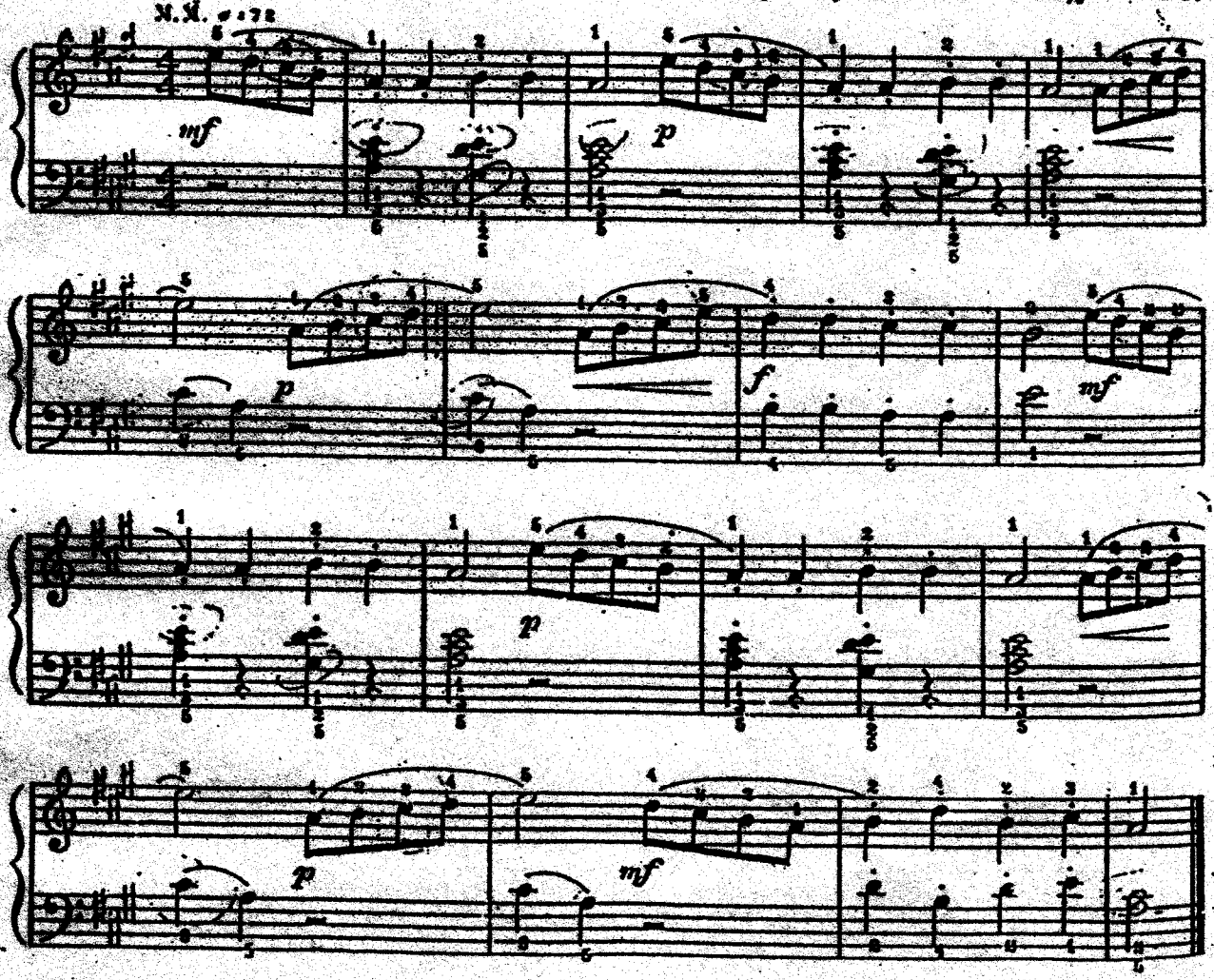


26. THE KNIGHT AND THE LADY

Riding through the green and leafy wood
Comes a lady wearing cloak and hood,
She is very sad,
Isn't that too bad?
Surely we would help her if we could!

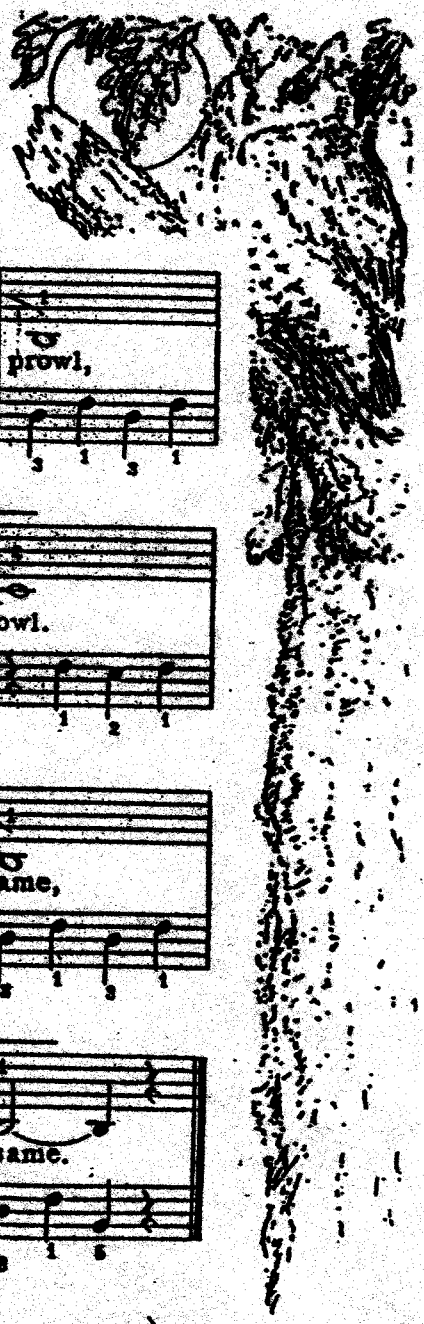
Lo! a gallant knight comes riding by,
How he hates to see a lady cry!
He will take her part,
Win her gentle heart,
Quietly we'll leave them, you and I.

M.M. ♩ = 72

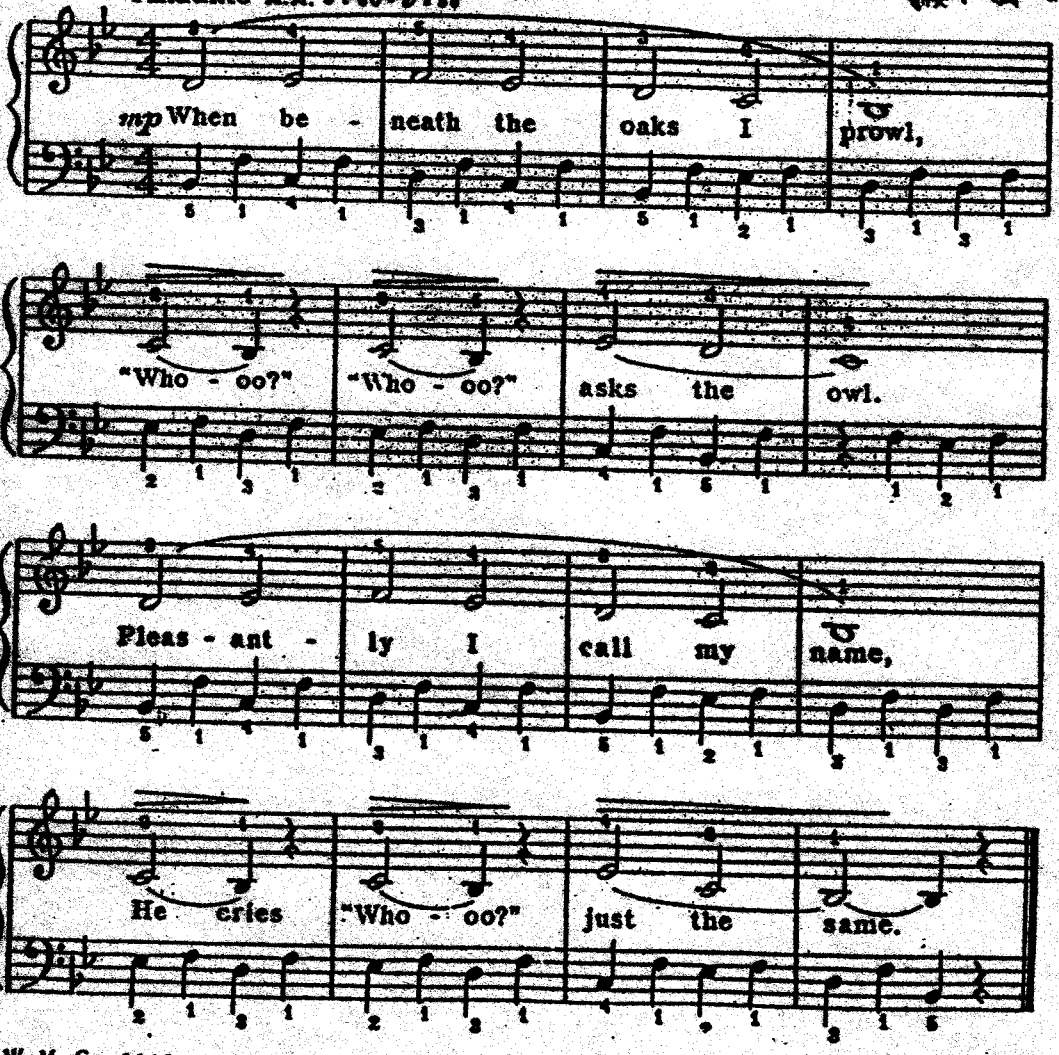


A NOCTURNE is a Night Song. It is a composition written in lyric style suggesting the peace of evening.

This one is written in the key of B♭ major. The melody in the right hand should be played with a smooth *singing tone*. Make the phrases "breathe" on the 2nd and 4th lines. Play the left hand with a light touch so that the *singing tone* will predominate in the right hand.

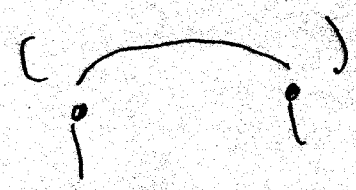


29. THE OWL'S QUESTION
(*Nocturne*)


Andante M.M. ♩= 60 - ♩= 58
mp When be - neath the oaks I prowl,
"Who - oo?" "Who - oo?" asks the owl.
Pleas - ant - ly I call my name,
He cries "Who - oo?" just the same.

