














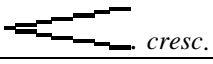




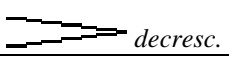
MUSIC DICTIONARY


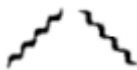
Compiled by Laura M. Kluga

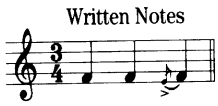

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

<i>TERM</i>	<i>SYMBOL</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>
<i>2°</i> , <i>3°</i>	<i>2°</i> , <i>3°</i>	Second and third trumpet
<i>8a ad libitum</i>	<i>8a ad lib.</i>	Optional octave higher.
<i>8va.</i>		Play designated note or section one octave higher (if lines are above the notes, or lower (if lines are below notes).
<i>A-440</i>		A common standard tuning pitch at 440 cycles per second.
<i>Accelerando</i>	<i>accel.</i>	Increase tempo.
<i>Accent</i>		
<i>Accidentals</i>	 sharp  double sharp  flat  double flat  natural	<p>Any of the symbols used to raise or lower a pitch by one or two semitones or to cancel a previous sign or part of a key signature. An accidental is also any note that has a sharp, double sharp, flat, or natural sign.</p> <p> raises note ½ step.  raises note two ½ steps.  lowers note ½ step.  lowers note two ½ steps.  the natural position, no raising or lowering of the note.</p>
<i>Ad libitum</i>	<i>ad. lib.</i>	At will, more freely.
<i>Adagio</i>		Slowly.
<i>A due</i>	<i>(a²)</i>	Both performers. Follows a section with only one performer on the part. <i>a³</i> , <i>a⁴</i> , etc., are also used.
<i>Affrettando</i>	<i>affrett.</i>	Quicken the tempo.
<i>Agitato</i>		Excited, agitated.
<i>Alla breve</i>		Also called <i>Cut time</i> . Two beats in each measure and a half note receives one beat.
<i>Allargando</i>	<i>allarg.</i>	Becoming broader, slowing.
<i>Alle, alles</i>		All, every.
<i>Allegretto</i>		Moderately fast.
<i>Allegro</i>		Quick, rapid tempo.
<i>Allein</i>		Solo, alone.
<i>Allmählich</i>		Gradually.

TERM	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
<i>Al niente</i>		Diminish the sound to nothing.
<i>Ancora</i>		Again.
<i>Andante</i>		Moderately slow.
<i>Animando</i>		With growing animation. <i>Animato, animé</i> , animated.
<i>Aperture</i>		The opening in the lips where the air passes through.
<i>Arpeggio</i>		A chord whose pitches are sounded successively, usually from lowest to highest, rather than simultaneously.
<i>Arrêt</i>		Stop.
<i>Articulation</i>		The characteristics of attack and decay of single tones and the means by which these characteristics are produced. <i>Staccato</i> and <i>legato</i> are types of articulation.
<i>A tempo</i>		Resume the original tempo.
<i>Attacca</i>		Begin the next section without pausing.
<i>Attack</i>		The start of the note.
<i>Auf der Bühne</i>		Off stage.
<i>Baroque music</i>		The style of music associated with the 17 th and the first half of the 18 th centuries. Characterized by highly developed contrapuntal compositions.
<i>Be-bop</i>		A highly developed style of jazz music characterized by the rapid playing of trumpet player, Dizzy Gillespie.
<i>Beat</i>		A pulse, heard or felt at regular intervals, usually 60-150 times per minute.
<i>Belebend</i>		With growing animation. <i>Belebt</i> , animated.
<i>Bestimmt</i>		Energetic.
<i>Bewegt</i>		Agitated. <i>Bewegter</i> , more agitated.
<i>Blech</i>		Brass instruments.
<i>Bouché</i>		Muted French horn, using hand. Indicated by a +.
<i>Breath mark</i>	,	A mark placed above the staff where the composer requests that the performer break the musical line and breathe, so producing the desired phrase shape.
<i>Breit</i>		Broadly.
<i>Brillante</i>		Brilliantly, with “spark”.
<i>Caesura (sing.), caesurae (pl.)</i>	=	A term derived from poetry, caesura is a pause somewhere in the middle of a piece of music.
<i>Calando</i>		Gradually slower, more subdued, decreasing in speed and/or volume.
<i>Cantabile</i>	<i>cant.</i>	Song-like, expressively.
<i>Cédez</i>		Slow the tempo, yield, (follow the voice).
<i>Changes</i>		The chord progression of a song. Usually associated with jazz tunes.

