



Musical Terms and Symbols


Mr. Gordon


 = Staff
Five Lines (& Four Spaces) on which music is written.


 = Treble Clef (a.k.a. G clef)
This Clef is used for notes in higher pitch ranges.

 = Bass Clef (a.k.a. F clef)
This Clef is used for notes in lower pitch ranges.

Articulations

 = Accent
(louder / emphasis)

 = Staccato
(short / separated)

 = Tenuto
(full value)

Dynamics

pp = pianissimo = very soft

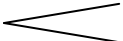
p = piano = soft

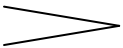
mp = mezzo piano = medium soft

mf = mezzo forte = medium loud


f = forte = loud


ff = fortissimo = very loud

 = crescendo = get louder

 = decrescendo = get softer
a.k.a. diminuendo (dim.)

Accidentals

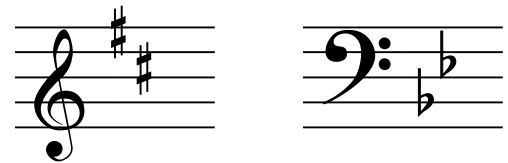
 Sharp
(raises the note a half step)

 Flat
(lowers the note a half step)

 Natural
(cancels a previous sharp or flat)

Key Signatures


When Sharps or Flats are placed to the right of the clef on a staff, they indicate which notes are to be sharpened or flatted until the end of the piece.
(or until the key signature changes)



Tempo

Largo Very Slow
Adagio Slow

Metronome Markings
(use a metronome)

example:  = 120

Andante Moving Along (Walking Tempo)
Moderato Moderately

Allegro Quickly, Cheerfully
Vivace Lively and Fast

Time Signatures

These two numbers determine the beat of the music.
The top number = How many beats per measure.
The bottom number = What type of note gets a beat.