W. M. Co. 5610

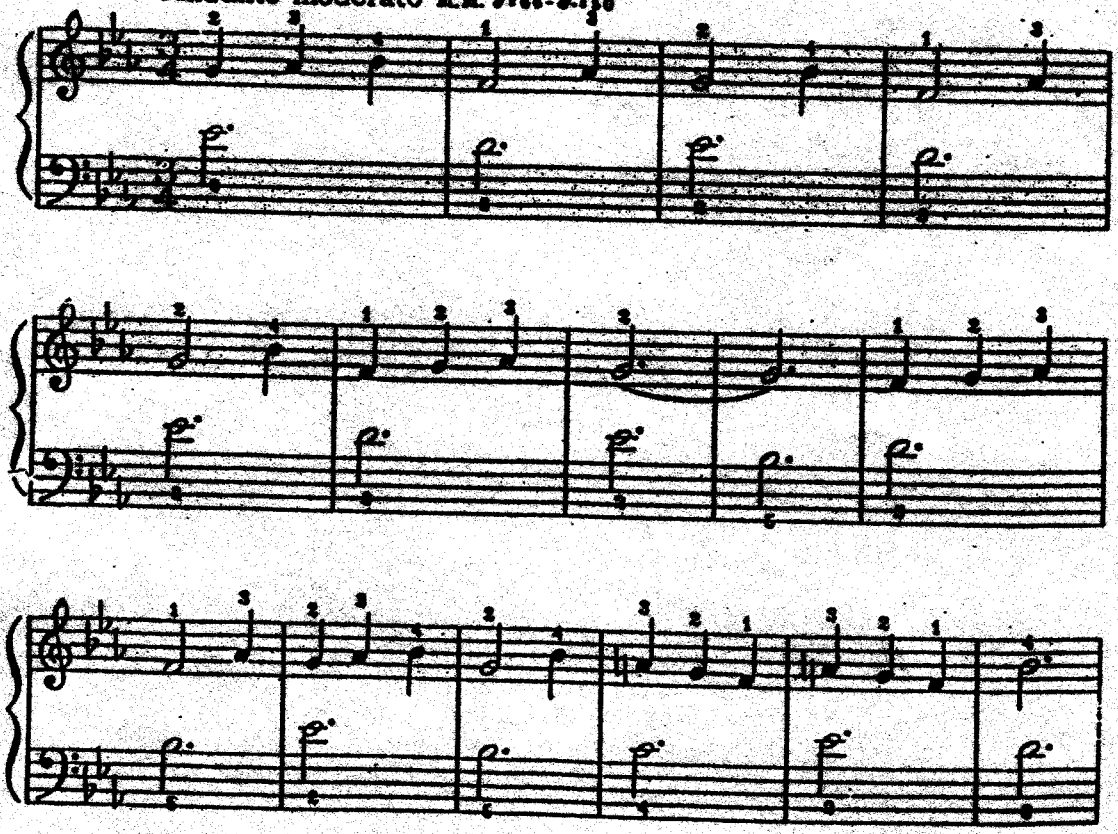
Legato ~ menyambung

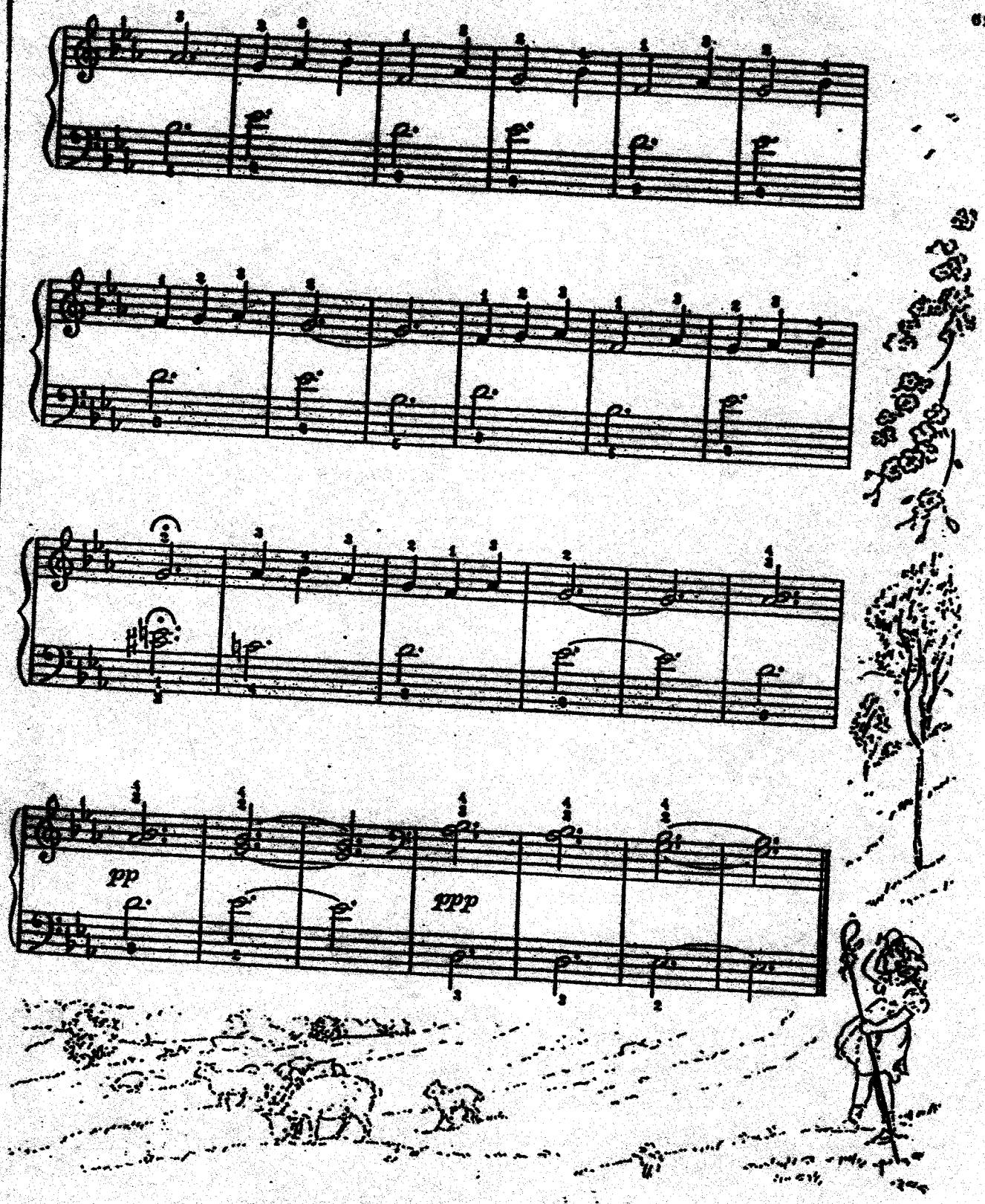


41. LITTLE BO-PEEP

Little Bo-Peep has lost her sheep
And looks for them sedately,
I wish she'd find them soon, because
We've had no lamb chops lately.

Andante moderato M.M. ♩.66-♩.80

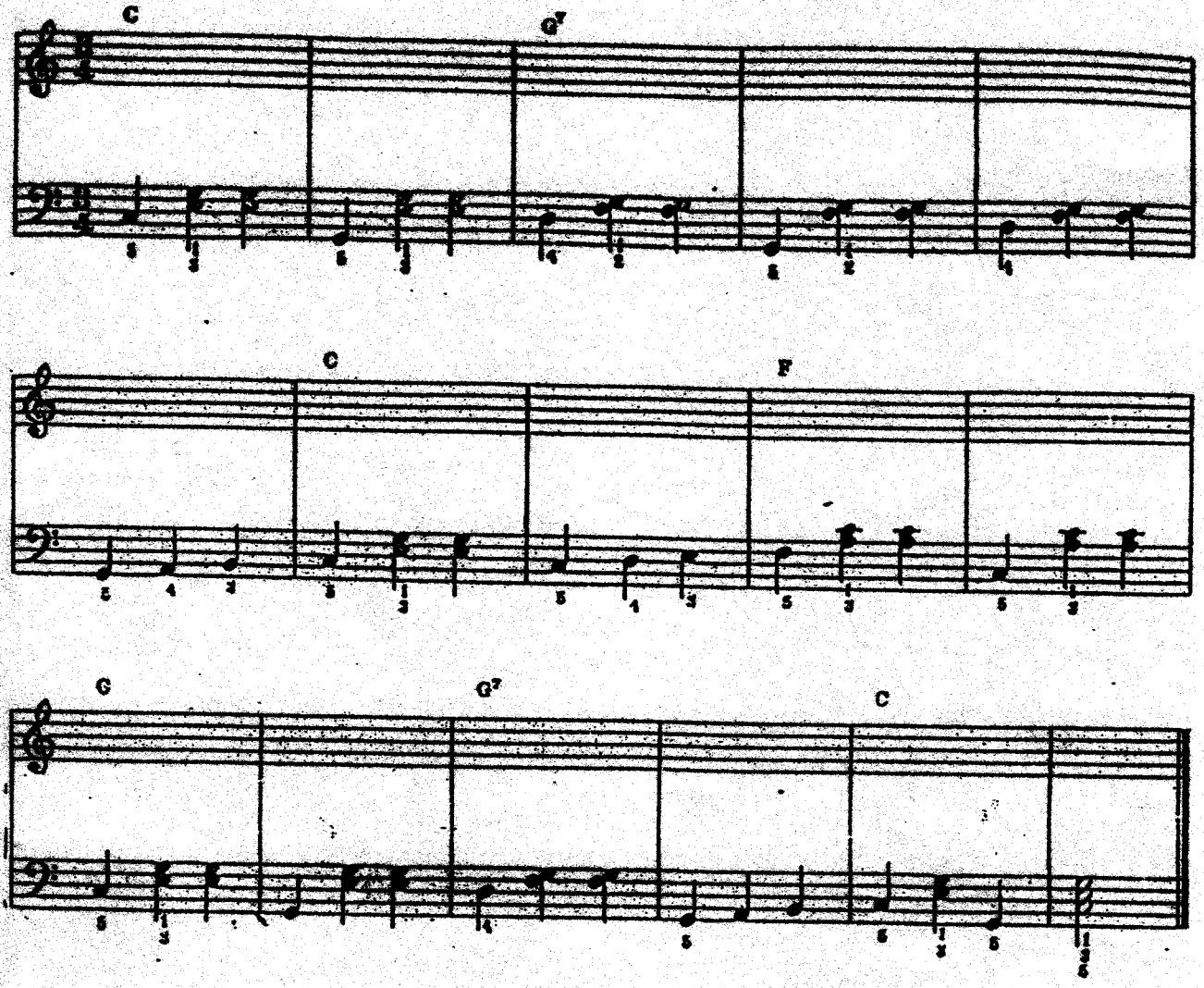




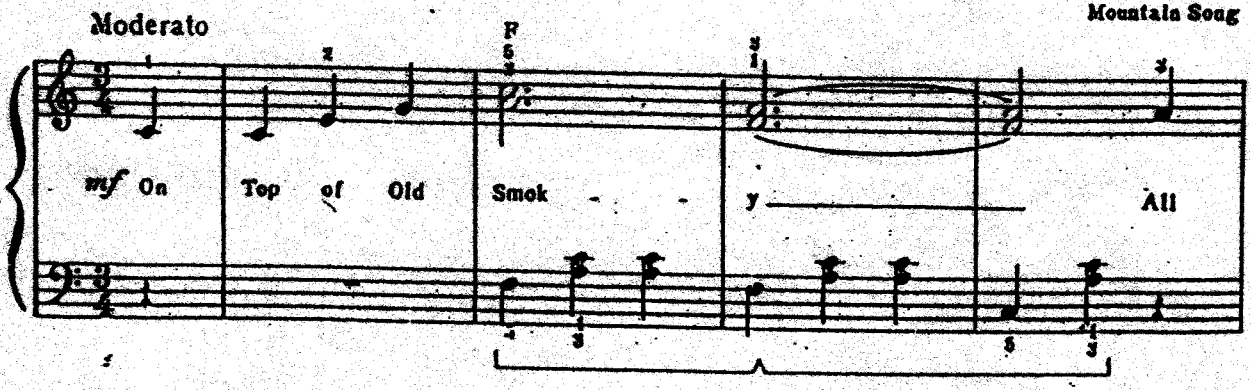
Suggestion for supplementary solo in sheet form

