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**Universiteti i Shkodrës "Luigj Gurakuqi"**

**Fakulteti i Shkencave të Edukimit**

**Dega: Informatike Minor Matematike**

**Lenda: TIK**

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## Projekt 2

**Shpjegimi i nje ore muzikore duke  
perdorur TIK**

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Shkoder 2015

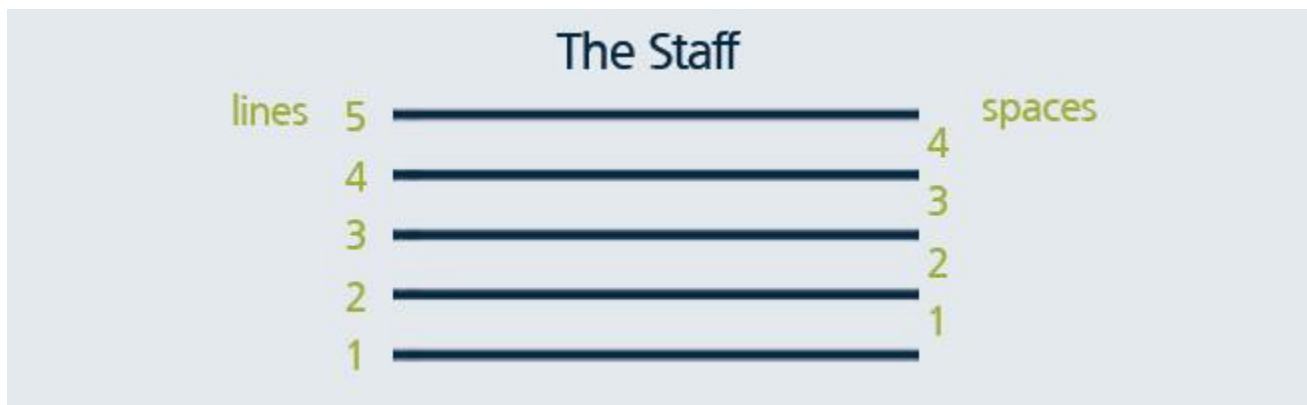
# Shpjegimi i nje ore muzikore duke perdorur TIK

## Step 1: Learn the Basic Symbols of Notation

Music is made up of a variety of symbols, the most basic of which are the staff, the clefs and the notes. All music contains these fundamental components, and in order to learn how to read music, you must first familiarize yourself with these basics.

### The Staff

The staff consists of five lines and four spaces. Each of those lines and each of those spaces represents a different letter, which in turn represents a note. Those lines and spaces represent notes named A-G, and the note sequence moves alphabetically up the staff.



### Treble Clef

There are two main clefs with which to familiarize yourself; the first is a treble clef. The treble clef has the ornamental letter G on the far left side. The G's inner swoop encircles the "G" line on the staff. The treble clef notates the higher registers of music, so if your instrument has a higher pitch, such as a flute, violin or saxophone, your sheet music is written in the treble clef. Higher notes on a keyboard also are notated on the treble clef.



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We use common mnemonics to remember the note names for the lines and spaces of the treble clef. For lines, we remember EGBDF by the word cue “Every Good Boy Does Fine.” Similarly for the spaces, FACE is just like the word “face.”

