

music dictionary : musical symbols

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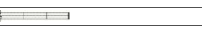
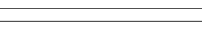

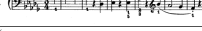




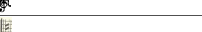


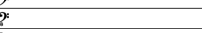
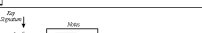


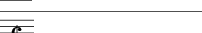
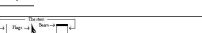


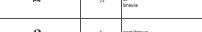

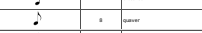








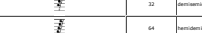


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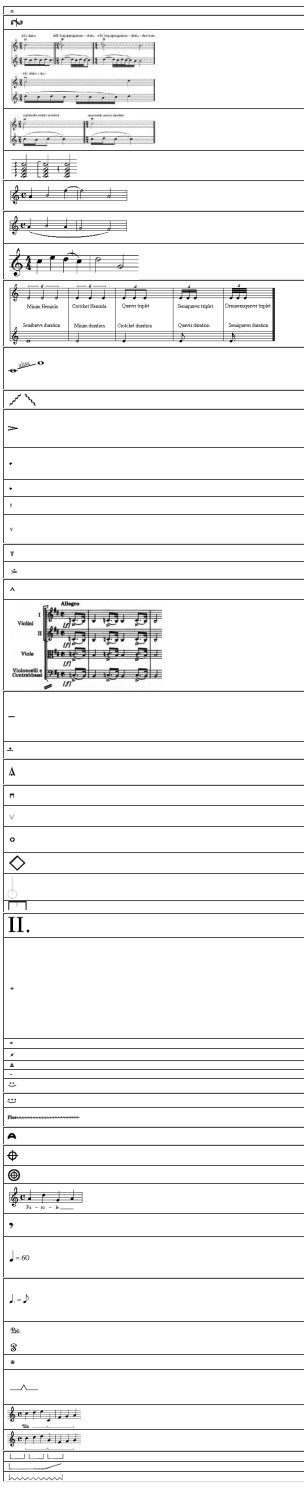


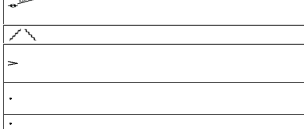
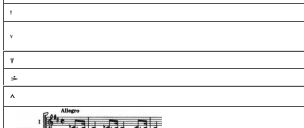
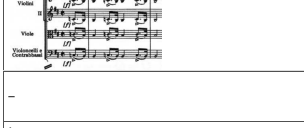

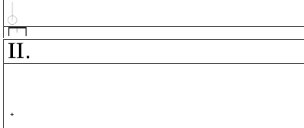
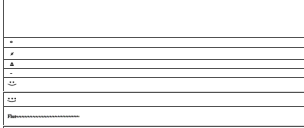
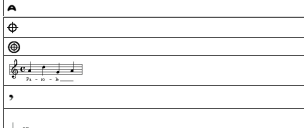
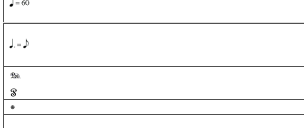
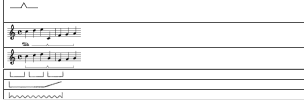
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We have included symbols that might be found on a musical score, including a number that are not strictly musical (i.e. copyright symbol, etc.).

	<p>bar 1-3 reference notes</p> <p>▶ 1-3</p> <p>bar, staff or pentagram: a framework of five lines on which musical notation is written such that the higher the note sign on the staff the higher its pitch</p>
	<p>barline: notation of a line of music including all the parts and voices involved, presented in a group of feet or music staves which are joined together on the left hand side by a vertical bar (called a systemic barline) and a brace (the brace is not shown in this image)</p>
	<p>barline: a vertical line (or lines) drawn across a staff (or if there are many staves, across a number of staves) to mark off measures (or bars) of a particular length, i.e. containing a number of notes and/or rests whose total time value is given by the time signature</p> <p>▶ with five lines</p>
	<p>barline, dotted or auxiliary barline: used to mark divisions within a bar (measure), i.e. between two solid barlines, or to show that the barline is not necessarily marking periodic accents in the music (as where unlearned pop/rock music is added with barlines, or the work employs mixed metres)</p>
	<p>breath start: barline placed at the beginning of a section of music</p>
	<p>breath end: barline denoting the end of a piece of music</p>
	<p>bracket: used with a perpendicular joining multiple staves, for example, as found in piano music</p>
	<p>clef: 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.e. tells us which pitch "lines" that note belongs to).</p> <p>▶ see: (C1) C-clef ▶ see: (F1) F-clef ▶ see: (C2) C-clef ▶ see: (F2) F-clef ▶ see: (C3) and (C2) and (F2) and (F1) C-clef ▶ see: (C1) C-clef, (F1) F-clef, (C2) C-clef and (F2) F-clef and (F1) F-clef ▶ see: (C1) C-clef, (F1) F-clef, (C2) C-clef and (F2) F-clef ▶ see: (C1) C-clef, (F1) F-clef, (C2) C-clef and (F2) F-clef ▶ see: (C1) C-clef, (F1) F-clef, (C2) C-clef and (F2) F-clef</p> <p>At the suggestion of Nick Manton, we show the relative pitch positions of the commonly used clefs</p> <p>▶ see: (C1) C-clef, (F1) F-clef, (C2) C-clef and (F2) F-clef ▶ see: (C1) C-clef, (F1) F-clef, (C2) C-clef and (F2) F-clef ▶ see: (C1) C-clef, (F1) F-clef, (C2) C-clef and (F2) F-clef</p>
	<p>C-clef sign, i.e. C-clef sign, tenor, soprano, baritone and mezzo-soprano C-clef sign</p>
	<p>C-clef sign found in the score of a <i>Duologue</i> by Giacomo Puccini (1858-1924) published by Ricordi - a C-clef used for the tenor voice (for the reason it is called the tenor C-clef) where the note shown one octave lower than written had the C-clef been the standard treble C-clef (image provided by John Clarke)</p>
	<p>C-clef sign found in the score of <i>Genesis and Exodus - The Holy Chorus</i>, for use in Gospel Meetings, Christian Associations and other religious services, which marks middle C as being on the second space from the top of four. The C-clef equivalent to an above C-clef called the tenor C-clef where that space would be occupied by a C note above above middle C but the note would one octave lower (image provided by Dick Adams)</p>
	<p>C-clef above alto</p> <p>▶ see: alto</p>
	<p>C-clef above bass</p> <p>▶ see: alto</p>
	<p>C-clef above alto</p> <p>▶ see: alto</p>
	<p>C-clef above bass</p> <p>▶ see: alto</p>
	<p>C-clef above alto</p> <p>▶ see: alto</p>
	<p>C-clef above bass</p> <p>▶ see: alto</p>
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	<p>C-clef above bass</p> <p>▶ see: alto</p>

