Roland®

GENERAL
MIDI **GS**

PERSONAL MUSIC ASSISTANT

PMA-5

Quick Start

Roland

PMA-5
PERSONAL MUSIC ASSISTANT

Contents

1 Setup

◆ Checking the Included Items

Make sure that all of the following items are included.

PMA-5 and cover

Touch pen

LR6 (AA) type batteries X 6

Pocket Guide

Owner's Manual and Quick Start guide
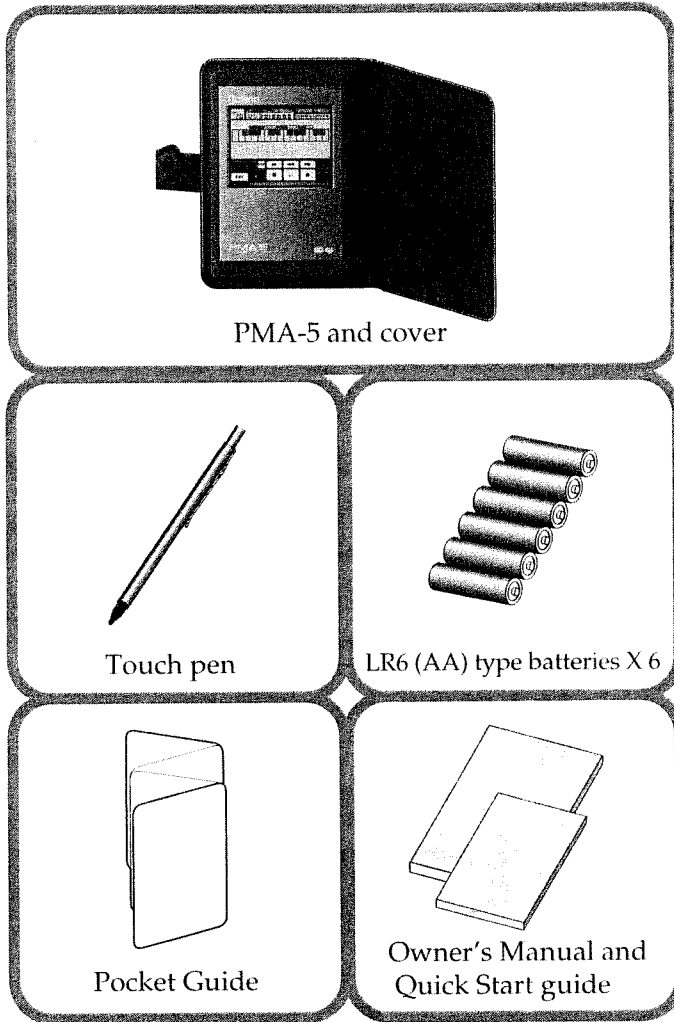
* The touch pen is mounted on the side of the unit (p. 6).
* If any item is missing when purchased, contact the vendor who sold you the PMA-5.

◆ The Power Supply

Loading the Batteries

Make sure the "+" and "-" ends of the batteries are oriented correctly.
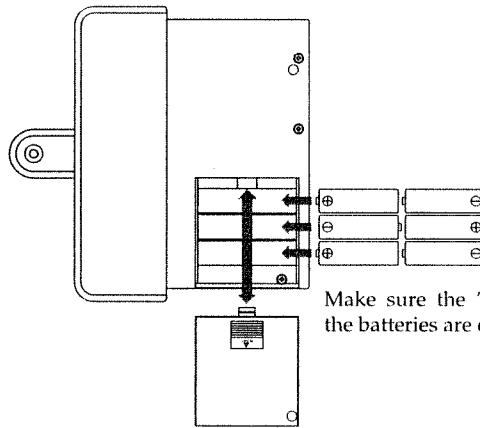
Make sure the "+"and "-" ends of
the batteries are oriented correctly.

When changing the batteries, replace only with six size AA alkaline batteries.
Do not mix new batteries with old ones.

* The continuous-usage time is approximately five hours when loaded with alkaline batteries and used at room temperature.

Using an AC adaptor

The BOSS PSA Series AC adaptor (sold separately) can be used to run the PMA-5 from a household electrical outlet.

PMA-5

AC adaptor
(PSA Series)
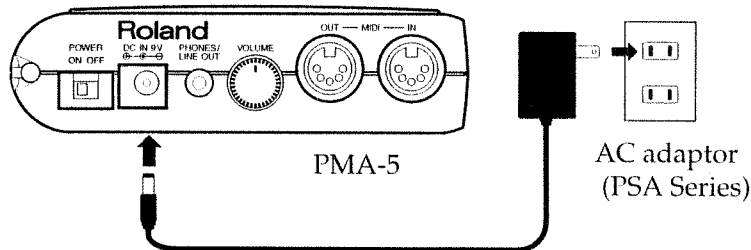
* Use only the AC adaptor designed for use with the PMA-5. Other adaptors may cause faulty operation or damage to the PMA-5 and must never be used.

◆ Connecting Headphones

The PMA-5 has no built-in amp or speaker. It must be connected to head-phones or equipment such as a keyboard amp or audio set in order to listen to the output.

Plug headphones into the PHONES/LINE OUT jack.

PMA-5

Headphones
(RH-80/120, etc.)

* On the PMA-5, this jack doubles in use for both headphones and line out.

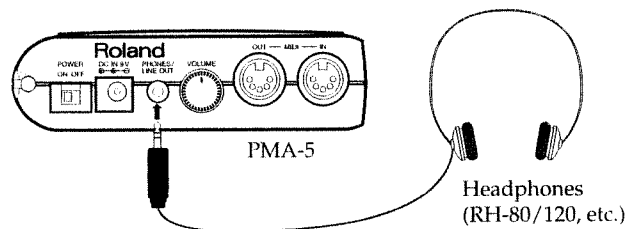To connect the PMA-5 to a keyboard amp, audio amp, or the like, use an audio converter cable (available separately) to make the connection to the PHONES/LINE OUT jack.

Use an audio converter cable designed for connecting an stereo mini jack to the input jack on the automatic equipment you're using.

◆ Switching On the Power

First make sure the power to the connected amp is off, then switch on the PMA-5.
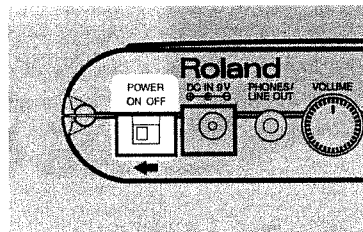
* This unit is equipped with a protection circuit. A brief interval (a few seconds) after power up is required before the unit will operate normally.

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◆ Adjusting the Volume

Use the VOLUME knob to adjust the volume.
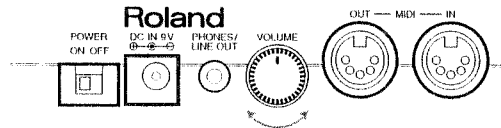
* Excessively loud volume may cause ear injury.

◆ Basic Operation of the Touch Panel

Use the touch pen included with the PMA-5 to lightly touch the touch panel. Never use an ordinary pen, pencil, or other pointed object with the touch panel, or the panel may be damaged. Also, do not use excessive pressure when touching the touch panel, as this can damage it as well.

O.K.

Touch pen (included)
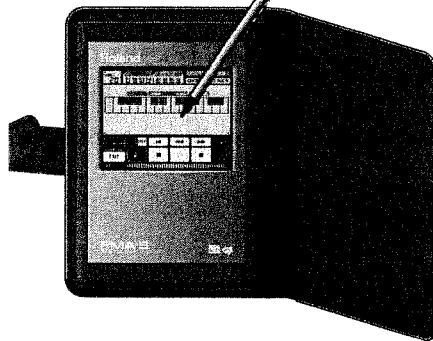
Pencil
Ball-point pen
Mechanical pencil

No Good

● Taking Out the Touch Pen

To remove the touch pen, pull it straight out from where it is mounted on the side of the PMA-5. To put it back, insert the pointed tip of the pen in the hole in the case and slide it into place.

Pull straight out
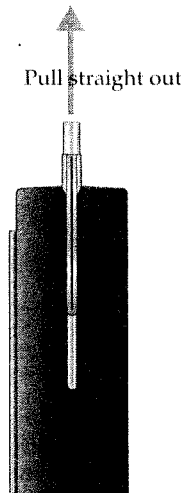
* Be sure to read through "Using the Touch Panel Correctly" in the owner's manual (p. 17).

