

**PROPOSITION.**—(See Subject.)

**PUNCTUM CONTRA PUNCTUM.**—(See Counterpoint.)

**PYRRHIC.**—A dissyllabic foot of the Ancients, consisting of two short notes, which may be represented in English by the word level. This may be considered Trochaic in the English language.

## Q.

**QUADRUPLE COUNTERPOINT.**—Counterpoint in four parts, all of which are invertible.

**QUARTER-TONE.**—That slight difference of pitch made on the violin, &c., between C sharp and D flat or the like.

**QUARTETTE.**—A composition for four Instruments or Voices.

## R.

**RECITATIV.**—A recitative or musical declamation.

**REEL.**—A lively Scotch dance.

**RESOLUTION.**—When a note which forms the discord moves diatonically to a concord in progression.

**RESPONSE.**—(See Answer.)

**RESTS.**—Denote silence for exactly the same duration of time as their corresponding notes would be held, if performed.

**RETARDATION.**—When one or more notes of a chord are continued in the following chord to which they do not belong.

**RHYTHM.**—The theory of musical cadence, as applied to melody.

**ROMANCE.**—A Song peculiar to the French nation, a lyric tale set to music.

**RONDO.**—A composition which may be divided into four capital sections or parts, in each of which the initial motivo or subject plays the principal character.

**RUBATO.**—Robbed, borrowed. The terms **TEMPO RUBATO** are applied to a style of performance in which some notes are held longer than their legitimate time, while others are curtailed of their proportionate duration, in order that, on the whole, the aggregate value of the bar may not be disturbed.

**RUSSIAN BASSOON.**—A low Instrument of the Serpent kind.

## S.

**SAXOPHONES.**—A new family of Instruments, with a single reed and with a Clarionet mouth-piece. They are of brass and possess rare and precious qualities.

**SAXOTROMBAS.**—Brass Instruments with a mouth-piece, and three, four, or five cylinders, like the Sax-Horns.

**SCALE.**—The succession of sounds comprised in one or more octaves.

**DO. CHROMATIC.**—Proceeding by Semitones.

**DO. DIATONIC.**—Containing five tones and two semitones within the Octave.

**DO. ENHARMONIC.**—Proceeding by Quarter tones.

**SCHERZO OR MINUET.**—A sprightly composition, generally in  $\frac{3}{4}$  time. The third movement of the Sonata, Symphony, quartet, &c

**SCORE.**—The parts of a composition on separate staves, placed below each other, and connected by a brace and bars drawn perpendicularly across the page.

**SECTION.**—A portion of Melody, formed by two regular phrases, the last of which is terminated by a Cadence.

**DO. EXTENDED.**—There are various ways of effecting this; as, by the repetition of a bar, or of a phrase, or by extending the two principal divisions of one or more bars into whole bars.

**SEMI.**—Half; as SEMITONE, half a tone, &c.

**SEMITONES.**—Half tones; as for example, from E to F in the Key of C is the interval of a Semitone.