

CHAPTER THREE

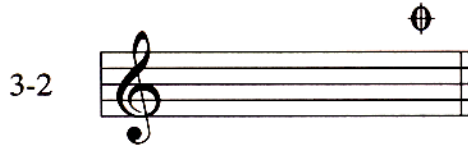
Theory and Terms: Terms for Transcription and Performance

Transcription:

fermata - hold this note or chord until a cue; "the bird's-eye"



coda - the last part of the song, usually a "tag" added after the last chorus; this symbol means "go to the coda immediately"

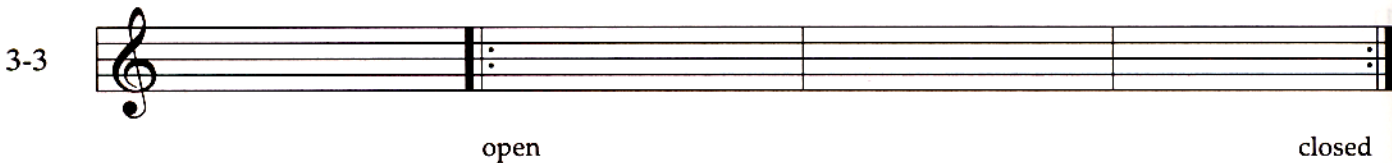


ritard - slow down, but keep a rhythmic feel

a tempo - go back to the tempo used before the ritard

rubato - freely, without a strict sense of meter

repeat signs - when you get to the closed repeat sign, go back to the open repeat sign and repeat from there:

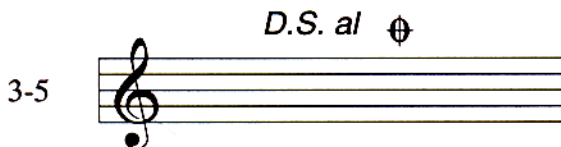


DC - "Da Capo" go back to the very beginning of the song

DS - "Dal Segno" go back to the sign:



DS al Coda - go back to the sign, play until you see the coda signal, then skip ahead to the coda:



turnaround - the part of the song at the end of a section that gets you to the beginning of the next section; often a progression of chords at the end of the chorus that returns you to the beginning

break or bridge - the section in the middle of the song that's different musically from the section at the beginning

kicks - syncopated rhythms

head - the top of the tune itself (after an introduction)

head arrangement - just the chorus that a singer sings on, without an introduction or a tag

vamp - a repeated section that ends on a cue

downbeat - the first note of a measure or section

pickups - notes that occur in the music before an actual section begins

Performance:

count off - signal to the band designating the tempo the singer desires; "one - - two - - one two three four"

comping - accompanying, just playing chords without a lot of fills or solos

fills - melodic lines played between vocal phrases, to "fill" the holes