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Many musical terms frequently appear in piano music; some are even intended exclusively for the piano. Learn the command definitions you'll need as a pianist. See the terms: A - D E - L M - R S - Z • musical scale: musical scale; A series of notes following a specific pattern of intervals; a musical key. Examples of musical scales include: Scala cromatica (chromatic scale): Containing each half-note in an octave. Scala diatonica (diatonic scale): Made with a pattern of 5 whole step intervals and 2 half-steps (with no more than three, and no less than two whole steps in a row). Scala maggiore (major scale): A diatonic scale with a happy character. Natural minor scale (minor natural scale): Diatonic scale with a dark mood. Scala minore armonica / scala minore melodica harmonic minor and melodic minor scales, respectively. • scherzando: playful; to play in a pleasant or light and happy way when used as a musical command. Often used to describe or title a musical composition that has a playful, child-like character. • scherzandissimo is a command that means *à l'aise* • scherzetto refers to a shorter scherzando. • scherzosamente: used as a command synonymous with scherzando. • seconda maggiore: major 2nd, refers to the common interval of two half-steps; a whole stage. Also *tono* • seconda minore: minor 2nd; half-step interval (half a tone). Also *semitono* • segno: sign; refers to a symbol involved in a complex system of musical repetitions. In word form, most often abbreviated D.S. (dal segno). • semitono: semitone; the smallest interval between notes in modern Western music, commonly called a half-step. In Italian, it is also called a second minore: second minor interval. • semplice / semplicemente: simply; to play a passage without frills or ornamentation; to play directly (but not necessarily without expression •), used with other musical commands to keep their effects constant, as in *sempre accentato*: accentuation throughout. • senza: without; used to clarify other musical commands, as in *senza espressione*: no expression. • senza misura / senza tempo: no measurement / time; indicates that a song or passage can be played regardless of rhythm or tempo; to have rhythmic freedom. See *rubato*. • senza sordina/ sordine: no mutes [shock absorbers]; to play with the sustained pedal, so that the shock absorbers have no muting effect on the strings (the shock absorbers are always touching the strings unless lifted with the sustain or sostenuto pedals). Note: Sordine is the plural, although sordini is sometimes *serioso*: seriously; play in a serious and contemplative manner without joke or mischievousness; also seen in the descriptive titles of musical compositions, as in the third movement of Ferruccio Busoni's huge Piano Concerto in C, op. 39, *pezzo serio*. • (sfz) sforzando: an indication to make a strong and sudden accent on a note or chord; means subito subito suddenly forcefully. Sometimes written as a note accent. Similar commands include: (sf) piano sforzando: follow a strong accent with (p) piano (sf) strong: play suddenly in (f) strong • (smorz.) smorzando: slow down gradually and soften the notes until nothing is heard; a diminuendo that fades very slowly, often accompanied by a very gradual *ritardando*. • solemni; Play with quiet reflection also commonly seen in musical compositions, as in the first movement of Busoni's Piano Concerto in C, Op. 39 - Prologo e Inno: Allegro, dolce e solenne. • sonata: played; sounded; a style of musical composition that usually includes two or more movements, which is written for instruments (or a solo instrument) and not for the voice. Originally, two main forms of composition included the sonata (played [with instruments]) and the cantata (sung [with voices]). • sonatina is a shorter or less complex sonata • sopra: Above; more; often seen in octave commands, such as *ottava sopra*, which asks a pianist to play notes of an octave greater than that written on the staff. • sordina: mute; refers to piano shock absorbers, which rely on the strings at all times (unless lifted by a pedal) to limit the duration of their resonance •, the middle pedal on some pianos that is sometimes omitted. (Not to be confused with the sustain pedal, which lifts all the shock absorbers at once.) The sostenuto pedal supports certain notes while other notes on the keyboard are not affected. It is used by hitting the desired notes, then depressing the pedal. Selected notes will resonate until the pedal is released. In this way, sustained notes can be heard alongside notes played with a staccato effect. Sostenuto as a musical symbol can refer to the tenuto • spiritoso: with a lot of wit; Play with palpable emotion and conviction also seen in descriptive titles. • staccatissimo: playing with an exaggerated staccato; to keep notes very loose and brief; marked as follows: As triangular accents above or below the notes. The term written staccatissimo alongside standard staccato marks; common in handwritten compositions. • staccato: to take brief notes; detach notes from each other so that they do not touch or overlap. This effect on the articulation contrasts with that of the legato. Staccato is marked in music with a small black dot placed above or below a note (not at its side like a dotted note) • stretto: tight; narrow; Press fast acceleration a crowded *accelerando*. See *stringendo*. Stretto pedal can be seen in the passages contain a lot of sustain pedal marks. This requires the pianist to remain agile on the pedal so that the distinction between pedaled and non-pedaled notes remains clear and clear. • stringendo: dry; a pressed and nervous *accelerando*; to