

# ARTICULATION

(How the notes are played)

## Not Dynamics...

Articulation is **the way** the performer plays / sings the note, not how loud they do it. That would be Dynamics instead.

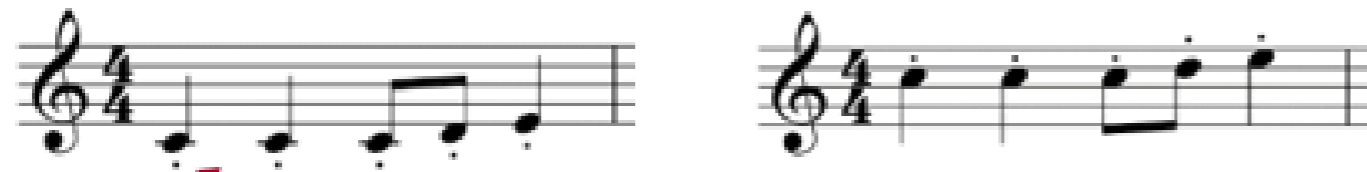
## More Than One...

You can write more than one type of articulation for the same note. For example:



## Staccato

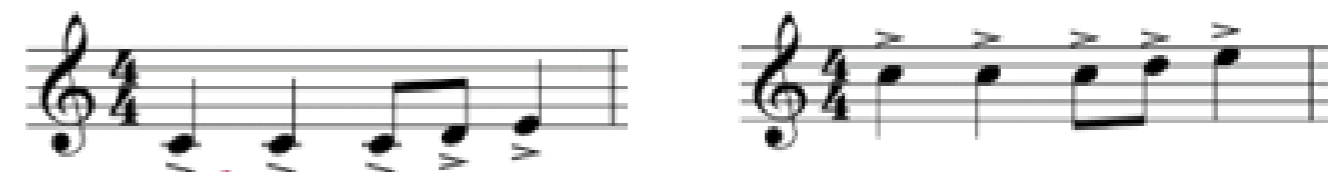
Staccato means short and detached / separated. *\*You will likely hear a gap between each note.*



Shown by writing a **dot** just above/below the head of the note.

## Accented

Give extra emphasis or force to the marked notes.



Shown by writing an **accent** above/below the head of the note.

## Legato

To play the music smoothly, without breaks between notes.

## Slurred

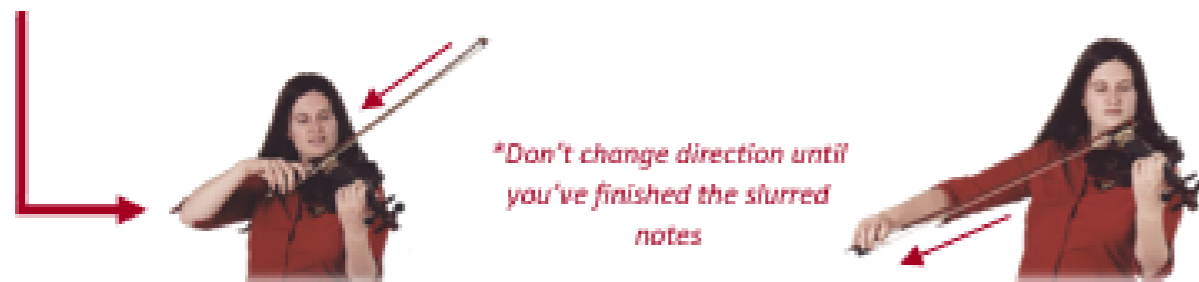
Playing the notes in a legato style, without breaks between notes.



Shown with a **slur** on the score.

**How?** Some examples:

**String Instruments** - Play the notes without changing the direction of the bow.



*\*Don't change direction until you've finished the slurred notes*

**Brass & Wind Instruments** - Only tongue the first note, not the others.

## Glissando

A slide between two notes.

Marked with a **glissando** on the score.



*\*You can glissando upwards or downwards*

## Some Associated Markings On Vocal Music...

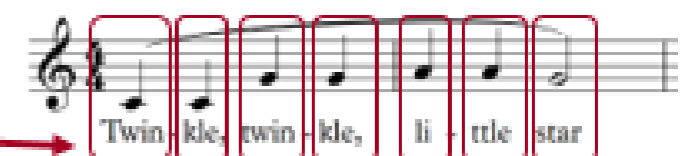
### Phrase markings

Slurs drawn onto the score to show singers what to sing in one breath.



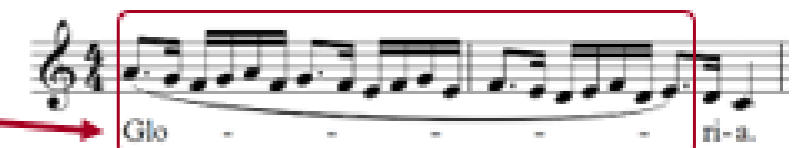
### Syllabic

Where the music is written with one note per syllable.



### Melismatic

Where the music is written with more than one note per syllable.



*\*A slur is used to show the notes on one syllable*