

Revisão de Teoria Musical

Slides

Elaborado por

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Teoria Musical

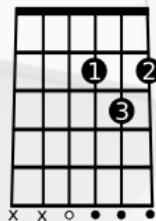
Revisão 04

Símbolos de representação harmônica: Cifras

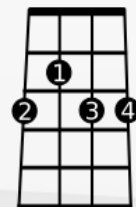
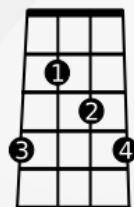
D = Ré maior

Dm = Ré menor

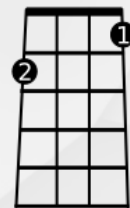
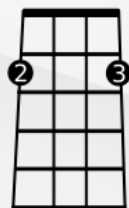
Violão



Cavaquinho



Bandolim



Símbolos de representação harmônica: Cifras

D = Ré maior

Dm = Ré menor

Piano



Cifras harmônicas

Letras no lugar das notas

A = Lá

B = Si

C = Dó

D = Ré

E = Mi

F = Fá

G = Sol

Cifras harmônicas

Tipo das tríades

Aumentado

E(#5)

Eaum

E+



Maior

F



Menor

Dm

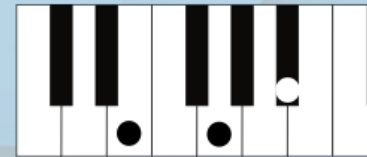


Diminuto

E°

Edim

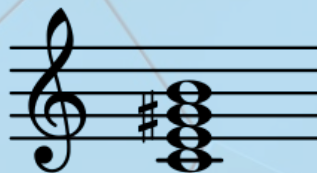
Em(b5)



Cifras harmônicas

Sétima maior = 7M

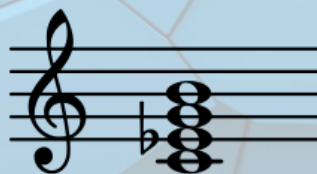
Aumentado com sétima maior
Caum7M ou C7M(#5)



Maior com sétima maior
C7M



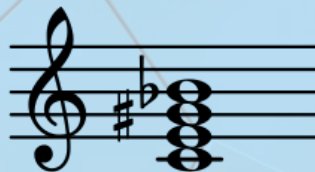
Menor com sétima maior
Cm7M



Cifras harmônicas

Sétima menor = 7

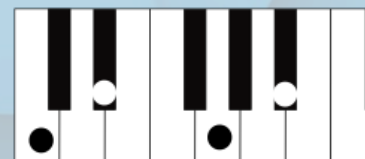
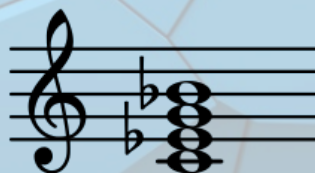
Aumentado com sétima menor
Caum7 ou C7(#5)



Maior com sétima menor
C7



Menor com sétima menor
Cm7



Cifras harmônicas

Tétrade diminuta

Diminuta com sétima menor

Cm7(b5)

C $\emptyset$



Diminuta com sétima diminuta

Cdim7

C^{o7}



Cifras harmônicas

Inversões

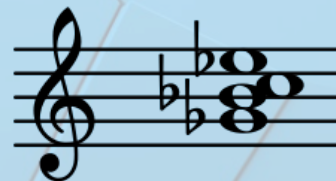
Cm7/Eb



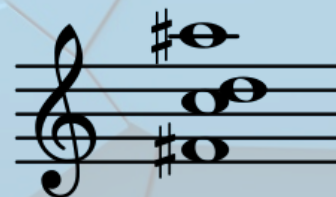
C^ø/Bb



Cm7(b5)/Gb



D7(#5)/F#



Exemplos

The image displays two staves of musical notation in treble clef, featuring a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various rhythmic values and accidentals, with guitar chords written above the notes.

