



TEORÍA DE LA MÚSICA APLICADA AL PIANO

– Nivel Introductorio –

Music Theory Applied to the Piano
– Introductory Level –



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GRATUITO**
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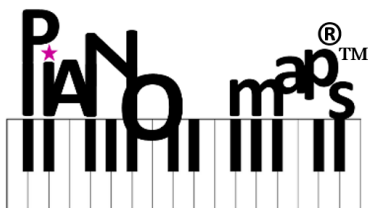
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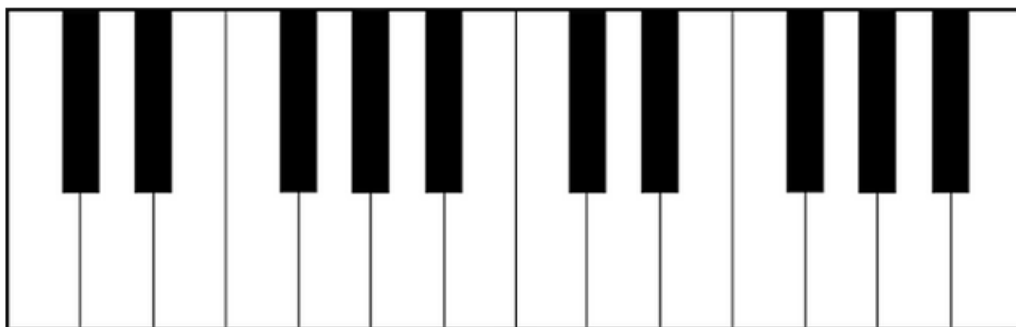


Teoría de la Música Aplicada al Piano **– Nivel Introductorio –**

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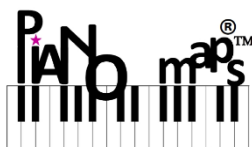
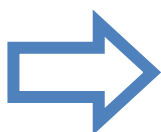
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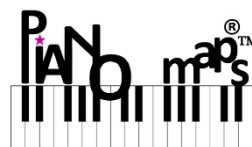
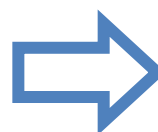
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Este trabajo está dedicado a todos aquellos niños, niñas, jóvenes y adultos que encuentran en el piano un gran motivo de interés y un valioso y apreciado medio de expresión.

Espero que les sirva de apoyo para un mejor conocimiento y dominio del instrumento, y que encuentren en él las claves para facilitar el estudio y comprensión del piano.

/ CAVS */*

El Autor.

This work is dedicated to all those boys, girls, young people and adults who find in the piano a great motive of interest and a valuable and appreciated means of expression.

I hope it will support you for a better knowledge and mastery of the instrument, and I also hope you will find in it the key facts to facilitate piano study and understanding.

*/*CAVS*/*

The Author.

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Nos gustaría expresar nuestro especial agradecimiento a la magnífica aplicación en línea MuseScore™, en cuya plataforma fueron escritas las partituras y los fragmentos de partitura incluidos en este libro.

Nuestro más sincero reconocimiento a dicha plataforma, sin la cual no hubiera sido posible enriquecer este libro.

We would like to express our special thanks to the excellent online application MuseScore™, on whose platform the scores and score fragments included in this book were written.

Our most sincere recognition to this platform, without which it would not have been possible to enrich this book.

1, Teoría / 1, Theory

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Este libro es una compilación ordenada y progresiva de los elementos introductorios de la Teoría de la Música y su aplicación al piano.

Busca facilitar una comprensión clara de la estructura de la música y de cómo esa estructura se expresa en el piano.

Se enfoca en destacar la lógica que relaciona a los diferentes elementos de la música y cómo unos se derivan de otros en una construcción ordenada y metódica.

Cuando hablamos de “Teorías”, podemos distinguir entre aquellas cuyas naturalezas son principalmente abstractas, y aquellas que son más concretas. La Teoría de la Música es de este segundo tipo. Es mayoritariamente concreta. Y su mejor visualización se logra en los instrumentos de teclado... principalmente en el piano.

This book is an ordered and progressive compilation of the introductory elements of Music Theory and their application to the piano.

It seeks to facilitate a clear understanding of the structure of music and how that structure is expressed on the piano.

It focuses on highlighting the logic that relates the different elements of music and how some are derived from others in an orderly and methodical construction.

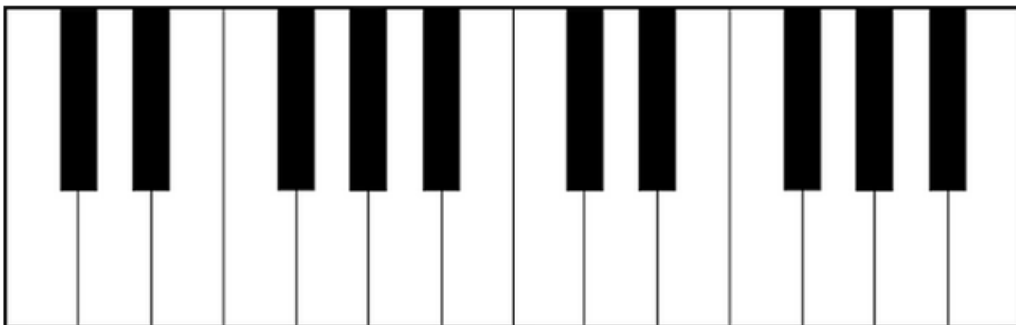
When we talk about “Theories”, we can distinguish between those whose natures are mainly abstract, and those that are more concrete. Music Theory is of this second type. It is mostly concrete. And its best visualization is accomplished on keyboard instruments... mainly on the piano.

1. Teoría

1. Theory

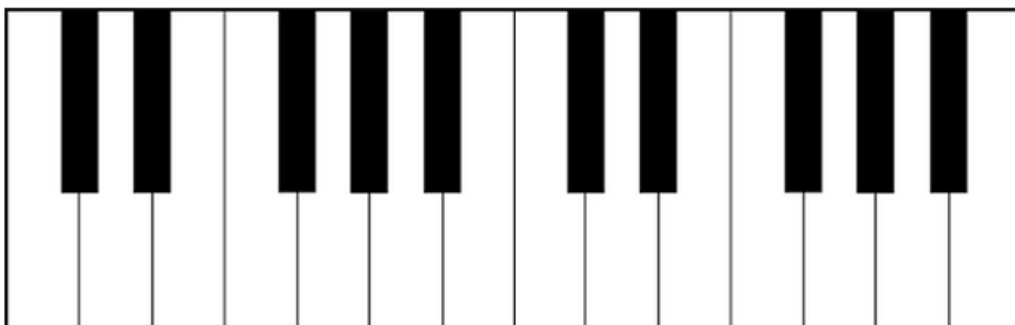
Capítulo 1

Chapter 1



1.1 Creación Musical

1.1 Musical Creation



La música se desarrolla en un proceso que parte de la creación de una obra.

Una vez definida y estructurada, se consolida y se formaliza al escribirla en partituras.

El ejecutante estudia esas partituras hasta dominar su ejecución.

Una vez que la obra ha sido dominada, el ejecutante le dará su propia interpretación.

Finalmente, los temas establecidos por los autores en sus obras también pueden ser objeto de improvisaciones, arreglos y variaciones desarrolladas por los intérpretes o por otros autores.

The music is developed in a process that begins with the creation of a composition.

Once defined and structured, it is consolidated and formalized by writing it in scores.

The performer studies these scores until he or she has mastered its performance.

Once the composition has been mastered, the performer will make his or her own interpretation.

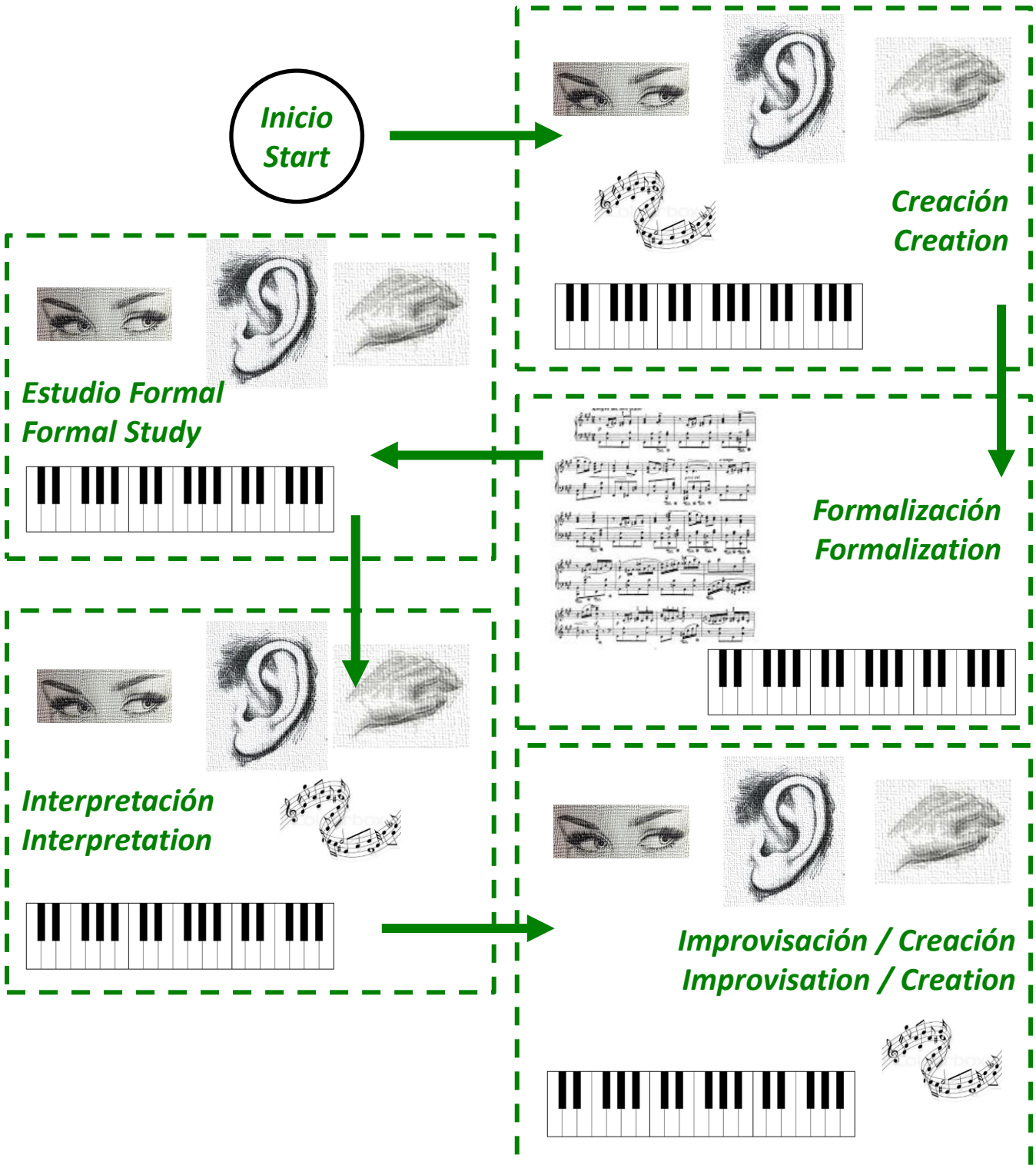
Finally, the themes established by the authors in their compositions can also be the subject of improvisations, arrangements and variations developed by the performers or by other authors.

Proceso de creación musical

Musical creation process

V.240115.19

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El invento del piano es atribuido al italiano *Bartolomeo Cristofori di Francesco* en los primeros años de 1700s.

The invention of the piano is attributed to the Italian *Bartolomeo Cristofori di Francesco* in the early 1700s.

El Día Mundial del Piano se celebra el día 88 de cada año.

- En años bisiestos es el 28 de marzo.
- En los demás años es el 29 de marzo.

Esto hace referencia a que el piano tiene 88 teclas.

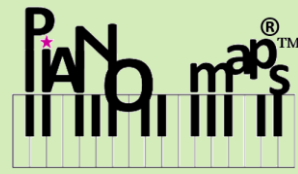
World Piano Day is celebrated on the 88th of each year.

- In leap years it is March 28.
- In other years it is March 29.

This refers to the fact that the piano has 88 keys on the keyboard.

En teoría musical, ¿por qué el piano?

In music theory, why the piano?



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V.240115.19

En el estudio y comprensión de la teoría de la música el piano es fundamental.

La principal razón de esto es que en el piano, junto con los diversos instrumentos de teclado, las notas musicales están explícitas, a la vista del intérprete.

En los instrumentos típicos de cuerda, maderas, metales o percusiones las notas musicales no se encuentran explícitas.

Eso da una clara ventaja a los teclados sobre otras familias de instrumentos musicales para comprender la teoría musical.

In the study and understanding of music theory, the piano is fundamental.

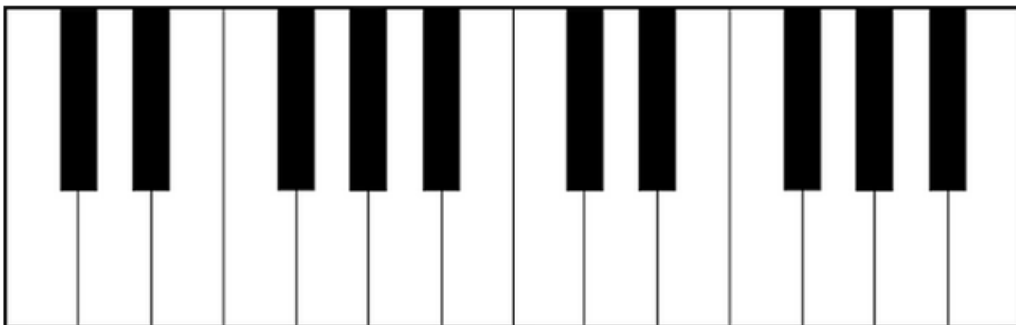
The main reason for this is that on the piano, along with the various keyboard instruments, the musical notes are explicit, in view of the performer.

In typical string, woodwind, brass or percussion instruments, the musical notes are not explicit.

This gives keyboards a clear advantage over other families of musical instruments for understanding music theory.

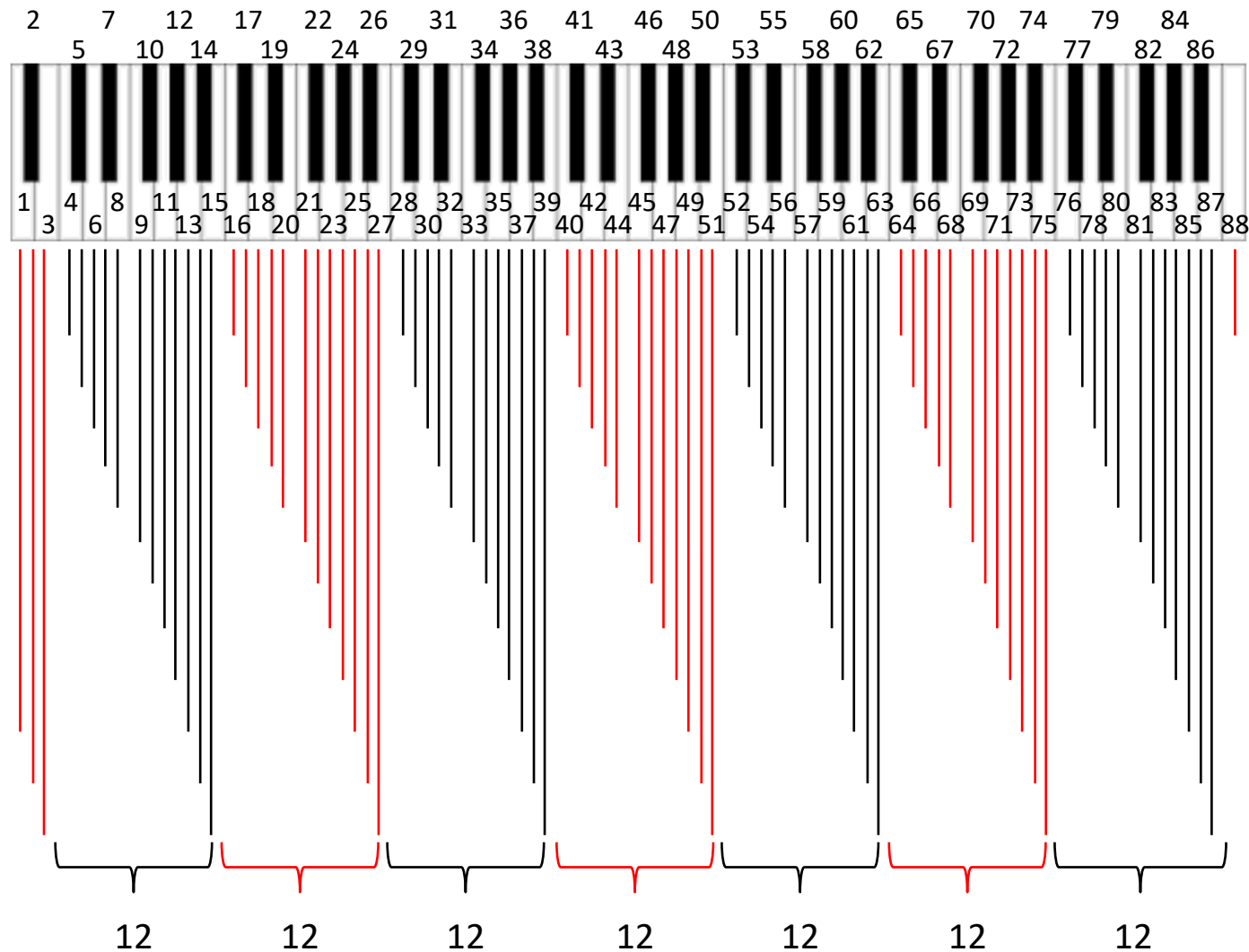
1.2 Mapas Generales

1.2 General Maps



El piano tiene 88 teclas organizadas en patrones de 12 cada uno

The piano has 88 keys on the keyboard organized in patterns of 12 each



Cada patrón (repetitivo) tiene 7 teclas blancas y 5 teclas negras /
Every (repetitive) pattern has 7 white keys and 5 black keys

* [7 octavas] X [12 teclas / octava] = 84 teclas

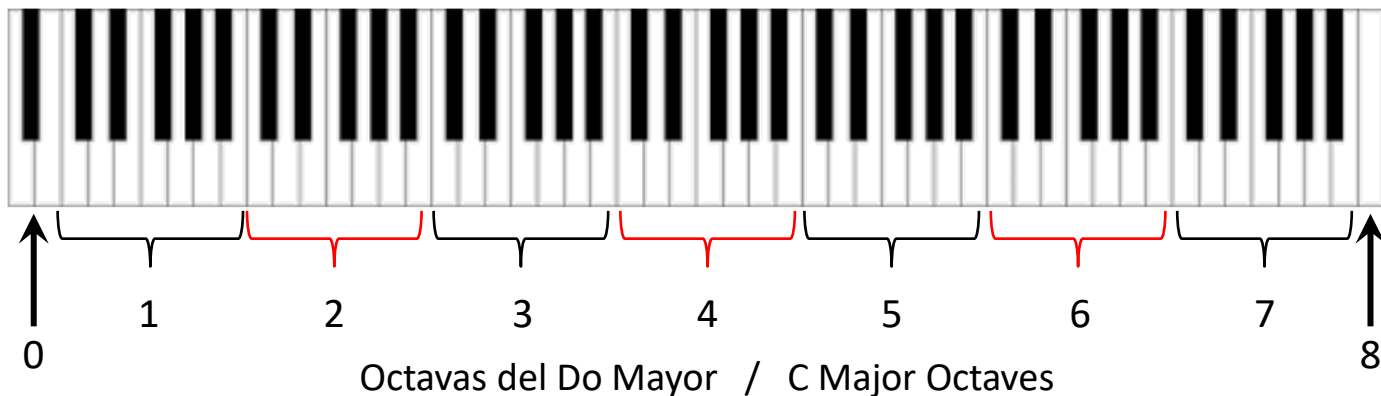
+ 3 teclas fuera de octava a la izquierda + 1 tecla fuera de octava a la derecha = 88 teclas

* [7 octaves] X [12 keys / octave] = 84 keys

+ 3 keys out of octave on the left side + 1 key out of octave on the right side = 88 keys

Octavas de Do Mayor

C Major Octaves



Existen 7 octavas completas de Do mayor

Todas las otras tonalidades también tienen octavas. /

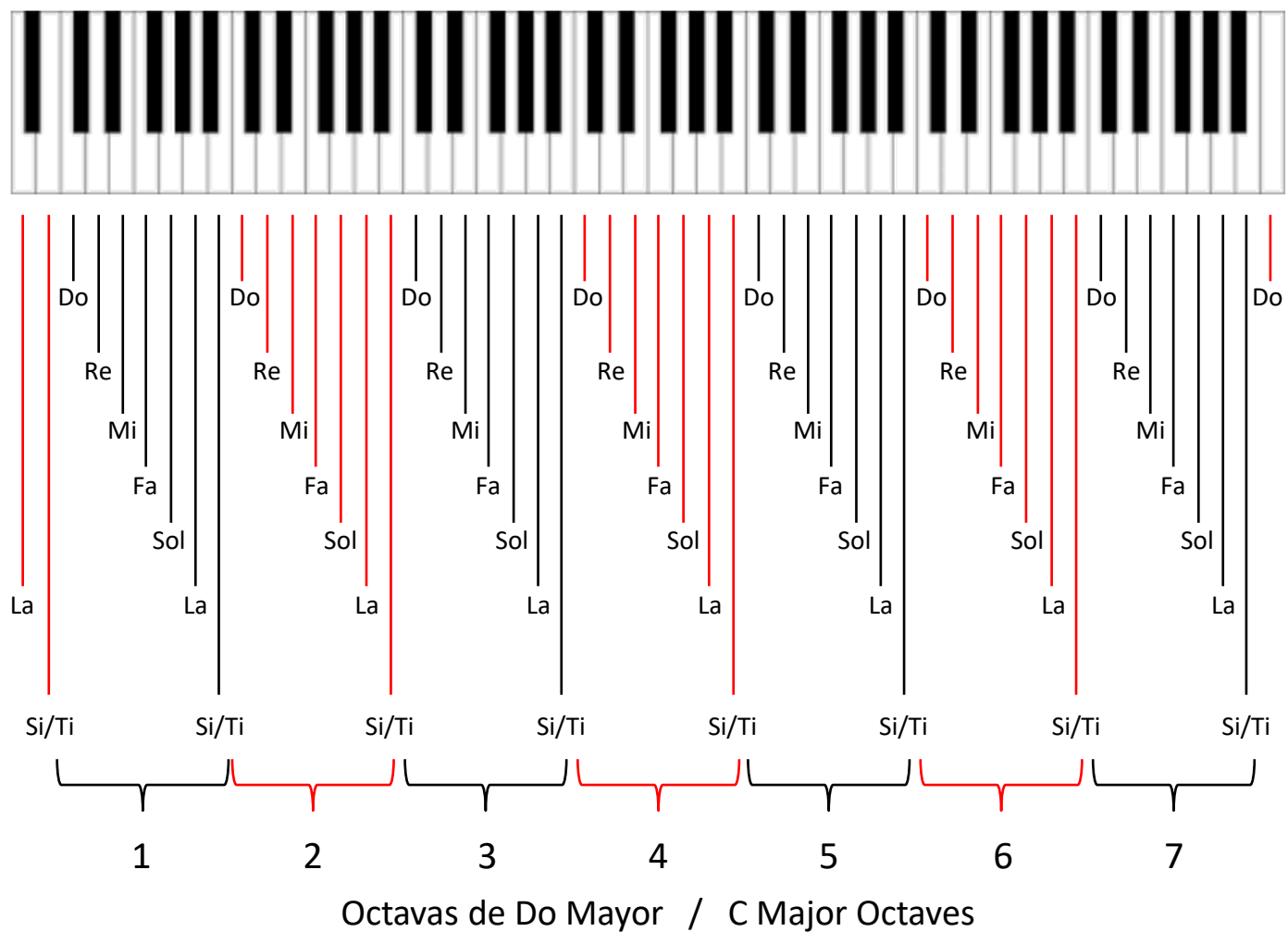
There are 7 full octaves of C major

All the other keys (also called tonalities)* have octaves as well.

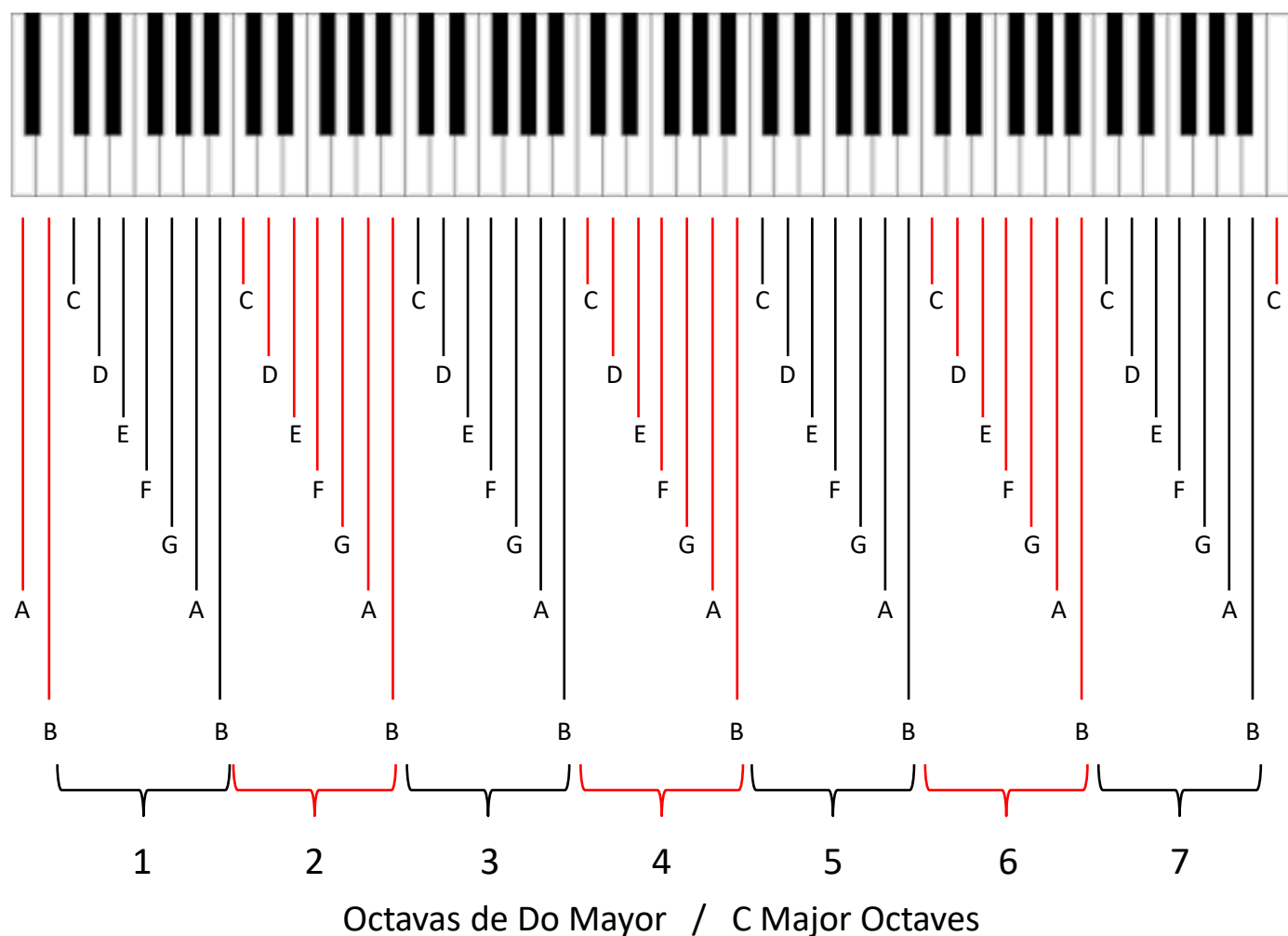
* The word "key" is used in this book with two meanings: (i) the keys of the keyboard, and (ii) the different tonalities that exist to construct music.