● Using the Buttons on the Touch Panel

To press a button on the touch panel, gently touch the touch pen directly above the corresponding text. If the button has a border, you can touch the touch pen anywhere within the border. The buttons in the following area can also be operated by touching with your finger.
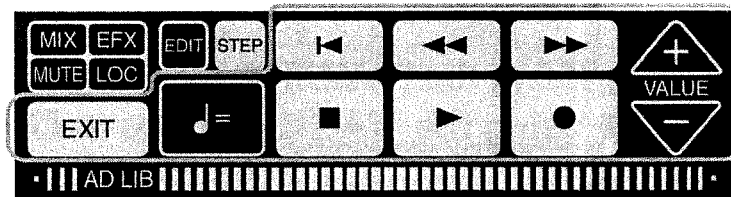
* Incorrect operation may occur if you try to use the touch panel with the touch pen while your hands or fingers are resting on the touch panel. Be careful to touch only one place on the touch panel. If you touch two or more places at the same time, the unit won't be able to accurately determine which place was touched, resulting in incorrect operation.

* When operating the touch panel with your fingers, be careful not to touch the touch panel with your fingernails, as doing so can damage the panel.

Changing Values in the Message Area

The message area displays the settings for a variety of functions and values. You can change these values with the [VALUE] buttons or by using an operation called "dragging."

● Using Dragging to Change a Value

Step 1 Touch the pen to the desired value shown in the message area. Then, without lifting the pen from the panel, slide the pen upward or downward. This procedure is called "dragging," and so this is what you should do when instructed to drag something.

* While you're dragging the pen across the display area, you can move the pen over the area (or over a button in the area) without operating it. Dragging causes the value first touched by the pen to change.

② ...and drag it without lifting it from the panel.

① Touch and hold the pen to the panel...
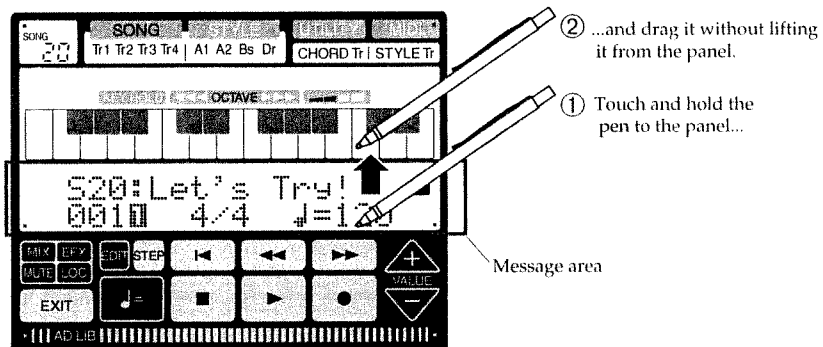
Message area

● Using the [VALUE] Buttons to Change a Value
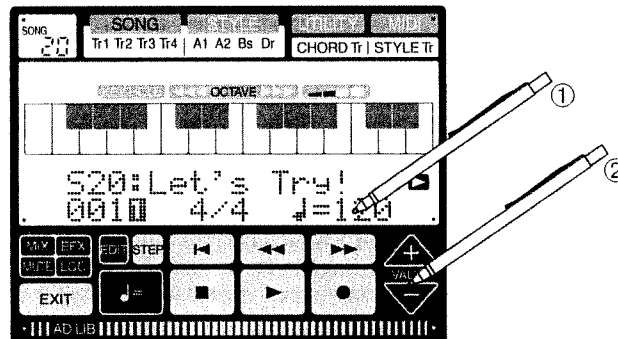
Step 1 Touch the pen to the setting value in the message area

This value you've touched starts to flash.

* When there is only one value in the message area that can be changed, this step (touching the value) is not necessary.

Step 2   Touch the [VALUE] + or - button to change the setting.

This method is convenient for change a value one unit at a time.

* The value can be changed continuously by holding down the [VALUE] + or - button.

Using the Page Buttons

When the screen shown in the message area has more than one page, page buttons may be illuminated on the right or left sides of the message area to show the direction where more pages can be found. You can change pages by touching these buttons.

When the first page of a screen is shown, the page button appears only on the right-hand side, because there is no page to the left. Similarly, when you're on the last page of a screen, there are no more pages to the right, so the page button appears only on the left side.
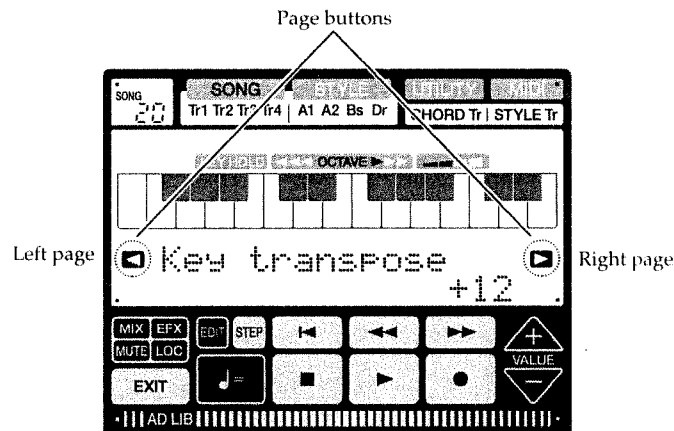
If the Display Shows Something Unexpected...

If you want to quit a procedure, or if the steps you have taken have brought up a screen you don't understand, just press the [EXIT] button several times to return to the basic Mode screen.

◆ Making Settings Before You Start

Calibration of the Position of the Touch Panel and Initialization (Restoring the Factory-default Values)

Before you use the PMA-5, you should be sure to calibrate the position of the touch panel and perform initialization (that is, return settings to their factory-default values).
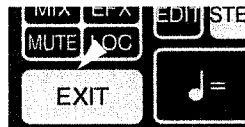
The area of the touch panel that can be sensed may shift slightly over time. This means that when you purchase the PMA-5, you should first adjust the position of the touch panel to compensate for this shift in the sensitive area.

Initialization is a procedure that returns all of the PMA-5's settings to the values they had when shipped from the factory. Initialization reads in a sample song to song 20 on the PMA-5. This Quick Start manual makes use of this sample song to explain how to operate the PMA-5.

* The demo song for the song number (S21) is not deleted by initialization.

● Calibrating the Position of the Touch Panel and Performing Initialization

Step 1   Switch on the power while lightly touching [VALUE] with the touch pen.

Switch on the power while
touching this area
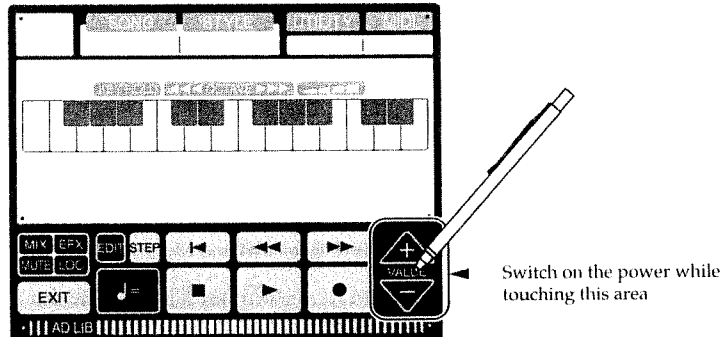
Step 2   When the screen for adjusting the position of the touch panel ("Calibration")
appears, use the touch pen included with the PMA-5 to touch two calibration
points, one after the other. It doesn't matter which one you touch first.

The calibration points that you touch are used as reference points for automat-
ically adjusting the pressed position of the touch panel and the positions of the
buttons.

Calibration points
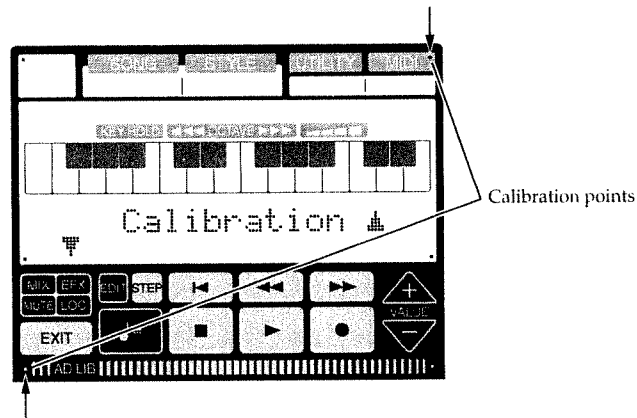
* While looking at the touch panel from directly above, touch the positions exactly
as shown in the figure.