TERM	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
<i>Clarino</i>		The designation given for the highest trumpet parts, especially in baroque music. Usually these parts contain faster flourishes and ornaments.
<i>Chromatic scale</i>		A scale made up of all the notes on the key board so that every note of the scale is a half step apart.
<i>Colla parte</i>		In unison with another part; for example, <i>col. Vln</i> , with violins. Commonly used in jazz scores.
<i>Clef</i>		A graphical symbol placed on the left of the staff which establishes the relationship between particular note names and their position on the staff lines and spaces.
<i>Come prima</i>		Like the first time.
<i>Come sopra</i>		As above, or before.
<i>Common time</i>		Equivalent to a time signature of 4/4, namely four quarter notes to a measure.
<i>Compound meter</i>		A meter in which the beat divides into three equal parts. In compound meter, the beat is always represented by a dotted note. 3/8, 3/4, 6/8, 6/4, 9/8, 12/8
<i>Con</i>		With. <i>Con brio</i> , with spirit, fire. <i>Con sordino</i> , with mute.
<i>Concert pitch</i>		The actual note produced by an instrument apart from the pitch of the instrument. A “C” played on a Bb trumpet is a concert Bb.
<i>Concerto</i>		An instrumental composition of usually 3-4 movements with orchestral accompaniment.
<i>Corno</i>		Horn.
<i>Crescendo</i>		Gradually get louder.
<i>Da capo</i>	D.C.	Return to the beginning. <i>D.C. al Fine</i> , go back to the beginning and play to the end, indicated by <i>Fine</i> . <i>D.C. al Coda</i> , go back to the beginning and play to the Coda sign  then skip to the Coda to end the piece.
<i>Dal Segno</i>	D.S.	Go back to the sign <i>D.S. al Fine</i> , go back to the sign  and play to the end, indicated by <i>Fine</i> . <i>D.S. al Coda</i> , go back to the sign  and play to the Coda sign  then skip to the Coda to end the piece.
<i>Dämpfer</i>		Mute. <i>Mit Dämpfer</i> , with mute. <i>Ohne Dämpfer</i> , without mute.
<i>Decrescendo</i>		Gradually get softer.
<i>Diaphragm</i>		The muscle which controls the expansion of the lungs.




TERM	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
<i>Dissonance</i>		Two or more tones producing minor or major seconds or other “harsh” intervals.
<i>Diatonic</i>		A scale that includes two semitones (H) and five whole tones (W) arranged in the pattern embodied in the white keys of the piano. Example: WWHWWWH
<i>Divisi</i>		Divided.
<i>Dolce</i>	<i>dol.</i>	Sweetly.
<i>Dominant</i>		The fifth scale degree of a major or minor scale.
<i>Doppio movimento</i>		Double tempo.
<i>Du-dul</i>		A technique for fast legato tonguing used by certain jazz trumpet players.
<i>Embouchure</i>		The formation of the lips for playing the trumpet.
<i>En animant</i>		With increasing animation.
<i>Enchaînez</i>		Continue to next section without pausing. As, attacca.
<i>En dehors</i>		In front of; with emphasis; to be clearly heard through the ensemble.
<i>Enharmonic</i>		Pitches that sound the same even though they are named or “spelled” differently (G# and Ab or E and Fb).
<i>Ensemble</i>		The ability to perform as a member of a group. This is usually accomplished through a combination of uniformity in attack and decay, excellent intonation, uniformity in dynamics, tempo, style, etc.
<i>Erste</i>		First; for example, <i>erste Mal</i> , first time; <i>erstes Tempo</i> , first tempo.
<i>Espansione</i>		Broadening.
<i>Espressivo</i>		Expressively.
<i>feierlich</i>		Solemnly, ceremonially.
<i>Fiero</i>		Fiercely.
<i>Fermata</i>		Hold a note longer than its note value.
<i>Fine</i>		The end.
<i>Flatterzunge</i>		Flutter tongue. Make a rapid articulation similar in sound to a rolled r.
<i>Flexibility</i>		The ability to move smoothly and accurately from one note to another.
<i>Forte</i>	<i>f</i>	Loud.
<i>Fortissimo</i>	<i>ff</i>	Very loud.
<i>Fugue</i>		A form of composition whereby a highly developed thematic imitation is employed.
<i>Furioso</i>		Furiously, angrily.
<i>Generalpause</i>	G.P	Pause.
<i>Gestopft</i>		Muted French horn, using hand.
<i>Giusto</i>		Moderately.
<i>Glissando</i> (<i>glissez, glisser</i>)		Slide.


