

JAZZ ENSEMBLE

All rules above apply except that “muta in [...]” is written “**Change to [new instrument]**” and is placed **above** the staff.

*for jazz orchestra
place above staff*

COMMONLY ALTERNATING INSTRUMENTS

The following is a listing of commonly alternating instruments in a standard orchestra:

<i>Alternate</i>	
Flute III	Piccolo
Oboe III	English horn
Clarinet III	Bass clarinet
Bassoon III	Contrabassoon

In smaller orchestras, the second player alternates in all cases above.

Arpeggio signs

A vertical wavy line before a chord or interval indicates an arpeggio (rolled chord).

ARPEGGIO DIRECTION

The chord is to be played quickly from **bottom to top** (no direction arrow).

If the arpeggio is to be played from **top to bottom**, an **arrowhead is added** to the bottom of the wavy line.

played downward

When the arpeggio returns to normal (bottom to top) or alternates with an arpeggio played downward, an arrowhead is added to the top of the wavy line.

The arpeggio sign **should not extend much past the chord** affected.

PLACEMENT WITH ACCIDENTALS

Arpeggio signs are always **placed before accidentals**.

FOR KEYBOARD INSTRUMENTS

The arpeggio sign **can extend across both staves**. The right hand begins after the left hand has completed the chord.

If the wavy line is broken between staves, both hands begin the arpeggio simultaneously.

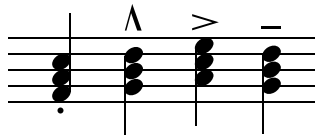
Articulations

Articulations are symbols used to indicate *how* a note or chord is played, alone or in relation to other notes and chords.

There are five main articulations: ***staccatissimo***, ***staccato***, ***tenuto***, ***accent***, ***marcato***.

An articulation's **influence on a note or chord varies** depending on its context. A staccato note in a slower tempo is not played as short as it would be played in a faster tempo. An accent is softer in the dynamic *p* than in the dynamic *f*.

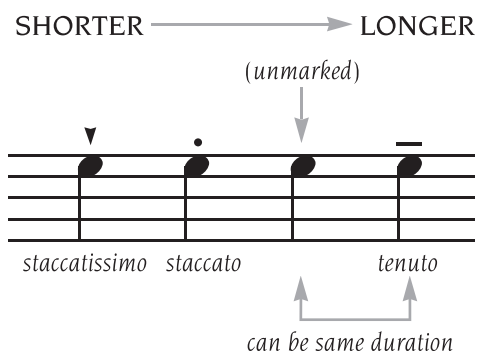
One articulation applies to all notes of an interval or chord (on one stem).



DURATIONAL ARTICULATIONS

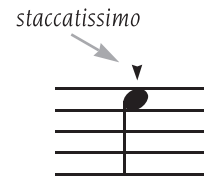
There are three articulations that **affect the duration** of a note or chord: *staccatissimo* (∇), *staccato* (·) and *tenuto* (—).

The following illustrates durational articulations compared to an unmarked note, from shortest to longest.



Staccatissimo

The shape varies slightly among engravers, but is always wedge-shaped. It indicates that a note or chord is to be played as **short as possible**.

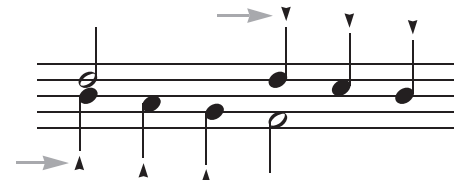


Used only with note values of a quarter note or less.

The *staccatissimo* is **centered on the notehead**. Placement is in the next space from the notehead, whether the note is on a line or space.

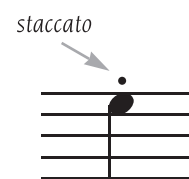


Center on the stem for opposite stem direction.



Staccato

A dot above or below a note or chord indicates that the note or chord is to be played **short**.



Used with note values of a quarter note or less.

The *staccato* is **centered on the notehead**. Placement is in the next space from the notehead, whether the note is on a line or space.

