

GLOSSARY

Accent :

- It is a symbol (>) placed above a note to indicate stress or emphasis.

Accidentals :

- Accidentals are the notes that are played in a piece of music but they do not belong to the key of music containing substantial part of the song. They can be sharp, flat or natural notes not included in the given key.

Accompaniment :

- Accompaniment is the background of the solo part of the music. It supports the lead melody in an instrumental or vocal form.



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Bar line :

- The vertical line placed on the staff that divides the music into measures.

Bass clef :

- The other name of F clef placed over the staff.

Broken chord :

- When the notes of a chord are played one by one rather simultaneously, it is recognized as a broken chord. Also known as Arpeggio.

Chord :

- A combination of three or more notes played simultaneously.

Chromatic :

- Ascending or descending by half steps.



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Chromatic scale :

- A scale composed of 12 half steps.

Circle of fifths :

- The succession of keys or chords proceeding by fifths.

Classical music :

- Music belonging to a certain class, form or structure. Belonging to the late 18th and early 19th century.

Clef :

- A symbol placed at the beginning of the staff that indicates and fixes the pitch of the notes over the staff.

Common time :

- It represents 4/4 meter.



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Composer :

- A person who composes music.

Conductor :

- He is the person who conducts or directs the group of musicians.

Cut time :

- It represents 2/2 meter.

Da capo, D.C. :

- It means returning to the beginning of the music.

Dal segno, D.S. :

- Repeat from the sign.

Dominant :

- The fifth degree of the Major or minor scale.



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Double bar :

- Two vertical lines placed on the staff to indicate the end of a section or a composition. It is also used with two dots to enclose repeated sections.

Double flat :

- It depresses the note two semi-tones or one Whole tone.

Double sharp :

- It raises the note two semi-tones or one whole Tone.

Eighth :

- It is the eighth degree known as octave.

Eighth note :

- It carries one-eighth value of the whole note.



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Fifth :

- The fifth degree of the Major scale.

Flat (b) :

- It decreases semi tone.

Fourth :

- The fourth degree of the Major scale.

Half step :

- The smallest interval/distance between two notes.

Harmony :

- The sounding of two or more tones simultaneously.

Interval :

- Interval is the distance between two notes. The two common intervals are half tone and whole tone.



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Key signature :

➤ The sharps or flats symbols placed at the beginning of the staff to identify the scale.

Leading tone :

➤ The seventh degree of the Major scale leading to the tonic. It carries a strong tendency to resolve to the tonic.

Ledger lines :

➤ Short lines placed above and below the staff to reach the pitches of the composition that are beyond the range of staff.

Major chord :

➤ A triad composed of a root (1st note), major third (3rd note) and perfect fifth (5th note).

Measure :

➤ A group of beats indicated by the placement of bar lines on the staff. It is the space between two bar lines on the staff.



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Mediant :

➤ The third degree of the scale. It is known as Mediant because it is midway between the tonic and the dominant.

Melody :

➤ It represents the lead or horizontal part of music.

Metronome :

➤ It is the instrument that carries different tempos. I.e. speed of the beats/minute.

Music theory :

➤ The systematic study of understanding music.

Natural :

➤ It is a musical symbol that makes the note natural.



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Notation :

➤ It is a term used for a system of expressing musical tones through usage of written symbols known as notes.

Note :

➤ The symbol placed over the staff indicating pitch.

Octave :

➤ It is the eighth tone above a given pitch having twice as many vibrations per second. It can also be the eighth tone below a given pitch with half as many vibrations per second.

Orchestra :

➤ It's a larger group of musicians made up of string, brass, woodwind and percussion instruments.

Perfect :

➤ It is a term used to express the fourth, fifth and octave note.



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Phrase :

- In context of music, it is a short portion of a melodic line that expresses a musical idea.

Pitch :

- The highness or lowness of a tone as per the number of vibrations per second.

Relative major and minor scale :

- The scales having the same key signatures. I.e. equal number of sharps or flats.

Repeat :

- In context of music, repeat has the same literal meaning of playing again, a piece of music, expressed by the repeat signs.

Rest :

- A symbol used to express silence.



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Rhythm :

- Rhythm expresses the organization of sound in time.

Root :

- It is the first note on which triad or chord is built, it also signifies the first note of the scale.

Scale :

- A scale is a succession of tones having a specific distance of whole and half tones.

Second :

- It is known as the second degree of the major/minor scale.

Semitone :

- It is the smallest interval, also known as half step.



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Seventh :

- It is the seventh degree of the scale.

Sharp (#) :

- It raises the semitone.

Staff :

- Staff consists of five horizontal lines parallel to each other having four spaces. Plenty of symbols are placed over it to express the music.

Sub dominant :

- It is the fourth degree of the major/minor scale. It also refers to triad built on fourth degree of the scale represented as IV.

Sub mediant :

- It is the sixth degree of the major/minor scale. It also refers to triad built on sixth degree of the scale represented as VI.



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Super tonic :

➤ It is the second degree of the major/minor scale. It also refers to triad built on second degree of the scale represented as II.

Syncopation :

➤ It defines the accent on an unexpected beat.

Tempo :

➤ It defines the speed of beat per minute.

Theory :

➤ It is the systematic study of music application.

Third :

➤ It commonly refers to third degree of the scale.

Time signature :

➤ Expresses the number of beats and nature of notes to be used in bar. It is expressed in fraction form.



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Tone :

- A tone can be expressed as a particular note or pitch that forms the basis of music.

Tonic :

- It is known as the first note of the scale expressed as I. It also refers to the root note in a chord that forms it and identifies the name of that chord.

*"We all have ability. The difference is how
we use it.*

Steve wonder (born :- 1950)



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