

Notas Melódicas (NM)

Revisão

As notas melódicas podem ser classificadas de acordo com a sua duração:

- ◆ **Submétricas**: quando duram uma fração de um tempo e ocorrem em porções acentuadas ou não acentuadas do tempo.
- ◆ **Métricas**: quando duram um tempo e ocorrem em tempos acentuados ou não acentuados;
- ◆ **Supermétricas**: quando duram mais de um tempo.

Exemplo:

$\text{♩} = 60$

The musical score consists of two staves: a treble clef staff (right hand) and a bass clef staff (left hand). The time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 60. The score is divided into three measures. In the first measure, the right hand plays a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, and the left hand plays a half note. In the second measure, the right hand plays a quarter note followed by an eighth note, and the left hand plays a half note. In the third measure, the right hand plays a quarter note followed by an eighth note, and the left hand plays a half note.

Submétrica

Métrica

Supermétrica



As notas melódicas são identificadas pela maneira que são alcançadas e deixadas. Vamos ver os nove tipos de notas melódicas e as respectivas abreviaturas:

- ◆ Nota de passagem(p)
- ◆ Bordadura (b)
- ◆ Ritardo (r)
- ◆ Ritardo ascendente (ra)

- ◆ Apojatura (ap)
- ◆ Escapada (e)
- ◆ Bordadura dupla (bd)
- ◆ Antecipação (a)
- ◆ Pedal (p)

A partir de agora falaremos de cada uma:

Nota de Passagem

- ◆ A Nota de Passagem (p) é alcançada por grau conjunto e deixada por grau conjunto também, na mesma direção.

The image shows a musical score for a piano piece. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 70. The treble staff begins with a half note G4 (labeled 'I' below it), followed by a quarter note A4 (labeled '(p)' below it), and then a half note B4. The bass staff begins with a half note G3 (labeled 'I' below it), followed by a quarter rest, and then a half note B3 (labeled 'IV' below it). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

- ◆ É importante saber que pode existir mais de uma nota de passagem ligando notas do acorde.

The image shows a musical score for piano in G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 70. The score consists of two staves: a treble clef staff for the right hand and a bass clef staff for the left hand. The right hand starts with a half note chord (G4, B4, D5) labeled 'I'. It then moves to a melodic line of eighth notes: G4 (p), F#4 (p), E4 (p), D4, C4, and B3. The left hand starts with a half note chord (G2, B2, D3) labeled 'I' and then moves to a half note chord (B2, D3, F#3) labeled 'IV'. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Bordaduras (b)

- ◆ A Bordadura (b) é alcançada por grau conjunto e deixada por grau conjunto, em direções opostas.

Musical notation illustrating the Bordadura (b) technique. The piece is in common time (C) with a tempo marking of ♩ = 70. The notation is written on a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The first measure shows a chord in the bass clef with the label *ii* below it. The second measure shows a single note in the treble clef with the label *(b)* below it. The third measure shows a chord in the bass clef with the label *V6* below it.

- ◆ Ela serve para embelezar uma única nota e pode ser superior (exemplo acima) ou inferior exemplo seguinte.

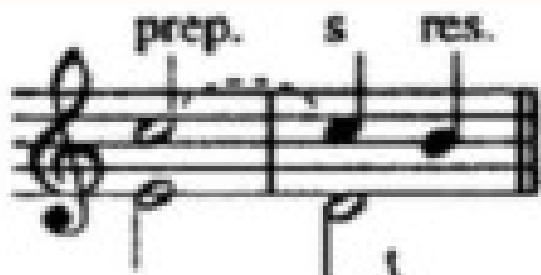
The image shows a musical score for piano in 2/4 time, with a tempo marking of quarter note = 70. The score consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The first measure shows a chord in the bass clef (labeled 'ii') and a single note in the treble clef. The second measure shows a single note in the treble clef (labeled '(b)') and a whole rest in the bass clef. The third measure shows a whole rest in the treble clef and a chord in the bass clef (labeled 'V6'). The grace note is a quarter note above the main note in the first measure.

Ritardo (r)

- ◆ Os ritardos mantêm uma nota de acorde após as outras partes terem ido para o próximo acorde.

The image shows a musical score for piano in common time (C) with a tempo marking of ♩ = 70. The score consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The first measure shows a chord in the bass clef labeled 'ii' and a chord in the treble clef. The second measure shows a chord in the bass clef labeled 'V6' and a chord in the treble clef. A thick horizontal line is drawn under the treble clef staff in the second measure, indicating a Ritardo. A slur is placed over the notes in the treble clef staff in the second measure, and the letter '(r)' is written below the slur. The piece ends with a double bar line.