Staff 1:

- Chords: C/D, A/B, B/C#, E13, E7/G# Amaj7, C/D

Staff 2:

- Chords: Gmaj7, F/Gb, B+7, F7sus4, F#/G#, G#/C#, A/B
- Annotation: (CONT. RHY. SIMILE)

Exemplos

The image displays three systems of musical notation for the piece "Bebê" by Hermeto Pascoal. Each system consists of a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with chords.

System 1:

- Treble staff: Melodic line starting with a half note, followed by eighth notes, and a first ending bracket.
- Bass staff: Chords $B_{\flat}^{13}$, a double bar line with a slash, and $B_m^{7\flat 5}$.

System 2:

- Treble staff: Melodic line with a repeat sign, a second ending bracket, and a final note.
- Bass staff: Chords $E_7^{\sharp 11}$, a repeat sign, $B_{\flat}^{13}$, A_m^9 , and a final double bar line with a slash.

System 3:

- Treble staff: Melodic line with a key signature change to B major (indicated by a 'B' in a box), followed by eighth notes and quarter notes.
- Bass staff: Chords $E_m^{7\flat 5}$, A^{13} , $A^{7\flat 13}$, $D_m^{7\flat 5}$, G^{13} , and $G^{7\flat 13}$.

Bebê (Hermeto Pascoal)

Exemplos

10.

AFTERNOON IN PARIS

-JOHN LEWIS

Handwritten musical score for "AFTERNOON IN PARIS" by John Lewis. The score is written on three staves. The first staff contains the title and composer. The second and third staves contain the melody and harmony. The harmony is written in a shorthand notation above and below the notes. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes a first ending and a second ending.

Chords: Cmaj7, C-7, F7, Bbmaj7, Bb-7, Eb7, Abmaj7, D-7, G7b9, Cmaj7, 1. D-7 G7, 2. Cmaj7

The real book

Exemplos

The image displays a musical score for a song, likely a bossa nova or similar Latin style, featuring two systems of music. The first system consists of two staves: a vocal line and a horn line. The vocal line has lyrics in Portuguese, and the horn line provides harmonic support with specific chord symbols. The second system continues the melody and harmony, also with lyrics and chord symbols. The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The lyrics are: "no - ches de tor - men - ta, y a - sí tan so - lo con su a - mor so - bre - vi - ví sin dar - me cuen - ta. Sa -". The chord symbols are: F_M⁶ C, A_M⁹⁽¹¹⁾, F, G_F, F_MA⁷, F_MA⁷, F_#M^{7(b5)}, B¹³, E^{7(alt)}, E_M⁷ A⁷.

no - ches de tor - men - ta, y a - sí tan so - lo con su a - mor

so - bre - vi - ví sin dar - me cuen - ta. Sa -

Chord symbols: F_M⁶ C, A_M⁹⁽¹¹⁾, F, G_F, F_MA⁷, F_MA⁷, F_#M^{7(b5)}, B¹³, E^{7(alt)}, E_M⁷ A⁷

Latin real book

Baixo cifrado (Barroco)

...is a reference term for the bass part of an ensemble work, usually of the 17th or 18th centuries, furnished with figures and other signs telling the player the harmonies implied, stated or required above the bass.

... é um termo de referência para a parte do baixo de uma obra para grupo, geralmente dos séculos XVII ou XVIII, munida de figuras e outros sinais que indicam ao músico as harmonias implícitas, declaradas ou exigidas acima do baixo.

Figured bass (New Grove dictionary of music and musicians)

Baixo cifrado (Barroco)

GIACOMO CARISSIMI (1605–1674)

