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Many musical terms regularly appear in piano music; some are even exclusively intended for the piano. Learn the definitions of the commands you need as a pianist. • **View terms:** A – D E – L M – R S – Z • **scala musical:** musical scale; a series of notes following a specific pattern of intervals; a musical key. Examples of musical scales include: *Scala cromatica* (chromatic scale): With every half-note within an octaph. *Scala diatonica* (diatonic scale): Made with a pattern of 5 whole step intervals and 2 half steps (with no more than three, and no fewer than two whole steps in a row). *Scala maggiore* (large scale): A diatonic scale with a happy character. *Scale minor natural* (natural small scale): A diatonic scale with a bleak mood. *Scala minor armonica/scala minor melodica* harmonic small and melodic small scales, respectively. • *scherzando:* playful; to play in a joke or lighthearted and happy manner when used as a musical command. Often used to describe a musical composition that has a playful, kid-like character or title. • *scherzandissimo* is a command that means many playful. • *scherzetto* refers to a shorter scherzando. • *scherzosamente:* used as a command synonymous with scherzando. • *seconda maggiore:* large 2nd; refers to the general interval consisting of two-half steps; a whole step. Also *tono* • *seconda minor:* small 2nd; a half-step interval (a semitooon). Also *semitono* • *segno:* sign; refers to a symbol involved in a complex system of musical repetitions. In word form, mostly condensed D.S. (dal segno) • *semitono:* semitooon; the smallest interval between notes in modern Western music, commonly known as a half step. In Italian, it is also referred to as a *seconda minor:* small second interval. • *semplice/semplimenti:* simple; to play a portion with no frills or ornamentation; to play in a straight-forward manner (but not necessarily without expression).–• *sempre:* always; used with other musical commands to keep their effects constant, as in *sempre accentato:* accentuation throughout. • *senza:* without; used to explain other musical assignments, such as in *senza espressione:* without expression. • *senza misura/senza pace:* without measuring/time; indicates that a song or gait may be played without regard to rhythm or tempo; to have rhythmic freedom. See *rubato* • *senza sordina/sordine:* without dampers [dampers]; to play with the interview pedal depressed, so the dampers have no mutating effect on the strings (dampers always touch the strings unless lifted with the interview or *sostenuto* pedals). Note: *Sordine* is the plural, although *sordini* is sometimes written. • *serioso:* serious; to play in a serious, conceived manner without jest or playfulness; also seen in the descriptive titles of musical compositions, as in the third movement of Ferruccio the grand Piano Concerto in C, Op. 39, *pezzo serioso*.• (stz) *sforzando:* an indication to make a strong, sudden accent on a note or chord; means subito subito suddenly by force. Sometimes written as a note accent. Similar commands include: (stf) *sforzando piano:* to follow a strong accent with (p) *piano(st)* subito forts: to suddenly play in (f) *forte* • (smorz.) *smorzando:* getting gradually slower and softening the notes until nothing is heard, a *diminuendo* that fades very slowly, often accompanied by a very gradual*ardando*.• *solemi:* solemn; to play with quiet reflection; also commonly seen in the titles of musical compositions, as in the first movement of Busoni's Piano Concerto in C, Op. 39 – *Prologo e Introito: Allegro, dolce e solenne*.• *sonata:* played; sounded; a style of music composition that usually includes two or more movements, written for instruments (or one solo too) and not voice. Originally, two main forms of composition included the *Sate of the Nation Address* (played [with instruments]) and the *cantata* (sing [with voices]). • *sonatina* is a shorter or less complex *sonate*.• *soprano:* above; ear; often seen in octaph commands, such as *ottava sopra*, that instruct a pianist to play notes an octaph higher than written on the staff • *sordina:* mute; refer to piano campers, who rest on the strings at all times (unless lifted by a pedal) to limit the duration of their resonance.–• *sostenuto:* sustained; the middle pedal on some pianos that are sometimes omitted. (Not to be confused with the sustainable pedal, which lifts all the dampers at once.) The *sostenuto* pedal allows certain notes to be persisted, while other notes on the keyboard are untouched. It is used by hitting the desired notes, then depressing the pedal. The selected notes will resonate until the pedal is released. This way, persisted notes can be heard along with notes played with a *staccato* effect. *Sostenuto* as a musical symbol can refer to the *tenuto*.