- ◆ Uma terminologia especial foi desenvolvida com respeito ao ritardo. A preparação é a nota que precede ao ritardo, e é a mesma nota do ritardo. O ritardo propriamente dito, pode ou não, ser ligado com sua preparação. A resolução é a nota que segue ao ritardo, uma 2^o abaixo dele. A preparação e a resolução são geralmente notas de acorde.



- ◆ A terminologia do ritardo fornece também meios de categorizar ritardos de acordo com os intervalos verticais criados pela nota ritardada e pela resolução.

The image shows a musical score in B-flat major, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef) and a series of chord symbols below. The score is divided into four measures. Above the treble staff, vertical intervals are labeled: 7-6, 4-3, 9-8, and 2-3. The chord symbols below the bass staff are: Bb: I⁶, vii^o6, I⁶, V, V⁶, I, I, V⁶.

Ritardo ascendente (ra)

- ◆ O Ritardo ascendente (ra) é alcançado com a mesma nota e deixado por grau conjunto ascendente.

The image shows a musical score for a piano piece. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 70. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The piece begins with a half note chord in the bass clef, labeled with the Roman numeral *ii*. The treble clef staff has a whole note chord. The piece then moves to a new section marked with a vertical line. The bass clef staff has a half note chord labeled *V6*. The treble clef staff has a whole note chord labeled *(r)*. A thick horizontal line is drawn under the *(r)* chord. The melody in the treble clef staff starts with a half note on G4, followed by a half note on A4, and then a half note on B4. A slur is placed over the A4 and B4 notes, indicating a ritardando. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Apojatura (a)

- ◆ A apojatura (a) é precedida por salto e deixada por grau conjunto. Em geral as Apojeturas são acentuadas, abordadas por salto ascendente e deixadas por grau conjunto descendente.

♩ = 70

(a)

V I

Escapada (e)

- ◆ A Escapada (e) é alcançada por grau conjunto e deixada por salto para uma consonância. É o contrário da Apojatura.

The image shows a musical score for a piano piece. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 70$. The score is written in C major, 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) starts with a whole note chord (C4, E4, G4) marked with a finger number '1'. This is followed by a half note G4, then a half note E4 (labeled 'e'), and finally a whole note chord (C4, E4, G4). The left hand (bass clef) plays a whole note chord (C3, E3, G3) marked with a finger number '1', and then a whole note chord (C3, E3, G3) marked with a finger number 'V6'. The 'e' label is positioned above the second staff, indicating the note E4 in the right hand.

Bordadura dupla (bd)

- ◆ é a combinação de duas Notas Melódicas em sucessão ornamentando uma nota mantida, como se fosse uma Escapada seguida de uma Apojatura.

The image shows a musical score for a piano. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 70. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The notation shows a melodic line in the treble staff and a bass line in the bass staff. The treble staff starts with a quarter note chord (F4 and C5) on the first beat. On the second beat, there is a quarter note chord (F4 and C5) with a slur over it. On the third beat, there is a quarter note chord (F4 and C5) with a slur over it. On the fourth beat, there is a quarter note chord (F4 and C5) with a slur over it. The bass staff has a whole note chord (F2 and C3) on the first beat. On the second beat, there is a whole note chord (F2 and C3) with a slur over it. On the third beat, there is a whole note chord (F2 and C3) with a slur over it. On the fourth beat, there is a whole note chord (F2 and C3) with a slur over it. The notes are labeled with 'e' above the treble staff and 'vi' below the bass staff. The number '16' is written below the first measure of the bass staff.

Antecipação

- ◆ A antecipação, como o nome já indica, antecipa um acorde que ainda não foi alcançado.

The image shows a musical score for piano in 2/4 time, with a tempo marking of ♩ = 70. The score consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first measure shows a half note chord in the treble clef (F4 and A4) and a half note chord in the bass clef (B2 and D3), labeled with the Roman numeral *ii*. The second measure shows a quarter note chord in the treble clef (F4 and A4), labeled with the letter *(a)*, and a quarter note chord in the bass clef (B2 and D3). The third measure shows a half note chord in the treble clef (F4 and A4) and a half note chord in the bass clef (B2 and D3), labeled with the Roman numeral *V6*. The score ends with a double bar line.

Nota pedal

- ◆ É uma nota sustentada que começa como uma nota do acorde, torna-se uma Nota Melódica conforme a harmonia muda e, finalmente, termina como uma nota do acorde quando a harmonia fica em conformidade com ela. Os acordes sobre o Ponto Pedal são analisados sem levar em consideração a nota sustentada.

♩ = 70

I *ii* *V* *I*

- ◆ A origem do Ponto Pedal está na música escrita para órgão. Em geral no final de uma peça, o compositor indica ao organista para manter uma nota tocada no pedal enquanto continua a tocar nos manuais (teclados).

fim