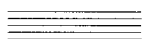


Appendix I

Musical Notation

The Notation of Pitch

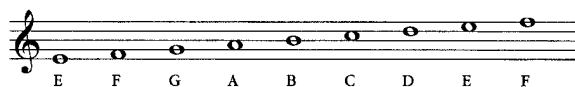
Musical notation presents a kind of graph of each sound's duration and pitch. These are indicated by symbols called **notes**, which are written on the **staff**, a series of five parallel lines separated by four spaces:



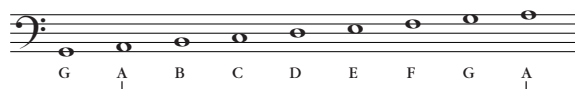
The positions of the notes on the staff indicate the pitches, each line and space representing a different degree of pitch.

A symbol known as a **clef** is placed at the left end of the staff to determine the relative pitch names. The **treble clef** (C-clef) is used for pitches within the range of the female singing voices, and the **bass clef** (F-clef) for a lower group of pitches, within the range of the male singing voices.

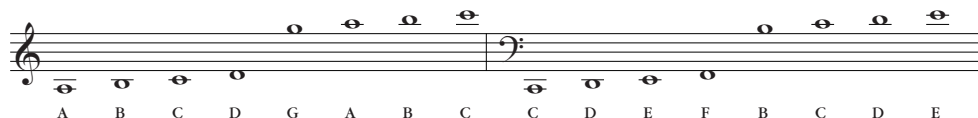
Pitches are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet, from A to G. (From one note named A to the next is the interval of an **octave**.) The pitches on the treble staff are named as follows:



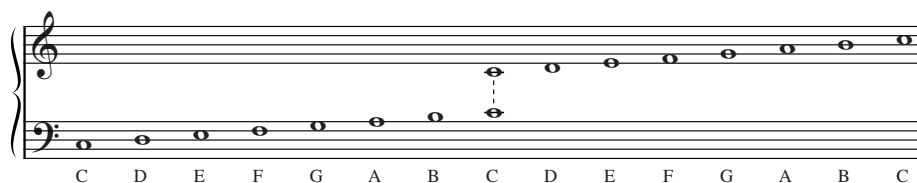
And those on the bass staff:



For pitches above and below these staves, short extra lines called **ledger lines** can be added:



Middle C—the C that, on the piano, is situated approximately in the center of the keyboard—comes between the treble and bass staves. It is represented by either the first ledger line above the bass staff or the first ledger line below the treble staff, as the following example makes clear. This combination of the two staves is called the **great staff** or **grand staff**:



Accidentals Signs known as *accidentals* are used to alter the pitch of a written note. A *sharp* (#) before the note indicates the pitch a half step above; a *flat* (b) indicates the pitch a half step below. A *natural* (n) cancels a sharp or flat. Also used are the *double sharp* (x) and *double flat* (bb), which respectively raise and lower the pitch by two half-tones—that is, a whole tone.

Key signature In many pieces of music, where certain sharped or flatted notes are used consistently throughout, these sharps or flats are written at the beginning of each line of music, in the *key signature*, as seen in the following example of piano music. Notice that piano music is written on the great staff, with the right hand usually playing the notes written on the upper staff and the left hand usually playing the notes written on the lower:








 iMusic

Beethoven: Für Elise

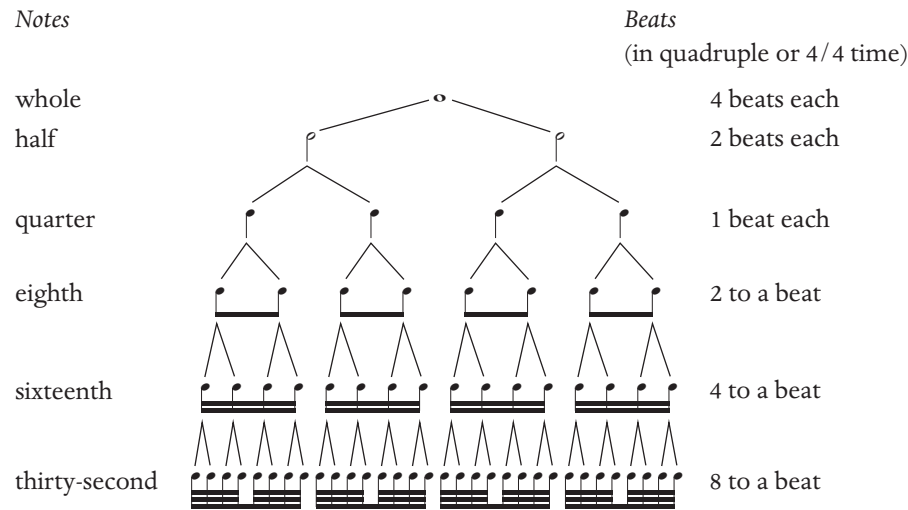


The Notation of Rhythm

Note values The duration of each musical tone is indicated by the type of note placed on the staff. In the following table, each note represents a duration, or *value*, half as long as the preceding one:

						
whole note	half note	quarter note	eighth note	sixteenth note	thirty-second note	sixty-fourth note

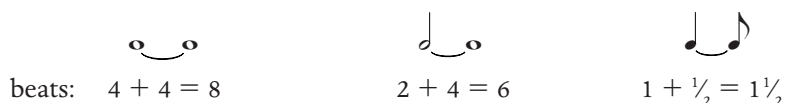
In any particular piece of music, these note values are related to the beat of the music. If the quarter note represents one beat, then a half note lasts for two beats, a whole note for four; two eighth notes last one beat, as do four sixteenths. The following chart makes this clear:



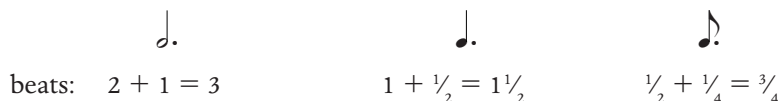
Triplet When a group of three notes is to be played in the time normally taken up by only two of the same kind, we have a *triplet*:



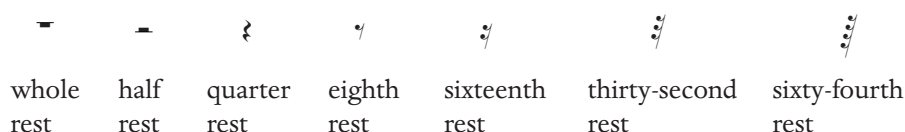
If we combine successive notes of the same pitch, using a curved line known as a **tie**, the second note is not played, and the note values are combined:



A **dot** after a note enlarges its value by half:



Time never stops in music, even when there is no sound. Silence is indicated by symbols known as **rests**, which correspond in time value to the notes:

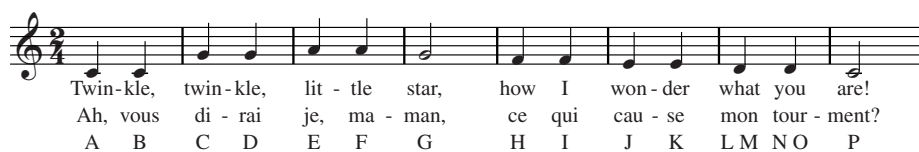


The metrical organization of a piece of music is indicated by the **time signature**, which specifies the meter: this appears as two numbers written as in a fraction. The upper numeral indicates the number of beats within the measure; the lower one shows which note value equals one beat. Thus, the time signature 3/4 means that there are three beats to a measure, with the quarter note equal to one beat. In 6/8 time, there are six beats in the measure, each eighth note receiving one beat. Following are the most frequently encountered time signatures:

duple meter	2/2	2/4	
triple meter	3/2	3/4	3/8
quadruple meter		4/4	
sextuple meter		6/4	6/8

The examples below demonstrate how the music notation system works. The notes are separated into measures, shown by a vertical line (called a **bar line**).

Mozart: *Ah! vous dirai-je, maman* (= Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star and the Alphabet Song)



Clef: Treble

First pitch: C

Key signature: none (key of C major)

Meter: Duple (2/4)

iMusic: This is the original piano version of the tune, composed by Mozart. Notice how turns decorate the familiar melody.

Brahms: *Lullaby* (Wiegenlied)

Gu - ten A - bend, gut' Nacht, mit Ro - sen be -
Lul - la - by and good night, with ro - ses be -

dacht, mit Näg' - lein be - steckt, schlupf' un - ter die Deck',
dacht, with li - lies o'er spread, is ba - bies' wee bed,

Clef: Treble

First pitch: A

Key signature: 1 flat (B \flat) = 5 key of F major

Meter: Triple (3/4)

Other features: Begins on an upbeat, after two rests

 iMusic: This is the original vocal version by Brahms, sung in German. You probably know the English lyrics.

Battle Hymn of the Republic (Civil War song)

Glo - ry, glo-ry hal-le - lu - jah! Glo - ry, glo-ry hal-le - lu - jah!

Glo - ry, glo-ry hal-le - lu - jah! His truth is march-ing on.

Clef: Treble

First pitch: G

Key signature: none = key of C major

Meter: Quadruple (4/4)

Other features: Many dotted rhythms

 iMusic: This is a nineteenth-century brass band version of the tune from the Civil War era. They play only the familiar chorus.

Greensleeves (English traditional song)

A - las, my love, — you do me wrong — to cast me off — dis - cour-teous-ly, Though

I have loved — you oh so long — de - light - ing in — your com - pa - ny.

Clef: Treble

First note: E

Key signature: 1 sharp (F#) = key of E minor

Meter: Sextuple (6/8)

Other features: Pick-up note, dotted rhythms, added accidentals

iMusic: This Elizabethan-era song is played here on classical guitar.

Appendix II

Glossary

absolute music Music that has no literary, dramatic, or pictorial program. Also *pure music*.

a cappella Choral music performed without instrumental accompaniment.

accelerando Getting faster.

accent The emphasis on a *beat* resulting in its being louder or longer than another in a measure.

accompagnato Accompanied; also a *recitative* that is accompanied by orchestra.

accordion A musical instrument with a small keyboard and free-vibrating metal *reeds* that sound when air is generated by pleated *bellows*.

acid rock Genre of American *rock* that emerged in the late 1960s, often associated with psychedelic drugs. Its style featured heavy amplification, instrumental improvisation, new sound technologies, and light shows.

acoustic guitar A *guitar* designed for performance without electronic amplification.

acoustic music Music produced without electronics, especially amplifiers.

active chords In the *diatonic* system, chords which need to resolve to the *tonic chord*. These include the *dominant chord* and the *subdominant chord*.

adagio Quite slow.

additive meter Patterns of *beats* that subdivide into smaller, irregular groups (e.g., 2 + 3 + 2 + 3 = 10); common in certain Eastern European musics.

ad libitum Indication that gives the performer the liberty to omit a section or to improvise.

aerophone Instruments such as a *flute*, whistle, or *horn* that produce sound by using air as the primary vibrating means.

agitato Agitated or restless.

Agnus Dei A section of the *Mass*; the last musical *movement* of the *Ordinary*.

aleatoric music See *aleatory*.

aleatory Indeterminate music in which certain elements of performance (such as *pitch*, *rhythm*, or *form*) are left to choice or chance.

alla breve See *cut time*.

allegro Fast, cheerful.

