

Writing Music Through Parnumation 3.0 in the Musical Activities Learning Process

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ABSTRACT

Based on research (Sinaga, Maestro, Winangsit, & Yensharti, 2019) a music teacher must be able to transcribe a note so that it can be learned by students in the process of learning music. Reading music notation for some people is a very complicated thing, especially in singing activities. According to Tobing (2018) the use of numbered musical notation is considered very effective if used in singing activities. The use of Parnumation 3.0 can make it easier to write numbered musical notation using some of the available music software. This study uses a qualitative approach that is focused on the steps of writing numbered musical notation using parnumation 3.0.

Keywords: *parnumation 3.0, music writing, numbered musical notation*

1. INTRODUCTION

Reading music notation for some people is very complicated, especially in music learning activities. Almost 90% of music students in Department of Sendratasik Universitas Negeri Padang did not learn about writing music notation at the previous level of education. In singing learning, many students have difficulty reading music notation. Reading music notation becomes easier and more enjoyable when using some media or software [1]. It is also in accordance with the opinion of Sinaga, which says that a music teacher must be able to transcribe a note so that it can be learned by students in the process of learning music [2].

The use of media becomes an alternative which is very helpful in the process of learning music [2]. The ability to read music notation must be possessed by someone if they want to follow a choir, this is in accordance with statements Inten, Permatasari, & Mulyani[3] about the initial ability that a person must possess when singing a choir is to read the notation. Tobing said that the management of song material was one of the determinants of the success of singing learning [4].

Researchers realize the importance of reading music notation can't be separated from the activities of writing music notation. Parnumation is a plugin that can be used to write number notations using digital writing software[5]. Parnumation or numbered notation is a font created using an application called High-Logic FontCreator.

The Sendratasik Department is a formal institution that produces professional music teachers. competencies such as reading and writing music are presented through hands-on learning practice. Music education is a process to humanize humans in addition to its function to improve

competence in the field of music [6]. Research on writing number notation has been done a lot by one of them Chrisantyo, Hartanto, & Nugroho[7], who developed software to convert beam notation to number notation.

The author realizes that writing about how to write number notation using parnumation 3.0 software is still very rare, so the author feels it is important to examine more about using parnumation 3.0 in writing number notation especially in Department of Sendratasik, Universitas Negeri Padang.

2. METHOD

Educational research is an activity directed at developing scientific knowledge about events that attract the attention of education [8]. The aim is to find general principles, namely interpretations of behavior that can be used to explain, predict, and control events in the educational environment.

This research uses a descriptive analytic approach which means that interpretation of the contents is made and arranged systematically, thoroughly and systematically. Data obtained in the form of words, pictures, or behaviors are not contained in numbers or statistical figures, but still in a qualitative form which has a richer meaning than just numbers or frequencies [9].

This research is located in the Department of Sendratasik, located on Jalan Prof. Dr. Hamka UNP Padang, West Sumatra. The informants in this study were students and lecturer of the Sendratasik Department. The research team will conduct interviews with choir lecturers, Dr. Jagar Lumbantoruan, M.Hum and Drs. Esy Maestro, M.Sn. regarding constraints in the choir learning process using number notation and beam notation.

Data collection methods used in this study are various forms, ranging from observation, data collection, documentation taking related to songs and the implementation of learning in class as a source of data that can be collected. Observations were made by observing the choir learning process using number notation and how to write it using Parnumation 3.0 as a competency that must be possessed by music teachers. Literature study is used to find information about using number notation in choir learning and some software used for writing number notation. Literature study can be done through print media and internet media.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Symbols in Numbered Musical Notation

In writing numbered musical notation, the basic symbols used are numbers, namely 1 (do) 2 (re) 3 (mi) 4 (fa) 5 (sol) 6 (la) 7 (si). This number can be used on various start and key signs. Generally, information about the basic tone has been written at the beginning of the song scores, so that students only sing based on the number symbols written. For example in the song Ibu Kita Kartini composed by W.R. Supratman will be explained in the Fig. 1.



Fig. 1. Song Writing Ibu Kita Kartini in Beam and Number Notation.

Writing number notation in the above partiture is still a bit confusing if it's not written using the value symbol. Parnumation 3.0 provides convenience and clarifies the writing of number notation so that it can be sung in accordance with the value of the applicable notation, according to the Fig. 2.



Fig. 2. Writing Numbered Musical Notation Using Parnumation 3.0.

The steps used to write the number notation from 1-7 using Parnumation 3.0 can be done in the usual way by typing numbers 1 (do), 2 (re), 3 (mi), 4 (fa), 5 (sol), 6 (la), and 7 (si) but to write notes in higher or lower octaves requires a different method, according to the Fig. 3.

Output	Input	Output	Input	Output	Input	Output
1̇	[Shift]+[1] or [a]+[1]	2̇	[Shift]+[2] or [a]+[2]	3̇	[Shift]+[3] or [a]+[3]	4̇
1̈	[q] or [s]+[1]	2̈	[w] or [s]+[2]	3̈	[e] or [s]+[3]	4̈
1̋	[9]+[1]	2̋	[9]+[2]	3̋	[9]+[3]	4̋
1̌	[8]+[1]	2̌	[8]+[2]	3̌	[8]+[3]	4̌

Fig. 3. Writing number notation on different octaves.

