

Revisão de Teoria Musical

Slides

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Teoria Musical

Revisão 08

Cadências

1 - Cadência Autêntica

1.1 - Cadência Autêntica Perfeita

1.2 - Cadência Autêntica Imperfeita

1.2.1 - Cadência Autêntica imperfeita em posição fundamental

1.2.1 - Cadência Autêntica imperfeita invertida

1.2.1 - Cadência Autêntica imperfeita da sensível

2 - Meia cadência (interrompida)

3 - Meia cadência frígia

4 - Cadência de engano

5 - Plagal

Cadência Autêntica Perfeita (CAP)

21

a'

p

V I (CAP) V I (CAP)

The image shows a musical score for a Cadência Autêntica Perfeita (CAP). The score is written for piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'a' (Allegro). The score begins with a measure number '21'. The melody in the treble staff starts with a dotted quarter note, followed by eighth notes, and then a half note. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The score is divided into two sections by a repeat sign. The first section ends with a V-I (CAP) cadence, and the second section ends with another V-I (CAP) cadence. The dynamics are marked 'p' (piano) at the beginning of the second section.

Cadência Autêntica Perfeita (CAP)

11

sf

p

15

p

V (MC)

V⁷ I (CAP)

Detailed description: This musical score illustrates a Perfect Authentic Cadence (CAP) in B-flat major. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is written for piano, with a treble and bass staff. Measures 11-16 are shown. Measure 11 starts with a treble staff containing a half note B-flat and a quarter note G, and a bass staff with a half note B-flat and a quarter note G. Measure 12 features a treble staff with a half note B-flat and a quarter note G, and a bass staff with a half note B-flat and a quarter note G. Measure 13 has a treble staff with a half note B-flat and a quarter note G, and a bass staff with a half note B-flat and a quarter note G. Measure 14 contains a treble staff with a half note B-flat and a quarter note G, and a bass staff with a half note B-flat and a quarter note G. Measure 15 has a treble staff with a half note B-flat and a quarter note G, and a bass staff with a half note B-flat and a quarter note G. Measure 16 concludes with a treble staff containing a half note B-flat and a quarter note G, and a bass staff with a half note B-flat and a quarter note G. The score includes dynamic markings: *sf* (sforzando) in measure 12 and *p* (piano) in measures 13 and 15. The cadence is labeled as V (MC) in measure 14 and V⁷ I (CAP) in measure 16.

Cadência Autêntica Imperfeita (CAI) - posição fundamental



Exemplo 10-2 Bach, *O Cravo Bem Temperado*, Livro II, Prelúdio 12

Disco 1 : Faixa 28

10

Ab: V I (CAI)

Cadência Autêntica Imperfeita (CAI) - invertida



Exemplo 10-3 Schumann, *Nachtlied*, Op. 96, No. 1

Disco 1 : Faixa 29

Sehr langsam (M.M. ♩ = 96)

p

Ue- ber al- len Gi- pfeln ist Ruh',

pp

C:

V_3^4 I (CAI) V_3^4 I (CAI)

Cadência Autêntica Imperfeita (CAI) - sensível



Exemplo 10-4 Bach, *Befiehl du deine Wege*

Disco 1 : Faixa 29

C:

vii°6 I (CAI)

Meia Cadência MC)



Exemplo 10-6 Haydn, Sonata para piano No. 44, II

Disco 1 : Faixa 30

Allegretto

mezza voce

Meia Cadência Frígia (MC)



Exemplo 10-7 Schumann, “Folk Song”, Op. 68, No. 9

Disco 1 : Faixa 31

Andante dolente ♩ = 88

p *mf*

d: V⁷ VI iv iv⁶ V (MC)

Cadência de Engano (CE)



Exemplo 10-5 Haydn, Sonata para piano No. 4, II

Disco 1 : Faixa 30

Menuetto

D: V⁷ vi (CE) I V (MC)

Cadência Plagal



Exemplo 10-8 Dykes “Holy, Holy, Holy!”

Disco 1 : Faixa 31

God in Three Persons, bless- ed Trin- i- ty.
Which wert, and art, and ev- er- more shalt be.
Per- fect in power, in love, and pu- ri- ty.
God in Three Per- sons, bless- ed Trin- i- ty. A- men.

E: V⁷ I (CAP) IV I (CP)

