

A Hand, Wrist, and Finger Positioning Guide for Piano Players

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HAND, WRIST, AND FINGER POSITIONING

- [Ten Tips for Good Piano Posture](#): Good piano-playing begins with good posture, which dictates how a player holds their hands, wrists, and fingers for playing.
- [Hand Position on the Piano: Where and How to Do it Correctly](#): One of the first things a player must learn is how to properly position their hands over the piano keys.
- [How to Learn the Correct Piano Finger Placement](#): Self-taught piano players often don't learn proper finger placement, and it causes them issues when they try to play more complex pieces.
- [Guide to Proper Piano Hand Position](#): This infographic breaks proper hand positioning down to six steps for players to learn.
- [How to Master Piano Hand Position Fast and Easily](#): All beginning players want to play beautiful, emotional songs on the piano. However, that kind of masterful playing is only achieved after mastering the basics of things like hand positioning.
- [Piano-Playing and Protecting Your Wrists](#): Bad technique can actually cause physical injury, which is one of the reasons why it's important to learn proper positioning from the beginning.
- [Piano Posture Diagram](#): Everything from the height of the piano stool to how the wrists are positioned plays a part in good piano posture.
- [No Need to Give Up! Special Tips for Small-Handed Pianists](#): Players with smaller hands face specific challenges when learning to play, but those challenges can be overcome with a little assistance.
- [Three Reasons Why the Finger-Arching Technique Is the Key to Fixing Your Piano-Playing Problems](#): *Pianist* magazine explains how the finger-arching technique can solve many piano-playing problems caused by bad form.
- [Fingerings](#): There are rules regarding what fingers should be used when playing each note, and it's important to learn and practice those rules.
- [Proper Piano Technique](#): Fixing bad playing techniques can be hard. That's why it's so important that players learn proper technique from the start.
- [Learn Piano Chords](#): Proper positioning is key in learning how to play chords.
- [Optimal Piano Fingering for Simple Melodies](#): The science of ergonomics plays a part in successfully playing the piano.
- [Symmetrical Fingerings: Alternatives to Traditional Scale and Arpeggio Approaches](#): There are different approaches when it comes to learning fingerings.
- [Seymour Fink's Mastering Piano Technique: Understanding Basic Hand and Wrist Movements](#): Players throughout history have understood how important proper technique is, but over time, what is considered to be good technique has changed.

- **Major/Minor:** The two modes that define scales, tones, and keys. The major mode is typically bright and happy, while the minor mode is more somber and dark.
- **Scale:** Tones played one after another in order from highest to lowest or lowest to highest
- **Half-Step (Semitone)/Whole Step (Whole Tone):** The smallest gap between two tones on the piano is a half-step. A whole step (also known as a whole tone) has a gap twice the size of a half step/semitone. Typically on a piano, a whole step is the distance between two white keys or two black keys.
- **Octave:** A tone that is eight whole steps higher than the starting note. It can also be used as a measure of distance between two notes.
- **Major Scale:** A scale in which all the tones of a major key are played in order from either highest to lowest or lowest to highest. There are twelve major scales.
- **Minor Scale:** A scale in which all of the notes of a minor key are played in order
- **Chord:** A chord occurs when three or more tones are played simultaneously. Chords often consist of the first, third, and fifth notes of an octave.
- **Triad:** A chord made up of three notes is known as a triad. This is the most common kind of chord.
- **Arpeggio:** In an arpeggio, each tone is played separately, instead of being played all at once.
- **Chord Progression:** A series of chords played one right after another
- **Piano ("p"):** This indicates that the pianist should play at a low volume.
- **Mezzo Forte ("mf"):** Pianists should play at a medium-loud volume level.
- **Forte ("f"):** An indication that musicians should play at a loud volume
- **Crescendo:** When the volume increases from the beginning to the end of the piece or section
- **Decrescendo/Diminuendo:** The opposite of a crescendo
- **Subito Piano:** This dynamic marking indicates that the music should suddenly be played at a much quieter volume.

FREE PIANO SHEET MUSIC

- [Free Film Piano Sheet Music](#)
- [Piano Sheet Music](#)
- [Free Piano Sheet Music \(Beginner and Easy\)](#)
- [Free Piano Opera Sheet Music](#)
- [Top 100 Popular Songs: Piano Sheet Music](#)
- [Piano Pieces by Level](#)
- [Piano Sheet Music](#)
- [Free Sheet Music for All](#)
- [Free Piano Music](#)
- [Project Gutenberg Sheet Music](#)

MUSIC THEORY RESOURCES

- [Music Theory: The Basics You Need to Make Better Music:](#) Music theory helps musicians understand the basic structure that provides the foundation for all songs.
- [Basic Music Theory for Beginners: The Complete Guide:](#) This is a comprehensive guide that even people new to the field will find accessible and helpful as they begin studying music theory.
- [What Is Music Theory?](#) Musicians who have never read anything about music theory often already know the basics without realizing it, but this primer can help them put their practical knowledge into words.

lets musicians share a common language when collaborating.

- [Music Theory Online](#) : The Society for Music Theory regularly publishes a new issue of their online journal.
- [Music Theory Overview](#): This series of lessons uses videos to teach music theory as it relates to the piano.
- [Piano Theory: Easy Music Theory Lessons for Beginners](#): Learning music theory makes reading written sheet music much easier.
- [Is Piano Music Theory Essential to Learning to Play the Piano?](#) Music theory is important, but new students don't need to undertake a deep study to learn enough to be a successful piano player.
- [Five Reasons Why Pianists Need to Know Music Theory](#): Improving their creativity is just one reason why music students should learn music theory.
- [The Best Way to Learn Music Theory \(Music Theory for Dummies\)](#): Music is its own language, and it's not enough just to learn it. Pianists also must learn how to use it.
- [12 Quick and Dirty Music Theory Tips You Can Use Today](#): It can be hard to pull theoretical concepts into practical use, but these tips will help pianists incorporate music theory into their playing.
- [Four Reasons Why Piano Is the Best Band Instrument for Learning Music Theory](#): There are many reasons why the construction of the piano itself makes it easier for beginners to understand music theory.
- [Simplifying Theory](#): Twelve carefully designed modules move studies from the basics of theory into advanced concepts like improvisation.