Historia di Jephthe CD 4

a) Filia: *Plorate colles*

61

38

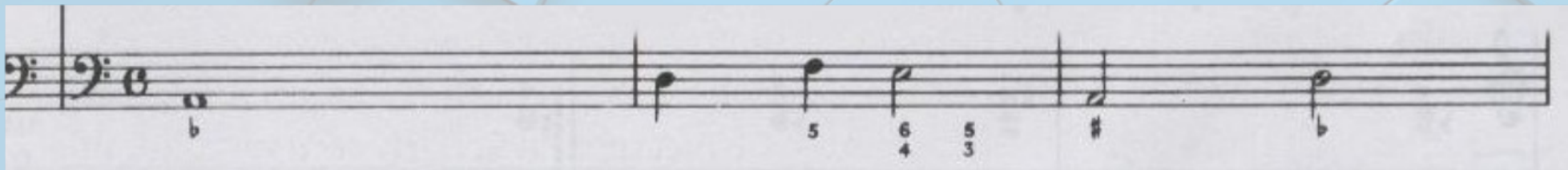
287 Filia

Plo - ra - te, plo - ra - te col - - les, do - le - te, do -

Eccho⁵¹ (*Chorus ad lib.*)

5 6 5 4 3

Baixo cifrado (Barroco)



Baixo cifrado (Barroco)

GIACOMO CARISSIMI (1605–1674)

Historia di Jephthe CD 4

61

a) Filia: *Plorate colles*

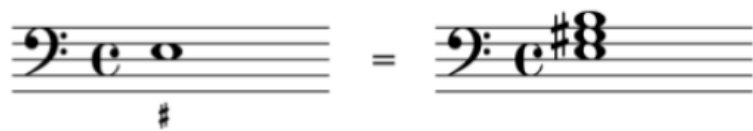
297 38

Filia

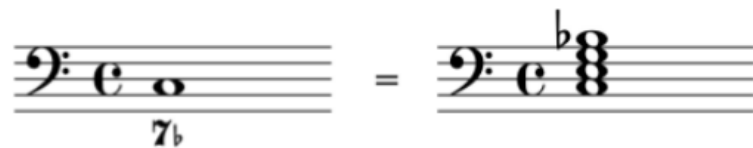
Plo - ra - te, plo - ra - te col - - les, do - le - te, do -

Eccho⁵⁾ (*Chorus ad lib.*)

Baixo cifrado (Barroco)



Musical notation showing the equivalence between a figured bass and a standard musical notation. On the left, a bass clef with a common time signature 'C' contains a whole note 'o' with a sharp sign '#' below it. This is followed by an equals sign. On the right, a bass clef with a common time signature 'C' contains a whole note '8' with a sharp sign '#' above it.



Musical notation showing the equivalence between a figured bass and a standard musical notation. On the left, a bass clef with a common time signature 'C' contains a whole note 'o' with a flat sign 'b' below it. This is followed by an equals sign. On the right, a bass clef with a common time signature 'C' contains a whole note '8' with a flat sign 'b' above it.

Baixo cifrado (Barroco)



Baixo cifrado (Barroco)

Sonoridade Desejada							
Símbolo completo do baixo cifrado	$\begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix}$
Símbolo mais utilizado		6	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$	7	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix}$
Como achar a fundamental	Nota do baixo	Sexta acima do baixo	Quarta acima do baixo	Nota do baixo	Sexta acima do baixo	Quarta acima do baixo	Segunda acima do baixo

Graus (somente maiúsculos)

Graus da escala

1̂

2̂

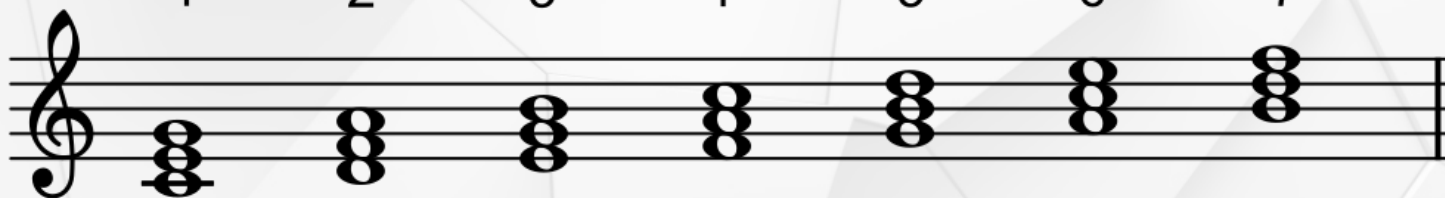
3̂

4̂

5̂

6̂

7̂



Numerais romanos

I

II

III

IV

V

VI

VII

Graus (somente maiúsculos)