TERM	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
<i>Grace note</i>		A small note written before a primary note that is added as an embellishment. It is printed in small type and not counted in rhythm. Played before the beat or on the beat depending on the style period.
<i>Gradamente</i>		Gradually
<i>Grave</i>		Slowly, solemn.
<i>Half step</i>		The distance from one note on the keyboard to the next consecutive key, whether it is black or white. The distance between scale degrees 3 and 4, and 7 and 8.
<i>Hemiola</i>		A steady rhythmic pattern in contrast to the given time signature. The ratio 2:3 or two against three.
<i>Holz</i>		Woodwinds.
<i>Immer</i>		Always; for example, <i>immer in Tempo</i> , always in tempo.
<i>Improvisation</i>		The art of spontaneously creating melodic lines over a given harmonic structure.
<i>In B</i>		In B-flat (transpose accordingly).
<i>In H</i>		In B (natural)
<i>Incalzando</i>		Pressing on, chasing.
<i>Interval</i>		The distance between two tones with regard to pitch. The interval is counted from the lower note to the upper note, always counting the bottom tone as number one (1). Example: First space F to second space A is an interval of a third.
<i>Intonation</i>		Playing “in tune”.
<i>Key signature</i>		A series of sharps and flats written immediately following the clef sign to indicate the key to play. The accidentals indicated are in effect throughout the piece.
<i>Langsam</i>		Slowly.
<i>Largamente</i>		Broadening.
<i>Largo</i>		Very slowly.
<i>Lebhaft</i>		Lively.
<i>Legato accent</i>		Smoothly, connected. Tenuto. This can be used at any dynamic level and is a slight stress without a noticeable attack and held to the full duration of the note. Legato may be written into the part or marked with lines above or below the notes.
<i>Légerement</i>		Lightly.
<i>Lent</i> (<i>lentamente, lento</i>)		Slowly.
<i>L'istesso</i>		The same (from <i>lo stesso</i>).
<i>L'istesso tempo</i>		The same tempo.
<i>Lunga</i>		Long.
<i>Maestoso</i>		Majestically.

TERM	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
<i>Marcato, marcato accent</i>		Marked, with emphasis. Strong accent. Generally meant for attacks at loud dynamic levels of forte or louder.
<i>Major scale</i>		A scale made up of eight consecutive tones with this interval pattern of whole steps (W) and half steps (H): WWH WWH.
<i>Mässig</i>		Moderate.
<i>Meno</i>		Less.
<i>Meter</i>		A recurrent grouping of beats into regular patterns, usually of two, three, four, or six beats. Each grouping is called a measure or bar and is indicated by a vertical bar line on the staff.
<i>Mezzo</i>	<i>mp, mf</i>	Half. <i>Mezzo piano</i> , moderately soft; <i>mezzo forte</i> , moderately loud.
<i>Micro-tone</i>		Subdivisions of the semi-tone or half step.
<i>MM</i>		Maelzel metronome; tempo indication; the number of beats per minute, expressed in a specific note value; e.g., MM ♩ = 72.
<i>Mode</i>		A Scale type. Collections of pitches arranged from lowest to highest, each including one pitch that is regarded as central.
<i>Moderato</i>		Moderately.
<i>Modéré</i>		Moderate tempo.
<i>Modo</i>		Style.
<i>Modo ordinario</i>		In the usual manner (usually following a passage in a special style).
<i>Molto</i>		Much, very.
<i>Morendo</i>		Dying away.
<i>Mordent</i>		A single rapid alternation between the primary note and the note a major or minor second below indicated by a trill sign with a vertical line through its center.
<i>Mosso</i>		Motion.
<i>Movement</i>		Tempo.
<i>Muta, mutando</i>		Change; usually to indicate a change in tuning of an instrument or instruments, or a change from one instrument to another.
<i>Nach</i>		After, behind.
<i>Nach gebend</i>		Becoming slower.
<i>Nachschlage</i>		The last two notes of a trill.
<i>Niente</i>		Nothing. <i>A niente</i> , fade away to silence.
<i>Non vib.</i>		No vibrato.