* If you touch a positions that differs greatly from the calibration point, the mes-
sage "Try Again..." appears. If this happens, touch the calibration point again.

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After you've touched the two points, calibration ends and the Initialization screen appears.

```
      "Initialize"
      [Quit]   [Exec]
```
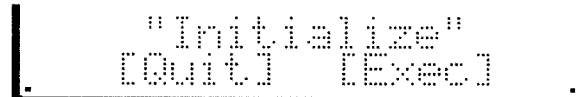
Step 3   Touch [Exec] in the message area.

The settings for the touch panel are initialized, and the PMA-5 returns to the Basic screen for the song mode.

*   If you don't want to perform initialization, touch [Quit].

*   This initialization does not initialize the calibration of the touch panel.

Adjusting the Touch Panel or Performing Initialization at Some Point after Purchase

The sensitive area of the touch panel may shift slightly over time. To compensate for this shift in the sensitive area, you should definitely adjust the touch panel when you purchase the PMA-5, and at any time thereafter when adjustment is needed. If you want to only adjust the touch panel without performing initialization (or vice versa), you can do this in the utility mode.

Adjustment of the touch panel   Owner's Manual p. 81

Initializing all settings (system initialization)   Owner's Manual p. 81

2 Let's Listen to the Demo Song

Let's listen to the PMA-5's built-in demo song. The demo song is in song 21 (S21).

Step 1   Touch [SONG].
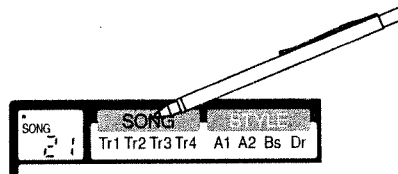
Step 2   Touch and hold the pen on the song number in the message area ①, then drag the pen upward to choose "S21."

* "S21" is selected when shipped from the factory.

Message area

② Play button
③ Stop button
④ Top button
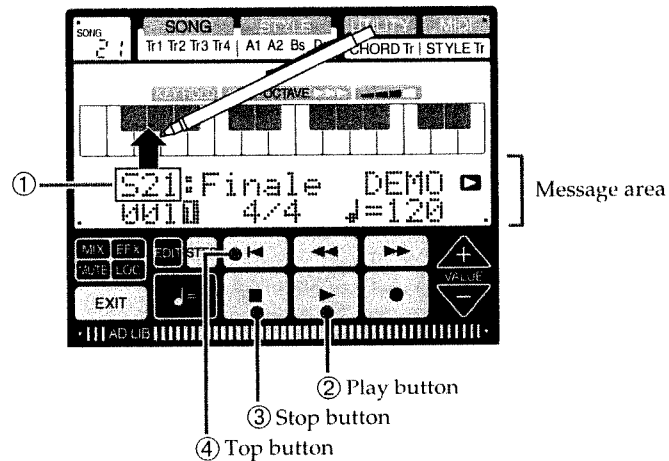
* You can also choose the song by touching the song number ①, then touching [VALUE] (+/-).

Step3   Touch the Play button ② to start the performance of the demo song.

To stop the song, touch the Stop button ③.

To rewind to the start of the song, touch the Top button ④.

3 Let's Play a Song

This chapter explains basic operations such as changing the tempo and muting tracks while a sample song is playing.

With the PMA-5, every tune is called a "song," and up to 20 songs can be stored in the unit. (Depending on the data length of the songs, however, it may not always be possible to store as many as 20 songs.)

* The song S21 is the demo song. This demo song cannot be overwritten.

The operations covered in this chapter and the next chapter, "Let's Play the Touch Keyboard," are explained in the following sequence.

> (Playing a Song)
>
> ▼
>
> (Changing the Tempo)
>
> ▼
>
> (Muting Out the Melody)
>
> ▼
>
> (Playing a Melody with the Touch Keyboard)
>
> ▼
>
> (Playing Ad Libs with the Ad Lib Bar)
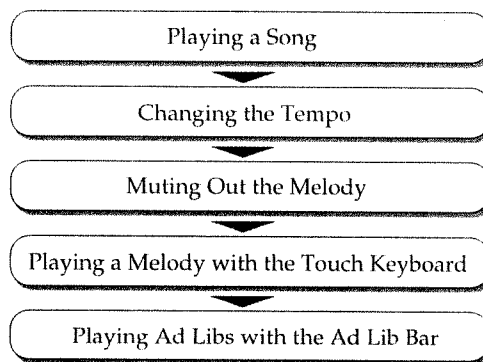
◆ Playing a Song

When you want to play a song, touch [SONG] to enter the Song mode.
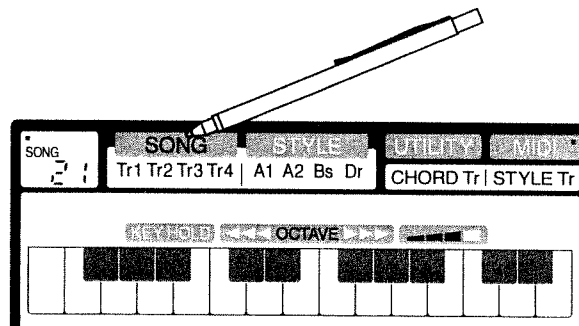
What's the Song Mode?

To make for smooth song composition, the PMA-5 groups settings and operations according to function. The group of functions for playing and recording songs and for song settings is the Song mode. The PMA-5 has four modes, including the Song mode.

Song playback and recording   Style playback and recording   Settings and operations having an overall effect on the PMA-5   MIDI settings and operations

```
SONG    SONG      STYLE       UTILITY    MIDI
  20     Tr1 Tr2 Tr3 Tr4 | A1 A2 Bs Dr    CHORD Tr | STYLE Tr
```
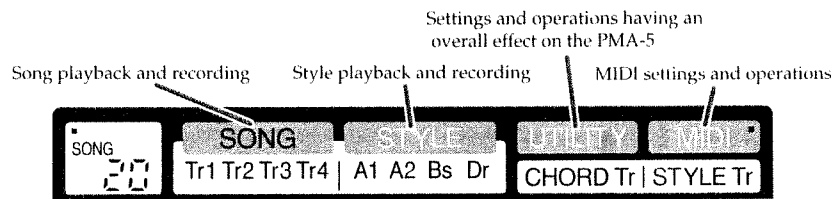
● Selecting a Song

Here we'll select S20, the sample song.

Step 1   Touch and hold ① in the message area, then drag the pen upward (or downward) to choose "S20."

① —— S20:Let's Try!
       001 4/4   ♩=120
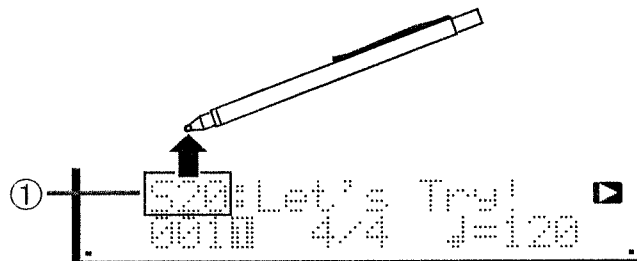
* You can also choose the song by touching ①, then touching [VALUE] (+/-).

● Starting the Performance

Touch [►] to start the performance.

```
MIX  EFX  EDIT STEP  |◄   ◄◄  ►►   +
MUTE LOC                           VALUE
EXIT      ♩=     ■    ►   ●        −
·|||AD LIB|||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||·
```
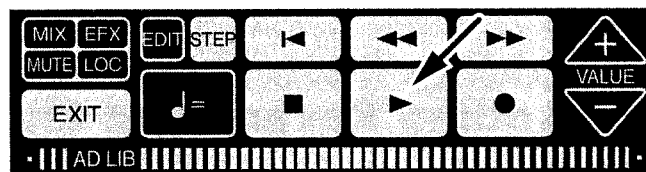
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◆ Changing the Tempo

When you want to change the tempo, drag ① in the message area up or down.
Dragging ① upward makes the displayed number grow larger, resulting in a
faster tempo. Dragging ① downward has the opposite effect.
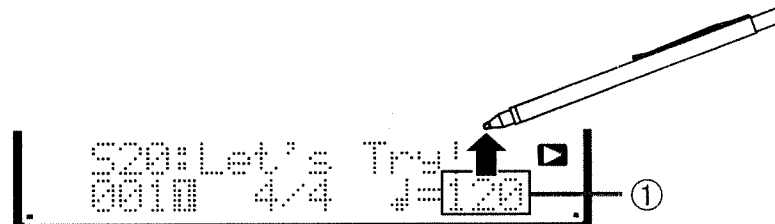
If a different screen is shown, touch 🔲 to call up the Tempo screen.

