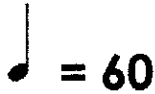
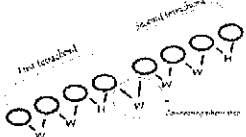


<b>Simile</b>	<b>Loco</b>	<b>Molto</b>
<b>Piu</b>	<b>Non</b>	<b>Fine</b>
<b>Meno</b>	<b>Con</b>	<b>Troppo</b>
<b>Poco</b>	<b>Poco a Poco</b>	<b>D.C. al fine</b>
<b>D.C. (da capo)</b>	<b>Sempre</b>	<b>D.S. al fine</b>
<b>G.P.</b>		<b>Tempo Primo</b>
<b>Div.</b>	<b>Stringendo</b>	<b>TETRACHORD</b> 
<b>Dynamics</b>	<b>Articulations</b>	<b>Tempo</b>

**MOLTO:**  
MUCH

**LOCO:**  
IN NORMAL LOCATION  
OR PITCH REGISTER

**SIMILE:**  
IN A SIMILAR WAY

**FINE:**  
THE END

**NON:**  
NOT

**PIU:**  
MORE

**TROPPO:**  
TOO MUCH

**CON:**  
WITH

**MENO:**  
LESS

**D.C. AL FINE:**  
REPEAT FROM THE BEGINNING  
TO THE END OF THE SONG

**POCO A POCO:**  
LITTLE BY LITTLE  
GRADUALLY

**POCO:**  
A LITTLE

**D.S. AL FINE:**  
REPEAT FROM THE SIGN  
TO THE END

**SEMPRE:**  
ALWAYS

**D.C. (DA CAPO):**  
GO TO THE BEGINNING

**TEMPO PRIMO:**  
SAME TEMPO AS  
THE FIRST TEMPO  
IN THE SONG

 = 60:  
60 QUARTER NOTES  
PER MINUTE

**G.P.:**  
GRAND PAUSE

**TETRACHORD (major key):**  
½ OF A SCALE consisting of a  
whole step, whole step, half step  
2 tetrachords connected by a  
whole step make up a scale

**STRINGENDO**  
Gradually faster  
Pressing forward

**DIV.:**  
DIVIDE FROM UNISON  
TO 2 OR MORE PARTS

**TEMPO:**  
rate of speed (slow/fast)

**ARTICULATIONS:**  
The way notes are  
tongued or slurred  
(staccato, accent, marcato, slur, tenuto)

**DYNAMICS:**  
Variations and gradation in  
Volume of musical sound

<b>Largo</b>	<b>Lento</b>	<b>Adagio</b>
<b>Andante</b>	<b>Moderato</b>	<b>Allegro</b>
<b>Vivace</b> or <b>Vivo</b>	<b>Presto</b>	<b>Allegretto</b>
<b>Accelerando</b> <i>(accel.)</i>	<b>A tempo</b>	<b>Mosso</b>
<b>Moto</b>	<b>Rallentando</b> <i>(rall.)</i>	<b>Ritardando</b> <i>(rit.)</i>

<b>Pianissimo</b> <i>(pp)</i>	<b>Piano</b> <i>(p)</i>	<b>Mezzo Piano</b> <i>(mp)</i>
<b>Mezzo Forte</b> <i>(mf)</i>	<b>Forte</b> <i>(f)</i>	<b>Fortissimo</b> <i>(ff)</i>
<b>Diminuendo</b> <i>(dim.)</i>	<b>Crescendo</b> <i>(cresc.)</i>	<b>Decrescendo</b> <i>(decresec.)</i>
<i>fp</i>	<b>Subito</b>	<b>Sforzando</b> <i>(sfz)</i>

