

Tin Whistle
Foundations
Grammar/Vocabulary
Week 7

Tin whistle - A cylindrical metal tube with six finger holes and a mouthpiece at one end

Instrument-

Discord - Lack of harmony between notes sounding together.

Cacophony - Noise where the sounds do not work together.

Mouthpiece - Plastic part at the end of the whistle.

Fipple - Sharp edge cut into the mouthpiece, the hole the sound comes through.

Finger Holes - Holes at different points in on the barrel, covering and uncovering them changes the pitch of the sound.

Barrel - Metal cylindrical tube with finger holes.

Finger Code - Tells what fingers to use for covering and uncovering the holes (usually with the notes also listed).

Notes - A sign used in musical notation to represent the relative duration and pitch of a sound.

Note Names - A B C E F G. On the tin whistle, the lowest note name is D.

Staff - Group of 5 lines used for writing the notes of a song.

Melody - A succession of notes forming a distinctive sequence; tune.

Symphony - Harmony, especially of sound.

Harmonize - The sounds blend well with each other.

Tin Whistle
Foundations
Grammar/Vocabulary
Week 8

Whole Note - A whole note is equal to 2 half notes, 4 quarter notes, 8 eighth notes, etc.

Stem - Vertical line that attaches to the note.

Half Note - A clear note with a stem on it, "equal to two quarter notes." Gets two beats in common time.

Head - The circle/oval part of the note.

Quarter Note - Filled in note with a stem on it. Gets one beat in common time.

Dotted Half Note - Half note + a dot on the right side. Equal to three quarter notes. Gets three beats in common time.

Flag - A curved line on the stem. One flag = 1/8th note, two flags = 16th note.

Beam - Works like a flag. A flag goes on an individual note. A beam is a straight line that joins 2 or more notes together. One beam = 1/8th notes, two beams = 16th notes.

Eighth Note - gets 1/2 of a beat. There are eight eighth notes in a whole note. Has one flag or one beam on it.

Clef - A symbol at the left edge of the staff. Lines and spaces have different note names depending on what clef is indicated. For example, the first space in the treble clef is an "F." The first space on the bass clef is an "A." The tin whistle is written in the treble clef. Only focus on those notes.

Treble Clef - Tin whistle is written in the treble clef. Other instruments in the treble clef include: violin, flute, clarinet, trumpet, piano - right hand. Most songs are written in treble clef.

Bass Clef - For lower voices and instruments, including double bass, (string), trombone, tuba, and left-hand of the piano. Tin whistle does not reach down into the range of the bass clef.

Tin Whistle
Foundations
Grammar/Vocabulary
Week 9

Rhythm - The pattern that the notes take when played

Time Signature - A musical symbol indicating how long to play or hold a note. Two numbers appearing similar to a fraction, just after the clef sign or key signature. The top number indicates how many beats in a measure and the bottom number indicates what type of note gets the beat. Ex: 4/4 time signature means there are 4 beats in a measure and the quarter note gets one beat.

Measure (or bar) - A unit on the staff that contains the number of beats indicated by the time signature.

Measure Lines or Bar Lines - Vertical lines drawn through the music staff, dividing it into equal sections forming the measure / bar.

Foundations
Grammar/Vocabulary
Week 10

Scale - Successive notes of a key or mode either ascending or descending. In traditional Western music, a scale typically consists of seven notes. The first note repeats at the octave for a total of eight notes.

Octave - The interval between a series of eight notes, from one note to the next note (higher or lower) that has the same name. Ex: C up eight notes to the next C, or G down eight notes to the next G.

Sharp - Represented by this symbol (\sharp), a sharp raises a note $\frac{1}{2}$ step.

Flat - Represented by this symbol (\flat), a flat lowers a note $\frac{1}{2}$ step.

Tempo - Rate of speed.

Tin Whistle
Foundations
Grammar/Vocabulary
Week 11

Dynamics - Pertaining to the loudness or softness of a musical composition. Also the symbols in sheet music indicating volume.

Ex: *mf* stands for mezzo forte, which is Italian for "medium loud."

Crescendo - A gradual increase in the volume of music.

Legato - Smooth, connected notes.

Staccato - Disconnected, short, clear-cut notes.

Rest - A musical symbol written in a measure to indicate no note is played. A rest indicates silence, whereas a note indicates sound. A rest receives the same beat as the note that matches its name. See page 171 (Foundations Guide, 4th Edition) for images.

Tin Whistle
Foundations
Grammar/Vocabulary
Week 12

All related to volume:

Piano - (*p*) soft

Forte - (*f*) loud or forcefully

Mezzo Piano - (*mp*) medium soft, mezzo is Italian for "moderately"

Mezzo Forte - (*mf*) medium loud, mezzo is Italian for "moderately"