EX. 96. Haydn—*Sonata*

Adagio

p *cresc.* *f*

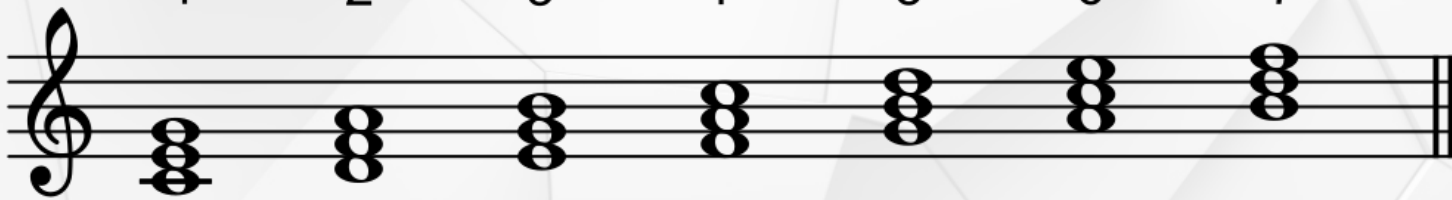
E^b I VI V IV III II V I

Walter Piston

Graus (maiúsculos com indicador de modo)

Graus da escala

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

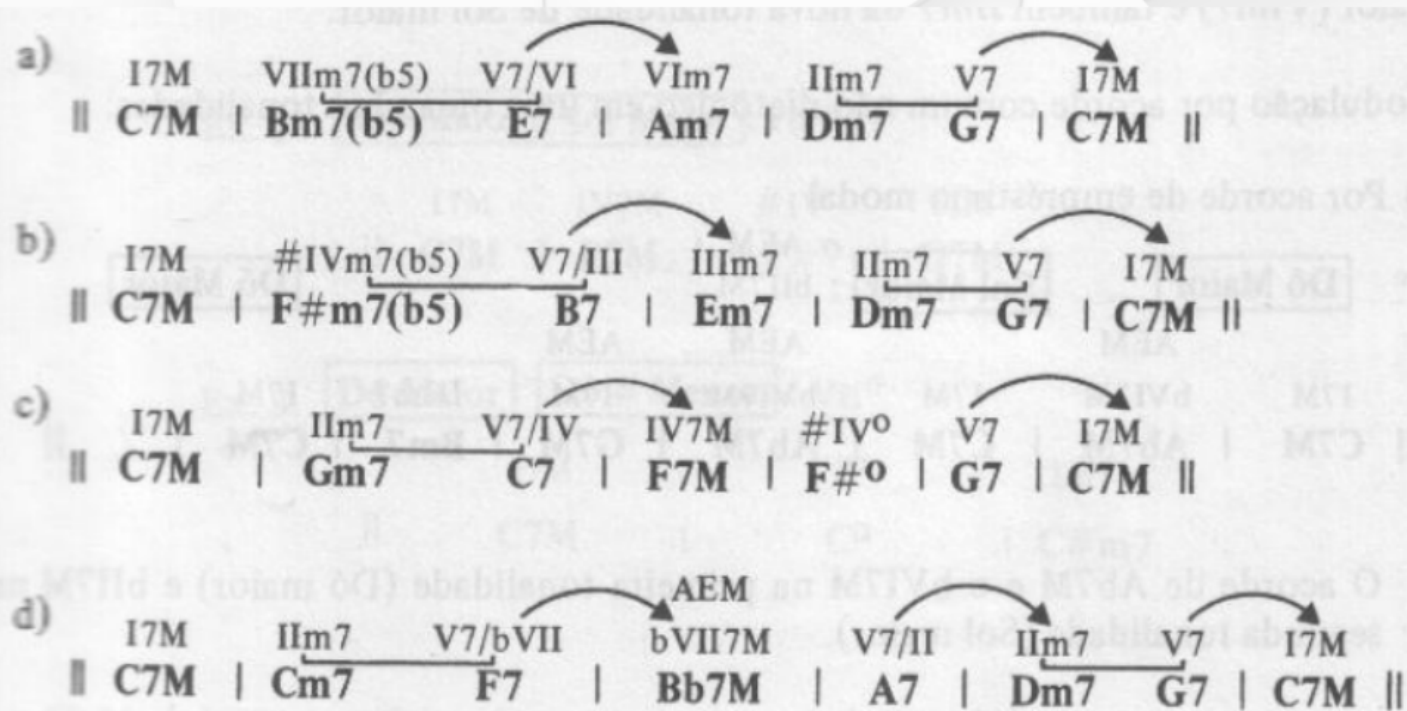


Numerais romanos

I II^m III^m IV V VI^m VII^o

The diagram illustrates the seven degrees of a scale on a musical staff. Above the staff, the degrees are numbered 1 through 7. Below the staff, the corresponding Roman numerals and mode indicators are listed: I, II^m, III^m, IV, V, VI^m, and VII^o. The staff itself shows the notes for each degree: C (I), D (II^m), E (III^m), F (IV), G (V), A (VI^m), and B (VII^o).

Graus (maiúsculos com indicador de modo)



Almir Chediak

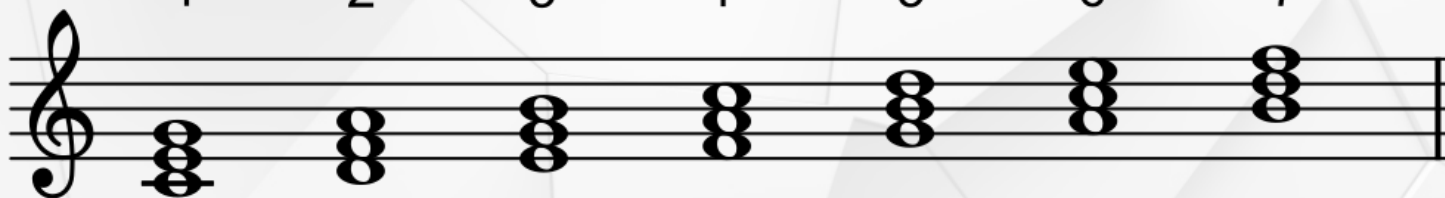
Graus (maiúsculos e minúsculos)

Graus da escala

1̂ 2̂ 3̂ 4̂ 5̂ 6̂ 7̂

Numerais romanos

I ii iii IV V vi vii^o



Graus (maiúsculos e minúsculos)

Exemplo 7-23



The musical score is for a piano piece in D major (one sharp) and common time (C). It consists of 12 measures, grouped into four measures per staff. The chords and their Roman numeral equivalents are as follows:

Measure	Chord	Roman Numeral
1	D major	I
2	F# major	V
3	E minor	vi
4	B major	IV
5	F# major	V
6	D major	I
7	D major	I
8	D major	I
9	F# major	IV
10	E minor	ii
11	F# major	V
12	D major	I

Kostka e Payne

Graus com símbolos de baixo cifrado para indicar inversão (análise tradicional)

Posição do baixo	Símbolo da tríade	Símbolo da tétrade
Posição fundamental	nenhum	7
Primeira inversão	6	$\frac{6}{5}$
Segunda inversão	$\frac{6}{4}$	$\frac{4}{3}$
Terceira inversão	não se aplica	$\frac{4}{2}$ ou 2

Graus com símbolos de baixo cifrado para indicar inversão (análise tradicional)

The image displays a musical score for piano in F major, illustrating chord inversions using figured bass notation. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and spans five measures. The first measure begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The chords and their corresponding figured bass notations are as follows:

- Measure 1: F major triad (F-A-C), figured as **I**.
- Measure 2: F major triad (F-A-C), figured as **ii⁶₅**.
- Measure 3: F major triad (F-A-C), figured as **vii⁰⁴₃**.
- Measure 4: F major triad (F-A-C), figured as **I⁶**.
- Measure 5: F major triad (F-A-C), figured as **I⁶**.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with the specific figured bass symbols used to denote the inversion of each chord.

