

# TECHNICAL TERMS FOR INSTRUMENTALISTS

DYNAMICS	The Comparative Loudness and Softness of Tone	Crescendo (cresc or <)	(krě-shě'n'dō)	to grow louder
		Diminuendo (dim or >)	(dē-mē-nū-en'-do)	to grow softer
		Forte (F)	(fôr tě)	loud
		Fortissimo (FF)	(fôr-tēs'sī-mō)	very loud
		Forzando (Fz)	(fôr-tsān'-dō)	to be strongly accented
		Marcato	(mār-kā'tō)	marked, with emphasis
		Mezzo	(mēd'zō)	medium, half
		Mezzo Forte (mf)	(mēd'zō for-te)	medium loud, half loud
		Mezzo Piano (mp)	(mēd'zō py-ā-nō)	medium soft, half soft
		Morendo	(mō-rěn'-dō)	dying away, growing softer and softer
		Piano (P)	(py-ā'nō)	soft
TEMPO	Rate of Speed	Pianissimo (pp)	(py-ā-nēs'sē-mō)	very soft
		Sforzando (sfz)	(sfôr-tsān'-dō)	with sudden accent
		Accelerando	(āt-chāi-ě rān'-dō)	gradually faster
		Adagio	(ā-dā-jee-ō)	very slow
		Agitato	(ā-jē-tā'-tō)	agitated, faster
		Allegretto	(āl-lā-grě'-tō)	moderately fast, slower than allegro
		Allegro	(āl-lā'-grō)	quick or lively
		Andante	(ān-dān'tē)	moderately slow
		Andantino	(ān-dān-tē'nō)	a little faster than andante
		A Tempo	(ā-tem'-pō)	in time
		Grave	(gra-vě)	slow and solemn
TEMPO	Rate of Speed	Largamente	(lār-gā-měn'tě)	slowly, in broad style
		Largando	(lār-gān'dō)	gradually slower and broader
		Larghetto	(lār-gět'-tō)	rather broad and slow, not as slow as largo
		Largo	(lār'-gō)	very slow
		Lento	(lěn'tō)	slow, between adagio and grave
		L'istesso tempo	(lis-tēs'-sō)	in the same tempo
		Meno	(mā'-nō)	less, mōs'sō - motion
		Moderato	(mō-dě-rā'tō)	moderate speed
		Piu	(pēē-ōō)	more, "piu mosso" -- more motion, "piu lento"--slower
		Prestissimo	(prēs-tēs'sē-mō)	as fast as possible
		Presto	(prēs'tō)	quick, rapid
TEMPO	Rate of Speed	Rallentando (rall)	(rāl-lěn-tān'-dō)	gradually growing slower
		Ritardando	(rē-tār-dān'dō)	means the same as "Rallentando"
		Ritenuto	(rē-tā-nōō'tō)	means the same as "Rallentando"
		Stringendo	(strěn-jěn'-dō)	faster
		Tempo Primo	(tēm'-pō prē'mō)	the first or original tempo; used after a rit or accel to indicate a return to the first tempo
		Vivace	(vē-vā'che)	lively, quickly
		Vivo	(vē'vō)	the same as Vivace

<b>ABBREVIATIONS and DEFINITIONS For Orchestra Players</b>	A 2 - A Due	Both instruments on the same part are to play
	A punto d'arco	Play with the point of the bow
	Arco	With the bow
	Cad.	Cadenza--Solo passage that occurs usually at the end of a composition or movement
	Col Legno	With the stick part of the bow
	Concert-meister	The principal violinist in an orchestra
	Con Sordino	With mute
	Detache	A broad legato stroke with a slight space between each note
	Down Bow	The Sign (⌞)--The bow is pulled down from the frog
	Glissando	Sliding the fingers continuously in a smooth manner
	Legato	A smooth stroke without any spacing between the change of bow
	Leggiero	Lightly, delicate--generally implies a bouncing bow
	Marcato	A sharp stroke--literally well marked
	Martellato	Hammered, accented stroke
	Opus	Work or publication of a composer
	Ponticello	To play near the bridge (sur ponticello) resulting in a squeaky tone
	Portamento	Gliding from one note to the other
	Sautillé	Fast spiccato that is created by the momentum of the bow's own elasticity
	Spicc.	Spiccato is a controlled bouncing bow
	Stacc.	Staccato--Short, detached stroke
	Tremolo	Reiterated note produced by rapidly moving the bow back and forth giving it a tremolo effect
	Up Bow	The sign (⌟)--The bow is pushed up from the tip
	Vibrato	Even pulsation or rapid vibrating of the left hand fingers. It is produced by a combination of arm and finger movement

# lesson 28

## CIRCLE OF FIFTHS

Keys are related by fifths. As you go to the right on the keyboard each new key adds a sharp or removes a flat. As you go to the left each new key adds a flat or removes a sharp.

C has no sharps or flats. Up a fifth from C is G, with one sharp. Up a fifth from G is D with 2 sharps, etc. Down a fifth from C is F with one flat (B<sup>b</sup>). Down a fifth from F is B<sup>b</sup> with two flats, etc.

