

1. Solfège Syllables, C Major Keyboard Mapping & Pronunciation

Standard solfège notes mapped to piano keys in the Key of C Major, featuring proper vocal pronunciation and standard finger patterns.

Visual Piano Keyboard Mapping (Key of C Major: Middle C to High C)

C Do (1)		D Re (2)		E Mi (3)		F Fah (4)		G Soh (5)		A Lah (6)		B Te (7)	C' Do' (1)
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Symbol	Sol-fa Name	Pronunciation	Piano Finger Pattern & Key of C Major Description
d	Do	Doh	Thumb (Finger 1). Home base / Middle C. Primary anchor starting key for all beginner exercises.
r	Re	Ray	Index (Finger 2). Step right next door to Do on D. Keep fingers naturally curved like holding a small apple.
m	Mi	Mee	Middle (Finger 3). Third white key (E). Creates a bright, happy major sound when paired with Do and Re.
f	Fah	Fah	Ring (Finger 4). Fourth key (F). Requires a gentle stretch or thumb tuck when transitioning the hand scale.
s	Soh	Soh	Pinky (Finger 5). Fifth key (G). An open, stable anchor stopping point for standard five-finger patterns.
l	Lah	Lah	Finger 6 / Hand Shift. Sixth note (A). Requires a smooth hand position shift upward on the keyboard.
t	Te	Tee	Finger 7 / Leading Tone. Seventh note (B). Pulls melodic tension strongly upward back toward high Do.

2. Octave Registers & Chromatic Alterations

Notes above or below the standard 5-finger range, and accidental sharp/flat chromatic shifts in tonic sol-fa.

Symbol / Notation	Category	Meaning & Keyboard Action	Musical Example / Practice Tip
l■, t■ (Subscript 1)	Lower Octave	Drop down one complete octave below the standard home register.	Used for deep bass anchor notes in worship songs like <i>Hallelujah Eh</i> .
d', r' (Superscript Dot)	Higher Octave	Step up into the high octave register located above standard home Do.	Used when melodies soar higher up the keyboard into treble ranges.
de, ra, ma, fe, ta	Chromatic Flats	Lowered/flat chromatic notes (e.g., <i>de</i> is lowered Do / C■ or D■).	Utilized for accidental pitch shifts and rich, expressive harmonic color.
di, ri, fi, si, li	Chromatic Sharps	Raised/sharp chromatic notes (e.g., <i>di</i> is raised Do).	Utilized when transitioning smoothly into new musical keys (modulations).

3. Rhythm, Timing & Sol-fa Structural Symbols

Understanding timing dashes, pulse colons, and repeat markings keeps kids playing smoothly in strict rhythm.

Timing Symbol	Symbol Name	Rhythm Value / Beat Duration	How to Count & Play on the Piano
d — — — (Colons / Dashes)	Note Continuation	Holds a single note across multiple beats (each dash = 1 beat duration).	Hold the piano key down continuously ('1-2-3-4'). Do not re-strike the key.
d : r : m : f (Colons)	Equal Beat Pulses	Divides regular pulse beats in simple time (steady quarter note pulses).	Tap one key per steady metronome click or rhythmic beat.
d . r (Dot between notes)	Subdivided Beats	Splits a single beat into two unequal or faster parts (e.g., dotted rhythms).	Play notes faster within the exact same pulse time frame.
— (Standalone Dash)	Silent Rest / Pulse	Indicates silence or continuation of the previous beat without sound.	Lift hands or hold complete silence for that specific pulse count.
 : : 	Repeat & Bar Lines	Musical punctuation defining measures, phrases, and section repeats.	Single bar = measure line. Repeat signs = play the song section twice.