Harmonia funcional

T

I

S

IV

D

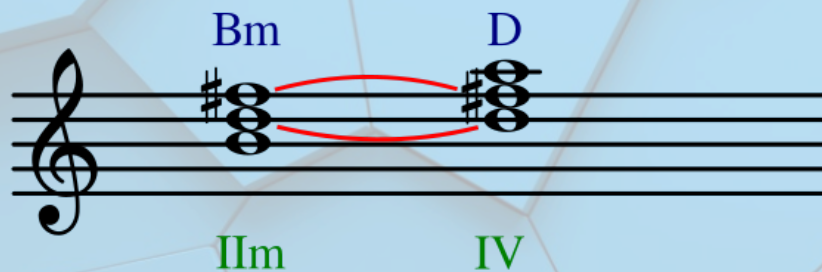
V

Harmonia Funcional

Outro símbolo analítico que iremos utilizar é o das funções. Nesse caso, optei por seguir o padrão proposto no livro dos professores Bojin Nedialkov e Flávio Pereira, meus colegas da UnB.

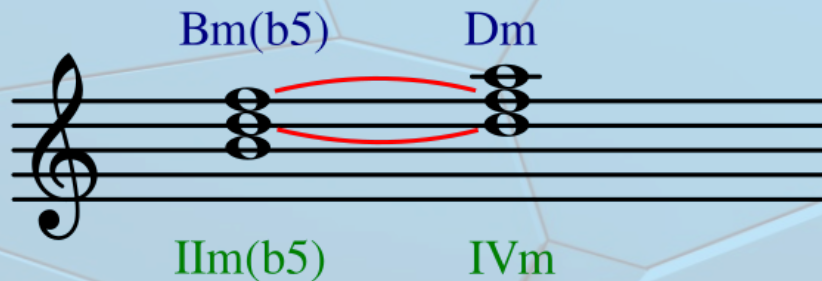


Subdominante



SII

S



No caso do acorde de II, como ele terá função de Subdominante, ele será classificado como SII (leia-se: Subdominante segundo grau).

Tanto faz se no modo maior ou menor.

