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Gavotte music sheet

Many musical terms often appear in piano music; some are even intended exclusively for piano. Learn the definitions of the commands you need as a pianist. • Show terms: A – D E – L M – R S – Z • scala musicale: musical scale; a number of notes after a certain pattern of intervals; a musical key. Examples of musical scales include: Scala cromatica (chromatic scale): Contains each half note in an octave. Scala diatonica (diatonic scale): Made with a pattern of 5 full stage intervals and 2 half steps (with no more than three, and not less than two full steps in a row). Scala maggiore (large scale): A diatonic scale with a happy character. Scala minore naturale (naturally smaller scale): A diatonic scale with a gloomy mood. Scala minore armonica / scala minore melodica harmonic smaller and melodic smaller scales, respectively. • scherzando: playful; to play in a joking or cheerful and happy way when used as musical command. Often used to describe or title a musical composition that has a playful, child-like character. • scherzandissimo is a command that means very playful. • scherzetto refers to a shorter scherzando. • scherzosamente: used as a command synonymous with scherzando. • seconda maggiore: major second; refers to the usual interval consisting of two half-steps; a whole step. Also tono. • seconda minore: less others; half-stage interval (a semitone). Also semitono. • segno: characters; refers to a symbol involved in a complex system of musical repetitions. In word form, D.S. (dal segno). • semitono: semitone; the slightest interval between notes in modern Western music; often called half a step. In Italian, this is also referred to as a seconda minore: less second interval. • semplice / semplicemente: simply; to play a passage without frills or ornaments; to play in a straightforward way (but not necessarily without expression).– sempre: always; used with other musical commands to keep their effects constant, as in sempre accentato: accentuation through. • senza: without; used to clarify other musical commands; as in senza espressione: without expression. • senza misura / senza pace: without goal / time; indicates that a song or passage can be played without regard to rhythm or pace; to have rhythmic freedom. See rubato. • senza sordina / sordina: without mutes (dampers); to play with sustain pedal pressed in, so that the dampers have no dampening effect on the strings (dampers always touch the strings unless they are lifted with sustain or sostenuto pedals). Note: Sordine is plural, although sordini is sometimes written. • serioso: seriously; to play in a serious, contemplative way without joke or playfulness; also seen in the descriptive titles of musical compositions, as in the third movement of Ferruccio Busoni's great piano concerto in C, Op. 39. pezzo serioso. • (sfz) sforzando: an indication of making a strong, sudden accent on a or chord; means subito subito suddenly by force.. Sometimes written as a note accent. Similar commands include: (sfp) sforzando piano; to follow a strong accent with (p) piano (sf) subito forte; to suddenly play in (f) forte. • (smorz.) smorzando: to gradually slow down and soften the notes until nothing is heard; a diminuendo that fades very slowly, often accompanied by a very gradual–ardando. • the suns: solemn; to play with quiet reflection; also often seen in the titles of 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 are written for instruments (or one solo instrument) and not voice. Originally included two main forms of composition sonata (played [with instruments]) and the cantata (sung [with voices]). • sordina is a shorter or less complex sonata. • soprano: above; above; often seen in octave commands, such as ottava soprano, which instructs a pianist to play notes an octave higher than written on staff. • sordina: mute; refers to piano dampers, which rest on the strings at all times (unless lifted by a pedal) to limit the duration of their resonance.– sostenuto: persistent; the middle pedal on some pianos that are sometimes omitted. (Do not be confused with the sustain pedal, which lifts all dampers at once.) The Sostenuto pedal allows certain notes to be maintained while other notes on the keyboard are not affected. It is used by pressing the desired notes, and then pressing the pedal. The selected notes will appeal until the pedal is released. In this way, persistent notes can be heard along with notes played with a staccato effect. Sostenuto as a musical symbol can refer to tenuto. • spiritoso: with a lot of spirit; to play with palpable feelings and convictions; also seen in descriptive titles. • staccatissimo: playing with an exaggerated staccato; to keep notes very detached and short; marked in the following ways: As triangular accents above or below notesThe written term staccatissimo together with standard staccato marks; common in handwritten compositions. • staccato: making notes short; to disconnect notes so that they do not touch or overlap. This effect on articulation contrasts to legato. Staccato is marked with music with a small black dot placed above or below a note (not to its side as a dotted note). • stretto: tight; narrow; to press into rapid acceleration; a crowded accelerando. See stringendo. Stretto pedals can be seen in passages containing many persistent pedal markings. This instructs the pianist to stay agile on the pedal so that the distinction between pedaled