Alleluia An item from the *Proper* of the *Mass* sung just before the reading of the Gospel; *neumatic* in style with a long *melisma* on the last syllable of the word "Alleluia."

allemande German dance in moderate duple time, popular during the Renaissance and Baroque periods; often the first *movement* of a Baroque *suite*.

alternative rock A broad term denoting any of several subgenres of *rock and roll* that emerged since the late 1980s. These styles, such as *grunge rock* and *indie rock*, often incorporate elements of *punk rock*.

alto Lowest of the female voices. Also *contralto*.

amplitude See *volume*.

analog synthesis Synthesis of waveforms by way of analog circuits.

andante Moderately slow or walking pace.

answer Second entry of the *subject* in a *fugue*, usually pitched a fourth below or a fifth above the *subject*.

anthem A religious choral composition in English; performed liturgically, the Protestant equivalent of the *motet*.

antiphonal Performance style in which an ensemble is divided into two or more groups, performing in alternation and then together.

antique cymbals Small disks of brass, held by the player (one instrument in each hand), that are struck together gently and allowed to vibrate.

arabesque Decorative musical material or a composition based on florid *embellishment*.

aria Lyric song for solo voice with orchestral accompaniment, generally expressing intense emotion; found in *opera*, *cantata*, and *oratorio*.

arioso Short, *aria*-like passage.

arpeggio Broken chord in which the individual tones are sounded one after another instead of simultaneously.

Ars antiqua *Polyphonic* musical style, usually French, from the period c. 1160–1320.

Ars nova Fourteenth-century French *polyphonic* musical style whose themes moved increasingly from religious to secular.

art rock Genre of *rock* that uses larger forms and more complex harmonies than other popular styles; occasionally quotes examples from classical music. Also *progressive rock*.

a tempo Return to the previous *tempo*.

atonality Total abandonment of *tonality* (centering in a *key*). Atonal music moves from one level of *dissonance* to another, without areas of relaxation.

attaca "Attack," proceed without a pause between *movements*.

augmentation Statement of a *melody* in longer note values, often twice as slow as the original.

aulos Double-reed pipe; played for public and religious functions in ancient Greece.

avant-garde jazz A free-style *jazz* that developed in the 1960s; John Coltrane was a major proponent.

backbeat In *rock and roll* and related *genres*, the second and fourth *beats* of the measure.

bagpipe Wind instrument popular in Eastern and Western Europe that has several tubes, one of which plays the melody while the others sound the *drones*, or sustained notes; a windbag is filled by either a mouth pipe or a set of *bellows*. See also *uilleann pipes*.

balalaika Guitar-like instrument of Russia with a triangular body, fretted neck, and three strings; often used in traditional music and dance.

ballad A form of English street song, popular from the sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries. Ballads are characterized by narrative content and *strophic form*.

ballade French poetic form and *chanson* type of the Middle Ages and Renaissance with courtly love texts. Also a Romantic genre, especially a lyric piano piece.

ballad opera English comic opera, usually featuring spoken dialogue alternating with songs set to popular tunes; also called dialogue opera.

ballet A dance form featuring a staged presentation of group or solo dancing with music, costumes, and scenery.

ballet de cour Courtly French *ballet* of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

banjo Plucked-string instrument with round body in the form of a single-headed drum and a long, fretted neck; brought to the Americas by African slaves.

bar form Three-part A-A-B form, frequently used in music and poetry, particularly in Germany.

baritone Male voice of moderately low range.

baritone horn See *euphonium*.

bas Medieval category of soft instruments, used principally for indoor occasions, as distinct from *haut*, or loud, instruments.

bass Lowest of the male *voices*.

bass clarinet Woodwind instrument, with the lowest range, of the *clarinet* family.

bass drum Percussion instrument played with a large, soft-headed stick; the largest orchestral drum.

basse danse Graceful court dance of the early Renaissance; an older version of the *pavane*.

basso continuo Italian for “continuous bass.” See *figured bass*. Also refers to performance group with a bass, chordal instrument (*harpsichord*, *organ*), and one bass melody instrument (*cello*, *bassoon*).

bassoon Double-reed woodwind instrument with a low range.

bass viol See *double bass*.

baton A thin stick, usually painted white, used by *conductors*.

beat Regular pulsation; a basic unit of length in musical time.

bebop Complex *jazz* style developed in the 1940s. Also *bop*.

bel canto “Beautiful singing”; elegant Italian vocal style characterized by florid melodic lines delivered by voices of great agility, smoothness, and purity of tone.

bell The wide or bulbed opening at the end of a wind instrument.

bell tree Long stick with bells suspended from it, adopted from *Janissary music*.

bellows An apparatus for producing air currents in certain wind instruments (*accordion*, *bagpipe*).

bent pitch See *blue note*.

big band Large *jazz* ensemble popular in 1930s and 1940s, featuring sections of *trumpets*, *trombones*, *saxophones* (and other *woodwinds*), and rhythm instruments (*piano*, *double bass*, drums, and *guitar*).

big band era See *swing era*.

binary form Two-part (A-B) form with each section normally repeated. Also *two-part form*.

biwa A Japanese *lute*, similar to the Chinese *pipa*.

bluegrass Country-western music style characterized by quick *tempos*, improvised instrumental solos, and high-range vocal harmonies.

blue note A slight drop of pitch on the third, fifth, or seventh tone of the scale, common in *blues* and *jazz*. Also *bent pitch*.

blues African-American form of secular *folk music*, related to *jazz*, that is based on a simple, repetitive poetic-musical structure.

bodhran Hand-held frame drum with a single goatskin head; used in Irish traditional music.

bongo A pair of small drums of differing pitches; held between the legs and struck with both hands; of Afro-Cuban origin.

bop See *bebop*.

bossa nova Brazilian dance related to the *samba*, popular in the 1950s and 1960s.

bourrée Lively French Baroque dance type in *duple meter*.

bow A slightly curved stick with hair or fibers attached at both ends, drawn over the strings of an *instrument* to set them in motion.

bowed fiddle Any of a variety of medieval bowed string instruments.

branle Quick French group dance of the Renaissance, related to the *ronde*.

brass instrument Wind instrument with a cup-shaped mouthpiece, a tube that flares into a bell, and slides or valves to vary the pitch. Most often made of brass or silver.

brass quintet Standard chamber ensemble made up of two *trumpets*, *horn*, *trombone*, and *tuba*.

break *Jazz* term for a short improvised solo without accompaniment that “breaks” an ensemble passage or introduces an extended solo.

bridge Transitional passage connecting two sections of a composition; also *transition*. Also the part of a string instrument that holds the strings in place.

Broadway musical A work of *musical theater* that is performed in New York City’s major theater district (Broadway).

buffo In *opera*, a male singer of comic roles, usually a *bass*.

bugle Brass instrument that evolved from the earlier military, or field, *trumpet*.

cadence Resting place in a musical *phrase*; music punctuation.

cadenza Virtuoso solo passage in the manner of an improvisation, performed near the end of an *aria* or a *movement* of a *concerto*.

Cajun music Eclectic Louisiana traditional style that draws from French *folk music* as well as from music of Southern whites and blacks; *fiddle* is used as a solo instrument, sometimes accompanying itself with a *drone*.

cakewalk *Syncopated*, strutting dance of nineteenth-century origin; developed among Southern slaves in a parody of white plantation owners.

call-and-response Performance style with a singing leader who is imitated by a *chorus* of followers. Also *responsorial singing*.

calypso A style of music and dance developed in Trinidad, but also popular elsewhere in the Caribbean. Calypso is strongly associated with *Carnival* celebrations.

camerata Literally, Italian for salon; a gathering for literary, artistic, musical, or philosophical discussions, notably the Florentine Camerata at the end of the sixteenth century.

canon Type of *polyphonic* composition in which one musical line strictly imitates another at a fixed distance throughout.

cantabile Songful, in a singing style.

cantata Vocal genre for solo singers, *chorus*, and instrumentalists based on a lyric or dramatic poetic narrative. It generally consists of several *movements*, including *recitatives*, *arias*, and ensemble numbers.

cantor Solo singer or singing leader in Jewish and Christian liturgical music.

cantus firmus "Fixed melody," usually of very long notes, often based on a fragment of *Gregorian chant* that served as the structural basis for a *polyphonic* composition, particularly in the Renaissance.

canzona Late-sixteenth- and early-seventeenth-century instrumental *genre* featuring contrasting sections, with *contrapuntal* versus *homophonic textures* and *changing meters*.

capriccio Short lyric piece of a free nature, often for piano.

Carnival The festive season just before Lent in the Christian calendar, which has historically been a vibrant time for music-making. Regions known for Carnival music are Venice, Brazil, the Caribbean Islands, and New Orleans.

carol English medieval *strophic* song with a *refrain* repeated after each stanza; now associated with Christmas.

cassation Classical instrumental genre related to the *serenade* or *divertimento* and often performed outdoors.

castanets *Percussion instruments* consisting of small wooden clappers that are struck together. They are widely used to accompany Spanish dancing.

castrato Male singer who was castrated during boyhood to preserve the soprano or alto vocal register, prominent in seventeenth- and early-eighteenth-century *opera*.

celesta *Percussion instrument* resembling a miniature upright piano, with tuned metal plates struck by hammers that are operated by a keyboard.

cello See *violoncello*.

celtic harp See *Irish harp*.

chachacha A Cuban dance developed in the 1950s, it derives its name from the characteristic rhythmic pattern.

chaconne Baroque form similar to the *passacaglia*, in which the *variations* are based on a repeated chord progression.

chamber choir Small group of up to about twenty-four singers, who usually perform a *cappella* or with piano accompaniment.

chamber music Ensemble music for up to about ten players, with one player to a part.

chamber sonata See *sonata da camera*.

chance music See *aleatory*.

changing meter Shifting between *meters*, sometimes frequently, within a single composition or *movement*; also called *shifting meter*.

chanson French *monophonic* or *polyphonic* song, especially of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, set to either courtly or popular poetry.

chart Colloquial or jazz term for a score or arrangement.

chimes *Percussion instrument* of definite pitch that consists of a set of tuned metal tubes of various lengths suspended from a frame and struck with a hammer. Also *tubular bells*.

Chinese block *Percussion instrument* made from a hollowed rectangular block of wood that is struck with a beater.

choir A group of singers who perform together, usually in parts, with several on each part; often associated with a church.

chorale Congregational hymn of the German Lutheran church.

chorale prelude Short Baroque *organ* piece in which a traditional *chorale* melody is embellished.

chorale variations Baroque *organ* piece in which a *chorale* is the basis for a set of *variations*.

chord Simultaneous combination of three or more *tones* that constitute a single block of *harmony*.

chordal *Texture* comprised of *chords* in which the *pitch*es sound simultaneously; also *homorhythmic*.

chordophone Instrument that produces sound from a vibrating string stretched between two points; the string may be set in motion by bowing, striking, or plucking.

chorus Fairly large group of singers who perform together, usually with several on each part. Also a choral *movement* of a large-scale work. In jazz, a single statement of the melodic-harmonic pattern.

chromatic *Melody* or *harmony* built from many if not all twelve semitones of the *octave*. A *chromatic scale* consists of an ascending or descending sequence of *semitones*.

church sonata See *sonata da chiesa*.

cimbalom A type of Hungarian *dulcimer* with strings that are struck. Related to the *zither*.

clarinet *Single-reed* woodwind instrument with a wide range of sizes.

classic country Country-western music style of the 1960s and '70s in which performers remained connected to their southern roots.

clavecin French word for *harpsichord*.

claves A Cuban clapper consisting of two solid hardwood sticks; widely used in Latin American music.

clavichord Stringed keyboard instrument popular in the Renaissance and Baroque that is capable of unique expressive devices not possible on the *harpsichord*.

clavier Generic word for *keyboard instruments*, including *harpsichord*, *clavichord*, *piano*, and *organ*.

climax The high point in a melodic line or piece of music, usually representing the peak of intensity, *range*, and *dynamics*.

closed ending Second of two endings in a secular medieval work, usually cadencing on the final.

coda The last part of a piece, usually added to a standard form to bring it to a close.

codetta In *sonata form*, the concluding section of the *exposition*. Also a brief *coda* concluding an inner section of a work.