## Bass Clef

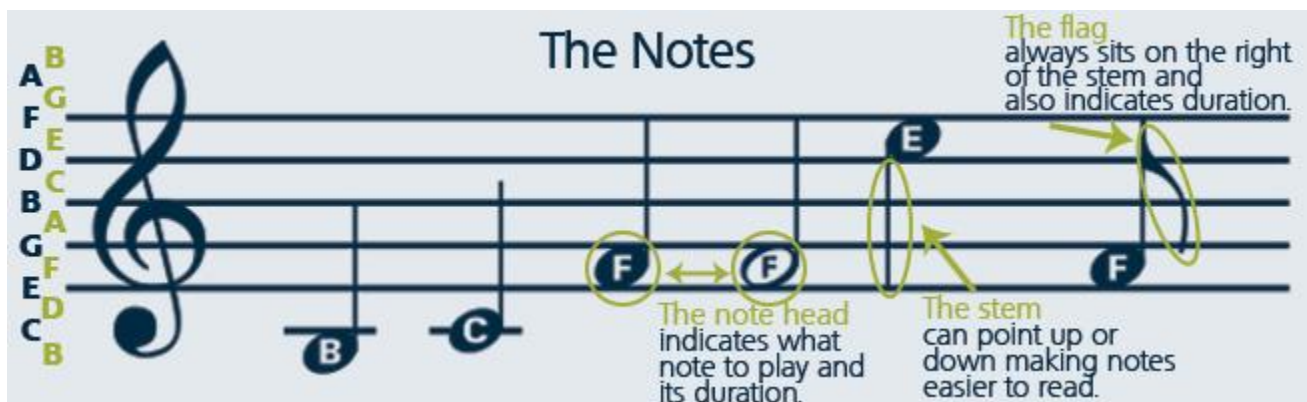
The line between the two bass clef dots is the “F” line on the bass clef staff, and it’s also referred to as the F clef. The bass clef notates the lower registers of music, so if your instrument has a lower pitch, such as a bassoon, tuba or cello, your sheet music is written in the bass clef. Lower notes on your keyboard also are notated in the bass clef.



A common mnemonic to remember note names for the lines of the bass clef is: GBDF A “Good Boys Do Fine Always.” And for the spaces: ACEG, “All Cows Eat Grass.”

## Notes

Notes placed on the staff tell us which note letter to play on our instrument and how long to play it. There are three parts of each note, the **note head**, the **stem** and the **flag**.



Every note has a **note head**, either filled (black) or open (white). Where the note head sits on the staff (either on a line or a space) determines which note you will play. Sometimes, note heads will sit above or below the five lines and four spaces of a staff. In that case, a line is drawn

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through the note, above the note or below the note head, to indicate the note letter to play, as in the B and C notes above.

The note **stem** is a thin line that extends either up or down from the note head. The line extends from the right if pointing upward or from the left if pointing downward. The direction of the line doesn't affect how you play the note, but serves as a way to make the notes easier to read while allowing them to fit neatly on the staff. As a rule, any notes at or above the B line on the staff have downward pointing stems, those notes below the B line have upward pointing stems.

The note **flag** is a curvy mark to the right of the note stem. Its purpose is to tell you how long to hold a note. We'll see below how a single flag shortens the note's duration, while multiple flags can make it shorter still.

**Note Values**

The diagram illustrates the equivalence of different note values. On the left, four quarter notes (filled heads with stems) are shown, numbered 1 through 4, with the label "4 quarter notes" below them. This is followed by an equals sign, then two half notes (open heads with stems) numbered 1 through 2, with the label "2 half notes" below them. Another equals sign follows, then one whole note (open head without a stem) numbered 1, with the label "1 whole note" below it.

