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## Kumukutikutitap music sheet satb

Many musical terms appear frequently in piano music; some are even meant to be dedicated to the piano. Learn the definitions of commands you'll need as a piano artist. • See terms: A - D E - L M - R S - Z • scala musicale: musical scale; a series of notes according to a specific pattern of intervals; a music key. Examples of musical scales include: Scala cromatica (color scale): Contains each note halfway through an octave. Scala diatonica (diatonic scale): Made with a model of 5 whole and 2 half step intervals (no more than three steps and no less than two whole steps in a row). Scala maggiore (large scale): A diatonic scale with a happy character. Small-scale naturale (small-scale naturale): A diatonic scale with a sombre mood. Scala minore armonica / scala minore melodica small-scale conditioning and small tone, respectively. • scherzando: mischievous; to play jokingly or gently and happily when used as a musical command. Often used to describe or title a musical work that has a playful character, just like children. • scherzandissimo is a command that means very playful. • scherzetto refers to a shorter scherzando. • scherzosamente: used as a command meaning scherzando. • seconda maggiore: major 2nd; refers to the common interval consisting of two half steps; A whole step. Also tono. • seconda minore: 2nd small; a half-step interval (a semitone). Also semitono. • segno: signs; refers to an icon associated with a complex music repetitive system. In the form of words, often abbreviated as D.S. (dal segno). • semitono: semitone; the smallest period of time between notes in modern Western music, commonly referred to as half-steps. In Italian, this is also called a minore seconda: the second period is small. • semplice / semplicemente: simple; to play a passage that is no frills or decoration; to play straight forward (but not necessarily without expression).&lt;br&gt;• sempre: always; used with other music commands to keep their effects constant, as in sempre accentato: accentuation throughout. • senza: none; used to clarify other musical commands, as in senza espressione: no expression. • misura senza / senza tempo: no measure / time; indicates that a song or paragraph can be played without relation to rhythm or rhythm; for rhythmic freedom. See rubato. • senza sordina /sordine: no mutes [dampers]; to play with the pedals maintains boredom, so the dampers have no muting effect on the wire (dampers always touch the wire unless lifted with maintenance pedals or sostenuto). Note: Sordine is the lot, although sordini is sometimes written. • serio: seriously; to play seriously, contemplating without playfulness or playfulness; also seen in the title scription musical works, as in the third movement of the giant Piano Concerto by Ferruccio Busoni in C, Op. 39, pezzo serio. • (sfz) sforzando: a sign to create a strong, sudden voice on a note or symn; means subito subito suddenly by force. Sometimes written as a note-voice. The same commands include: (sfp) sforzando piano: to follow a strong accent with (p) piano (sf) forte subito: to suddenly play in (f) forte • (smorz.) smorzando: to gradually slow down and soften the notes until nothing is heard; a diminuendo that fades very slowly, often accompanied by a very gradualritardando. • solenne: the stately; to play with quiet reflection; also commonly seen in the title of musical compositions, as in the first movement of Busoni's piano concerto in C, Op. 39 - Prologo e Introito: Allegro, sonata dolce e solenne. • played; sounds like: a style of musical songwriting usually consists of two or more movements, written for musical instruments (or a solo instrument) and not voices. Initially, the two main forms of songing included sonata (played [with instruments]) and cantata (singing [with voice]). • sonatina is a sonata. • sopra is shorter or less complex: above; through; often seen in octave commands, such as ottava sopra, instructing a pianist to play notes one octave higher than written on staff. • sordina: dumb; refers to the piano reduceer, which rests on the wire all the time (unless lifted by a pedal) to limit their resonance time.&lt;br&gt;• sostenuto: maintain; Middle pedals on some pianos that are sometimes ignored. (Not to be confused with sustainable pedals, lifting all the shock reduce sets at once.) The sostenuto pedal allows certain notes to be maintained while other notes on the keyboard are not affected. It is used by pressing the desired notes, then depressing the pedals. The selected notes will resonate until the pedal is freed. In this way, maintenance notes can be heard along with playing notes with a staccato effect. Sostenuto as a musical icon can refer to tenuto. • spiritoso: with many spirits; to play with palpable emotions and beliefs; also seen in titles. • staccatissimo description: to play with an exaggerated staccato; to keep the notes very separate and concise; marked in the following ways: As the triangle mark above or below notesThe term staccatissimo written together with the standard staccato mark; popular in handwritten works. • staccato: to make brief notes; to separate notes from each other so they don't touch or overlap. This effect on coupling contrasts with legato. Staccato is marked with music with a small black dot placed above or below a note (not on its side as a dotted note). • of high heels: tight; narrow; to tap the acceleration quickly; a crowded accelerando. See stringendo. Stretto pedale can be seen in passages containing a lot of signs of pedal maintenance. This guides