Motivo

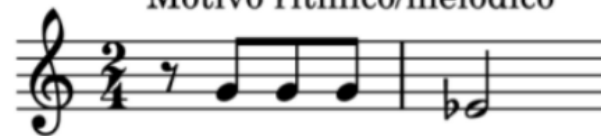
Motivo melódico



Motivo rítmico



Motivo rítmico/melódico



Frase e segmento de frase

Exemplo 10-9 Beethoven, Sinfonia no. 6, Op. 68, I



Frases



Exemplo 10-11 Mozart, *An die Freude*, K. 53

Disco 1 : Faixa 32

Mässig

Freu- de Kö- ni- gin der Wei- sen, die, mit

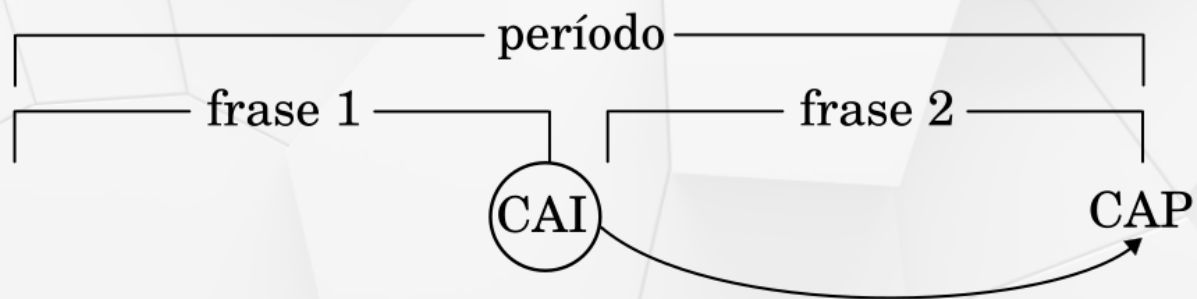
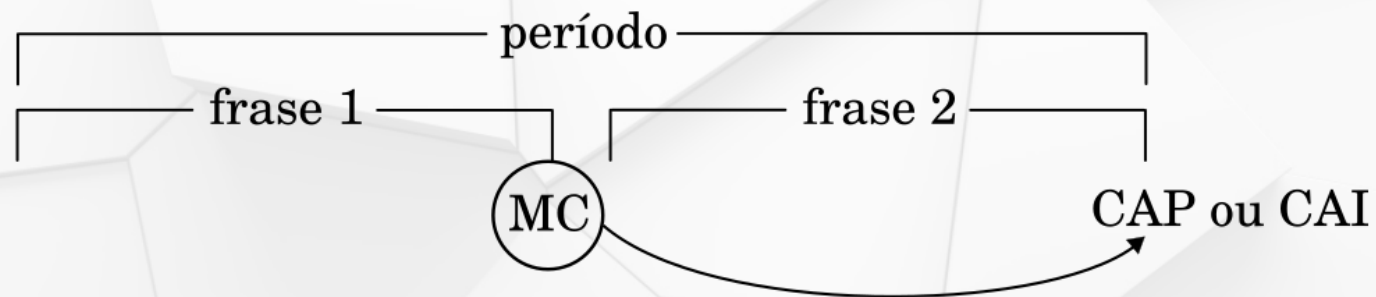
F: V vi (CE)

6

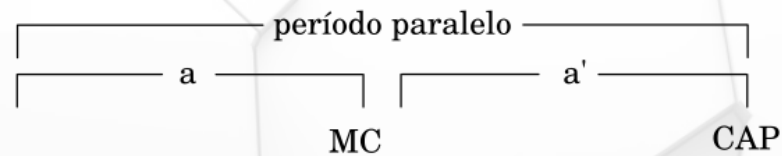
Blu- men um ihr Haupt, dich auf gold- ner Lei- er

V⁷ I (CAI)

Período



Schubert Am Meer



5

Das Meer er-glänz-te weit hin-aus im letz-ten A-bend-schei-ne, wir

pp *molto legato*

C:

V (MC)

10

sa-ssen am ein-sa-men Fi-scher-haus, wir sa-ssen stumm end al-lei-ne.

V⁷

I (CAP)

Schubert Am Meer

Diagram illustrating the harmonic structure of Schubert's "Am Meer" (Op. 92, No. 3), showing a parallel period (período paralelo) structure.

The diagram is divided into two systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system includes a diagram above the staff showing the period structure: a phrase (a) followed by a phrase (a'), with a middle section (MC) and a cadence (CAP) indicated by brackets.

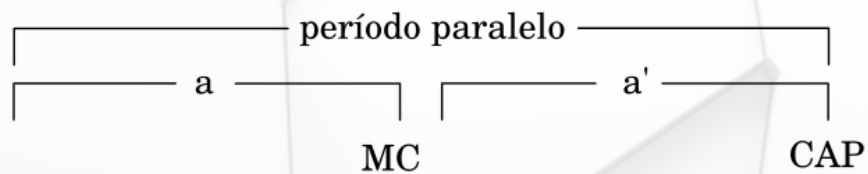
First System:

- Chords: C, G7, C, F/C, C, G7
- Key signature: C major (one sharp, F#)
- Time signature: 4/4
- First measure (highlighted in red): Treble staff has a quarter note C4, bass staff has a quarter note C3.
- Final measure (highlighted in red): Treble staff has a quarter note G4, bass staff has a quarter note G2.
- Label: V (MC)

Second System:

- Chords: C, G7, C, F/C, C, G7, C
- Key signature: C major (one sharp, F#)
- Time signature: 4/4
- Final measure (highlighted in red): Treble staff has a quarter note C4, bass staff has a quarter note C3.
- Label: V⁷ I (CAP)

Schubert Am Meer



Chords: C G7 C F/C C G7

V (MC)

Chords: C G7 C F/C C G7 C

V⁷ I (CAP)

Schubert Am Meer

Diagram illustrating the harmonic structure of Schubert's "Am Meer" (Op. 23, No. 1), showing the relationship between the main theme (MC) and the parallel period (período paralelo).

The diagram is divided into two systems, each representing a musical phrase. The top system is labeled "período paralelo" and includes the labels "a" and "a'". The bottom system is labeled "MC" and "CAP".

Top System (período paralelo):

- Phrase a (MC):** C, G7, C, F/C, C. This phrase is enclosed in a green box.
- Phrase a' (CAP):** G7. This phrase is enclosed in a blue box.