collage A technique drawn from the visual arts whereby musical fragments from other compositions are juxtaposed or overlapped within a new work.

collegium musicum An association of amateur musicians, popular in the Baroque era. Also a modern university ensemble dedicated to the performance of early music.

col legno *String instrument* technique in which the strings are hit with the wood of the bow.

colotomic structure Cyclic, interlocking rhythmic structure in Javanese gamelan music.

comic opera See *opéra comique*.

commedia dell'arte Type of improvised drama popular in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Italy; makes use of stereotyped characters.

common time See *quadruple meter*.

compound meter *Meter* in which each beat is subdivided into three rather than two.

computer music A type of electro-acoustic music in which computers assist in creating works through sound synthesis and manipulation.

con amore With love, tenderly.

concept album In popular music, an LP or CD that is unified by a theme.

concertante Style based on the principle of opposition between two dissimilar masses of sound; *concerto*-like.

concert band Instrumental ensemble ranging from forty to eighty members or more, consisting of wind and *percussion instruments*. Also *wind ensemble*.

concertina Small, free-reed, *bellows*-operated instrument similar to an *accordion*; hexagonal in shape, with button keys.

concertino Solo group of instruments in the Baroque *concerto grosso*.

concertmaster The first-chair violinist of a symphony orchestra.

concerto Instrumental genre in several *movements* for solo instrument (or instrumental group) and *orchestra*.

concerto form Structure commonly used in first *movements* of *concertos* that combines elements of Baroque *ritornello* procedure with *sonata-allegro form*. Also *first-movement concerto form*.

concerto grosso Baroque *concerto* type based on the opposition between a small group of solo instruments (the *concertino*) and *orchestra* (the *ripieno*).

concert overture Single-movement concert piece for *orchestra*, typically from the Romantic period and often based on a literary program.

conductor Person who, by means of gestures, leads performances of musical ensembles, especially *orchestra*, bands, or *choruses*.

con fuoco With fire.

conga Afro-Cuban dance performed at Latin American *Carnival* celebrations. Also a single-headed drum of Afro-Cuban origin, played with bare hands.

conjunct Smooth, connected *melody* that moves principally by small *intervals*.

con passione With passion.

consonance Concordant or harmonious combination of *tones* that provides a sense of relaxation and stability in music.

continuous bass See *basso continuo*.

continuous imitation Renaissance *polyphonic* style in which the *motives* move from line to line within the *texture*, often overlapping one another.

contour The overall shape of a melodic line. It can move upward, downward, or remain static.

contrabass See *double bass*.

contrabassoon Double-reed woodwind instrument with the lowest *range* in the woodwind family. Also *double bassoon*.

contralto See *alto*.

contrapunctus A composition using imitative *counterpoint*.

contrapuntal *Texture* employing *counterpoint*, or two or more melodic lines.

contrary motion Motion in opposite directions between individual parts in a *polyphonic* work.

contrast Use of opposing musical elements to emphasize difference and variety.

cool jazz A substyle of *bebop*, characterized by a restrained, unemotional performance with lush harmonies, moderate volume levels and tempos, and a new lyricism; often associated with Miles Davis.

cornet Valved *brass instrument* similar to the *trumpet* but more mellow in sound.

cornetto Early instrument of the brass family with woodwind-like finger holes. It developed from the cow horn but was made of wood.

Council of Trent A council of the Roman Catholic Church that convened in Trent, Italy, from 1543 to 1565 and dealt with Counter-Reformation issues, including the reform of liturgical music.

countermelody An accompanying *melody* sounded against the principal *melody*.

counterpoint The art of combining in a single *texture* two or more melodic lines.

Counter-Reformation A reform movement within the Roman Catholic Church that began in the mid-sixteenth century, in reaction to the Protestant Reformation.

countersubject In a fugue, a secondary theme heard against the *subject*; a countertheme.

country rock A hybrid of *country-western* and *rock* music, fusing the themes and sound of *country-western* with the driving rhythms and instrumentation of *rock*.

country-western Genre of American popular music derived from traditional music of Appalachia and the rural South, usually vocal with an accompaniment of *banjos*, *fiddles*, and *guitar*.

courante French Baroque dance, a standard *movement* of the *suite*, in *triple meter* at a moderate *tempo*.

courtesan An educated, refined woman who entertained men intellectually and sexually.

cover Recording that remakes an earlier, often successful, recording with the goal of reaching a wider audience.

cowbell Rectangular metal bell that is struck with a drumstick; used widely in Latin American music.

Credo A section of the *Mass*; the third musical movement of the *Ordinary*.

crescendo Growing louder.

crossover Recording or artist that appeals primarily to one audience but becomes popular with another as well (e.g., a rock performer who makes jazz recordings).

crotals A pair of small pitched cymbals mounted on a frame; also made in *chromatic* sets.

crumhorn Early woodwind instrument, whose sound is produced by blowing into a capped *double reed* and whose lower body is curved.

Cubism Early-twentieth-century art movement begun in Paris, characterized by fragmentation of forms into abstract or geometric patterns.

cut time A type of *duple meter* interpreted as 2/2 and indicated as *c* |; also called *alla breve*.

cyclical form Structure in which musical material, such as a *theme*, presented in one movement returns in a later movement.

cymbals Percussion instruments consisting of two large circular brass plates of equal size that are struck sideways against each other.

da capo An indication to return to the beginning of a piece.

da capo aria Lyric song in *ternary*, or **A-B-A**, form, commonly found in *operas*, *cantatas*, and *oratorios*.

dastgāh The modal structure in Persian music. The *dastgāh* comprises not only a *diatonic* scale, but also melodic *motives* and an ascribed character.

decibel A unit of measurement of *amplitude* or *volume*.

decrescendo Growing softer.

development Structural reshaping of thematic material. Second section of *sonata-allegro form*; it moves through a series of foreign keys while themes from the *exposition* are manipulated.

dialogue opera See *ballad opera*.

diatonic Melody or harmony built from the seven tones of a major or minor scale. A diatonic scale encompasses patterns of seven whole tones and semitones.

Dies irae Chant from the *Requiem Mass* whose text concerns Judgment Day.

digital frequency modulation synthesis (FM) A form of audio synthesis whereby the frequency of the waveform is modulated, creating a more complex waveform and a different *timbre*.

digital technology A recording process in which sound waves are converted to and stored as numbers, as opposed to *analog synthesis*.

diminuendo Growing softer.

diminution Statement of a melody in shorter note values, often twice as fast as the original.

disco Commercial dance music popular in the 1970s, characterized by strong percussion in a *quadruple meter*.

disjunct Disjointed or disconnected melody with many leaps.

dissonance Combination of tones that sounds discordant and unstable, in need of resolution.

divertimento Classical instrumental genre for chamber ensemble or soloist, often performed as light entertainment. Related to *serenade* and *cassation*.

divertissement Grand entertainment of the French Baroque, characterized by spectacle and grandeur, intended for light entertainment or diversion.

Divine Offices Cycle of daily services of the Roman Catholic Church, distinct from the *Mass*.

dizi Traditional Chinese flute made of bamboo.

doctrine of the affections Baroque doctrine of the union of text and music.

dodecaphonic Greek for “twelve-tone”; see *twelve-tone music*.

dolce Sweetly.

dolente Sad, weeping.

dominant The fifth scale step, *sol*.

dominant chord Chord built on the fifth scale step, the V chord.

double To perform the same notes with more than one voice or instrument, either at the same pitch level or an octave higher or lower.

double bass Largest and lowest-pitched member of the bowed string family. Also called *contrabass* or *bass viol*.

double bassoon See *contrabassoon*.

double exposition In the *concerto*, twofold statement of the themes, once by the orchestra and once by the soloist.

double reed A reed consisting of two pieces of cane that vibrate against each other.

double-stop Playing two notes simultaneously on a string instrument.

doubles Variations of a dance in a French keyboard suite.

downbeat First beat of the *measure*, the strongest in any meter.

drone Sustained sounding of one or several tones for harmonic support, a common feature of some folk musics.

drum chimes A set of drums tuned to a musical scale, common in Africa and South and Southeast Asia.

dulcimer Early folk instrument that resembles the *psaltery*; its strings are struck with hammers instead of being plucked.

duo An ensemble of two players.

duo sonata A chamber group comprised of a soloist with piano. Also, in the Baroque period, a *sonata* for a melody instrument and *basso continuo*.

duple meter Basic metrical pattern of two beats to a measure.

duplum Second voice of a *polyphonic* work, especially the medieval *motet*.

duration Length of time something lasts; e.g., the vibration of a musical sound.

dynamics Element of musical expression relating to the degree of loudness or softness, or volume, of a sound.

electric guitar A guitar designed for electronic amplification.

electronic music Generic term for any composition created by electronic means; see also *musique concrète*, *analog synthesis*, *synthesizer*, *MIDI*, and *hyperinstrument*.

elektronische Musik Electronic music developed in Germany in the 1950s that uses an oscillator to generate and alter waveforms.

embellishment Melodic decoration, either improvised or indicated through *ornamentation* signs in the music.

embouchure The placement of the lips, lower facial muscles, and jaws in playing a wind instrument.

Empfindsamkeit German “sensitive” style of the mid-eighteenth century, characterized by melodic directness and *homophonic* texture.

encore “Again”; an audience request that the performer(s) repeat a piece or perform another.

English horn Double-reed woodwind instrument, larger and lower in *range* than the *oboe*.

English madrigal English secular *polyphonic* song (for two to six voices) developed from the Italian *madrigal*; often lighter and less serious, featuring *refrain* syllables (fa-la); largely cultivated by amateurs.

entenga Tuned drum from Uganda; the royal drum ensemble of the former ruler of Buganda.

episode Interlude or intermediate section in the Baroque *fugue* that serves as an area of relaxation between statements of the *subject*.

equal temperament Tuning system based on the division of the *octave* into twelve equal *half steps*; the system used today.

erhu Bowed, two-string fiddle from China, with its bow hairs fixed between the strings; rests on the leg while playing.

espressivo Expressively.

estampie A dance form prevalent in late medieval France, either with voice or purely instrumental.

ethnomusicology Comparative study of musics of the world, with a focus on the cultural context of music.

étude Study piece that focuses on a particular technical problem.

euphonium Tenor-range brass instrument resembling the *tuba*. Also *baritone horn*.

exoticism Musical style in which *rhythms*, *melodies*, or instruments evoke the color and atmosphere of far-off lands.

exposition Opening section. In the *fugue*, the first section in which the voices enter in turn with the *subject*. In *sonata-allegro form*, the first section in which the major thematic material is stated. Also *statement*.

Expressionism A style of visual art and literature in Germany and Austria in the early twentieth century. The term is sometimes also applied to music, especially composers of the *Second Viennese School*.

falsetto Vocal technique whereby men can sing above their normal *range*, producing a lighter sound.

fantasia Free instrumental piece of fairly large dimensions, in an improvisational style; in the Baroque, it often served as an introductory piece to a *fugue*.

fantasy See *fantasia*.

fiddle Colloquial term for *violin*; often used in traditional music. Also a bowed medieval string instrument.

fife A small wooden transverse *flute*, with fewer holes than a *piccolo*, traditionally associated with the military.

figured bass Baroque practice consisting of an independent bass line that often includes numerals indicating the harmony to be supplied by the performer. Also *thorough-bass*.

film music Music that serves either as background or foreground for a film.

first-movement concerto form See *concerto form*.

first-movement form See *sonata-allegro form*.

fixed forms Group of forms, especially in medieval France, in which the poetic structure determines musical repetitions. See also *ballade*, *rondeau*, *virelai*.

flat sign Musical symbol (♭) that indicates lowering a pitch by a *semitone*.

fluegelhorn Valved brass instrument resembling a bugle with a wide bell, used in *jazz* and commercial music.

flute Soprano-range woodwind instrument, usually made of metal and held horizontally.

flutter tonguing Wind instrument technique in which the tongue is fluttered or trilled against the roof of the mouth.

folk music. See *traditional music*.

folk rock Popular music style that combines *folk music* with amplified instruments of *rock*.

form Structure and design in music, based on repetition, contrast, and variation; the organizing principle of music.

formalism Tendency to elevate formal above expressive value in music, as in *Neoclassical* music.

forte (f) Loud.

fortepiano Forerunner of the modern *piano* (also *pianoforte*).

fortissimo (ff) Very loud.

four-hand piano music Chamber music genre for two performers playing at one or occasionally two *pianos*, allowing home or *salon* performances of orchestral arrangements.

free jazz Modern *jazz* style developed in the 1960s by Ornette Coleman.

