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Drunken sailor sheet music violin

Sheet music is the format in which songs are written down. Sheet music begins with blank music staff paper consisting of graphs with five lines and four spaces, each representing a note. Songwriters who compose songs in standard musical notation use staff paper to create sheet music, which can then be passed on to musicians who interpret the sheet music for a musical performance. Today, making your own sheet music is easier than ever. With notation software such as Finale, or the free web-based Noteflight service, anyone can turn their musical ideas into professional music magazines. Use Noteflight to get started (see Resources). Noteflight is a free web-based music notation service that lets you write, print, and even store your sheet music as music files for playback. Noteflight has a clean, user-friendly interface that allows even a beginner to create a song in sheet music. Since Noteflight allows you to listen to what you've written, you'll experiment with different notes until you create something that sounds good, even if you're not familiar with music composition. Create a Noteflight account and sign up to start creating your sheet music. You immediately start writing your number. At the top of the page, on a toolbar, click New Score to create a blank sheet music document. Select whether you want your sheet music to be private or shared. Noteflight presents you with an empty music sheet in the key of C with a 4/4 time signature. Click Edit Title at the top of your sheet music, and then type in the name of your song, then click Edit Composer and type your name. Make the changes needed for your key signature or time signature in the Score menu with the Change time signature or Change Key Signature command. Add notes and leftovers to your sheet music by clicking on the empty music staff. A note header appears and you drag and click where you want the note to appear. You also use the floating palette to select different note duration. As you insert your notes, Noteflight will automatically res format your sheet music to maintain the correct number of beats per bar. To listen to what you've written at any time, go to the Play menu and select the playback option you want. Print your sheet music when you're done composing your song. The result is a professional score of your song composition. You also use Noteflight to create an audio file of your composition. With Noteflight, you assign actual instrument sounds to the right parts. Go to File and select Export to save the completed sheet music as an MP3 or wav file. Record a sample recording to your band. Many musical terms often in piano music; some are even intended exclusively for the piano. Learn the definitions of the commands you need as a pianist. • Watch terms: A – D E – L M – R S – Z • range musical: musical scale; a series of notes according to a specific interval pattern; a musical key. Key, of musical scales are: Scala cromatica (chromatic scale); With each half note within an octave. Scala diatonics (diatonic scale): Created with a pattern of 5 whole step intervals and 2 half steps (with no more than three, and no less than two whole steps in a row). Scala maggiore (large scale): A diatonic scale with a happy character. Scale minore naturale (natural small scale): A diatonic scale with a gloomy mood. Scala minore armonica/scala minore melodica harmonic small and melodic small scales, respectively. • scherzando: playful; to play in a joke or lighthearted and happy way when used as a musical assignment. Often used to describe or describe a musical composition that has a playful, childish character. • scherzandissimo is a command that means very playful • scherzetto refers to a shorter scherzando. • scherzosamente: used as a command synonymous with scherzando. • seconda maggiore: major 2nd; refers to the common interval consisting of two half-steps; quite a step. Also tono. • seconda minore: minor 2nd; a half-step interval (half a tone). Also semitono. • segno: sign; refers to a symbol involved in a complex system of musical repetitions. In word form, usually abbreviated DS (dal segno). • semitono: semitone; the smallest interval between notes in modern Western music, which is generally called a half step. In Italian, this is also called a seconda minore: small second interval. • semplice / semplicemente: simple; to play a passage without frills or embellishment; to play in a straight-forward way (but not necessarily without expression)
• sempre: always; used with other musical commands to keep their effects constant, as in sempre accento: accentuation everywhere. • senza: without; used to clarify other musical commands, such as in senza espressione: without expression. • senza misura / senza pace: without size / time; indicates that a song or passage can be played without regard to rhythm or tempo; rhythmic freedom. See rubato. • senza sordina / sordine: without dampers [dampers]; To play with the sustain pedal depressed so that the dampers have no dampening effect on the strings (dampers are always touching the strings unless lifted with the sustain or sostenuto pedals). Note: Sordine is the plural, although sordini is sometimes written. • serio: seriously; to play in a serious, contemplative way without joke or playfulness; also featured in the descriptive titles of musical compositions, such as in the third movement of Ferruccio Busoni's huge Piano Concerto in C, Op. 39, pezzo serio. • (sfz) sforzando: an indication to make a strong, sudden accent on a note or chord; means subito forzando: suddenly with force. Sometimes written as note accent. Similar commands are: (sfp) sforzando piano: to follow a strong accent with (p) piano (sf) subito forte: to suddenly play in (f) forte • (smorz.) smorzando: to gradually slow down and soften the notes until nothing is heard; a diminuendo that fades slowly, often accompanied by a very gradualritardando. • solenne: solemn; to play with silent reflection; also often seen in the titles of musical compositions, such as in the first part of Busoni's Piano Concerto in C, Op. 39 – Prologo e Inno: Allegro, dolce e solenne. • sonata: played; sounded; a style of musical composition that usually includes two or more movements, which is written for instruments (or a solo instrument) and not voice. Originally, two main forms of composition were the sonata (played [with instruments]) and the cantata (sung [with voices]). • sonatina is a shorter or less complex sopra • about.; often seen in octave commands, such as ottava sopra, which instructs a pianist to play notes an octave higher than written on the staff. • sordina: mute; refers to piano dampers, which rest on the strings at all times (unless lifted by a pedal) to limit the duration of their resonance.
