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Many musical terms often appear in piano music. some are even intended exclusively for the piano. Learn the definitions of commands you'll need as a pianist. • See terms: A – D E – L M – R S – Z • scala musicale: musical scale. a series of notes that follow a specific space template; a musical key. Examples of musical scales include: Scala crommatica (color scale): Containing every half note within an octave. Scala diatonica (diatonic scale): Constructed with a pattern of 5 whole step spaces and 2 half steps (with no more than three, and no less than two whole steps in a row). Scala maggiore (large scale): A diatonic scale with a happy character. Scala minore naturade (natural small scale): A diatonic scale with a gloomy mood. Scala minore armonica / scala minore melodie minorica harmonic small and melodic small scales, respectively. • scherzando: playful; to play in a funny or light and cheerful way when used as a musical command. It is 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 smaller scherzando. • scherzosamente: used as a command synonymous with scherzando. • second maggiore: major 2nd; refers to the common space consisting of two half steps; a whole step. Also tono. • second minore: minor 2nd; a semi-step interval (semitone). 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), the shortest space between notes in modern Western music, usually called half a step. In Italian, this is also referred to as a second minore: minor second space. • semplice / semplicemente: just; to play a pass without decorative elements or decoration; play in a simple way (but not necessarily without expression).
• sempre: always; used with other musical commands to keep their effects constant, as in semgre accentato: emphasize throughout. • senza: without; used to clarify other musical commands, such as in senza espressionee: without expression. • senza misura / senza tempo: without measure / time; indicates that a song or clip can be played without the rhythm or rhythm; to have rhythmic freedom. See rubato. • senza sordina / sordine: without mute [dampers]; to play with the depression retention pedal, so that the dampers have no mute effect on the strings (dampers are always touching the strings unless lifted by retaining or sostenuto pedal). Note: Sordine is the plural, although sordini is a few written. • serio: seriously; play in a serious, thoughtful way without funny or playful; also seen in the descriptive titles of musical compositions, as in the first movement of the huge Concerto for piano Ferruccio Busoni in C, Op. 39, pezzo serio. • (sfz) sforzando: an indication to make a strong, sudden pronunciation on a note or string; means subito subito suddenly with force. Sometimes it's written as a note-pronunciation. Similar commands include: (sfp) piano sforzando: to follow a strong pronunciation with (p) piano (sf) subito forte: to play suddenly in (f) forte • (smorz.) smorzando: to gradually slow down and soften the notes until nothing is heard; a ditinueno that fades very slowly, often accompanied by a very gradual ritardando. • solenne: official; to play with quiet reflection; also usually appear in the titles of musical compositions, as in the first movement of the Busoni Piano Concerto in C, Op. 39 - Prologo e Introito: Allegro, dolce e solenne. • sonata: played; Sounds? a style of musical composition that usually includes two or more movements, which is written for instruments (or a solo instrument) rather than voice. Initially, two main forms of composition included sonata (played [with instruments]) and cantata (sung [with voices]). • sonatina is a smaller or less complex sonata. • sopra: above; On? often appear in octave commands, such as ottava sopra, which instructs a pianist to play notes an octave higher than was written in staff. • sordina: mute; refers to piano dampers, which rely on strings at any time (unless lifted with pedals) to limit the duration of their echo.