TERM	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
<i>Ohne dämpfer</i>		Without mute.
<i>Ordinario, ordinare</i>		Return to previous method of performance (usually following instructions for a special technique).
<i>Ossia</i>		Otherwise (refers to an alternate part).
<i>Otez</i>		Remove.
<i>Overtone series</i>		The natural notes on the trumpet (open position).
<i>Pedal tones</i>		Notes which extend lower than the natural trumpet range. Some players perform these pitches as part of their warm-up routine.
<i>Perdendosi</i>		Gradually dying away.
<i>Pesante</i>		“Weighty”, with emphasis.
<i>Petit</i>		Little.
<i>Peu</i>		A little.
<i>Phrasing</i>		The art of making a series of notes into a musical sentence. This is usually accomplished through a combination of proper breathing, vibrato, dynamics, and general musical knowledge.
<i>Piacere</i>		At the performer’s pleasure.
<i>Piano</i>	<i>p</i>	Soft.
<i>Pianissimo</i>	<i>pp</i>	Very soft.
<i>Pieno</i>		Full.
<i>Più</i>		More.
<i>Più mosso</i>		More motion; increase the tempo.
<i>Poco</i>		Little.
<i>Poco a poco</i>		Little by little.
<i>Premier mouvement</i>	(<i>1^{er} mouvt.</i>)	At the original tempo. Also, <i>erster Tempo, Tempo 1, a tempo.</i>
<i>Presto</i>		Very quick tempo.
<i>Principale</i>		The designation given for the lowest trumpet parts, especially in baroque music. These parts usually are not decorative and are based on tonic notes.
<i>Rallentando</i>	<i>rall.</i>	Growing slower.
<i>Retenu</i>		Held back.
<i>Ritardando</i>	<i>rit.</i> <i>ritard.</i>	Gradually slowing.
<i>Ritenuto</i>		More immediate slowing of tempo.
<i>Rubato</i>		Expressive flexibility of tempo.
<i>Romantic music</i>		The style of music mostly connected to the 19 th century. Characterized by “nationalism”.
<i>Ruhig</i>		Quietly, tranquil.
<i>Scale</i>		A succession of tones ascending or descending from a given note to its octave according to a specified pattern of whole and half steps.

TERM	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
<i>Scale degree</i>		The notes of the scale in numerical order. The numbered position of an individual pitch within a scale. I tonic, II supertonic, III mediant, IV subdominant, V dominant, VI submediant, VII leading tone or subtonic.
<i>Scherzando</i>		Playfully.
<i>Schmachtend</i>		Languid, languishing.
<i>Schnell</i>		Quickly, fast.
<i>Secco, sec</i>		Dry, simple.
<i>Seconda volta</i>		Second time.
<i>Seque</i>		Proceed to next section without pause. Sometimes indicates continuation of a style.
<i>Sehr</i>		Very.
<i>Sempre</i>		Always
<i>Senza</i>		Without. Senza sordino , without mute.
<i>Serial music</i>		A style of composition from the early 20 th century, whereby all 12 tones of the chromatic scale are used for the melodic and harmonic material. Also characterized by the extended use of variations in dynamics and tone colors.
<i>Sforzando, sforzato</i>	<i>Sf, sfz</i>	Form of attack; emphasis.
<i>Simile</i>	<i>sim.</i>	In a similar manner.
<i>Simple meter</i>		A meter in which the beat, or basic duration, is divided into two equal parts. 2/4, 3/4
<i>Smorzando</i>	<i>smorz.</i>	Dying away.
<i>Solfège, solfeggio</i>		A method used for teaching sight singing employing a traditional set of syllables. Each tone of the scale is assigned a syllable. The syllables correspond to the scale degree numbers as follows: <i>do re mi fa sol la ti do</i> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
<i>Solo</i>		Alone. In the work of an ensemble, a passage to be played by a single player instead of an entire section. A work for a single instrument with or without accompaniment.
<i>Sonata</i>		An instrumental composition of usually 3-4 movements with piano accompaniment.
<i>Sordino</i>		Mute. Con sordino , with mute. Senza sordino , without mute.
<i>Sostenuto, sostenendo</i>		Sustained.
<i>Soutenu</i>		Sustained.