For the sake of clarity, when referring to the first meaning, we will mention the keyboard.

Nomenclatura tradicional para las notas (escalas de Do mayor y La menor)
Traditional nomenclature for the notes (scales of C major and A minor)



Nomenclatura alternativa para las notas (escalas de Do mayor y La menor)
Alternative nomenclature for the notes (scales of C major and A minor)

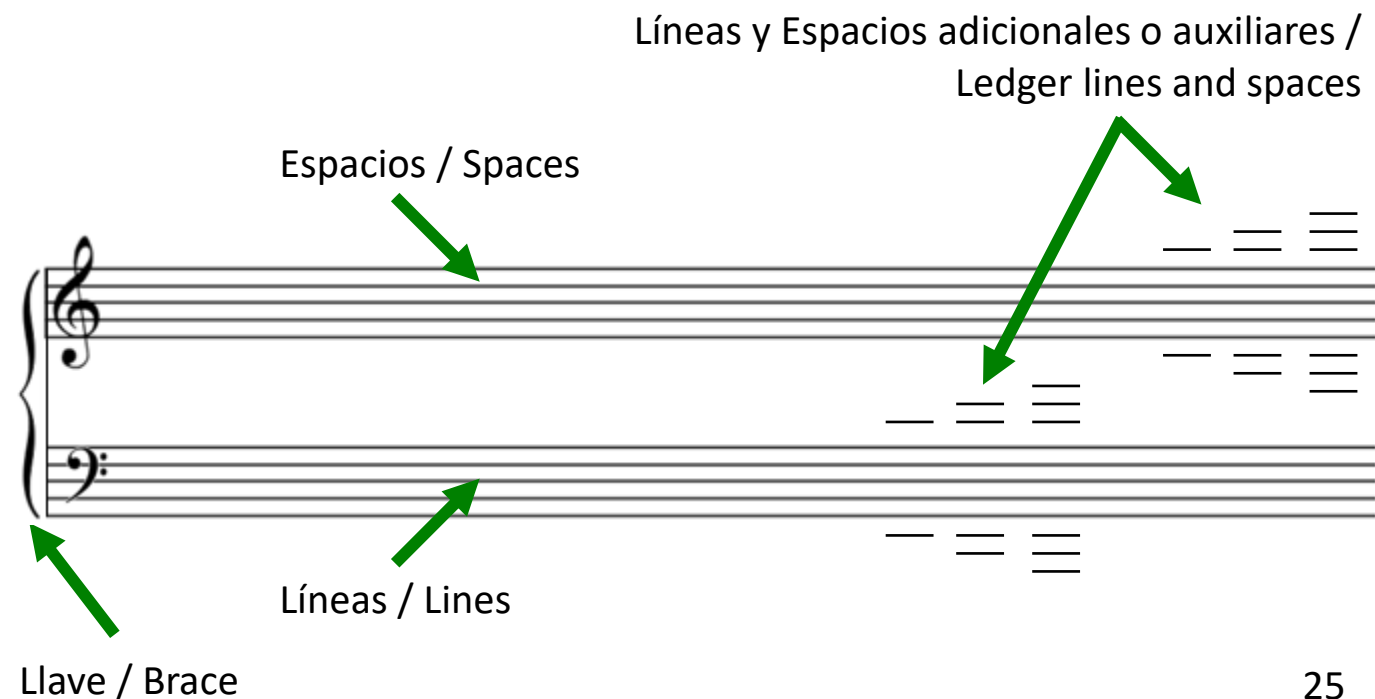
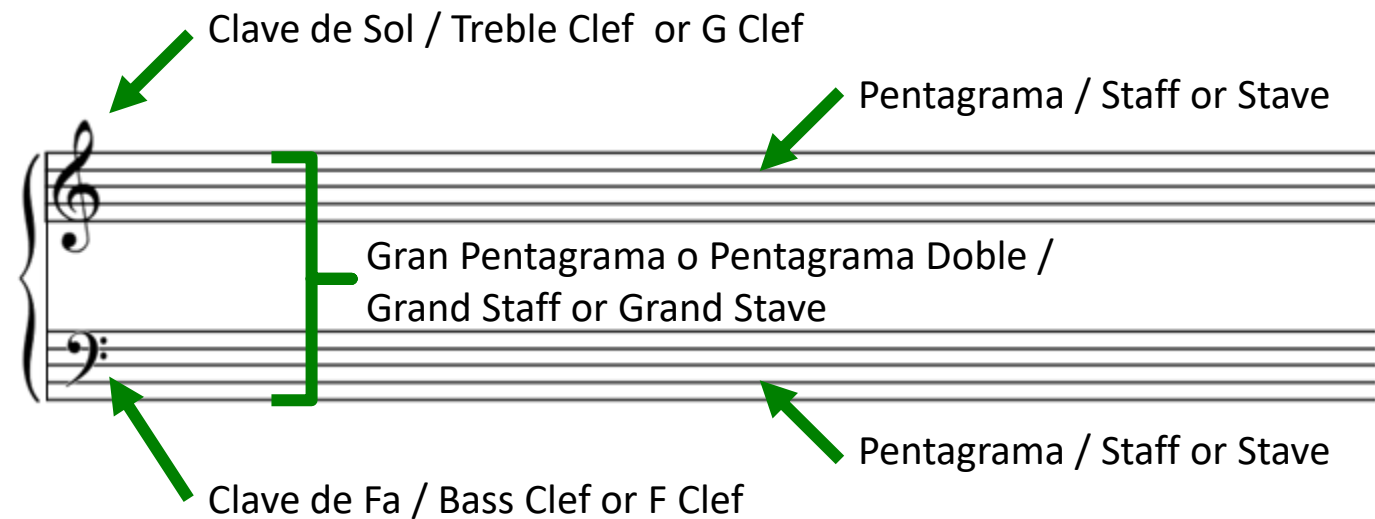


La letra “A” corresponde a la nota “La” porque ésta es la primera del teclado contada de izquierda a derecha /

The letter “A” corresponds to the note “La” because that is the first one on the keyboard counted from left to right.

Marco de la notación musical para el piano

Framework of the musical notation for the piano



Marco de la notación musical para el piano

Framework of the musical notation for the piano

Numeración de Líneas

Lines Numbering



Numeración de Espacios

Spaces Numbering



Marco de la notación musical para el piano

Framework of the musical notation for the piano

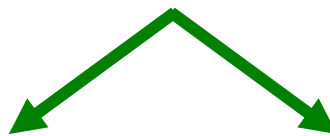
Pentagrama superior, usualmente mano derecha /
 Upper Staff or Stave, usually right hand



Pentagrama inferior, usualmente mano izquierda /
 Lower Staff or Stave, usually left hand



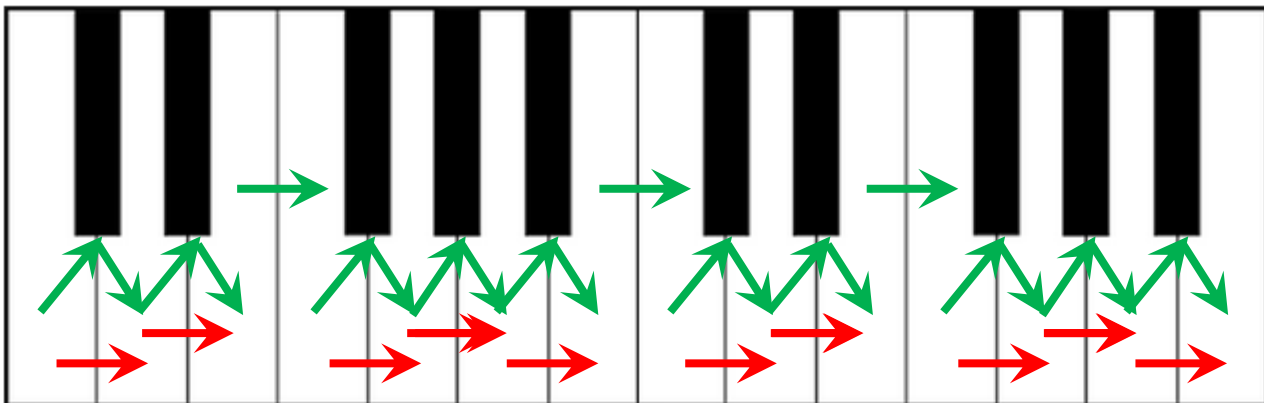
Compases / Measures or Bars



Barras de Compás / Bar Lines

Tonos y Semitonos

Tones and Semitones



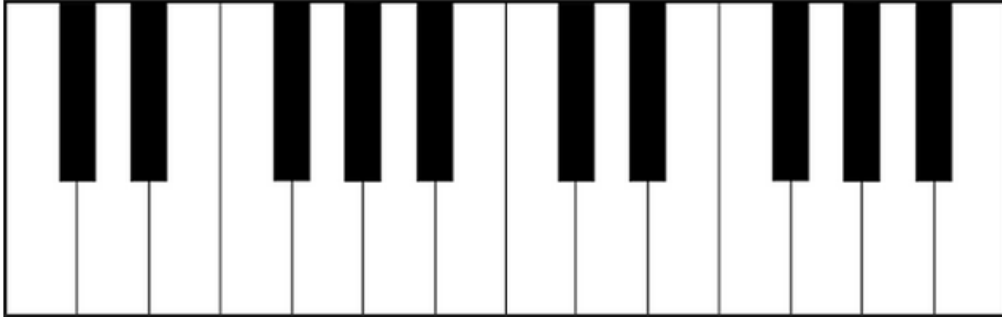
1 Semitono / 1 Semitone



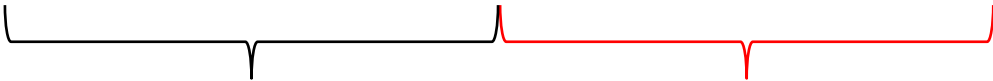
1 Tono = 2 Semitonos / 1 Tone = 2 Semitones

*Escala Diatónica **

*Diatonic Scale ***

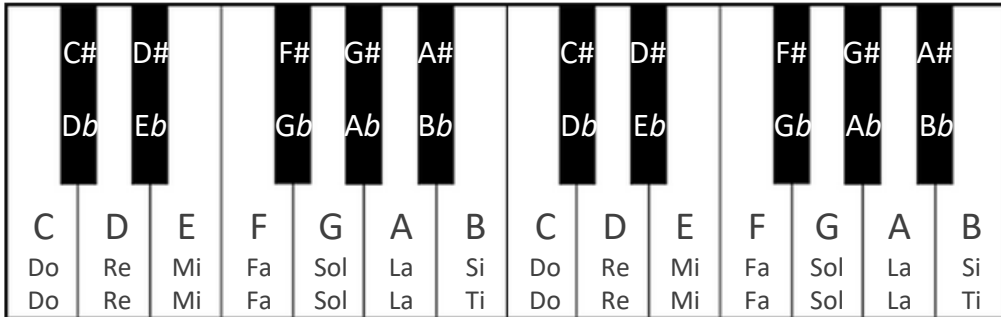


C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
Do	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol	La	Si	Do	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol	La	Si
Do	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol	La	Ti	Do	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol	La	Ti



- * Es una escala heptatónica (por tener 7 notas) /
- ** It is an heptatonic scale (because it has 7 notes)

Escala Cromática Chromatic Scale



Alteraciones: / Alterations:

= Sostenido / Sharp

b = Bemol / Flat

× = Doble Sostenido / Double Sharp

bb = Doble Bemol / Double Flat

♮ = Becuadro / Natural

- Sostenido aumenta la nota 1 semitono /
Sharp raises the note 1 semitone
- Doble Sostenido aumenta la nota 2 semitonos /
Double Sharp raises the note 2 semitones
- Bemol disminuye la nota 1 semitono /
Flat lowers the note 1 semitone
- Doble Bemol disminuye la nota 2 semitonos /
Double Flat lowers the note 2 semitones
- Becuadro cancela las alteraciones /
Natural cancels the alterations

Notas Enarmónicas

Enharmonic Notes

Cuando dos notas coinciden en la misma tecla, se llaman “Enarmónicas”.

Dos notas enarmónicas producen el mismo sonido.

When two notes coincide on the same key on the keyboard, they are called "Enharmonic".

Two enharmonic notes produce the same sound.

$$\bullet \quad C = B\sharp = D\flat$$

$$\bullet \quad C\sharp = B\flat = D\flat$$

$$\bullet \quad D = C\flat = E\flat$$

$$\bullet \quad D\sharp = E\flat = F\flat$$

$$\bullet \quad E = D\flat = F\flat$$

$$\bullet \quad F = E\sharp = G\flat$$

$$\bullet \quad F\sharp = E\flat = G\flat$$

$$\bullet \quad G = F\flat = A\flat$$

$$\bullet \quad G\sharp = A\flat$$

$$\bullet \quad A = G\flat = B\flat$$

$$\bullet \quad A\sharp = B\flat = C\flat$$

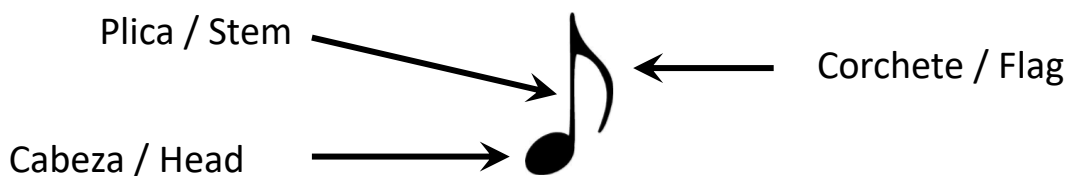
$$\bullet \quad B = A\flat = C\flat$$

En la sección 3.1 se tratará sobre “tonalidades enarmónicas”.

In section 3.1 we will discuss “enharmonic keys or tonalities”.

Partes de una nota

Parts of a note



Cuando la nota está de la tercera línea hacia abajo, normalmente le Plica se traza hacia arriba. Cuando está de la tercera línea hacia arriba, normalmente la Plica se traza hacia abajo.

When the note is on the third line or lower, the Stem is usually drawn upwards. When it is on the third line or higher, the Stem is usually drawn downwards.

Cuando una partitura muestra notas con plicas separadas, una hacia arriba y la otra hacia abajo, significa que existen 2 voces simultáneas o que el pasaje proviene de 2 voces. Cuando esto aparece en los dos pentagramas, indica que hay 4 voces ejecutando o que el pasaje proviene de 4 voces.

When a score shows notes with separate stems, one upwards and one downwards, it means that there are 2 simultaneous voices playing or that the passage comes from 2 voices. When this appears on both staves, it indicates that there are 4 voices playing or that the passage comes from 4 voices.



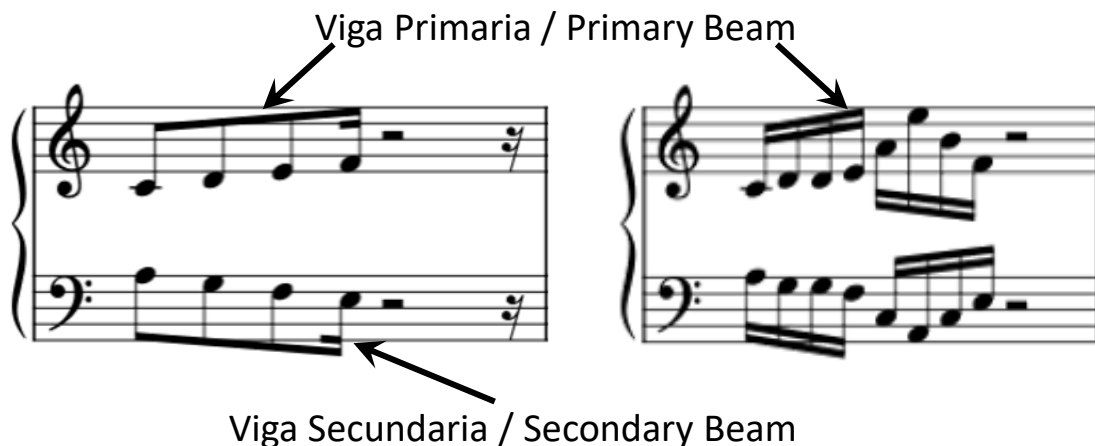
Vigas en vez de corchetes
Beams instead of flags



Cuando existen notas adyacentes con corchetes, los corchetes usualmente son sustituidos por vigas.

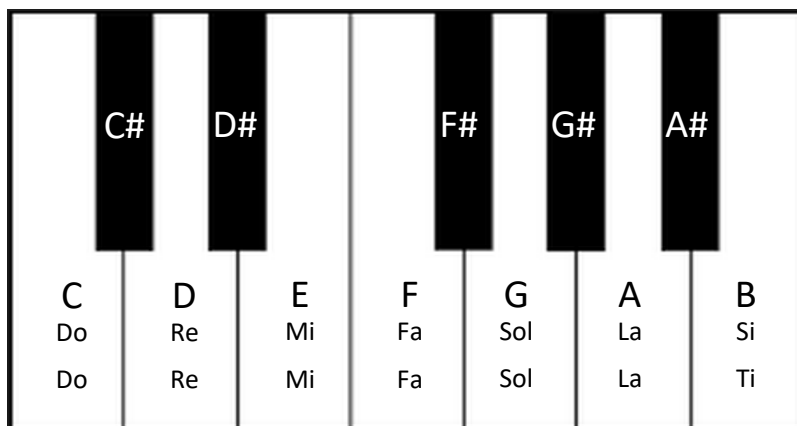
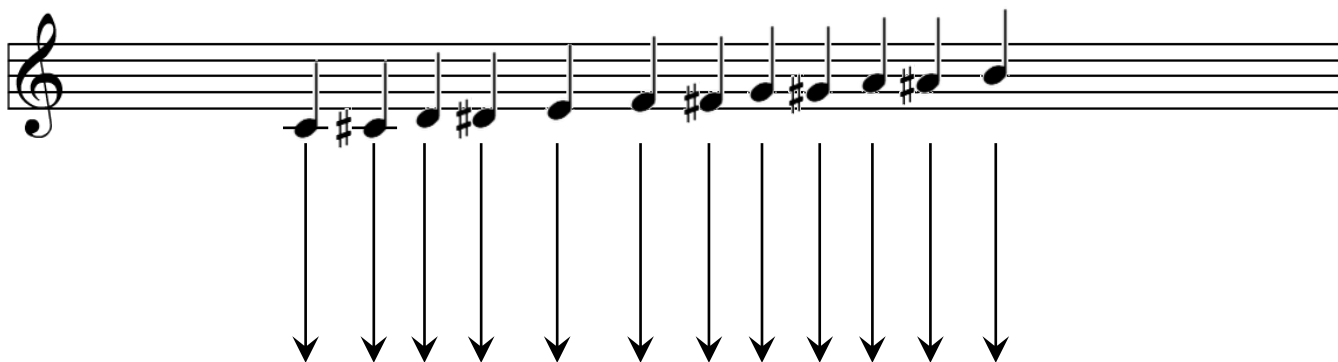
Las plicas se trazarán hacia arriba o hacia abajo dependiendo de la posición de la nota más alejada de la tercera línea del pentagrama.

When there are adjacent notes with flags, the flags are usually replaced by beams. The stems will be drawn upwards or downwards depending on the position of farthest note from the third line of the staff.



Notas en el pentagrama, en la Clave de Sol

Notes in the staff, on the Treble Clef



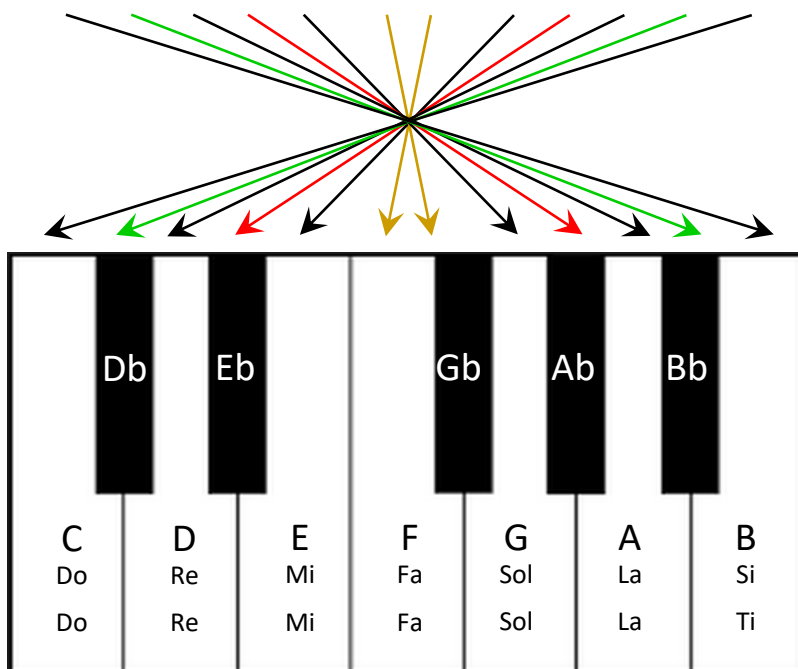
Ejecución Ascendente / Ascending Execution

Las notas escritas en este pentagrama corresponden a la Cuarta Octava
Una tecla es sostenido o bemol dependiendo de la tonalidad de la que forma parte /

The notes written in this staff correspond to the Fourth Octave
A key on the keyboard is sharp or flat depending on what tonality it is part of

Notas en el pentagrama, en la Clave de Sol

Notes in the staff, on the Treble Clef

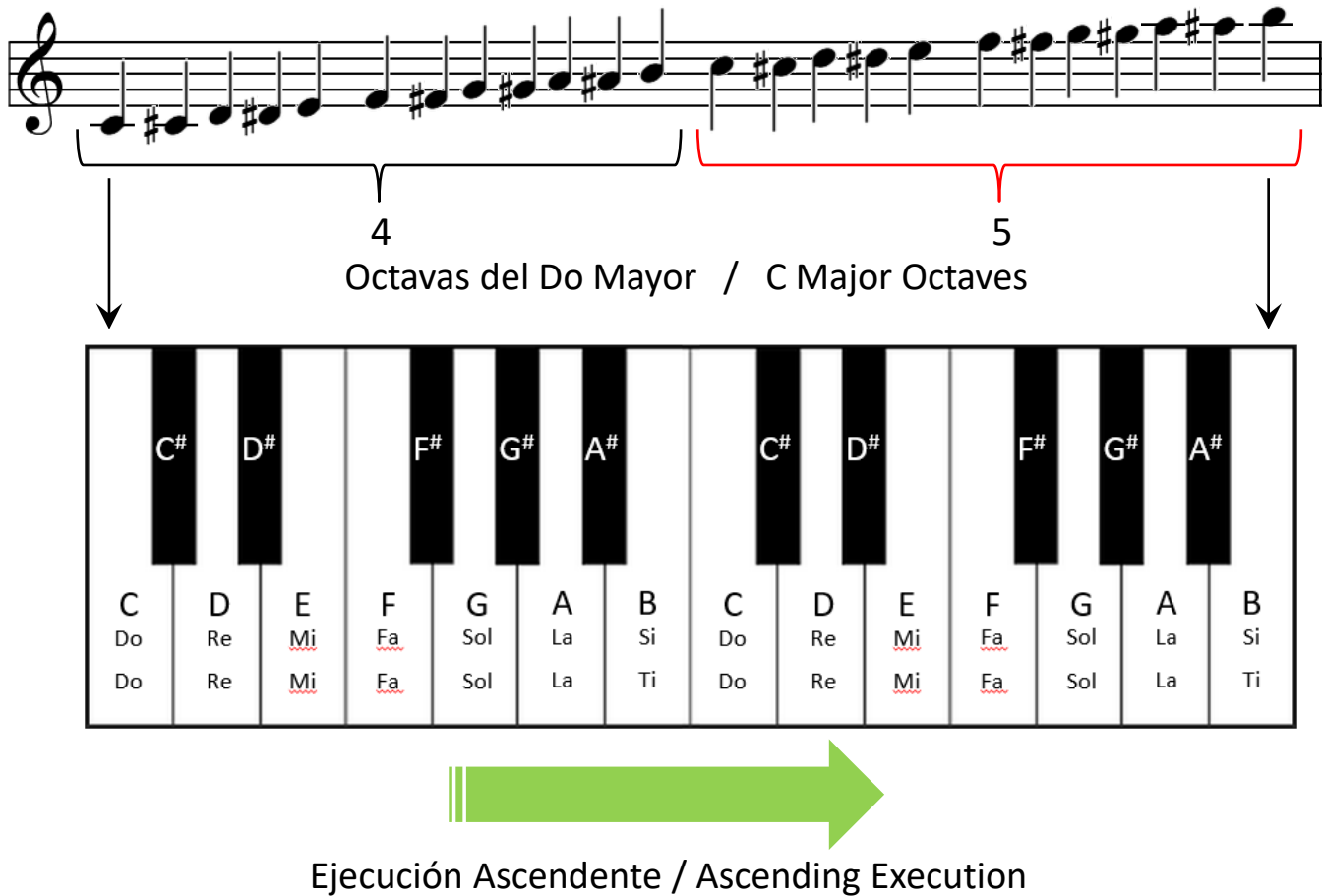


Ejecución Descendente / Descending Execution

Las notas escritas en este pentagrama corresponden a la Cuarta Octava. Una tecla es sostenido o bemol dependiendo de la tonalidad de la que forma parte.

The notes written in this staff correspond to the Fourth Octave. A key on the keyboard is sharp or flat depending on what tonality it is part of.