Harmonia funcional

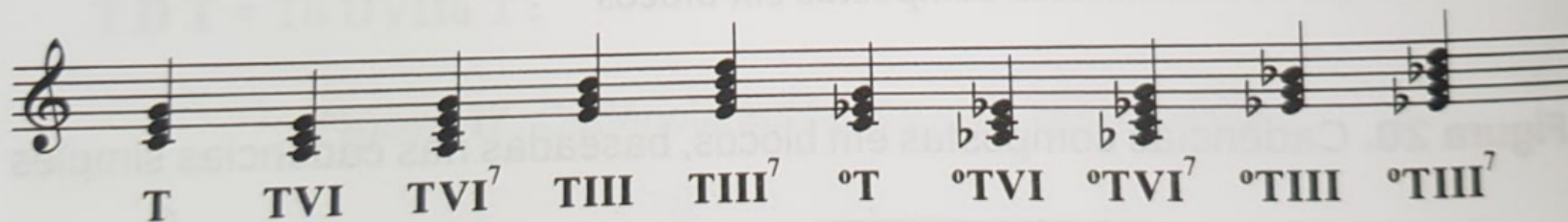
T

S

D

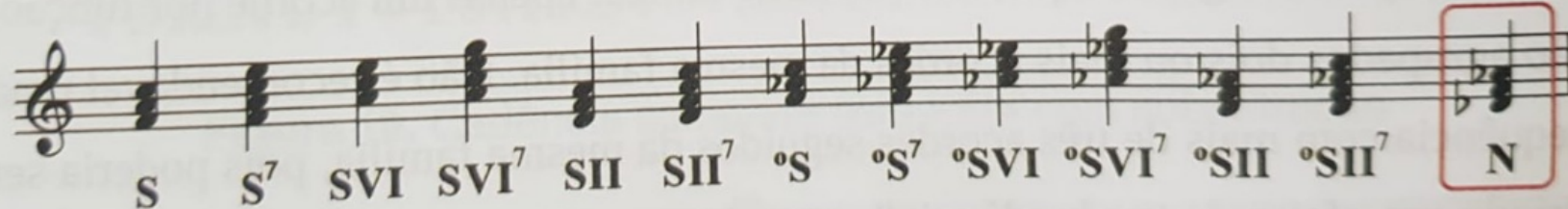
Harmonia funcional

Figura 21. Acordes da família da tônica



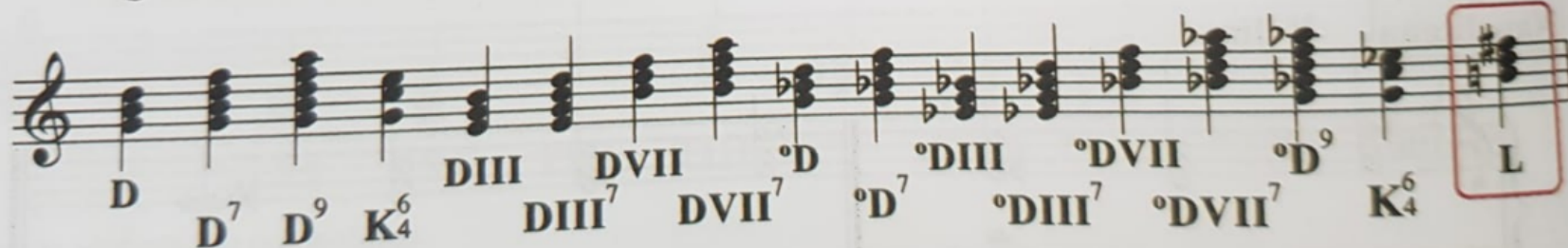
Harmonia funcional

Figura 22. Acordes diatônicos da família da subdominante, incluído o napolitano



Harmonia funcional

Figura 24. Acordes diatônicos da família da dominante, incluído o lídio



Harmonia funcional



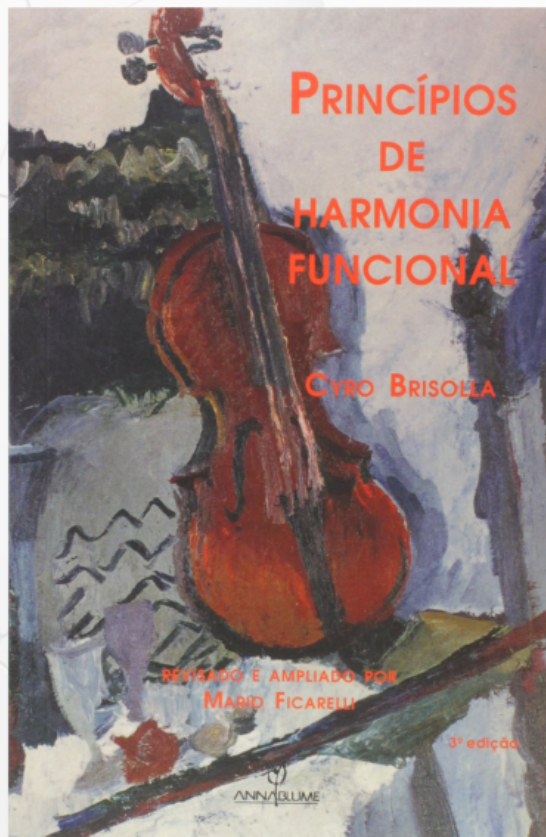
Harmonia funcional (inversões com símbolos do baixo cifrado)



A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The staff contains six chords, each represented by a cluster of notes. Below each chord is a figured bass symbol. The symbols are: T, SII⁶, T⁶, D, TVI₄⁶, and DVII⁶.