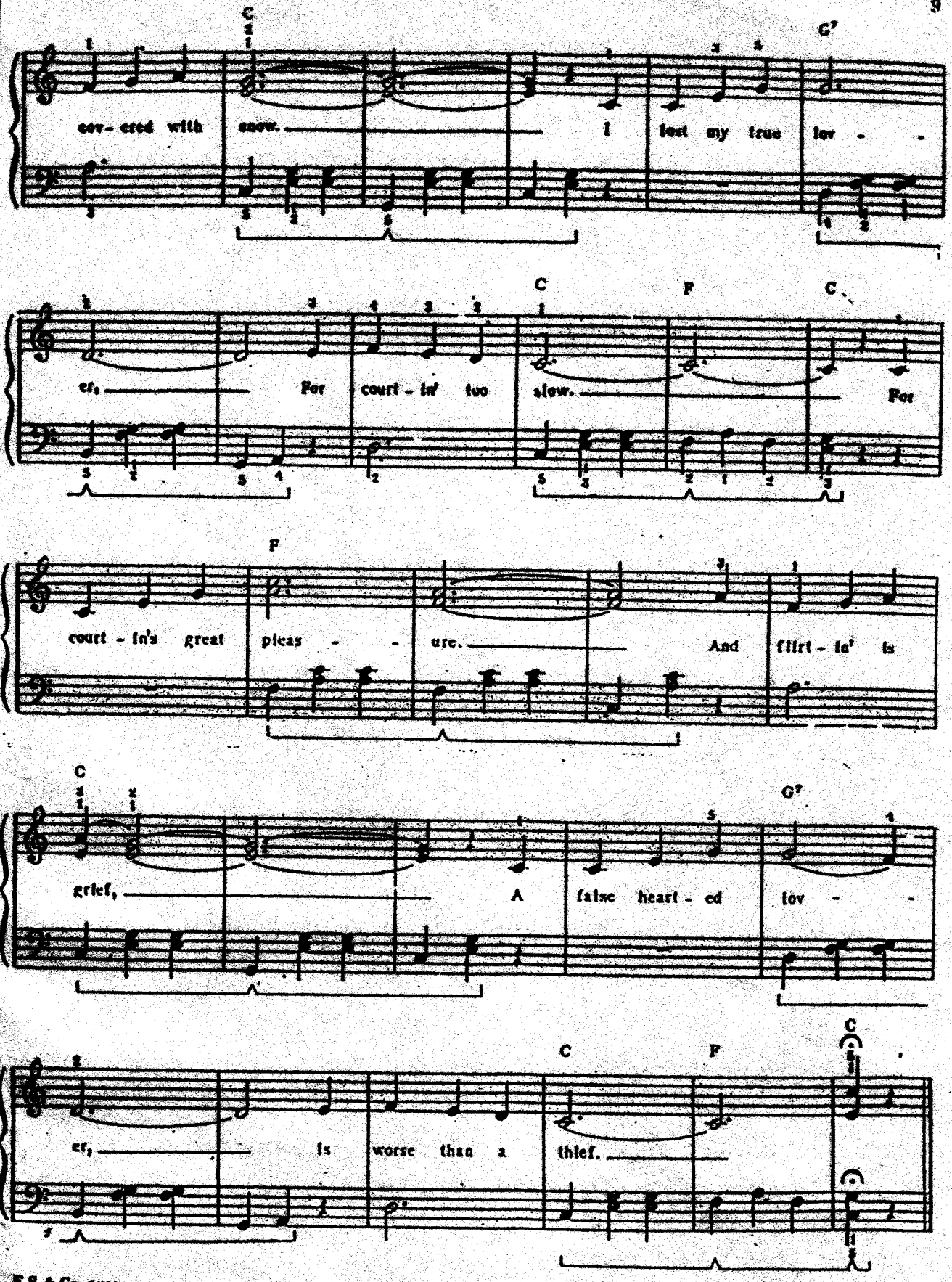
COBBLER, COBBLER a very attractive novelty in the Key of G major by Louise Christine Rebe will prove a very interesting diversion.

Left Hand Alternating Bass Study



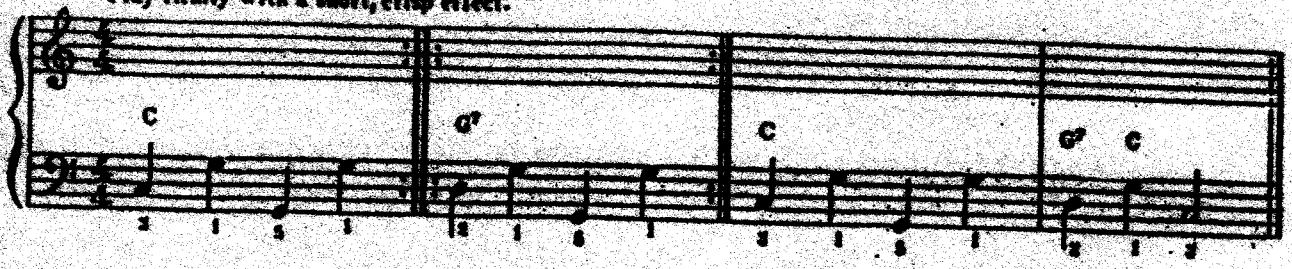
On Top Of Old Smoky




C
C7
cov- ered with snow. I lost my true lov - -
C
F
C
er, For court - in' too slow. For
F
court - in's great pleas - ure. And flirt - in' is
C
G7
grief, A false heart - ed lov - -
C
F
C
er, is worse than a thief.

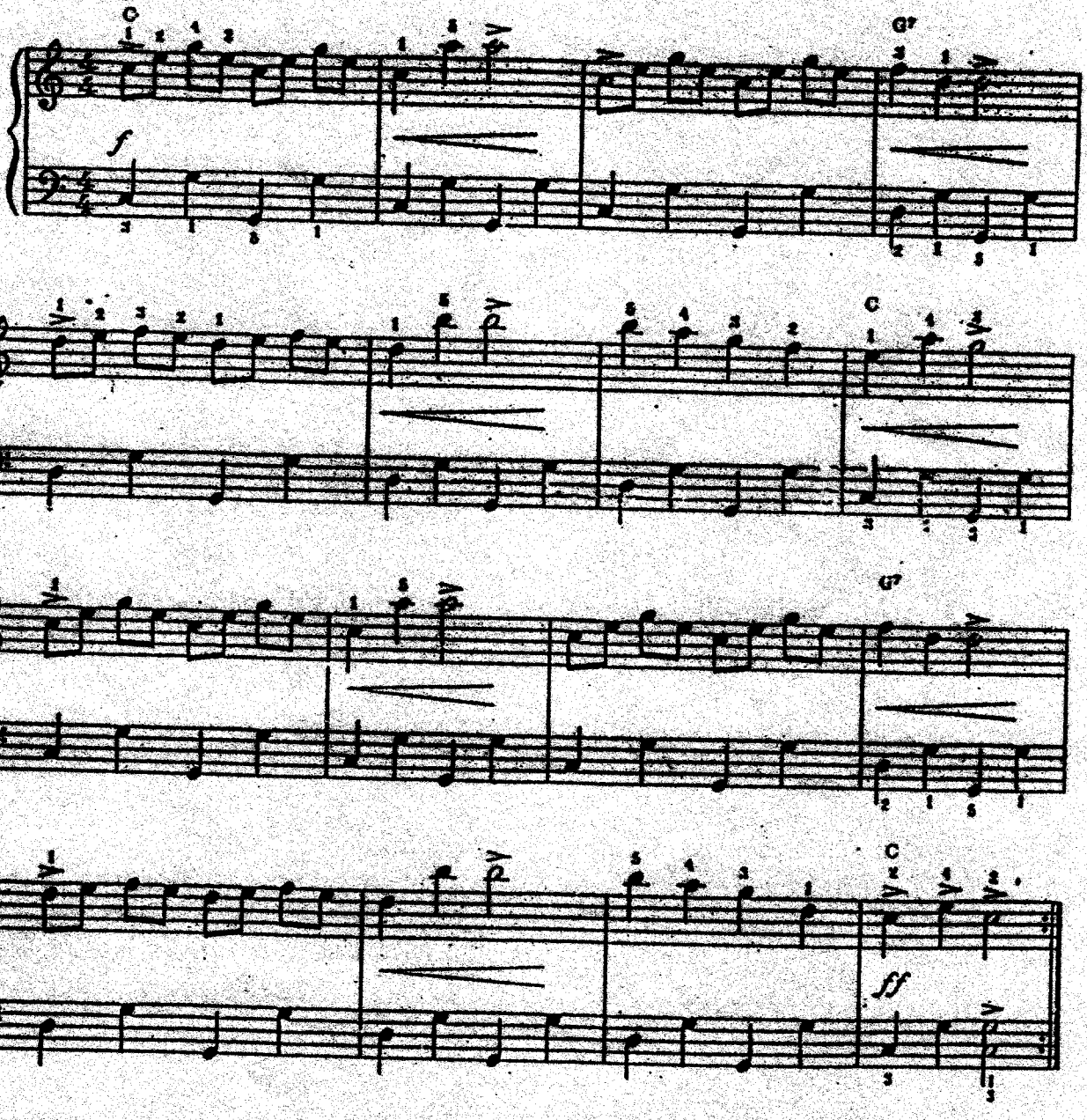
Left Hand Polka Bass Patterns

Play firmly with a short, crisp effect.