Notas en el pentagrama, en la Clave de Sol
Notes in the staff, on the Treble Clef



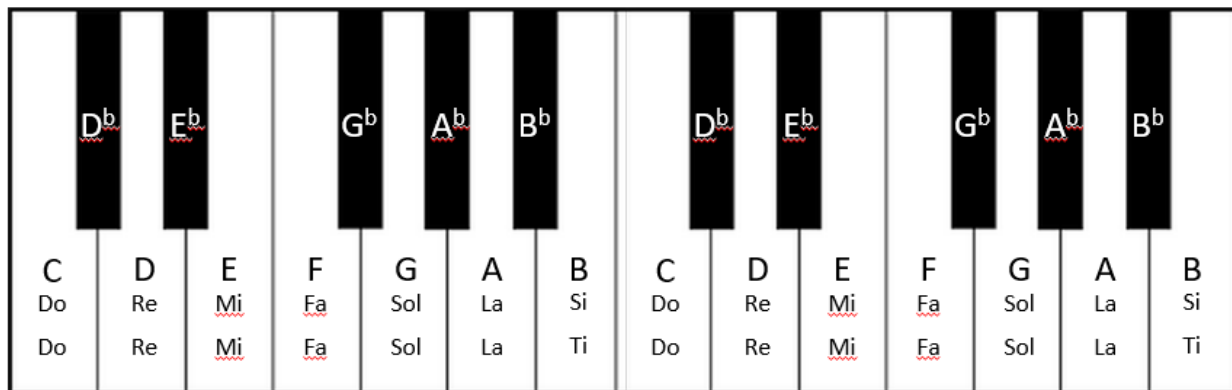
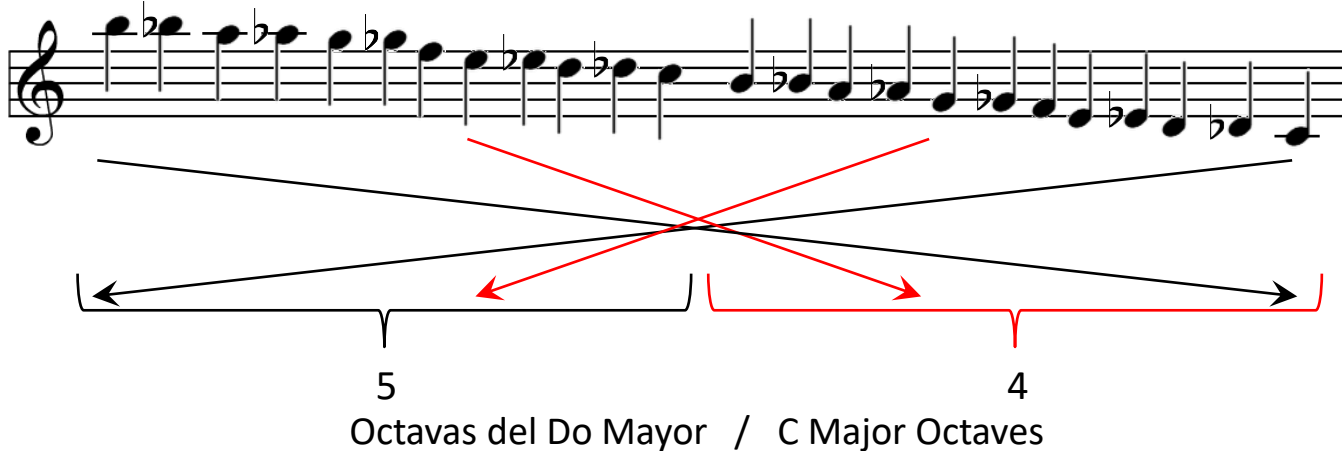
Las notas escritas en este pentagrama corresponden a la Cuarta y Quinta Octavas.

Una tecla es sostenido o bemol dependiendo de la tonalidad de la que forma parte.

The notes written in this staff correspond to the Fourth and Fifth Octaves.
A key on the keyboard is sharp or flat depending on what tonality it is part of.

Notas en el pentagrama, en la Clave de Sol

Notes in the staff, on the Treble Clef



Ejecución Descendente / Descending Execution

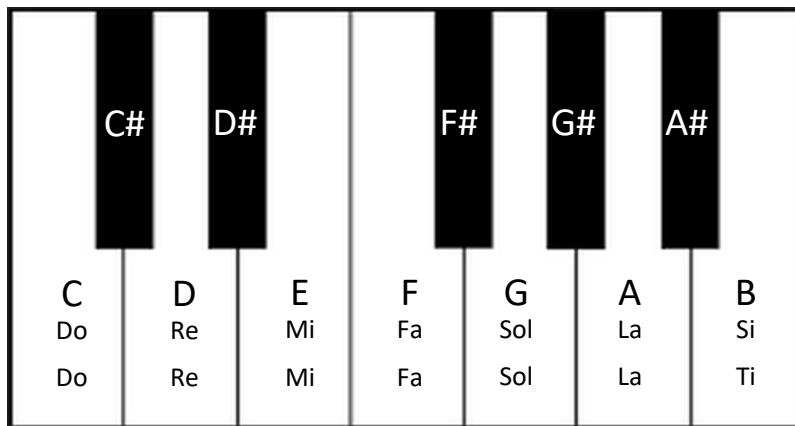
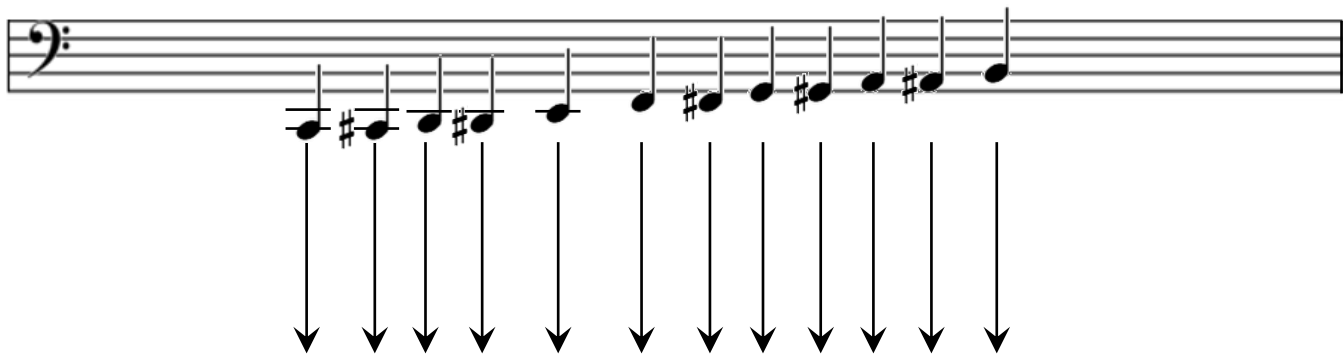
Las notas escritas en este pentagrama corresponden a la Cuarta y Quinta Octavas.

Una tecla es sostenido o bemol dependiendo de la tonalidad de la que forma parte.

The notes written in this staff correspond to the Fourth and Fifth Octaves.

A key on the keyboard is sharp or flat depending on what tonality it is part of.

Notas en el pentagrama, en la Clave de Fa
Notes in the staff, on the Bass Clef



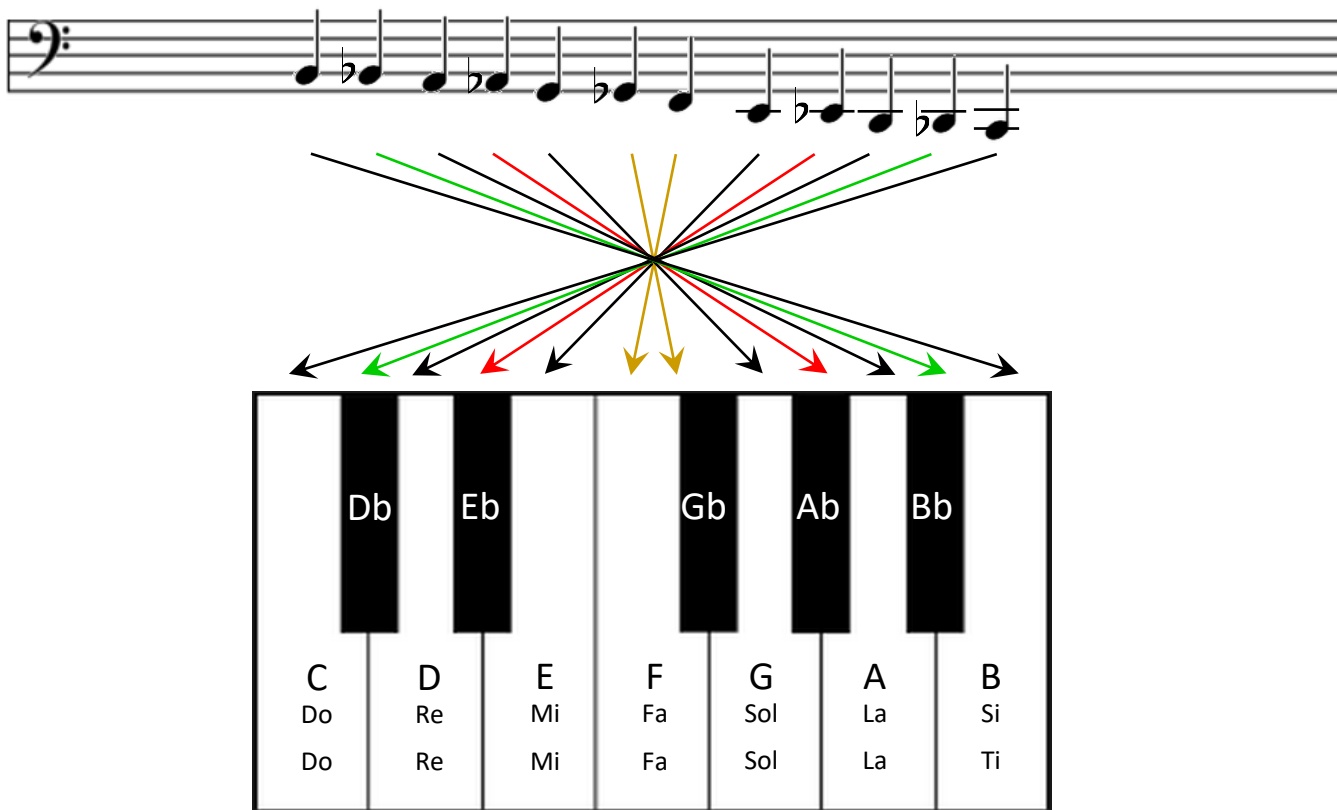
Ejecución Ascendente / Ascending Execution

Las notas escritas en este pentagrama corresponden a la Segunda Octava.
 Una tecla es sostenido o bemol dependiendo de la tonalidad de la que forma parte.

The notes written in this staff correspond to the Second Octave.
 A key on the keyboard is sharp or flat depending on what tonality it is part of.

Notas en el pentagrama, en la Clave de Fa

Notes in the staff, on the Bass Clef

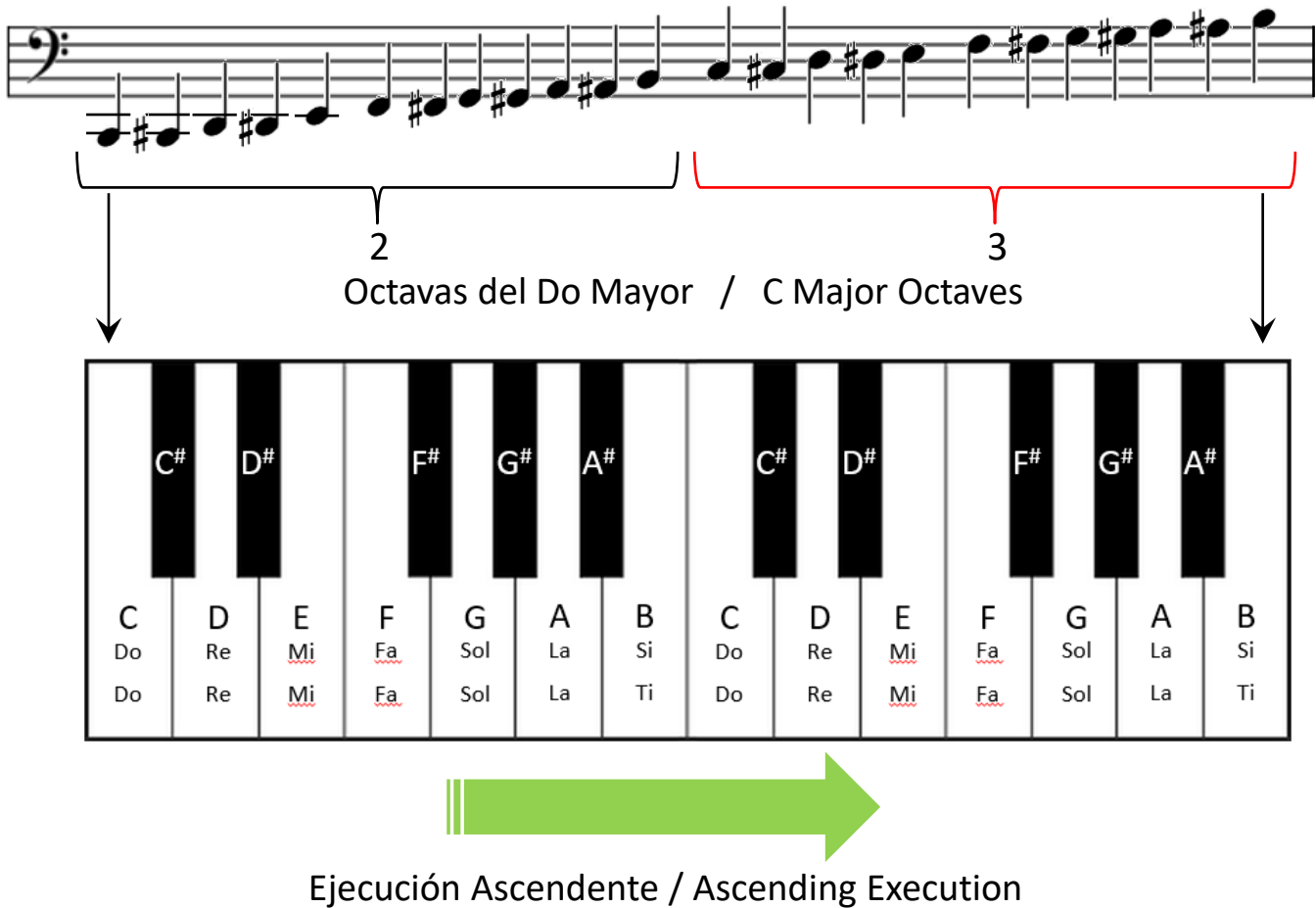


Ejecución Descendente / Descending Execution

Las notas escritas en este pentagrama corresponden a la Segunda Octava.
Una tecla es sostenido o bemol dependiendo de la tonalidad de la que forma parte.

The notes written in this staff correspond to the Second Octave.
A key on the keyboard is sharp or flat depending on what tonality it is part of.

Notas en el pentagrama, en la Clave de Fa
Notes in the staff, on the Bass Clef



2
Octavas del Do Mayor / C Major Octaves

3

C [#]	D [#]	F [#]	G [#]	A [#]	C [#]	D [#]	F [#]	G [#]	A [#]
C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
Do	Re	<u>Mi</u>	<u>Fa</u>	Sol	La	Si	Do	Re	<u>Mi</u>
Do	Re	<u>Mi</u>	<u>Fa</u>	Sol	La	Ti	Do	Re	<u>Mi</u>

Ejecución Ascendente / Ascending Execution

Las notas escritas en este pentagrama corresponden a la Segunda y Tercera Octavas.

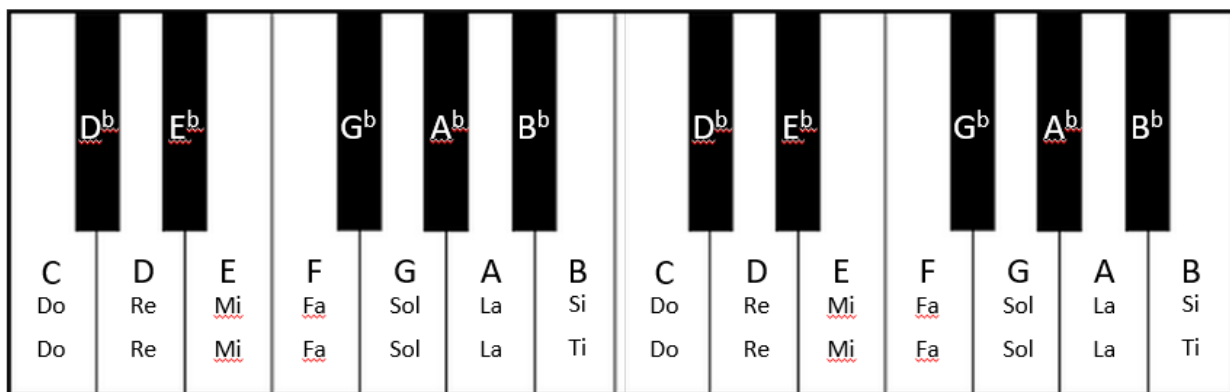
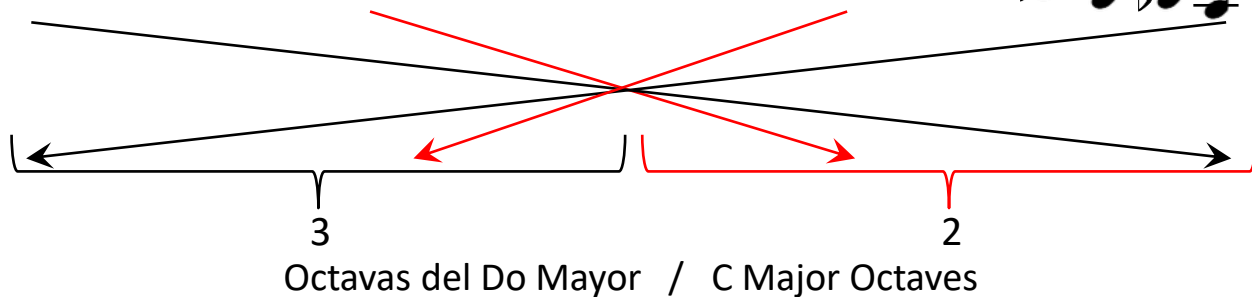
Una tecla es sostenido o bemol dependiendo de la tonalidad del que forma parte.

The notes written in this staff correspond to the Second and Third Octaves.

A key on the keyboard is sharp or flat depending on what tonality it is part of.

Notas en el pentagrama, en la Clave de Fa

Notes in the staff, on the Bass Clef



Ejecución Descendente / Descending Execution

Las notas escritas en este pentagrama corresponden a la Segunda y Tercera Octavas.

Una tecla es sostenido o bemol dependiendo de la tonalidad de la que forma parte.

The notes written in this staff correspond to the Second and Third Octaves.

A key on the keyboard is sharp or flat depending on what tonality it is part of.

*Tiempos de Notas y Silencios /
Times of Notes and Rests*

1



Redonda
Whole Note

1/2



Blanca
Half Note

1/4



Negra
Quarter Note
or Crotchet

1/8



Corchea
8th Note or
Quaver Note

1/16



Semicorchea
16th Note or
Semiquaver Note

1/32



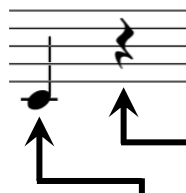
Fusa
32th Note

1/64



Semifusa
64th Note

*Duración / Time Duration*



Notas / Notes

Silencios / Rests 42

Notas con Puntillo

Dotted Notes

1+1/2



1/2+1/4



1/4+1/8



1/8+1/16



1/16+1/32



1/32+1/64



1/64+1/128



*El puntillo agrega al tiempo de la nota, la mitad de su valor /
The dot adds to the time of the note, half of its value*

Notas con Puntillo
Dotted Notes

1+1/2



1+1/2+1/4



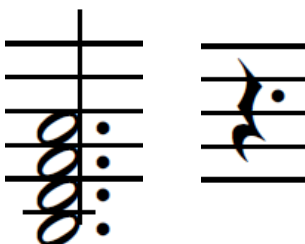
1+1/2+1/4+1/8



Cada puntillo adicional, agrega la mitad del valor que le había agregado el puntillo anterior al valor de la nota.

Each additional dot adds half the value that the previous dot had added to the note value.

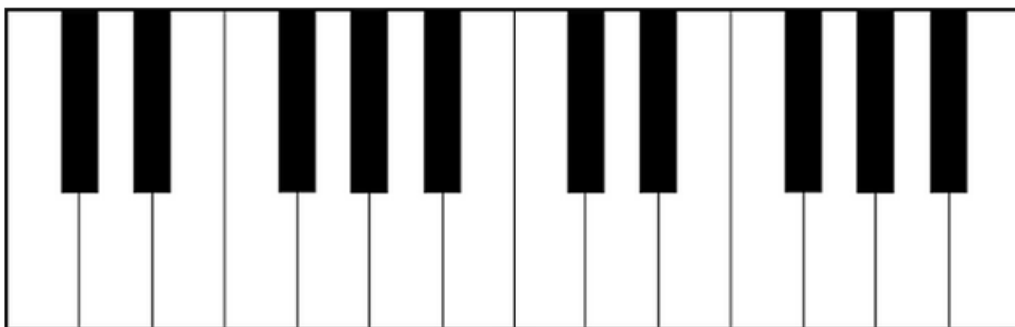
Ejemplos:



1.3 Notas Individuales



1.3 Individual Notes



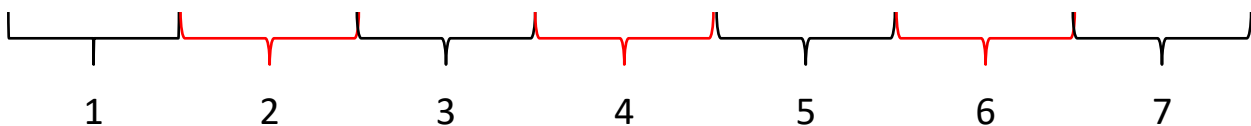
Do Central

Central C

Ejemplo figurado / Figurative Example
(Endecagrama / Hendecagram)



Caso real / Actual case



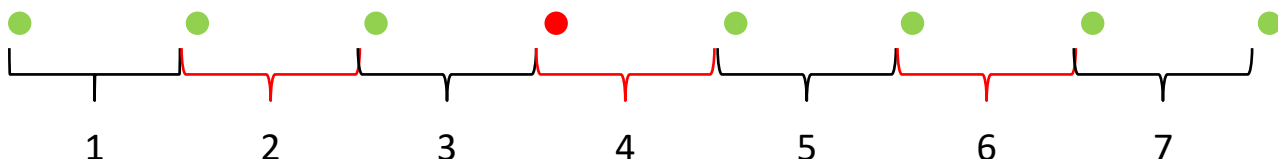
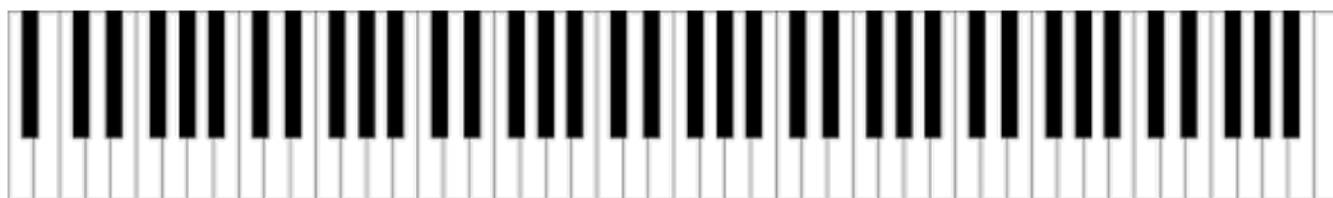
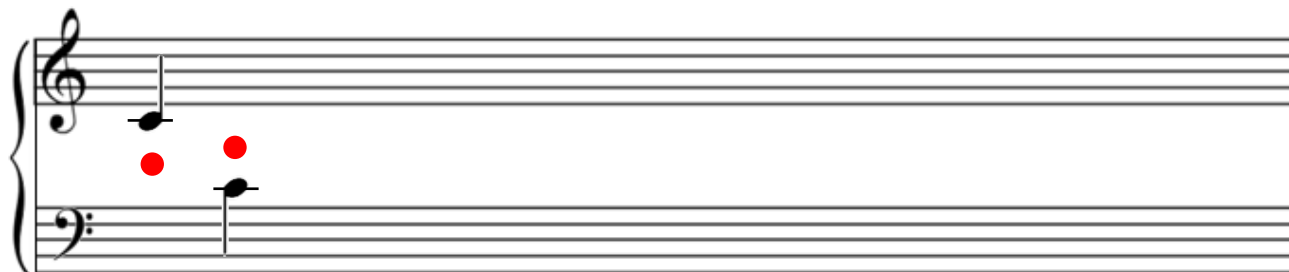
Octavas de Do Mayor / C Major Octaves

C = Do Central = Central C

Do con el que inicia la 4ª octava del piano.

C at the beginning of the 4th octave of the piano.