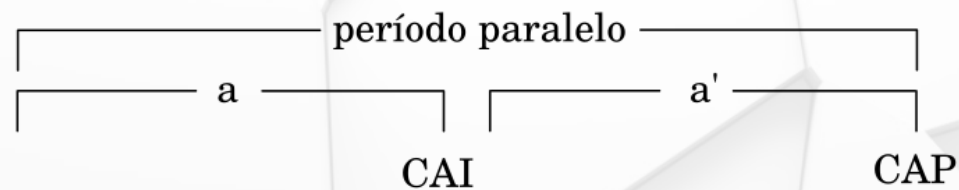
Bottom System (MC and CAP):

- Phrase MC:** C, G7, C, F/C, C. This phrase is enclosed in a green box.
- Phrase CAP:** G7, C. This phrase is enclosed in a blue box.

The musical notation shows the melody in the treble clef and the bass line in the bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Additional labels and markings include:

- Red boxes:** Highlighting the initial and final notes of the phrases.
- Blue box:** Enclosing the phrase a' (CAP) in the top system and the phrase CAP in the bottom system.
- Green box:** Enclosing the phrase a (MC) in the top system and the phrase MC in the bottom system.
- Labels:** "V (MC)" and "V⁷ I (CAP)" are placed below the bass line of the phrase a' (CAP) in the top system and the phrase CAP in the bottom system, respectively.



Exemplo 10-13 Gershwin "I Loves you Porgy"

Disco 1 : Faixa 33

A musical score for the song "I Loves you Porgy" by George Gershwin. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The melody is accompanied by chords. The lyrics are written below the notes. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the first four measures, and the second system contains the next four measures. The lyrics are: "I loves you Por-gy, don't let him take me, don't let him handle me an' drive me mad. If you kin keep me, I wants to stay here wid you for- ev- er. an' I'd be glad." The chords are: F^{7M}, Bb^{7M}, C⁷/G, F, Am⁷, D⁹, Gm⁷, C⁷, and F. The last two measures of the second system are highlighted with a grey background.

I loves you Por-gy, don't let him take me, don't let him handle me an' drive me mad. If you kin

keep me, I wants to stay here wid you for- ev- er. an' I'd be glad.

Beethoven,
Sonata para Violino
Op. 12, no. 1, III

período contrastante

a b

MC CAP

D:

10

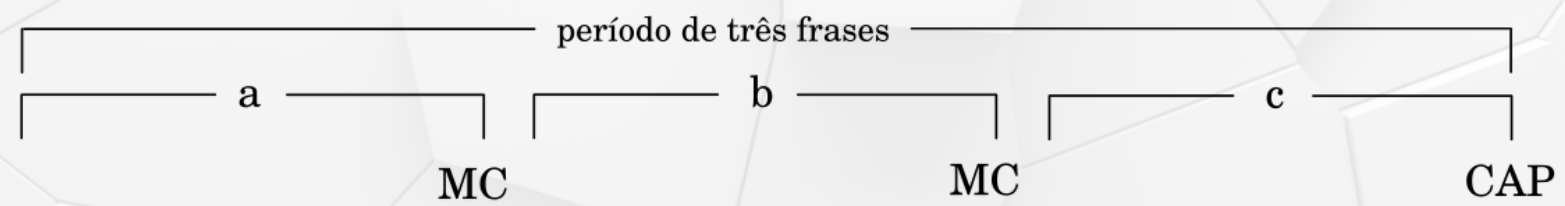
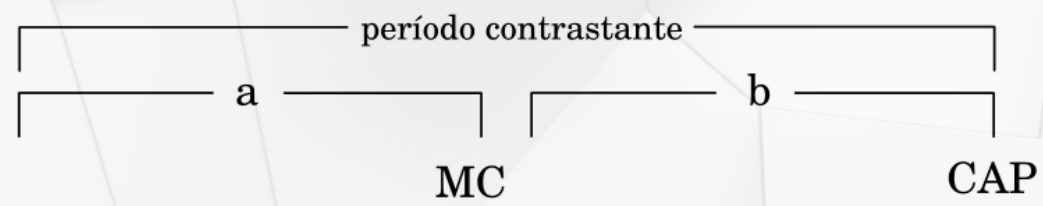
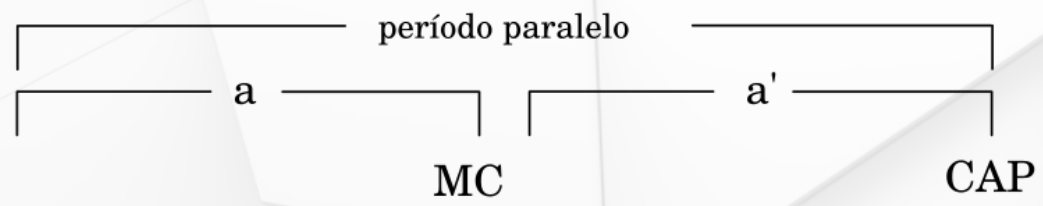
(p) sf sf sf sf