and non-pedaled notes remains clear and sharp. • stringendo: pressing; a rushed, nervous accelerando; to rapidly increase the pace in an impatient way. See affrettando. • subito: fast; suddenly;. Used with other musical commands to make effects immediately and abruptly. • tasto: key, as in a key on the piano keyboard. (A musical key is tonality.) • pace: time; indicates the speed of a song (the speed at which strokes are repeated). Pace is measured in beats per minute, and is indicated at the beginning of the notes in two ways: Metronome marks: ♩ = 76Tempo conditions: Adagio is around 76 BPM • pace di menuetto: to play at the pace of a minuet; slow and graceful. • pace di waltz: waltz pace; a song or passage written with the rhythm of a waltz; 3/4 time with accent on downbeat. • strict time; instructs a performer not to take any liberties with the rhythm of music; to play on time just like written. • tempo ordinario: normal, regular pace; to play at moderate speed (setempo comodo). As a time signature, tempo ordinario refers to 4/4 time or regular time. In this case, it is also known as tempo alla semibreve. • pace primo: first pace; indicates a return to the song's original speed. Often written in notes as pace 1. Look came prima and a tempo. • pace rubato: robbed time. In itself, rubato indicates that the performer can take liberties with articulation, dynamics or general expressiveness of a song for dramatic effect. But rubato most often affects pace. See ad libitum, a piacere and espressivo. • teneramente: with tenderness; to play with delicate care and attentive volume; also con tenerezza. See delicato. • tenuto: held; to emphasize a note is full value; to keep a note without breaking the rhythm of the measure or the normal value of the note. Tenuto can be understood by realizing that although you can play a note within its actual length, there are normally very short breaths between notes. However, tenuto does not create the effect of allegato, because each note remains distinct. Marked in notes with a short horizontal line above or below the affected notes. • timbro: timbre; also known as tone color. Timbre 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, listening to an electric guitar vs. an acoustic, or a bright upright piano compared to a massive concert grand, the difference you observe is timbre. • tonalit : a musical key; a group of notes on which a musical scale is based. A piano key is tasto. • tono: [whole] tone; refers to the usual interval consisting of two half-tones; a whole step (M2). Also called seconda maggiore. • tranquillo: calm; to play in a relaxed way; calmly. • : three strings; indication to release the soft pedal (which is also called una corda pedal); to end the effect of the soft pedal. Una corda, which means a string, works to soften the volume by allowing only one string per key to appeal. Since most pianos keys have three strings each, three cordindicates a return to all strings. • tremolo: trembling; Shaking. In piano music, a tremolo is performed by repeating a or chord as quickly as possible (not always at a high or obvious volume) to maintain pitch and prevent note decay. Tremolo is indicated in notes with one or more slashes through the note stem. A single slash indicates that the note should be played with eighth-note divisions; two slashes indicate sixteenth-note divisions, and so on. The length of the main note explains the total duration of tremolo. • tristemente / tristezza: unfortunately; sadness; to play with an unhappy, melancholy tone, with great sorrow. Can also refer to a musical composition with a sad character, usually in a smaller key. See con dolore. • troppo: too [a lot]; usually seen in the expression non troppo, which is used with other musical commands; for example, rubato, ma non troppo; take liberties with the pace, but not too much. • tutta forza: with all your power; to play a note, chord or passage with an extremely heavy accent. • una corda: a string. Una corda pedal is used to improve the timbre of softly played notes, helping to exaggerate a low volume. The soft pedal should be used with notes that are already playing softly and will not give the desired effect on higher notes. See three corde. • valoroso: with bravery; to portray a brave and courageous character; to indicate a strong, prominent volume and tone. • vigoroso: with force; to play with great enthusiasm and power. • vivace: lively; indication to play at a very fast, upbeat pace; faster thanallegro, but slower than presto. • vivacissimo: very fast and full of life; playing extremely fast; faster thanvivace but slower than prestissimo. • vivo: lively; with life; to play at a very fast and lively pace; similar to allegrissimo; faster than Allegro, but slower than presto. • (V.S.) volt! subito: turn [page] suddenly. In piano music, this command instructs a pianist assistant to be a vigilant vision reader and keep up with the fast-paced music being played. • zeloso: zealous; to play with zeal and zeal; most likely to be seen in the title of a musical composition, although it is still rare. Forming piano chords • essential piano chord fingering- left hand chords with fingering- comparing large and smaller chords- reduced chords and dissonance- different types of Arpeggiated ChordsPiano Care & amp; Maintenance- Best piano room ratio- How to clean your piano- safely when your piano keys- Signs of piano damage- When tuning your piano

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