• sostenuto: sustained; the middle pedal on some pianos that is sometimes omitted. (Not to be confused with the sustain pedal, which lifts all dampers at once.) The sostenuto pedal allows certain notes to be kept, while other notes on the keyboard are not affected. It is used by hitting the desired notes, then depressing the pedal. The selected notes will resonate until the pedal is released. In this way, persistent notes can be heard alongside notes played with a staccato effect. Sostenuto as a musical symbol can refer to the tenuto. • spiritoso: with a lot of spirit; to play with tangible emotion and conviction; also seen in descriptive titles. • staccatissimo: to play with an exaggerated staccato; notes very loose and short to store; marked in the following ways: as triangular accents above or below the notesThe written term staccatissimo next to standard staccato marks; common in handwritten compositions. • staccato: to make notes short; to separate notes so that they don't touch or overlap. This effect on articulation contrasts that of the legato. Staccato is marked in music with a small black dot placed above or below a note (not at his side as a dotted note). • stretto: tight; narrow; fast acceleration; a busy accelerando. See stringendo. Stretto pedale can be seen in passages that contain many sustain pedal markings. This instructs the pianist to stay agile on the pedal, so that the distinction between cascading pedaled and non-traptones remains clear and sharp. • stringendo: pressing; a rushed, nervous accelerando; to increase the pace in an impatient way. See affrettando. • subito: fast; Suddenly. used alongside other musical commands to make their effects immediate and abrupt. • tasto: key, as in a key on the piano keyboard. (A key is tonalità.) • pace: time; indicates the speed of a song (the speed at which beats are repeated). Tempo is measured in beats per minute, and is indicated at the beginning of sheet music in two ways: Metronome marks: J J 76Tempo terms: Adagio is about 76 BPM • tempo di menuetto: to play at the pace of a minuet; slowly and gracefully. • tempo di false: rolling pace; a song or passage written with the rhythm of a waltz; 3/4 time with an accent on the downbeat. • : strict time; instructs a performer not to take liberties with the rhythm of the music; to play in time exactly as written. • tempo ordinario: normal, ordinary pace; to play at a moderate speed (seetempo comodo). As a time signature, tempo ordinario refers to 4/4 time, or common time. In this case, it is also known as tempo alla semibreve. • tempo primo: first tempo; indicates a return to the original speed of the song. Often written in sheet music as tempo I. See come fine and a tempo. • tempo rubato: deprived time. In itself, rubato indicates that the performer can take liberties with the articulation, dynamics or overall expressiveness of a song for dramatic effect. However, rubato usually affects pace. See ad libitum, a piacere, and espressivo. • teneramente: with tenderness; to play with delicate care and mindful volume; also con tenerezza. See delicato. • tenuto: held; to emphasize the full value of a note; to hold a note without breaking the rhythm of the measure or the normal value of the note. Tenuto can be understood by realizing that although you play a note in actual length, there are normally very short breaths between the notes. However, Tenuto does not create the effect of alegato, because each note remains separate. Marked in sheet music with a short horizontal line above or below the relevant notes. • timbro: timbre; also known as tone color. Timbre is the specific quality of a voice that makes it unique; the difference between two notes played at the same volume with the same articulation. For example, listening to an electric guitar vs. an acoustic, or a bright upright piano compared to a huge concert grand piano, the difference you observe is timbre. • tonalità: a musical key; a group of notes on which a musical scale is based. A piano key is tasto. • tono: [whole] tone; refers to the common interval consisting of two halves: awhole step (M2). Also called seconda maggiore. • tranquillo: quiet; to play in a relaxed way; calmly. •: three strings; indication to release the soft pedal (also called the una corda pedal); to end the effects of the soft pedal. The una corda, which means one string, works to soften the volume by allowing only one string to resonate per key. Since most piano keys each have three strings, tre cordeindicates gives a return to all strings. • tremolo: tremolo; Shake. In piano music, a tremolo is performed by repeating one note or chord as quickly as possible (not always on a or clear volume) to support pitch and prevent nut decay. Tremolo is indicated in sheet music with one or more oblique stripes through the note trunk. A single slash indicates that the note should be played with eighth-note divisions; two oblique stripes indicates sixteenth note And so on. The length of the main note explains the total duration of the tremolo. • tristamente / tristezza: unfortunately; sorrow; to play with an unfortunate, melancholic tone; with great sadness. Can also refer to a musical composition with a sad character, usually in a small key. See con dolore. • troppo: too [much]; usually seen in the sense not troppo, which is used with other musical commands; for example, rubato, ma non troppo: take liberties with the pace, but not too much. • tutta forza: with all your strength; to play a note, chord or passage with an extremely heavy accent. • una corda: a string. The una corda pedal is used to enhance the timbre of softly played notes, and helps exaggerate low volume. The soft pedal should be used with notes that are already played softly, and will not produce the desired effect on louder notes. See tre corde. • valoroso: with courage; to portray a brave and courageous character; to indicate a strong, prominent volume and tone • vigoroso: with vigoroso; to play with great enthusiasm and strength. • vivace: lively; indication to play at a very fast, cheerful pace; faster than allegro but slower than presto. • vivacissimo: very fast and full of life; extremely fast to play; faster than vivace, but slower than vivace, but slower than prestissimo. • vivo: lively; with life; to play with a very fast and lively pace; comparable to allegro, but slower than presto. • (U.S.) volti subito: turn [the page] suddenly. In piano music, this assignment instructs a pianist's assistant to be an alert visual reader and keep track of the fast music that is playing. • zeloso: diligent; to play with diligence and eagerness; probably seen in the title of a musical composition, although it remains rare. Forming Piano Chords • Essential Piano Chord Fingering• Left Hand Chords With Fingering• Comparing Major & Minor Chords• Reduced Chords & Dissonance• Different Types of Arpeggiated ChordsPiano Care & Maintenance• Best Piano Room Conditions• How to Clean Your Piano• Safely Whiten Your Piano Keys• Signs of Piano Damage• When To Tune Your Piano Piano Piano