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Many musical terms often appear in piano music; some of them are even designed exclusively for piano. Learn the definitions of the commands you need as a pianist. View terms: A - D E - L M - R S - • **Scala musicale**: musical scale; A number of notes that follow a specific interval pattern; Musical key. Examples of musical scales include: **Scala cromatica** (chromatic scale): Containing each half of the note in the octave. **Scala diatonica** (diatonic scale): Made with a pattern of 5 intervals of the entire step and 2 half steps (no more than three and at least two whole steps in a row). **Scala maggiore** (large scale): diatonic scale with a happy character. **Scala minore naturale** (natural insignificant scale): diatonic scale with gloomy mood. **Scala minore armonica / scala minore melodica** harmonic minor and melodic minor scale, respectively. • **Scherzando**: playful; play in a playful or carefree and happy manner when used as a music team. Often used to describe or name a musical composition that has a playful, childish character. • **scherzandissimo** is a team that means very playful. • **scherzetto** refers to the shorter **scherzando**. • **scherzosamente**: used as a team synonymous with **scherzando**. • **seconda maggiore**: the main 2nd. Refers to a total interval of two half-weds; a whole step. Also **tono**. • **seconda minore**: minor 2nd; half-step interval (half-ton). Also **semitono**. • **segno**: sign; refers to a symbol participating in a complex system of musical repetitions. In the form of a word, the most commonly abbreviated **D.S. (dal segno)**. • **half-sleep**: half-ton; the smallest interval between notes in modern Western music, commonly called half-step. In Italian it is also called **seconda minore**: a slight second interval. • **semplice / semplicemente**: simple; Play pass without frills or ornament; Play straight forward (• but not necessarily without expression), used with other music teams to keep their effects constant, as in **sempre accentato**: accentuation throughout. • **senza**: without; used to refine other musical commands, as in **senza espresso**: without expression. • **senza misura / senza tempo**: no measurement /time; indicates that a song or passage can be played without regard to rhythm or tempo; have rhythmic freedom. See **rubato**. • **senza sordina /sordine**: no dumb (dampers); Play with sustained depression pedals, so that shock absorbers have no muted effect on the strings (dampers are always touching the strings if not raised with support or **sostenuto** pedals). Note: **Sordine** is a plural number, although **sordini** is sometimes spelled. • **serioso**: seriously; play in a serious, contemplative manner without jokes or playfulness; also seen in descriptive music titles, as in the third part of a huge piano concerto **Busoni in C, Op. 39, pezzo serioso**. • **(sfz) sforzando**: an instruction to make a strong, sudden emphasis on a note or chord; means subito subito all of a sudden with force. Sometimes it is written as a note-accent. Similar commands include: **(sfp) sforzando piano**: follow a strong accent with (p) piano **(sf) subito forte**: suddenly play in (f) fort • **(smorz.) smorzando**: gradually slow down and soften the notes until heard anything; **diminuendo**, which disappears very slowly, is often accompanied by a very gradual **ritardando**. • **solemne**: solemn; Play with a quiet reflection; also widely considered in the names of musical compositions, as in the first part of the piano concerto **Busoni in C, Op. 39 - Prologo e Inno**. • **Allegro, dolce e solenne**. • **Sonata**: played, Sounded; a musical composition style that usually involves two or more movements that is written for instruments (or one solo instrument) rather than a voice. Initially, the two main forms of the composition included **sonatas** (played with instruments) and **caniata** (sung with voices). • **sonatina** is a shorter or less complex **sonata**. • **sopra**: above; More: often seen in the octave of the team, such as **Ottawa Sopra**, who instructs the pianist to play notes octave higher than written on staff • **sordina**: dumb; refers to the piano dampers that rest on the strings at all times (if not lifted by the pedal) to limit the duration of their resonance • **medium pedal** on some pianos, which are sometimes omitted. (Not to be confused with the supporting pedal that lifts all shock absorbers at once.) The **sostenuto** pedal allows you to support certain notes, while other notes on the keyboard are not affected. It is used by pressing the desired notes and then depressing the pedal. Selected notes will resonate until the pedal is released. Thus, steady notes can be heard along with notes played with staccato effect. **Sostenuto** as a musical symbol can relate to **tenuto**. • **spiritoso**: with great spirit; Play with palpable emotion and conviction; also seen in descriptive titles. • **staccatissimo**: play with exaggerated staccato; Keep notes very separate and concise; marked as follows: As triangular accents above or below notesThe written term **staccatissimo** along with standard staccato signs; in handwritten compositions. • **staccato**: take notes in brief; disconnect the notes from each other so that they do not touch and overlap. This influence on articulation contrasts with **legato**. Staccato is marked in music with a small black dot placed above or below the note (not in its direction, as • dotted note). Narrow; Click on the fast acceleration; crowded **axelerando**. See **thong**. **Stretto** pedals can be seen in the aisles, which contain many