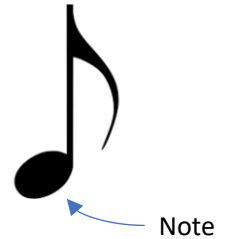


Music vocabulary

Intro: Music, like any other language, has its own terms and symbols which help musicians understand each other. In this lesson, I'm going to give you some basic music vocabulary to start with:

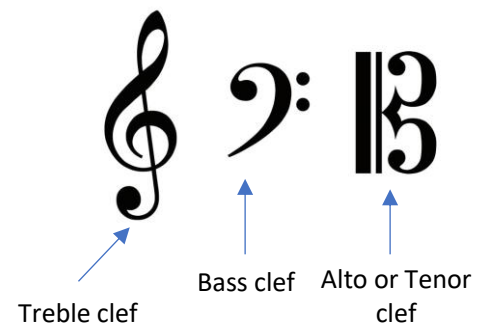
Note: A symbol that represents the pitch and duration of a sound. It's the building block of melodies and harmonies.



Staff: A set of five horizontal lines and four spaces that represent different musical pitches. Notes are placed on the lines and spaces of the staff to indicate their pitch.

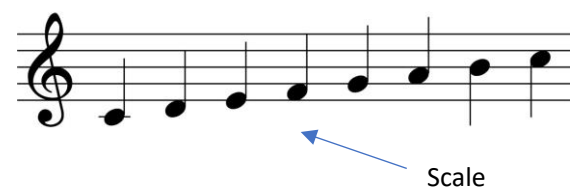


Clef: A symbol placed at the beginning of a staff in written music to indicate the pitch of the notes on that staff. It helps musicians know which notes correspond to the lines and spaces on the staff.

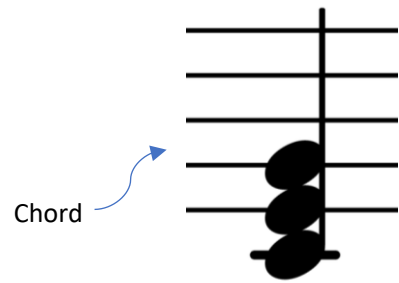


Pitch: Is how low or high a note is. There are 7 main pitches: C (Do), D (Ré), E (Mi), F (Fa), G (Sol), A (La) and B (Si).

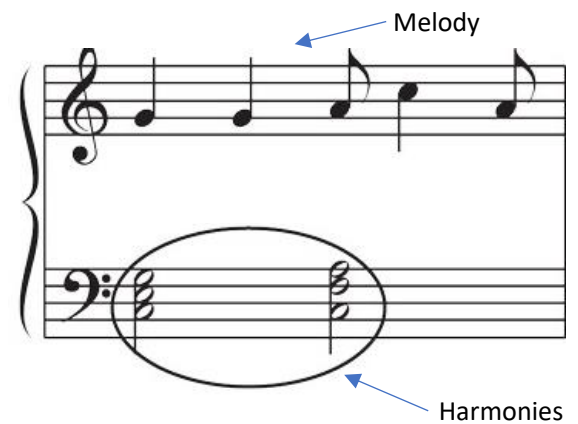
Scale: A series of notes in a specific order, usually going from low to high. Every note has its own scale.



Chord: A group of notes played together to create harmony.



Melody: A sequence of notes that are perceived as a single, cohesive tune.

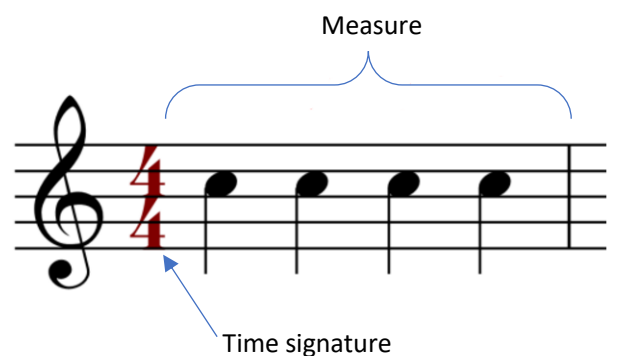


Tonic: The first note on a scale



Beat: The basic unit of time in music, typically felt as a regular pulse.

Time signature: A notation that specifies how many beats are in each measure (the top number) and what note value (the bottom number) receives one beat.



Measure: A segment of time in music that contains a specific number of beats, typically marked by vertical lines on the staff.