Existen 8 Do a lo largo del teclado
There are 8 C along the keyboard



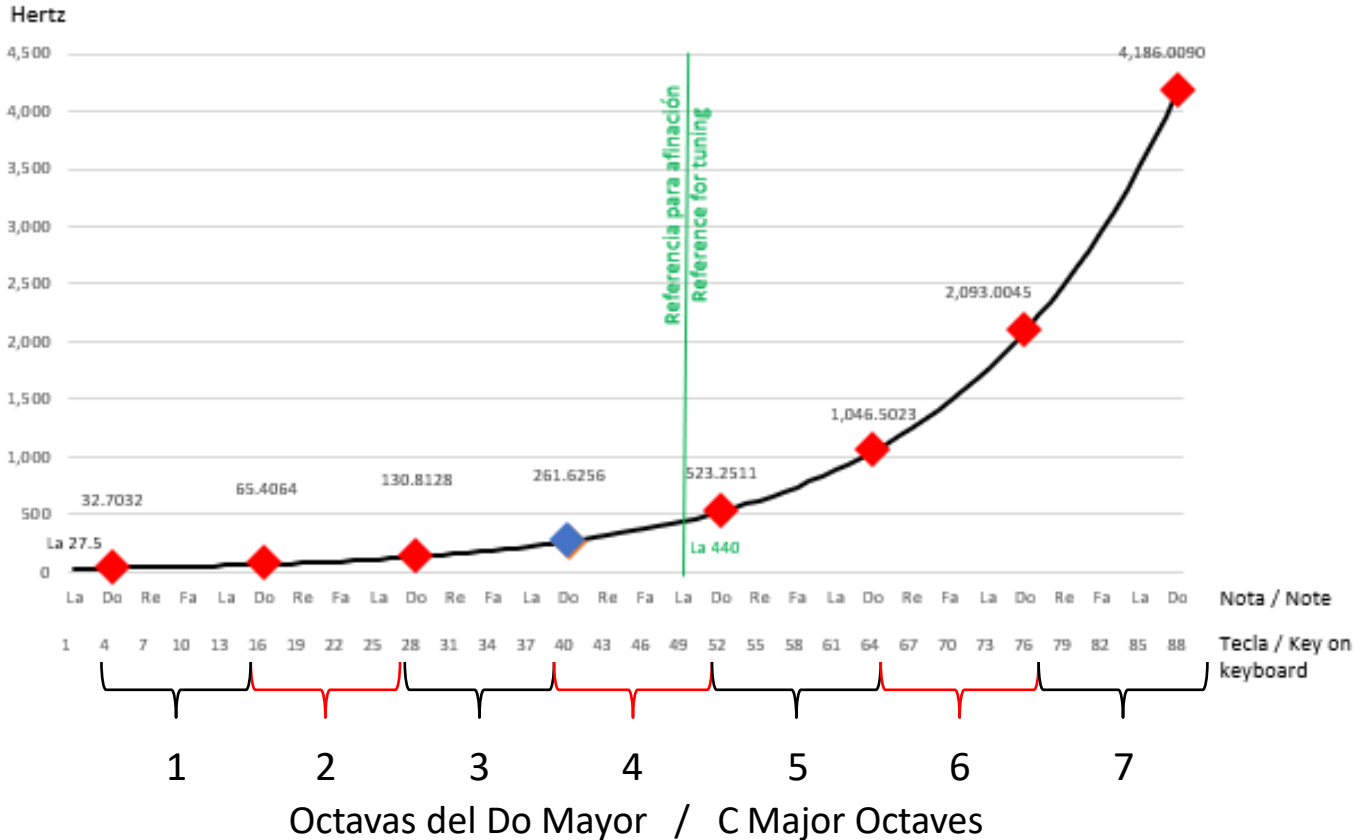
Octavas de Do Mayor / C Major Octaves

- = Do Central / Central C
- = Todos los demás Do del teclado / All other C in the keyboard.

Las notas en el teclado están ordenadas de la más grave, en el extremo izquierdo, a la más aguda, en el extremo derecho. La posición de una nota en esa secuencia se denomina “Altura”.

The notes on the keyboard are ordered from lowest (bass), on the far left, to highest (treble), on the far right. The position of a note in that sequence is called “Pitch”.

Mapa de Frecuencias (nota técnica)
Frequencies Map (technical note)



◆ C = Do = C

◆ C₄ = Do Central = Central C

Do con el que inicia la 4ª octava del piano.

C at the beginning of the 4th octave of the piano.

| A₄ = La a 440 Hertz está en la 4ª octava / La at 440 Hertz is on the 4th octave.

Distancia multiplicativa entre semitonos en la Escala Temperada:

Multiplicative distance between semitones in the Equal Tempered Scale:

$$X = \sqrt[12]{2} = 1.05946309 \dots$$

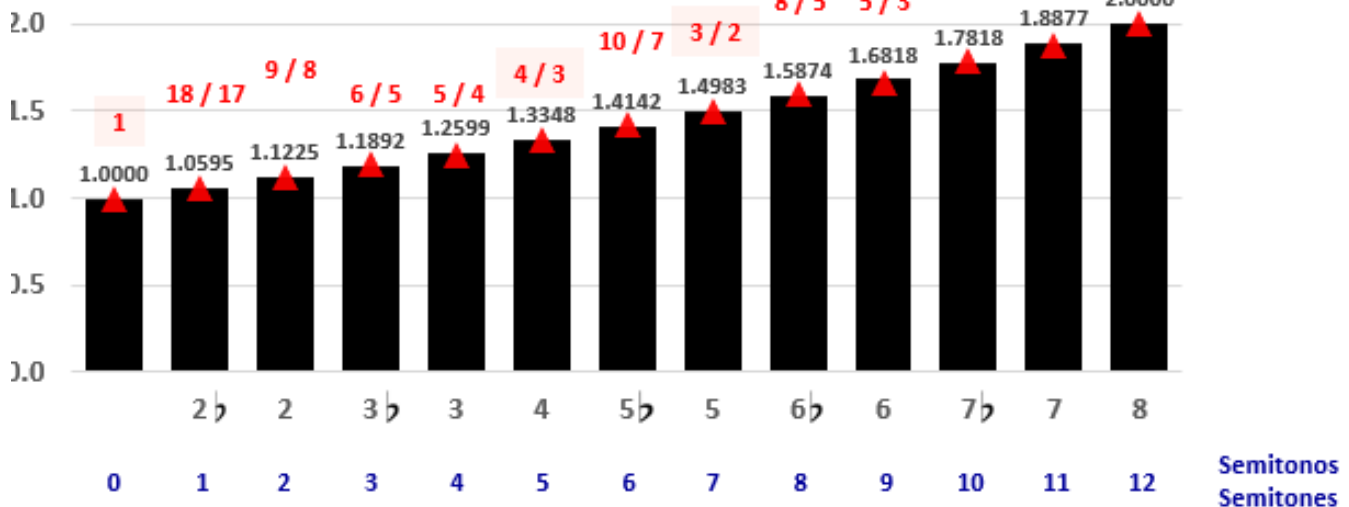
Relación entre intervalos (nota técnica)

Relationship between intervals (technical note)

Relación Entre Intervalos Relationship Between Intervals

Valores más exactos en la escala temperada
More accurate values in the equal tempered scale

Valores Aproximados
Approximate values



Distancia multiplicativa entre semitonos en la Escala Temperada:

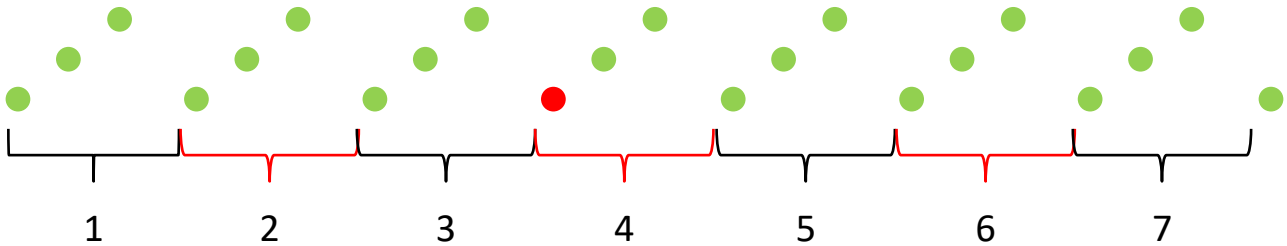
Multiplicative distance between semitones in the Equal Tempered Scale:

$$X = \sqrt[12]{2} = 1.05946309 \dots$$

Tríadas de Do mayor
C major triads



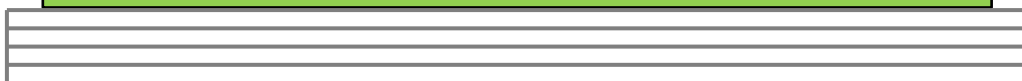
Do
C
Mi
E
Sol
G



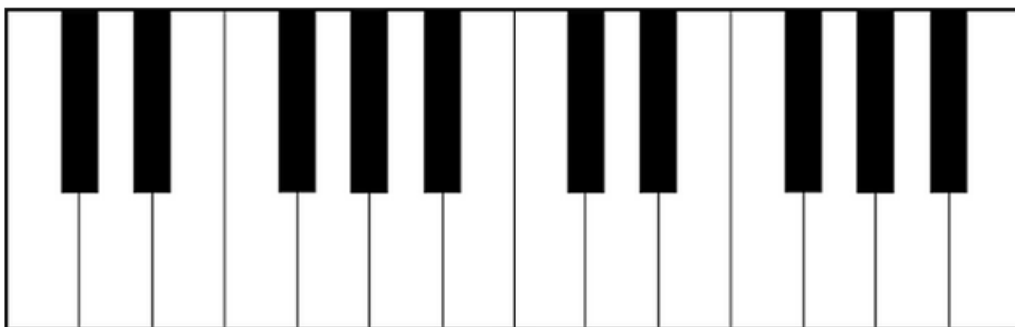
Octavas de Do Mayor / C Major Octaves

● = Do Central / Central C

● = Todos los demás Do, Mi, Sol del teclado / All other C, E, G in the keyboard

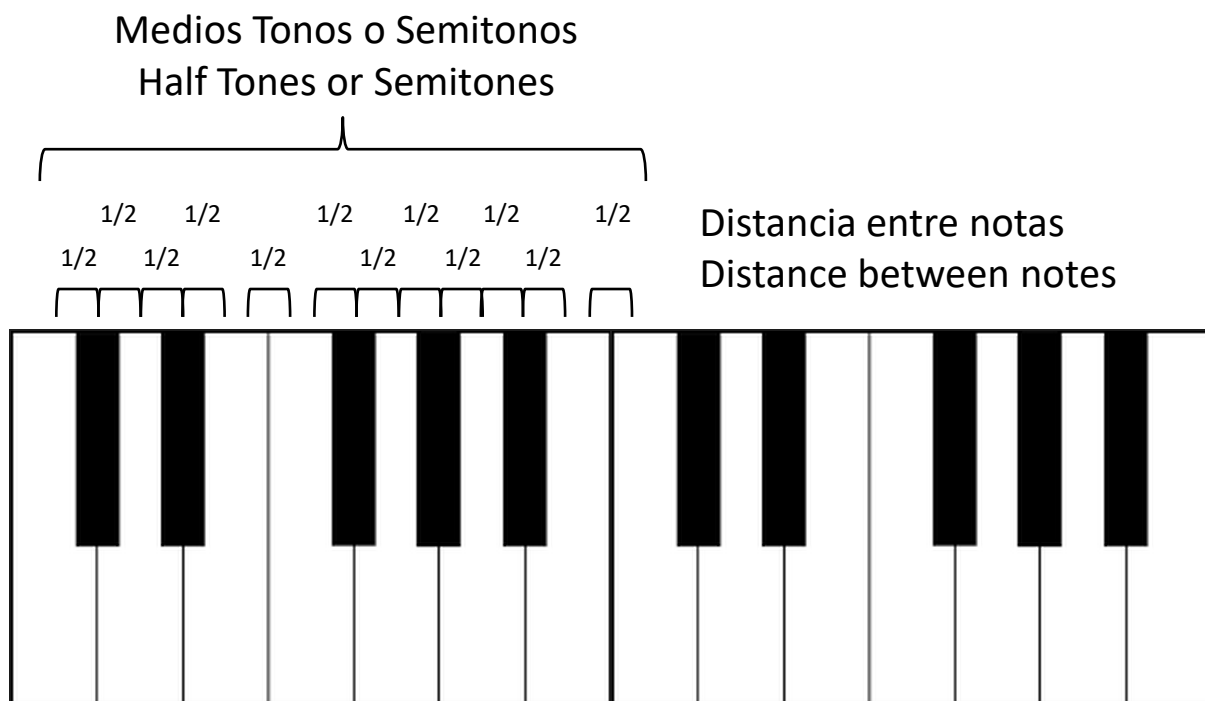


1.4 Semitones and Tones

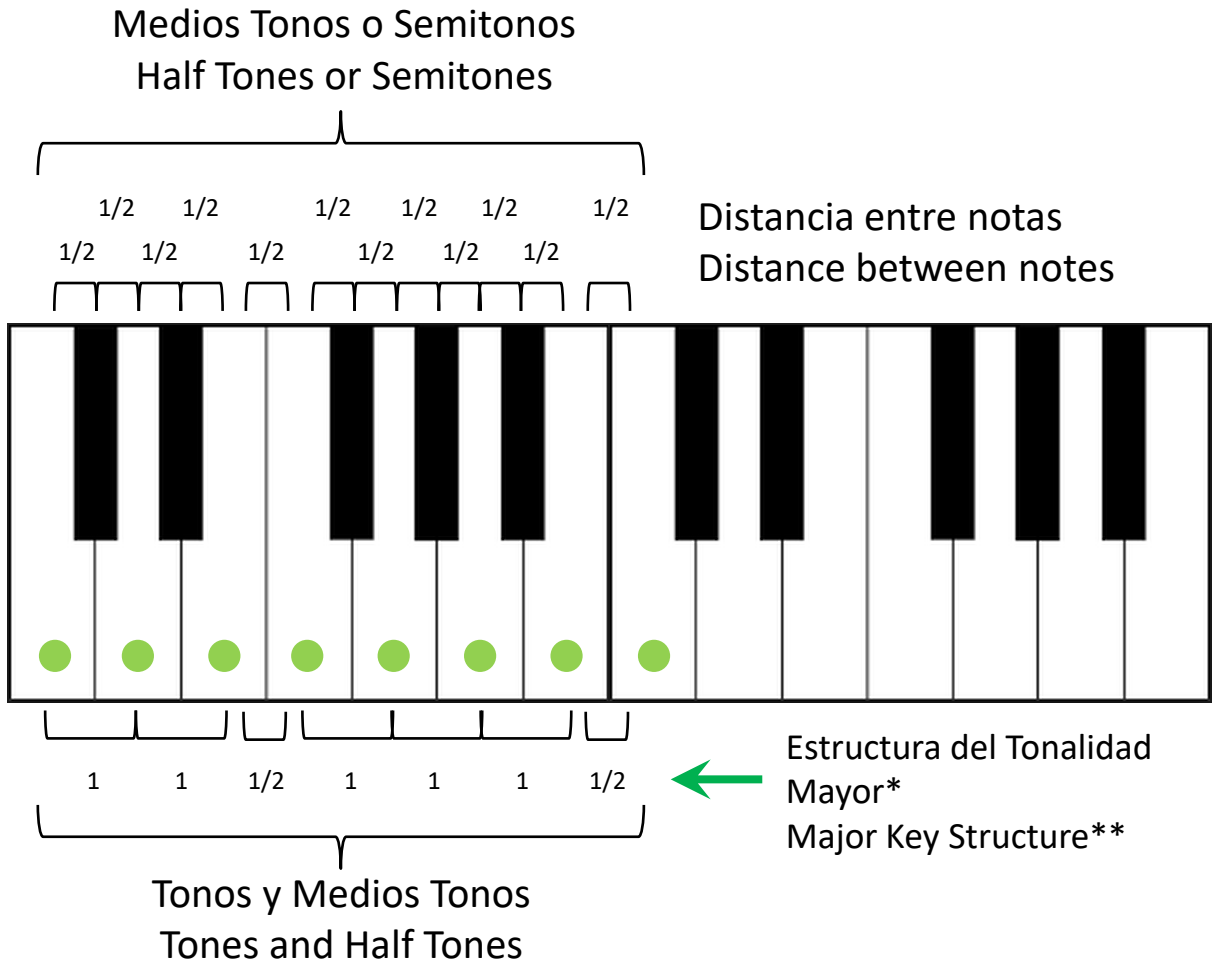


Distancia entre notas

Distance between notes



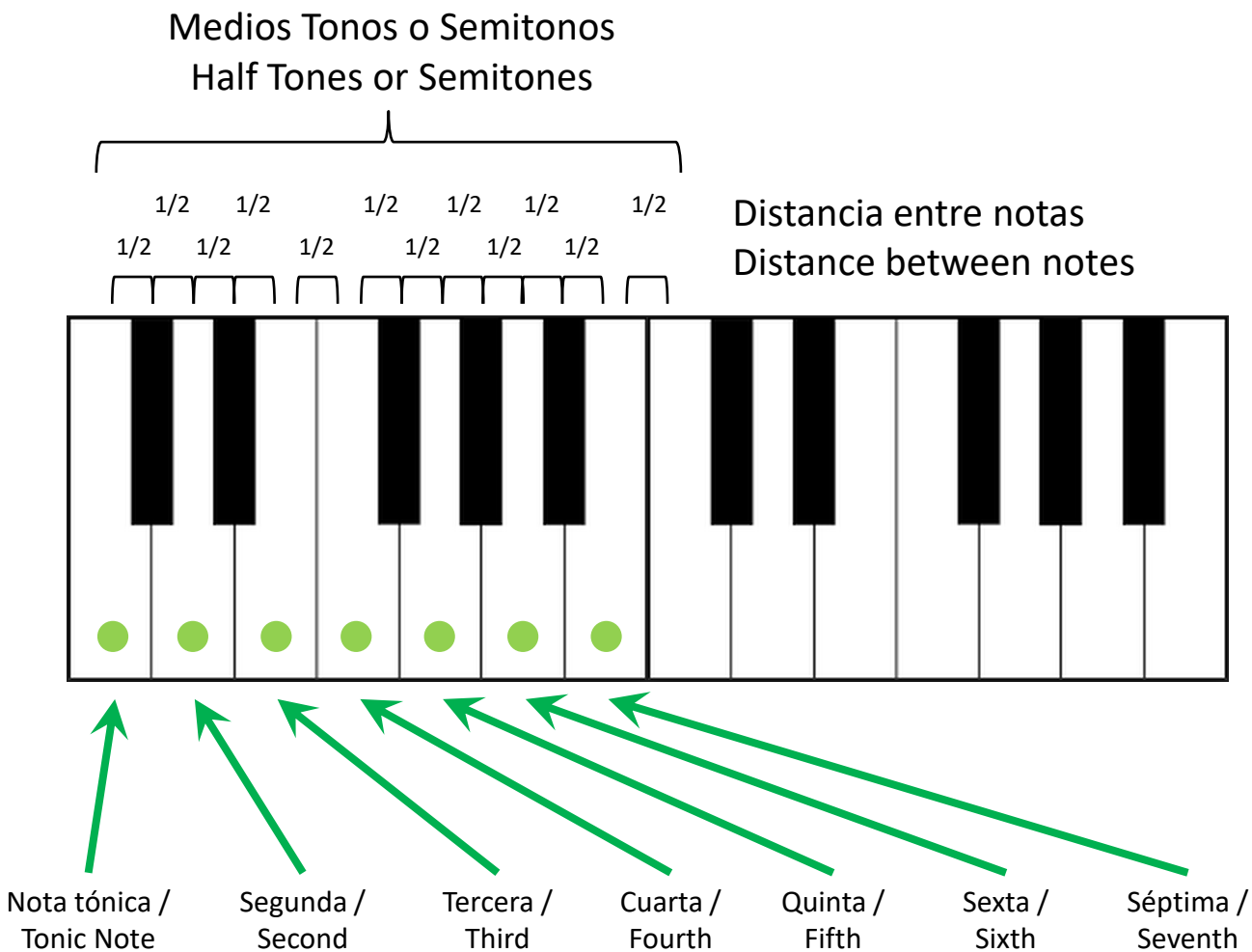
Estructura del Tonalidad Mayor
Major Key Structure



* En el ejemplo se muestra la estructura de Do mayor

** In the example, the structure of C major is shown

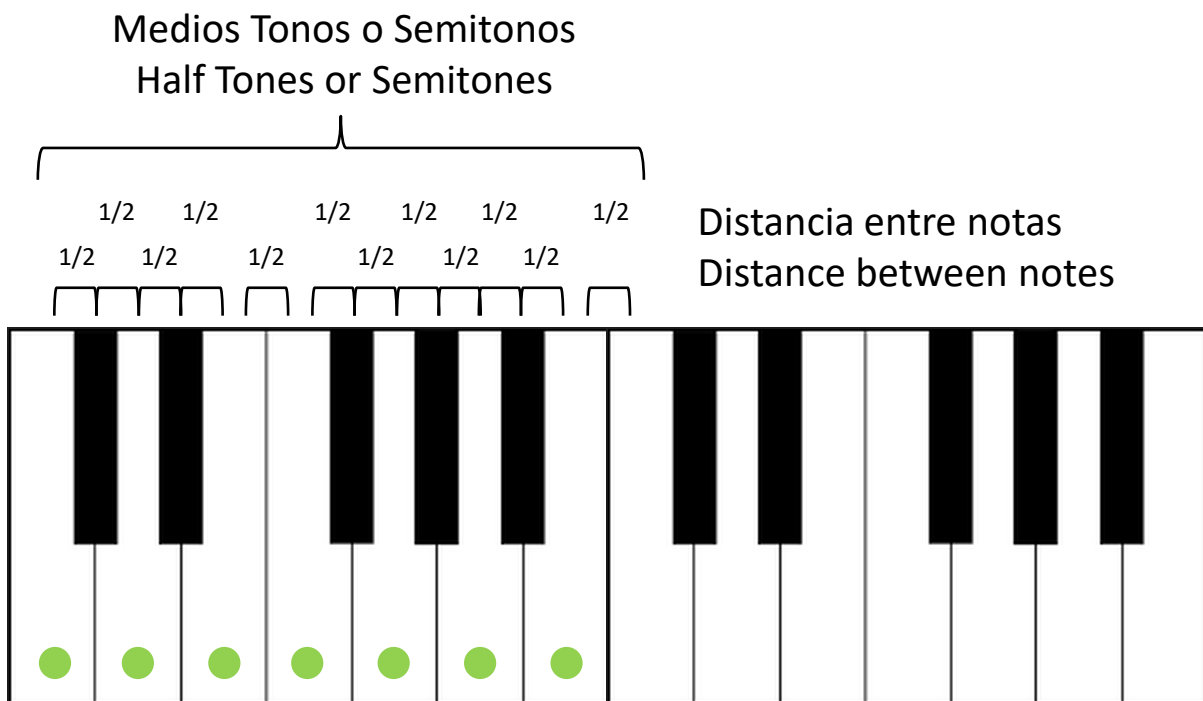
Estructura de la Tonalidad Mayor *Major Key Structure*



* En el ejemplo se muestra la estructura de Do mayor

** In the example, the structure of C major is shown

Estructura de la Tonalidad Mayor *Major Key Structure*



Tónica / Tonic

2a / 2nd

Supertónica / Supertonic

3a / 3th

Mediante / Mediant

4a / 4th

Subdominante / Subdominant

5a / 5th

Dominante / Dominant

6a / 6th

Submediante o Superdominante /
Submediant or Superdominant

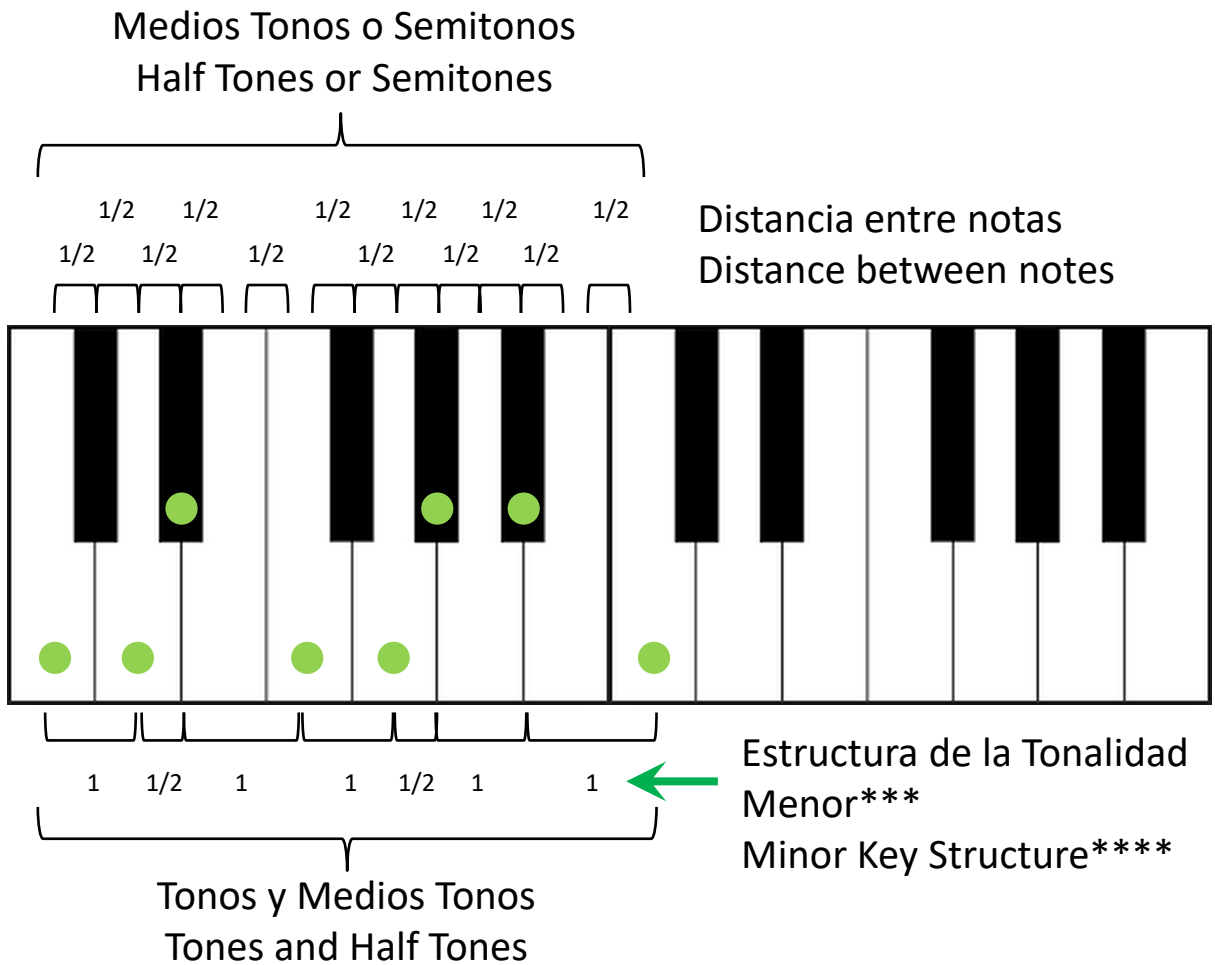
7aM / 7thM

Sensible / Leading Note

* En el ejemplo se muestra la estructura de Do mayor

** In the example, the structure of C major is shown

Estructura de la Tonalidad Menor Natural *
Natural Minor Key Structure **



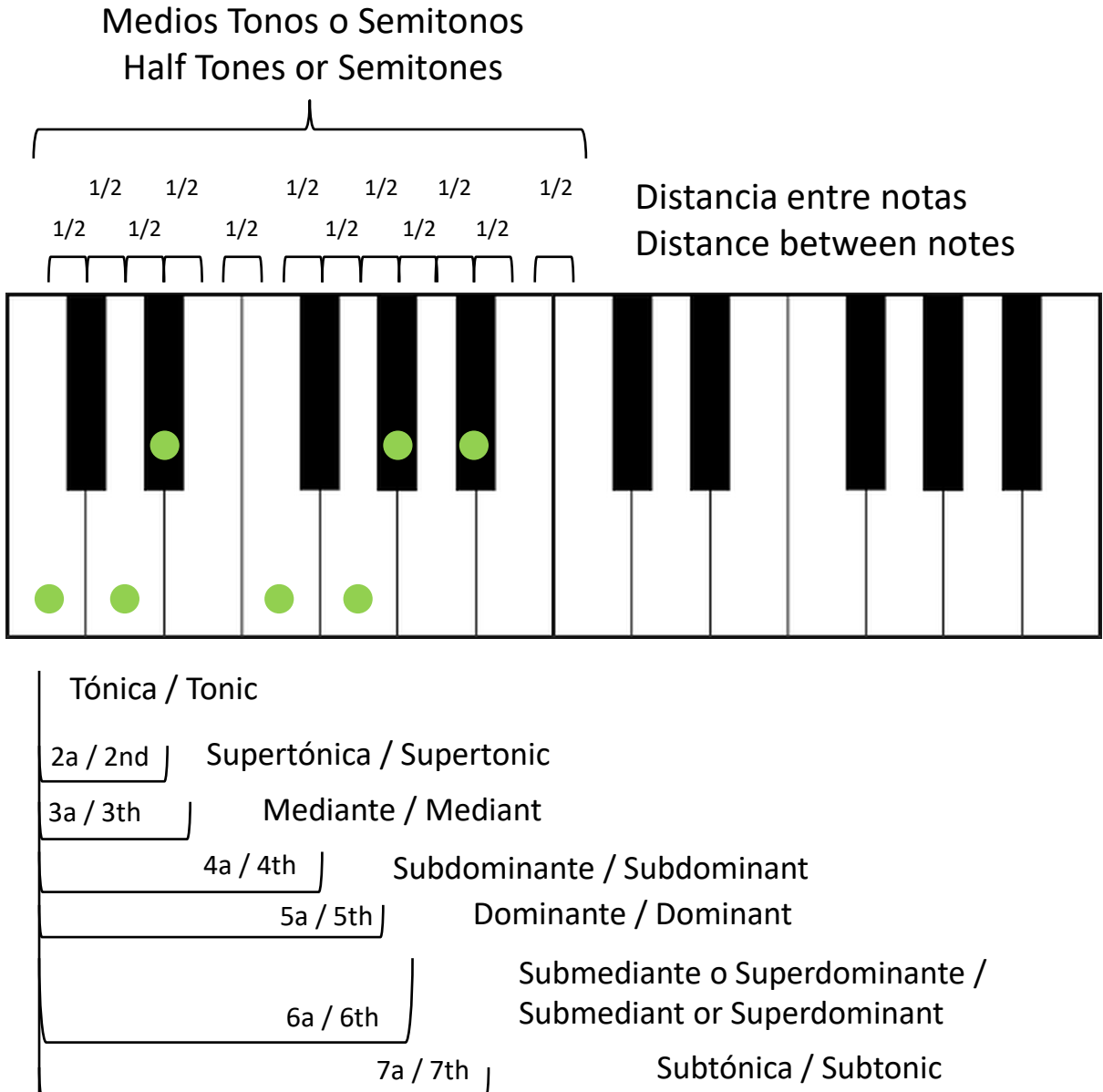
* En la sección 2.3 se describen las 3 modalidades de tonalidades menores: natural, armónico y melódico.

