

# THEORY

## BASICS

### Notes

- semibreve 4
- ∩ dotted min 3
- ∩ Min 2
- ∩ Crotchet 1

Quarter (∩)  $\frac{1}{2}$

Diagram illustrating a dotted quarter note (∩ with a dot) and its equivalent value of two eighth notes (∩ with a vertical line through the stem).

A dot after a note is worth half the value of the note.

### Rests

Diagram illustrating rests: a whole bar rest (O) or whole bar in any time, a whole note rest (∩), a dotted half note rest (∩ with a dot), and a quarter note rest (∩ with a vertical line through the stem).

### TENOR (TREBLE CLEF)

Musical staff showing the notes C, E, G, B, D, F, A, C, D in a treble clef.

Musical staff showing the notes D, F, A, C, E, G, B in a treble clef.

### BASS

Musical staff showing the notes C, E, G, B, D, F, A, C, E in a bass clef.

### BARITONE

Musical staff showing the notes D, F, A, C, E, G, B, D in a baritone clef.

### Time names (useful)

- ta-a-a-a
- ∩ ta-a-a
- ∩ ta-a
- ∩ ta
- ∩ ta-ta

Relative values of notes:

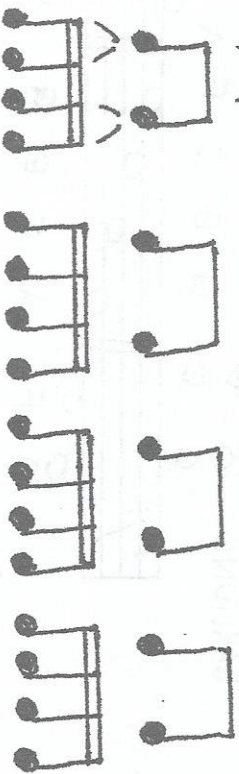
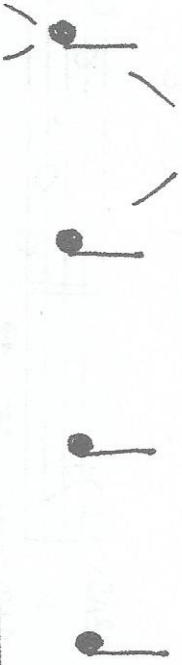
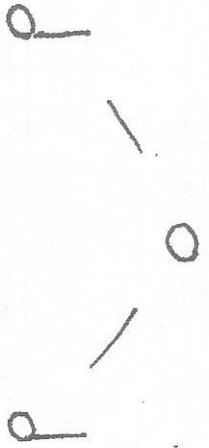
1 semibreve

2 minims

4 crotchets

8 quavers

16 semiquavers



A dot after a note increases its length by half the value of the note. (Do not confuse with staccato)



commonly found -

a tempo - back to speed after

Some abbreviations & commonly found markings:

p - piano - soft (ie pipe down!)

pp - pianissimo - very soft (hard work)

mp - mezzo piano - medium soft (don't know the notes yet)

f - forte - loud (as you like it!)

ff - fortissimo - very loud (like it even more!)

mf - mezzo forte - medium loud (neither one thing nor t'ith)

fp - forte piano - loud, then suddenly soft

cresc. (crescendo) - getting gradually louder

dim. (diminuendo) - getting gradually softer

sf - sforzando - loud on a single note emphasis on notes also often marked

legato - joined notes, smooth

staccato - detached, shortened notes

rit. (ritenuto) - pause (ie watch the conductor)

rall. (rallentando) - getting gradually slower,

rit. (ritenuto) - usually near the end but