**ADAGIO:**  
SLOWLY, LEISURELY  
(tempo)

**LENTO:**  
SLOWLY  
(tempo)

**LARGO:**  
BROADLY, VERY SLOWLY  
(tempo)

**ALLEGRO:**  
AT A QUICK PACE, LIVELY  
(tempo)

**MODERATO:**  
MODERATELY  
(tempo)

**ANDANTE:**  
A WALKING PACE, FLOWING  
(tempo)

**ALLEGRETTO:**  
QUICKLY, BUT NOT AS FAST  
AS ALLEGRO  
(tempo)

**PRESTO:**  
VERY FAST  
(tempo)

**VIVACE OR VIVO:**  
LIVELY  
(tempo)

**MOSSO:**  
MOTION  
(tempo)

**A TEMPO:**  
RESUME ORIGINAL TEMPO  
(tempo)

**ACCELERANDO:**  
TO BECOME FASTER  
(tempo)

**RITARDANDO:**  
BECOMING SLOWER  
(tempo)

**RALLENTANDO:**  
GRADUALLY SLOWING  
IN SPEED  
(tempo)

**MOTO:**  
MOTION OR QUICKER  
(tempo)

**MEZZO PIANO:**  
MODERATELY SOFT  
(dynamic)

**PIANO:**  
SOFT  
(dynamic)

**PIANISSIMO:**  
VERY SOFT  
(dynamic)

**FORTISSIMO:**  
VERY LOUD  
(dynamic)

**FORTE:**  
LOUD  
(dynamic)

**MEZZO-FORTE:**  
MEDIUM LOUD  
(dynamic)

**DECRESCENDO:**  
GROWING SOFTER  
(dynamic)

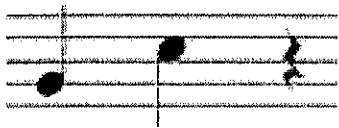
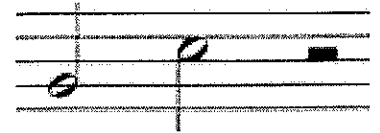
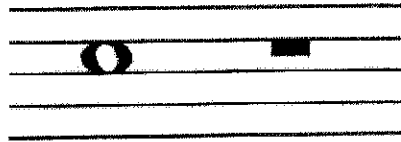
**CRESCENDO:**  
GROWING LOUDER  
(dynamic)

**DIMINUENDO:**  
GROWING SOFTER  
(dynamic)

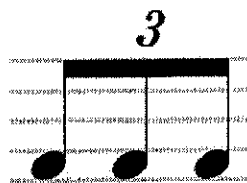
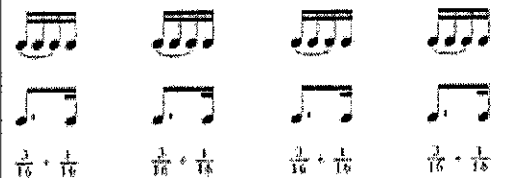
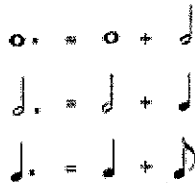
**SFORZANDO:**  
STRONG ACCENT  
SUDDENLY WITH FORCE

**SUBITO:**  
SUDDENLY

Play or sing  
LOUD then SOFT  
Suddenly

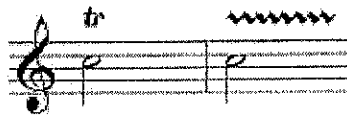


flags = beams



$\frac{4}{4} = \text{C}$

$\frac{2}{2} = \text{C}$



3 6 9 12  
8 8 8 8

2 3 4  
4 4 4



8va

HALF NOTE  
HALF REST  
(rhythm)

WHOLE NOTE  
WHOLE REST  
(rhythm)

GRACE NOTE

SIXTEENTH NOTE  
SIXTEENTH REST  
(rhythm)

EIGHTH NOTE  
EIGHTH REST  
(rhythm)

QUARTER NOTE  
QUARTER REST  
(rhythm)

DOTTED EIGHTH &  
SIXTEENTH NOTE  
PATTERN  
(rhythm)

DOTTED NOTES  
(rhythm)

FLAG = BEAM  
(rhythm)

QUARTER NOTE TRIPLET  
(rhythm)

EIGHTH NOTE TRIPLET  
(rhythm)

PARTS OF A NOTE:  
STEM, FLAG, HEAD  
(these three things  
Have an effect on both  
rhythm and pitch)

3      6      9      12  
8      8      8      8

TRILL

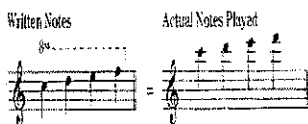
4/4 = COMMON TIME  
-FOUR BEATS IN A MEASURE  
-QUARTER NOTE EQUALS THE BEAT

3,6,9,12 beats in a measure  
Eighth note = the beat  
Quarter note = 2 beats  
Dotted quarter note = 3 beats  
Dotted half note = 6 beats

2/2 = CUT TIME  
-TWO BEATS IN A MEASURE  
-HALF NOTE EQUALS THE BEAT

Music is sung or played  
one octave higher or lower  
than written.

2      3      4  
4      4      4



THIRTY-SECOND NOTE  
THIRTY-SECOND REST  
(rhythm)

2, 3 or 4 beats in a measure  
Quarter note = the beat  
Eighth note = 1/2 beat  
Half note = 2 beats  
Whole note = 4 beats

<b>Animato</b>	<b>Brio</b>	<b>Cantabile</b>
<b>Dolce</b>	<b>Espressivo</b>	<b>Giocososo</b>
<b>Grazioso</b>	<b>Legato</b>	<b>Maestoso</b>
<b>Marcia</b>	<b>Portamento</b>	<b>Scherzando</b>
<b>Sostenuto</b>	<b>Phrase</b>	<b>Soli</b>
<b>Tanquillo</b>	<b>Religioso</b>	<b>Tempo di Valse</b>
<b>Rubato</b>	<b>Deciso</b>	<b>Brillante</b>
<b>Tacet</b>	<b>Tutti</b>	<b>Ostinato</b>