The sign used in writing different octaves is a period (.) Located at the top or bottom of a number notation. If the dot at the top of the notation gives a sign that the note is at a higher octave, if the dot at the bottom gives a sign that the note is at a lower octave. Please note the arrangement of notes below,

1̇ 2̇ 3̇ 4̇ 5̇ 6̇ 7̇	Not on higher octave
1̈ 2̈ 3̈ 4̈ 5̈ 6̈ 7̈	Not on normal octave
1̋ 2̋ 3̋ 4̋ 5̋ 6̋ 7̋	Not on lower octave

The sign used in changing different octaves is a period (.) Located at the top or bottom of a number notation. If the dot at the top marks the note in the higher octave, if the dot at the bottom marks the note at the lower octave. The difference can be seen in Fig. 3

A dot (.) Can be used as a symbol to extend the beat value of a note if it is located to the right of a number notation, or written after a number notation. If seen in Fig. 4. After note 1 (do) on the second bar there is a dot (.), It means tone 1 (do) has a value of 2 beats, which sounds longer than just one beat.

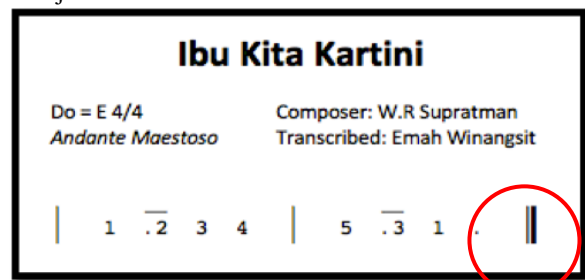


Fig. 4. A dot (.) That works to add a beat to the tone located in front of it.

The step that can be used to add a beat value to the notation using Parnumation 3.0 is to add a dot (.) after the not you want to extend. In other cases, a dot (.) can add a tone in front of it as much as half a tap or a quarter tap depending on the dash above the notation by pressing the letter (j) or (k) or (l) before the dot (.) written down. To help understand it, please consider the Fig. 5.

Tampilan	Masukkan	Tampilan	Masukkan	Tampilan	Masukkan
—	J atau j	—	K atau k	—	L atau l

Tampilan	Masukkan	Tampilan	Masukkan	Tampilan	Masukkan	Tampilan	Masukkan
. 2	j . 2	3 .	j 3 .	0 4	j 0 4	dot.	
2 0 3	j 2 k 0 3	4 . 5	j 4 k . 5	2 3 .	j 2 k 3 .	dot.	
4 0 5 2 3	j 4 k 0 5 L 2 3	2 3 4	k 2 L 3 4	3 2 3 2	L 3 k 2 j 3 2	dot.	

Fig. 5. How to enter a fraction note using Parnumation 3.0

In addition to the dot (.), There is a slash up (/) and a slash down (\) in numered musical notations. The upward slash (/) serves to raise half the note and the sign (\) has a function to decrease half the tone. To write it using parnumation 3.0, it can be seen in the following figure:
*the brackets do not need to be rewritten.

Tampilan	Masukkan	Tampilan	Masukkan
2	[1] + [2]	2	[1] + [2]

Fig. 6. How to write notation with a half-tone higher / lower

An upward slash (/) in a number notation is the same as a sharp (#) symbol in a music symbol that works half a note up. The line mark about the tone in question, note the explanation below:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
do di re ri mi fa fi sol sil la li si

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
c cis d dis e f fis g gis a ais b

The downward slash (\) in the number notation is the same as the flat (b) in the music symbol which functions to decrease half the note. The line mark about the tone in question, note the explanation below

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
do re mi fa sol la si sa

1^b 1 2^b 2 3^b 3 4 5^b 5 6^b 6 7^b 7
ces c des d es e f ges g as a bes b

3.2 Writing Bar Lines Using Parnumation 3.0

Bar is a part or segment of a melody line arranged in space between two perpendicular lines (|). The Birama Room or Bar shows how many beats are in the room [10].

In music terms, Time Signature shows how many beats or beats and how much each beat is in one time bar.

Examples of commonly used Time Signatures are $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$,

For example, Time Signature $\frac{4}{4}$ means that in each time bar there are 4 beats, and each beat is quarter notes. Please pay attention to the following notation,

Time Signature $\frac{4}{4}$	1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4
Time Signature $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 3 1 2 3
Time Signature $\frac{2}{4}$	1 2 1 2

Writing the bar lines in numered musical notation using parnumation 3.0 have a various step. Look at the following fig. so that it is more clearly understood,

Tampilan	Masukkan	Tampilan	Masukkan	Tampilan	Masukkan
			(underscore)		+
:	[:]		

Fig. 7. How to write bar lines on parnumation 3.0

Writing Legato Using Parnumation 3.0

Etymologically, legato is a musical term from the Italian language which means bound. According to KBBI, the term legato means to sing or ring a combination of several consecutive notes at one time in a smooth or unbroken manner.

Writing legato using parnumation 3.0 is a slightly complicated part, but it can still be learned. Please pay attention to the picture below,

Tampilan	Masukkan	Tampilan	Masukkan
—	f	—	h
—	g	—	i

Tampilan	Masukkan	Tampilan	Masukkan
2374 . . 32	f237i4 ..32	2374 . . 32	Z2c37z4x x.x.c32

Fig. 8. How to write legato on parnumation 3.0

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the discussion above, it is expected that parnumation 3.0 can be a medium for writing number notation as an effort to use technology in the process of learning music. Problems in reading music notation can be overcome by the use of number notation, in addition to the competency that must be possessed as a prospective music educator that is able to transcribe notation for the benefit of music learning. After the above steps are applied to students majoring in Sendratasik Padang State University, states that it is greatly helped by the existence of parnumation 3.0, especially in writing number notation.

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