

## Oratorio

See 'Mass/oratorio' above.

## Orchestra and voices: the order in which performers are listed

Performers are usually acknowledged in the programmes of orchestral concerts (as are chorus members). The following order for instruments is commonly used:

1st violin	Flute	Horn	Timpani	Keyboards	Harp
2nd violin	Piccolo	Trumpet	Percussion		
Viola	Oboe	Trombone			
Cello	Cor anglais	Bass trombone			
Double Bass	Clarinet	Tuba			
	Bass clarinet				
	Bassoon				
	Contrabassoon				

The leader or 'concertmaster' is usually acknowledged as such at the start of the list of first violins, and section principals are acknowledged with the word 'principal' in parentheses after their names.

Solo singers are usually given prominence (along with the conductor) in programme and liner notes. Both soloists and choristers are listed from the highest voice to the lowest. For example: soprano (or treble, as appropriate), alto, tenor, baritone, bass.

## Performance directions

By 'performance directions' I mean dynamic markings such as *fortissimo*, *mezzo-piano* and *forte*, and tempo marks such as *andante*, *presto* and *larghetto*, as well as instructions such as *pesante*, *forza*, *stringendo* and *energico*.

There are two schools of thought about whether or not performance directions should be given in italics or roman lettering. Most pieces of music have performance directions in languages other than English, and so there is a good argument for treating such directions as foreign words and putting them in italics. However, many terms are so basic to the language of music and writings about music that there is no need to treat them as foreign. (This distinction is addressed in a more general context in Chapter 6, under 'Foreign words' and 'Foreign words that have been anglicized'.)