• *spiritoso:* with much spirit; to play with tangible emotion and conviction; also seen in descriptive titles. • *staccatissimo:* to play 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* along with standard *staccato* points; common in handwritten compositions. • *staccato:* to make notes short; to detach notes from each other so that they do not touch or overlap. This effect on articulation contrasts that of the *legato*. *Staccato* is marked in music with a small black dot placed above or below a note (not on its side like a dotted note). • *stretto:* tight; narrow; to squeeze in rapid acceleration; a crowded acceleration. See *stringendo*. *Stretto* pedals can be seen in portions that contain many sustainable pedal marks. It instructs the pianist to remain agile on the pedal so that the distinction between pedal and non-pedalled notes remains clear and crisp. • *stringendo:* print; a rushed, nervous acceleration; to take over the pace in an impatient manner. *affrettando* • *subito:* fast; suddenly.; make use with other musical assignments effects immediately and suddenly. • *tasto:* key, as in a key on the piano keyboard. (A musical key is tonality.) • *pace:* time; indicates the speed of a song (the rate at which beats are repeated). *Pace* is measured in beats per minute, and is indicated at the beginning of sheet music in two ways: *Metronic points:* ♩ = 76*Tempo terms:* *Adagio* is about 76 BPM • *tempo di minuetto:* to play in the rate of a minuet; slow and graceful. • *pace di lake:* waltz pace; a song or passage written with the rhythm of an embankment; 3/4 time with an accent on the downbeat. • *strict time:* instruct an artist to take no freedoms with the rhythm of the music; to play in time exactly as written. • *pace ordinario:* normal, ordinary pace; to play in a moderate speed (sea rate comodo). As a time signature, *pace ordinario* refers to 4/4 time, or common time. In this case, it is also known as *pace alla semibreve*.• *tempo primo:* first rate; indicates a return to the song's original speed. Often written in sheet music as *pace I*. See *come prime* and a *tempo*. • *pace rubato:* rob time. By itself, *rubato* indicates that the artist can take liberties with the articulation, dynamics or overall expressiveness of a song for dramatic effect. *Rubato*, however, mostly affects *pace*. See *ad libitum*, a *piacere*, and *espressivo*.• *teneraments:* with tardiness; to play with delicate care and mindful volume; also con *tenerezza*. See *delicato*.• *tenuto:* kept; to emphasize a note's full value; to hold 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 in its actual length, there is usually very short breath between notes. However, *Tenuto* does not create the effect of *alegato*, because each note remains clear. Marked in sheet music 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 on 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 great, the difference you observe is *timbre*. • *tonaliti:* 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 common interval consisting of two semitones; awhole step (M2). Also called *seconda maggiore*. • *tranquill:* tranquil; to play in a relaxed manner; calm. • : three strings: indication to release the soft pedal (which is also called the *una corda* pedal); to end the effects of the soft pedal. The *una corda*, which means one string, works to soften volume by allowing only one string per key to resonate. Since most piano keys have three strings each, *corde syndicates* have a to all strings. • *tremolo:* trembling; Shake. In piano music, a tremolo is performed by repeating one or chord as fast as possible (not always on a hard or obvious volume) to sustain pitch and prevent note lapses. Tremolo is indicated in sheet music with one or more slices by the *notastam*. A single line indicates that the note should be played with eighth-note sections; two slices indicate sixteenth note sections, and so on. The length of the *keynote* explains the total duration of the tremolo. • *tristaments/tristezza:* unfortunately; sadness; to play with an unfortunate, melancholy tone; with great sorry. May also refer to a musical composition with a sad character, usually in a small key. See *con dolore*. • *troppo:* too [much]; usually seen in the phrase *not troppo*, used with other musical commands; for example, *rubato*, *nom non troppo*: take freedoms with the *pace*, but not too much. • *tutta forza:* with all your strength; to play a note, chord or passage with an extremely heavy accent. • *una corda:* one strand. The *una corda* pedal is used to improve the timbre of softly played notes, and help exaggerates a low volume. The soft pedal should be used with notes already played gently, and will not produce the desired effect on harder notes. See *tre corde*. • *valoroso:* with bravery; to portray a bold and courageous character; to indicate a strong, prominent volume and • *vigoroso:* with vigour; to play with great enthusiasm and force. • *alive:* indication to play in very fast, upbeat pace; faster than*allegro* but slower than *presto*. • *vivacissimo:* very fast and full of life; to play very quickly; faster than*vivace* but slower than *prestissimo*. • *vivo:* alive; with life; to play with a very fast and lively pace; similar to *allegrissimo*; faster than *allegro*, but slower than *presto*. • (U.S.) *volti subito:* turn [the page] suddenly. In piano music, this commission instructs a pianist's assistant to be a warning sigleser and keep track of the quick music played. • *zeloso:* diligent; to play with zeal and eagerness; likely to be seen in the title of a musical composition, although it remains rare. 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