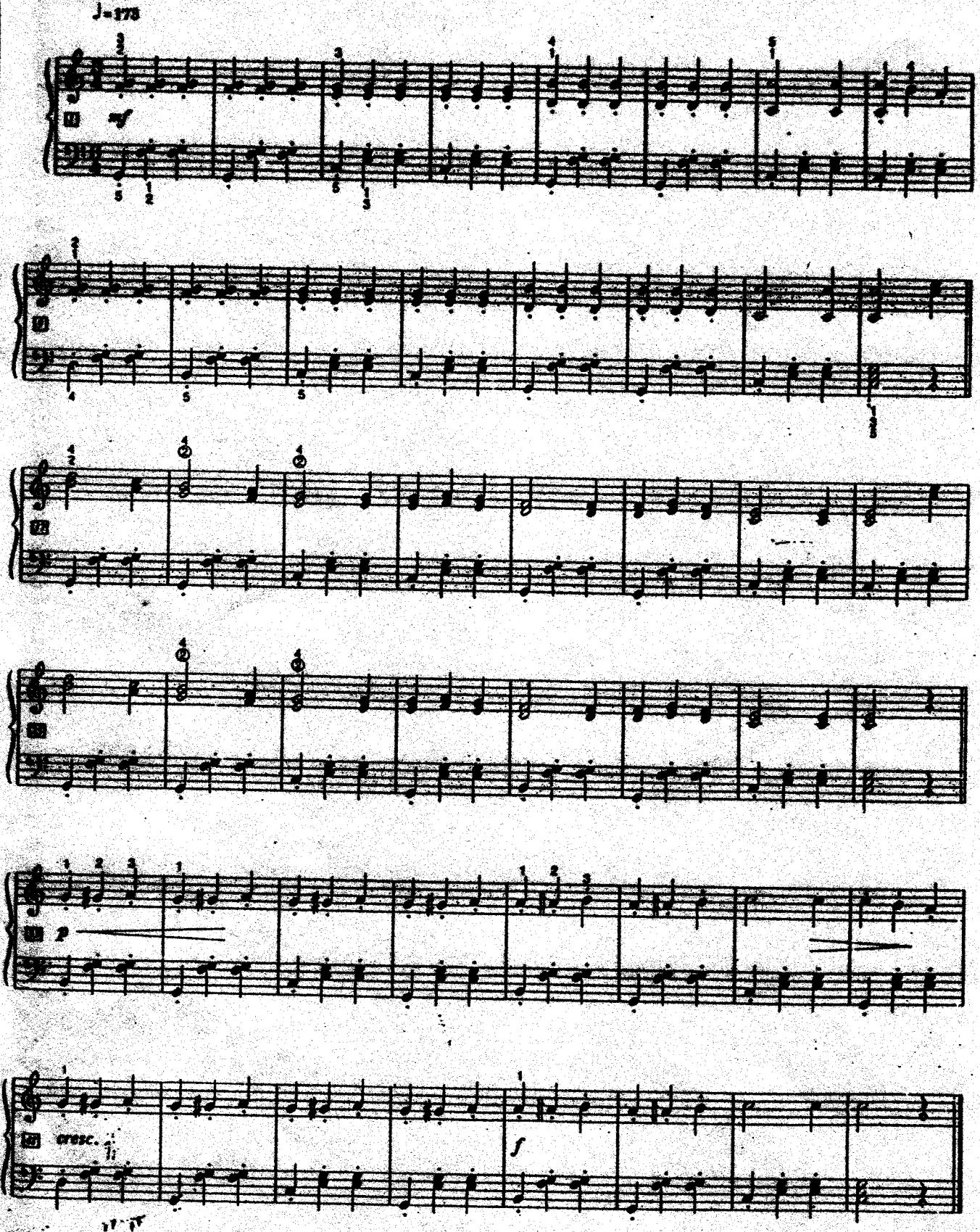
Zip-A-Long Polka

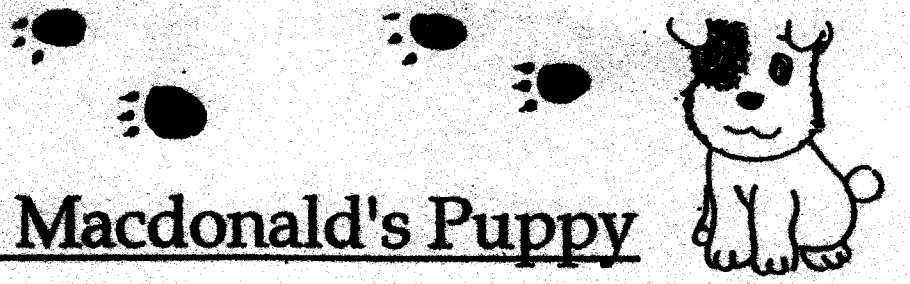
Allegro



CHOPSTICKS

Traditional



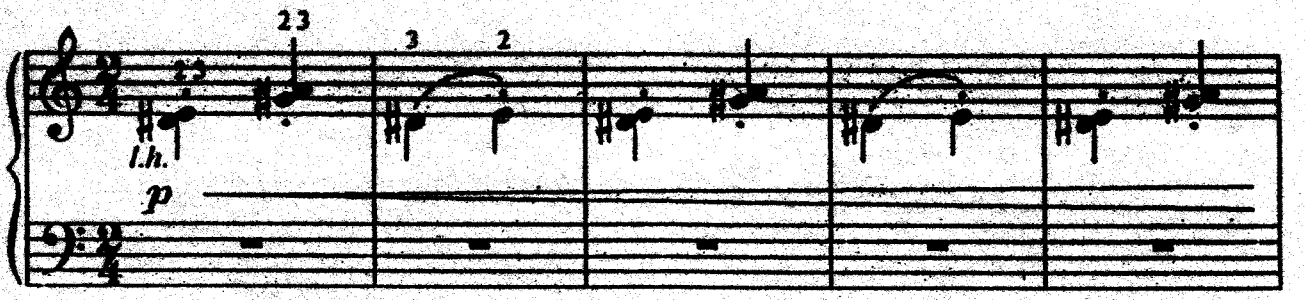


Naughty Old Macdonald's Puppy

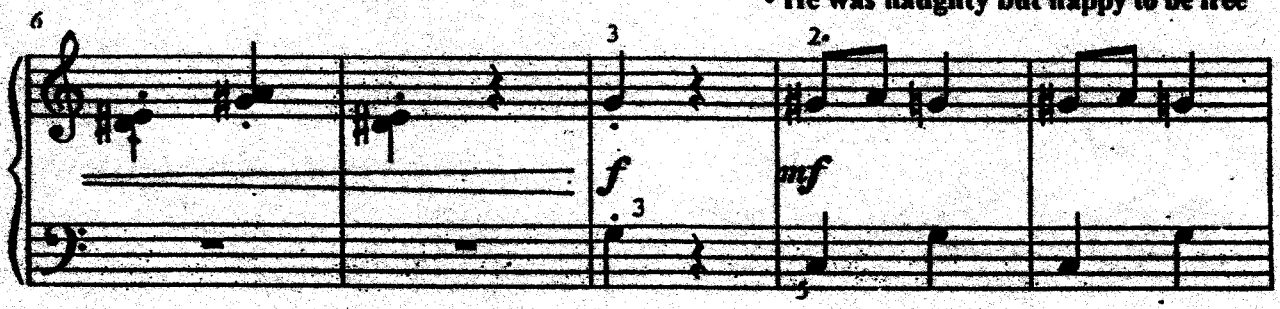
Solo Piano/Easy

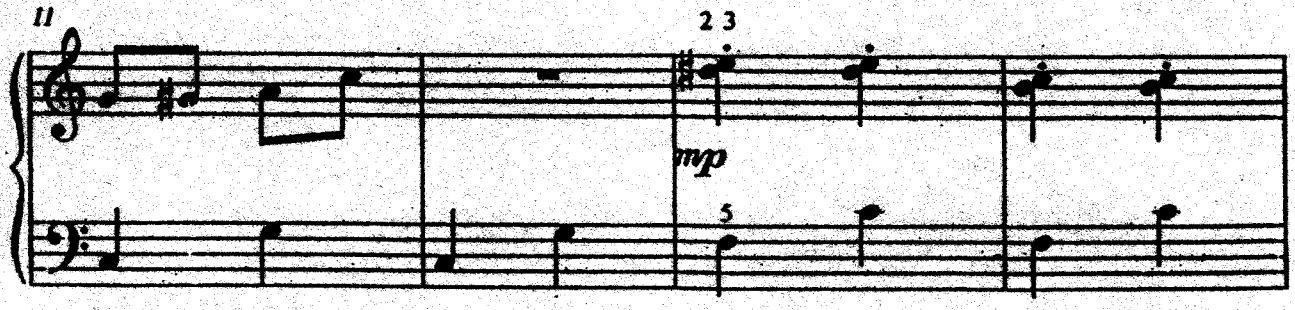
Piano Arr By: Hdy K

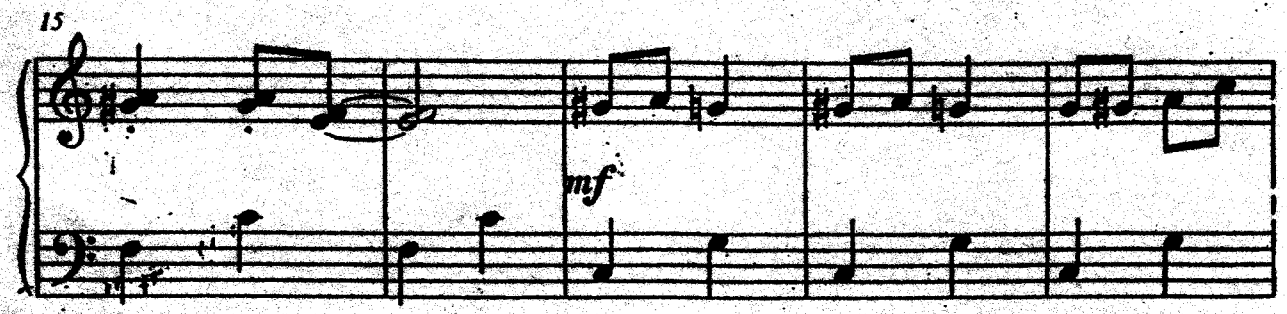
• Old Macdonald's puppy ran out from the farm



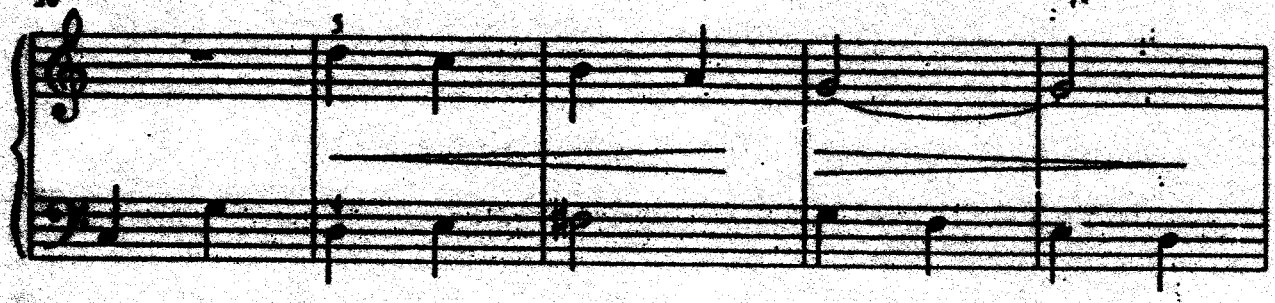
• He was naughty but happy to be free



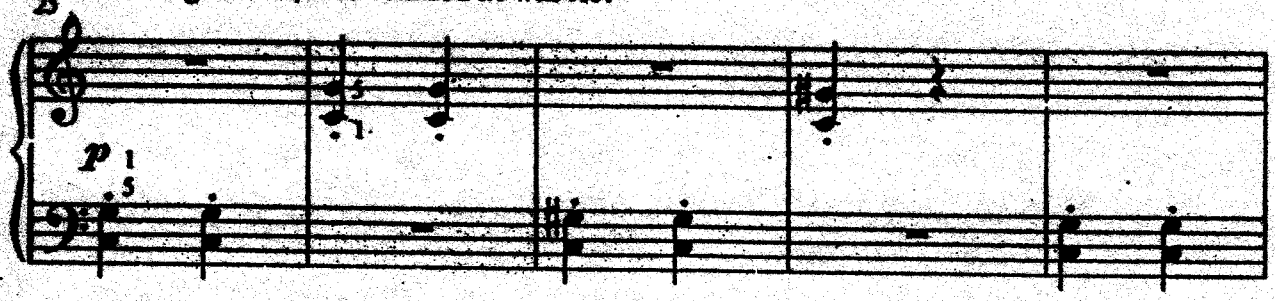




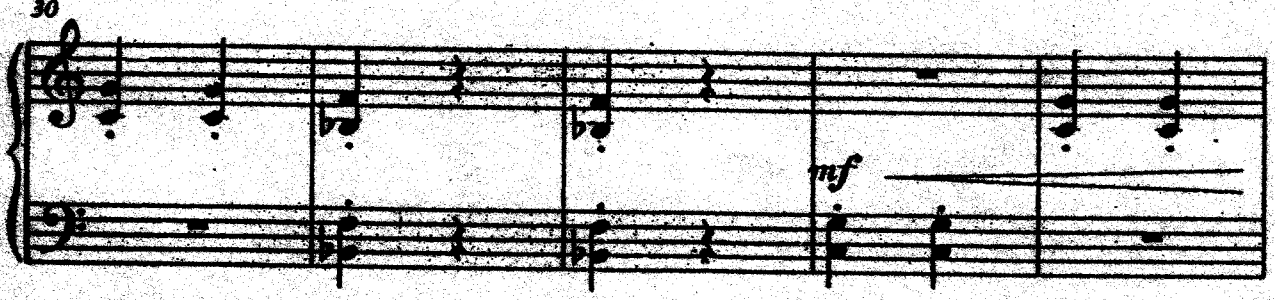
20 • He entered a forest



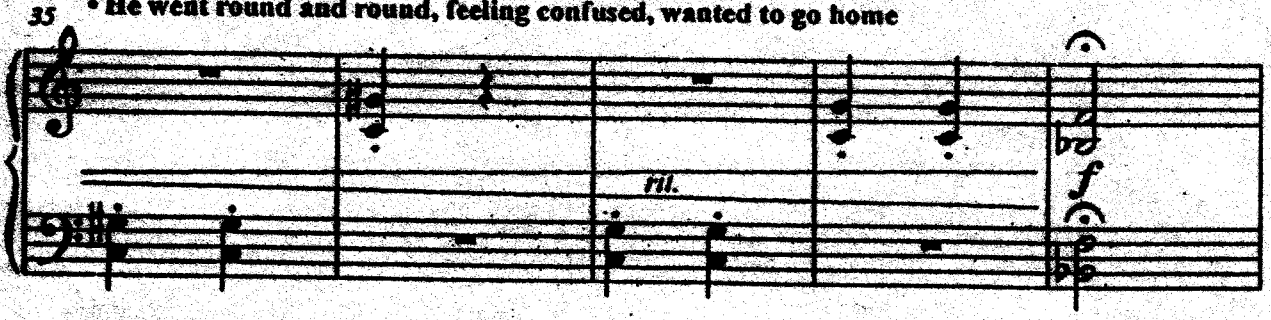
25 • a foreign forest, then realized he was lost



