

We saw earlier how to read the score, then the nuances, the character and the expression. Today, it's time to talk about movement, which is what gives the tempo, the speed of the song. However, the movement is not fixed, it can be modified by some words. We will see that today in this course.

As I said in the introduction, the movement is the speed of a piece of music. It is indicated by Italian terms placed at the beginning of the song. There can be several successions of movements during the same piece.

Some indications of movement, from the slowest to the fastest:

Largo: wide, very slow
Larghetto: a little slower than Largo
Lento: slow
Adagio: comfortable, a little slower than Lento
Andante: moderato
Andantino: slower than Andante
Moderato: moderato
Allegretto: slower than Allegro
Allegro: cheerful
Perennial: lively
Presto: fast, very fast
Prestissimo: extremely fast

To these indications can be added character and expression that we saw in course 3.

There are also terms that alter movement:

rit. : ritenente, retaining
rall. : rallentando, slowing down
ritard. : ritardando, delaying
ritenuto: restrained
rubato: without rigor
slarg. : slargando, by widening
allarg. : allargando, by widening
più mosso, or più moto: more movement

Conclusion: THE TIPS TO REMEMBER

- The movement gives the tempo of the song, it's the speed at which you have to play.
- This information is given by an Italian term.
- To this, we add nuances, character and expression, which gives a complete interpretation of the song to be played.
- This movement can be modified, it is not fixed.
- A piece can consist of several successions of movements.