

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Accompaniment** - A subordinate part for instruments, voices or orchestra.

**Amateur** – A person whose principal means of livelihood is not obtained from musical services in the particular discipline in which he or she is competing, even though he/she may from time to time accept remuneration for musical services rendered.

**Aria** – An elaborate, accompanied, vocal solo from an opera, operetta or cantata.

**Art Song** – The Art Song was a creation of the late 18th and early 19th centuries continuing into the 20th and 21st centuries. These songs were written for voice with piano accompaniment. Composers such as Mozart, Schumann, Brahms, Schubert, Britten, Quilter, Barber, Bernstein, Rorem, Coulthard, Fleming, etc. were inspired to write music to enhance existing poetry. The language of the song, if other than English, determines the class to be entered.

**Associate Standard** – Refers to a selection of advanced difficulty that must be of at least post grade 10 or equivalent level.

**Ballad** – (as used in Musical Theatre) - Music with a slower tempo, often of a serious nature.

**Ballad/Traditional Air** – A narrative poem of popular origin, written in short stanzas and originally sung to a repeated tune.

**Brass Instrument** – A wind instrument such as trumpet or trombone, consisting of a brass tube blown directly by means of a cup or funnel-shaped mouthpiece.

**Canadian Composer/Author** – A person born in Canada, one who has resided in Canada for at least five years, or a naturalized citizen.

**Chamber Music** – A term which originally referred to music not intended for the church, the theatre, or public concert hall. It no longer implies a place of performance, but refers to music written for three, four or more instruments played with one instrument to a “part”, all the parts having equal importance.

**Choir/Chorus** – A group of 13 or more members performing as a single unit.

**Choral Speech** - The speaking of a piece of literature by a speech choir. It differs from Choric Drama in that the prime emphasis is on telling the story, rather than acting it out. The focus is on the language and the speaking of the text. There is to be no movement around the stage, but gestures and simple in-place movements may be used. Variety may be provided through the division of voices, use of solo voices, the physical arrangement of

the choir, use of props and the suggestion of a simple costume.

**Classical Guitar** – A plucked stringed instrument originating in Spain.

**Classical Music** – Music of a serious nature, not pop.

**Classroom Music** – Music designed to portray the many facets of the elementary school program. Singing is the main emphasis, but some movement/creative dance and limited use of simple instruments is required. Costumes and stage props may be used.

**Composition (formerly Creative Music)** - A broad category that includes any work of art that presents sound in an organized fashion. The work can be generated using traditional instruments or the human voice.

**Community Band/Choir/Chorus** – A group of instrumentalists or singers performing as a unit. The term also refers to a group whose members come from two or more schools and are selected on the basis of performing ability.

**Concert Band** – A group of musicians playing woodwind, brass and percussion instruments under the direction of a conductor.

**Concerted Work** – Any composition originally written for solo instrument with orchestral accompaniment.

**Concerto** – A composition written in several movements usually for solo instrument with orchestral accompaniment.

**Creative Story Telling** - The story may be either an original work by the performer, or a traditional story, folk tale, family tale, legend, fable or myth. Entrants submit a brief plot outline to the adjudicator. Appropriate sounds, props or movement may be incorporated into the performance provided there is no disruption of the smooth delivery of the story. The performance **MUST** be in the teller's own words.

**Discipline** – AMFA defines five disciplines for administrative purposes: Band/Orchestra, Instrumental, Piano, Speech and Voice.

**Dramatic Poetry** – Poetry which represents a situation involving characters. Dramatic conflict and dialogue are normally present in this type of poetry.

**Duet** – Two individuals performing different parts as a unit.

**Duologue** – A speech selection for two individuals performing different parts.

**Ensemble** – A small group performing as a unit.

**Finger-style Guitar** – Describes a manner of playing in which the fingertips are used to pluck the strings.

**Folk Song** – Music which has entered into the heritage of the people and cannot be assigned to a composer, school or period. It has been fashioned and re-fashioned through many generations by countless individuals and is usually passed on orally.

**Full Orchestra** – A large group of musicians performing as a unit using string, woodwind, brass and percussion instruments.

**General Choral** – Choirs whose singers are auditioned and become members of a select voice choir.

**Gesture** – Movement of the body, especially hands and arms, which clarifies the meaning and emotional content of a performance. In the presentation of poetry, gestures should be limited by taste and decorum.