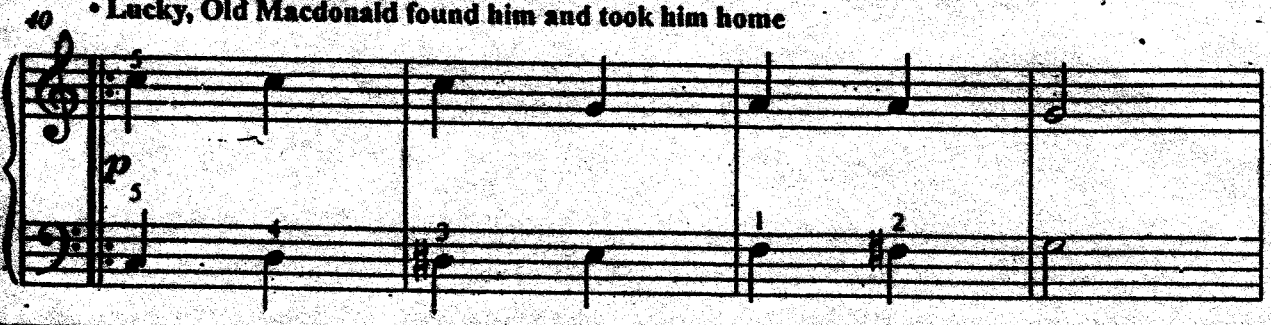
30

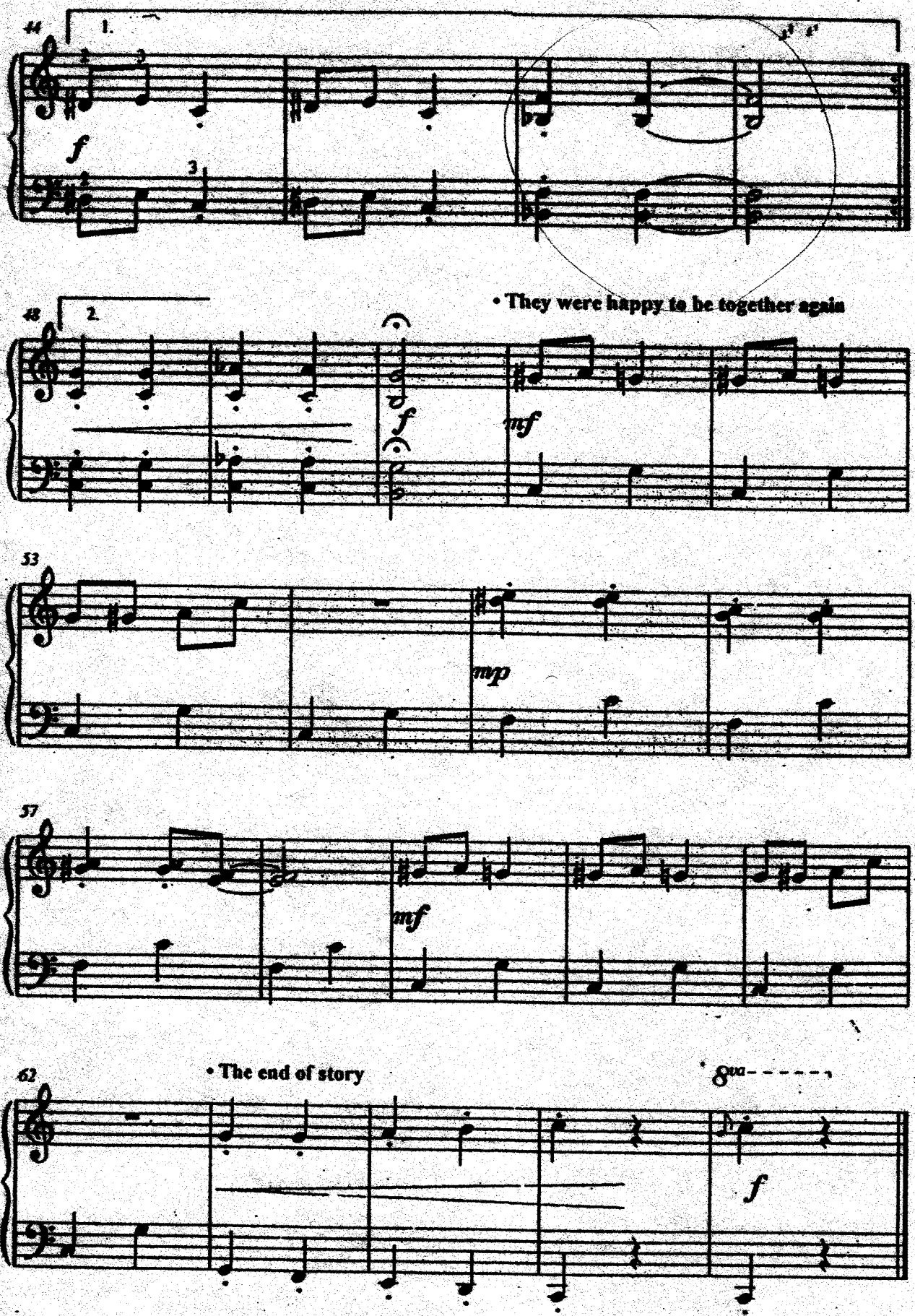


35 • He went round and round, feeling confused, wanted to go home



40 • Lucky, Old Macdonald found him and took him home




44
1.
f
3
3
48
2.
• They were happy to be together again
f
mf
53
mp
57
mf
62
• The end of story
8va
f

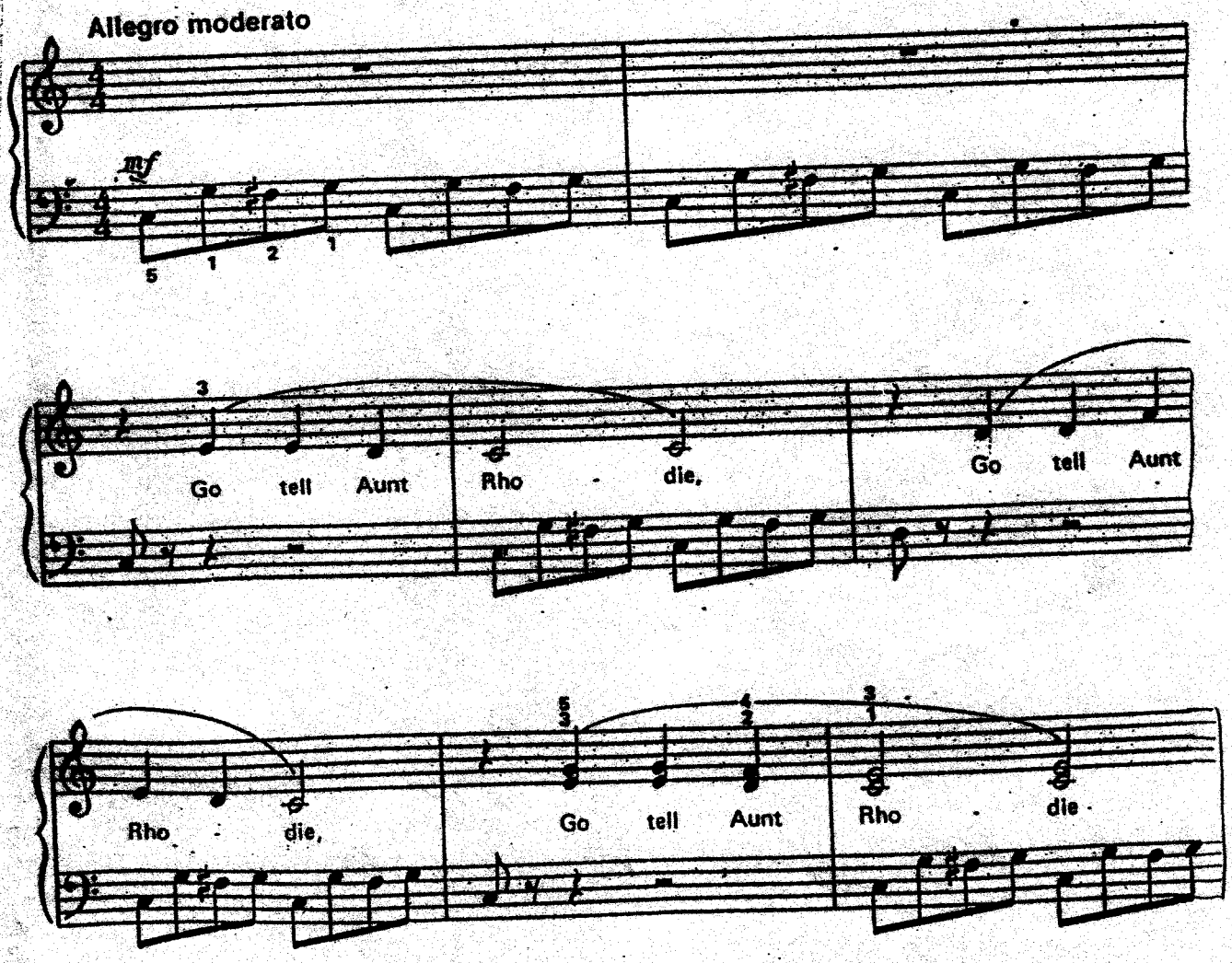
"JUST FOR FUN" Section

This section (pages 62-73) contains easy pieces that are just a lot of fun to play!
You may play from this section anytime you wish!

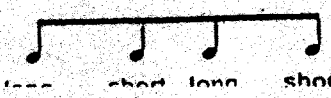
BOOGIE-WOOGIE GOOSE

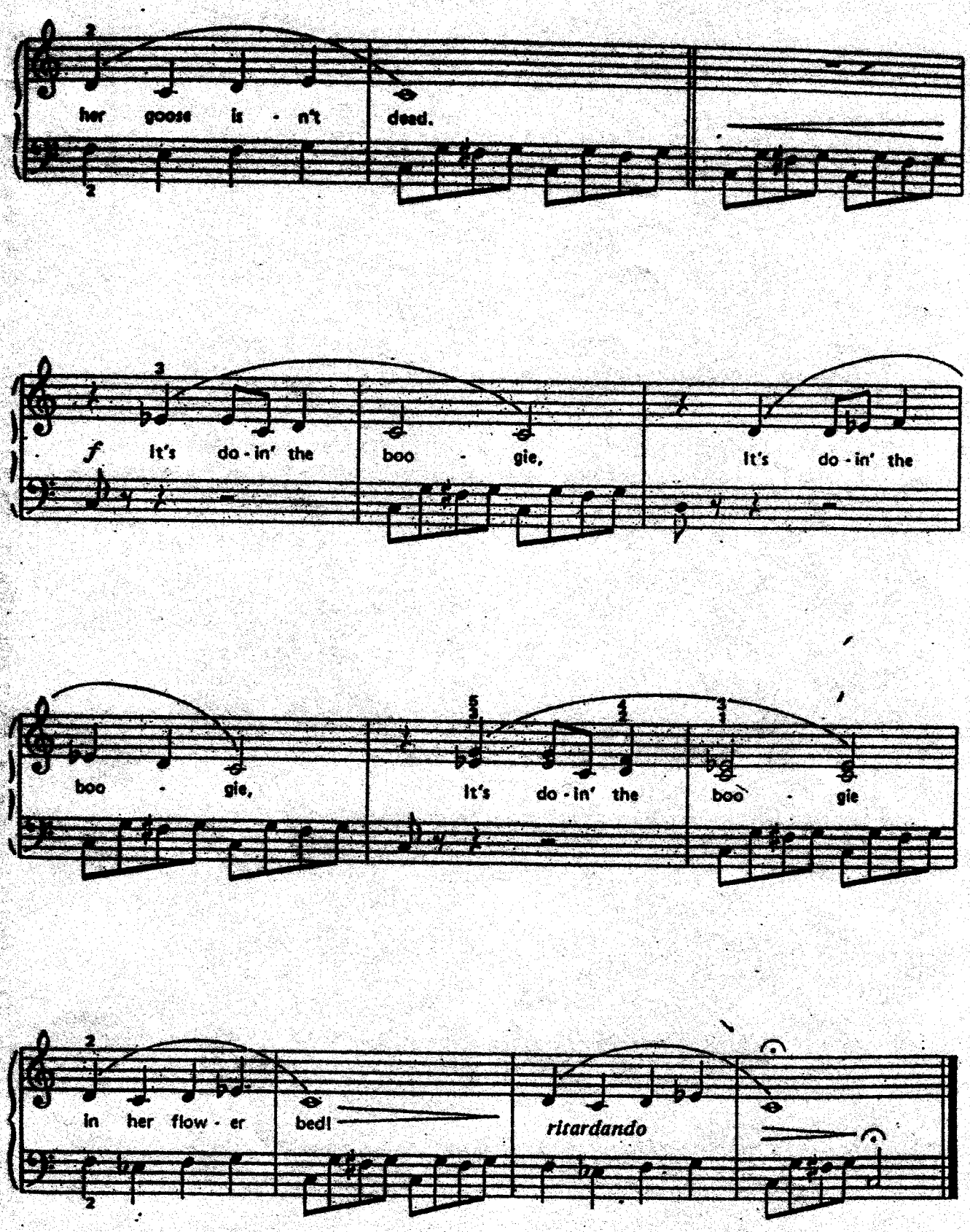
The author was always bothered by the idea that Aunt Rhodie's old gray goose was *dead!* This piec proves that it never was true!