**CANTABILE:**  
SINGING  
(style)

**BRIO:**  
VIGOR, SPIRIT  
(style)

**ANIMATO:**  
ANIMATED, WITH SPIRIT  
(style)

**GIOCO:**  
HUMOROUSLY  
LIGHTLY, HAPPILY  
(style)

**EXPRESSIVO:**  
WITH EXPRESSION  
AND FEELING  
(style)

**DOLCE:**  
SWEETLY  
(style)

**MAESTOSO:**  
MAJESTICALLY  
(style)

**LEGATO:**  
SMOOTHLY  
CONNECTED TONES  
(style)

**GRAZIOSO:**  
GRACEFULLY  
(style)

**SCHERZANDO:**  
PLAYFULLY  
(style)

**PORTAMENTO:**  
SLIGHTLY  
DISCONNECTED TONES  
(style)

**MARCIA:**  
AS A MARCH  
(style)

**Soli:**

Refers to a divided section with only one player on a part or a section carrying the melody.

**Phrase:**

In common practice, phrases are often four or eight measures long. Can be compared to a sentence.

**SOSTENUTO:**  
SUSTAINED  
(style)

Tempo di valse:  
a common tempo used in  
waltz arrangements

religiously

**TRANQUILLO:**  
CALM, QUIET,  
TRANQUIL  
(style)

**BRILLANTE**  
Brilliantly

**DECISO:**  
DECISIVELY

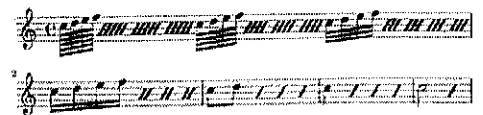
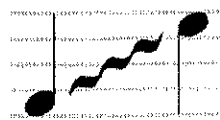
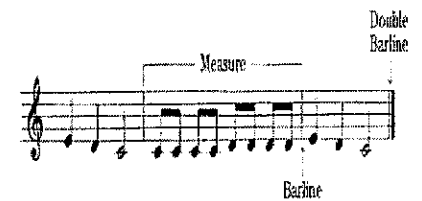
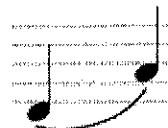
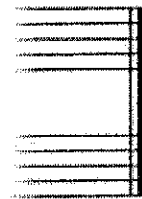
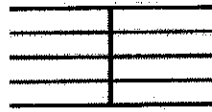
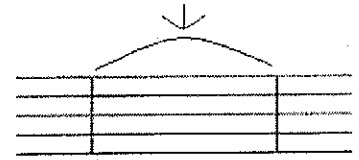
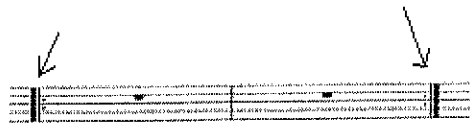
**RUBATO**  
FLEXIBILITY IN THE TEMPO  
(style and tempo)

**Ostinato:**  
a clear & distinct  
musical phrase that is  
repeated persistently

**Tutti:**  
all sing or play

**Tacet:**  
indicates that an  
instrument is not to play  
during a long section





**NATURAL:**  
NOTE RETURNS TO THE  
ORIGINAL PITCH THAT WAS  
ALTERED BY A HALF STEP  
(pitch)

**SHARP:**  
RAISE THE PITCH  $\frac{1}{2}$  STEP  
(pitch)

**FLAT:**  
LOWER THE PITCH  $\frac{1}{2}$  STEP  
(pitch)

**FERMATA: PAUSE AND  
HOLD THE PITCH**  
(symbol)

**CODA:**  
ENDING  
(symbol)

**DOUBLE SHARP:**  
RAISE THE PITCH 1 STEP  
**DOUBLE FLAT:**  
LOWER THE PITCH 1 STEP  
(pitch)

**MEASURE**

**REPEAT SIGNS**

**D.S. (DAL SEGNO):**  
THE SIGN  
(symbol)

**DOUBLE BARLINE**

**BARLINE**

**FIRST ENDING  
SECOND ENDING**

**STACCATO:**  
DISCONNECTED  
TONES  
(symbol)

**ACCENT:**  
EMPHASIZED BEGINNING  
OF NOTE AND THEN TAPER  
OFF RATHER QUICKLY  
(symbol)

**MARCATO:**  
STRONG ACCENT  
(symbol)

**TIE**  
(symbol)

**SLUR**  
(symbol)

**TENUTO:**  
SUSTAINED  
to be played  
full length or longer  
(style symbol)

**MEASURE  
BARLINE  
DOUBLE BARLINE**

**BASS CLEF**

**TREBLE CLEF**

**SLASH MARKS:**  
REPEAT RHYTHM &  
MELODIC PATTERN

**GLISSANDO:**  
TO GLIDE FROM  
ONE PITCH TO ANOTHER  
(symbol)

**PHRASE**  
(symbol)