Step 1   Touch 🔲 .
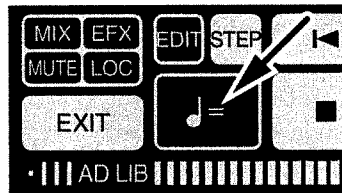
The Tempo screen appears.

Step 2   Touch and hold the tempo displayed in the message area ("120"), then drag
the pen up or down. Dragging upward increases the tempo value, and drag-
ging downward lowers it.

Step 3   After changing the tempo, touch [EXIT] to return to the original screen.

◆ Adding Reverb and Chorus Effects

Let's try out the reverb and chorus effect. Reverb adds depth and lingering
undulations to a sound, and chorus makes a sound fatter and thicker.

Step 1   Touch [EFX].

This calls up the Reverb screen.

* "EFX" is an abbreviation of "effect." An effect is something that can apply a wide range of changes to a sound. (Reverb and chorus are two of the most typical effects.)

To display the Chorus
Setting screen, touch
the right-hand page button.

①

② Reverb type   ③ Reverb level
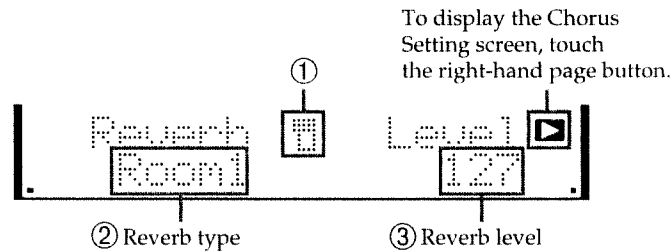
Step 2   Touch the Switch display ① in the message area.

Reverb is toggled on or off each time you touch the Switch display.

On   Off

Step 3   To change the reverb type, drag ②. To change the reverb level, drag ③.

Reverb type   Selects the type of reverb.

Reverb level   Sets the depth of the overall reverb.

* You can use the Mixer screen to set independent Reverb Send levels for each track (Owner's Manual p. 31).

* Touching the right-hand page button calls up the Chorus screen. Go ahead and experiment with the various settings.

Step 4   After you've made the effect settings, touch [EXIT] to return to the original screen.

* Check out the Owner's Manual (p. 32) for descriptions of the various settings on the effect screens.

◆ Changing the Volume Balance of Tracks

● What's a Track?

Tracks are places for storing the performance data of each individual instrument. The PMA-5 can play eight instruments (that is, eight tracks). Settings such as tone and volume can be made individually for each track. In this section, we'll try changing the volume balance for the tracks.

Step 1 Touch [MIX].

This calls up the Mixer screen, which displays pictures of volume faders for each track in the message area (eight in total). From left to right, the faders are Tr1, Tr2, Tr3, Tr4, A1, A2, Bs, and Dr.
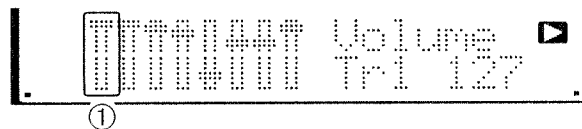
Step 2 Touch and hold the pen at ①, then drag the pen downward. This moves the fader downward.

Calling up the Mixer screen and touching the right-hand page button displays the setting screen for panning, reverb send level, and so on. You can vary these settings in the same way as for volume (Owner's Manual p. 31).

If you start playing the song from the start while in this state, the mixer settings return to the Setup settings. "Setup" refers to the settings that are read in automatically when a song is played from its start. If you wish to save the mixer settings to Setup, read on and follow the steps below.

● Writing the Mixer Settings to Setup

Step 1 At the Mixer screen, make the settings for the Tr ①, then touch **ENTER** .

[Quit] and [Save] are displayed in the message area.

Step 2 Touch [Save] to write the mixer settings for the tracks (Tr1, Tr2, Tr3, Tr4) to Setup.

If you don't want to write the settings to Setup, touch [Quit].

Step 3 After making the volume settings, touch [EXIT] to returns to the original screen.

  * You cannot write the mixer settings for the tracks (A1/A2/Bs/Dr) to song setup information, although you can temporarily change them. Check out the Owner's Manual (p. 31) for more details about Setup.

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◆ Muting the Sound for Selected Tracks

You can mute out the performance data for selected tracks.

This is handy when you want to play everything but your own part on the PMA-5, or when you want to hear only the performance of a certain track. In this section, we'll mute out the performance of Track 1 (the melody) so that you can play the melody yourself on the touch keyboard.

Step 1   To [PLAY] to start playing the song (S21).

Step 2   Touch [MUTE] to call up the Mute screen.
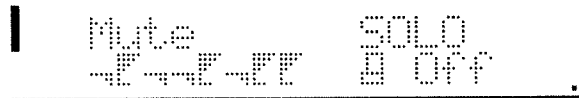
Step 3   Touch ① in the message area. Touching ① causes Track 1 to be muted.

The display for Track 1 changes to "+."
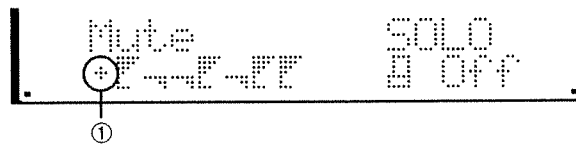
From left to right, the tracks are Tr1, Tr2, Tr3, Tr4, A1, A2, Bs, and Dr.

Touching ① again cancels the muting.

* Only song performances can be muted. You can't mute out performance from the touch keyboard.

* Touching [SOLO] in the message area causes only the selected track to be played, with all other tracks muted out.

Step 4   After making the settings, touch [EXIT] to return to the original screen.

In the next chapter you'll see how to use the touch pen to play the touch keyboard. We'll try playing along with the sample song on the touch keyboard with the melody (Track 1) muted out.

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4 Playing a Melody with the Touch Keyboard

A sound is played when the touch keyboard is gently touched with the touch pen. Let's try using the touch keyboard to play along with the sample song.

* You can't change the volume of the sound by varying the pressure on the touch keyboard, so you shouldn't use the touch pen to strike the touch panel with force. Excessive force may damage the PMA-5.

* You can only touch one place on the touch panel at a time. Touching two or more places at once may result in incorrect operation.

◆ Changing the Settings for the Touch Keyboard

Overlaying sounds   Changing the octave   Changing the volume
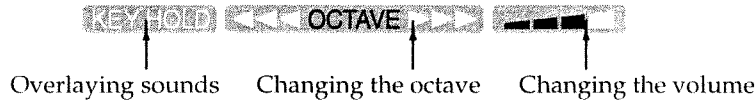
● Changing the Octave

To raise the sound by one octave, touch the panel a little to the right of [OCTAVE]. In the same way, touch the panel a little to the left of [OCTAVE] to lower the sound by one octave. Touching the panel above the word "OCTAVE" returns the settings to the original octave.

● Overlaying Sounds

To play a number of sounds at the same time, first touch [KEY HOLD] to make it light up, then play the touch keyboard. The notes you play on the touch keyboard while [KEY HOLD] is lit up continue to be sounded until you touch [KEY HOLD] again. [KEY HOLD] works like the hold pedal on a piano or keyboard.

● Changing the Volume

You can change the volume of the notes you play on the touch keyboard. Touching the right-hand side of the Velocity button raises the volume, and touching the left-hand side lowers it. The velocity display shows the intensity of the velocity in eight steps. This is used mainly with step write input (see p. 41 of the Owner's Manual).

Flashing   Flashing   Flashing   Flashing

1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8
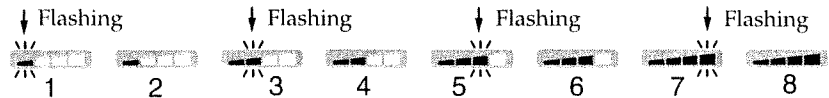
◆ Changing the Track

To change the track played on the touch keyboard, just touch any of the track areas shown below (Tr1, Tr2, Tr3, Tr4, A1, A2, Bs, or Dr).
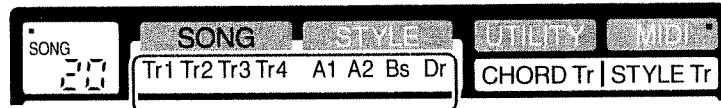
The selected track flashes.