French horn See *horn*.

French overture Baroque instrumental introduction to an *opera*, *ballet*, or *suite*, in two sections: a slow opening followed by an *Allegro*, often with a brief reprise of the opening.

frequency Rate of vibration of a string or column of air, which determines *pitch*.

fugato A fugal passage in a nonfugal piece, such as in the *development* section of a *sonata-allegro form*.

fuging tune *Polyphonic*, imitative setting of a *hymn* or *psalm*, popular in Great Britain and the United States from the eighteenth century.

fugue *Polyphonic* form popular in the Baroque era in which one or more themes are developed by imitative *counterpoint*.

fusion Style that combines *jazz* improvisation with amplified instruments of *rock*.

gagaku Traditional court music of Japan.

galliard Lively, *triple meter* French court dance.

gamelan Musical ensemble of Java or Bali, made up of *gongs*, *chimes*, *metallophones*, and drums, among other instruments.

gangsta rap A particularly violent style of rap, with lyrics depicting gangs and street life.

gavotte *Duple-meter* French Baroque dance type with a moderate to quick *tempo*.

geisha In Japan, a woman professionally trained in conversation, dancing, and music in order to entertain men.

genre General term describing the standard category and overall character of a work.

Gesamtkunstwerk German for “total artwork”; a term coined by Richard Wagner to describe the synthesis of all the arts (music, poetry, drama, visual spectacle) in his late operas.

gigue Popular English Baroque dance type, a standard *movement* of the Baroque *suite*, in a lively *compound meter*.

gioioso Joyous.

glam rock See *glitter rock*.

glee club Specialized vocal ensemble that performs popular music, college songs, and more serious works.

glissando Rapid slide through *itches* of a *scale*.

glitter rock Theatrical, flamboyant *rock* style popular in the 1970s.

global pop Collective term for popular third-world musics, ethnic and traditional musics, and eclectic combinations of Western and non-Western musics. Also world beat.

glockenspiel *Percussion instrument* with horizontal, tuned steel bars of various sizes that are struck with mallets and produce a bright metallic sound.

Gloria A section of the *Mass*; the second musical *movement* of the *Ordinary*.

Goliard song Medieval Latin-texted secular song, often with corrupt or lewd lyrics; associated with wandering scholars.

gong *Percussion instrument* consisting of a broad circular disk of metal, suspended in a frame and struck with a heavy drumstick. Also *tam-tam*.

gospel music Twentieth-century sacred music style associated with Protestant African Americans.

grace note Ornamental note, often printed in small type and not performed rhythmically.

Gradual Fourth item of the *Proper* of the *Mass*, sung in a *melismatic* style, and performed in a *responsorial* manner in which soloists alternate with a choir.

grand opera Style of Romantic *opera* developed in Paris, focusing on serious, historical plots with huge choruses, crowd scenes, elaborate dance episodes, ornate costumes, and spectacular scenery.

grave Solemn; very, very slow.

Gregorian chant *Monophonic* melody with a freely flowing, unmeasured vocal line; liturgical chant of the Roman Catholic Church. Also *plainchant* or *plainsong*.

griot West African poet or musician who is responsible for preserving and transmitting the history, stories, and poetry of the people.

ground bass A repeating *melody*, usually in the bass, throughout a vocal or instrumental composition.

grunge rock Seattle-based *rock* style characterized by harsh guitar chords; hybrid of *punk rock* and *heavy metal*.

guijira In music from the Basque region, the alternation between 3/4 and 6/8 meters.

güiro An idiophone of Latin American origin, comprised of a hollow gourd with notches, across which a stick is scraped.

guitar Plucked-string instrument originally made of wood with a hollow resonating body and a fretted fingerboard; types include *acoustic* and *electric*.

guitarra moresca A strummed string instrument introduced to Spain by the Moors.

guitarrón A large, six-stringed bass *guitar*, common in *marachi* ensembles.

habanera Moderate *duple meter* dance of Cuban origin, popular in the nineteenth century; based on characteristic rhythmic figure.

half step Smallest *interval* used in the Western system; the *octave* divides into twelve such *intervals*; on the *piano*, the distance between any two adjacent keys, whether black or white. Also *semitone*.

hammered dulcimer Metal-stringed *instrument* with a trapezoidal sound box, struck with small hammers; an *idiophone*.

Hammond organ An early type of electronic *organ*, developed by Laurens Hammond.

hard-core rock A subgenre of *punk rock*; features violent behavior and sounds.

harmonica Mouth *organ*; a small metal box on which free reeds are mounted, played by moving back and forth across the mouth while breathing into it.

harmonics Individual pure sounds that are part of any musical tone; in string instruments, crystalline tones in the very high *register*, produced by lightly touching a vibrating string at a certain point.

harmonic variation The procedure in which the *chords* accompanying a *melody* are replaced by others. Often used in *theme and variations* form.

harmonium *Organ*-like instrument with free metal reeds set in vibration by a *bellows*; popular in late-nineteenth-century America.

harmony The simultaneous combination of notes and the ensuing relationships of *intervals* and *chords*.

harp Plucked-string instrument, triangular in shape with strings perpendicular to the soundboard.

harpichord Early Baroque *keyboard instrument* in which the strings are plucked by quills instead of being struck with hammers like the *piano*. Also *clavecin*.

haut Medieval category of loud instruments, used mainly for outdoor occasions, as distinct from *bas*, or soft, instruments.

heavy metal *Rock* style that gained popularity in the 1970s, characterized by simple, repetitive ideas and loud, distorted instrumental solos.

heptatonic scale Seven-note *scale*; in non-Western musics, often fashioned from a different combination of *intervals* than *major* and *minor scales*.

Hertz (Hz.) In acoustics, a measurement of *frequency*.

heterophonic *Texture* in which two or more voices (or parts) elaborate the same melody simultaneously, often the result of *improvisation*.

hillbilly music An early style of *country-western* music

featuring traditional music of the rural South, commercialized by such performers as the Carter family and Jimmie Rogers.

hip hop Black urban art forms that emerged in New York City in the 1970s, encompassing *rap* music, break dancing, and graffiti art as well as the fashions adopted by the artists. The term comes from the strings of *vocables*, or nonsense syllables, used by rap artists.

historical period A relatively distinct era, with unique artistic characteristics different from those of other eras, and shared by many works.

homophonic *Texture* with principal *melody* and accompanying *harmony*, as distinct from *polyphony*.

homorhythmic *Texture* in which all *voices*, or lines, move together in the same *rhythm*.

honkytonk A genre of *country-western* music developed in the 1950s that was heavily influenced by *rock and roll*.

horn Medium-range valved brass instrument that can be played “stopped” with the hand as well as open; also French horn.

hornpipe Country dance of British Isles, often in a lively *triple meter*; optional dance movement of solo and orchestral Baroque suite; a type of *duple meter* hornpipe is still popular in Irish traditional dance music.

hymn Song in praise of God; often involves congregational participation.

hyperinstrument Interactive electronic instruments designed to expand the possibilities of human expressivity and virtuosity. Developed by Tod Machover at MIT.

idée fixe “Fixed idea”; term coined by Berlioz for a recurring musical idea that links different movements of a work.

idiophone Instrument that produces sound from the substance of the instrument itself by being struck, blown, shaken, scraped, or rubbed. Examples include bells, rattles, xylophones, and cymbals.

imitation Melodic idea presented in one *voice* and then restated in another, each part continuing as others enter.

Impressionism A French movement developed by visual artists who favored vague, blurry images intended to capture an “impression” of the subject. Impressionism in music is characterized by exotic *scales*, unresolved *dissonances*, parallel *chords*, rich orchestral *tone color*, and free *rhythm*.

improvisation Creation of a musical composition while it is being performed, seen in Baroque *ornamentation*, *cadenzas* of *concertos*, *jazz*, and some non-Western musics.

incidental music Music written to accompany dramatic works.

inflection Small alteration of the *pitch* by a microtonal *interval*. See also *blue note*.

instrument Mechanism that generates musical vibrations and transmits them into the air.

interactive performance Computer-supported, collaborative music-making that includes live performers interacting with computers, interconnected performance networks, and online improvisation.

interlude Music played between sections of a musical or dramatic work.

intermedio In the Italian Renaissance, a work performed between the acts of a play.

intermezzo Short, lyric piece or *movement*, often for *piano*. Also a comic *interlude* performed between acts of an eighteenth-century *opera seria*.

Internet radio Radio stations that convert their signal into digital format and transmit it over the worldwide Web.

interval Distance and relationship between two *itches*.

inversion Mirror or upside-down image of a *melody* or pattern, found in *fugues* and twelve-tone compositions.

Irish harp Plucked-string instrument with about thirty strings; used to accompany Irish songs and dance music (also *celtic harp*).

irregular meter An atypical metric scheme, often based on an odd number of *beats per measure* (5/4, 7/8, 11/4).

isorhythmic motet Medieval and early Renaissance *motet* based on a repeating rhythmic pattern throughout one or more voices.

Italian overture Baroque *overture* consisting of three sections: fast-slow-fast.

jam band A group that focuses on live performance rather than commercial recordings. Jam bands, such as the Grateful Dead and Phish, combine many different musical traditions, most notably *folk*, *jazz*, *rock*, and *country-western*, in a highly improvisational and expressive style.

Janissary music Music of the military corps of the Turkish sultan, characterized by *percussion instruments* such as *triangle*, *cymbals*, *bell tree*, and *bass drum* as well as *trumpets* and *double-reed* instruments.

jarabe Traditional Mexican dance form with multiple sections in contrasting *meters* and *tempos*, often performed by *marachi* ensembles.

jazz A musical style created mainly by African Americans in the early twentieth century that blended elements drawn from African musics with the popular and art traditions of the West.

jazz band Instrumental ensemble made up of reed (*saxophones* and *clarinets*), brass (*trumpets* and *trombones*), and rhythm sections (*percussion*, *piano*, *double bass*, and sometimes *guitar*).

jia hua Literally, “adding flowers”; an embellishment style in Chinese music using various ornamental figures.

jig A vigorous dance developed in the British Isles, usually in *compound meter*; became fashionable on the Continent as the *gigue*; still popular as an Irish traditional dance genre.

jongleurs Medieval wandering entertainers who played instruments, sang and danced, juggled, and performed plays.

jongleuresse Female *jongleurs*, or wandering entertainer/minstrels.

jota A type of Spanish dance song characterized by a quick *triple meter* and *guitar* and *castanet* accompaniment.

karaoke “Empty orchestra”; popular nightclub style from Japan where customers sing the melody to accompanying pre-recorded tracks.

kettledrums See *timpani*.

key Defines the relationship of *tones* with a common

center or *tonic*. Also a lever on a keyboard or woodwind instrument.

keyboard instrument Instrument sounded by means of a keyboard (a series of keys played with the fingers).

keynote See *tonic*.

key signature Sharps or flats placed at the beginning of a piece to show the *key* of a work.