Figured Bass Symbol	Chord
T	T
SII ⁶	SII ⁶
T ⁶	T ⁶
D	D
TVI ₄ ⁶	TVI ₄ ⁶
DVII ⁶	DVII ⁶

Harmonia funcional



Relativos
Tr Sr Dr

Antirelativos
Ta Sr Da

em Do maior

Tr	T	Ta
Sr	S	Sa
Dr	D	Da

em Do menor

Ta	T	Tr
Sa	S	Sr
Dr	D	Da

Harmonia funcional

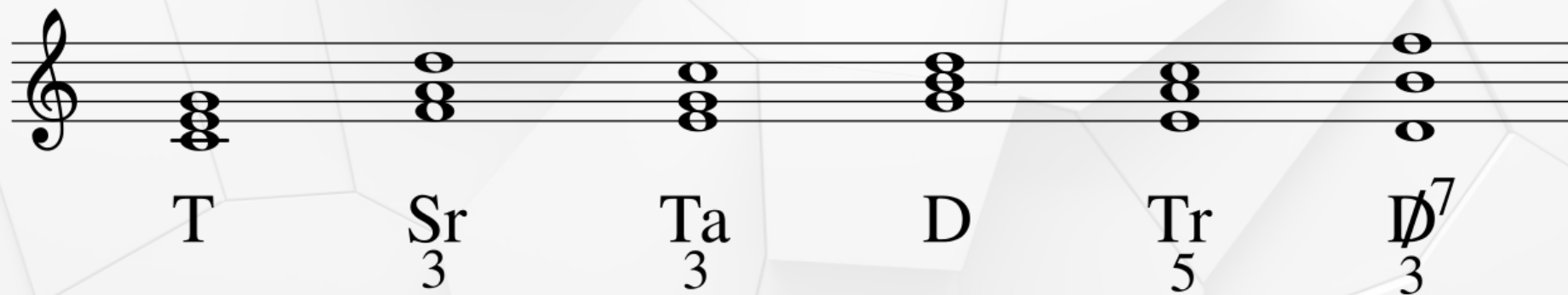
T **S** **D**

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The staff contains seven chords, each represented by a vertical stack of three notes. The chords are: T (C4, E4, G4), Sr (C4, Eb4, G4), Ta (C4, E4, Ab4), Dr (C4, F4, Ab4), S (C4, E4, G4), Tr (C4, Eb4, G4), and Sa (C4, Eb4, Ab4). The chords are labeled with letters T, S, and D above them, and letters Sr, Ta, Dr, Tr, Sa, and Ø7 below them.

Sr Ta Tr Sa Ø7

Dr

Harmonia funcional (inversões com símbolos do baixo cifrado)



Harmonia funcional (inversões com símbolos do baixo cifrado)

em Do menor

The image displays a musical score for a piece in D minor. It consists of two staves: a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with a figured bass line. The figured bass line uses letters (T, Tr, S, D, Dr, Ta, Sa, S, Da, T, T) and numbers (7, 9, 6, 5, 4, 3, 5, 6, 7, 6, 3) to indicate chords and their inversions. The symbols are: T, Tr, S, followed by a left-pointing arrow to a circled D with a 7 below it, then a circled D with a 9 below it, then a circled D with a 6 and 5 above it and a 4 and 3 below it, then a circled D with a 5 below it, then Ta with a 6 and 5 above it, then Sa with a 7 above it, then S with a 6 above it, then Da with a 6 above it and a 3 below it, then T, then T.

T Tr S $\leftarrow$ (D)⁷ (D)⁹ (D)^{6 5}_{4 3} Dr Ta^{6 5} Sa⁷ S⁶ Da⁶₃ T T

Harmonia funcional

Tônica = repouso, relaxamento, segurança, estabilidade, finalização, conclusão, encerramento

Subdominante = movimento, afastamento

Dominante = tensão, conflito, instabilidade

Teoria Musical

Revisão 04