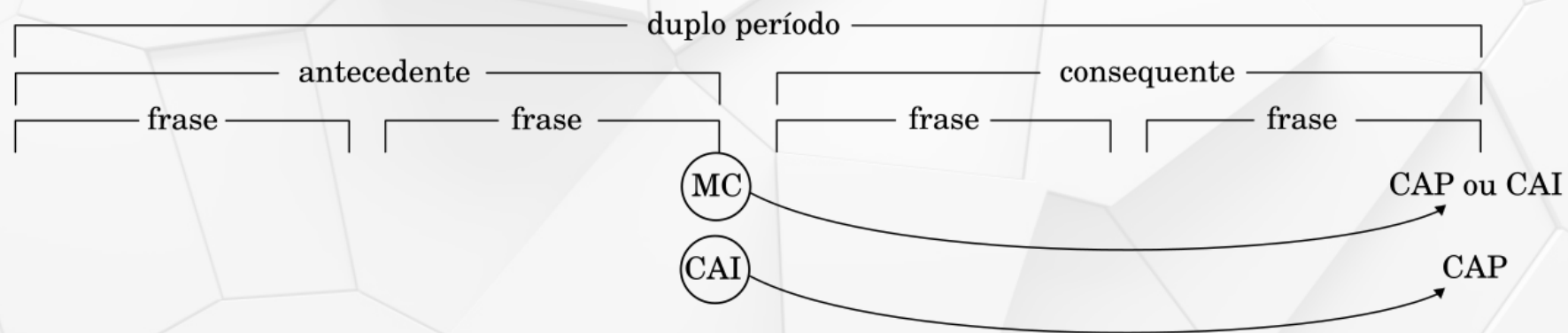
V (MC)

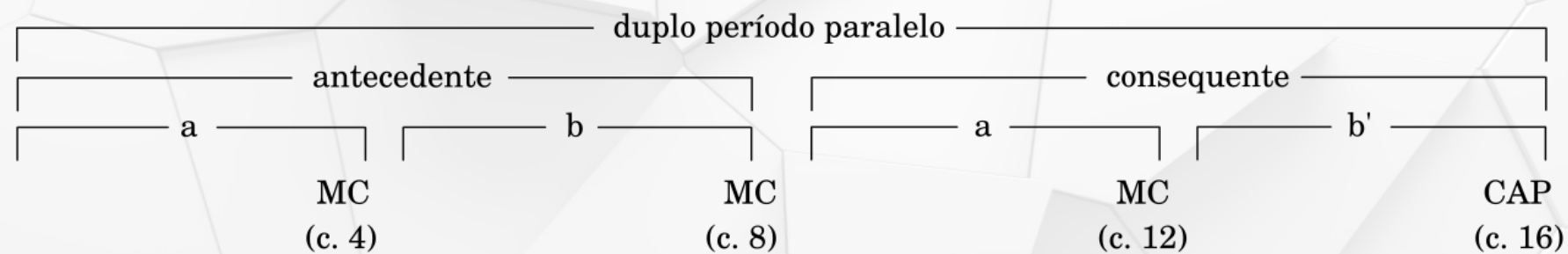
15

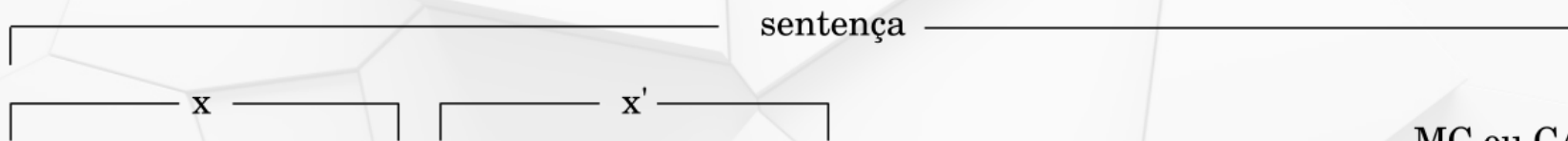
sf sf sf sf sf

V⁷ I (CAP)









MC ou CAI ou CAP

Sentença



Exemplo 10-19

Beethoven, Sonata para Piano op. 49, no.1, II

Disco 1 : Faixa 37

Allegro

p *f*

X X'

4

V (MC) V⁷ I (CAP)

Formas e estruturas musicais mais comuns

Unária	A
Binária	A B
Ternária	A B A
Binária Cíclica	A B $\frac{1}{2}A$
Sonata	A B A'
Rondó	A B A C A
Fuga	
Blues	

Unária (forma única)



Bach, Pequeno prelúdio
em Dó maior, BWV939

Binária



Seccional

||: I

I :|| ||: ?

I :||

Contínua

||: I

V :|| ||: ?

I :||

Binária Contínua: Bach, Suíte Francesa no. 1, Minueto I

d: MC

Inicia processo de modulação para a área da dominante

1. 2.

A partir desse compasso seis
é melhor analisado na tonalidade
de Lá menor

a: CAP

Binária Contínua: Bach, Suíte Francesa no. 1, Minueto I

11

F: MC

16

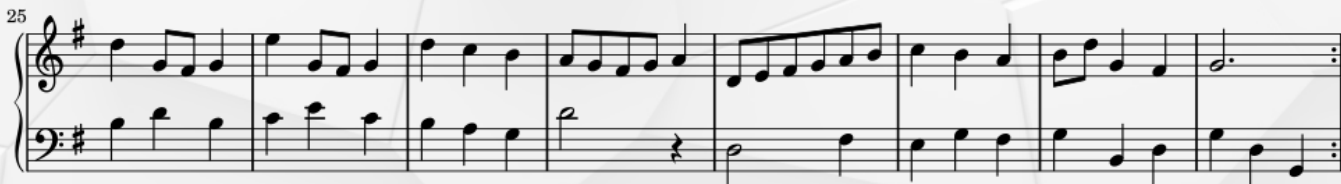
F: CAP

21

d: MC

d: CAP

Binária Seccional:
Bach,
Minueto em Sol maior,
BWV Anh. 114



Binária Seccional:
Bach,
Minueto em Sol maior,
BWV Anh. 114

The image displays a musical score for the Minueto em Sol maior, BWV Anh. 114 by J.S. Bach, in 3/4 time. The score is presented in four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Harmonic analysis is provided using Roman numerals (I, IV, V, etc.) and chord symbols (G, C, G/B, D7/A, etc.). The analysis is as follows:

