

Voici quelques éléments du langage musical.

Bémol = altération

Clé de sol et indication de mesure (combien de temps par mesures)

Barre de mesure, séparation

Liaison, on ne répète pas la note

Barre de reprise

Detailed description: A musical staff in G-clef and 3/4 time. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. A flat sign is placed below the C5 note. A slur connects the notes from G4 to D4. A repeat sign is at the end of the staff. Green callouts with lines pointing to these elements provide their names and functions.

La musique ne se lit pas que sur la partition, mais aussi tout autour.

Vitesse du morceau, il y a 120 noires par minutes

Joyeux, gai

Tempo: ♩ = 120 Allegro

Piano, jouer doucement

Crescendo = de plus en plus fort

Jouer fort

Decrescendo, de moins en moins fort

Detailed description: A musical staff in G-clef and 3/4 time. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. Above the staff, the tempo is marked 'Tempo: ♩ = 120 Allegro'. Below the staff, a dynamic marking 'p' (piano) is at the start and 'f' (forte) is in the middle, connected by a wedge-shaped crescendo line. A decrescendo line follows, ending with a repeat sign. Green callouts with lines pointing to these elements provide their names and functions.