

Ah, the piano, what a great instrument ... But to know how to play it, you would have to know which key corresponds to which note, why there are black keys and white keys, and this is what we will see in this course!

So today we will first see the white keys on the keyboard, then the black keys.

1. White keys

These keys correspond to the tones, that is to say the pitch of the note without alteration.



A piano keyboard is composed of several octaves, that is to say of several successions of the most highlighted part.

2. Black keys

Now that you know where each note is located on the white keys, let's take a look at the black keys.

These correspond to the altered notes.

Since the notes are enharmonic, that is to say that they have different names but have the same pitch, these notes can be called in different ways.

Key between C and D:

It's C #; that is to say the C increased by half a tone.

It is also called Db, or D flat, that is to say D decreased by a semitone.

Key between D and E:

It's D #; that is to say the D increased by half a tone.

It is also called Eb, or E flat, that is to say the E minus a semitone.

Key between F and G:

It's the F #; that is to say the Fa increased by half a tone.

It is also called Gb, or G flat, that is to say G reduced by a semitone.

Key between G and A:

This is the G #; that is to say the ground increased by half a tone.

It's also called Ab, or A flat, that's the A minus a semitone.

Key between A and B:

It's the A #; that is to say the A increased by half a tone.

It is also called Bb, or B flat, that is to say the Si decreased by a semitone.

Conclusion: THE TIPS TO REMEMBER

- White key = unaltered note
- Black key = altered note
- One keyboard = several octaves