System 1 (Measures 1-8):

- Measure 1: Treble G, Bass I
- Measure 2: Treble C, Bass IV
- Measure 3: Treble G/B, Bass I
- Measure 4: Treble D7/A, Bass V7
- Measure 5: Treble G, Bass I
- Measure 6: Treble D G, Bass V I
- Measure 7: Treble D7, Bass V7
- Measure 8: Treble MC, Bass V7

System 2 (Measures 9-16):

- Measure 9: Treble G/B, Bass I
- Measure 10: Treble G, Bass IV
- Measure 11: Treble C, Bass I
- Measure 12: Treble G/B, Bass V7
- Measure 13: Treble D7/F#, Bass I
- Measure 14: Treble G, Bass IIIm V
- Measure 15: Treble Am/C D, Bass I
- Measure 16: Treble G, Bass I

System 3 (Measures 17-24):

- Measure 17: Treble G, Bass I
- Measure 18: Treble D/F#, Bass V
- Measure 19: Treble Em, Bass VIIm D: IIIm
- Measure 20: Treble A, Bass V
- Measure 21: Treble G D A D, Bass IV I V
- Measure 22: Treble A D, Bass I V
- Measure 23: Treble D, Bass I
- Measure 24: Treble D7/C, Bass V7/IV G: V7

System 4 (Measures 25-32):

- Measure 25: Treble G/B, Bass G: I
- Measure 26: Treble C, Bass IV
- Measure 27: Treble G, Bass I
- Measure 28: Treble D, Bass V
- Measure 29: Treble D, Bass IV I V
- Measure 30: Treble C G D G, Bass I V
- Measure 31: Treble D G, Bass I
- Measure 32: Treble CAP, Bass I

Binária Seccional:

Bach,

Minueto em Sol maior,
BWV Anh. 114

Frases e Cadências

Frase a = c1 - c.8

Termina com MC

Frase a' = c9 - c.16

Termina com CAP

Frase b = c17 - c.24

Termina com CAP

em Ré maior

Frase c = c25 - c.32

Termina com CAP

m Sol maior

The image displays a musical score for the Minueto em Sol maior, BWV Anh. 114, by J.S. Bach. The score is presented in four systems, each corresponding to a phrase. The first system (measures 1-8) is highlighted with a red box and labeled 'Frase a = c1 - c.8'. The second system (measures 9-16) is also highlighted with a red box and labeled 'Frase a' = c9 - c.16'. The third system (measures 17-24) is highlighted with a blue box and labeled 'Frase b = c17 - c.24'. The fourth system (measures 25-32) is highlighted with a blue box and labeled 'Frase c = c25 - c.32'. Each system includes a piano (p) and a figured bass (b) part. The figured bass part is annotated with Roman numerals (I, IV, V, etc.) and chord symbols (G, C, G/B, D7/A, etc.). The first system ends with a 'MC' (Mediant Cadence) and the second system ends with a 'CAP' (Capitulum Cadence). The third system ends with a 'CAP' and the fourth system ends with a 'CAP'. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time.

System 1 (Measures 1-8):
Chords: G, C, G/B, D7/A, G, D, G, D7
Figured Bass: I, IV, I, V7, I, V, I, V7
Terminates with MC

System 2 (Measures 9-16):
Chords: G/B, G, C, G/B, D7/F#, G, Am/C, D, G
Figured Bass: I, IV, I, V7, I, IIIm, V, I
Terminates with CAP

System 3 (Measures 17-24):
Chords: G, D/F#, Em, A, G, D, A, D, A, D, D7/C
Figured Bass: I, V, VIIm, V, IV, I, V, I, V, I, V7/IV, G: V7
Terminates with CAP

System 4 (Measures 25-32):
Chords: G/B, C, G, D, D, C, G, D, G, D, G
Figured Bass: G: I, IV, I, V, IV, I, V, I, V, I
Terminates with CAP