• sostenuto: constant; the middle pedal on some pianos that is sometimes omitted. (It should not be confused with the retention pedal, which lifts all dampers at once.) The sostenuto pedal allows some notes to be retained, while other notes on the keyboard are not affected. It is used by hitting the desired notes, then pressing the pedal. The selected notes will resonate until the pedal is released. In this way, continuous notes can be heard alongside notes played with a staccato effect. Sostenuto as a musical symbol can refer to tenuto. • spiritoso: with a lot of spirit; to play with tangible emotion and conviction. also seen in descriptive titles. • staccatissimo: to play with an excessive staccato; to keep notes very detached and short are marked in the following ways: As triangular accents above or below the notesSaccatissimo written term alongside standard staccato marks; in handwritten compositions. • staccato: make notes short; to disconnect the notes from each other so that they don't touch or overlap. This effect on the joint contrasts with that of legato. Staccato is noted in the music with a small black dot placed above or below a note (not on its side like a dotted note). • stretto: tight; narrow; to press on fast acceleration. a full accelerarorando. See Stringendo. Stretto pedal can be seen in containing many retention pedal marks. This instructs the pianist to remain nimble on the pedal, so that the distinction between pedal and non-pedal notes remains clear and crisp. • stringendo: pressing; a hasty, nervous acceerando; to hastily increase the pace in an impatient way. See affrettando. • subito: fast; Suddenly, is used in parallel with other musical commands to direct and abrupt effects. • tasto: key, as in a key on the piano keyboard. (A musical key is tonalità.) • tempo: time; indicates the speed of a song (the rate at which the pulses are repeated). Tempo is measured in beats per minute, and indicated at the beginning of the score in two ways: Metronome signals: J = 76Tempo terms: Adagio is about 76 BPM • tempo di meneetto: play to the rhythm of a minuet; slowly and gracefully. • tempo di valse: waltz tempo; a song or quote written to the beat of a waltz; 3/4 time with emphasis on downbeat. • strict time; instructs a performer not to take liberties with the rhythm of the music; to play in time exactly as written. • tempo ordinaico: normal, ordinary tempo; to play at moderate speed (seetempo comodo). As a time signature, tempo ordinaito refers to 4/4 time, or common time. In this case it is also known as tempo alla semibreve. • tempo primo: first tempo; indicates a return to the original speed of the song. Often written in scores as tempo I. See come prima and a tempo. • rubato tempo: robbed time. On its own, Rubato shows that the performer can take liberties with the articulation, dynamics, or overall expressiveness of a song for dramatic effect. However, rubato most often affects pace. See ad libitum, a piacere, and espresso. • teneramente: with tenderness; to play with delicate care and careful volume; also con tenerezza. See delikato. • tenuto: held; highlight the full value of a note; hold a note without breaking the pace 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 usually very short breaths between notes. However, tenuto does not create the effect of alegato because each note remains distinct. It is noted in scores with a short horizontal line above or below the affected notes. • timbro: sound color; also known as tone color. Timpro 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 against an acoustic, or a bright upright piano compared to a huge grand concert, the difference you notice is timbre. • tonalità: 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 space consisting of two semi-coordinates; step awhile (M2). It is also called seconda maggiore. • tranquillo: calmly; play in a relaxed way; calmly. • three strings; indication for the release of the soft pedal (also called the una corda pedal). to end the results of the Pedal. Una corda, which means one string, works to soften the volume by allowing only one string per key to resonate. Since most piano keys have three strings each, tre cordeindicates a return to all strings. • tremolo: trembling; Shaking. In piano music, a tremolo is performed by repeating one of the or string as fast as possible (not always in a loud or obvious volume) to maintain tar and prevent note decay. Tremolo is indicated in scores with one or more slashes through the note stem. A single vertical indicates that the note should be reproduced with eighth note segments. two slashes indicate parts of the sixteenth note and so on. The length of the main note explains the total duration of tremolo. • tristamente / tristezza: unfortunately; grief; Playing with an unhappy, melancholy tone. with great sadness. It can also refer to a musical composition with a sad character, usually in a small key. See con dolore. • troppo: too much [too]? usually appears in the phrase non-troppo, which is used with other musical commands; for example, rubato, ma non troppo: take liberties with pace, but not too much. • tutta forza: with all your strength; to play a note, string, or pass with an extremely heavy accent. • una corda: a string The una corda pedal is used to enhance the sound of softly-played notes, and helps to exaggerate a low volume. The soft pedal should be used with notes that have already been gently reproduced and will not produce the desired effect on the strongest notes. See tre corde. • valoroso: with bravery; to portray a brave and courageous character. to show a strong, protruding volume and tone. • vigoroso: with vigour; play with great enthusiasm and force. • vivace: live; indication to play at a very fast, optimistic pace; faster thanallegro but slower than presto. • vivacissimo: very fast and full of life; play extremely fast; faster than vivace, but slower than prestissimo • vivo: live; with life'; to play at a very fast and lively pace; similar to all-approved: faster than allegro but slower than presto. • (V.S.) volti subito: turn [the page] suddenly. In piano music, this command instructs a pianist's assistant to be a vision reader and keep up with the fast music being played. • zeloso: zeal; play with gusto and impatience. more likely to be seen in the title of a musical composition, although it remains rare. 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