** In section 2.3 the 3 modalities of minor keys are described: natural, harmonic and melodic.

*** En el ejemplo se muestra la estructura de Do menor natural

**** In the example, the structure of C natural minor is shown

Estructura de la Tonalidad Menor Natural Natural Minor Key Structure

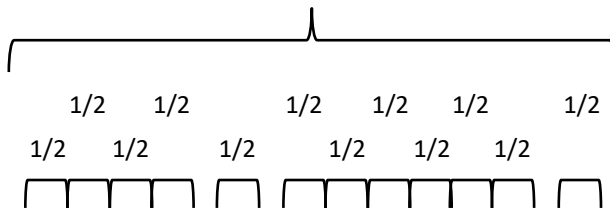


* En el ejemplo se muestra la estructura de Do menor natural

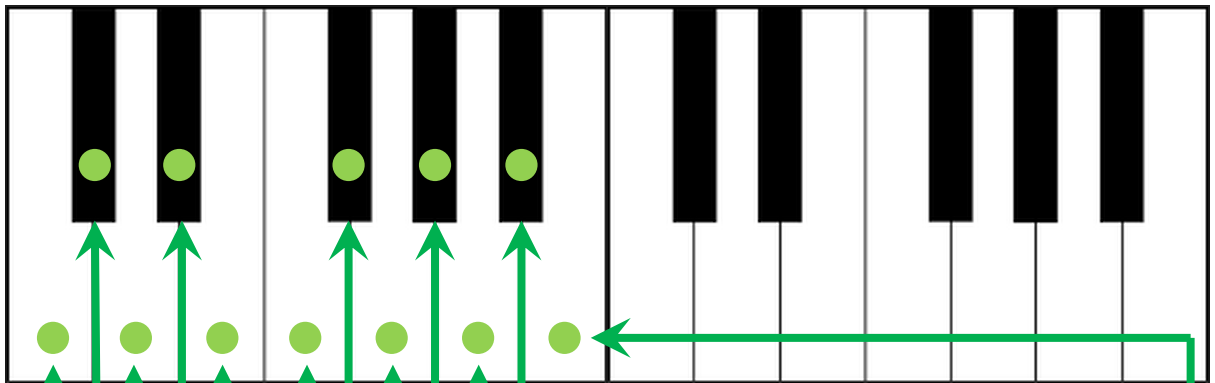
** In the example, the structure of C minor natural is shown

Nomenclatura más completa
More complete nomenclature

Medios Tonos o Semitonos
 Half Tones or Semitones



Distancia entre notas
 Distance between notes



Nota tónica /
 Tonic Note

Segunda
 mayor /
 Major
 second

Tercera
 mayor /
 Major
 third

Cuarta
 aumentada /
 Augmented
 fourth

Sexta
 menor /
 Minor
 sixth

Séptima
 menor /
 Minor
 seventh

Segunda
 menor /
 Minor
 second

Tercera
 menor /
 Minor
 third

Cuarta
 justa /
 Perfect
 fourth

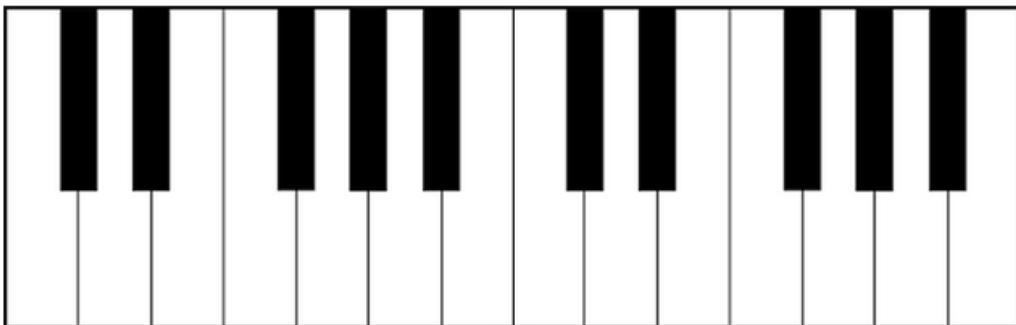
Quinta
 justa /
 Perfect
 fifth

Sexta
 mayor /
 Major
 sixth

Séptima
 mayor /
 Major
 seventh

Capítulo 2

Chapter 2



El Capítulo 2 busca clarificar las diversas tonalidades y sus variantes.

Para este propósito, se combina el enfoque de “intervalos” con un enfoque “posicional” que facilita la comprensión del tema. Tomando como punto de partida la tonalidad de Do Mayor, de ella se derivan todas las demás tonalidades mayores, menores y sus diferentes variantes mediante cambios posicionales.

Al dominar todas las tonalidades y sus variantes, el posterior análisis de la partitura se facilita significativamente.

Chapter 2 seeks to clarify the different keys and their variants. For this purpose, the “interval” approach is combined with a “positional” approach that makes the subject easier to understand.

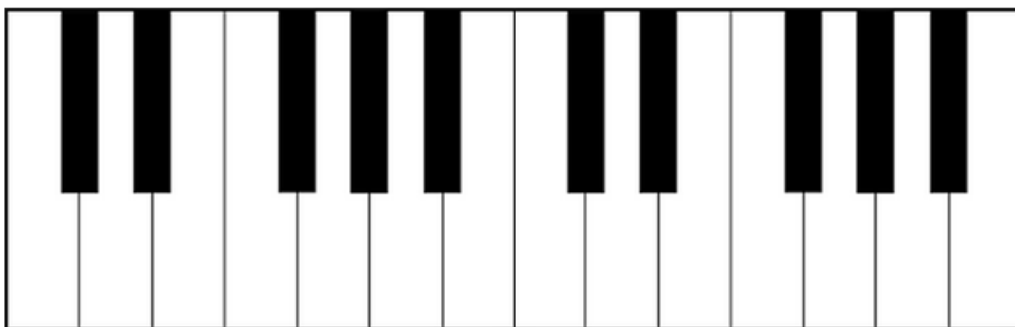
Taking as a starting point the key of C Major, all other major keys, minor keys and their different variants are derived from it through positional changes.

By mastering all the keys and their variants, the subsequent analysis of the score is significantly facilitated.

2.1 Grados de la escala Mayor / Modos de las escalas



2.1 Degrees of the Major scale / Modes of the scales



En el Capítulo 2 los casos están ejemplificados con la tonalidad de Do.

En Capítulos posteriores se derivarán las demás tonalidades.

La tríada de la tonalidad mayor se forma con las posiciones 1, 3 y 5 de la escala.

La octava de la tonalidad mayor se forma con las posiciones 1 y 8 de la escala.

El acorde de octava se forma con las posiciones 1, 3, 5 y 8.

In Chapter 2 the cases are exemplified with the key of C.

In later Chapters the other keys will be derived.

The triad of the major key is formed with positions 1, 3 and 5 of the scale.

The octave of the major key is formed with positions 1 and 8 of the scale.

The octave chord is formed with positions 1. 3. 5 and 8.

Los Grados de una escala están definidos por la posición que ocupa cada nota en la escala. Desde la primera hasta la séptima posiciones, Se denominan con los números romanos I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII.

The Degrees of a scale are defined by the position that each note occupies in the scale. From the first to the seventh positions. They are labelled by the Roman numerals I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII.

Los Modos son variantes de la escala que producen diferentes sensaciones sonoras. Se denominan con nombres griegos.

The Modes are variants of the scale that produce different sound sensations. They are called by Greek names.

Los esquemas siguientes muestran la derivación de las diferentes variantes de las escalas a partir de la posición fundamental de la tonalidad mayor y su tríada.

Se pueden trasladar al piano como acordes, como arpeggios, en las diferentes octavas, con la mano derecha, con la mano izquierda, con ambas manos, como acordes o arpeggios extendidos, a diferentes velocidades, con diferentes intensidades, en *crescendo*, en *decrescendo*, en forma ascendente y descendente, Etc.

Cada variante tiene diferente sonoridad.

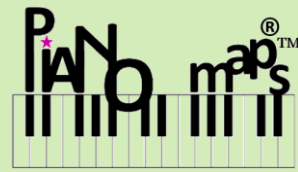
The following diagrams show the derivation of the different scale variants from the fundamental position of the major key and its triad.

They can be transferred to the piano, play them as chords, as arpeggios, in the different octaves, with the right hand, with the left hand, with both hands, as extended chords or arpeggios, at different speeds, with different intensities , in *crescendo*, in *decrescendo*, ascending, descending, Etc.

Each variant has a different sonority.

Mapa 2.1a / Grado I (Modo Jónico)

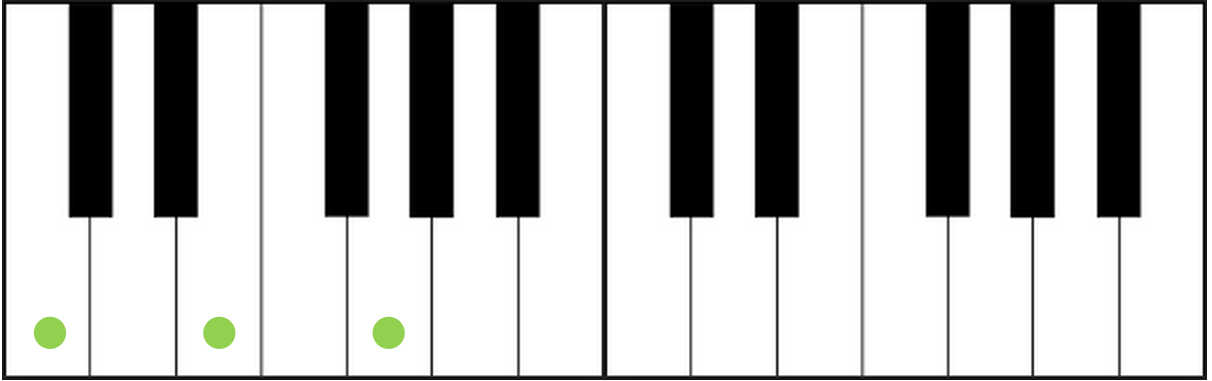
Map 2.1a / Degree I (Ionian Mode)



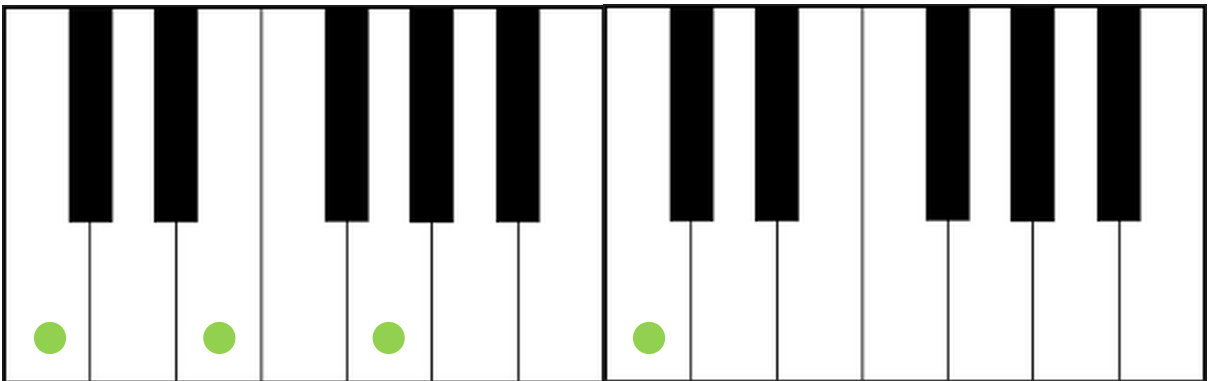
V.240115.19

EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

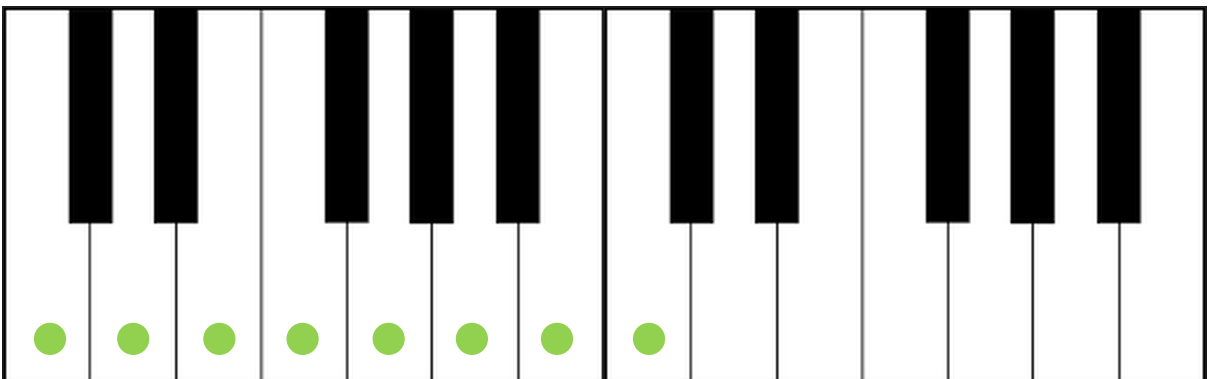
Tríada de Do Mayor – Grado I = DoM_I = Do_I
C Major Triad – Degree I = CM_I = C_I



Acorde de octava de Do Mayor – Grado I = DoM_I = Do_I
C Major Octave chord – Degree I = CM_I = C_I

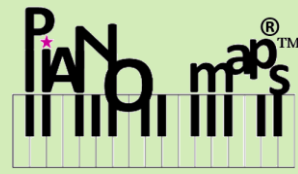


Modo Jónico de la escala de Do
Ionian Mode of the C scale



Mapa 2.1b / Grado II (Modo Dórico)

Map 2.1b / Degree II (Dorian Mode)

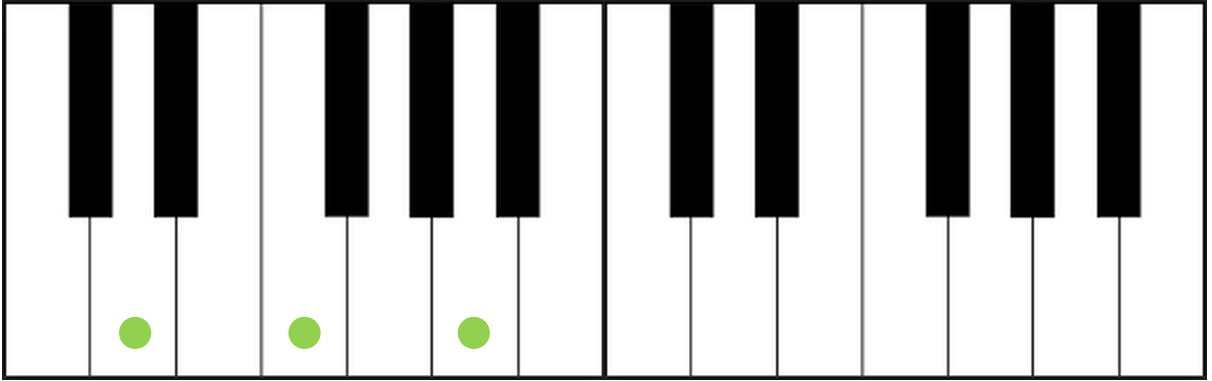


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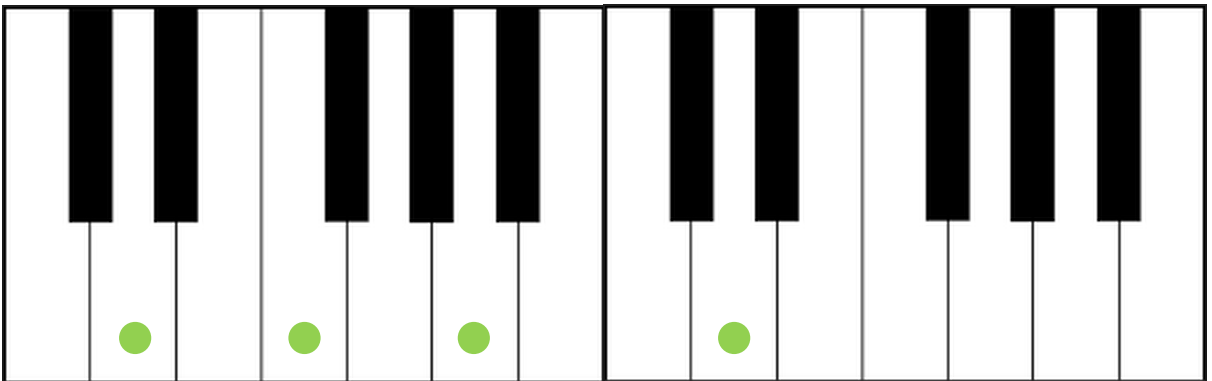
Tríada de Do Mayor – Grado II = DoM_{II} = Do_{II}

C Major Triad – Degree II = CM_{II} = C_{II}



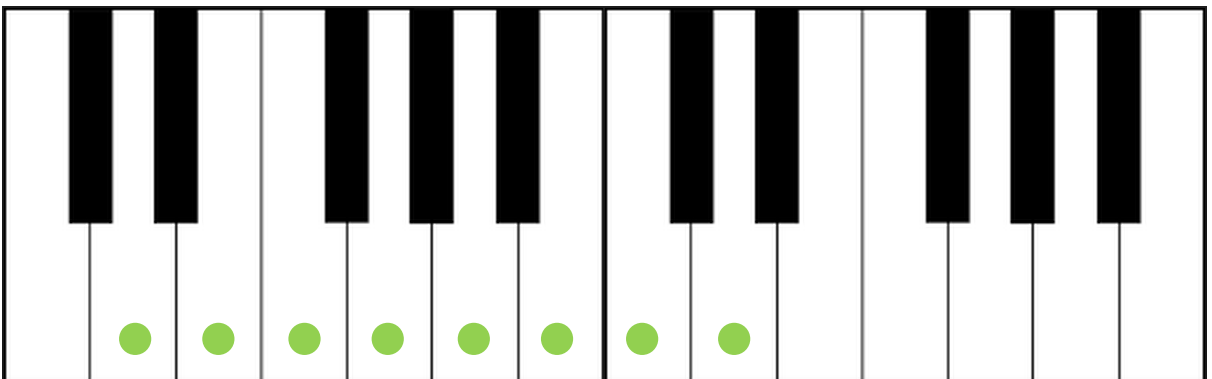
Acorde de octava de Do Mayor – Grado II = DoM_{II} = Do_{II}

C Major Octave chord – Degree II = CM_{II} = C_{II}



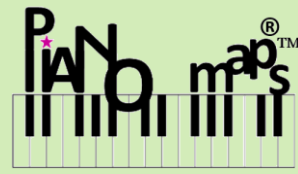
Modo Dórico de la escala de Re

Dorian Mode of the D scale



Mapa 2.1c / Grado III (Modo Frigio)

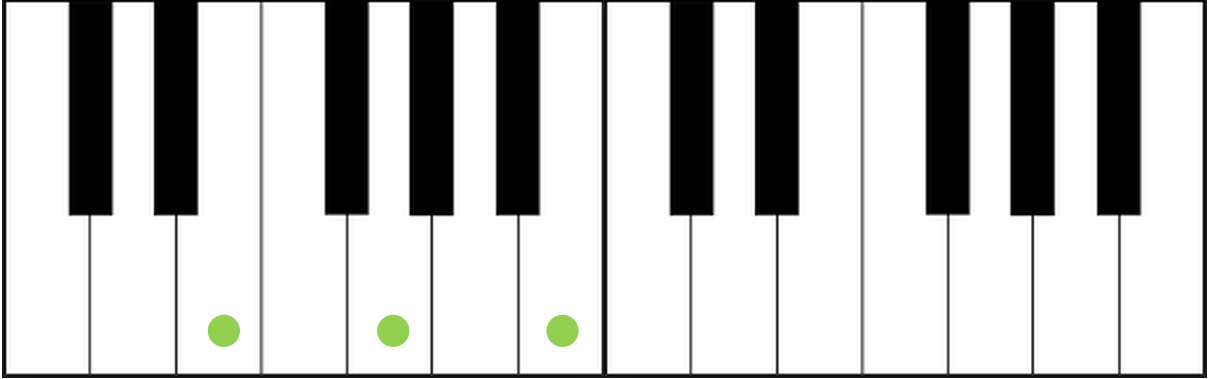
Map 2.1c / Degree III (Phrygian Mode)



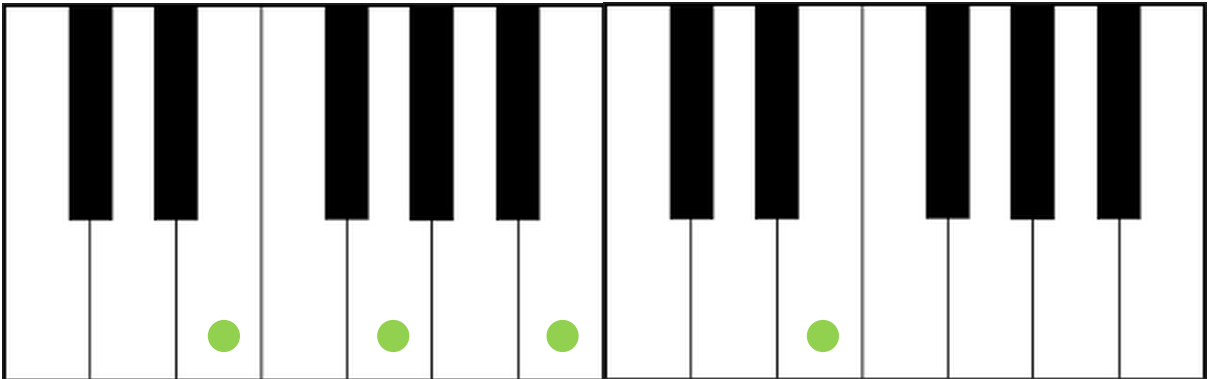
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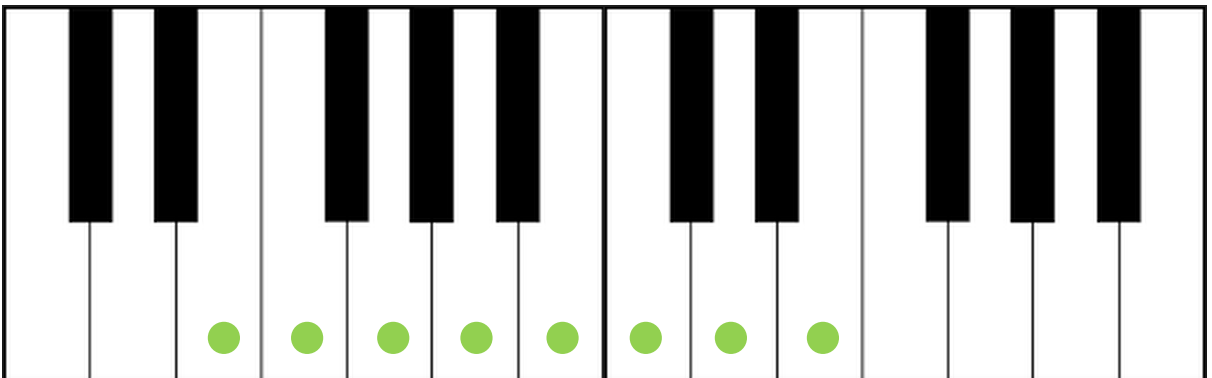
Tríada de Do Mayor – Grado III = DoM_{III} = Do_{III}
C Major Triad – Degree III = CM_{III} = C_{III}



Acorde de octava de Do Mayor – Grado III = DoM_{III} = Do_{III}
C Major Octave chord – Degree III = CM_{III} = C_{III}