Try choosing Track 1.

"Tr1" flashes.
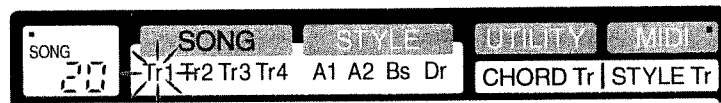
Flashing

◆ Choosing the Tone (Instrument)

This changes the tones assigned to the tracks. On the PMA-5, these tones are called "Instruments."

Step 1   Touch [SONG] to call up the basic screen for the Song mode.

Step 2   Touch the right-hand page button to display the Instrument screen.

Instrument Group

Instrument Number   Instrument Name

Step 3   Touch "Tr1" in the track area. This makes "Tr1" flash.

Flashing

Step 4   Drag the Instrument Name to choose the tone.

* You can also choose the tone by touching the Instrument Name, then using the [VALUE] buttons.

* You can also pick a tone by touching the Instrument Number or Instrument Group.
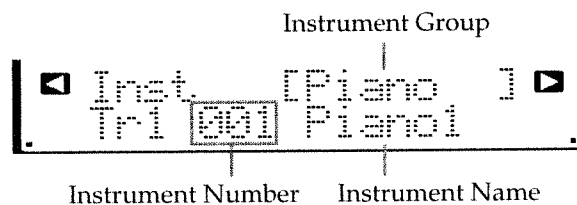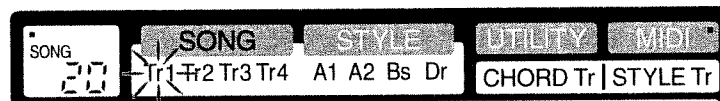
<Instrument Group>

All of the PMA-5's built-in tones are divided into Instrument Groups for each type of instrument. Dragging an Instrument Group to change the tone enables the first tone in the Instrument Group to be selected.

<Instrument Number>

You can drag the Instrument Number to select any of 128 instrument sounds.

<Instrument Name>

Dragging the Instrument Name makes it possible to select variation tones for each of the 128 instrument sounds (for a total of 306 tones). Variation tones are indicated by a "+" in front of the Instrument Name.

* A variation tone is a similar but slightly different tone based on one of the original 128 tones that can be selected by the Instrument Number.

* For information on the Instrument Numbers, Instrument Names, and Instrument Groups, take a look at the Instrument List on the supplied "Pocket Guide."

* If you start playing the song from the start, the tone settings return to the Setup settings. If you wish to save the tone settings to Setup, read on and follow the steps described below.

"Setup" refers to the settings are read in automatically when a song is played from its start. Check out the Owner's Manual (p. 30) for more details about Setup.

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● Writing the Tone Settings to Setup

Step 1   At the Instrument screen, make the settings for each of the tracks (Tr1, Tr2, Tr3, and Tr4), then touch [ENTER]. [Quit] and [Save] are displayed in the message area.

Step 2   Touch [Save] to write the tone settings for the tracks to Setup.

If you don't want to write the settings to Setup, touch [Quit].

* When you're at this screen, you can temporarily change the tones for the Style performance tracks (A1, A2, Bs, and Dr). However, the tones for each Style are stored in memory, so change the Style while a song is playing may cause the tones to change.

◆ About the Tones for the Drum Track

Selecting the Drum track (Dr) makes the Instrument Group change to "DrumSet" and causes the name of the drum set (such as "Standard") to appear as the Instrument Name.

Any of 16 types of drum sets can be assigned to the Drum track (Dr). Each drum set has tones for drums and other percussion instruments assigned to the keys.
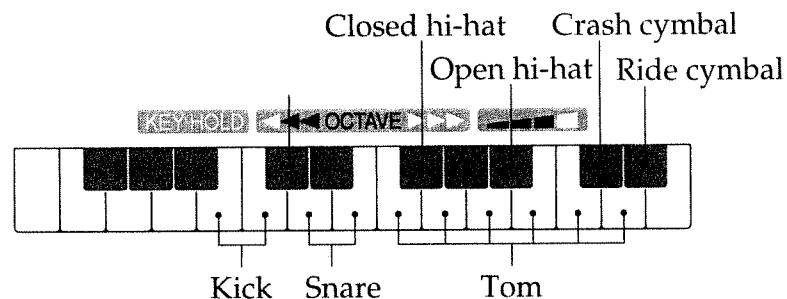
The percussion sounds that make up the drum set are assigned to the keyboard when the octave is lowered by two octaves or more.

* Normal tones cannot be selected for the Drum track.

* "DrumSet" can be selected as the Instrument Group for Tr4. Selecting "DrumSet" as the Instrument Group makes it possible to select drum-set sounds for the Tr4, just like with the Drum track.

* When you play the demo song, the Instrument used for the track played on the touch keyboard may be switched automatically. This happens because the performance data for the track contains a Program Change message, which is a message used to switch tones. Also, because the tones for A1, A2, Bs, and Dr are stored in memory for each Style, changing the Style while a song is playing may also cause the tones for the tracks to change.

◆ Applying Modulation to Tones Being Played

Now let's try applying modulation (keyboard control) with the touch keyboard.

Step   Touching the touch keyboard and dragging upward (or downward) causes modulation to be applied to the tones that are being played.
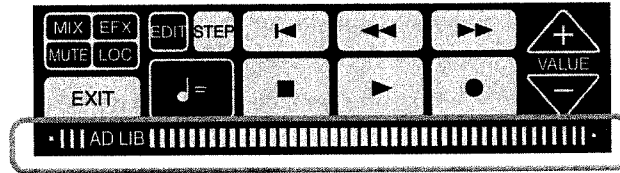
② ...and drag

① Touch...
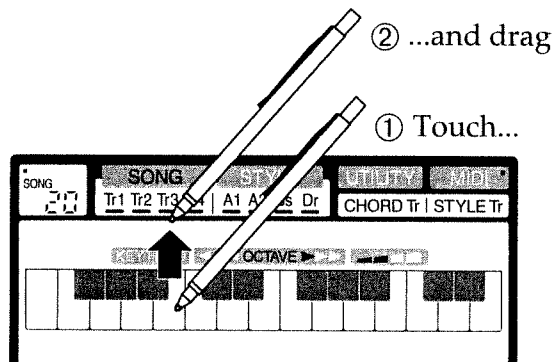
In addition to modulation, you can also apply pitch bend.

Take a look at the Owner's Manual (p. 27) for information on the settings for the keyboard controls.

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◆ Playing Ad Libs with the Ad Lib Bar

Let's try using the Ad Lib Bar to add an ad lib while playing the sample song (S20).

Step 1   Play the sample song (S20).

Step 2   Drag from left to right and from right to left on the Ad Lib Bar.

This lets you play an ad-lib solo that follows the song's chord progression.

① Touch...   ② ...and drag
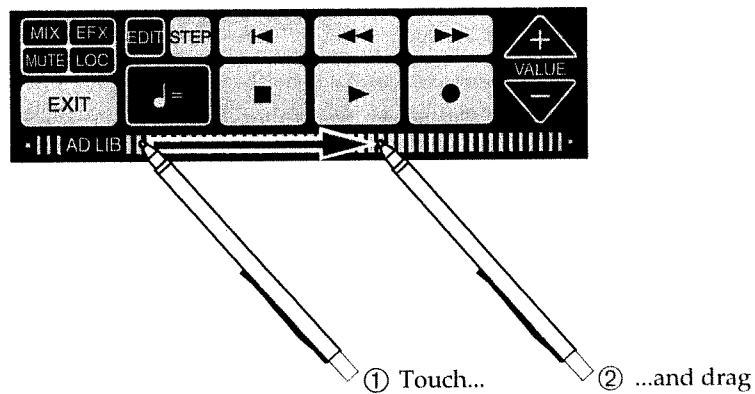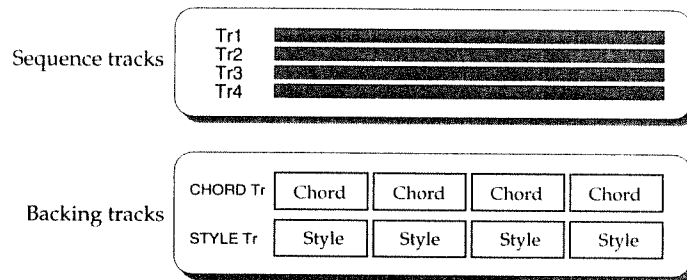
The Ad Lib Bar uses the same Tone as the touch keyboard.

