

TEACHER MANUAL

Color-Coded Piano Method For Kids Who Learn Differently

The **Dauffenbach**

Universal Method For

PIANO



This method uses colors as a tool...

by Frédéric Michot
Dedicated to Josiane Dauffenbach

The
Dauffenbach
Universal
Method
For
PIANO LEVEL 1



NEVER put colors on the KEYBOARD

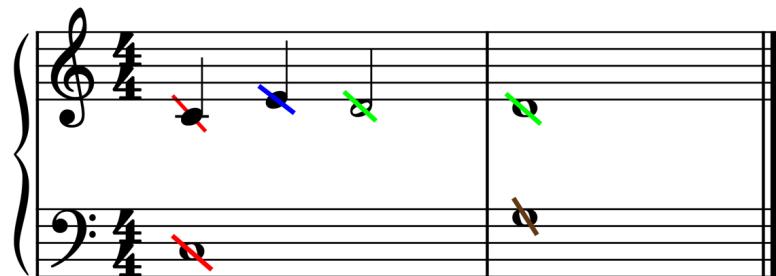
IMPORTANT:

The aim of The Dauffenbach Method is to teach a color-coding system in which color is associated with a musical note.

After completing at least book Level 1, and fully mastering the color code, you will be able to **USE ANY METHOD or repertoire available on the market**

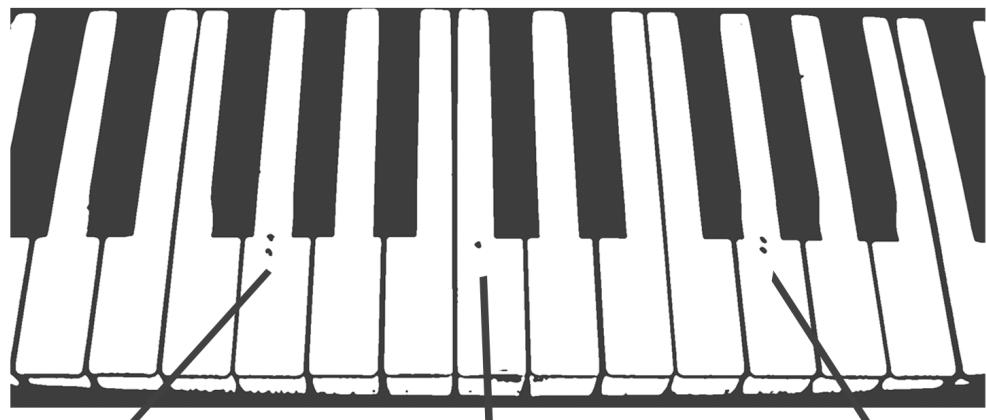
(adapted to your student level) and apply this code. simply by using colored pencils and drawing a small diagonal line across each note (see below).

The ultimate goal is, little by little, to stop using the colors. As progress is made, only the notes that still cause reading difficulties should be colored. In this way, your student will be able to play pieces with much greater ease.



Instructions before you start

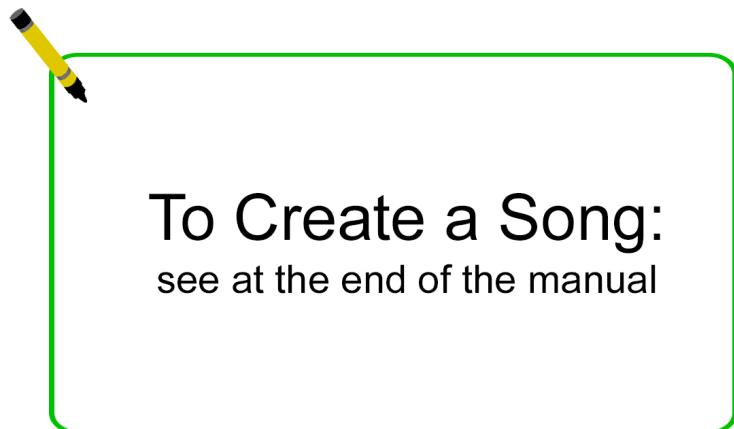
NEVER put colors on the KEYBOARD



Draw a small black dot on the
Middle C using a pencil

Draw two small black dots on the
G below middle C

Draw two small black dots on the
G above middle C



Hand position is important

The fingers should be slightly curved, much like holding a tennis ball in your hand.

