

Competency- Ability to apply theoretical and practical knowledge of the Rudiments of music.

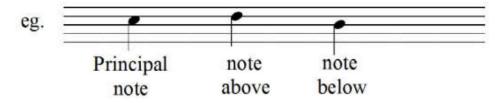
Competency level- Turn and Inverted Turn

Ornaments or Graces

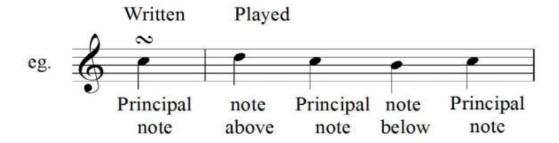
Ornaments in music mean <u>melodic decoration</u>. During the 18th century, harpsichord composers overloaded their music with various ornaments. Modern composers write out exact note values of all kinds of ornaments or melodic decorations. But in earlier times, particularly the 17th and 18th centuries, certain signs were used for melodic decoration.

The Turn

also called 'Gruppetto' in Italian – for grouplet – implies a group of four notes, <u>note</u> above the principal note, note itself (principal note), note below and note itself.

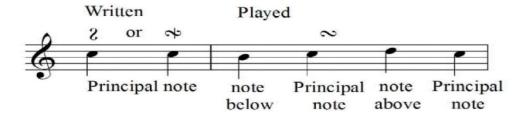


When the sign is placed directly over a note, the ornament <u>begins on the upper</u> <u>note</u> followed by the principal note, note below and ending on the principal note.



Inverted Turn

When the sign is inverted •• or § the ornaments <u>begins on the note below</u> the principal note.



When the sign is between two notes, the first note is sounded and the turn begins on the upper note. (It fits in between the two notes as in the example.)



When playing ornaments, all notes involved must be played according to the value of the principal note.



The last principal note gets 3/4th value of the given principal note. The first three notes get 1/4th value.

An accidental written above or below, the sign affects the note above or below the principal note.

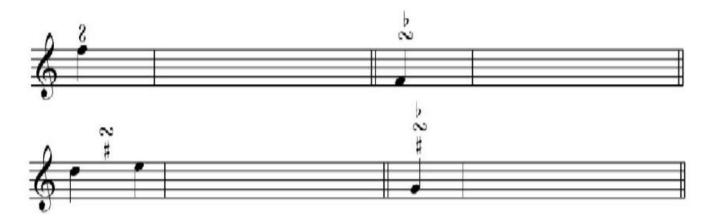


Answer the following questions:

1. Write the principal notes and the appropriate signs to each of the following examples.



2. Write out the following ornaments in full as they should be played.



3. Name the ornaments in the given extract.