For more details about the Ad Lib Bar, check out p. 75 in the Owner's Manual.

5 Assembling a Backing Performance

"Backing" is the accompaniment to a song or melody. Before we get down to making a backing, we need to take a brief look at how songs are put together.

With the PMA-5, a song is made using two types of tracks that differ in character.

Sequence tracks	Tr1 Tr2 Tr3 Tr4				

Backing tracks	CHORD Tr	Chord	Chord	Chord	Chord
	STYLE Tr	Style	Style	Style	Style

The Sequence tracks are suitable for playing the melody or comparatively long phrases, such as an obbligato. The Backing tracks, in turn, are suitable for playing that has many repeated patterns (accompaniments such as drums, bass, backing, or guitar). This chapter explains how to use the Backing tracks (the Style track and the Chord track) to put together a backing. The methods used to input (record) on the Sequence tracks are described on p. 38 of the Owner's Manual.

● About the Style Track

The PMA-5 has 600 types of accompaniment patterns called "Styles," and each of these has a Style Number as well as a Style Name, such as "Rock," "Jazz," or "Bossa Nova." Each of these Styles is made up of an accompaniment pattern with four instruments (four parts): two Accompaniment Parts (A1 and A2), Bass (Bs), and Drums (Dr).

Style			
Accompaniment 1	Accompaniment 2	Bass	Drums
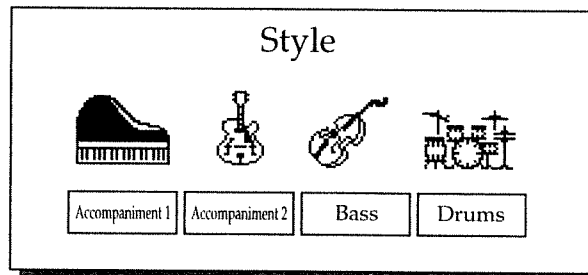
When creating a backing, you input the sequence of the Styles into the track — you don't input the tones that are actually played.

Also, Styles that have been input into the Style track are played with the chord progression selected for the Chord track.

● About the Chord Tracks

The Chord track is used to input the chord progression that is followed when playing the Styles selected for the Style track.

◆ Let's Listen to Some Preset Styles

The PMA-5's built-in Styles are called "Preset Styles." Blank Styles that you can use to make your own are called "User Styles." Style Numbers P001 through P600 are Preset Styles, and those from U001 to U200 are User Styles.
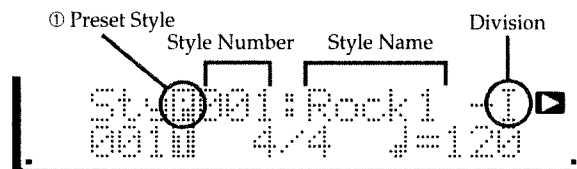
Now let's listen to some the PMA-5's built-in Preset Styles.

Step 1   Touch Style to enter the Style mode.
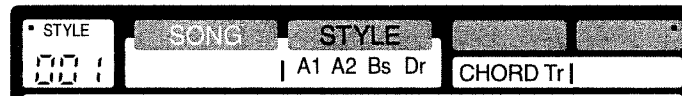
* The Style mode is used to play Styles or create User styles (p. 51 in the Owner's Manual).

Step 2   Drag the Style Number in the message area to change it.

Dragging the Style Name lets you change the Style by genre. The character shown after a Style Name indicates its Division (p. 28), such as "Intro" or "Fill-in."

You can also change a Style's Division by dragging its Division.

To switch between Preset and User Styles, just drag either "P" ① or "U."

If you change a Style while a performance is playing, the new Style takes effect at the start of the next measure.

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Step 3   Touch ▶ to start playing the Style.

To stop the performance, touch ■ .

The Styles you hear now are strung together one after another to create the backing for one song.

When you're done listening to the Style, touch [SONG] to call up the Song mode so you can carry out the next operation.

What's a Division?

Each of the 100 Styles (genres) built into the PMA-5 is composed of preset patterns of six Divisions (Intro, Main A, Main B, Fill 1, Fill 2, and Ending). (This means that there is a total of 600 preset patterns.) with the PMA-5, you can determine the type of Division by the single letter that appears after the Style Name.

Style Names and Divisions

       Bossa - I: Intro

       Bossa - A: Main A

       Bossa - 1: Fill 1

       Bossa - B: Main B

       Bossa - 2: Fill 2

       Bossa - E: Ending

When creating songs, you should start by combining Divisions of the same Style Name.

Of the six Divisions in a Style, it might help to think of the Intro, Main A, Main B, and Ending as corresponding to the introduction, development, turn, and conclusion of a story. The other two Divisions are inserted at junctures in the musical composition (Main A and Main B).

Combination in the sequence shown below results in a song with the simplest structure.

Intro ➔   Main A (➔ Fill 1)➔   Main B➔   Ending

Introduction   Development   Turn   Conclusion
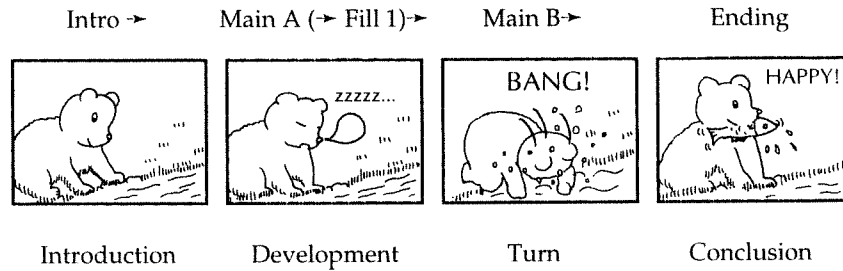
* "Intro" is an abbreviation of "introduction," an introductory passage that is played before entering a musical composition. It is a phrase that sets the ambience of the piece as well as introducing rhythm patterns and the like.

* "Ending" is a phrase that serves as the concluding portion of a musical composition.

* "Main A" and "Main B" are phrases that make up a musical composition. Main A is the basic pattern for the theme, and Main B serves as an application of this pattern.

* A "Fill-in" refers to a short phrase inserted in a juncture in the musical piece. The PMA-5's Divisions include two fill-ins for each Style (Fill 1 and Fill 2). The selection of which of these to use depends on the Division that is used after the fill-in.

◆ About the Steps Used to Make a Backing

With the PMA-5, the Style track and Chord track are used to create a backing. The steps shown below are usually followed to put together a backing.

Step 1   From among the built-in Styles, choose the Preset Styles (accompaniment patterns) that you want to use.

Step 2   Input the Styles in the desired sequence into the Style track.

Step 3   Input the chord progression to be followed by the Styles into the Chord track.

The process of creating a backing can be visualized as arranging Styles and Chords in the measures of a song.
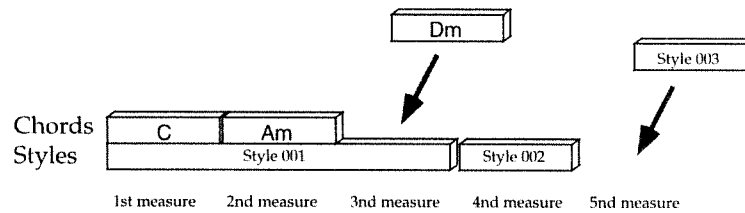
The Relationship Between Styles and Chords

With the PMA-5, inputting a Chord into the Chord track causes the performance data for the corresponding Styles to change to match the Chord. For more details, take a look at p. 23 of the Owner's Manual.

◆ Pasting Styles into the Style Track

Now let's try arranging some Preset Styles in the Style track as we follow along with an existing Chord and Style sheet.

001 (measure)

CHORD	C - - (N.C)			
STYLE	P511			

Bossa -I (Intro)

005

CHORD	CM9		BᵇM9	♪ Am7(9)
STYLE	P512			

Bossa -A (Main A)

009

CHORD	Dm7(9)	Dm7(b5)	CM7	E7(b9)
STYLE	P512			P513

Bossa -A (Main A)   Bossa -1 (Fill 1)

013

CHORD	Am7(9)	Gm7(9)	FM7	♪ C (Maj) / E
STYLE	P514			

Bossa -B (Main B)

017

CHORD	Dm7	G7 (13)	C (Maj)	Gaug7
STYLE	P514			P515

Bossa -B (Main B)   Bossa -2 (Fill 2)

021

CHORD	C - - (N.C)			
STYLE	P516			

Bossa -E (Ending)

Step 1   Touch [SONG] to enter the Song mode.

