

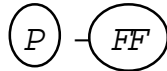
# HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL BAND

## Marking Symbols for Rehearsal

### I. DYNAMICS

Mark each dynamic and circle the written dynamic. Place dynamics below the staff and write legibly so you are able to quickly identify the mark during run-thru and performance.

EXAMPLE :



*sf* - sforzando "forced" , sudden stress on a single note

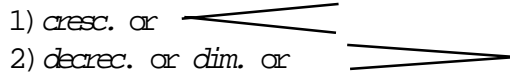
*fp* - forte-piano - loud followed suddenly by soft.

- ① *pp* - pianissimo - very soft
- ② *p* - piano - soft
- ③ *mp* - mezzo piano - moderately soft
- ④ *mf* - mezzo forte - moderately loud
- ⑤ *f* - forte - loud
- ⑥ *ff* - fortissimo - very loud

### II. DYNAMIC CONTRAST SYMBOLS

Dynamic contrast symbols should be placed at the actual beginning and ending of the contrast within the music. For example, be sure that a crescendo beginning on beat two is marked so that the mark clearly indicates beat two as the beginning of the crescendo.

SYMBOLS :



Actual dynamics should be placed at the beginning and end of the contrast symbols.

### III. TEMPO INDICATION SYMBOLS

#### Very Slow

*largo* (broad)  
*grave* (solemn)

#### Slow

*lento* (slow)  
*adagio* (leisurely)

#### Moderate

*andante* (at a walking pace)  
*andantino* (a little faster than andante)  
*moderato* (moderate)

#### Fast

*allegretto* (moderately fast)  
*allegro* (fast)

#### Very Fast

*vivace* (vivacious)  
*presto* (very fast)  
*prestissimo* (as fast as possible)

#### Adjectives Often Used with Tempos

*molto* (very)  
*piu`* (more)  
*meno* (less)  
*poco* (a little)  
*ma non troppo* (but not too much)

Standard tempo markings (numeric)

= 120 or = 60

\_\_\_\_\_ RITARD (Slow down gradually) or *rit.*

\_\_\_\_\_ > ACCELERANDO (Speed up gradually) or *accel.*

3 + 4 + or 3 4 - Sub-divided beat (watch director).

3/4 or 4/4 - large time signature in pencil to help identify tricky or frequent signature changes.

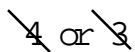

### III. MISCELLANEOUS MARKING SYMBOLS

Fermata with beat # - hold note until released by director.

P Pitch is flat. Arrow indicates a raised pitch (sharpen) is necessary.  
(see pitch tendency chart)

P Pitch is sharp. Arrow indicates a lowered pitch (flatten) is necessary.  
(see pitch tendency chart)

F: or C#: The actual key followed by a colon indicates a new key signature.  
(see circle of 5ths chart for key signature identifications).

 or  Release note or phrase on the count indicated with the slash.

*Mel. Fl.*

*Acc. Trb.*

*Counter Mel. Clar.* These abbreviations are used to indicate the sections of the band that are currently performing melody, accompaniment, or counter melody.

Place the highest point of the phrase at the peak (and mark the peak with an asterisk).  
The arrows mark the beginning and ending of the phrase. No breath during the phrase unless stagger breathing is indicated by the director).

Eyeglasses! Watch the conductor (especially here)!

\* ALWAYS NUMBER THE MEASURES IN EVERY PIECE OF MUSIC. THIS HELPS TO QUICKLY IDENTIFY MEASURES AND SAVES VALUABLE REHEARSAL TIME.