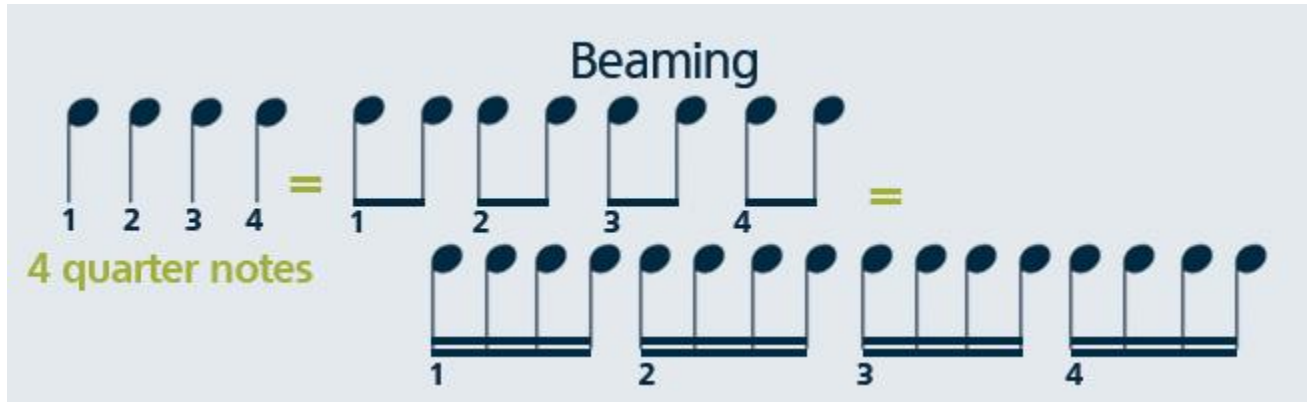
Now that you know the parts to each note, we'll take a closer look at those filled and open note heads discussed above. Whether a note head is filled or open shows us the note's **value**, or how long that note should be held. Start with a closed note head with a stem. That's our **quarter note**, and it gets one beat. An open note head with a stem is a **half note**, and it gets two beats. An open note that looks like an "o" without a stem is a **whole note**, and it gets held for four beats.

Two notes tied together should be held as long as the value of both of those notes together, and ties are commonly used to signify held notes that cross measures or bars.

**Note Values**

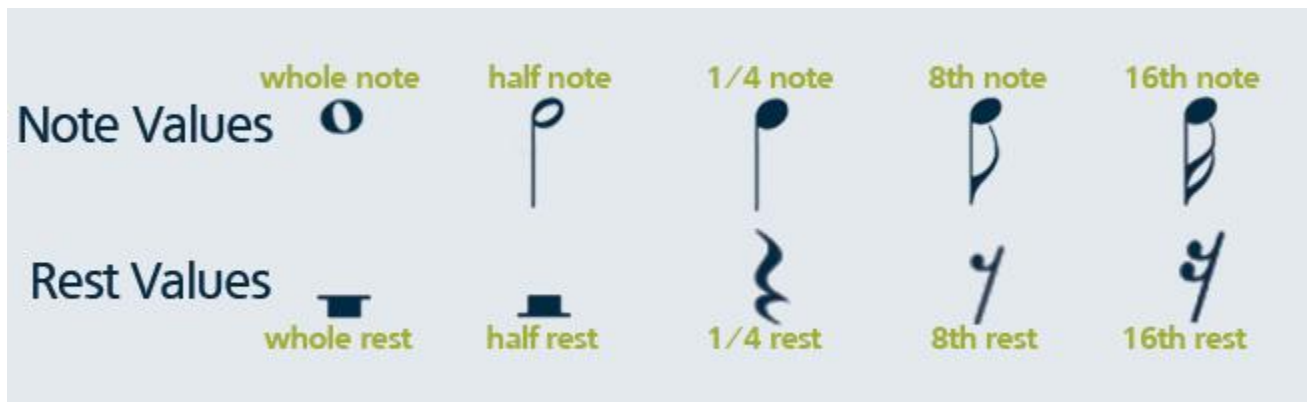
The diagram illustrates the equivalence of different note values. On the left, four quarter notes (filled heads with stems) are shown, numbered 1 through 4, with the label "4 quarter notes" below them. This is followed by an equals sign, then eight eighth notes (filled heads with stems and a single flag) numbered 1 through 8, with the label "8 eighth notes" below them. Another equals sign follows, then sixteen sixteenth notes (filled heads with stems and two flags) numbered 1 through 16, with the label "16 16th notes" above them. The numbering for the sixteenth notes is: 1 e & a, 2 e & a, 3 e & a, 4 e & a.