Step 2   Choose a blank song (S01).

Step 3   Touch [STYLE Tr] to make it flash.

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Step 4 Touch [STEP] to display the Step Input screen for the Style track.

Drag here to select the Style to be input.

L— Flashing   L— Grid
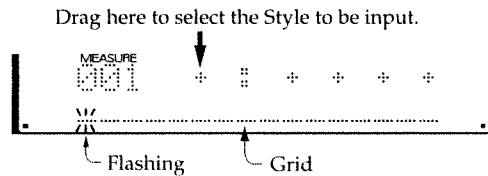
This displays a grid that shows the timing with which the Styles change. Each grid mark corresponds to one measure. One screen shows the timing with which the Styles change over 16 measures.

Step 5 Drag the Style Number ① to select "P511: Bossa - 1," the first Style on our sheet. You can also select the Style by touching the Style Number, then touching one of the [VALUE] buttons + or -).
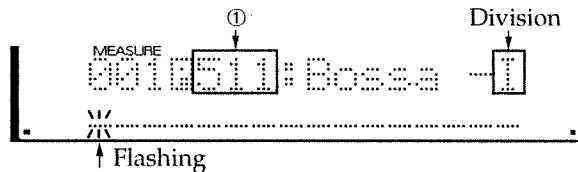
①   Division

↑ Flashing

<How to Choose a Style>

Dragging the Style Name lets you change the Style by genre. The character shown after a Style Name indicates its Division (p. 28), such as "Intro" or "Fill-in."

You can also change a Style's Division by dragging its Division.

To switch between Preset and User Styles, just drag either "P" or "U."

Step 6 Touch [ENTER].

"P511: Bossa - Intro" is input. The grid cursor automatically advances by an amount corresponding to the number of measures in the Style.

The grid shows the Division of the Style that has been input (p. 28).

Division of the   ↑
input Style   Flashing
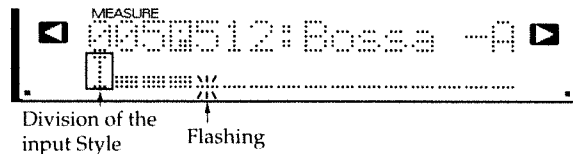
Selecting a Style and touching [ENTER] causes the cursor to move amount corresponding to the number of measures in the Style. "P511: Bossa - Intro," for instance, is a four-bar Style, so the cursor moves to the fifth measure.

* The number of bars varies from one Style to another.

Also, inputting a particular Division (Intro, Fill1, or Fill2) causes a Division associated with the same Style to be chosen automatically. (This means that you can input the Division just by touching [ENTER].)
When creating a song that has a basic structure, development will proceed naturally if these rules are followed.

[Intro]	➙	[Main A]
[Fill 1]	➙	[Main B]
[Fill B]	➙	[Main A]

[Intro] was input here, so [Main A] is chosen automatically.

Step 7   "P512: Bossa - Main A" is automatically selected as the Style for the fifth measure, so just touch [ENTER].
The Style is input and the cursor advances to the ninth measure.
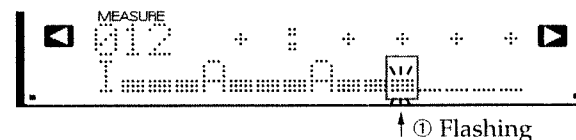

↑ Flashing
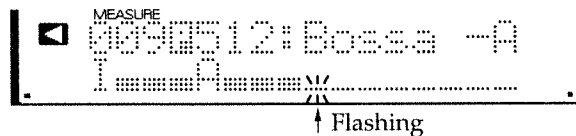
Step 8   Because the same Style (P512) is used at the ninth measure as well, just touch [ENTER].
The Style is input and the cursor automatically advances to the thirteenth measure.

↑ Flashing
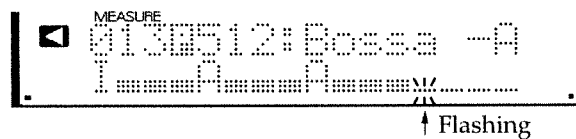
Step 9   Touch the grid ① in the message area to move the cursor to the twelfth measure.

* You can also move the cursor by touching the [◄◄] or [►►] button.


↑ ① Flashing

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* Touching a grid mark displays the name of the Style that has been input for that bar. However, touching ① displays "++:+++" because no Style (Style Change) has been input in that measure.

Step 10   Drag the "++:+++" to select "P513: Bossa - Fill 1."

Step 11   Touch [ENTER].

"P513: Bossa - Fill 1" is input and the cursor moves to the thirteenth measure.

Because "Fill 1" was input, "Main B" is automatically selected in the message area (p. 33).


↑ Flashing
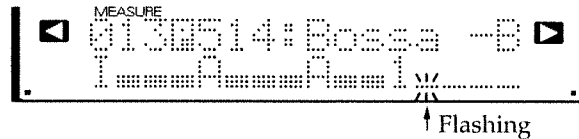
Step 12   Because "P514: Bossa - Main B" has already been chosen for the thirteenth measure, just touch [ENTER].

The Style is input and the cursor automatically advances to the seventeenth measure. (The entire grid scrolls to the left.)

— Main B

↑ Flashing

Step 13   The same procedure is used to input Styles for the seventeenth bar and after.

* If you want to see a grid mark that lies to the left of the grid marks displayed on-screen, touch area ①. To see grid marks that lie to the right, touch area ②.

①   ②
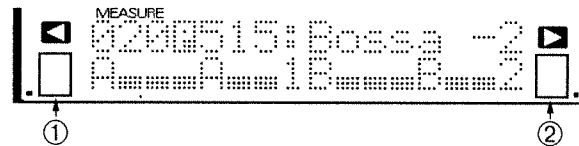
After you've input all the Styles, press [EXIT] to end input.

## ● If You Input the Wrong Style...

<Making Corrections>

Step 1   Touch the bar (grid mark) of the Style you wish to delete.

Step 2   Drag the Style Number to change it to the desired Style Number.

Step 3   Touch [ENTER].

          [ENTER] is lit up only when this operation can be performed.

<Returning to the State Before Input>

Step 1   Touch the bar (grid mark) that has the Style you wish to delete.

Step 2   Touch [DEL] to delete the Style and return to the state before input was made.

          *   [DEL] is lit up only when this operation can be performed.

● Moving to the Next Style

*   You can move to the bar where there is a switch to the next Style by touching a page button.

Search for the previous Style   Search for the next Style
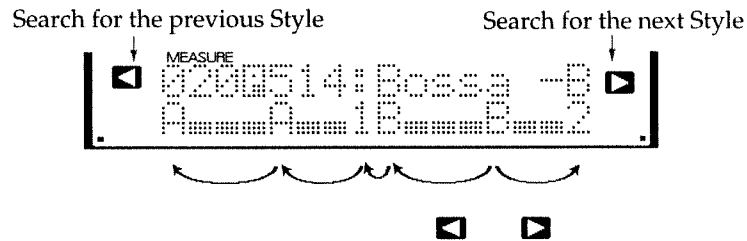
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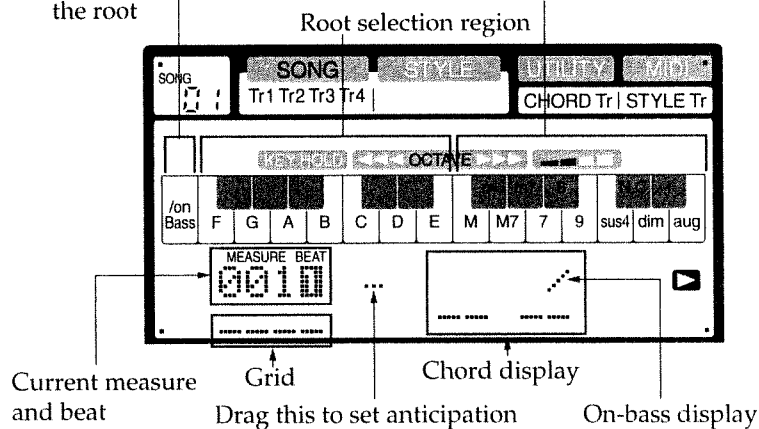# ◆ Inputting Chord Progressions

Chord progressions are input into the Chord track.