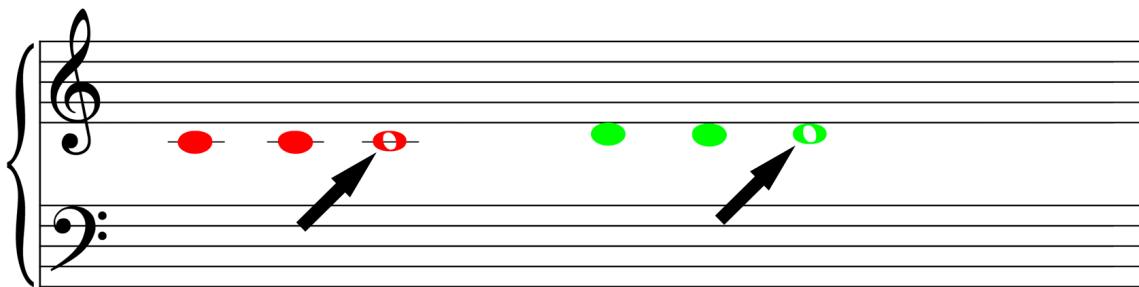
The fingers should always remain inside the keyboard, that means on the keys.



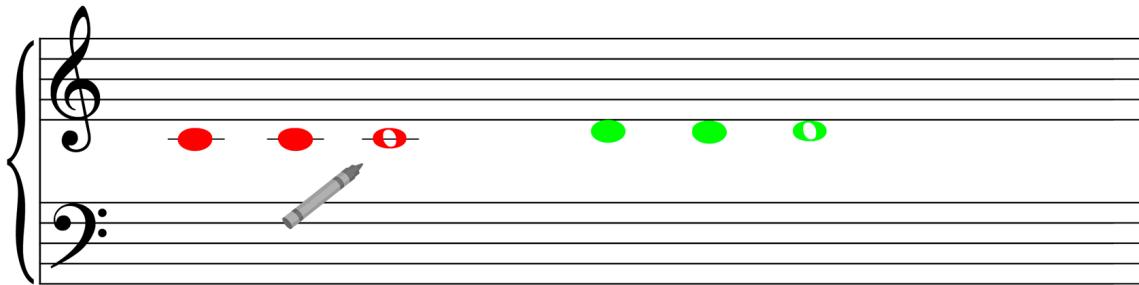
Body Position: Sit tall with a straight back.

Directions and Tips

1. The beginner must play the music at his/her own speed. When the Music Note is **NOT** fully colored in the middle, just tell your student to hold down the key a little longer
(Learning specific note values will be at Level 2 book & First Grade book).

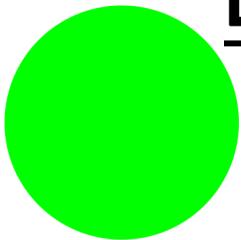
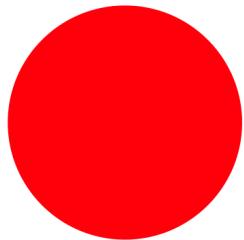


2. The teacher points to each note while the student is playing, and waits the necessary time on the notes that are not fully colored before pointing to the next note.



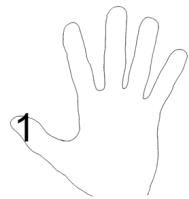
- ~ **One** lesson per week.
- ~ **Review** the previous lesson before moving on to the next lesson.
- ~ **Return** to the beginning of the method as many times as necessary so that the student properly assimilates the color code.