the pianist to remain nimble on the pedal so that the difference between pedal notes and non-pedals remains clear and sharp. • stringendo: a hasty accelerando, nervous; to hastily increase the tempo impatiently. See affrettando. • subito: quick; suddenly; used together with other music commands to perform immediate and sudden influence. • tasto: keys, as in a key on the piano keyboard. (A musical key is tonalità.) • time: shows the speed of a song (the speed of repeating the beat). The tempo is measured in beats per minute, and is indicated at the beginning of the track in two ways: Metronome marker: J = 76Tempo terminology: Adagio is about 76 BPM • tempo di menuetto: to play in the tempo of a minuet; slowly and gracefully. • progress di valse: waltz rhythm; a song or paragraph written with the rhythm of a waltz; 3/4 time with an accent on downbeat. • strict timing; instructing a performer who has no freedom with the rhythm of music; to play in the exact time as written. • ordinario schedule: normal, normal tempo; to play at a moderate speed (seetempo comodo). As a time signature, tempo ordinario refers to the 4/4 time, or the usual time. In this case it is also called tempo alla semibreve. • primo tempo: first tempo; said the return to the original speed of the song. Often written in tracks such as tempo I. View to prima and a tempo. • rubato tempo: robbed of time. By itself, rubato indicates that performers can lose freedom with coupling, motivation, or overall expression of a song for dramatic effects. However, rubato often affects progress. See libitum ads, a piacere, and espressivo. • teneramente: with tenderness; to play with subtle care and mindfulness; also tenerezza. See delicato. • tenuto: organized; to emphasize the full value of a note; to keep a note without breaking the rhythm of the measure or the normal value of the note. Tenuto can be understood by recognizing that, although you can play a note inside its actual length, there is usually very short breath in between notes. However, tenuto does not produce the effect of alegato, because each note remains different. Mark with the track with a short horizontal line above or below the affected notes. • timbro: tim tim tim; also known as tone color. Timbre is the specific quality of a voice that makes it unique; The difference between two notes played in the same volume with the same coupling. For example, listening to an electric guitar versus a sound, or a bright piano upright versus a big big concert, the difference you're observing is timbre. • tonalità: a musical key; a group of notes on which a musical scale is based. A piano key is tasto. • tono: [the whole] melody; refers to the common period consisting of two semitons; awhole step (M2). Also known as seconda maggiore. • tranquillo: quiet; to play comfortably; calmly. • three wires; instructions for the release of soft pedals (also known as una corda pedals); to put an end to the impact of soft pedals. The una corda, which means a string, works to soften the volume by allowing only one string per key to resonate. most piano keys have three strings each, bamboo cordeindicates back to all strings. • trembling: trembling; trembling. In piano music, a tremolo is made by repeating a or the samey as quickly as possible (not always at high volume or clear) to maintain altitude and prevent note decay. Tremolo is indicated in the track with one or more slashes through the note body. A single slash says notes should be played with eighth notes parts; two cuts said the division notes the sixteenth, etc. The length of the main note explains the total time of tremolo. • tristamente / tristezza: sadly; sadness; to play with an unhappy, melancholy melody; with great sadness. It is also possible to mention a musical composed with a sad character, usually in a small key. See child dolore. • troppo: too [many]; commonly seen in non-troppo phrases, used with other musical commands; for example, rubato, ma immature troppo: loss of freedom with progress, but not so much. • tutta forza: with all your forces; to play a note, syn, or paragraph with an extremely heavy accent. • una corda: A string. The una corda pedal is used to enhance the tones of notes that are played gently and help to magnily exaggerate low volumes. Soft pedals should be used with notes that have been played gently, and will not produce the desired effect on larger notes. See bamboo corde. • valoroso: with courage; to portray a brave and courageous character; to point out a strong, striking mass and tone. • vigoroso: with vitality; to play with great enthusiasm and force. • vivace: vivid; indicated to play in a very fast, optimistic tempo; faster than thanallegro but slower than presto. • vivacissimo: very fast and full of life; to play extremely fast; faster thanvivace but slower than prestissimo. • vivo: vivid; with life; to play at a very fast and vivid tempo; similar to allegrissimo; faster allegro but slower than presto. • (VS) volti subito: turn [the page] suddenly. In piano music, this command instructs a pianist's assistant to be a warning reader and keep up with the fast-paced music being played. • zeloso: zealous; to play with enthusiasm and eagerness; most likely seen in the title of a musical work, although it is still rare. Formed Piano Chord • Essential Piano Chord Fingering• Left Hand Chords With Fingering• Comparing Major & Minor Chords• Diminished Chords & Dissonance• Different Types of Arpeggiated ChordsPiano Care & Maintenance• Best Piano Room Conditions• How to Clean Your Piano• Safely Whiten Your Piano Keys• Signs of Piano Damage• When To Tune Your Piano Piano