The Styles are played with the chord progression that has been input in the Chord track.

001(MEASURE) C--(N.C)	002	003	004
005 CM9	006	007 B♭M9 ♪	008 Am7(9)
009 Dm7(9)	010 Dm7(b5)	011 CM7	012 E7(b9)
013 Am7(9)	014 Gm7(9)	015 FM7 ♪	016 CMaj /E
017 Dm7	018 G7(13)	019 CMaj	020 Gaug7
021 C--(N.C)	022	023	024

Step 1   Touch [CHORD Tr] to make it start to flash.

Step 2   Touch [STEP] to call up the Step Input screen for the Chord track.
This lights up the root-tone display and chord type display for selecting chords on the touch keyboard.

On Bass can be selected by] touching this, then touching the root

Chord type selection region

Root selection region

Current measure and beat

Grid

Chord display

Drag this to set anticipation

On-bass display

*   The grid is used when inputting chords beat by beat. This song has no chord changes that happen on the beat, so there is no need to use the grid.

Step 3   Touch [◄] to return to the first measure.

Step 4   Use the touch keyboard to select "C — (N.C.)" as the chord for the first measure.
Select the chord by specifying the root with the left-hand part of the touch keyboard and the chord type with the right-hand part of the keyboard.
Touch "C," then touch "N.C." This makes "C —" appear in the message area.
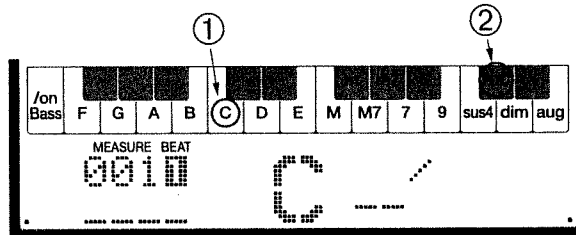
"Non chord" (N.C.) is selected when you want to play the original data as-is, with no chord conversion.

The chord type is set to "Non chord" (N.C.) for the intro or ending of a Preset Style, so the performance uses a chord progression that is matched to the Style.

For more details, check out p. 37 of the Owner's Manual.
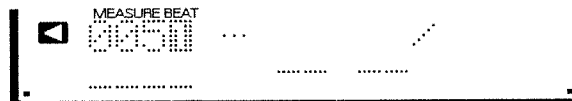
Step 5   Touch [ENTER].
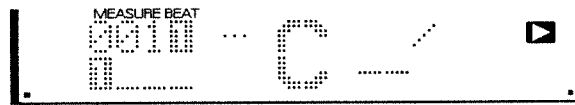
↑ Shows that the chord was input on the first beat

The chord is input, and [ENTER] goes dark.

*   [ENTER] is lit up only when it can actually be used.

Step 6   Touch [►►] to display the fifth measure.

*   keep on inputting chords with the timing you want to use for chord changes (by measure or by beat). If a chord is followed by the same chord, there is no need to input it again.

Moving from Measure to Measure

To move from one measure to another, just touch ⟨ ◄◄ ⟩ or ⟨ ►► ⟩ . You can also move by dragging up (or down) from "MEASURE" in the message area.

Step 7   Input "CM9" as the chord for the fifth measure.

"M9" does not appear on the touch keyboard, so here's what you need to do to select it:

①Touch "C" as the root.

②Drag the chord-type display in the message area to choose "M9." You can also use this method to select a number of other chords that do not appear on the keyboard (a total of 26 types).

③Touch [ENTER] to input the chord type.

Drag here
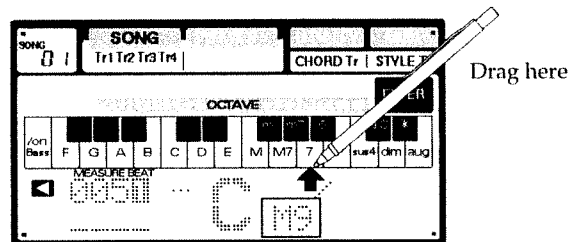
* All chord types can be input by touching the chord-type display in the message area, then touching [VALUE] (+ or -). (p. 39)

Step 8   Continue inputting the other chords using the same method.

Chord Types

Here are the types of chords that you can input:

| Maj	7(+9)	madd9	dim
M7	6	mM9	sus4
M9	6(9)	m	7sus4
7	m6	mM7	aug
7(b5)	m6(9)	m7	aug7
7(13)	9	m7(b5)	--(N.C)
7(b9)	add9	m7(9)	

Making the Setting for Anticipation

The setting that causes the timing for a chord change to occur partially on the previous beat is called "anticipation."
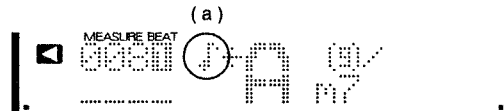
Let's try setting anticipation for the chord of the eighth bar, which is "Am7 (9)."

①Choose "Am7 (9)" as the chord for the eight measure.
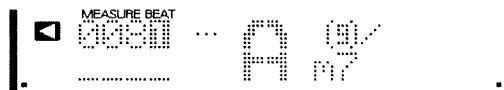
②Drag (a) in the message area to choose eighth notes. This displays the symbol for anticipation.

You can set either eighth-note or sixteenth-note anticipation.
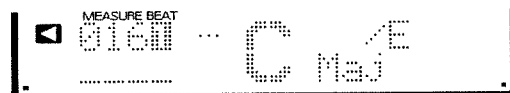

③Touch [ENTER] to input "Am7 (9)."

Inputting On-bass Chords ("On Bass")

You can input on-bass chords (such as FMaj/G or FMaj on G).

Let's try inputting a C Maj/E (CMaj on E) chord in the sixteenth bar.

①Touch "C" followed by "M" on the touch keyboard. The makes "C Maj" appear in the message area.

```
    MEASURE BEAT
◀  01 6.0  ...  C   /E
   ............      Maj
```

* Touch "M" on the touch keyboard when selecting the chord-type "Maj."

②On the touch keyboard, touch "On Bass," then touch "E."

"C Maj/E" is displayed.

```
    MEASURE BEAT
◀  01 6.0  ...  C   /E
   ............      Maj
```

③Touch [ENTER] to input "C Maj/E."

If You Input the Wrong Chord by Mistake...

①Display the chord in the bar you want to erase.

Use ⟨◄◄⟩ and ⟨►►⟩ to choose the measure. You can also touch the page buttons to search for the chord that comes after (or before) the one you want to erase.

To Correct the Chord:
②Drag the chord's root or chord type to change the chord.

③Touch [ENTER].

To Return to the State Before Input:

②Touch [DEL] to delete the chord.

* [DEL] Touch the bar (grid mark) that has the Style you wish to delete.

Step 2   Style and return to the state before input was made.

* [DEL] is lit up only when it can actually be used.

* If you want to check the composition of the Style track, touch [STYLE Tr]. This displays the Style for the measure that was shown in the Chord track. If you want to input the chord in the Chord track again, touch [CHORD Tr].

## Displaying the Chord Progression During a Performance

During a performance, you can display the chord being played and the next chord by touching [CHORD Tr].

Here are some typical functions and operations that can be used to make even more sophisticated compositions when you input the Style track and Chord track.

● Making Your Own User Style   (Owner's Manual p. 51)

● Changing the Chord Inversion   (Owner's Manual p. 37)

● Inputting Chords Beat by Beat   (Owner's Manual p. 35)

◆ Switching Off the Power

First turn off the power to the amp or other equipment connected to the PMA-5, then switch off the PMA-5 itself.
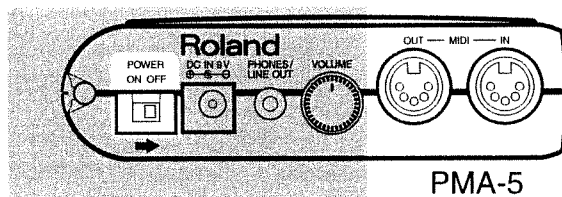
PMA-5

* Any performance data that you've created remains in memory even when the power is switched off.

PMA-5

In Conclusion...

Congratulations! You've now reached the end of this Quick Start guide.

The next step is to refer to the Owner's Manual and try out the many outstanding features that the PMA-5 has to offer.

If you want to add a melody to the backing you've made with this Quick Start guide, you should continue by checking out "Some Examples of Step Input" on p. 47 of the Owner's Manual. This section includes a sheet for the melody part to the backing, and explains how to use step input to create the melody.

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