Lesson (C) Red (D) Green



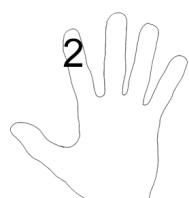
Tell and show your student: "Each time you see a red dot on the music sheet, press down the key where the black dot is with your thumb." (finger #1 Right Hand)

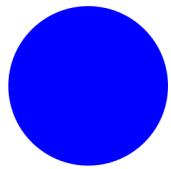
A musical staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. There are five red dots on the staff, each positioned on a key where a black dot would normally be. The dots are located on the 5th, 4th, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st (from bottom to top) black keys of the piano keyboard.



Tell and show your student: "The **green** is right next to the **red**. You play it with finger #2."

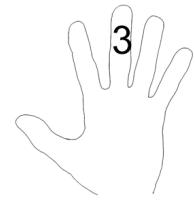
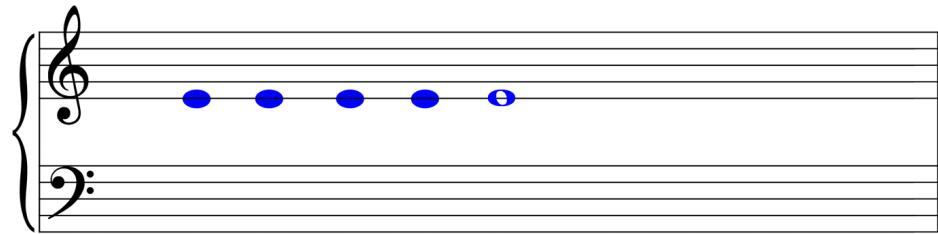
A musical staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. There are five red dots on the staff, each positioned on a key where a black dot would normally be. There are also five green dots on the staff, each positioned on the key immediately to the right of a red dot. The green dots are located on the 5th, 4th, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st (from bottom to top) black keys of the piano keyboard.





Lesson E blue

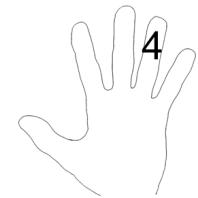
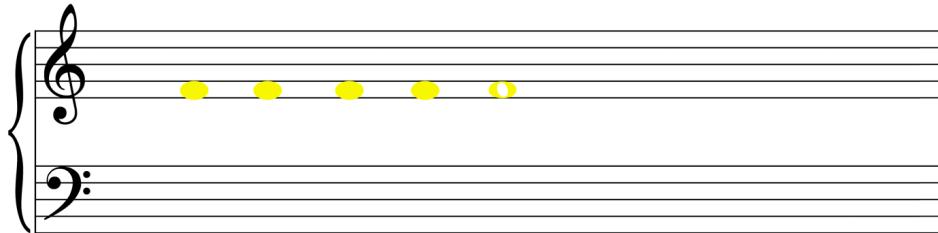
Tell and show your student: "The blue is right next to the green, and you play it with finger #3."

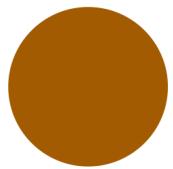




Lesson F yellow

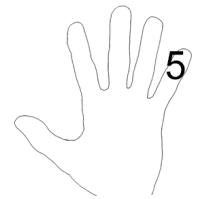
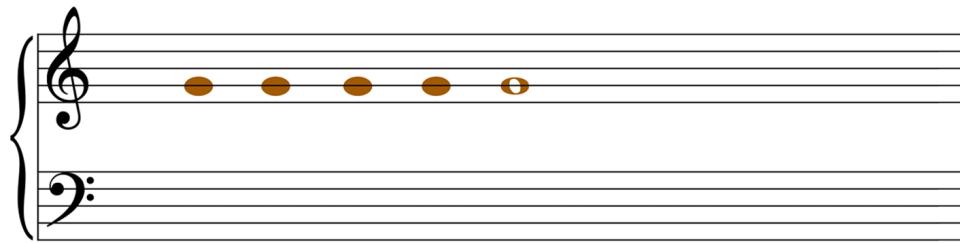
Tell and show your student: "The yellow is right next to the blue, and you play it with finger #4."

