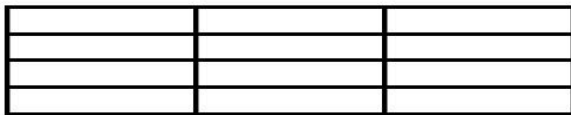


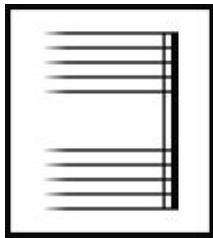
STAFF: A set of five horizontal lines on which notes are written on.



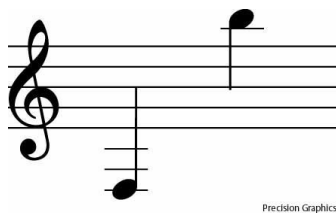
BARLINE: Vertical line that divides the staff into measures



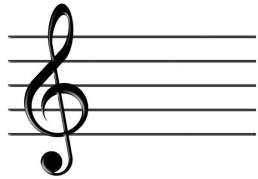
FINAL BARLINE: The last barline in a composition. AKA Double barline



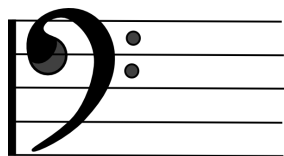
LEDGER LINE: The short, horizontal lines added to the top or the bottom of a staff for the indication of notes too high or too low to be represented normally on the staff.



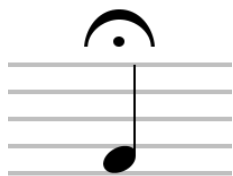
TREBLE CLEF: A symbol located at the beginning of a staff to indicate where the notes are placed on the lines and spaces of the staff. AKA “G Clef”



BASS CLEF: Also known as the bass clef, the F clef is used to indicate pitches below middle C. The pitch "f" is indicated by placing a note on the 4th line.



FERMATA: A notation symbol directing the performer or ensemble to sustain the note or rest of a composition. The fermata is marked above the note or rest to be held.



BREATH MARK: A directive to the performer to break the phrase at that point in the composition and breathe. The breath mark looks like a large comma or apostrophe and should always be located at the end of the phrase above the staff.



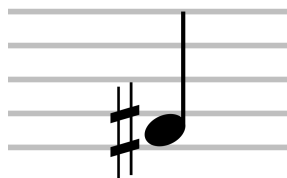
CAESURA: 1. Break or interruption in music, notated by two diagonal lines often referred to as railroad tracks.



NATURAL: A symbol placed by a note signifying that the note should be played unaltered as opposed to the sharp or flat of the note.



SHARP: A symbol placed in front of a notehead which implies that the performer should raise the pitch of that note by a half step.



FLAT: A symbol placed to the left of a note, indicating that its pitch should be lowered by a half step.



CRESCENDO: An instruction to the performer to smoothly increase the volume of a particular phrase or passage.



DECRESCENDO: An instruction to a performer to smoothly decrease the volume of the specific passage. This term may also be called a diminuendo or dimm.



STACCATO: A style of playing notes in a detached, separated, distinct manner, as opposed to legato. Staccato is indicated by a dot directly above or below the notehead.



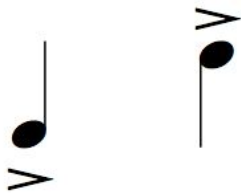
TENUTO: A directive to perform the indicated note in a sustained manner for longer than its full duration. The term is frequently used in its abbreviated form, which is ten.



MARCATO: Marked, accented, emphatic, stressed.



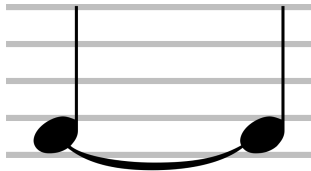
ACCENT: A stress or special emphasis on a beat to mark its position in the measure.



SLUR: A sign in musical notation consisting of a curved line drawn over or under a series of notes, indicating that those notes should be played legato. The slur also indicates the grouping and phrasing of a passage in a composition.



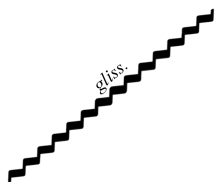
TIE: A curved line drawn over or under the heads of two notes of the same pitch indicating that there should be no break between them but they should be played as a single note.



APPOGGIATURA: Leaning note; grace note; note of embellishment usually one step above (sometimes, though seldom, it is one step below) the main note.



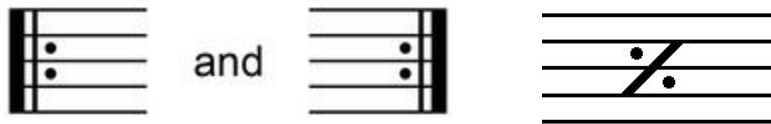
GLISSANDO: A rapid ascending or descending of the scale. A glissando is possible on wind instruments, however, each note must be fingered separately with the notable exception of the trombone. The common abbreviation for glissando is Gliss.



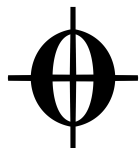
TRILL: An ornament that consists of rapid alternation between one tone and another tone either a step or a half-step away from the first tone.



REPEAT: In some compositions the composer will call for the repeat of a certain notes (beats), measures or sections, meaning that these notes (beats), measures or sections should be performed again. These notes, measures or sections are indicated by repeat signs that are specific to each type of repeat.



CODA: The coda is sometimes indicated with the notation of a "0" with two intersecting lines (as shown below). This is typically used in compositions that employ a da capo (D.C.) or dal segno (D.S.). Often the terms "D.S. al coda" or "D.C. al coda" are also used which indicate that the performer is to perform the coda portion of the composition after repeating to either the sign (D.S.) or to the beginning of the composition (D.C.).



DAL SEGNO: A mark in a composition which informs the performer to repeat a specific section of the composition marked by a dal segno sign. This directive is abbreviated: D.S.