Klangfarbenmelodie Twentieth-century technique in which the notes of a melody are distributed among different instruments, giving a pointillistic *texture*.

koron In Persian music, a *pitch* in between the natural pitch and a flat, notated as a flat sign with a triangular head.

koto Japanese plucked-string instrument with a long rectangular body, thirteen strings, and movable bridges or frets.

kouta A short Japanese song traditionally sung by a *geisha* for private or theatrical entertainment.

Kyrie The first item of the *Ordinary* in the Roman Catholic Mass. Its construction is threefold, involving three repetitions of “Kyrie eleison” (Lord, have mercy), three of “Christe eleison” (Christ, have mercy), and again three of “Kyrie eleison.”

lamellophone Plucked *idiophone* with thin metal strips; common throughout sub-Saharan Africa.

lamentoso Like a lament.

largo Broad; very slow.

Latin Ancient language of the Roman empire; the language of learning in the Middle Ages and Renaissance; also the exclusive language of the Roman Catholic liturgy until the mid-twentieth century.

Latin jazz A jazz style influenced by Latin American music, which includes various dance rhythms and traditional *percussion instruments*.

Latin rock Subgenre of *rock* featuring Latin and African *percussion instruments* (*maracas*, *conga drums*, *timbales*).

legato Smooth and connected; opposite of *staccato*.

Leitmotif “Leading motive,” or basic recurring *theme*, representing a person, object, or idea, commonly used in Wagner’s operas.

librettist The author of a *libretto*.

libretto Text or script of an *opera*, *oratorio*, *cantata*, or *musical* (also call the “book” in a musical), written by a *librettist*.

Lied German for “song”; most commonly associated with the solo art song of the nineteenth century, usually accompanied by *piano*.

Lieder Plural of *Lied*.

lining out A *call-and-response* singing practice prevalent in early America and England; characterized by the alternation between a singer leader and a *chorus* singing heterophonically.

liturgy The set order of religious services and the structure of each service, within a particular denomination (e.g., Roman Catholic).

lute Plucked-string instrument of Middle Eastern origin, popular in western Europe from the late Middle Ages to the eighteenth century.

lyre Ancient plucked-string instrument of the *harp* family, used to accompany singing and poetry.

lyric opera Hybrid form combining elements of *grand opera* and *opéra comique* and featuring appealing melodies and romantic drama.

madrigal Renaissance secular work originating in Italy for voices, with or without instruments, set to a short, lyric love poem; also popular in England.

madrigal choir Small vocal ensemble that specializes in a *cappella* secular works.

madrigalism A striking effect designed to depict the meaning of the text in vocal music; found in many *madrigals* and other *genres* of the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries. See also *word painting*.

maestoso Majestic.

Magnificat Biblical text on the words of the Virgin Mary, sung polyphonically in church from the Renaissance on.

mainstream country A commercialized style of *country-western* music influenced by pop.

major-minor tonality A harmonic system based on the use of *major* and *minor scales*, widely practiced from the seventeenth to the late nineteenth century. See also *tonality*.

major scale Scale consisting of seven different tones that comprise a specific pattern of *whole* and *half steps*. It differs from a *minor scale* primarily in that its third degree is raised half a step.

mambo Dance of Afro-Cuban origin with a characteristic highly syncopated *quadruple-meter* rhythmic pattern.

mandolin Plucked-string instrument with a rounded body and fingerboard; used in some *folk musics* and in *country-western* music.

maracas Latin-American rattles (*idiophones*) made from gourds or other materials.

march A style incorporating characteristics of military music, including strongly accented *duple meter* in simple, repetitive rhythmic patterns.

marching band Instrumental ensemble for entertainment at sports events and parades, consisting of wind and *percussion instruments*, drum majors/majorettes, and baton twirlers.

mariachi Traditional Mexican ensemble popular throughout the country, consisting of *trumpets*, *violins*, *guitar*, and bass guitar.

marimba *Percussion instrument* that is a mellower version of the *xylophone*; of African origin.

masque English genre of aristocratic entertainment that combined vocal and instrumental music with poetry and dance, developed during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Mass Central service of the Roman Catholic Church.

mazurka Type of Polish folk dance in *triple meter*.

mbube “Lion”; a *cappella* choral singing style of South African Zulus, featuring *call-and-response* patterns, close-knit harmonies, and *syncopation*.

measure Rhythmic group or metrical unit that contains a fixed number of *beats*, divided on the musical staff by bar lines.

measure lines Vertical lines through the *staff* that separate metric units, or *measures*. Also called barlines.

medium Performing forces employed in a certain musical work.

Meistersinger A German “master singer,” belonging to a professional guild. The Meistersingers flourished from the fourteenth through the sixteenth centuries.

melismatic Melodic style characterized by many notes sung to a single text syllable.

melodic variation The procedure in which a melody is altered while certain features are maintained. Often used in *theme and variations* form.

melody Succession of single *tones* or *itches* perceived by the mind as a unity.

membranophone Any instrument that produces sound from tightly stretched membranes that can be struck, plucked, rubbed, or sung into (setting the skin in vibration).

meno Less.

mesto Sad.

metallophone Percussion instrument consisting of tuned metal bars, usually struck with a mallet.

meter Organization of rhythm in time; the grouping of *beats* into larger, regular patterns, notated as *measures*.

metronome Device used to indicate the *tempo* by sounding regular beats at adjustable speeds.

mezzo forte (mf) Moderately loud.

mezzo piano (mp) Moderately soft.

mezzo-soprano Female voice of middle range.

micropolyphony Twentieth-century technique encompassing the complex interweaving of all musical elements.

microtone Musical interval smaller than a *semitone*, prevalent in some non-Western musics and in some twentieth-century art music.

MIDI Acronym for Musical Instrument Digital Interface; technology standard that allows networking of computers with electronic musical instruments.

minimalism Contemporary musical style featuring the repetition of short melodic, rhythmic, and harmonic patterns with little variation. See also *post-minimalism* and *spiritual minimalism*.

Minnesingers Late medieval German poet-musicians.

minor scale *Scale* consisting of seven different *tones* that comprise a specific pattern of *whole* and *half steps*. It differs from the *major scale* primarily in that its third degree is lowered half a step.

minuet An elegant *triple-meter* dance type popular in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; usually in *binary form*. See also *minuet and trio*.

minuet and trio An A-B-A form (A = minuet; B = trio) in a moderate *triple meter*; often the third *movement* of the Classical *multimovement cycle*.

misterioso Mysteriously.

modal Characterizes music that is based on *modes* other than major and minor, especially the early church *modes*.

mode *Scale* or sequence of notes used as the basis for a composition; major and minor are modes.

Modernism Early-twentieth-century movement in the arts and literature that explored innovative, nontraditional forms of expression. See also *Post-Modernism*.

moderato Moderate.

modified sonata-allegro A statement (*exposition*) and

restatement (*recapitulation*) of *themes* without the *development* section typical in *sonata-allegro form*.

modified strophic form Song structure that combines elements of *strophic* and through-composed forms; a variation of *strophic form* in which a section might have a new *key*, *rhythm*, or varied melodic pattern.

modulation The process of changing from one *key* to another.

molto Very.

monody Vocal style established in the Baroque, with a solo singer(s) and instrumental accompaniment.

monophonic Single-line *texture*, or *melody* without accompaniment.

monothematic Work or *movement* based on a single *theme*.

morality play Medieval drama, often with music, intended to teach proper values.

motet Polyphonic vocal *genre*, secular in the Middle Ages but sacred or devotional thereafter.

motive Short melodic or rhythmic idea; the smallest fragment of a *theme* that forms a melodic-harmonic-rhythmic unit.

Motown A record company, originally from Detroit, that moved to Los Angeles in 1971. Also the associated musical style—a fusion of *gospel*, *rock and roll*, and *rhythm and blues*.

movement Complete, self-contained part within a larger musical work.

mp3 A file-compression format applied to audio files; term is short for Moving Pictures Expert Group 1 Layer 3.

MTV Acronym for music television, a cable channel that initially presented nonstop *music videos*.

multimovement cycle A three- or four-*movement* structure used in Classical-era instrumental music—especially the *symphony*, *sonata*, *concerto*—and in *chamber music*; each *movement* is in a prescribed *tempo* and *form*; sometimes called *sonata cycle*.

multiphonic Two or more *itches* sung or played simultaneously by the same voice or instrument.

muses Nine daughters of Zeus in ancient mythology; each presided over one of the arts.

musical Genre of twentieth-century musical theater, especially popular in the United States and Great Britain; characterized by spoken dialogue, dramatic plot interspersed with songs, ensemble numbers, and dancing.

Musical Instrument Digital Interface See *MIDI*.

musical saw A handsaw that is bowed on its smooth edge; *pitch* is varied by bending the saw.

musical sound See *tone*.

music drama Wagner’s term for his operas.

music video Video tape or film that accompanies a recording, usually of a popular or *rock* song.

musique concrète Music made up of natural sounds and sound effects that are recorded and then manipulated electronically.

mute Mechanical device used to muffle the sound of an instrument.

nakers Medieval *percussion instruments* resembling small *kettledrums*, played in pairs; of Middle Eastern origin.

Nashville sound A style of *country-western* influenced by

record producers centered in Nashville. These producers had a broad knowledge of music and the industry, and cultivated a more mainstream style.

Neoclassical jazz A modern *jazz* style characterized by expanded *tonalities*, modal improvisations, and new forms; Wynton Marsalis is a proponent of this style.

Neoclassicism A twentieth-century style that combined elements of Classical and Baroque music with modernist trends.

neumatic Melodic style with two to four notes set to each syllable.

neumes Early musical notation signs; square notes on a four-line staff.

new age Style of popular music of the 1980s and 1990s, characterized by soothing *timbres* and repetitive forms that are subjected to shifting variation techniques.

new-age jazz A mellow, reflective *jazz* style exemplified by Paul Winter and his ensemble.

New Orleans jazz Early *jazz* style characterized by multiple improvisations in an ensemble of *cornet* (or *trumpet*), *clarinet* (or *saxophone*), *trombone*, *piano*, *double bass* (or *tuba*), *banjo* (or *guitar*), and drums; repertoire included *blues*, *rag-time*, and popular songs.

New Romanticism A contemporary style of music that employs the rich harmonic language and other elements of Romantic and post-Romantic composers.

new wave Subgenre of *rock* popular since the late 1970s, highly influenced by simple 1950s-style *rock and roll*; developed as a rejection of the complexities of *art rock* and *beauty metal*.

ninth chord Five-tone *chord* spanning a ninth between its lowest and highest *tones*.

nocturne “Night piece”; introspective work common in the nineteenth century, often for *piano*.

Noh drama A major form of Japanese theater since the late fourteenth century; based on philosophical concepts from Zen Buddhism.

noise Sounds without a distinct *pitch*.

nonmetric Music lacking a strong sense of *beat* or *meter*, common in certain non-Western cultures.

non troppo Not too much.

note A musical symbol denoting *pitch* and *duration*.

nuevo tango A form of tango, developed in the 1950s by Astor Piazzola, that incorporates *fugue*, chromaticism, *dissonance*, and elements of *jazz*.

oblique motion Polyphonic voice movement in which one *voice* remains stationary while the others move.

oboe Soprano-range, *double-reed* woodwind instrument.

octave *Interval* between two tones seven diatonic pitches apart; the lower note vibrates half as fast as the upper and sounds an octave lower.

octet *Chamber music* for eight *instruments* or voices.

ode Secular composition written for a royal occasion, especially popular in England.

offbeat A weak *beat* or any pulse between the beats in a measured rhythmic pattern.