TERM	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
<i>Staccato accent</i>		Short and separated from the previous and following notes. Staccato may be written into the part or marked with dots above or below the notes.
<i>Stentado, stentato</i>	<i>stent.</i>	Delaying holding back.
<i>Stesso movimento</i>		Same tempo (same as l'istesso tempo).
<i>Stringendo</i>	<i>string.</i>	Quickening of tempo.
<i>Subdominant</i>		The 4 th note of a scale.
<i>Subito</i>	<i>sub.</i>	Immediate, suddenly.
<i>Support</i>		Support is the blowing of the breath, the movement of air as required by the embouchure, and not the tension in the muscles of the body. Support is never tight muscles.
<i>Swing</i>		The popular big band jazz style. Uneven eighth note (or other notes) where the first note is longer than the second. Close to a 2:1 ratio.
<i>Syncopation</i>		When accents come on the normally weak divisions of the beat. Acquired in music by placing special accents or emphasis on the weak beats.
<i>Tacet, tacit</i>		Silent.
<i>Tempo</i>		The rate at which the beats occur.
<i>Tempo di marcia</i>		March tempo.
<i>Tempo primo</i>		At original tempo.
<i>Tenuto</i>	<i>ten.</i>	Sustained, held back.
<i>Time signature</i>		The sign placed at the beginning of a composition to indicate its meter. This most often takes the form of a fraction where the top number indicates the number of beats in each measure and the bottom number indicates which note equals one beat.
<i>Tie</i>		Connects two notes together so that the note being tied is not re-articulated and the duration of the rhythm is lengthened.
<i>Tonic</i>		The first note of the scale. The central tone in a piece.
<i>Transposition</i>		Playing parts in other keys from that of the written part.
<i>Tranquillo</i>		Calmly, quietly.
<i>Très</i>		Very.
<i>Triad</i>		A three-note chord.
<i>Trill</i>	<i>tr</i> 	A musical ornament written above the note. The rapid and unmeasured alternation between a fundamental note and the note in the key signature.
<i>Troppo</i>		Too much. Non troppo , not too much.
<i>Tromba Interna</i>		Off stage trumpet.

TERM	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
<i>Turn</i>		An ornament which is placed over a primary note. This primary note is quickly followed by the upper neighbor, primary, lower neighbor, primary. The performance of the turn has changed over the various musical style periods.
<i>Tutti</i>		All, the entire ensemble.
<i>Unison</i>		Simultaneous performance of the same pitch.
<i>Vibrato</i>	<i>vib.</i>	The natural or created variation in the tone which produces a “waviness” in the sound. Trumpeters create this effect today by moving the jaw or by moving the right hand back and forth.
<i>Vivace (vivo)</i>		Quickly, lively.
<i>Volti subito</i>	V.S.	Turn quickly.
<i>Wah-wah</i>		Use plunger or hand over bell: closed (+) then opened (o).
<i>Whole step</i>		The interval of two consecutive half steps, as found between the first two notes of the major scale.
<i>Wüthend</i>		Furiously.
<i>Zart</i>		Tenderly.
<i>Zeitmass</i>		Tempo.
<i>Ziemlich</i>		Moderately.
<i>Zurückhaltend</i>		Ritard.