supporting pedal markings. This instructs the pianist to remain nimble on the pedals, so that the difference between pedals and pedal-free notes remains clear and crisp. • **stringendo**: pressing; rushed, nervous **acceleratorando**; hastily increase the tempo in an impatient manner. See **affrettando**. • **subito**: All of a sudden.; used along with other music teams to make do The effects are immediate and dramatic. • **tasto**: the key is like a key on the piano keyboard. (The musical key is tonalite.) • **pace**: time; indicates the speed of the song (the speed at which the beats are repeated). Tempo is measured in beats per minute, and is indicated at the beginning of the note in two ways: **Metronome signs**: J and 76**Tempo terms**: **Adagio** is about 76 **BPM** • **tempo of the menuetto**: play at the pace of the menuut; slowly and gracefully. • **tempo di waltz**: waltz tempo; A song or piece written with the rhythm of a waltz; 3/4 of the time with an emphasis on downbeat. • : strict time; instructs the performer not to take any liberties with the rhythm of the music; Play in time just like written. • **tempo ordinario**: normal, normal pace; play at moderate speed (**seetempo comodo**). As a temporary signature, the tempo of the **ordinario** refers to 4/4 time, or total time. In this case it is also known as the pace of **Alla semibreve**. • **tempo primo**: the first tempo; points to a return to the song's original speed. Often written in notes like tempo I. See come **prima** and **tempo**. • the pace of the **rubato**: robbed time. The **rubato** itself indicates that the performer can take liberties with articulation, dynamics or general expressiveness of the song for dramatic effect. However, the **rubato** most often affects the pace. See **ad libitum**, **piacere** and **espressivo**. • **teneramente**: with tenderness; Play with delicate care and attentive volume; also con **tenerezza**. See **delicato**. • **tenuto**: Emphasize the full value of the note; Keep a note without breaking the rhythm of the measure or the normal value of the note. **Tenuto** can understand by realizing that while you can play a note inside its actual length, there are usually very brief breaths between notes. However, **tenuto** does not create an **alegato** effect because each note remains separate. Marked in notes with a short horizontal line above or below the affected notes. • **timbro**: timbro; also known as the tone of color. **Timbre** is a specific voice quality that makes it unique; difference between two notes played in the same volume with the same articulation. For example, listening to an electric guitar versus an acoustic, or a bright vertical piano compared to a massive concert grand, the difference you observe is **timbre**. • **tonaliti**: musical key; a group of notes on which the musical scale is based. Piano key **tasto**. • **tono**: whole tone; Refers to a total interval of two half-tones; Step **awhole (M2)**. Also called **seconda maggiore**. • **tranquillo**: calm; Play in a relaxed manner; calmly. • **three lines**: an indication of the release of the soft pedal (also called the **una corda** pedal); to put an end to the effects of the soft pedal. **una corda**, which means one line, works to soften the volume, allowing only one line per key to resonate. Since most piano keys have three strings each, the **cordeindicates** return to all strings. • **tremolo**: awe; Shaking. In piano music, **tremolo** repeating repeating or chord as quickly as possible (not always at loud or obvious volume) to maintain the pitch and prevent the note from disintegrating. **Tremolo** is pointed in notes with one or more slash through a stem note. One slash indicates that the note should be reproduced with the eighth note of division; two slashes indicates the sixteenth note of the units, and so on. The length of the main note explains the total duration of **tremolo**. • **tristamente / tristezza**: unfortunately; Sadness; play with a miserable, melancholy tone; with great sorrow. Can also refer to a musical composition with a sad character, usually in a minor key. See **con dolore**. • **troppo**: too much; Usually seen in the phrase **non troppo**, which is used with other music teams; for example, **rubato**, **ma non troppo**: take freedom with pace, but not too much. • **tutta forza**: by all means; Play a note, chord, or pass with an extremely heavy accent. • **una corda**: one line. The **una corda** pedal is used to enhance the timbre of softly played notes and helps to exaggerate the low volume. The soft pedal should be used with notes that are already playing softly, and will not produce the desired effect on loud notes. See **tre corde**. • **valoroso**: with valor; Portray a brave and courageous character; indicate strong, prominent volume and tone. • **cheerfully**: with force; Play with great enthusiasm and force. • **vivace**: live; Instruction to play at a very fast, optimistic pace; faster than **allegro**, but slower than **presto**. • **vivacissimo**: very fast and full of life; Play very fast; faster than **Vivace**, but slower than **prestissimo**. • **vivo**: live; With life; Play at a very fast and lively pace; It looks like an **allegro**; faster than **allegro**, but slower than **presto**. • **(V.S.) volti subito**: turn (page) suddenly. In piano music, this team instructs the assistant pianist to be a watchful-eye reader and keep up with the fast-paced music being played. • **zeloso**: zealous; Play with zeal and zeal; most likely to be seen in the title of the musical composition, although it remains rare. 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