



Welcome to MUTO music method

In this book, music notes are expressed in "Chromatic Notation"^{*1} based on "Muto Music Method". All what you have to do is just remember 12 kinds of "note patterns" as there are no "#", "b" or clefs existed in them. Chromatic Notation allows you to learn how to read music notes intuitively in a short period of time, as it is very simple.

Here, let us explain the characteristics of Chromatic Notation.

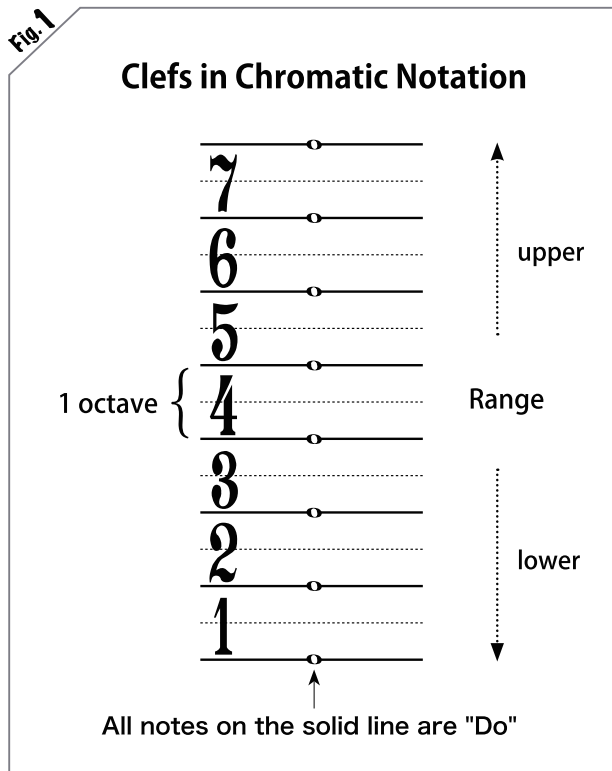
SPECIAL POINT

There are no chromatic signs such as # or b !

In Chromatic Notation, whatever key they are, no chromatic signs such as # and b are used, except in C major.

SPECIAL POINT

There are no clefs!



In Chromatic Notation, "numbers" are used instead of clefs to define the pitch range of the notes indicated in the music notes. In addition, all notes on the solid line are "Do" whatever height in pitch range they are.

Fig. 2

Equivalent of clefs used for score

G clef Do

F clef Do

C clef Do

In the 5lines music notation (Diatonic notation), the position of "Do" differs depending on the clef. Also, depending on the musical composition, the position of the clef can also move up and down.

*1 "Chromatic Notation" is a notation developed based on the Muto Music Method that can express 1 octave with three baselines. It is also known as "3 lines music notation" or "MUTO notation".

Names have been given to the heretofore of the black keys!

Names have been added to the heretofore nameless note of the black keys.
Because this allows 12 note to be read without difficulty, this allows sense of sound and theory to be efficiently acquired.

C [#] or D ^b	D [#] or E ^b	F [#] or G ^b	G [#] or A ^b	A [#] or B ^b
▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
di	me	fi	lu	se

You can read any music if you can read 1 octave!

**They are learned as
"note patterns."**

All note are read in the same way no matter how high or low they are.

Do	di	Re	me	Mi	Fa
fi	So	lu	La	se	Si(Ti)



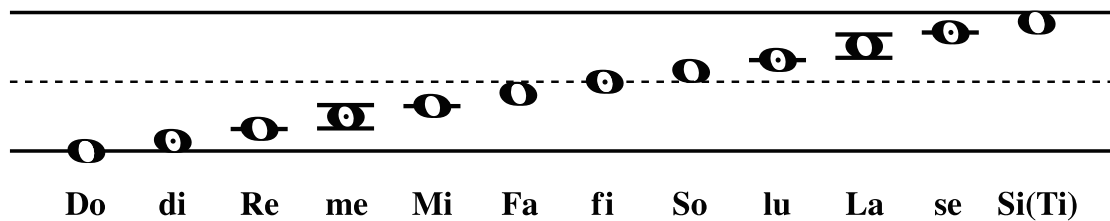
Because only 12 types of "note patterns" have to be learned, music can be read very simply and intuitively.

"Do" is on the thick line, and "fi"(F[#],G^b) is on the dotted line in the center. The patterns for "Re, Mi" and "lu, se" are similar, but they can be distinguished by their distance from the thick line or the dotted line. Dots are placed by di · me · fi · lu · se, which makes them stand out and therefore easy to learn.



If you look at the patterns on the previous page...
They are skillfully arranged they have the same
"feel of distance" as the actual note.

Display of 12 notes chromatic scale using Chromatic Notation



SPECIAL POINT

Intervals are a precisely consistent both "visually" & "aurally"!

Intervals between notes as they are written (visual) and the actual note (aural) are precisely consistent.

This makes clear the arrangement of scales and chords, allowing your feeling and understanding of sound to improve naturally.