hastily increase the tempo in an impatient manner. See *affrettando* • subito: Quickly; Suddenly. • »; used alongside other musical commands to make immediate and sudden effects. • *tasto*: key, as in a key on the piano keyboard. (A musical key is *tonalità*.) • tempo: emp; indicates the speed of a song (the speed at which the beats are repeated). Tempo is measured in beats per minute, and is indicated at the beginning of the score in two ways: Metronome Marks: ♩ 76 Tempo terms: Adagio is about 76 BPM • tempo di menuetto: to play in the tempo of a minuet; slowly and gracefully. • tempo di waltz: tempo waltz; A song or passage written to the rhythm of a waltz; 3/4 time with an emphasis on downbeat. • strict weather; asks a performer not to take any liberty with the rhythm of the music; to play in time exactly as written. • tempo ordinario: normal, ordinary tempo; to play at a moderate speed (*seotempo comodo*). As a time signature, tempo ordinario refers to 4/4 time, or common time. In this case, it is also known as tempo alla *semibreve*. • first tempo: first tempo; indicates a return to the original speed of the song. Often written in scores as tempo I. See coming prima and tempo. • tempo rubato: stolen time. In itself, *rubato* indicates that the performer can take liberties with the articulation, dynamics or overall expressiveness of a song for dramatic effect. However, *rubato* most often affects tempo. See *ad libitum*, *a piacere*, and *espressivo*. • teneramente: with tenderness; Play with delicate care and conscious volume; also *con tenerezza*. See *delicato*. • tenuto: held; to emphasize the total value of a note; hold a note without breaking the rhythm of the measurement or the normal value of the note. Tenuto can be understood by realizing that, although you can play a note inside its actual length, there are normally very brief breaths between notes. However, tenuto does not create the effect of *allegato*, because each note remains distinct. Marked in partitions with a brief horizontal line above or below the affected notes. • stamp: stamp; also known as tone color. Stamp is the specific quality of a voice that makes it unique; the difference between two notes played at the same volume with the same articulation. For example, when listening to an electric guitar compared to an acoustic, or a bright upright piano compared to a large massive concert, the difference you observe is timbre. • tonalità: a musical key; a group of notes on which a musical scale is based. A piano touch is *tasto* • *tono*: [together] tone; refers to the common interval of two half-tones; *awhole* (M2). Also called *seconda maggiore* • tranquillo: quietly; Play in a relaxed way calmly. • string kings; indication to release the soft pedal (which is also called the *una corda* pedal); to put an end to the effects of the soft pedal. *corda una*, which means a rope, acts to soften the volume by allowing only one string per key to resonate. Since most piano keys have three strings each, be stringing indicates a return to all the strings • tremolo: shaking; Shaking. In piano music, a tremolo is performed by repeating a or tuning as quickly as possible (not always at a loud or obvious volume) to support height and prevent note degradation. Tremolo is shown in the score with one or more slashes across the note rod. A single slash indicates that the note should be played with the eighth note divisions; two slashes indicate the sixteenth note divisions, and so on. The length of the main note explains the total duration of the tremolo. • tristemente / tristezza: unfortunately; sadness; to play with an unfortunate and melancholy tone; with great sadness. Can also refer to a musical composition with a sad character, usually in a minor touch. See *con dolore*. • troppo: too much; usually seen in the expression *non troppo*, which is used with other musical commands; for example, *rubato, my non troppo*: take liberties with tempo, but not too much. • *tutta forza*: with all your strength; to play a note, a chord or a passage with an extremely heavy accent. • *una corda*: a rope. The *una corda* pedal is used to improve the timbre of softly played notes, and helps to exaggerate a low volume. The flexible pedal should be used with notes that are already played softly, and will not produce the desired effect on stronger notes. See *rope*. • *valoroso*: with value; portray a brave and courageous character; to indicate a strong and prominent volume and tone. • *vigoroso*: with vigour; to play with great enthusiasm and strength. • *perennial*: animated; indication of playing in a very fast and optimistic tempo; faster than the *allegro* but slower than *presto*. • *vivacissimo*: very fast and full of life; Play extremely fast; faster than *perennial* but slower than *prestissimo*. • *vivo*: animated; with the *vi*; Play with a very fast and lively tempo; similar to *allegro*; faster than *allegro* but slower than *presto*. • (V.S.) *volti subito*: turn [the page] suddenly. In piano music, this command asks a pianist's assistant to be an alert vision reader and to follow the fast-paced music during playback. • *zeloso*: zealous; to play with zeal and eagerness; most likely to be seen in the title of a musical composition, although it remains rare. Form piano chords • the essential chord Fingering piano • Chord Fingering chords with fingering • comparing major and; Minor chords • diminished chords - Dissonance • different types of chords Piano care and maintenance • better piano room conditions • how to clean your piano • safely whiten your piano keys • signs of piano trouble • when you can adjust your piano

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