Office See *Divine Offices*.

open ending First ending in a medieval secular piece, often

cadencing on a *pitch* other than the final, which was generally the most prominent note in an early church mode.

open form Indeterminate contemporary music in which some details of a composition are clearly indicated, but the overall structure is left to choice or chance.

opera Music drama that is generally sung throughout, combining the resources of vocal and instrumental music with poetry and drama, acting and pantomime, scenery and costumes.

opera buffa Italian comic *opera*, sung throughout.

opéra comique French comic *opera*, with some spoken dialogue.

opera seria Tragic Italian *opera*.

operetta A small-scale operatic work, generally light in tone, with spoken dialogue, song and dance.

ophicleide A nineteenth-century *brass instrument* (now obsolete) with *woodwind* fingering holes; used by Berlioz, among others; the parts are generally played today on *tuba*.

opus number (op.) A number, often part of the title of a piece, designating the work in chronological relationship to other works by the same composer.

oral tradition Music that is transmitted by example or imitation and performed from memory.

oral transmission Preservation of music without the aid of written notation.

oratorio Large-scale dramatic genre originating in the Baroque, based on a text of religious or serious character, performed by solo voices, *chorus*, and *orchestra*; similar to *opera* but without scenery, costumes, or action.

orchestra Performing group of diverse instruments in various cultures; in Western art music, an ensemble of multiple strings with various *woodwind*, *brass*, and *percussion instruments*.

orchestral bells See *chimes*.

orchestration The technique of setting instruments in various combinations.

Ordinary Sections of the Roman Catholic *Mass* that remain the same from day to day throughout the church year, as distinct from the *Proper*, which changes daily according to the liturgical occasion.

organ Wind instrument in which air is fed to the pipes by mechanical means; the pipes are controlled by two or more keyboards and a set of pedals.

organal style *Organum* in which the Tenor sings the melody (original chant) in very long notes while the upper voices move freely and rapidly above it.

organum Earliest kind of *polyphonic* music, which developed from the custom of adding voices above a *plainchant*; they first ran parallel to it at the interval of a fifth or fourth and later moved more freely.

ornamentation See *embellishment*.

ostinato A short melodic, rhythmic, or harmonic pattern that is repeated throughout a work or a section of one.

overture An introductory *movement*, as in an *opera* or *oratorio*, often presenting melodies from *arias* to come. Also an orchestral work for concert performance.

pan band An ensemble comprised of a variety of *steel drums* and a percussion section known as the “engine room.”

panharmonicon An automatic instrument designed to simulate a whole *orchestra* using *organ* pipes and mechanical percussion-devices. Beethoven's *Battle Symphony*, also known as *Wellington's Victory*, was originally written for the panharmonicon.

panpipes Wind instrument consisting of a series of small vertical tubes or pipes of differing length; sound is produced by blowing across the top.

pantomime Theatrical *genre* in which an actor silently plays all the parts in a show while accompanied by singing; originated in ancient Rome.

part song Secular vocal composition, unaccompanied, in three, four, or more parts.

partita See *suite*.

pas de deux A dance for two that is an established feature of classical ballet.

paso doble Marchlike Spanish dance in *duple meter*.

passacaglia Baroque form (similar to the *chaconne*) in moderately slow *triple meter*, based on a short, repeated base-line melody that serves as the basis for continuous variation in the other voices.

passepied French Baroque court dance type; a faster version of the *minuet*.

Passion Musical setting of the Crucifixion story as told by one of the four Evangelists in the Gospels.

pastorale Pastoral, country-like.

patalon An overture from a Javanese shadow-puppet play; performed by *gamelan*.

patron (patroness) A person who supports music or musicians; a benefactor of the arts. See also *patronage*.

patronage Sponsorship of an artist or a musician, historically by a member of the wealthy or ruling classes.

pavane Stately Renaissance court dance in *duple meter*.

pedal point Sustained *tone* over which the *harmonies* change.

pélog Heptatonic (7-note) tuning used in Javanese *gamelan* music.

penny whistle See *tin whistle*.

pentatonic scale Five-note pattern used in some African, Far Eastern, and Native American musics; can also be found in Western music as an example of exoticism.

percussion instrument Instrument made of metal, wood, stretched skin, or other material that is made to sound by striking, shaking, scraping, or plucking.

perfect pitch The innate ability to reproduce any *pitch* without hearing it first.

performance art Multimedia art form involving visual as well as dramatic and musical elements.

period-instrument ensemble Group that performs on historical instruments or modern replicas built after historical models.

perpetuum mobile Type of piece characterized by continuous repetitions of a rhythmic pattern at a quick *tempo*; perpetual motion.

phasing A technique in which a musical pattern is repeated and manipulated so that it separates and overlaps itself, and then rejoins the original pattern; getting "out of phase" and back "in sync."

phrase Musical unit; often a component of a *melody*.

phrygian One of the church *modes* often associated with a somber mood; built on the pitch E using only white keys.

pianissimo (pp) Very soft.

piano (p) Soft.

piano Keyboard instrument whose strings are struck with hammers controlled by a keyboard mechanism; pedals control dampers in the strings that stop the sound when the finger releases the key.

pianoforte Original name for the *piano*.

piano quartet Standard chamber ensemble of *piano* with *violin*, *viola*, and *cello*.

piano quintet Standard chamber ensemble of *piano* with *string quartet* (two *violins*, *viola*, and *cello*).

piano trio Standard chamber ensemble of *piano* with *violin* and *cello*.

piccolo Smallest *woodwind instrument*, similar to the *flute* but sounding an *octave* higher.

pipa A Chinese *lute* with four silk strings; played as solo and ensemble instrument.

pipe A medieval *flute* with three holes that is blown at one end through a mouthpiece.

pitch Highness or lowness of a *tone*, depending on the *frequency*.

pizzicato Performance direction to pluck a string of a bowed instrument with the finger.

plainchant See *Gregorian chant*.

plainsong See *Gregorian chant*.

plectrum An implement made of wood, ivory or another material used to pluck a *chordophone*.

pluck To sound the strings of an instrument using fingers or a *plectrum* or pick.

poco A little.

polka Lively Bohemian dance; also a short, lyric *piano* piece.

polonaise Stately Polish processional dance in *triple meter*.

polychoral Performance style developed in the late sixteenth century involving the use of two or more *choirs* that alternate with each other or sing together.

polychord A single *chord* comprised of several *chords*, common in twentieth-century music.

polyharmony Two or more streams of *harmony* played against each other, common in twentieth-century music.

polymeter The simultaneous use of several *meters*, common in twentieth-century music and certain African musics.

polyphonic Two or more melodic lines combined into a multivoiced *texture*, as distinct from *monophonic*.

polyrhythm The simultaneous use of several rhythmic patterns or *meters*, common in twentieth-century music and in certain African musics.

polytextual Two or more texts set simultaneously in a composition, common in the medieval *motet*.

polytonality The simultaneous use of two or more *keys*, common in twentieth-century music.

portative organ Medieval *organ* small enough to be carried or set on a table, usually with only one set of pipes.

positive organ Small single-manual *organ*, popular in the Renaissance and Baroque eras.

post-minimalism Contemporary style combining lush harmonies of New Romanticism with high-energy rhythms of minimalism; John Adams is a major exponent.

Post-Modernism A movement in the arts and literature that reacts against early modernist principles through the use of classical and traditional elements. See *Modernism*.

Post-Romanticism A trend at the turn of the twentieth century in which nineteenth-century musical characteristics like *chromatic* harmony and expansive *melodies*, are carried to the extreme.

prelude Instrumental work preceding a larger work.

prelude and fugue Paired *movements*, the *prelude* in a free form, the *fugue* in a strict, imitative form.

prepared piano *Piano* whose sound is altered by the insertion of various materials (metal, rubber, leather, and paper) between the strings; invented by John Cage.

presto Very fast.

program music Instrumental music endowed with literary or pictorial associations, especially popular in the nineteenth century.

program symphony Multimovement programmatic orchestral work, typically from the nineteenth century.

progressive rock See *art rock*.

Proper Sections of the Roman Catholic *Mass* that vary from day to day throughout the church year according to the particular liturgical occasion, as distinct from the *Ordinary*, in which they remain the same.

Psalms Book from the Old Testament of the Bible; the 150 psalm texts, used in Jewish and Christian worship, are often set to music.

psaltery Medieval plucked-string instrument similar to the modern *zither*, consisting of a sound box over which strings were stretched.

psychedelic rock See *acid rock*.

punk rock Subgenre of *rock*, popular since the mid-1970s; characterized by loud volume levels, driving rhythms, and simple forms typical of earlier *rock and roll*; often contains shocking lyrics and offensive behavior.

pure music See *absolute music*.

quadrivium Subdivision of the seven liberal arts; includes the mathematical subjects of music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy.

quadruple meter Basic metrical pattern of four beats to a measure. Also *common time*.

quadruple stop Playing four notes simultaneously on a string instrument.

quadruplum Fourth voice of a *polyphonic* work.

quartal harmony *Harmony* based on the *interval* of the fourth as opposed to a third; used in twentieth-century music.

quarter tone An *interval* halfway between a *half step*.

quintet *Chamber music* for five instruments or voices. See also *brass quintet*, *piano quintet*, *string quintet*, and *woodwind quintet*.

quotation music Music that parodies another work or works, presenting them in a new style or guise.

rabab Any of a variety of bowed string instruments from the Islamic world, most held upright. The medieval *rebec* was derived from these instruments.

raga Melodic pattern used in music of India; prescribes

itches, patterns, *ornamentation*, and extramusical associations such as time of performance and emotional character.

ragtime Late-nineteenth-century *piano* style created by African Americans, characterized by highly syncopated melodies; also played in ensemble arrangements. Contributed to early jazz styles.

range Distance between the lowest and highest *tones* of a *melody*, an instrument, or a voice.

rap Style of popular music in which rhymed lyrics are spoken over rhythm tracks; developed by African Americans in the 1970s and widely disseminated in the 1980s and 1990s; the style is part of the larger culture of *hip hop*.

rebec Medieval bowed-string instrument, often with a pear-shaped body.

recapitulation Third section of *sonata-allegro form*, in which the thematic material of the *exposition* is restated, generally in the *tonic*. Also *restatement*.

recitative Solo vocal declamation that follows the inflections of the text, often resulting in a disjunct vocal style; found in *opera*, *cantata*, and *oratorio*. Can be *secco* or *accompagnato*.

recorder End-blown *woodwind* instrument with a whistle mouthpiece, generally associated with early music.

reed Flexible strip of cane or metal set into a mouthpiece or the body of an instrument; set in vibration by a stream of air. See also *single reed* and *double reed*.

reel Moderately quick dance in *duple meter* danced throughout the British Isles; the most popular Irish traditional dance type.

refrain Text or music that is repeated within a larger form.

regal Small medieval reed *organ*.

reggae Jamaican popular music style characterized by offbeat rhythms and chanted vocals over a strong bass part; often associated with the religious movement Rastafarianism.

register Specific area in the range of an instrument or voice.

registration Selection or combination of stops in a work for *organ* or *harpsichord*.

relative key The major and minor key that share the same *key signature*; for example, D minor is the relative minor of F major, both having one flat.

repeat sign Musical symbol (||: :||) that indicates repetition of a passage in a composition.

repetition A compositional technique whereby a passage or section is restated.

