

MUSICAL TERMS

Accent = Gives the note added emphasis or weight with a stronger tongue and more volume (>)

Accidental = Musical symbols that alter a note by a half step up or down from the original key signature

Anacrusis = An incomplete measure at the beginning of a song. The proper musical term for "pick-up" notes

Articulation = The attack (beginning) and release (end) of individual notes that are controlled by the tongue

Cantabile = To play in a singing style

Caesura = A brief silent pause in music. The caesura: //

Coda = The closing section of a piece of music \ominus

Concert pitch = When all instruments have to play the same-sounding pitch or scale, conductors use the code word "concert" to accomplish this. Therefore, Bb, Eb, and F instruments have to play the same sound as "C" instruments

Da Capo or D. C. = To repeat from the beginning of the song

Dal Segno or D. S. = Repeat back to the sign (segno) S

Divisi or Div. = To divide two notes in a part among two or more players

Dolce = To play sweetly

Embouchure = The formation of lip muscles, chin muscles, and placement of the lower jaw and teeth with the mouthpiece

Enharmonic = A note that shares the same sound and fingering, but has a different spelling D#=Eb

Espressivo = To play expressively

Fermata = Hold a note until the conductor stops you or until you run out of breath

Fine = The end of the song

Intonation = Pitch accuracy in music to oneself and across an ensemble

Legato = To slur notes together by tonguing the first note and moving fingers for the rest

Maestoso = Play majestically

Modulation = To change the key signature during a piece of music

Molto = Very. For example, molto legato is very connected

Phrase = A musical sentence, preferably played in one breath

Retrograde = To play music backwards

Staccato = To play with a little separation between the notes

Tenuto = To give notes full value by connecting one note to the next