Willard A. Palme



*Pairs of eighth notes may be played a bit unevenly, in a "lilting" style:



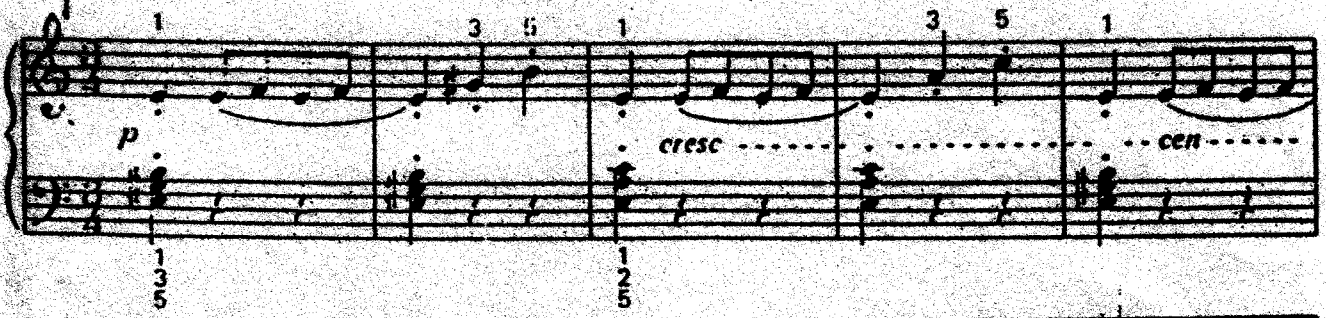

her goose is - n't dead.
f It's do - in' the boo - gie, It's do - in' the
boo - gie, It's do - in' the boo - gie
in her flow - er bed!
ritardando

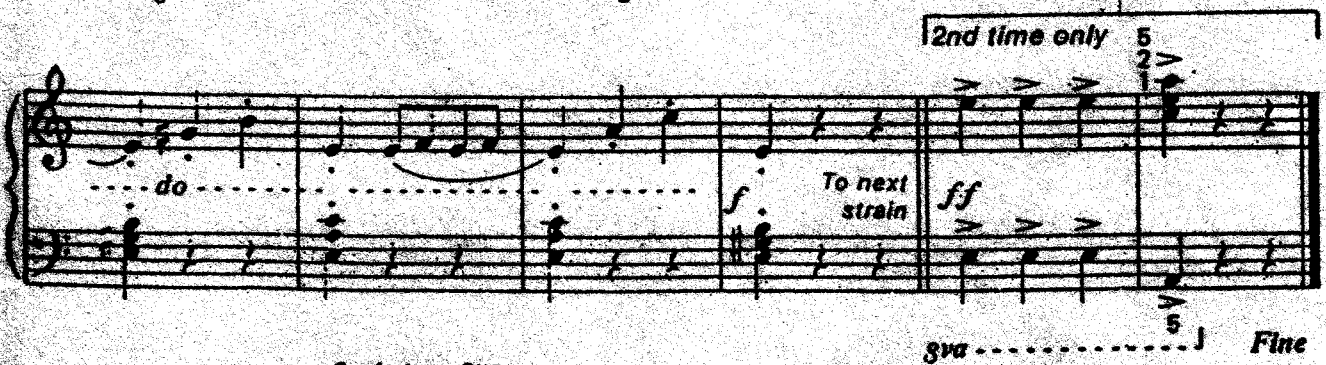
FANDANGO

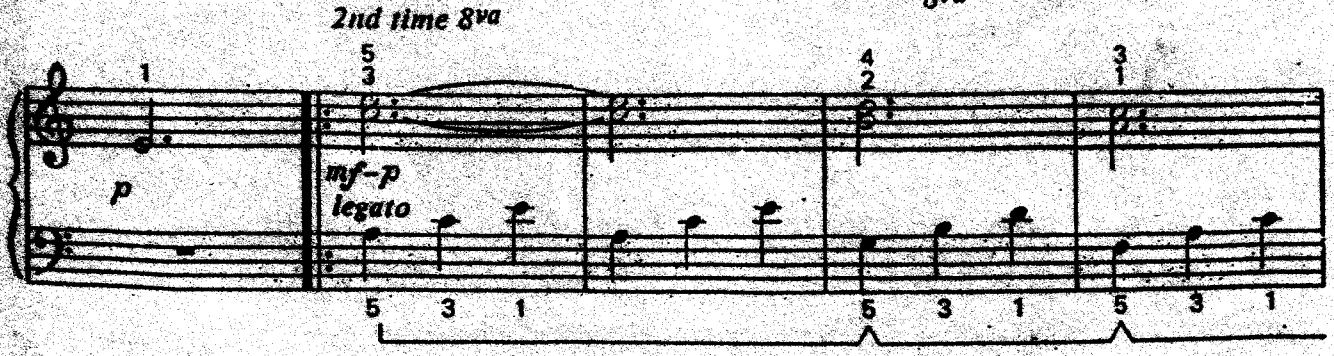
The FANDANGO is a lively Spanish dance with 3 beats per measure. It is usually based on this chord progression:

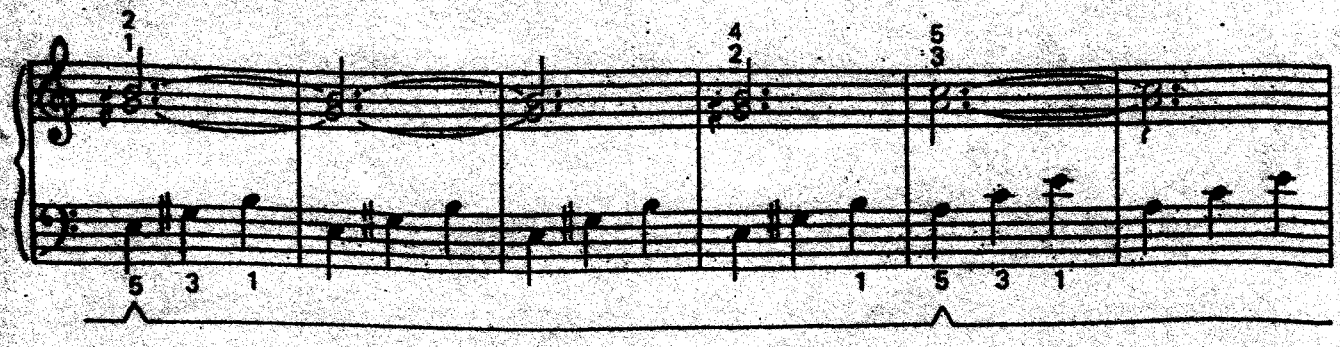
KEY OF A MINOR*
Key signature:
No ♯'s, no ♭'s