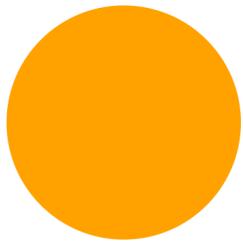
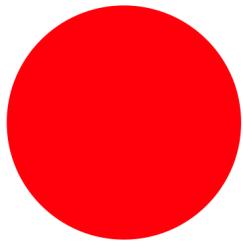




Lesson G brown

Tell and show your student: "The brown is where the 2 dots are and you play it with your pinky."



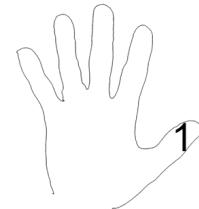


Lesson C red & B orange

LEFT HAND

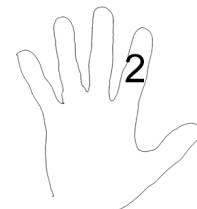
Tell and show your student: "This red (show the score) is where the black dot is (show the keyboard) and you play it with the left hand, using your thumb."

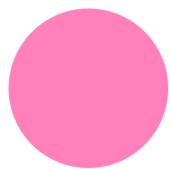
A musical staff in G clef and bass clef. There are five red dots on the A4 line, representing the note C. The staff has ten lines in total.



Tell and show your student: "The orange is right next to the red and you play it with the left hand, using finger #2."

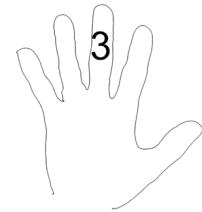
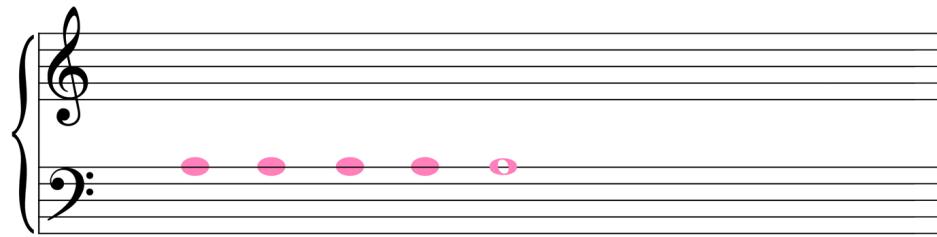
A musical staff in G clef and bass clef. There are five orange dots on the G3 line, representing the note B. The staff has ten lines in total.

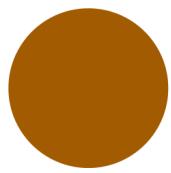




Lesson A pink LEFT HAND

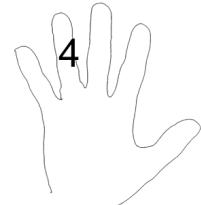
Tell and show your student: "The pink is right next to the orange and you play it with the left hand, using finger #3."





Lesson G brown LEFT HAND

Tell and show your student: "The lower brown note is where the 2 dots are (show the G below the Middle C on the keyboard where the 2 dots are) and you play it with the left hand, using finger #4."



Copy and print out the blank music sheet available at the end of the book

Create a Song:

Create a song with your student using the colored notes s/he already knows. Have the student name the song.

To Create a Song:

Ask your student what colors s/he wants to use.

For ex: red, red, green, blue, blue, red, etc (between 7 and 10 notes per line)
During this process, using a pencil, you will write the Music Notes as an empty circle on the Staff and your student will have to fill them in with the right colors, with your help, using **Colored Pencils, No Markers**

TIP: Sometimes, instead of creating a song, your student might prefer to play a famous melody, such as a Super Hero theme, TV show, Movie and Musical Theater, Video games, Famous artists' songs, Classical melody, etc. The teacher can write down the famous melody in the Staff and help the student to color the notes.

The blank music sheet could also be used to teach your student how to draw music symbols.

TIP: Before you start a new lesson, ask your student to play some of the songs s/he already knows or to improvise on the black keys of the keyboard, using the sustain pedal (optional)