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The opposite may also happen, we can shorten the amount of time a note should be held, relative to the quarter note. Faster notes are signified with either **flags**, like the ones discussed above, or with **beams** between the notes. Each flag halves the value of a note, so a single flag signifies 1/2 of a quarter note, a double flag halves that to 1/4 of a quarter note, et cetera. Beams do the same, while allowing us to read the music more clearly and keep the notation less cluttered. As you can see, there's no difference in how you count the eighth and 16th notes above. [Follow along with the sheet music for "Alouette"](#) to see how beams organize notes!

But what happens when there isn't a note taking up each beat? It's easy, we take a rest! A **rest**, just like a note, shows us how long it should be held based on its shape. [See how whole and quarter rests are used](#) in the song "A Tisket, A Tasket."

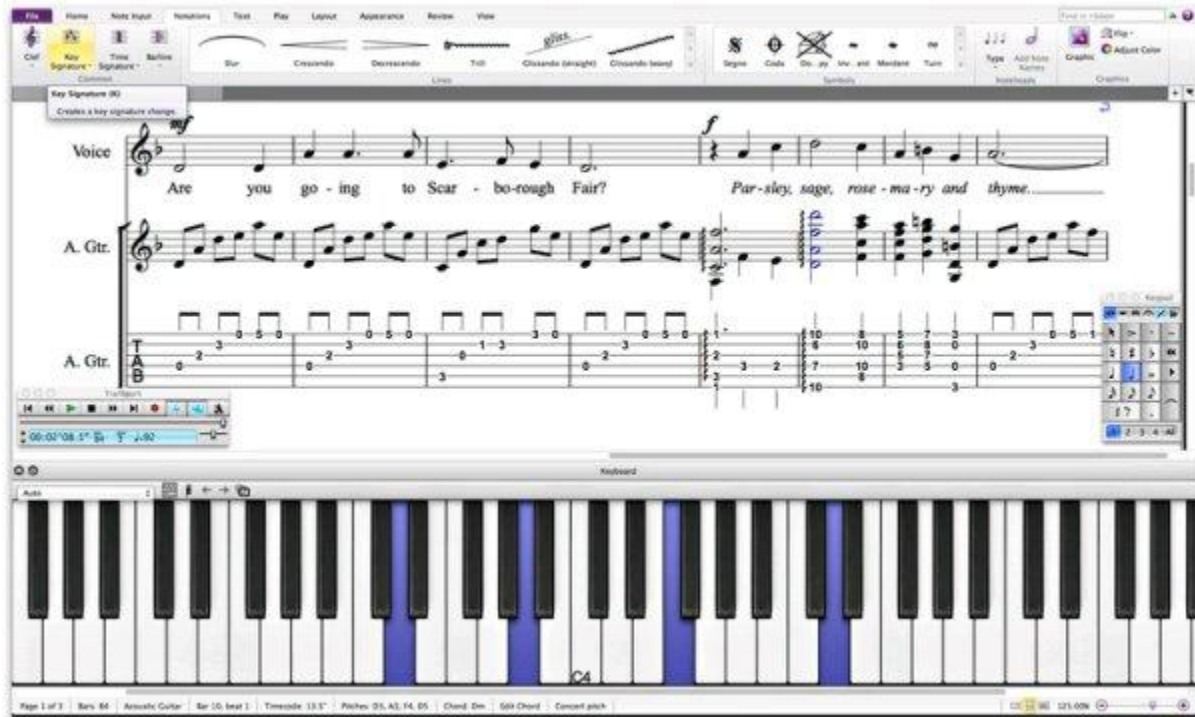


### Aplikacioni

Aplikacioni qe munde te perdoret per te ndertuar keto nota muzikore dhe per ti praktikuar eshte Sibelius 7.5. <http://www.sibelius.com/>



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## Referenca

1. <http://www.wikihow.com/Read-Music>
2. <http://www.musicnotes.com/blog/2014/04/11/how-to-read-sheet-music/>
3. <http://www.youcanplayit.com/>