Allegro

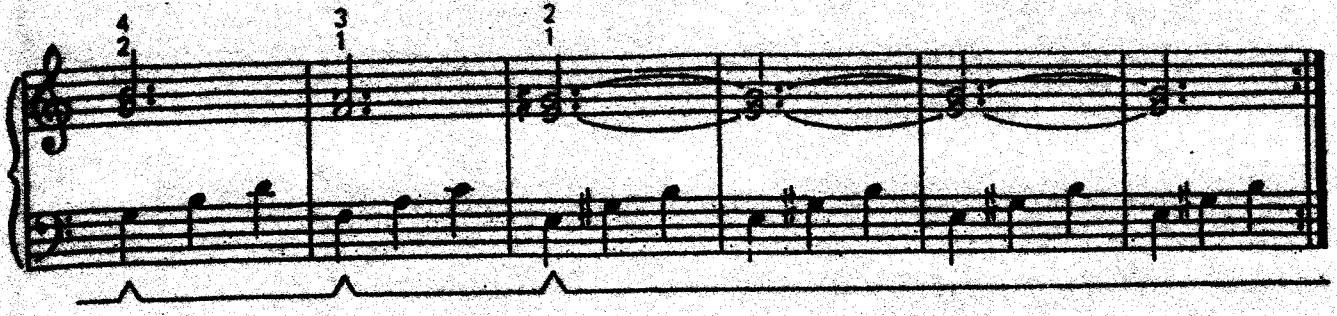


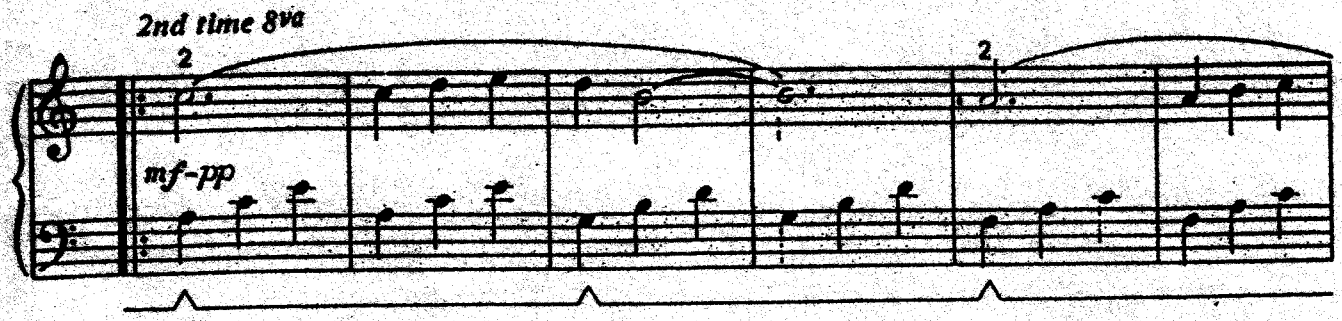


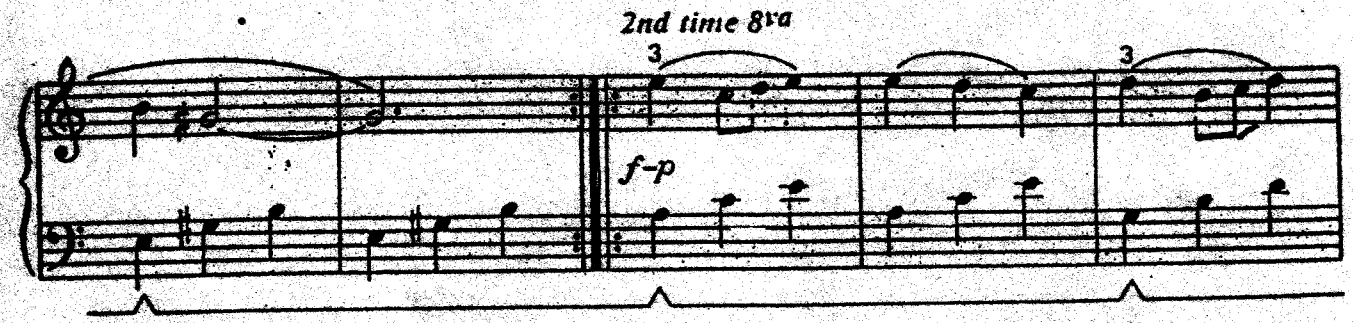


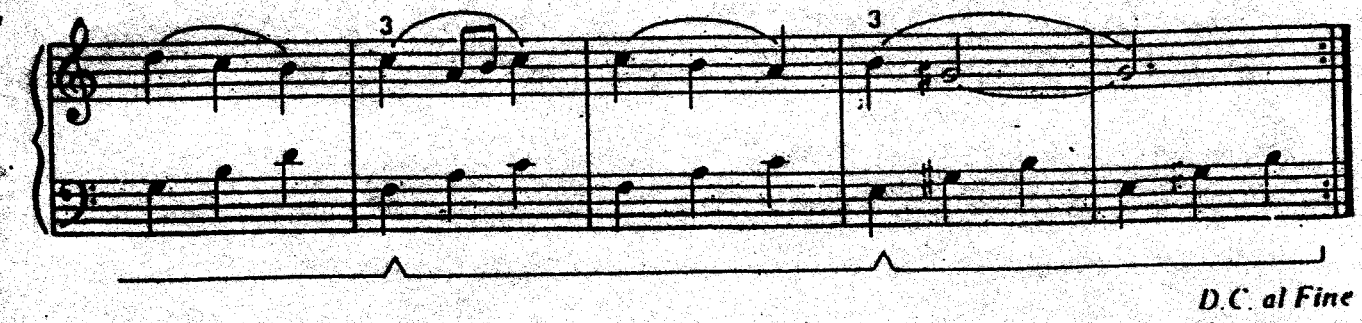


***REMINDER:** A MINOR is the *relative minor* of the key of C MAJOR. Both keys have the same key signature.



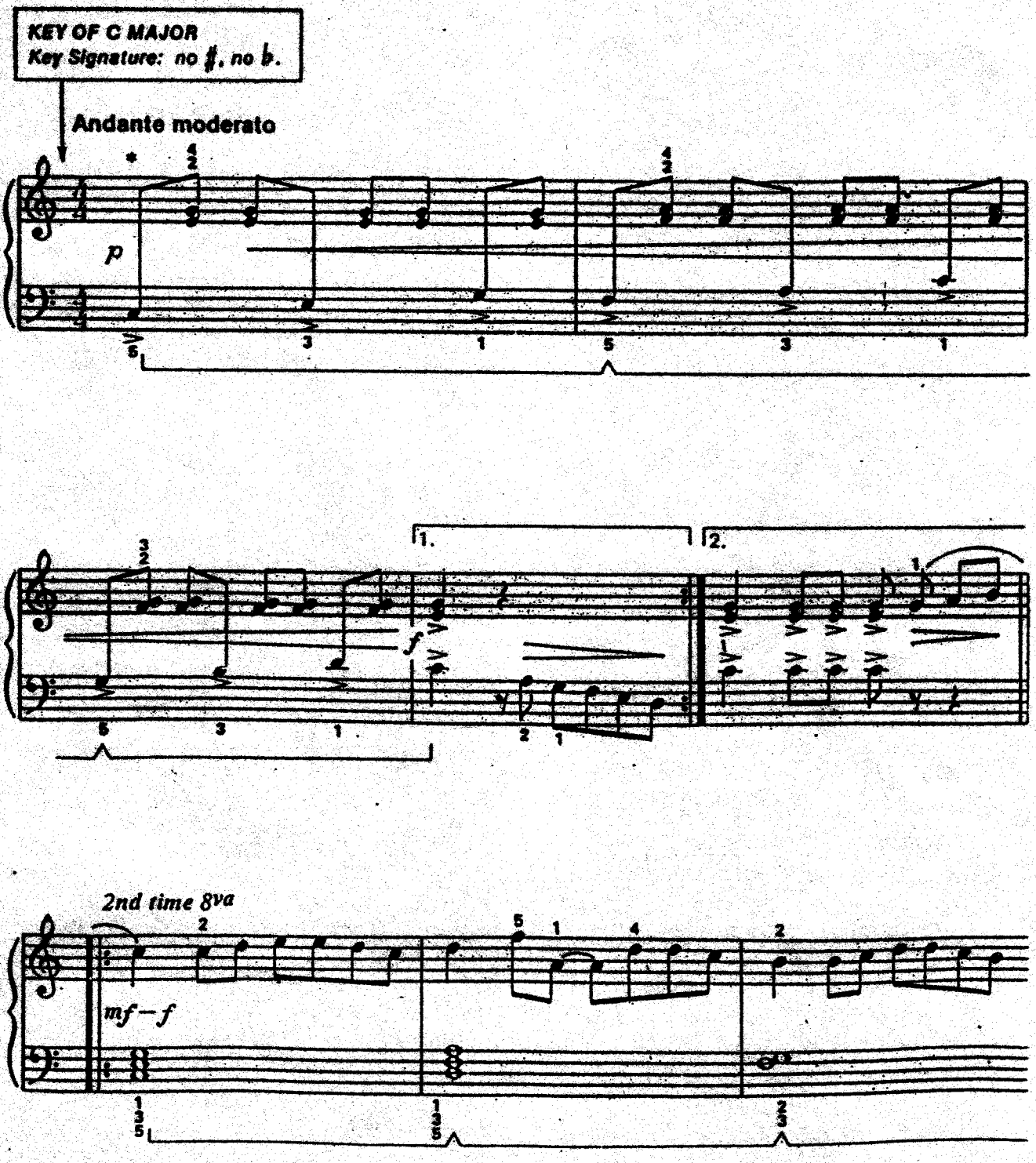

2nd time 8va
mf-pp

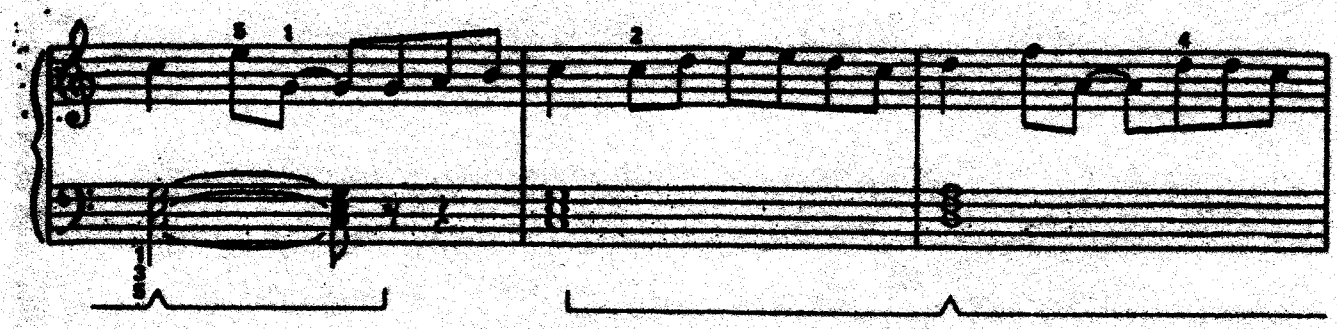

2nd time 8va
f-p

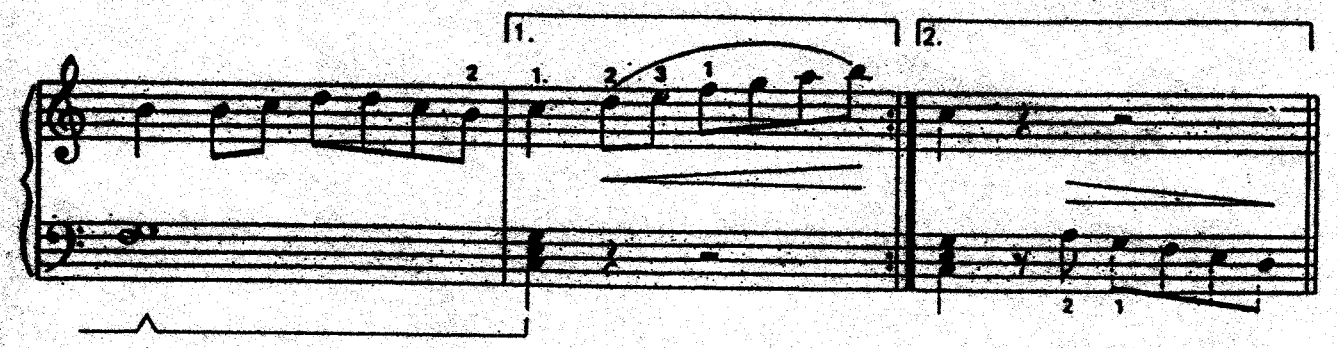

D.C. al Fine

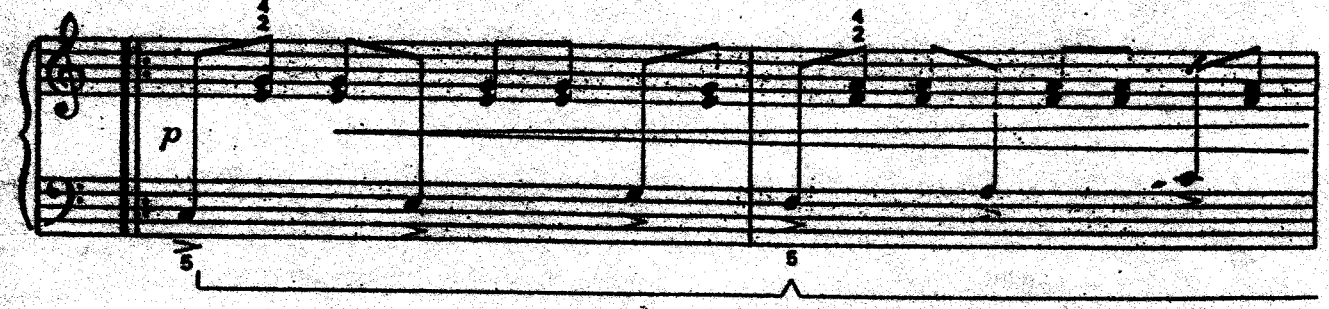
CALYPSO RHUMBA

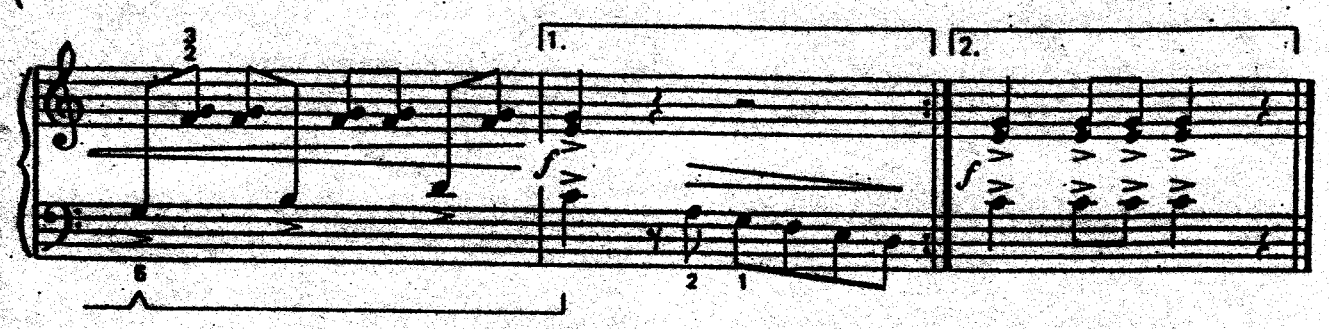
A study in overlapping pedaling.