Binária Seccional:
Bach,
Minueto em Sol maior,
BWV Anh. 114

Frases e Cadências

Frase a = c1 - c.8

Termina com MC

Frase a' = c9 - c.16

Termina com CAP

Frase b = c17 - c.24

Termina com CAP

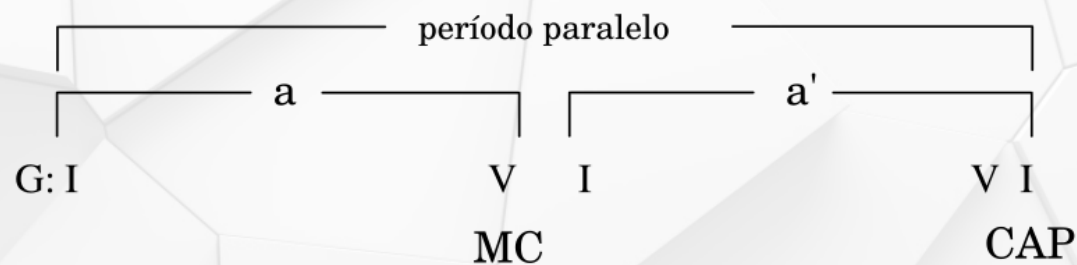
em Ré maior

Frase c = c25 - c.32

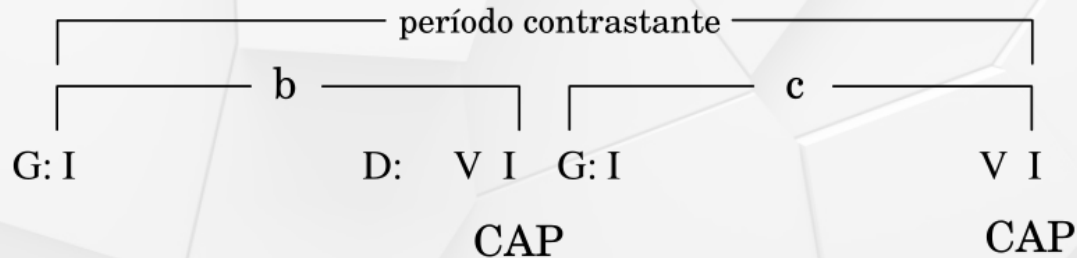
Termina com CAP

m Sol maior

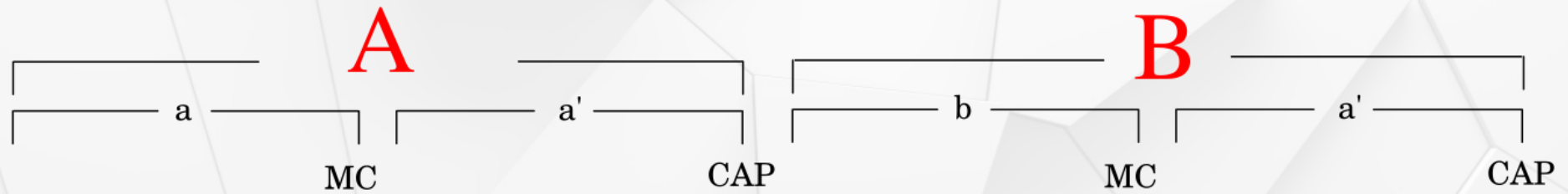
A



B



Binária Cíclica



Binária Cíclica, Oh! Susanah.



Binária Cíclica

Mozart,
Sonata para piano
K. 331, I

Andante grazioso

a

a'

MC

b

MC

CAP

a'

13

The musical score is presented in three systems. The first system (measures 1-6) is marked 'Andante grazioso' and 'a'. The second system (measures 7-12) is marked 'b' and includes a 'CAP' (Cadenza) at measure 11. The third system (measures 13-20) is marked 'a'' and includes a measure number '13' at the beginning. Dynamics such as *p*, *f*, and *sf* are indicated throughout. Two musical phrases are highlighted with red boxes: a chord in measure 15 and a melodic phrase in measure 19. The letters 'MC' appear in red below the staff in measures 6, 12, and 18.

Ternária
Haydn,
Sonata para Piano
no. 11, III, Minueto

Menuet **A**

B

A

7

13

19

Ternária
Haydn,
Sonata para Piano
no. 11, III, Minueto



Seção A
Frase a = c1 - 4 ?



Frase a = c1 - 8
Meia cadência



Seção B
Frase b = c9 - 16
Meia cadência



Frase a' = c17 - 24
CAP

Ternária
Haydn,
Sonata para Piano
no. 11, III, Minueto

Seção A

Frase a = c1 - 4 ?

||: I

V :|| ||: I

MC

V I

MC

I :||

CAP

Frase a = c1 - 8

Meia cadência

Seção B

Frase b = c9 - 16

Meia cadência

||: A

:|||: B

A'

:||

Seção A'

Frase a' = c17 - 24

CAP

A

B

A'

Sonata

Forma ternária, contínua, com reprise dupla

A

B

A'