Next Sign number equal to 1 semibreva	English	American	Italian	French	German	Spanish	Catalan
	double whole note	double whole note	dupla	dupla	dupla	dupla	dupla
	whole note	whole note	intera	intera	intera	intera	intera
	half note	half note	mezza	mezza	mezza	mezza	mezza
	quarter note	quarter note	quarta	quarta	quarta	quarta	quarta
	eighth note	eighth note	ottava	ottava	ottava	ottava	ottava
	sixteenth note	sixteenth note	sedicesima	sedicesima	sedicesima	sedicesima	sedicesima
	thirty-second note	thirty-second note	trigesima	trigesima	trigesima	trigesima	trigesima
	sixty-fourth note	sixty-fourth note	sexagesima	sexagesima	sexagesima	sexagesima	sexagesima
	one hundred and twenty-eighth note	one hundred and twenty-eighth note	centosettanta	centosettanta	centosettanta	centosettanta	centosettanta

	<p>staff with a fermata above it: The first fermata (breve) which appeared in the original notation that "The marks above for grouping are here to be above notes that"</p> <p>staff with a sixteenth note: It is a rhythmic ornament that occurs in Italian's piano music. It is used as a "hair ornament" but did not exist when it was first used. Added to the confusion is the fact that the note is increased in using it so that it provide people be sometimes substitute the normal note as a symbol or written out. Periods now play it as a normal staff or a modest staff it often indistinguishable from a middle or a manuscript. You can read about this change because in the middle of the 18th century Italian's piano music.</p>
	<p>fermata: musical ornament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fermata <p>pedal (fr.): a pedale (fr.), pedale (fr.) (Italian, meaning in the manner of a harp) a special chord played from the top down or from the bottom up indicated by a vertical wavy line, a vertical square bracket or a curved bracket (the latter two signs are now uncommon)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> trigon
	<p>fermata: musical ornament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fermata <p>pedal (fr.): a pedale (fr.), pedale (fr.) (Italian, meaning in the manner of a harp) a special chord played from the top down or from the bottom up indicated by a vertical wavy line, a vertical square bracket or a curved bracket (the latter two signs are now uncommon)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> trigon
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	<p>indicates pedal on and sustain pedal off marking</p>
	<p>↳ direction to use the sostenuto pedal (the middle pedal on a piano) which acts as a selective damper pedal by sustaining specifically chosen notes; the pedal is depressed where the text instruction is placed and held until the right hand vertical line</p> <p>↳ sustain pedal marking that is first defined in <i>The Pianist's Progress</i> by Chopin. Compounded between 1828 and 1835, published in 1839 and dedicated to Caroline Pichler, its nickname <i>Raindrop</i> was provided by Hans von Bülow.</p>
	<p>[Image provided by Matthew S. Woodward]</p>
	<p>part played on an organ pedal board - use the bar (to indicate that the right foot should be used, no symbols are written above the staff) to indicate that the left foot should be used, symbols are written below the staff</p>
	<p>part played on an organ pedal board - use the bar (to indicate that the right foot should be used, symbols are written above the staff) to indicate that the left foot should be used, symbols are written below the staff</p>
	<p>part played on an organ pedal board - indicates a change of feet, the 2 symbols are placed next to each other, with a star above or below them (to indicate that the right foot should be used, symbols are written above the staff) to indicate that the left foot should be used, symbols are written below the staff</p>
	<p>symbol that means 'sopra' (not strictly a musical symbol, but frequently found on a musical score)</p>
	<p>symbol called <i>quasi</i> (Italian) or <i>quasi</i> (Italian) employed to show in a canon or fugue the entry points of other parts, the start of the subject or antecedent, and so on</p>
	<p>symbol called <i>cutto</i> (Latin), <i>Wachter</i> (German), <i>quasi</i> (Italian), <i>quasi</i> (French) or 'direct', placed at the end of a line to indicate the pitch of the first note on the next line</p>
	<p>A variety of symbols used to indicate which instrument a percussionist should be playing (most are self-explanatory)</p>
	<p>A variety of symbols used to indicate when to use a particular mallet or the hands when playing any particular percussion instrument (most are self-explanatory)</p>

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