1.
2.


p

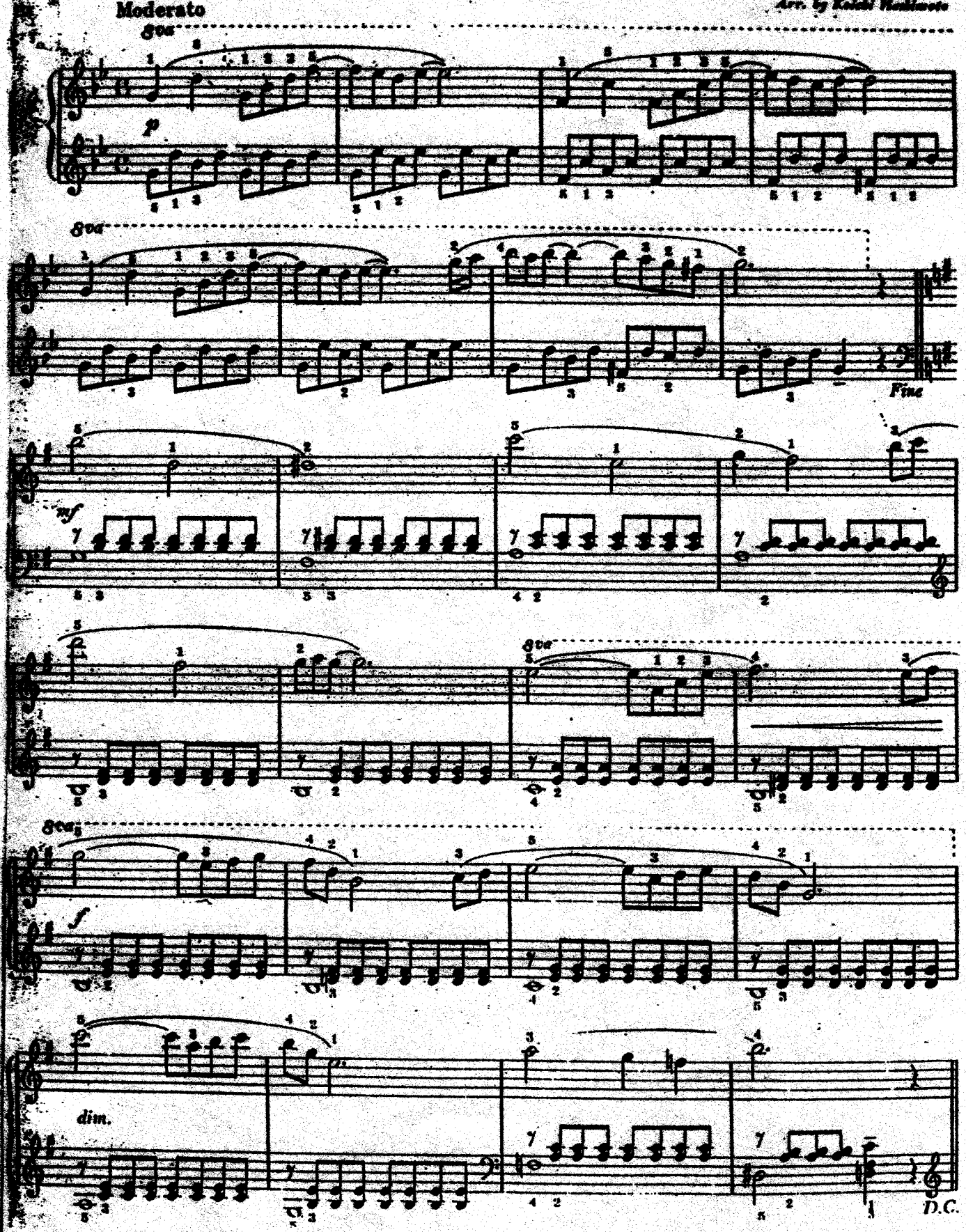

1.
2.
f
f

Lyphard Melodie

星空のピアニスト

Music by Olivier Toussaint
& Paul de Senneville
Arr. by Keiichi Hashimoto

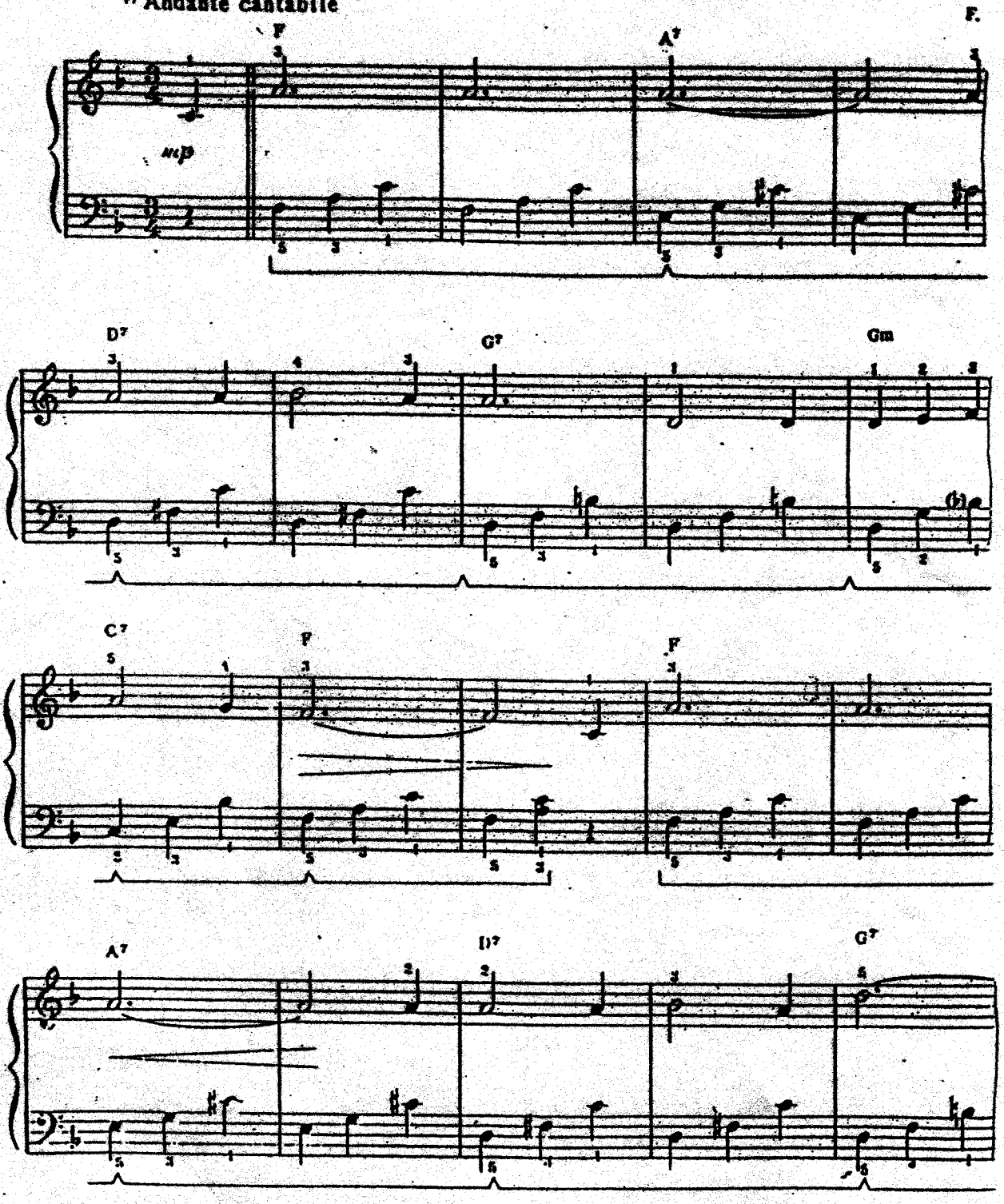
Moderato



Liebestraum

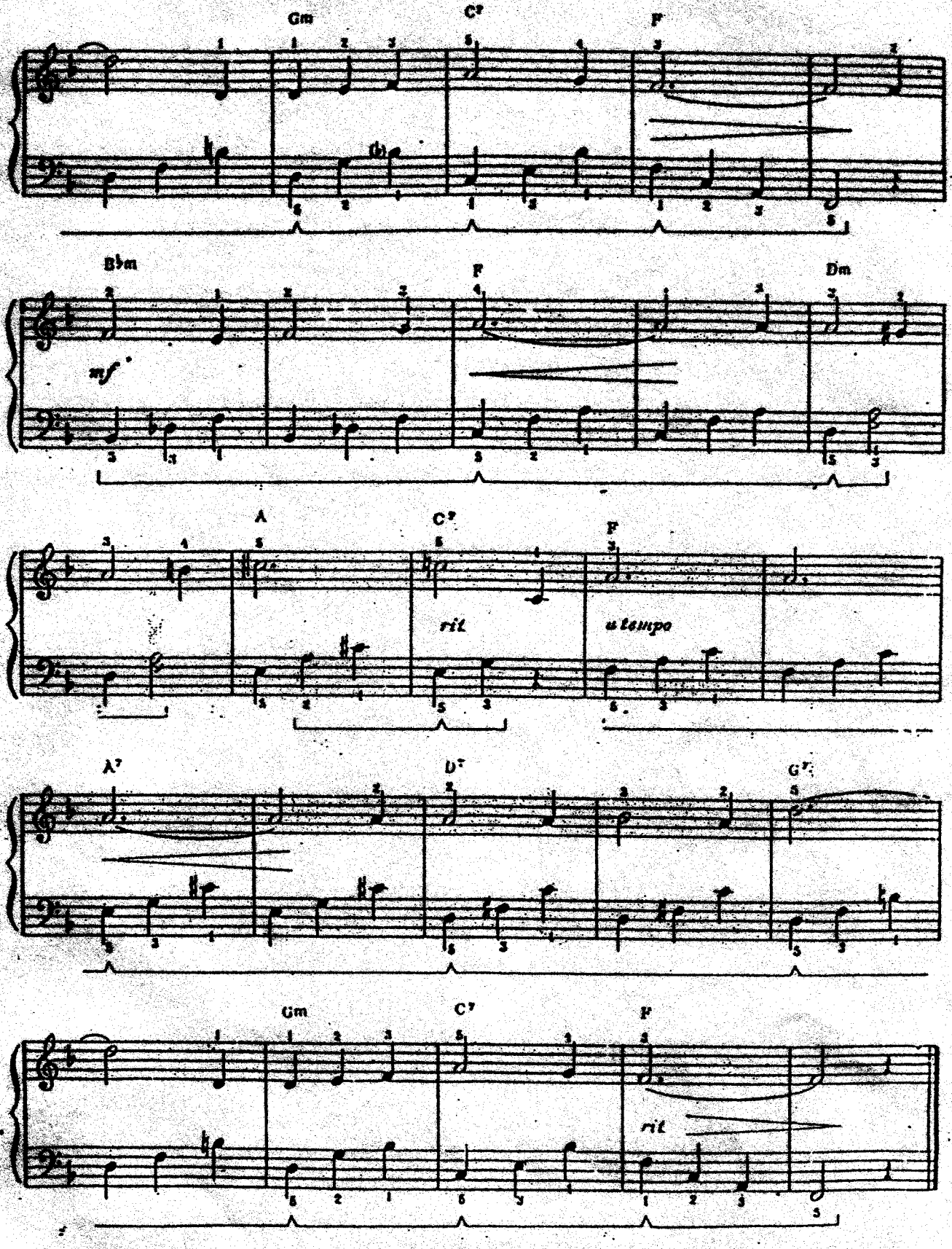
(Recital Piece)

*) Andante cantabile



*) Andante cantabile = Slowly and in singing style.

T. S. & Co. 9111


Gm
C7
F
B♭m
mf
F
Dm
A
C7
ritard
F
a tempo
A7
D7
G7
Gm
C7
F
ritard