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Hungarian sonata piano sheet music

Many musical terms often appear in piano music; some are even intended exclusively for the piano. Learn the definitions of the commands you need as a pianist. • View terms: A - D E - L M - R S - Z • scala musicale: musical scale; a series of notes according to a specific interval pattern; a musical key. Examples of musical scales are: Scala cromatica (chromatic scale): containing each halfnote within an octave. Scala diatonica (diatonic scale): Made with a pattern of 5 whole step intervals and 2 half steps (with no more than three and no less than two whole steps in a row). Scala maggiore (large scale): A diatonic scale with a happy character. Scale minore naturale (natural side scale): A diatonic scale with a gloomy mood. Scala minore armonica / scala minore melodica harmonic minor and melodic minor scales. • scherzando: playful; play in a joking or carefree and happy way when used as musical serative. Often used to describe or title a musical composition that has a playful, childlike character. • scherzandissimo is a command that means very playful. • scherzetto refers to a shorter scherzando. • scherzosamente: used as command synonymous with scherzando. • seconda maggiore: major 2nd, refers to the common interval, which consists of two half steps, a whole step. Also tono. • seconda minore: minor 2nd, a half-step interval (a halftone). Also semitono. • segno: sign; refers to a symbol involved in a complex system of musical repetitions. In word form, most often abbreviated D.S. (dal segno). • semitono: semitone; the smallest interval between note in modern Western music, commonly referred to as the half-step. In Italian, this is also called seconda minore: small second interval. • semplice / semplicemente: simple; play a passage without fills or decoration; to play in a straight line (but not necessarily without expression).
• sempre: always; uses other musical commands to keep their effects constant, as in sempre accento: accentuation throughout. • senza: without; used to clarify other musical commands, as in senza espressione: without expression. • senza misura / senza tempo: without measure / time; points out that a song or passage can be played without reference to rhythm or tempo; to have rhythmic freedom. See rubato. • senza sordina / sordine: without mute (damper); to play with the sustain pedal pressed so that the dampers have no muting effect on the strings (dampers always touch the strings, unless they are raised with the sustain or sostenuto pedals). Note: Sordine is the plural, Sordini is sometimes written. • serio: serious; play seriously, contemplatively without joke or playfulness; also seen in the descriptive titles of musical compositions, as in the third movement of Ferruccio Busoni's huge piano concerto in C op. 39, pezzo serio. • (sfz) sforzando: an indication to set a strong, sudden accent on a note or chord; means subito subito suddenly by force.. Sometimes written as a note accent. Similar commands are: (sfp) sforzando piano: follow a strong accent with (p) piano(sf) subito forte: suddenly play in (f) forte • (smorz.) smorzando: gradually slow down and soften the notes until nothing is heard; a diminuendo that fades very slowly, often accompanied by a very gradualritardando. • solenne: solemn; play with calm reflection; also frequently seen in the titles of the musical compositions, as in the first movement of Busoni's Piano Concerto in C, Op. 39 – Prologo e Inno: Allegro, dolce e solenne. • Sonata: played; sounded; a style of musical composition that usually includes two or more movements written for instruments (or a solo instrument) and not for the voice. Originally, two main compositions were the Sonata (played [with instruments]) and the cantata (sung [with voices]). • sonatina is a shorter or less complex sonata. • sopra: above; over; often seen in octave commands such as ottava sopra, which instructs a pianist to play notes higher than written on the staff. • sordina: mute; refers to piano dampers that rest on the strings at all times (unless they are lifted by a pedal) to limit the duration of their resonance.