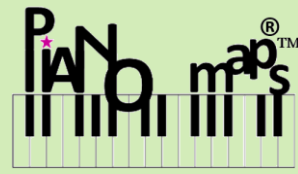


Modo Frigio de la escala de Mi
Phrygian Mode of the E scale



Mapa 2.1d / Grado IV (Modo Lidio)

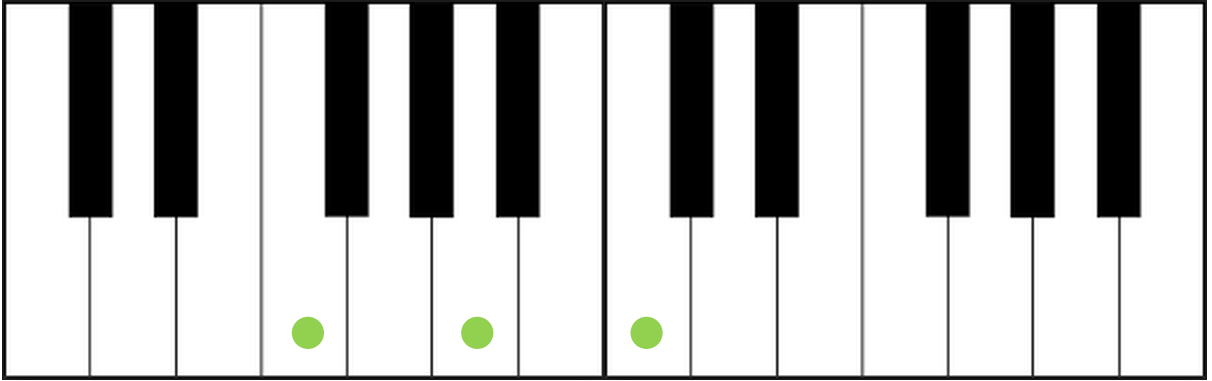
Map 2.1d / Degree IV (Lydian Mode)



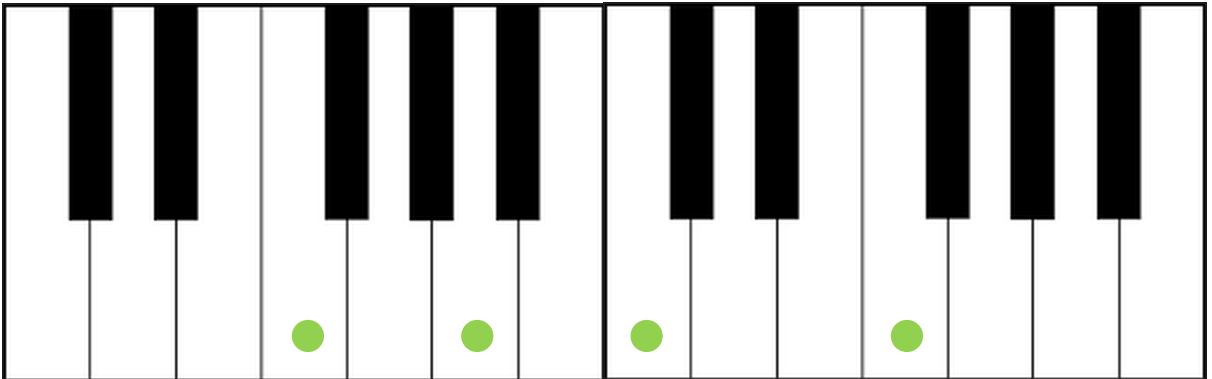
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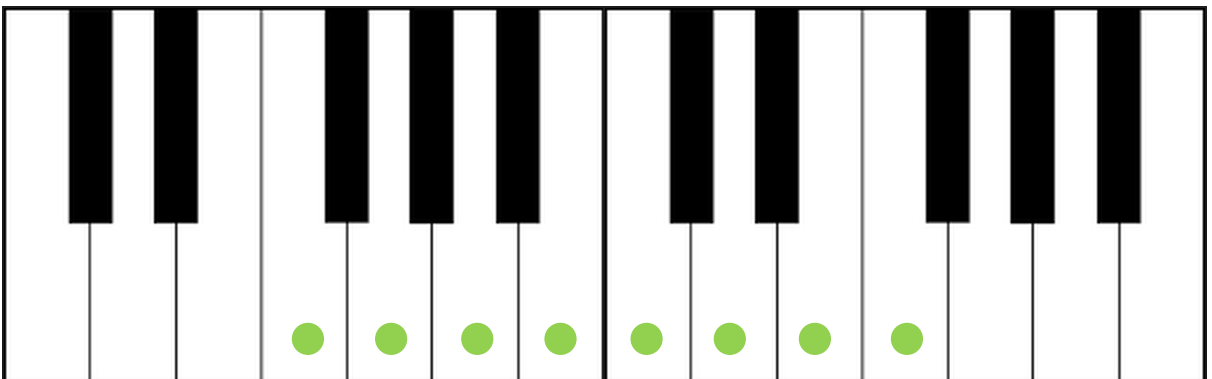
Tríada de Do Mayor – Grado IV = DoM_{IV} = Do_{IV}
C Major Triad – Degree IV = CM_{IV} = C_{IV}



Acorde de octava de Do Mayor – Grado IV = DoM_{IV} = Do_{IV}
C Major Octave chord – Degree IV = CM_{IV} = C_{IV}

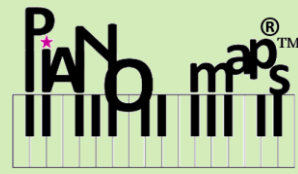


Modo Lidio de la escala de Fa
Lydian Mode of the F scale



Mapa 2.1e / Grado V (Modo Mixolidio)

Map 2.1e / Degree V (Mixolydian Mode)

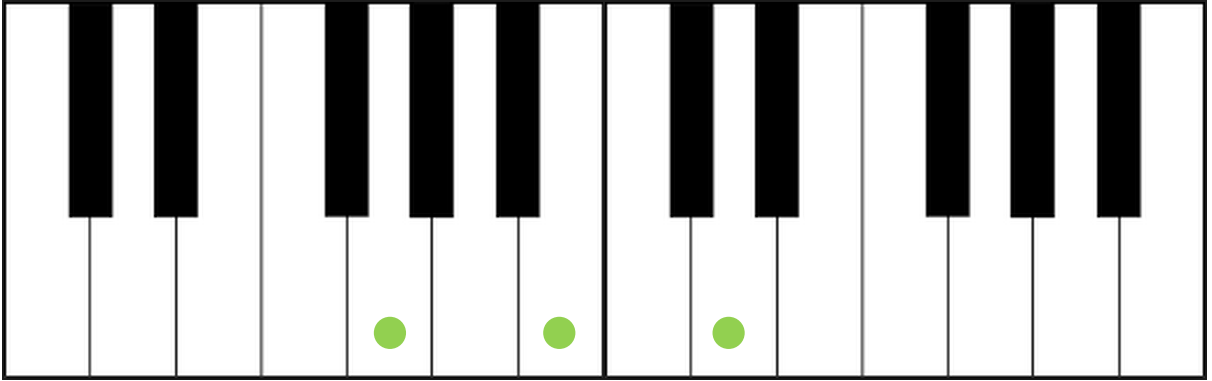


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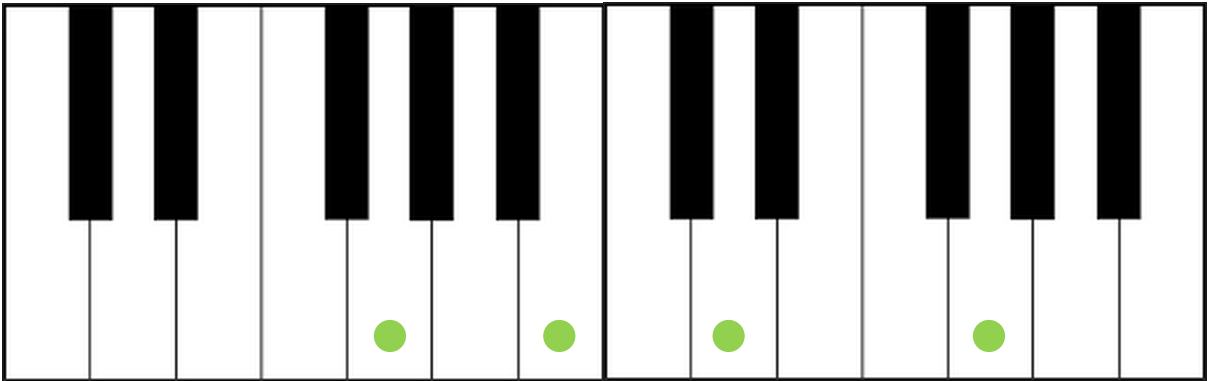
Tríada de Do Mayor – Grado V = DoM_V = Do_V

C Major Triad – Degree V = CM_V = C_V



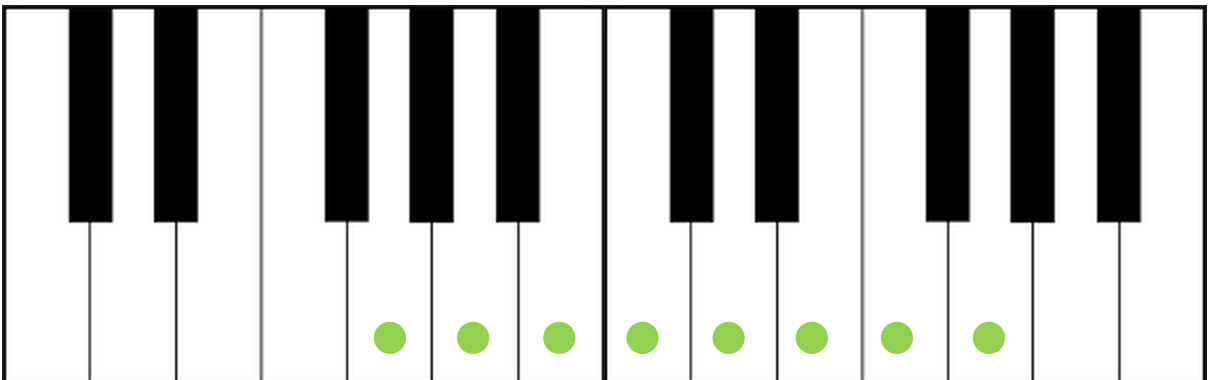
Acorde de octava de Do Mayor – Grado V = DoM_V = Do_V

C Major Octave chord – Degree V = CM_V = C_V



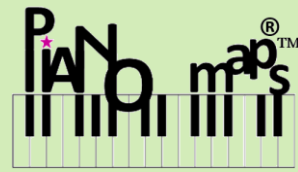
Modo Mixolidio de la escala de Sol

Mixolydian Mode of the G scale



Mapa 2.1f / Grado VI (Modo Eólico)

Map 2.1f / Degree VI (Aeolian Mode)

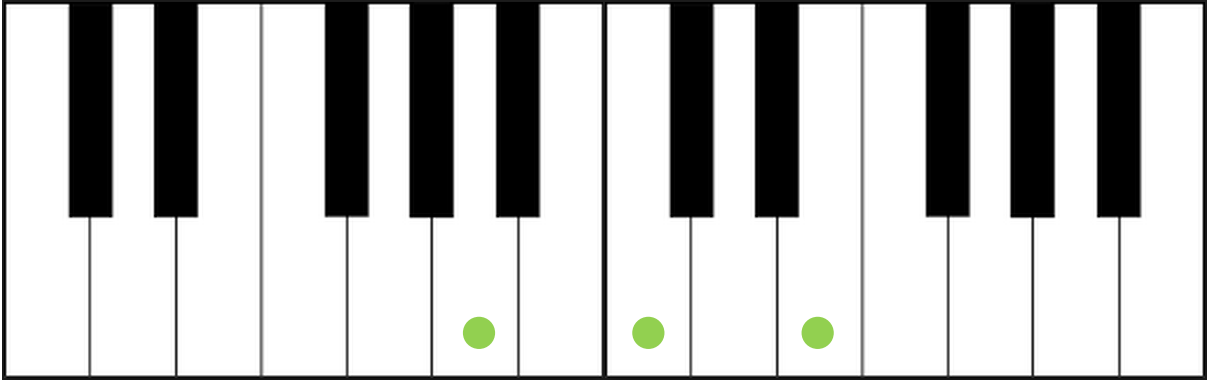


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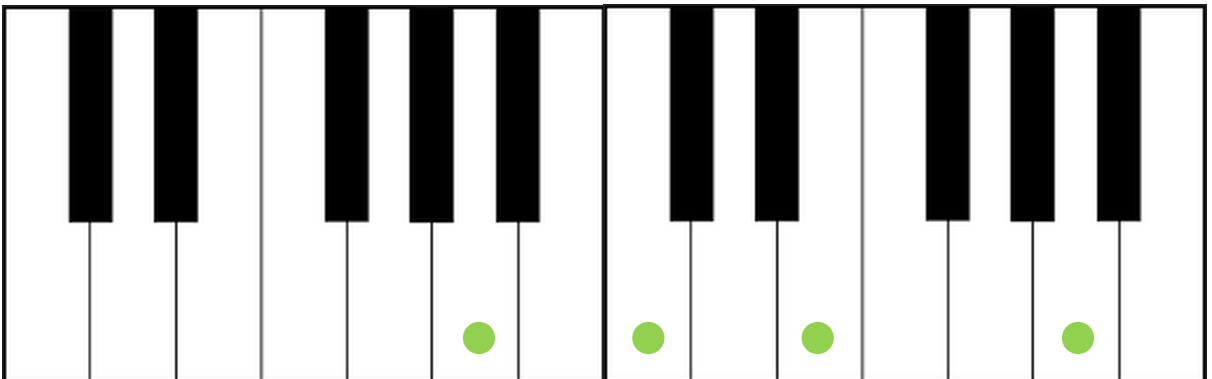
Tríada de Do Mayor – Grado VI = DoM_{VI} = Do_{VI}

C Major Triad – Degree VI = CM_{VI} = C_{VI}



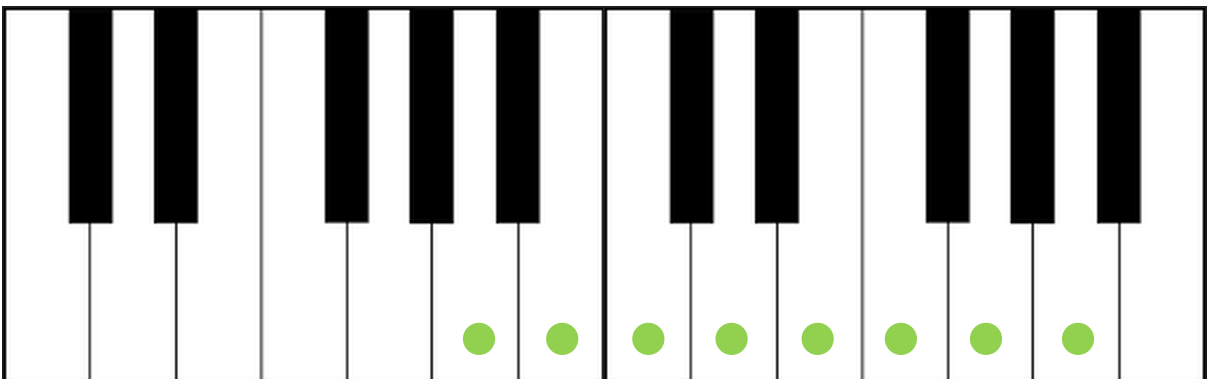
Acorde de octava de Do Mayor – Grado VI = DoM_{VI} = Do_{VI}

C Major Octave chord – Degree VI = CM_{VI} = C_{VI}



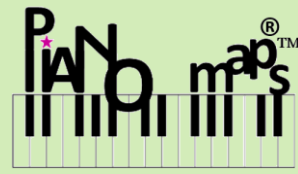
Modo Eólico de la escala de La

Aeolian Mode of the A scale



Mapa 2.1g / Grado VII (Modo Locrio)

Map 2.1g / Degree VII (Locrian Mode)

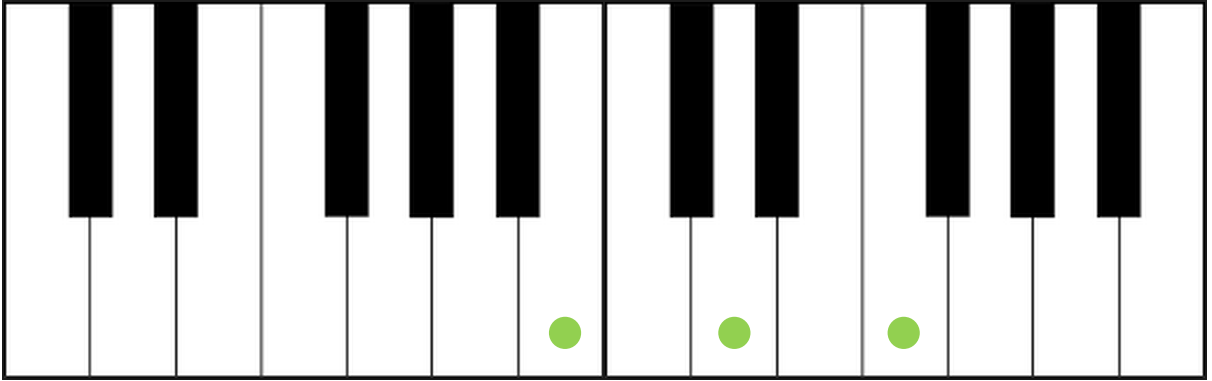


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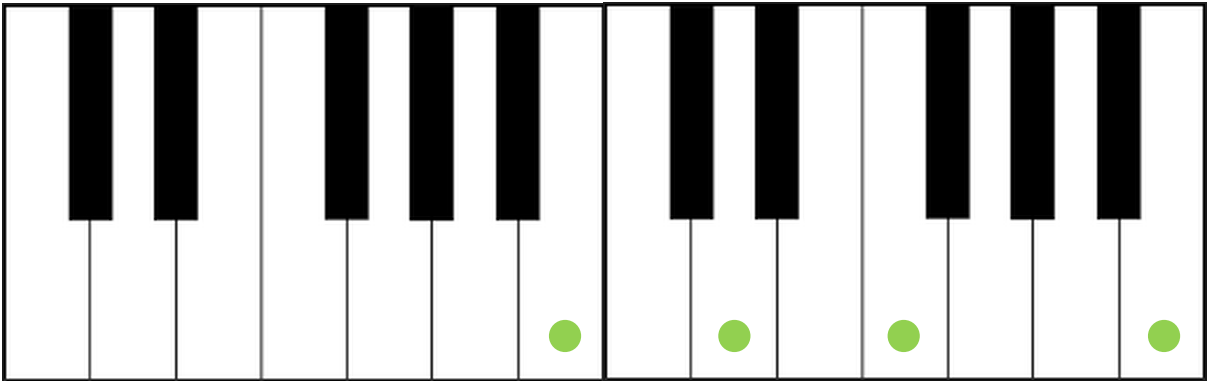
Tríada de Do Mayor – Grado VII = DoM_{VII} = Do_{VII}

C Major Triad – Degree VII = CM_{VII} = C_{VII}



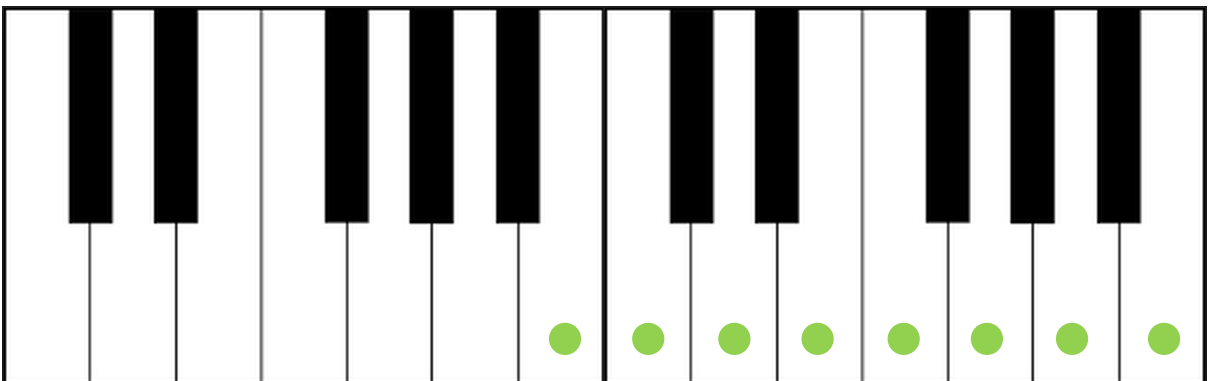
Acorde de octava de Do Mayor – Grado VII = DoM_{VII} = Do_{VII}

C Major Octave chord – Degree VII = CM_{VII} = C_{VII}



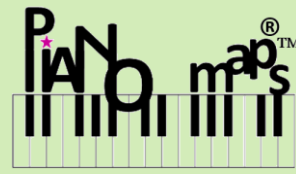
Modo Eólico de la escala de Si

Locrian Mode of the B scale



Mapa 2.1h / Modos de la escala de Do

Map 2.1h / Modes of C scale

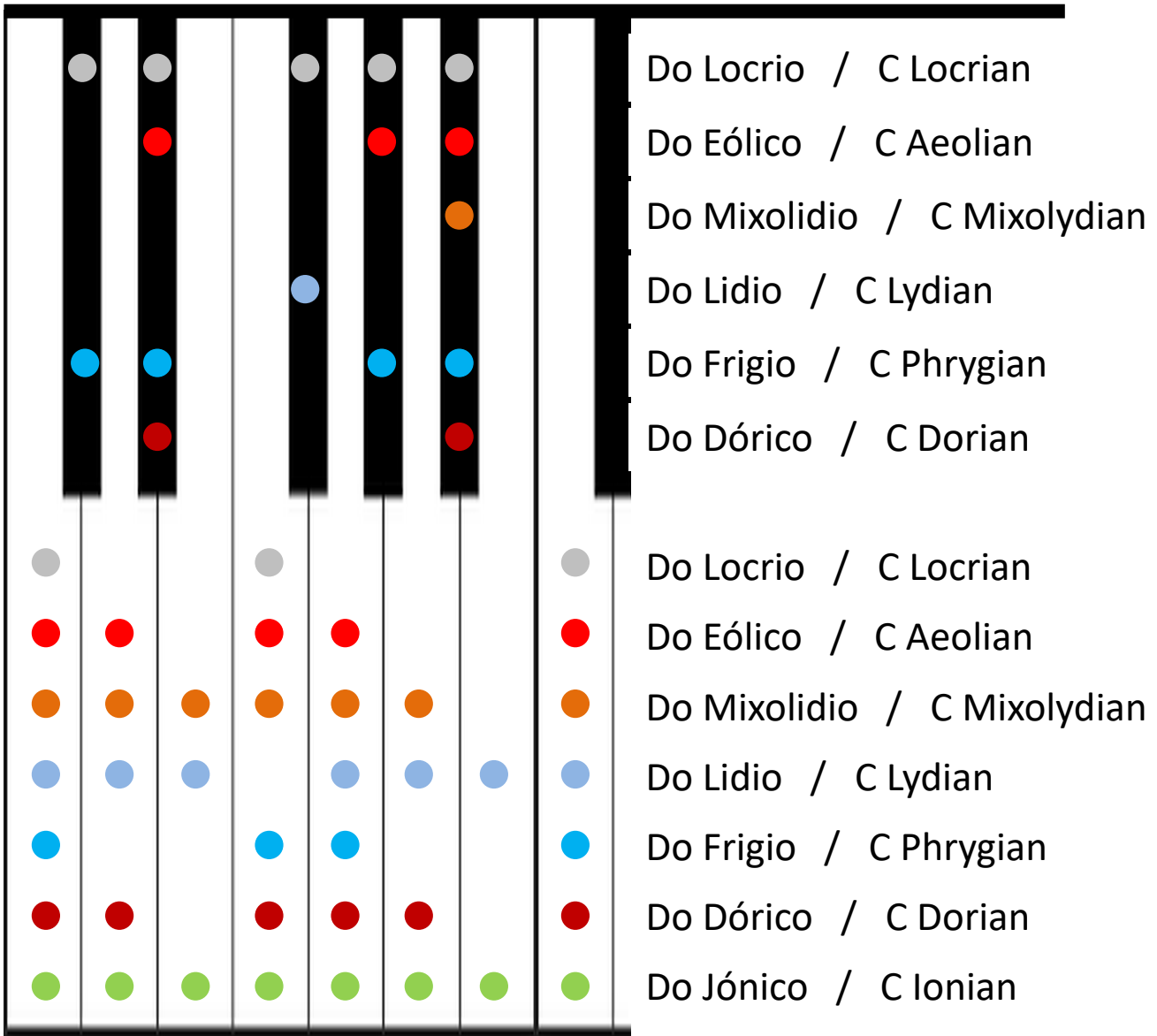


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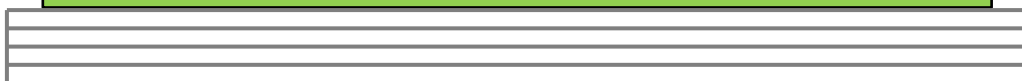
EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

Cada nota es origen de 7 modos. Aquí se muestran los siete modos que tienen su origen en Do.

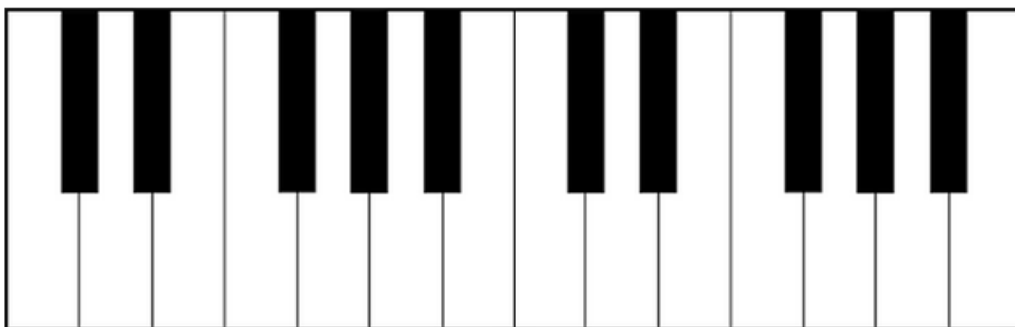
Each note is the origin of 7 modes. Here are the seven modes that have their origin in C.