||: I

V :|| ||: V
MC

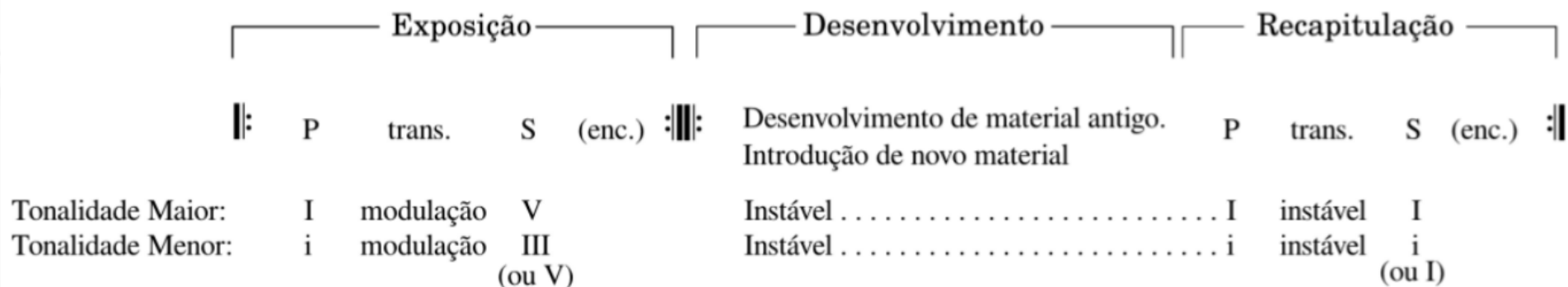
I :||
CAP

Exposição

Desenvolvimento

Recapitulação

Sonata



Sonata

- 1 A **exposição** apresenta os temas importantes assim como o conflito tonal entre as duas tonalidades mais importantes no movimento.
2. O **desenvolvimento** tem uma organização mais variável: ele pode desenvolver motivos dos temas da exposição, apresentar uma atividade sequencial ou (ocasionalmente) introduzir um novo tema. Ele também desenvolve o conflito tonal, passando por diversas tonalidades, geralmente mais distantes, antes de preparar para a volta à tonalidade inicial.
- 3 A **recapitulação** executa novamente os temas importantes do movimento, geralmente na mesma ordem, mas a modulação para a tonalidade secundária é removida. Em outras palavras, os temas que estão originalmente na tonalidade secundária agora estão na tonalidade principal. Isto resolve o conflito tonal criado na exposição.

Sonata

1 **Temas primários** estabelecem a tonalidade principal, frequentemente soam mais vitais, grandiosos, ou cerimoniais que os temas secundários.

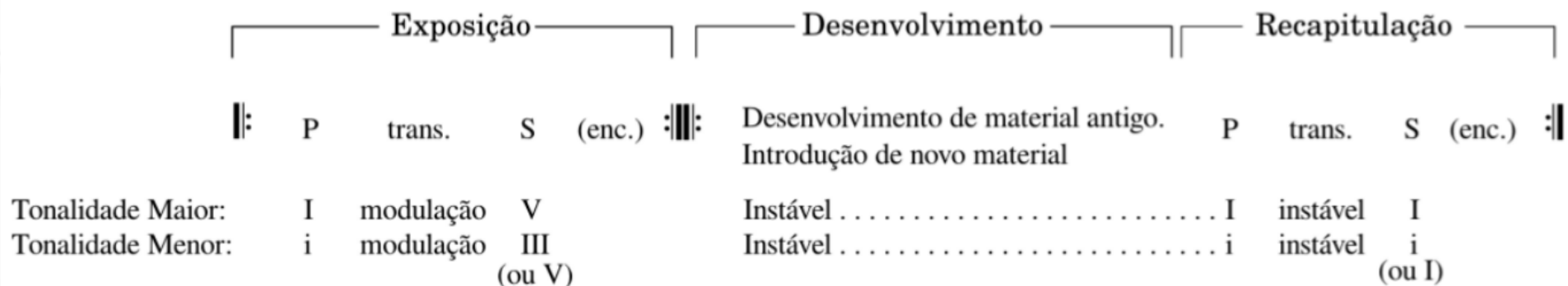
2 A **transição**, uma passagem entre P e S, desestabiliza a tonalidade inicial, tipicamente através de material musical sem descanso. a transição pode modular ou não. Transições modulatórias (e algumas transições não modulatórias) geralmente são reescritas na recapitulação para se tornarem não modulatórias.

3 **Temas secundários** criam o contraste tonal na exposição ao estabelecer a tonalidade secundária, confirmando-a com uma CAP naquela tonalidade. Na recapitulação, temas secundários reafirmam a tonalidade inicial da mesma maneira após a transição desestabilizadora. Temas secundários frequentemente têm um caráter lírico ou gentil.

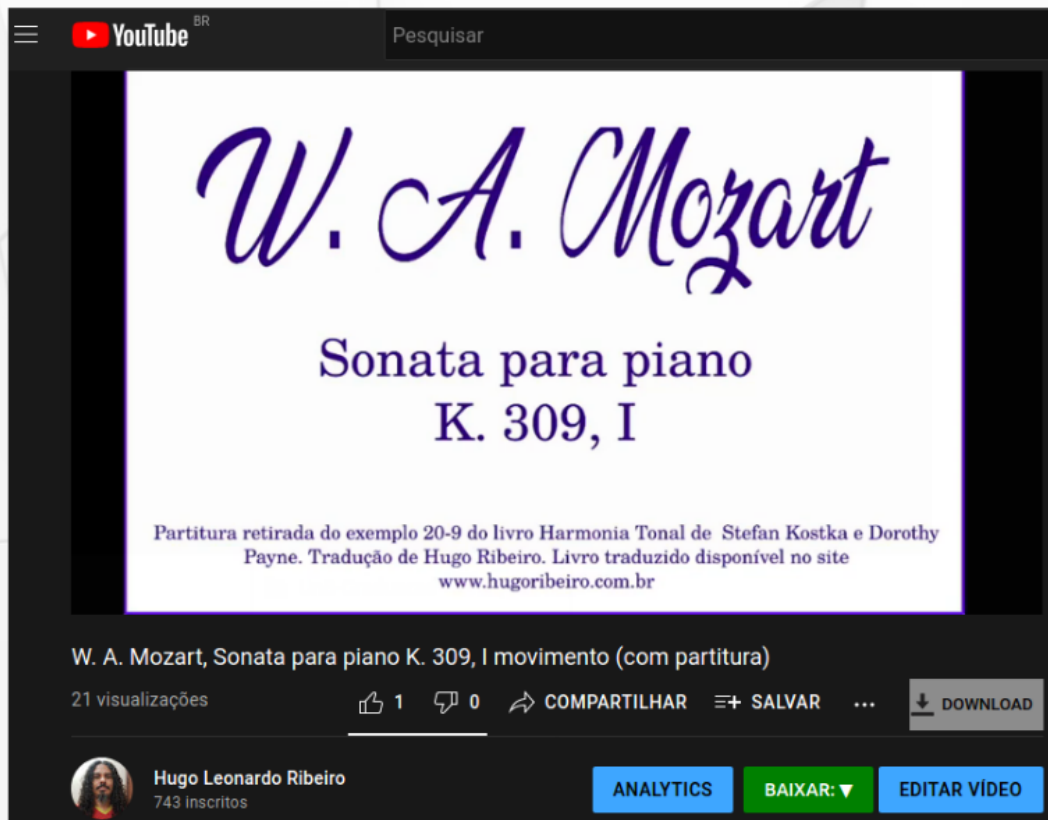
4 Exposições e recapitulações frequentemente terminam com uma **seção de encerramento** que mais adiante confirma a tonalidade prevalecente com simples gestos sequenciais e cadenciais.

