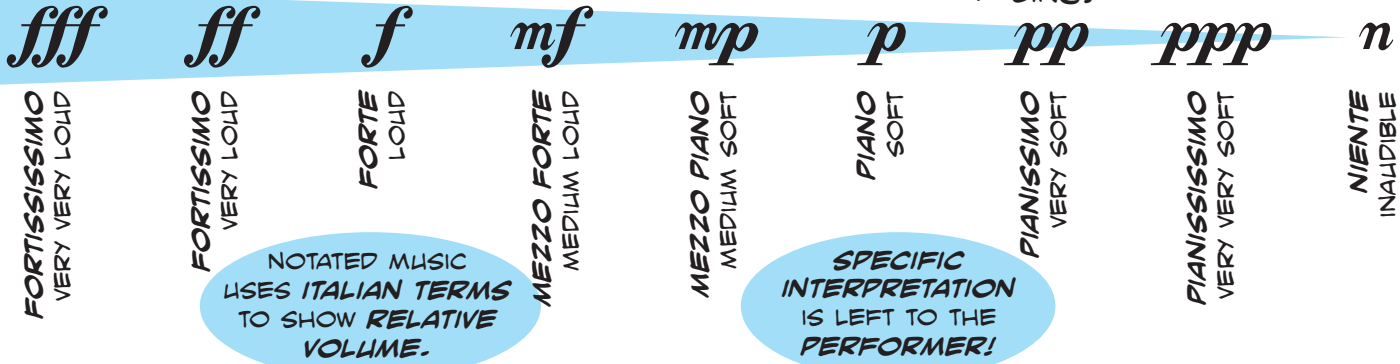


Dynamics and Articulations

MUSIC IS MADE UP OF
A LOT MORE THAN PITCH
AND RHYTHM!



DYNAMICS ARE SYMBOLS THAT SHOW **HOW LOUD** TO PLAY OR SING.



DYNAMICS ARE USUALLY PLACED **BELOW THE STAFF** ON INSTRUMENTAL PARTS, AND **ABOVE THE STAFF** FOR VOCAL PARTS... TO STAY OUT OF THE WAY OF THE LYRICS!

ARTICULATIONS ARE SYMBOLS THAT SHOW HOW TO TREAT SPECIFIC NOTES.

OTHER SYMBOLS AFFECT GROUPS OF NOTES...

ACCENT	>	WITH ADDITIONAL EMPHASIS
STACCATO	•	SHORT AND DETACHED
TENUTO	—	EMPHASIZED AND HELD FOR FULL VALUE
MARCATO	^	SHORT AND ACCENTED
STACCATISSIMO	▼	VERY SHORT AND FORCEFUL
SFORZANDO	sfz	SUDDENLY LOUD AND ACCENTED
FERMATA	◡	HOLD LONGER THAN INDICATED
TREMOLO	≡	RAPIDLY ALTERNATE BETWEEN TWO NOTES
UP BOW	∨	(BOWED INSTRUMENTS) START AT TIP OF BOW
DOWN BOW	⌞	(BOWED INSTRUMENTS) START AT FROG OF BOW
TRILL	tr	RAPIDLY ALTERNATE TWO ADJACENT NOTES
ARPEGGIO	}	"ROLL" CHORD: NOTES ADDED SEPARATELY

gva —————

ALL' OTTAVA: PLAY THE NOTES AN OCTAVE HIGHER OR LOWER, DEPENDING ON WHERE THE SYMBOL IS. (TWO OCTAVES IS *15^{ma}*, AND THREE OCTAVES IS *22^{ma}*!)

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PEDALING: ON THE PIANO, THIS SYMBOL INDICATES WHEN THE **DAMPER PEDAL** SHOULD BE HELD DOWN, ALLOWING THE PIANO STRINGS TO RING FREELY. OLDER SCORES USE *ped.* FOR **DOWN** AND **ped.* FOR **UP**.

AND THEN THERE'S THIS THING...



A SIMPLE SHAPE WITH A BUNCH OF DIFFERENT USES!

IN MOST MUSIC IT'S A **SLUR**, GROUPING NOTES WHICH SHOULD BE PLAYED **SMOOTHLY** AND **CONNECTED**!

FOR BOWED STRINGS LIKE VIOLIN, IT'S A **BOW MARKING**, SHOWING NOTES THAT SHOULD BE PLAYED WITHOUT SWITCHING THE BOW'S DIRECTION.

IN VOCAL PARTS, IT SHOWS **MELISMAS**: GROUPS OF NOTES SUNG ON A **SINGLE SYLLABLE**!

IN ANY SCORE, IT CAN ALSO BE USED ON **LARGER GROUPS** OF NOTES, WHERE IT SERVES AS A **PHRASE MARKING**... HELPING THE PERFORMER SEE THE OVERALL SHAPE OF THE MUSIC!