Written by W.J.Pais

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When tunes are written in the natural scale, they may sound low, as many of the notes may go below the stave, and use the Leger lines.

In the same way if the same music was written one octave higher, the notes will go out of the stave and leger lines above the stave would be needed.

As the human voice on an average, ranges within the span of the stave, ie. from the first leger line below the stave which carries the do, to the note above the stave, on the space, which carries the higher sol.

The problem of writing the music within this section involves changes for the instrument player, which has fixed note positions. The singer does not realize this, as he does not need to make any calculations, since it happens instinctively. You might have experienced it sometimes, when you have started a song either too high, or too low, and your can not finish it, and you start again lowering of raising your pitch.

Since the distances of notes, one from another are not equidistant, it needs a little study of this phenomenon.

The scale "Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do" is divided equally into two parts. The first part is Do to Fa.called the lower tetra chord. The other is from Sol to upper Do, which is called the Upper Tetra chord. Both these tetra chords are same in structure. Notes of the Tetra chord: 1 - 2, and 2- 3 are made of one tone (a sound distance measure) and notes 3-4 are half tones, i.e. half the size of the former notes.

The distance in sound measures between the last note of the lower tetra chord and the first note of the upper tetra chord is ONE FULL TONE. As long as this structure is retained by the instrument, one can start playing from any key of the keyboard, but this may require the use of the black keys of the keyboard, which are the notes in between the TONES.



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