5 **Falsa recapitulação** refere-se à aparente chegada da recapitulação mas revela-se estar em um local tonal errado (alguns podem chamá-la de falso início).

Sonata



Sonata



The image shows a YouTube video player interface. The video content is a title card for W. A. Mozart's Sonata for piano K. 309, I. The card features the composer's name in a large, elegant script font, followed by the title in a smaller, serif font. Below the title, there is a line of text in Portuguese stating that the score is from a specific example in a book by Stefan Kostka and Dorothy Payne, translated by Hugo Ribeiro, and that the book is available on his website. The YouTube interface includes the standard header with the logo and a search bar, and the video player controls at the bottom showing the video title, view count, and interaction buttons.

YouTube BR Pesquisar

W. A. Mozart

Sonata para piano
K. 309, I

Partitura retirada do exemplo 20-9 do livro Harmonia Tonal de Stefan Kostka e Dorothy Payne. Tradução de Hugo Ribeiro. Livro traduzido disponível no site www.hugoribeiro.com.br

W. A. Mozart, Sonata para piano K. 309, I movimento (com partitura)

21 visualizações 1 0 COMPARTILHAR SALVAR ... DOWNLOAD

Hugo Leonardo Ribeiro
743 inscritos

ANALYTICS BAIXAR: ▼ EDITAR VÍDEO

Rondó clásico

A
I

B
V

A
I

C
?

A
I

Rondó clássico



YouTube BR

Pesquisar

L. V. Beethoven

Sonata para piano Op. 79, III

Partitura retirada do exemplo 20-10 do livro Harmonia Tonal de Stefan Kostka e Dorothy Payne. Tradução de Hugo Ribeiro. Livro traduzido disponível no site www.hugoribeiro.com.br

L. V. Beethoven, Sonata para piano Op. 79 em Sol maior, 3º movimento, Rondó (com partitura)

21 visualizações

👍 1 🗨️ 0 ➦ COMPARTILHAR ⚙️ SALVAR ... ⬇️ DOWNLOAD

 **Hugo Leonardo Ribeiro**
743 inscritos

[ANALYTICS](#) [BAIXAR: ▼](#) [EDITAR VÍDEO](#)

Rondó clássico: choros tradicionais



Rondó clássico: choros tradicionais

Musica: Dedé (D. Pecci)

A

Tonalidade: Dó maior

a b CAI CAI A' b' CAP

B

Tonalidade: Dó maior

a b MC a CAI c CAP

C

Tonalidade: Fá maior

a b CAP a CAI c CAP

A

casa 1

A

casa 2

B

casa 1

B

casa 2

A

casa 2

C

casa 1

C

casa 2

A

casa 2

Dedé

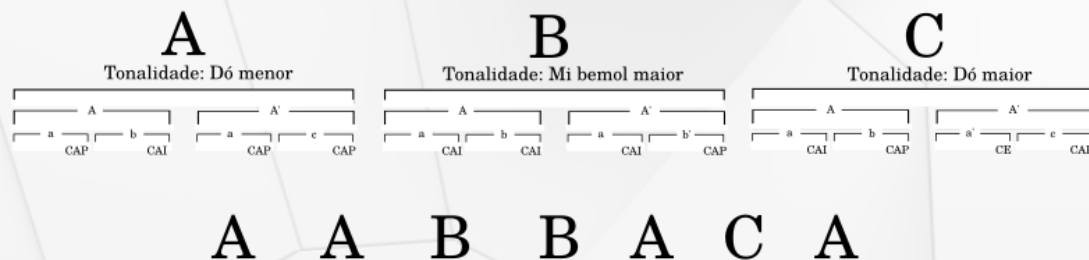
Choro

D. Pecci

The musical score for 'Dedé' is written in 2/4 time. It begins with a C major chord and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords are indicated above the staff: C, D7, G7, C, A7, Dm, G7, C, D7, G7, C, A7, Dm, G7, C, Fm, C, G, D7, G, G7, C, F, C, Dm, G7, C, Ao, F, Gm, C7, F, Am, E7, Am, F, Gm, C7, F, Bb, F, C7, F, and a final cadence with Ao and Fm.

Rondó clássico: choros tradicionais

Musica: Por que me enganou? (Zequinha de Abreu)



Por que me enganou?

Zequinha Abreu

Blues de 12 compassos

I	%	%	%
IV	%	I	%
V	IV	I	V

Blues de 12 compassos

| A7 | % | % | % |

| D7 | % | A7 | % |

| E7 | D7 | A7 | E7 |

Teoria Musical

Revisão 08