Requiem Mass Roman Catholic *Mass* for the Dead.

resolution Conclusion of a musical idea, as in the progression from an *active chord* to a rest chord.

response Short choral answer to a solo *verse*; an element of liturgical dialogue.

responsorial singing Singing, especially in *Gregorian chant*, in which a soloist or a group of soloists alternates with the choir. See also *call-and-response*.

rest chord A *chord* that achieves a sense of *resolution* or completion, normally the *tonic*.

restatement See *recapitulation*.

retrograde Backward statement of melody.

retrograde inversion Mirror image and backward statement of a *melody*.

rhyme scheme The arrangement of rhyming words or corresponding sounds at the end of poetic lines.

rhythm The controlled movement of music in time.

rhythm and blues Popular African-American music style of the 1940s through 1960s featuring a solo singer accompanied by a small instrumental ensemble (*piano, guitar, double bass, drums, tenor saxophone*), driving rhythms, and *blues* and pop song forms.

rhythmic modes Fixed rhythmic patterns of long and short notes, popular in the thirteenth century.

rhythmic variation The procedure in which note lengths, *meter*, or *tempo* is altered. Often used in *theme and variations* form.

riff In jazz, a short melodic *ostinato* over changing harmonies.

ring shout Religious dance performed by African-American slaves, performed with hand clapping and a shuffle step to *spirituals*.

ripieno The larger of the two ensembles in the Baroque *concerto grosso*. Also *tutti*.

ritardando Holding back, getting slower.

ritornello Short, recurring instrumental passage found in both the *aria* and the Baroque *concerto*.

rock A style of popular music with roots in *rock and roll* but differing in lyric content, recording technique, song length and form, and range of sounds. The term was first used in the 1960s to distinguish groups like the Beatles and the Rolling Stones from earlier artists.

rockabilly An early style of *rock and roll*, fusing elements of *blues, rhythm and blues*, and *country-western* music.

rock and roll American popular music style first heard in the 1950s; derived from the union of African-American *rhythm and blues, country-western*, and pop music.

rock band Popular music ensemble that depends on amplified strings, percussion, and electronically generated sounds.

rocket theme Quickly ascending rhythmic melody used in Classical-era instrumental music; the technique is credited to composers in Mannheim, Germany.

Rococo A term from the visual arts that is frequently applied to eighteenth-century French music, characterized by simplicity, grace, and delicate *ornamentation*.

romance Originally a *ballad*; in the Romantic era, a lyric instrumental work.

ronde Lively Renaissance “round dance,” associated with the outdoors, in which the participants danced in a circle or a line.

rondeau Medieval and Renaissance fixed poetic form and *chanson* type with courtly love texts.

rondo Muscial form in which the first section recurs, usually in the *tonic*. In the Classical *multimovement cycle*, it appears as the last *movement* in various forms, including A-B-A-B-A, A-B-A-C-A, and A-B-A-C-A-B-A.

rosin Substance made from hardened tree sap, rubbed on the hair of a bow to help it grip the strings.

round Perpetual *canon* at the *unison* in which each voice enters in succession with the same *melody* (for example, *Row, Row, Row Your Boat*).

rounded binary Compositional form with two sections, in

which the second ends with a return to material from the first; each section is usually repeated.

rubato “Borrowed time,” common in Romantic music, in which the performer hesitates here or hurries forward there, imparting flexibility to the written note values. Also *tempo rubato*.

rumba Latin American dance of Afro-Cuban origin, in *duple meter* with syncopated *rhythms*.

rural blues American popular singing style with raspy-voiced male singer accompanied by acoustic steel-string *guitar*; features melodic *blue notes* over repeated bass patterns.

sackbut Early *brass instrument*, ancestor of the *trombone*.

sacred music Religious or spiritual music, for church or devotional use.

salon A gathering of musicians, artists, and intellectuals who shared similar interests and tastes, hosted by a wealthy aristocrat.

salsa “Spicy”; collective term for Latin American dance music, especially forms of Afro-Cuban origin.

saltarello Italian “jumping dance,” often characterized by triplets in a rapid 4/4 time.

samba Afro-Brazilian dance, characterized by *duple meter*, *responsorial* singing, and *polyrhythmic* accompaniments.

sampler Electronic device that digitizes, stores, and plays back sounds.

Santeria A pantheistic Afro-Cuban religion combining elements of traditional Yoruban beliefs with Catholicism.

santur A Middle Eastern hammer dulcimer, with a trapezoidal sound box and 12 to 18 sets of metal strings.

Sanctus A section of the *Mass*; the fourth musical *movement* of the *Ordinary*.

sarabande Stately Spanish Baroque dance type in *triple meter*, a standard *movement* of the Baroque *suite*.

SATB Abbreviation for the standard voices in a *chorus* or *choir*: *Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass*; may also refer to instrumental *ranges*.

saxophone Family of *single-reed* woodwind instruments commonly used in the concert and *jazz* band.

scale Series of tones in ascending or descending order; may present the notes of a *key*.

scat singing A *jazz* style that sets syllables without meaning (*vocables*) to an improvised vocal line.

scherzo Composition in A-B-A form, usually in *triple meter*; replaced the *minuet* and *trio* in the nineteenth century.

secco *Recitative* singing style that features a sparse accompaniment and moves with great freedom.

Second Viennese School Name given to composer Arnold Schoenberg and his pupils Alban Berg and Anton Webern; represents the first efforts in *twelve-tone* composition.

secular music Nonreligious music; when texted, usually in the vernacular.

semitone Also known as a *half step*, the smallest *interval* commonly used in the Western musical system.

septet *Chamber music* for seven *instruments* or voices.

sequence Restatement of an idea or *motive* at a different *pitch* level.

serenade Classical instrumental *genre* that combines

elements of *chamber music* and *symphony*, often performed in the evening or at social functions. Related to *divertimento* and *cassation*.

serialism Method of composition in which various musical elements (*pitch*, *rhythm*, *dynamics*, *tone color*) may be ordered in a fixed series. See also *total serialism*.

sesquialtera In Spanish and Latin American music, an unequal *meter* based on the alternation of duple and triple time within groups of six beats.

seventh chord Four-note combination consisting of a *triad* with another third added on top; spans a seventh between its lowest and highest tones.

sextet *Chamber music* for six *instruments* or voices.

sextuple meter Compound metrical pattern of six *beats* to a *measure*.

sforzando (sf) Sudden stress or accent on a single *note* or *chord*.

shake A jazz technique in which brass players shake their lips to produce a wide vibrato.

shakuhachi A Japanese end-blown *flute*.

shamisen Long-necked Japanese *chordophone* with three strings.

shape-note Music notation system originating in nineteenth-century American church music in which the shape of the note heads determines the *pitch*; created to aid music reading.

sharp sign Musical symbol (#) that indicates raising a pitch by a *semitone*.

shawm Medieval wind instrument, the ancestor of the *oboe*.

sheng A reed mouth *organ* from China.

shifting meter See *changing meters*.

side drum See *snare drum*.

simple meter Grouping of *rhythms* in which the *beat* is subdivided into two, as in duple, triple, and quadruple meters.

sinfonia Short instrumental work, found in Baroque *opera*, to facilitate scene changes.

single reed A *reed* consisting of one piece of cane vibrating against another part of the instrument, often a mouthpiece.

Singspiel Comic German drama with spoken dialogue; the immediate predecessor of Romantic German *opera*.

sitar Long-necked plucked *chordophone* of northern India, with movable frets and a rounded gourd body; used as solo instrument and with *tabla*.

ska Jamaican urban dance form popular in the 1960s, influential in *reggae*.

sléndro *Pentatonic* tuning used in Javanese *gamelan* music; a gapped *scale* using tones 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.

slide In bowed string instruments, moving from one *pitch* to another by sliding the finger on the string while bowing.

slide trumpet Medieval brass instrument of the *trumpet* family.

snare drum Small cylindrical drum with two heads stretched over a metal shell, the lower head having strings across it; played with two drumsticks. Also *side drum*.

soca A style of music and dance derived from *calypso*, mixing elements of *soul*, funk, *ska* and *calypso*.

soft rock Lyrical, gentle *rock* style that evolved around 1960 in response to hard-driving *rock and roll*.

solo concerto See *concerto*.

son A genre of traditional Mexican dances that combine compound duple with triple meters.

sonata Instrumental genre in several *movements* for soloist or small ensemble.

sonata-allegro form The opening *movement* of the *multi-movement cycle*, consisting of themes that are stated in the first section (*exposition*), developed in the second section (*development*), and restated in the third section (*recapitulation*). Also *sonata form* or *first-movement form*.

sonata cycle See *multimovement cycle*.

sonata da camera Baroque *chamber sonata*, usually a suite of stylized dances. Also *chamber sonata*.

sonata da chiesa Baroque instrumental work intended for performance in church; in four *movements*, frequently arranged slow-fast-slow-fast. Also *church sonata*.

sonata form See *sonata-allegro form*.

song cycle Group of songs, usually *Lieder*, that are unified musically or through their texts.

son jalisciense A *son* in the style that originated in the Mexican State of Jalisco.

soprano Highest-ranged voice, normally possessed by women or boys.

soul A black American style of popular music, incorporating elements of *rock and roll* and *gospel*.

source music A film technique in which music comes from a logical source within the film and functions as part of the story.

sound Vibrations perceived by the human ear; a musical sound is described by its *pitch* and its *duration*.

sousaphone Brass instrument adapted from the *tuba* with a forward bell that is coiled to rest over the player's shoulder for ease of carrying while marching.

spiritual Folklike devotional *genre* of the United States, sung by African Americans and whites.

spiritual minimalism Contemporary musical style related to *minimalism*, characterized by a weak pulse and long chains of lush progressions—either *tonal* or *modal*.

Sprechstimme A vocal style in which the melody is spoken at approximate *pitches* rather than sung on exact *pitches*; developed by Arnold Schoenberg.

staccato Short, detached *notes*, marked with a dot above them.

statement See *exposition*.

steamroller effect A drawn-out *crescendo* heard in Classical-era instrumental music; a technique credited to composers in Mannheim, Germany.

steel drum A *percussion instrument* made from an oil drum, developed in Trinidad during the 1930s and 1940s.

stile concitato Baroque style developed by Monteverdi, which introduced novel effects such as rapid repeated notes as symbols of passion.

stile rappresentativo A dramatic *recitative* style of the Baroque period in which melodies moved freely over a foundation of simple *chords*.

stopping On a string instrument, altering the string length by pressing it on the fingerboard. On a *horn*, playing with the bell closed by the hand or a *mute*.

strain A series of contrasting sections found in rags and marches; in *duple meter* with sixteen-measure themes or sections.

streaming audio Music that is played directly from the Web, in real time, and does not require downloading.

stretto In a *fugue*, when entries of the *subject* occur at faster intervals of time, so that they overlap forming dense, imitative *counterpoint*. Stretto usually occurs at the climactic moment near the end.

string instruments Bowed and plucked instruments whose sound is produced by the vibration of one or more strings. Also *chordophone*.

string quartet Chamber music ensemble consisting of two violins, viola, and cello. Also a multimovement composition for this ensemble.

string quintet Standard chamber ensemble made up of either two violins, two violas, and cello or two violins, viola, and two cellos.

string trio Standard chamber ensemble of two violins and cello or of violin, viola, and cello.

strophic form Song structure in which the same music is repeated with every stanza (strophe) of the poem.

Sturm und Drang "Storm and stress"; late-eighteenth-century movement in Germany toward more emotional expression in the arts.

style Characteristic manner of presentation of musical elements (*melody, rhythm, harmony, dynamics, form, etc.*).

subdominant Fourth scale step, *fa*.

subdominant chord Chord built on the fourth scale step, the IV chord.

subject Main idea or *theme* of a work, as in a *fugue*.

suite Multimovement work made up of a series of contrasting dance movements, generally all in the same *key*. Also *partita* and *ordre*.

suona Traditional Chinese instrument with a *double reed*, similar to the Western *oboe*.

Surrealism Early-twentieth-century artistic movement that explored the subconscious, often through fantastic imagery.

swing Jazz term coined to describe Louis Armstrong's style; more commonly refers to *big band jazz*.