**Group Competitor** – Two or more individuals performing as a unit.

**Group of Classes** – A competitor may enter only one class in a given Group of Classes. For example, Piano Solo-Romantic is the group. Grade 1, 2, 3, etc. are the classes within the group. In this case, a competitor may enter only one grade.

**Hand Prop** – An object which is carried on stage by the performer and which MUST be part of the performance.

**Instrumental** – Generally refers to the string, woodwind, brass and percussion families, but includes the singing voice and the speaking voice as separate instruments.

**Lieder** – A distinctive type of German vocal solo composition which was an outcome of the Romantic Movement of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In lieder, the quality of the verse is very important. The piano part is more than an accompaniment and also demands artistic interpretation. (Lieder should be performed in German Art Song classes.)

**Light Opera** – A type of comic or lighthearted opera containing spoken dialogue.

**Lyric Poetry** – Is distinguished by its intense personal feeling and unified by the poet's consistent response to an incident or idea. Lyric poetry frequently exhibits a graceful, fluid rhythm and an evocative pattern of sound. It is reflective poetry, and although a lyric may relate an incident or episode, the story element is of secondary importance. Movement and gesture, if any, should be restrained and should never draw attention away from the language.

**Madrigal** – A composition for several voices, usually unaccompanied, the texts of which are usually secular. Madrigals may be Contemporary.

**Mixed Choir/Chorus** – A group of female and male singers performing as a unit.

**Musical Theatre/Broadway Musical** – A staged production, recognized revue, or movie musical that incorporates the elements of acting, song and movement.

**Narrative Poetry** - Poetry that tells a story and stresses plot and action. It often contains dialogue, characterization and conflict. Although narrative/dramatic poetry may contain lyrical or descriptive passages, it usually minimizes or ignores the poet's expression of personal feelings. Movement and gestures should flow naturally from the text and the performer's interpretation.

**Opera** – A drama, in which music is the essential factor, comprised of songs with orchestra.

**Operatic Solo** – See Aria.

**Oratorio** – An Oratorio is an extended musical setting of a sacred text made up of dramatic, narrative and contemplative elements.

**Original Composition** – A piece of music that was written or created by the entrant and represented on manuscript paper or by using some kind of notation system that would allow another musician to perform the work.

**Percussion Instrument** – An instrument whose sound arises from the striking of materials.

**Piano Sonatina** – A shorter version of the Sonata.

**Prescribed Selection** – A test piece that is listed in the current syllabus for a specific class.

**Production Number** – a selection in a musical that is sung and danced by featured actors and supported by the chorus.

**Professional** – A person whose principal means of livelihood is obtained from the practice of music or drama in the particular category in which he or she is competing.

**Props** - Objects used to enhance a presentation usually in musical theatre, some solo speech classes, choral speech and choric drama. They may be hand-held (a purse, a glass, a mop) or stage props (a doorway, a stool, a table and chair). Stage props are set up before the performance begins. In all cases, props should be simple, limited in number and an integral part of the performance. Up to three stage props are allowed in a solo performance.

**Prose Solo** – A prose selection (may be fiction, non fiction or sacred text) from an authored story, essay, novel or the like.

**Public Domain** – The author of a work has been deceased for a period of 50 years or more and the work is therefore out of copyright.

**Quartet** – Four individuals performing different parts as a unit.

**Quintet** – Five individuals performing different parts as a unit.

**Revue** – A topical, satirical, theatrical entertainment consisting of a series of scenes having a central theme, but no plot.

**Sacred** – A selection using a religious theme or a religious text set to music. It should be “classical” in style but not an oratorio.

**School Band/Choir/Chorus** – A group of at least 13 performers, usually from one school, performing as a unit.

**Sea Shanty** – A song originally sung by sailors.

**Selected Voice Choir/Chorus** – A choir or chorus whose members are selected or “hand picked”. The standard of performance is higher than that which is expected of an unselected choir.

**Senior** – Usually refers to the level of achievement. In Provincial classes, senior refers to any class beyond 16 years and under.

**Sonata** – A composition usually written in four movements for solo instrument with or without piano accompaniment. The solo instrument and accompaniment are of equal importance, although generally only the soloist is adjudicated.

**Sonnet Sequence** – Two sonnets with a similar theme, not necessarily by the same author. For example, two sonnets on a nature theme.

**String Orchestra** – A group of musicians using only string instruments and performing as a unit.

**Suite** – A composition in several movements. It may be written for solo instrument or voice, or for a group of instruments or voices.

