

MISC. MUSIC TERMS

CON: WITH

FERMATA: PAUSE AND HOLD THE PITCH

GLISSANDO: TO GLIDE FROM ONE PITCH TO ANOTHER

GRACE NOTE

GRAND PAUSE: MUSIC STOPS FOR A SEGMENT OF TIME AND RESUMES AT THE CONDUCTOR'S CUE

MENO: LESS

MOLTO: MUCH

NON: NOT

PIU: MORE

POCO: A LITTLE

POCO A POCO: LITTLE BY LITTLE, GRADUALLY

SIMILE: IN A SIMILAR WAY

SUBITO: SUDDENLY

SOLI: ONE PLAYER ON A PARY OR SECTION CARRYING THE MELODY

TROPPO: TOO MUCH

TUTTI: ALL SING OR PLAY


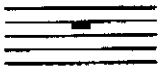

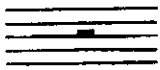



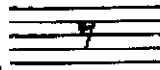

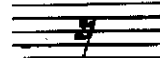
PARTS OF THE STAFF

THE NOTES ON THAT STAFF ARE RELATIVELY LOW IN PITCH

END OF A SONG

RELATIVELY HIGH IN PITCH

RHYTHM / BEAT

Name	Note	Rest
Whole Note		
Half Note		
Quarter Note		
Eighth Note		
Sixteenth Note		

DOTTED NOTES (the dot = half the value of the note)
 TRIPLETS (ex. 3 eighth notes fit into the time value of two eighth notes)
 QUARTER NOTE J = 60: 60 quarter notes per minute

TIME SIGNATURES:

4/4 = COMMON TIME

-FOUR BEATS IN A MEASURE

-QUARTER NOTE EQUALS THE BEAT

2/2 = CUT TIME

-TWO BEATS IN A MEASURE

-HALF NOTE EQUALS THE BEAT

2/4 3/4 4/4

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

3/8 6/8 9/8 12/8

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

TEMPO rate of speed (slow/fast)

A TEMPO: RESUME ORIGINAL TEMPO
ACCELERANDO: TO BECOME FASTER
ADAGIO: SLOWLY, LEISURELY
ALLEGRETTO: QUICKLY, but not as fast as allegro
ALLEGRO: AT A QUICK PACE, LIVELY
ANDANTE: A WALKING PACE, FLOWING
LARGO: BROADLY, VERY SLOWLY
[REDACTED]
MODERATO: MODERATELY
MOSSO: MOTION

MOTO: MOTION OR QUICKER
PRESTO: VERY FAST
RALLENTANDO: GRADUALLY SLOWING IN SPEED
[REDACTED]
RUBATO: FLEXIBILITY IN THE TEMPO
STRINGENDO: GRADUALLY FASTER / PRESSING
FORWARD
TEMPO DIVAL SE LIKE A WALTZ
TEMPO PRIMO: SAME TEMPO AS THE FIRST TEMPO IN
THE SONG
VIVACE OR VIVO: LIVELY

DYNAMICS: variations & gradation in volume of musical sound

CRESCENDO: GROWING LOUDER
[REDACTED]
DIMINUENDO: GROWING SOFTER
FORTE: LOUD

FORTISSIMO: VERY LOUD
MEZZO PIANO: MODERATELY SOFT
MEZZO FORTE: MODERATELY LOUD
PIANISSIMO: VERY SOFT
PIANO: SOFT

STYLE

ANIMATO: ANIMATED, WITH SPIRIT
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
CANTABILE: SINGING
[REDACTED]
DOLCE: SWEETLY
EXPRESSIVO: WITH EXPRESSION AND FEELING
GIOCO: HUMOROUSLY, LIGHTLY, HAPPILY
GRAZIOSO: GRACEFULLY

LEGATO: SMOOTHLY CONNECTED TONES
MAESTOSO: MAJESTICALLY
MARCIA: AS A MARCH
PHRASE: PLAY OR SING MUSIC AS IF IT WERE A
SENTENCE. USUALLY 4 OR 8 MEASURES LONG.
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
SOSTENUTO: SUSTAINED
TRANQUILLO: CALM, QUIET, TRANQUIL

ARTICULATION

ACCENT: EMPHASIZED BEGINNING OF NOTE AND THEN TAPER OFF RATHER QUICKLY
MARCATO: STRONG ACCENT
SFORZANDO: STRONG ACCENT SUDDENLY WITH FORCE
SLUR: DIFFERENT PITCHES ARE RUN TOGETHER WITHOUT TONGUING
STACCATO: DISCONNECTED TONES
TENUTO: SUSTAINED - TO BE PLAYED FULL LENGTH OR LONGER

TERMS/SIGNS: MUSICAL ROAD MAP

CODA: ENDING
D.C. (DA CAPO): GO TO THE BEGINNING
D.C. AL FINE: REPEAT FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE END OF THE SONG
D.S. (DAL SEGNO): THE SIGN
D.S. AL FINE: REPEAT FROM THE SIGN TO THE END
FINE: THE END
FIRST AND SECOND ENDINGS: PERFORM THE MUSIC IN THE FIRST ENDING, REPEAT SECTION,
SKIP FIRST ENDING AND GO DIRECTLY TO THE SECOND ENDING.
REPEAT: REPEAT THE MUSIC BETWEEN THE REPEAT SIGNS
TACET: INDICATES THAT AN INSTRUMENT IS NOT TO PLAY DURING A LONG SECTION OF MUSIC