2.2 Grados de 7ª



2.2 Degrees of 7th

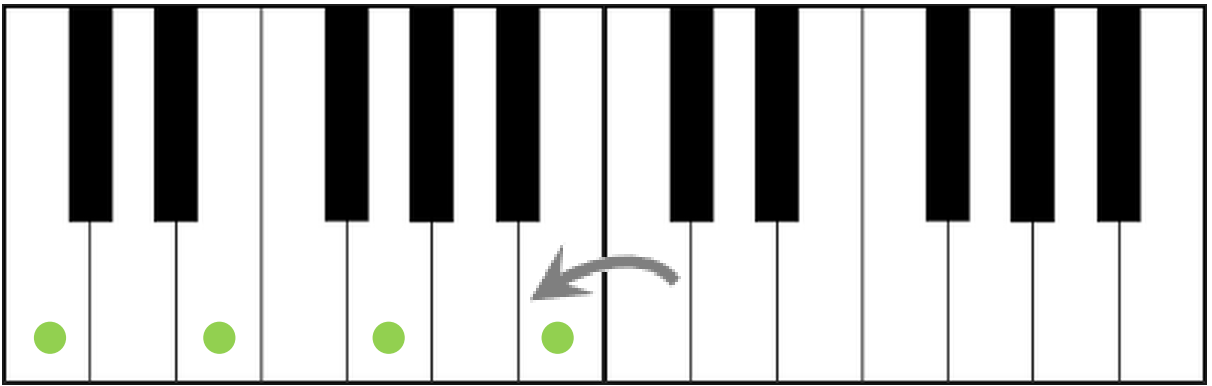


En el Grado I de una tonalidad mayor, la 7ª mayor se forma disminuyendo la octava un semitono.

In Degree I of a major key, the 7th major is formed by decreasing by one semitone the octave.

Do 7 mayor = Do(maj7) = Do maj7 = Do Δ

C7 major = Cmaj7 = CΔ

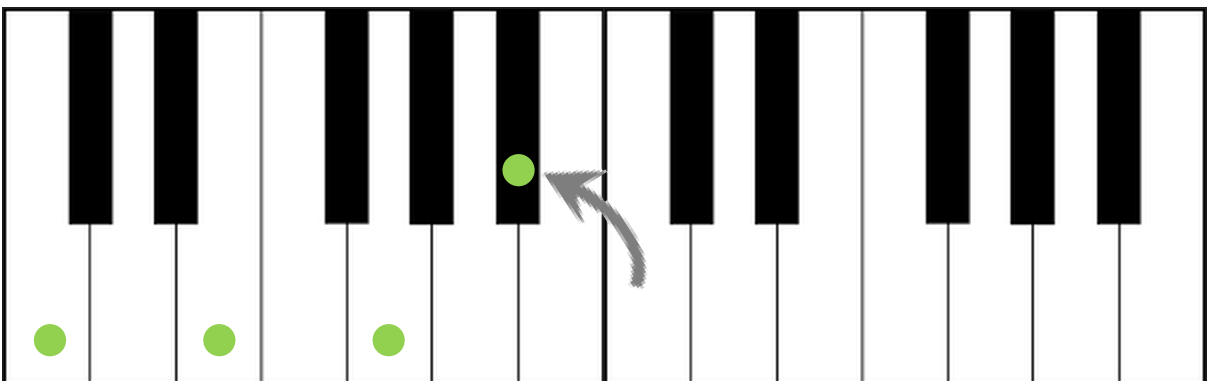


En el Grado I de una tonalidad mayor, la 7ª (también denominada 7ª menor) se forma disminuyendo la octava dos semitonos.

In Degree I of a major key, the 7th (also called 7th minor) is formed by decreasing by two semitones the octave.

Do 7 = Do(7m) = Do 7m

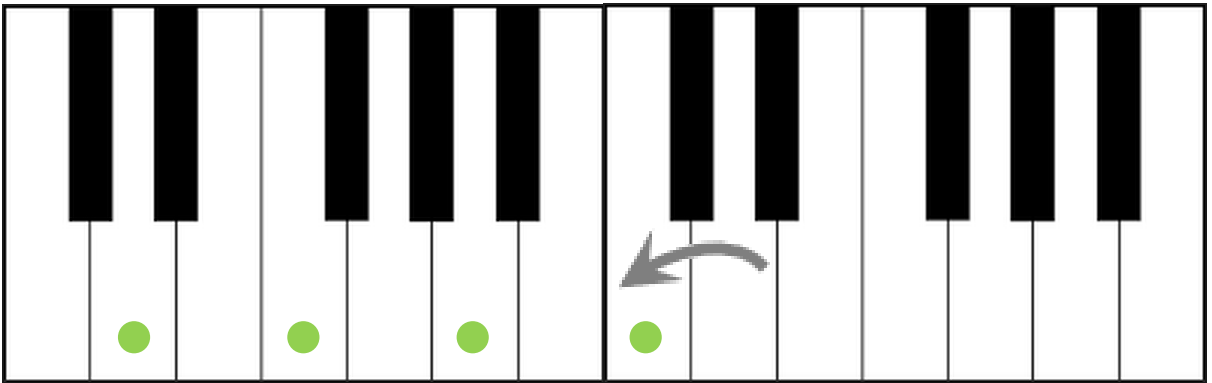
C7 = C7m



En el Grado II de una tonalidad, la 7ª se forma disminuyendo su octava dos semitonos.

In Degree II of a key, the 7th is formed by decreasing by two semitones its octave.

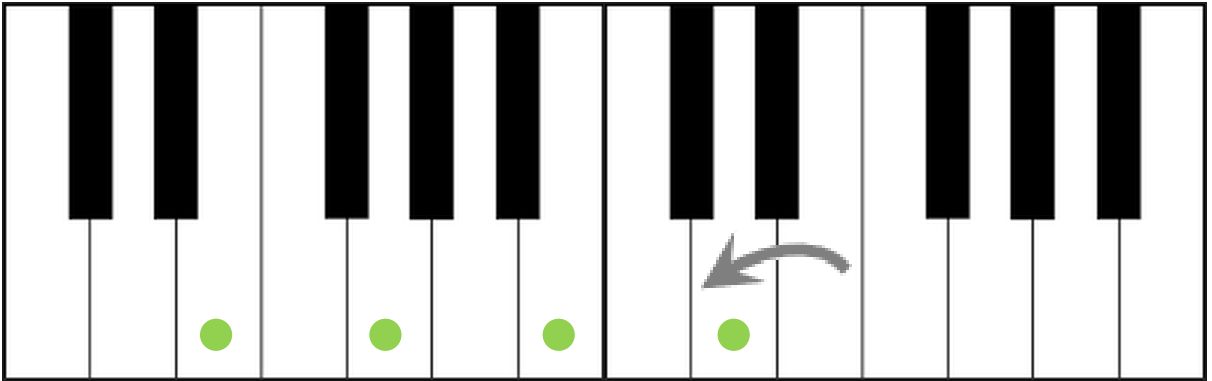
Do_{II} 7
C_{II} 7



En el Grado III de una tonalidad, la 7ª se forma disminuyendo su octava dos semitonos.

In Degree III of a key, the 7th is formed by decreasing by two semitones its octave.

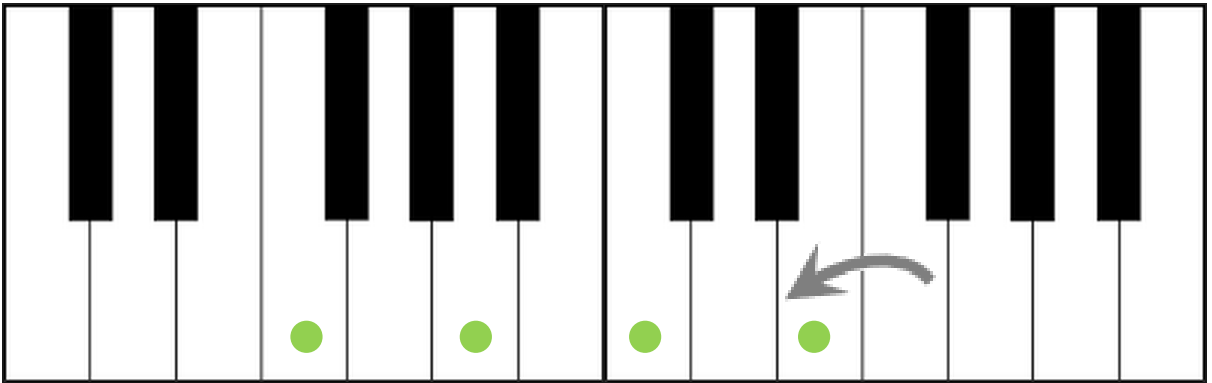
Do_{III} 7
C_{III} 7



En el Grado IV de una tonalidad, la 7ª se forma disminuyendo su octava un semitono.

In Degree IV of a key, the 7th is formed by decreasing by one semitone its octave.

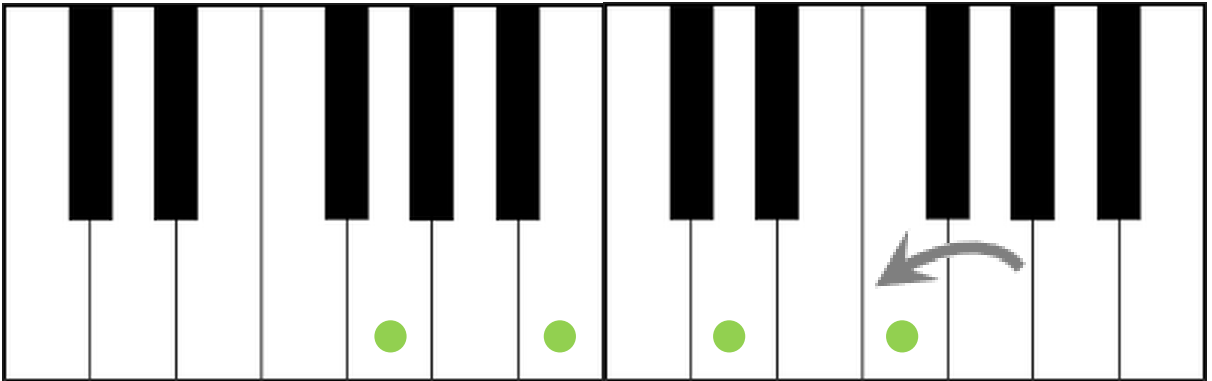
Do_{IV} 7
C_{IV} 7



En el Grado V de una tonalidad, la 7ª se forma disminuyendo su octava dos semitonos.

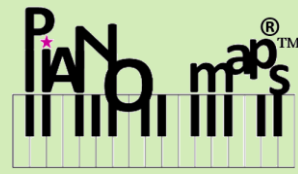
In Degree V of a key, the 7th is formed by decreasing by two semitones its octave.

Do_V 7
C_V 7



Mapa 2.2f / Grados de Do mayor 7

Map 2.2f / Degrees of C major 7



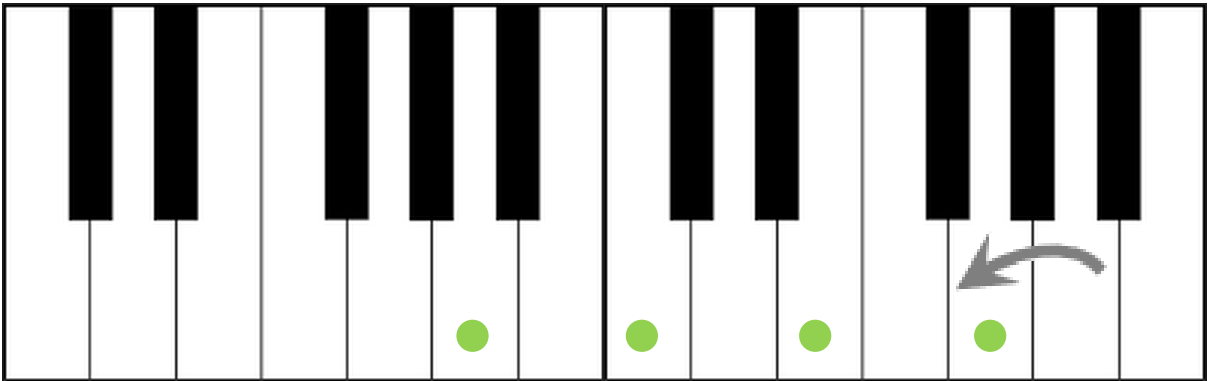
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En el Grado VI de una tonalidad, la 7ª se forma disminuyendo su octava dos semitonos.

In Degree VI of a key, the 7th is formed by decreasing by two semitones its octave.

Do_{VI} 7
C_{VI} 7

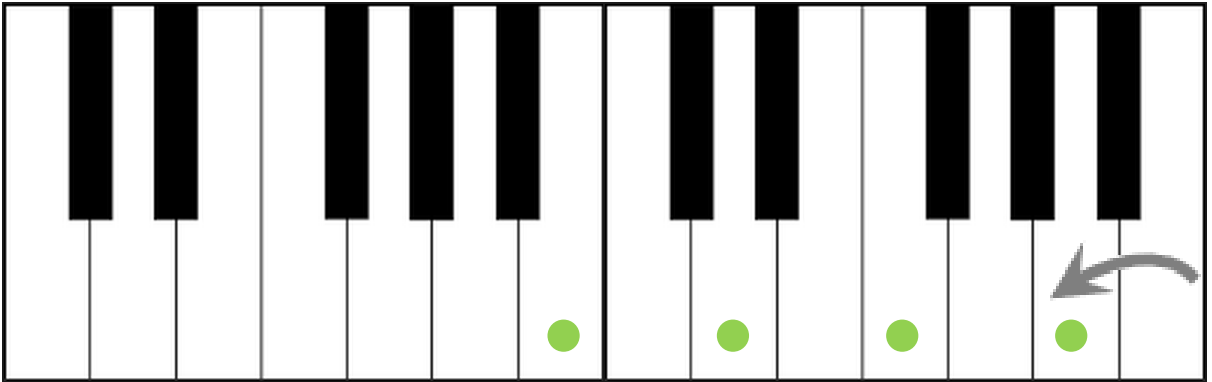


En el Grado VII de una tonalidad, la 7ª se forma disminuyendo su octava dos semitonos.

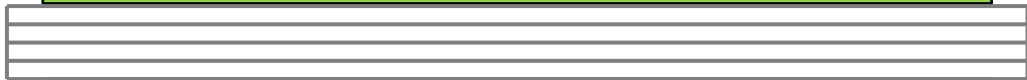
In Degree VII of a key, the 7th is formed by decreasing by two semitones its octave.

Do_{VII} 7

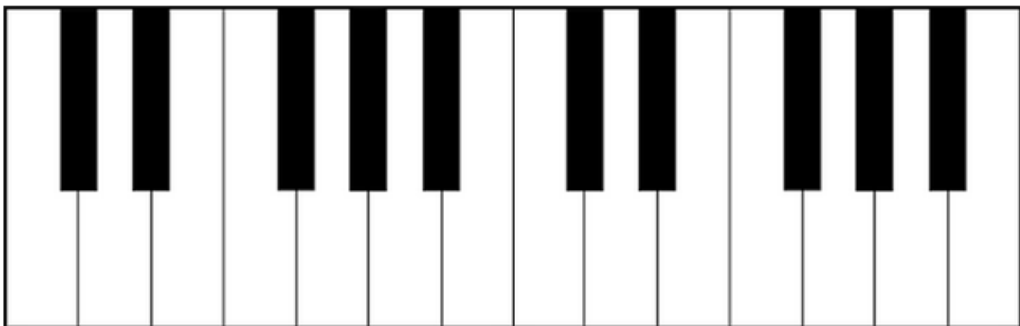
C_{VII} 7



2.3 Tonalidad Menor



2.3 Minor Key

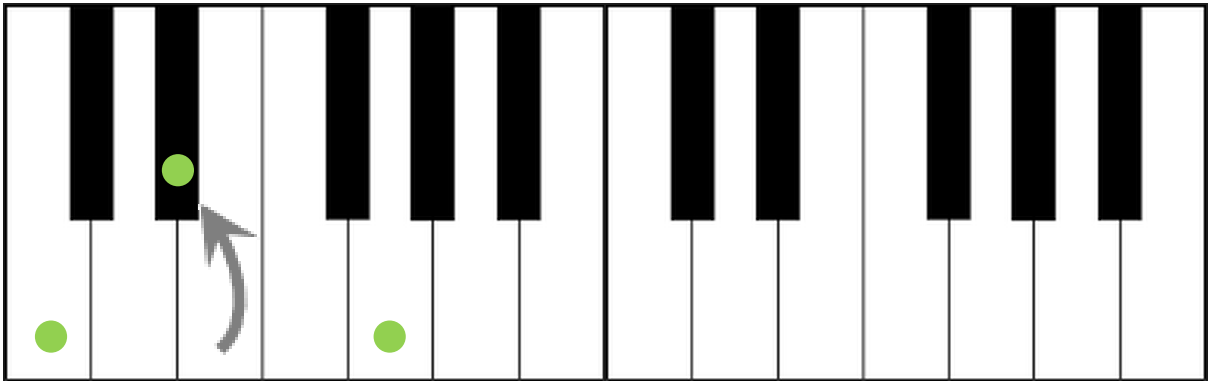


La tríada y el acorde de octava de la tonalidad menor se derivan de la mayor, disminuyendo medio tono la posición 3.

The minor key triad and the octave chord are derived from the major, decreasing by half tone the position 3.

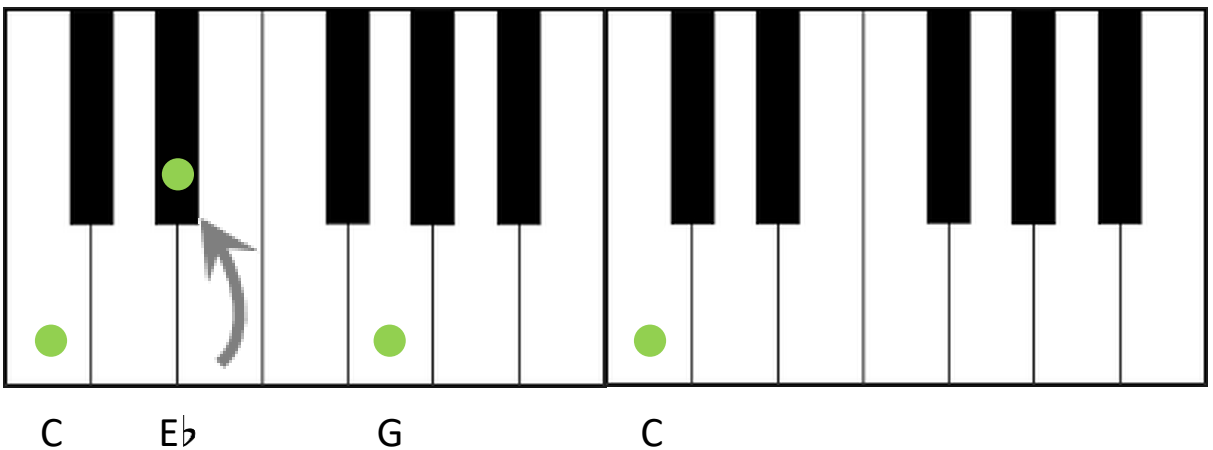
Tríada de Do menor = Do m = Dom

C minor Triad = Cm



Octava de Do menor = Dom

C minor Octave = Cm

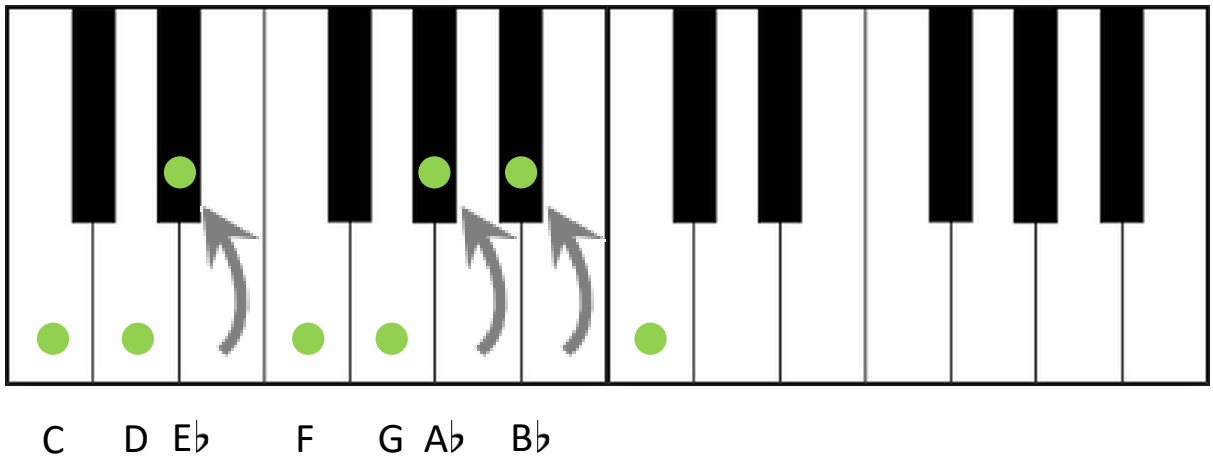


La escala menor natural se deriva del mayor, disminuyendo las posiciones 3, 6 y 7 medio tono.

The natural minor scale is derived from the major, decreasing by half tone the positions 3, 6 and 7.

Escala de Do menor natural = Do m = Dom

C natural minor scale = Cm



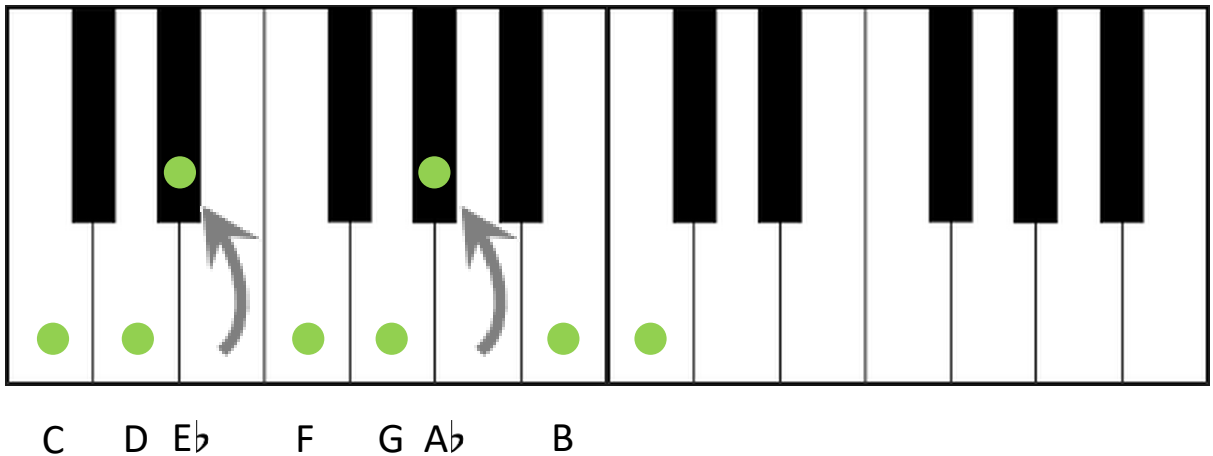
Existen tres escalas menores: Natural, Armónica y Melódica

There are three minor scales: Natural, Harmonic and Melodic

La escala menor armónica se deriva de la mayor, disminuyendo las posiciones 3 y 6 medio tono.

The harmonic minor scale is derived from the major, decreasing by half tone the positions 3 and 6.

Escala de Do menor armónica
C harmonic minor scale



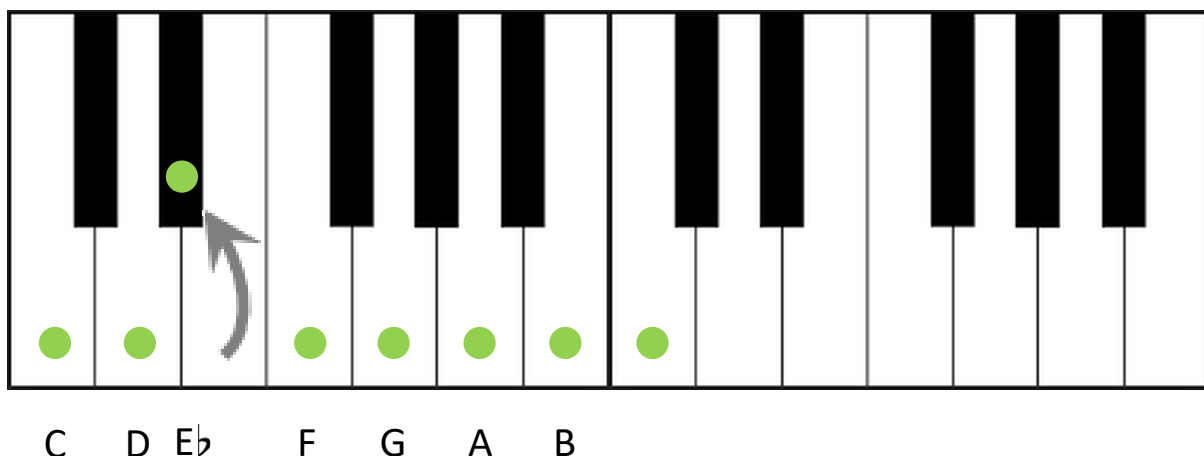
Existen tres escalas menores: Natural, Armónica y Melódica

There are three minor scales: Natural, Harmonic and Melodic

La escala menor melódica se deriva de la mayor, disminuyendo la posición 3 medio tono.

The melodic minor scale is derived from the major, decreasing by half tone the position 3.

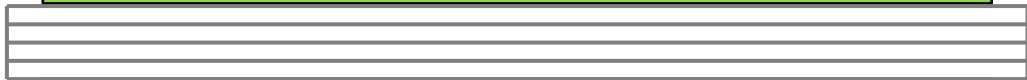
Escala de Do menor melódica
C melodic minor scale



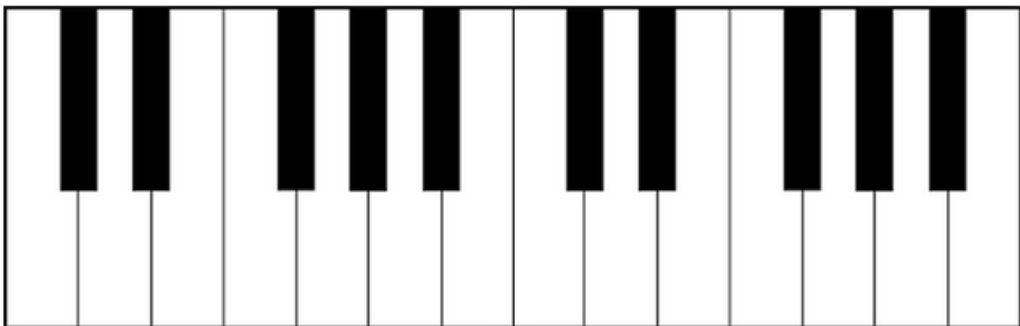
Usualmente la escala menor melódica asciende como se muestra en el esquema, y desciende como la escala menor natural.

