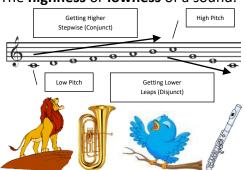
The Elements of Music

Exploring the Elements of Music



A. Pitch

The **highness** or **lowness** of a sound.



B. Tempo

The **speed** of a sound or piece of music.

FAST: Allegro, Vivace, Presto SLOW: Andante, Adagio, Lento

GETTING FASTER -

Accelerando (accel.)

GETTING SLOWER -

Ritardando (rit.) or Rallentando (rall.)



C. Dynamics

The **volume** of a sound or piece of music.

VERY LOUD: Fortissimo (ff)

LOUD: Forte (f)

QUITE LOUD: Mezzo Forte (mf)
QUITE SOFT: Mezzo Piano (mp)

SOFT: Piano (p)

VERY SOFT: Pianissimo (pp)

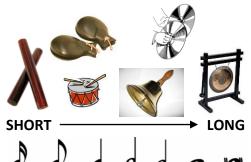
GETTING LOUDER: Crescendo (cresc.)

GETTING SOFTER: Diminuendo (dim.)



D. Duration

The **length** of a sound.



E. Texture

How much sound we hear.

THIN TEXTURE: (sparse/solo) – small amount of instruments or melodies.





THICK TEXTURE: (dense/layered) – lots of instruments or melodies.

F. Timbre or Sonority

Describes the **unique sound or tone quality** of different instruments voices or sounds.



Velvety, Screechy, Throaty, Rattling, Mellow, Chirpy, Brassy, Sharp, Heavy, Buzzing, Crisp, Metallic, Wooden etc.

G. Articulation

How individual notes or sounds are

played/techniques.

LEGATO – playing notes in a long, smooth way shown by a **SLUR**.

STACCATO – playing notes in a short, detached, spiky way shown by a **DOT**.



of sound, **no sound**. In music these are **RESTS**.



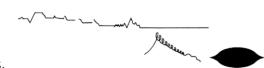


I. Notation

How music is **written** down.

STAFF NOTATION – music written on a **STAVE** (5 lines and spaces)





GRAPHIC NOTATION/SCORE – music written down using shapes and symbols to represent sounds.