• sostenuto: sustainable; the middle pedal on some pianos, which is sometimes omitted. (Not to be confused with the sustain pedal that lifts all the dampers at once.) The Sostenuto pedal allows you to get certain notes, while other notes on the keyboard are not affected. It is used by hitting the desired notes and then pressing the pedal. The selected notes resonate until the pedal is released. In this way, in addition to notes played with a staccato effect, sustainable notes can be heard. Sostenuto as a musical symbol can refer to the tenuto. • spiritoso: with a lot of spirit; play with palpable emotion and conviction; also to be seen in descriptive titles. • staccatissimo: to play with an exaggerated staccato; Notes very detached and short to keep; marked in the following ways: As triangular accents above or under notesThe written term staccatissimo next to standard staccato marks; in handwritten compositions. • staccato: notes to make short; to separate notes so that they do not touch or overlap. This effect on articulation contrasts with that of the legato. Staccato is marked in music with a small black dot above or below a note (not to the side like a dotted note). • stretto: dense; narrow; to press into a quick acceleration; a crowded accelerando. See stringendo. Stretto pedals can be seen in passages that contain many sustainable pedal markings. This instructs the pianist to be agile on the pedal so that the distinction between kicked and non-pedaled notes remains clear and crisp. • Stringendo: Pressing; a hasty, nervous Accelerando; increase the pace impatiently. See affrettando. • subito: fast; suddenly.; used, along with other musical commands, to immediate and abrupt effects. • Tasto: Key, as in a key on the piano keyboard. (A musical key is tonal.) • tempo: time; shows the speed of a song (the rate at which beats are repeated). The tempo is measured in beats per minute and displayed at the beginning of the notes in two ways: metronome marks: ♩ = 76Tempo terms: Adagio is at 76 BPM • tempo di menuetto: to play at the tempo of a minuet; slow and graceful. • tempo di valse: Waltz tempo; a song or passage written at the rhythm of a waltz; 3/4 times with an accent on the downbeat. • : strict time; instructs an interpreter not to take any liberties with the rhythm of the music; to play in time exactly as written. • Tempoordinario: normal, normal tempo; moderate speed (see tempo comodo). • Tempoordinario refers to 4/4 time or shared time as a time signature. In this case, it is also known as tempo alla semibreve. • tempo primo: first tempo; indicates a return to the original speed of the song. Often written in notes as Tempo I. See come great and a tempo. • tempo rubato, robbed time. In itself, Rubato suggests that the performer can take liberties with the articulation, dynamism or overall expressive power of a song for dramatic effect. However, Rubato most often influences the tempo. See ad libitum, a piacere, and espressivo. • teneramente: with tenderness; play with delicate care and mindful volume; con tenerezza. See delicato. • tenuto: held; emphasize the full value of a note; hold 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 within its actual length, there are usually very short breaths between notes. However, Tenuto does not produce the effect of Alegato, as each note remains different. Marked in notes with a short horizontal line above or below the affected notes. • timbro: timbre; also known as tone color. Timbre is the specific quality of a voice that makes it unique; the difference between two notes played with the same volume with the same articulation. For example, if you hear an electric guitar vs. an acoustic or a bright piano compared to a huge concert grand, the difference you observe is timbre. • tonalit.: a musical key; a group of notes on which a musical scale is based. A piano key is tasto. • tono: [entirely] tone: refers to the common interval, which consists of two semitones; whole step (M2). Also seconda maggiore. • called tranquillo: quiet; relaxed to play; ruhig. • three strings: Display to release the soft pedal (also known as una corda pedal); to reduce the effects of the soft to end. The una corda, which means a string, works to soften the volume by allowing only one string per key to resonate. Since most piano keys have three strings each, tre corde returns to all strings. • Tremolo: trembling; Shake. In the piano music, a tremolo is performed by a or chord as fast as possible (not always at a loud or obvious volume) to maintain tone height and prevent note decay. Tremolo is displayed in notes with one or more slashes through the note handle. A single slash indicates that the note should be played with divisions with an eighth note. two slashes indicate divisions with sixteenth notes, etc. The length of the main note explains the total duration of tremolo. • tristamente / tristezza: unfortunately; Sadness; play with an unhappy, melancholic tone; with great sadness. 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 musical commands; for example rubato, ma non troppo: Take freedoms with the pace, but not too much. • tutta forza: with all its strength; play a note, chord or passage with an extremely heavy accent. • una corda: a cord. The una corda pedal is used to improve the timbre of softly played notes, and helps to overdo a low volume. The soft pedal should be used with notes that are already played softly and does not produce the desired effect on louder notes. See tre corde. • Valoroso: with bravery; represent a courageous and courageous character; to display a strong, distinctive volume and tone. • vigoroso: with force; to play with great enthusiasm and strength. • vivace: alive; Display to play at a very fast, optimistic pace; faster thanallegro, but slower than presto. • vivacissimo: very fast and full of life; extremely fast to play; faster thanvivace, but slower than prestissimo. • vivo: alive; live with; play at a very fast and lively pace; similar to allegrissimo; faster than Allegro, but slower than presto. • (V.S.) volti subito: Turn [the page] suddenly. In piano music, this command instructs a pianist's assistant to be an attentive visual reader and to keep up with the fast-paced music. • zeloso: eager; play with zeal and zeal; most likely to be seen in the title of a musical composition, although it remains rare. Forming Piano Chords • Essential Piano Chord Fingering• Left Hand Chords With Fingering• Comparing Major & Minor Chords• Diminished Chords & Dissonance• Various Types of Arpeggiated ChordsPiano Care & Maintenance• Best Piano Room Conditions• How to Clean Your Piano• Securely Brighten Your Piano Keys••

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