Swing Era The mid-1930s to the mid-1940s, when *swing* was the most popular music in the United States. The most important musicians of the swing era were Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, and Benny Goodman.

syllabic Melodic style with one note to each syllable of text.

Symbolism Literary movement that paralleled *Impressionism*, in which poetic images were invoked through suggestion or symbol rather than literal description.

symphonic poem One-movement orchestral form that develops a poetic idea, suggests a scene, or creates a mood, generally associated with the Romantic era. Also *tone poem*.

symphony Large work for *orchestra*, generally in three or four movements.

symphony orchestra See *orchestra*.

syncopation Deliberate upsetting of the *meter* or pulse through a temporary shifting of the *accent* to a weak *beat* or an *offbeat*.

synthesizer Electronic instrument that produces a wide variety of sounds by combining sound generators and sound modifiers in one package with a unified control system.

Syrinx See *panpipes*.

tabla Pair of single-headed, tuned drums used in north Indian classical music.

tabor Cylindrical medieval drum.

tag Jazz term for a *coda*, or a short concluding section.

tala Fixed time cycle or *meter* in Indian music, built from uneven groupings of *beats*.

tambourine Percussion instrument consisting of a small round drum with metal plates inserted in its rim; played by striking or shaking.

tam-tam See *gong*.

tango A Latin American dance involving couples in tight embrace; characterized by abrupt movements and syncopated rhythms.

tape music Type of *electronic music* in which sounds are recorded on tape and then manipulated and mixed in various ways. See also *musique concrète*.

Te Deum Song of praise to God; a text from the Roman Catholic rite, often set *polyphonically*.

tempo Rate of speed or pace of music.

tempo rubato See *rubato*.

tenor Male voice of high *range*. Also a part, often structural, in *polyphony*.

tenor drum Percussion instrument, larger than the *snare drum*, with a wooden shell.

ternary form Three-part (A-B-A) form based on a statement (A), contrast or departure (B), and repetition (A). Also *three-part form*.

tertian harmony Harmony based on the *interval* of the third, particularly predominant from the Baroque through the nineteenth century.

texture The interweaving of melodic (horizontal) and harmonic (vertical) elements in the musical fabric.

thematic development Musical expansion of a *theme* by varying its melodic outline, *harmony*, or *rhythm*. Also *thematic transformation*.

thematic transformation See *thematic development*.

theme Melodic idea used as a basic building block in the construction of a composition. Also *subject*.

theme and variations Compositional procedure in which a *theme* is stated and then altered in successive statements; occurs as an independent piece or as a *movement* of a *multi-movement cycle*.

theme group Several *themes* in the same *key* that function as a unit within a section of a form, particularly in *sonata-allegro form*.

theremin An early electronic instrument from the 1920s, named after its inventor Leon Theremin.

third Interval between two notes that are two *diatonic* scale steps apart.

third stream Jazz style that synthesizes characteristics and techniques of classical music and jazz; term coined by Gunther Schuller.

thirty-two-bar song form Popular song structure that subdivides into four sections (**A-A-B-A**) of eight measures each.

thorough-bass See *figured bass*.

three-part form See *ternary form*.

throat singing A vocal technique in which more than one *tone* is produced simultaneously: a deep fundamental *pitch* with reinforced harmonics above the fundamental.

through-composed Song structure that is composed from beginning to end, without repetitions of large sections.

timbales Shallow, single-headed drums of Cuban origin, played in pairs; used in much Latin American popular music.

timbre The quality of a sound that distinguishes one voice or instrument from another. Also *tone color*.

timbrel Ancient *percussion instrument* related to the *tambourine*.

timpani *Percussion instrument* consisting of a hemispheric copper shell with a head of plastic or calfskin, held in place by a metal ring and played with soft or hard padded sticks. A pedal mechanism changes the tension of the head, and with it the *pitch*. Also *kettledrums*.

Tin Pan Alley Nickname for the popular music industry centered in New York from the nineteenth century through the 1950s. Also the style of popular song in the United States during that period.

tintinnabulation A bell-like style developed by Estonian composer Arvo Pärt, achieved by weaving conjunct lines that hover around a central *pitch*; from the Latin word for bell.

tin whistle Small metal end-blown *flute* commonly used in Irish traditional music.

toccata Virtuoso composition, generally for *organ* or *harp-sichord*, in a free and rhapsodic style; in the Baroque, it often served as the introduction to a *fugue*.

tom-tom Cylindrical drum without snares.

tone A sound of definite *pitch*.

tonal Based on principles of major-minor *tonality*, as distinct from *modal*.

tonality Principle of organization around a *tonic*, or home, *pitch*, based on a major or minor *scale*.

tone cluster Highly dissonant combination of *pitches* sounded simultaneously.

tone color See *timbre*.

tone poem See *symphonic poem*.

tone row An arrangement of the twelve *chromatic* tones that serves as the basis of a *twelve-tone* composition.

tonic The first note of the *scale* or *key*, *do*. Also *keynote*.

tonic chord *Triad* built on the first *scale tone*, the I chord.

total serialism Extremely complex, totally controlled music in which the twelve-tone principle is extended to elements of music other than *pitch*.

traditional music Music that is learned by *oral transmission* and is easily sung or played by most people; may exist in variant forms. Also *folk music*.

tragédie lyrique French serious *opera* of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with spectacular dance scenes and brilliant choruses on tales of courtly love or heroic adventures; associated with J.-B. Lully.

trance music A style of dance music fusing techno and

house music. The name derives from the throbbing *beats* designed to put the listener in a trance-like state.

transition See *bridge*.

tranposed row A tone row whose notes are shifted in order to start at a different *pitch* level. See *twelve-tone row* and *transposition*.

transposition Shifting a piece of music to a different *pitch* level.

tremolo Rapid repetition of a *tone*; can be achieved instrumentally or vocally.

triad Common *chord* type, consisting of three *pitches* built on alternate *tones* of the *scale* (e.g., steps 1-3-5, or *do-mi-sol*).

triangle *Percussion instrument* consisting of a slender rod of steel bent in the shape of a triangle, struck with a steel beater.

trill Ornament consisting of the rapid alternation between one *tone* and the next or sometimes the *tone* below.

trio An ensemble of three players.

trio sonata Baroque *chamber sonata* type written in three parts: two melody lines and the *basso continuo*; requires a total of four players to perform.

triple meter Basic metrical pattern of three beats to a *measure*.

triple-stop Playing three notes simultaneously on a string instrument.

triple Group of three equal-valued notes played in the time of two; indicated by a bracket and the number 3.

triplum Third voice in early *polyphony*.

tritonic Three-note *scale* pattern, used in the music of some sub-Saharan African cultures.

trobairitz Female *troubadours*, composer-poets of southern France.

trombone Tenor-range brass instrument that changes *pitch* by means of a movable double slide; there is also a bass version.

troubadours Medieval poet-musicians in southern France.

trouser role In Classical *opera*, the part of a young man, written for a soprano or alto singer.

trouvères Medieval poet-musicians in northern France.

trumpet Highest-pitched *brass instrument* that changes *pitch* through valves.

tuba Bass-range *brass instrument* that changes *pitch* by means of valves.

tubular bells See *chimes*.

Turkish Janissary band See *Janissary Music*.

turn A *bridge*, or alternate phrase, in Cajun dance music.

tutti "All"; the opposite of solo. See also *ripieno*.

twelve-bar blues Musical structure based on a repeated harmonic-rhythmic pattern that is twelve *measures* in length (I-I-I-IV-IV-I-I-V-V-I-I).

twelve-tone music Compositional procedure of the twentieth century based on the use of all twelve *chromatic* tones (in a *tone row*) without a central *tone*, or *tonic*, according to prescribed rules.

two-part form See *binary form*.

underscoring A technique used in films in which the music comes from an unseen source.

union pipes See *uilleann pipes*.

unison Interval between two *notes* of the same *pitch*; the simultaneous playing of the same *note*.

upbeat Last *beat* of a *measure*, a weak *beat*, which anticipates the *downbeat*.

vamp Short passage with simple *rhythm* and *harmony* that introduces a soloist in a *jazz* performance.

variation The compositional procedure of altering a pre-existing musical idea. See also *theme* and *variations*.

vaudeville A light comedic variety show with music featuring popular song, dance, comedy, and acrobatics; flourished in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

verismo Operatic “realism,” a style popular in Italy in the 1890s, which tried to bring naturalism into the lyric theater.

vernacular The common language spoken by the people as distinguished from the literary language, or language of the educated elite.

verse In poetry, a group of lines constituting a unit. In liturgical music for the Catholic Church, a phrase from the Scriptures that alternates with the *response*.

Vespers One of the *Divine Offices* of the Roman Catholic Church, held at twilight.

vibraphone A *percussion instrument* with metal bars and electrically driven rotating propellers under each bar that produces a *vibrato* sound, much used in *jazz*.

vibrato Small fluctuation of *pitch* used as an expressive device to intensify a sound.

vielle Medieval bowed-string instrument; the ancestor of the *violin*.

Viennese School Title given to the three prominent composers of the Classical era: Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven.

vihuela A type of Mexican *guitar* with a rounded back, common in *mariachi* ensembles.

villancico Spanish vernacular musical and poetic form consisting of several stanzas (*coplas*) and a *refrain* (*estribillo*) at the beginning and end. Can be *monophonic* or *polyphonic*; sacred or secular.

viola Bowed-string instrument of middle *range*; the second-highest member of the *violin* family.

viola da gamba Family of Renaissance bowed-string instruments that had six or more strings, was fretted like a *guitar*, and was held between the legs like a modern *cello*.

violin Soprano, or highest-ranged, member of the bowed-string instrument family.

violoncello Bowed-string instrument with a middle-to-low range and dark, rich sonority; lower than a *viola*. Also *cello*.

virelai Medieval and Renaissance fixed poetic form and *chanson* type with French courtly texts.

virtuoso Performer of extraordinary technical ability.

vivace Lively.

vocable Nonlexical syllables, lacking literal meaning.

vocalise A textless vocal melody, as in an exercise or concert piece.

voice In a *fugue*, a melodic line. Keyboard *fugues* of the late Baroque period, such as those by J. S. Bach, commonly have four distinct *voices* even though they are played by a single musician.

volume Degree of loudness or softness of a sound. See also *dynamics*.

waltz Ballroom dance type in *triple meter*; in the Romantic era, a short, stylized *piano* piece.

Wayang Javanese shadow-puppet theater.

West Coast jazz *Jazz* style developed in the 1950s, featuring small groups of mixed *timbres* playing contrapuntal improvisations; similar to *cool jazz*.

whole step Interval consisting of two *half steps*, or *semitones*.

whole-tone scale Scale pattern built entirely of *whole-step* intervals, common in the music of the French Impressionists.

wind ensemble See *concert band*.

woodwind Instrumental family made of wood or metal whose tone is produced by a column of air vibrating within a pipe that has holes along its length.

woodwind quintet Standard chamber ensemble consisting of one each of the following: *flute*, *oboe*, *clarinet*, *basoon*, and *horn* (not a *woodwind instrument*).

word painting Musical pictorialization of words from the text as an expressive device; a prominent feature of the Renaissance madrigal.

work song Communal song that synchronized group tasks.

xylophone *Percussion instrument* consisting of tuned blocks of wood suspended on a frame, laid out in the shape of a keyboard and struck with hard mallets.

yangqin A Chinese hammered *dulcimer* with a trapezoidal sound box and metal strings that are struck with bamboo sticks.

zither Family of string instruments with sound box over which strings are stretched; they may be plucked or bowed. Zithers appear in many shapes and are common in traditional music throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa.

zortziko Basque dance in *compound meter* with many dotted rhythms.