



MELODY

- A succession of tones arranged with rhythm, and pitch and a tonic center



HARMONY

Harmony is the composite product when individual musical voices group together to form a cohesive whole

PHRASING

- The manner in which a musician shapes a passage of music in order to express an emotion or impression



ACCENT



- Emphasis or stress placed on a note. The marked note should have an emphasized beginning and then quickly taper off.

STACCATO



- The duration of a staccato note is half as long as the note below it.



LEGATO

- Italian for “tied together”
– perform smoothly and connected.

MARCATO



- Marcato (Italian for "well marked") signifies that a note should be played as loud as an accent mark and as short as a staccato.

TENUTO



- The note or chord is to be played at full length.

FERMATA



- A pause of an unspecified length on a note or rest

TREMOLO



- Italian for “trembling” – it indicates that a musician should repeat the specific note or notes as rapidly as possible

TRILL



- A rapid alternation between an indicated note and the one above it, may be diatonic or chromatic



**AGOGIC
ACCENT**

- An accent using longer duration, not due to increased volume or pitch variation.



METRICAL ACCENT

- An accent that occurs naturally in a measure. In most Western music, the first and third beats have metric accents.



DYNAMIC ACCENT

- A note played with a dynamic accent is either louder or softer than the surrounding notes.