**Traditional Air/Ballad** – See Ballad/Traditional Air.

**Transcription** – The arrangement of a composition originally written for one instrument but adapted for another.

**Trio** – Three individuals performing different parts as a unit.

**Unaccompanied** – A selection written for solo or group and performed without instrumental assistance.

**Up-tempo** – (as used in Musical Theatre) - Music with a lively tempo, often comedy.

**Woodwind Instrument** – An instrument originally made of wood, in which sound is produced by the vibration of air, including recorder, flute, clarinet, saxophone, oboe and bassoon.

# FAQ'S

- 1) How do I register?  
You may register online only by going to our website ([www.cpfestival.ca](http://www.cpfestival.ca)) and click on the REGISTER NOW button.
- 2) Is there an administration fee charged?  
A admin fee of \$7.00 will be charged on all entries for each discipline entered online.
- 3) Where is the office located?  
Suite 201, 7003 5th Street SE. Hours of operation are from Monday to Friday 9:00 am to 4:00 pm.
- 4) Where will my classes be held?  
All classes will be held at various classrooms and theatres within Mount Royal University – 4825 Mount Royal Gate.
- 5) Closing date for all disciplines?  
**Wednesday, January 15<sup>th</sup>, 2020** by midnight.
- 6) What if my entries are late?  
Late entries will not be accepted.
- 7) How many classes may I enter?  
Performers may enter a maximum of six solo classes in each discipline in addition to the Alberta Excellence class.
- 8) May I enter the same class I did last year?  
YES, you may register in a class that you won last year but with different repertoire.
- 9) Do I have to put my selections on the entry form?  
Selection information **must** be supplied at the time of entry for all classes. All registrants will have until **January 15<sup>th</sup>, 2020** to make any changes to their selections.
- 10) What if I have to make a change on my online registration once it is submitted?  
The deadline to make changes is **Wednesday January 15<sup>th</sup>, 2020**. Correction/change requests made after this date **MUST** be submitted by email to the [info@cpfestival.ca](mailto:info@cpfestival.ca). and may be subject to a \$25 fee.
- 11) How do I decide which class to enter for my age?  
The age of a performer is determined by the age they will be on December 31 of the year prior to the Festival.
- 12) On a group entry is there extra information required?  
The name and date of birth for each soloist and/or member of a duet, trio or ensemble as well as a group name if in a group, must appear on the entry form online.
- 13) Can I get a refund if I cancel a class?  
We do not provide refunds.
- 14) What if I can't come on a certain day?  
Please Note: Classes may take place **AT ANY TIME** during the Festival including school hours. Other festivals, music lessons, school and extracurricular activities do not qualify as scheduling conflicts.
- 15) What do I do if the selection I want to perform has not yet been published?  
Please consult Rule 26 and 27 regarding copyright rules. Permission from the author/composer is required if the selection is not published.
- 16) I cannot find the selection as it is "out of print" – what do I do?  
Written permission from the publisher **must** be obtained before making copies of music that is out of print or difficult to acquire.
- 17) May I perform the same music in this year's festival as last year?  
For solo and ensemble classes, a performer **MAY NOT** repeat the same selection in our festival for the next two festival years. Exception: Alberta Excellence classes. Please note that a different movement is considered to be a different selection.
- 18) Do I need to bring my music with me to my class?  
Yes - Make sure you put your name or your teacher's name on the original music or speech selection(s) which you will hand in to the Adjudicator's Assistant at the class.
- 19) I only have a photocopy – may I bring it to the class?  
Photocopied music or speech selections cannot be used on their own. Due to copyright laws, photocopies cannot be accepted.
- 20) I want to be considered for recommendation to the Provincial Festival – how do I do that?  
As you will need to enter the correct classes at the Calgary Festival in order to be recommended to the Provincial Festival, please call the office at 403-283-6009 and ask for more information before registering.
- 21) Are there classes in French?  
Yes, there are. Choral Speech classes are listed in the respective syllabi.
- 22) When will the class schedule appear online on the website?  
We will post the schedule on our website ([www.cpfestival.ca](http://www.cpfestival.ca)) early April.
- 23) What if I don't know the grade level of the piece I wish to register?  
If you do not know the grade level of the selection you wish to register, you must contact your teacher or the Festival office prior to registering to ensure that you do not get disqualified.
- 24) What are the Alberta Excellence classes?  
For Alberta Excellence classes (formerly Provincial National) please consult the Alberta Excellence Syllabus on our website [www.cpfestival.ca](http://www.cpfestival.ca) under SYLLABUS.