Color My Music! Bring Tonal Color to Repertoire Through a Variety of Touches Presented by Joanne Haroutounian, PhD <u>jharouto@gmail.com</u> www.joanneharoutounian.com youtube.com/@joanneharoutounian

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Students can individualize their music with a vocabulary of touches to create vivid tonal colors. Presentation time is limited at the conference so I am including helpful ideas describing the touches you can teach (5 legato, 6 staccato, 5 chordal) with samples of a few exercises at elementary and intermediate levels.

	TOUCH	DESCRIPTION	MARKING
LEGATO	Rotating Wrist	Round, melodic tone Transfer a relaxed arm weight from one finger to the next using a flexible wrist.	
	Simple	Static, smooth tone Fingers play lightly into the keys with minimal hand and finger movements. Wrist remains poised, but relaxed.	simple
	Articulate	Crisp, "fingery" tone Sharply curved fingers lift above the keys after playing them.	articulate .
	Flat-Finger Legato	Distant, hazy tone The hand is flat on the keyboard and uses a lateral wrist movement with fingers gently depressing ½ into the keys.	~~~
	Caramel Legato	Rich, ulta-smooth tone Hold one note (key) into the next note for a portion of a second using a rotating wrist to create a smooth band of sound.	
	Wrist	Loose, bouncy tone With a loose, bouncy wrist starting above the key, drop fingers into the key and back up again.	* * *
CCATO	Up	Short, crisp tone Start on the surface of the key, snapping the wrist upward with a quick movement. "Touch up" quietly plays from ½ into the key. "Grab up" snaps up from the base of the key.	† † †
STA	Portato	Sticky, "almost legato" tone A forward movement of the wrist as fingers slide inward along the key with a poised upward-wrist follow-through.	(14 (14
	Scratch Staccato	Quick, clear-cut tone A quick snap of the finger from the key surface back toward the palm of the hand.	(((
	Brush Staccato	Delicate, subtle tone Finger brush the keys forward or backward, releasing them gently.	~ ~ ~
	Dig (Down) Staccato	Solidly accented and detached tone Use the forearm to bounce forward (dig) into the key and up again to form an accented tone.	1 1 1

Quick Glance Chart

TOUCH	DESCRIPTION	MARKING
Placed Chord	Defined, round tone Play the chord with a forward placement and release of the wrist. "Place hold" stays on the keys. "Place release" has a forward wrist follow-through and release.	
Up Chord	Crisp, defined staccato tone. Shape the hand in the position of the chord and snap the wrist upward with a quick movement as you play. "Touch up" from the (key) surfaces, or "grab up" from the base of the keys.	t t t
Toss Chord	Free and relaxed bouncy tone With the wrist a bit higher than with the wrist staccato, hang fingers close to the surface of the key, bouncing into the key with less upward wrist movement.	2 2 2
Shove Chord	Sharp, aggressive tone Similar to the place-release chord, use a quicker forward wrist movement and release. "Shove-release" has a follow through release; "shove-hold" keeps the hand in place for the length of the chord.	13
Cling Chord	Round, legato tone An ultra-smooth tone similar to caramel legato. The hand remains on the surface of the key between chords, transferring weight from one chord to the next to create a continuous legato sound rather than separate released chords.	

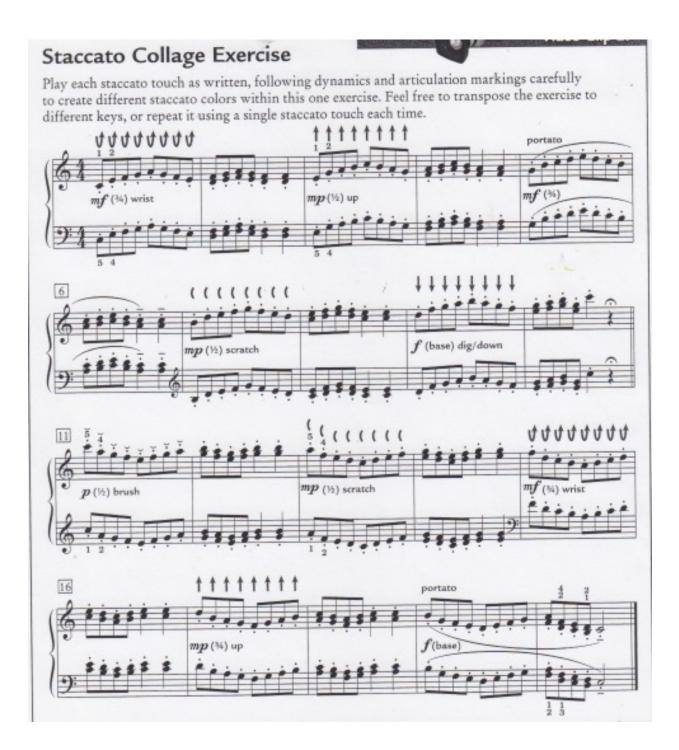
Legato Collage Exercise – Elementary Level

Legato Collage Exercise

Play each legato touch as written, following the dynamics carefully to create many different legato colors within this one exercise.



Staccato Collage Exercise – Intermediate





Chordal Collage Exercise - Intermediate

Chart and Exercises from:

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