

MUSIC TERMS GLOSSARY 2

Strategy:

1. Read the following music terms and definitions.
2. Try to memorize as many as you can.
3. Use this chart for your next few lessons.

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<p>harmony: different chords played one after another usually to accompany a melody</p>	<p>scale: a succession of notes, going up and down one note at a time in a special arrangements of half steps & whole steps</p>
<p>intonation: playing in tune, to play exactly on the correct pitch, string players must adjust fingers, while wind players and singers must adjust breath support & embouchure</p>	<p>slur: a curved line over or under two or more notes which are different, to be played legato</p>
<p>key signature: the sharps & flats at the beginning of the staff are to indicate notes to be played or sung sharp & flat throughout the song</p>	<p>solo: a composition played by one performer, with or without accompaniment</p>
<p>ledger lines: a short line written above or below the staff to extend the staff beyond the 4 spaces & 5 lines for very high or very low notes</p>	<p>staccato: play notes short and separated from each other</p>
<p>legato: play or sing smoothly</p>	<p>tie: a curved line over or under two notes of the same pitch, notes are sounded once and held for the value of both</p>
<p>melody: a succession of musical tones, the main part of a song as compared to the harmony</p>	<p>time signature: numbers at the beginning of the staff to tell number of counts in a measure and kind of note getting one count</p>
<p>octave: the distance or interval between two notes with the same letter name which are 8 notes apart in the key</p>	<p>transposition: playing, singing, or writing music in a key other than the original key</p>
<p>ritard (rit.): gradually slow down</p>	<p>unison: two of the same pitch notes, two parts playing the same pitch or melody</p>