

The Vesper Hymn - notated in four different keys

Teaching the eyes to read vertically and horizontally

Each system on this page has the first four bars of Vesper Hymn by Bortnianski (written in 1818). The unitalicised writing in the treble clef area shows you how to read the intervals of both clefs **horizontally**. (These written notes demonstrate how to analyse and observe the notation of any piece. Space restrictions here are the only reason for two different sets of notes.)

The *italicised* writing under the bass line shows how to read and hear in your mind each hand's notation as **vertical** intervals.

Using both the horizontal and vertical reading techniques to gather information, this visual information becomes a bigger package of information to go to the brain. The brain then sends Action Station info to the finger muscles. The more information the brain receives, the easier it is to sight read. Audiation (aural understandings) is an additional helpful brain message.

Hasten slowly and look carefully for the intervallic patterns in the music. They will always be there. Enjoy!

Up a third V-down up Down a 3rd, up a 3rd then down a 4th, up a 4th Down a 3rd, up a 3rd Down a 2nd, down a 3rd V-down up

Thumb has three repeated notes then goes down a 2nd Thumb has three repeated notes then goes down a 2nd Three note scale down Repeated notes Repeated notes

5th 3rd 5th octave 5th 3rd unison octave 5th 3rd oct. oct. 6th 5th 3rd

Finger memory: Teach your fingers to automatically stretch sideways to suit the intervals you are playing. A narrow stretch is all you need for 2nds and 3rds; a bit wider stretch for 4th and 5ths and so on. An octave is (mostly) the widest stretch in music. Eyes, ears and your muscle memory tactile sense comprise this multi-sensory approach to music reading.