Usually the melodic minor scale ascends as shown in the scheme, and descends as the natural minor scale.

2.4 Tonalidad menor 7ª



2.4 Minor 7th Key

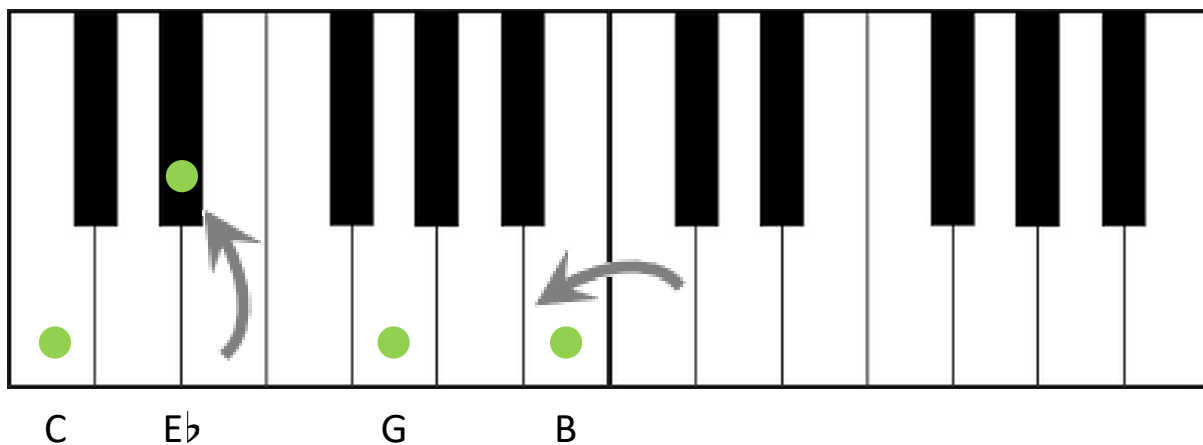


En el Grado I de la tonalidad menor, la 7ª mayor se forma disminuyendo la octava un semitono.

In Degree I of the minor key, the 7th major is formed by decreasing by one semitone the octave.

Do menor 7 mayor = Dom maj7 = DomΔ

C minor 7 major = Cm maj7 = CmΔ

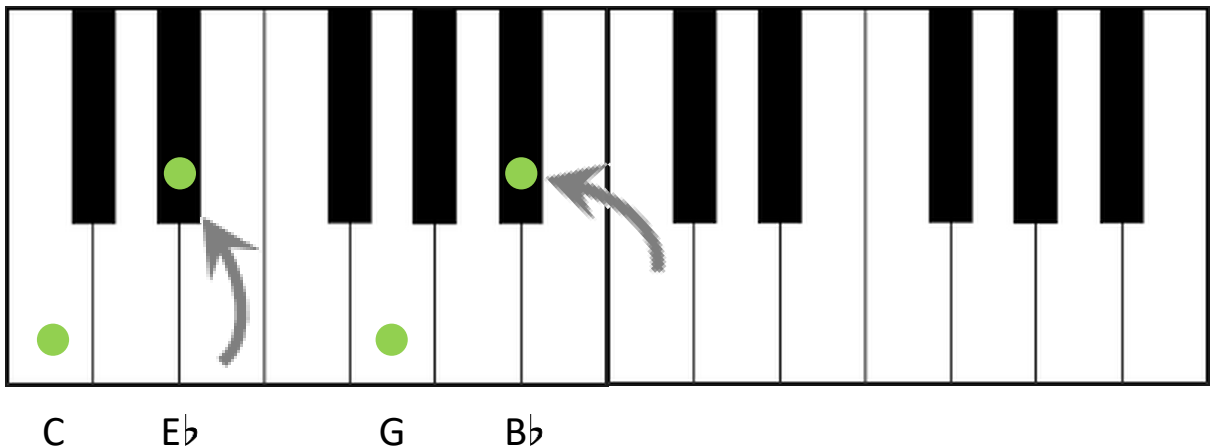


En el Grado I de la tonalidad menor, la 7ª (también denominada 7ª menor) se forma disminuyendo la octava dos semitonos.

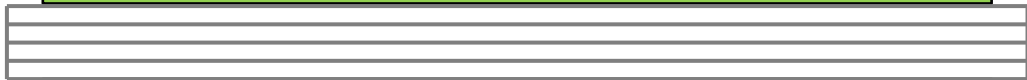
In Degree I of the minor key, the 7th (also called 7th minor) is formed by decreasing by two semitones the octave.

Do menor 7 = Dom7

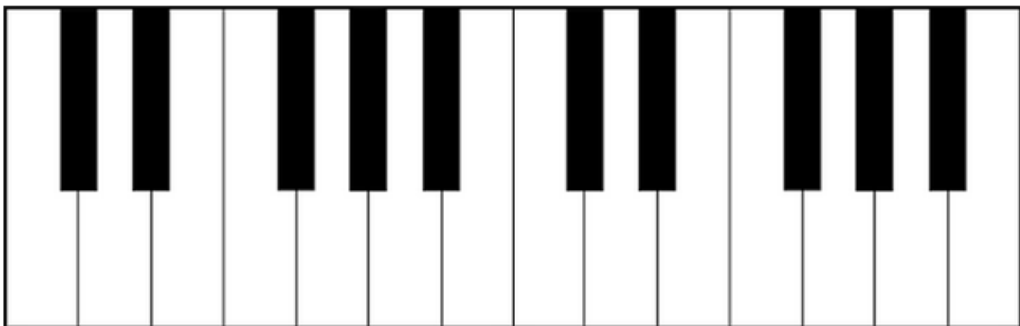
C minor 7 = Cm7



2.5 Otros Acordes y Escalas

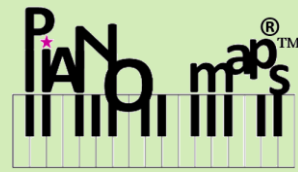


2.5 Other Chords and Scales



Mapa 2.5a / Do Disminuido

Map 2.5a / C Diminished



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El acorde Disminuido se forma disminuyendo en un semitono las posiciones 3 y 5 de la tríada mayor.

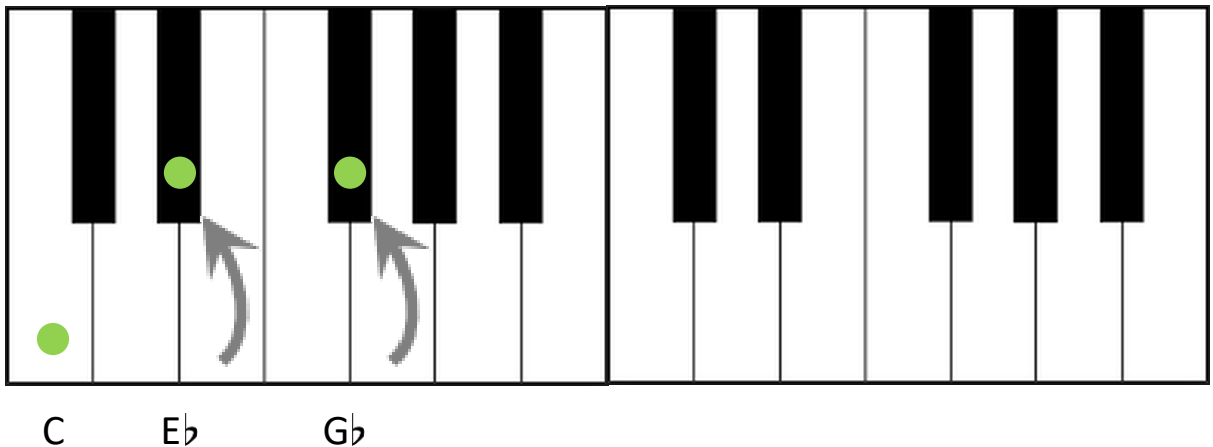
Esto equivale a disminuir en un semitono la posición 5 de la tríada menor.

The Diminished chord is formed by decreasing by one semitone the major triad positions 3 and 5.

This is equivalent to decrease by one semitone the minor triad position 5.

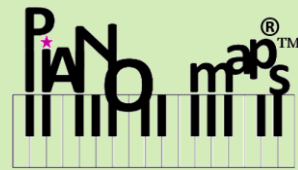
Do Dim = Do[°]

C Dim = C[°]



Mapa 2.5b / Do Disminuido

Map 2.5b / C Diminished



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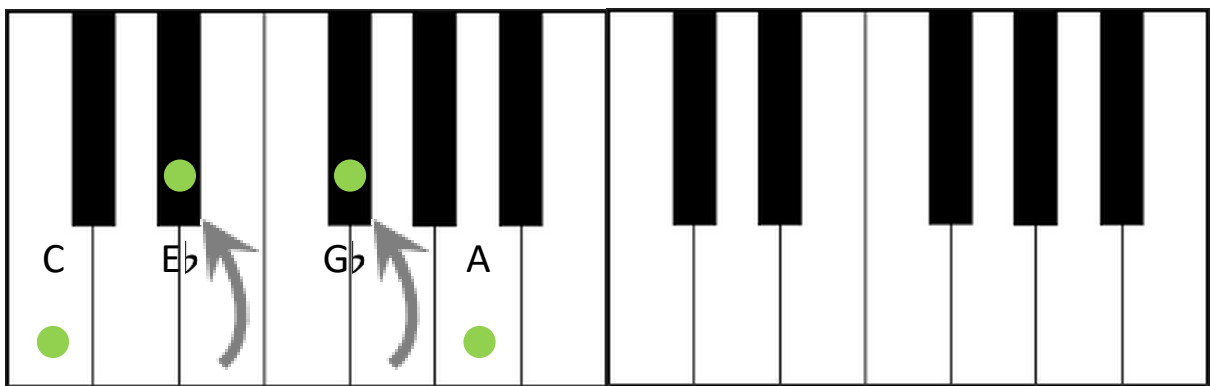
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El acorde Disminuido se puede complementar con la 6ª y/o la 8ª posiciones.

The Diminished chord can be complemented with the 6th and/or the 8th positions.

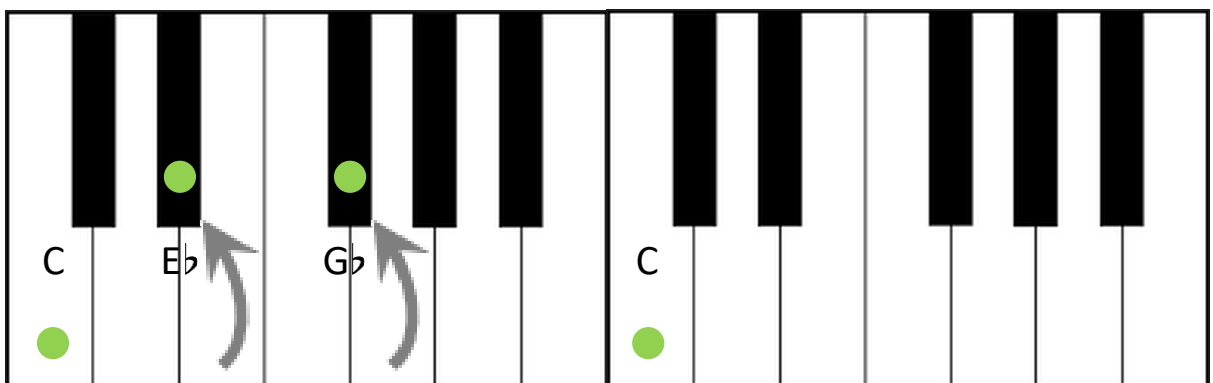
Do Dim6 = Do °6

C Dim6 = C °6



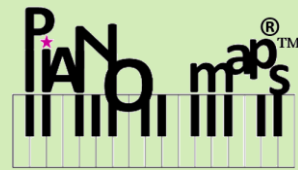
Do Dim8 = Do °8

C Dim8 = C °8



Mapa 2.5c / Do Disminuido

Map 2.5c / C Diminished



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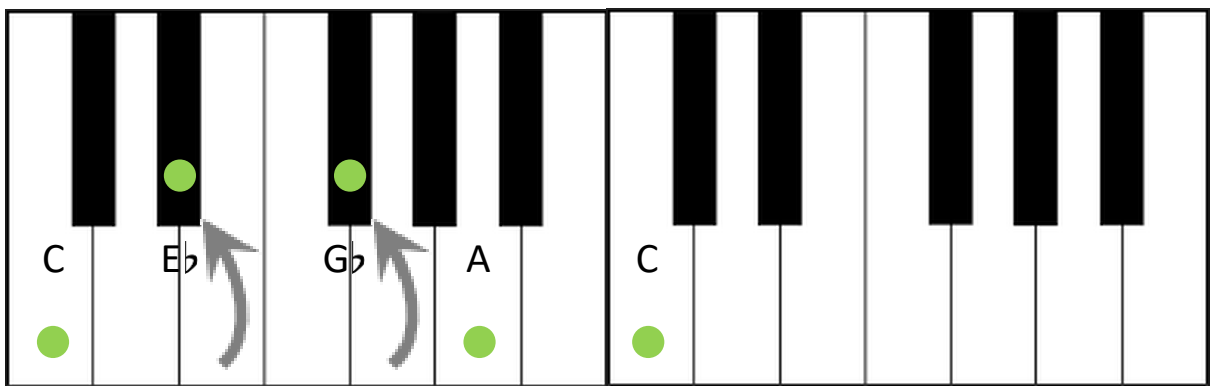
EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

El acorde Disminuido se puede complementar con la 6ª y/o la 8ª posiciones.

The Diminished chord can be complemented with the 6th and/or the 8th positions.

Do Dim6,8 = Do °6,8

C Dim6,8 = C °6,8



El acorde **Semidisminuido** se forma complementando el acorde disminuido con la séptima bemol.

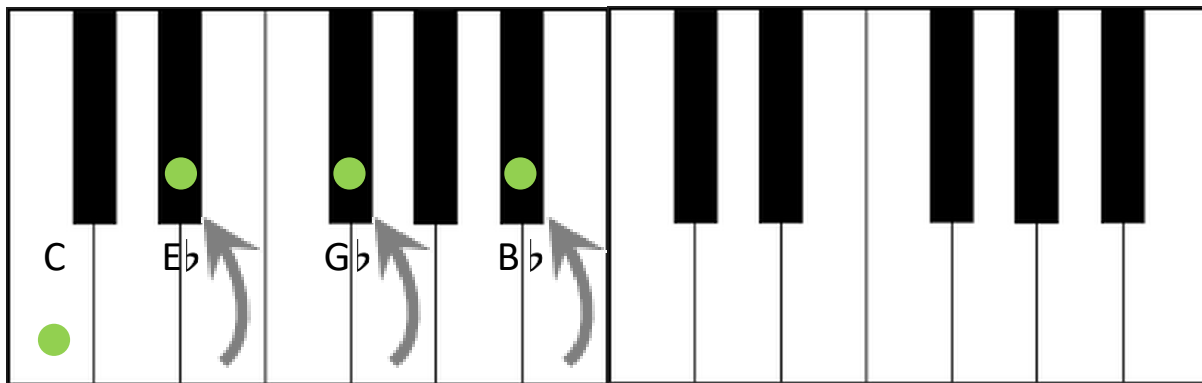
Esto equivale a disminuir en un semitono las posiciones 5 y 7 de la tríada menor.

The **Half Diminished chord** is formed by complementing the diminished chord with the flat seventh.

This is equivalent to decrease by one semitone the minor triad positions 5 and 7.

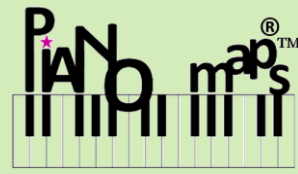
$C^{\circ} = \text{Do Dim7} = \text{Do}^{\circ}7 = \text{Do Dim7m} = \text{Do}^{\circ}7m$

$C^{\circ} = \text{C Dim7} = \text{C}^{\circ}7 = \text{C Dim7m} = \text{C}^{\circ}7m$



Mapa 2.5e / Do mayor Aumentado

Map 2.5e / C major Augmented



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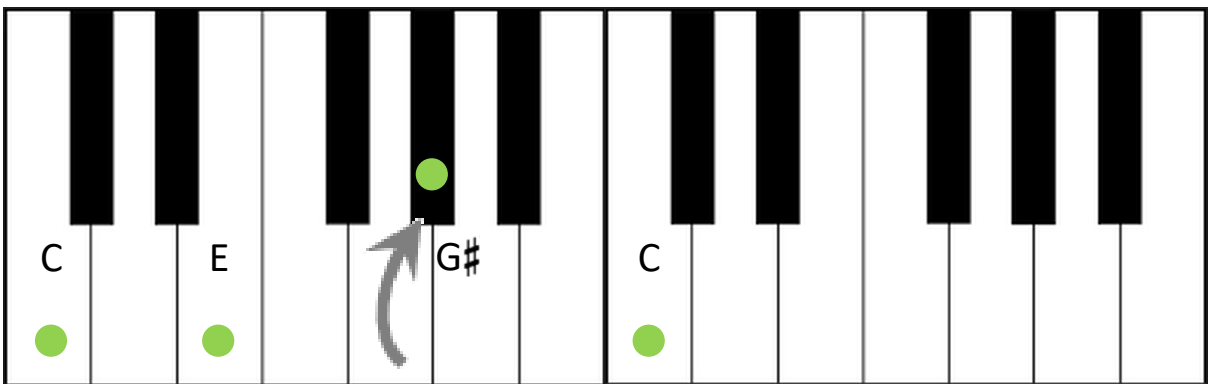
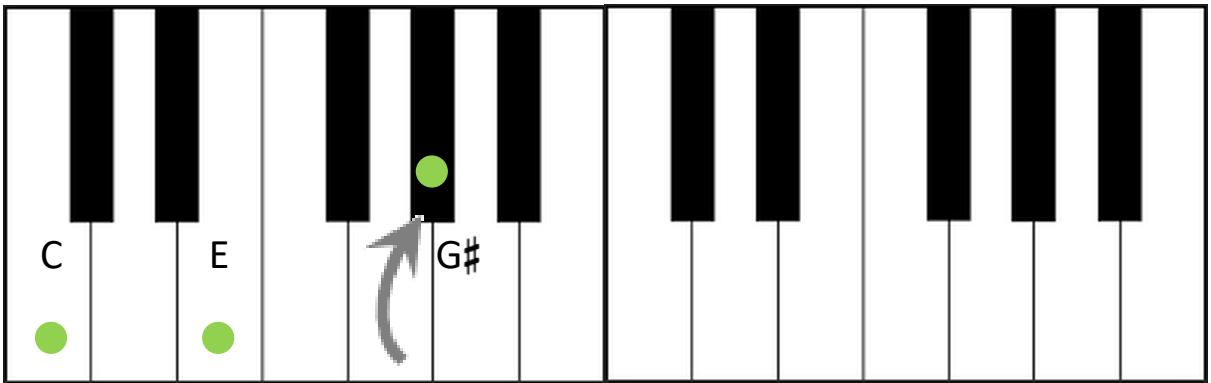
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El acorde **Aumentado** se forma aumentando un semitono la posición 5 de la tonalidad mayor.

The **Augmented chord** is formed by increasing by one semitone the major key position 5.

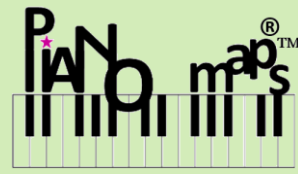
Do Aug = Do M Aug5 = Do M+5 = Do M+ = Do+

C Aug = CMAug5 = CM+5 = CM+ = C+



Mapa 2.5f / Do menor Aumentado

Map 2.5f / C minor Augmented



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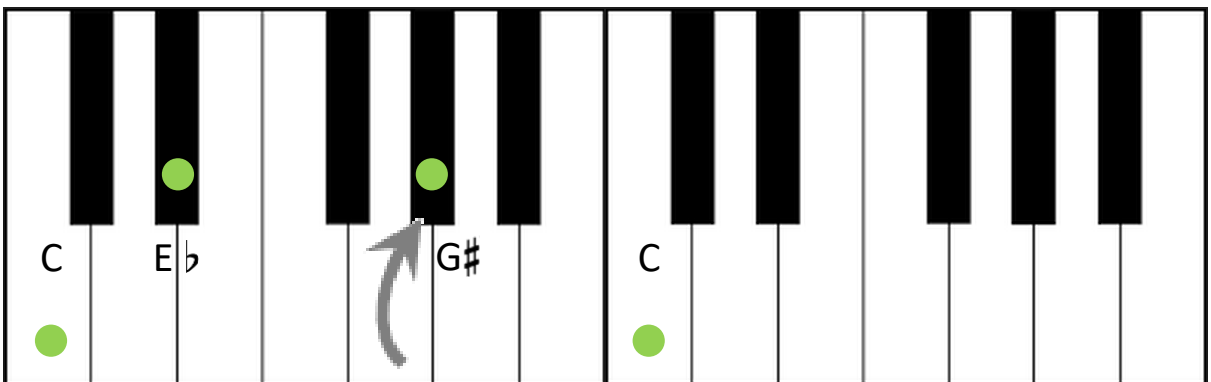
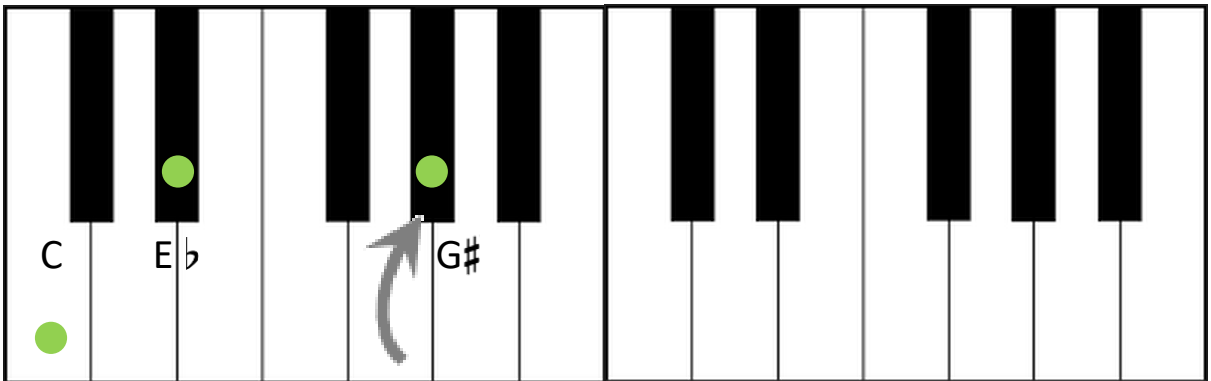
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El acorde menor Aumentado se forma aumentando un semitono la posición 5 de la tonalidad menor.

The minor Augmented chord is formed by increasing by one semitone the minor key position 5.

Dom Aug = Dom Aug5 = Dom+5 = Dom+

Cm Aug = Cm Aug5 = Cm+5 = Cm+

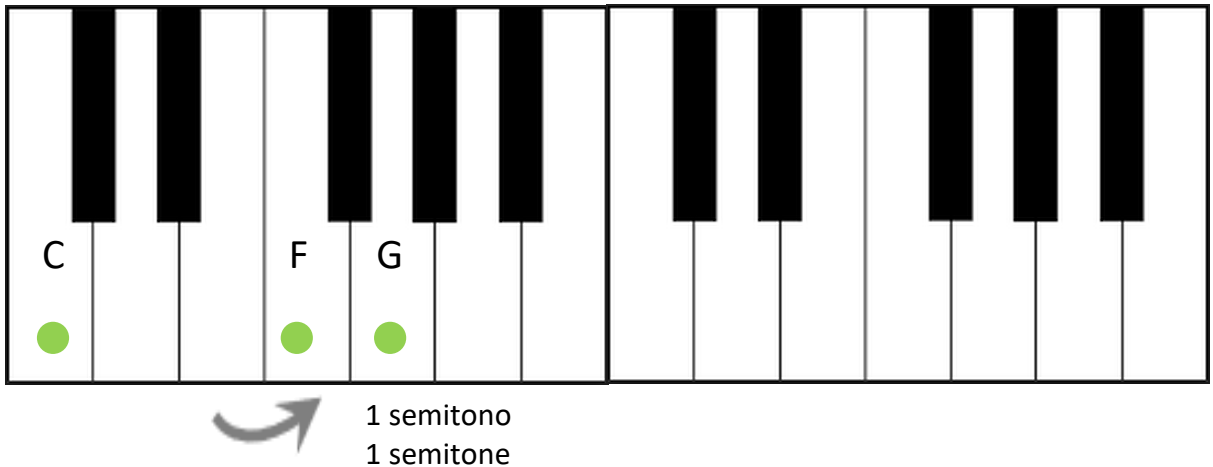


Los acordes Suspendidos se forman desplazando uno o dos semitonos la 3ª posición de la tonalidad mayor.

The Suspended chords are formed by displacing one or two semitones the major key position 3th.

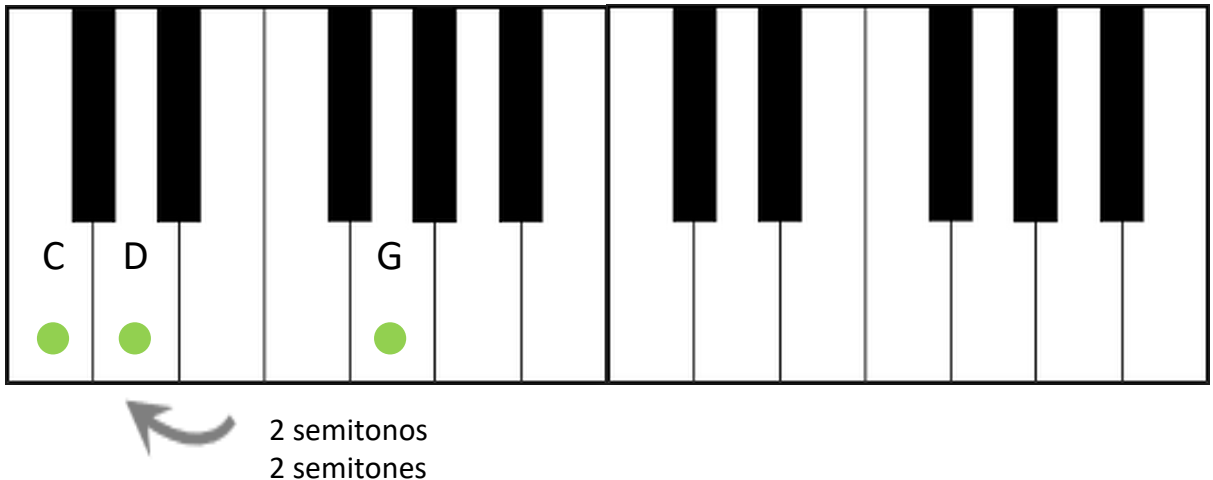
Do Sus4

C Sus4



Do Sus2

C Sus2

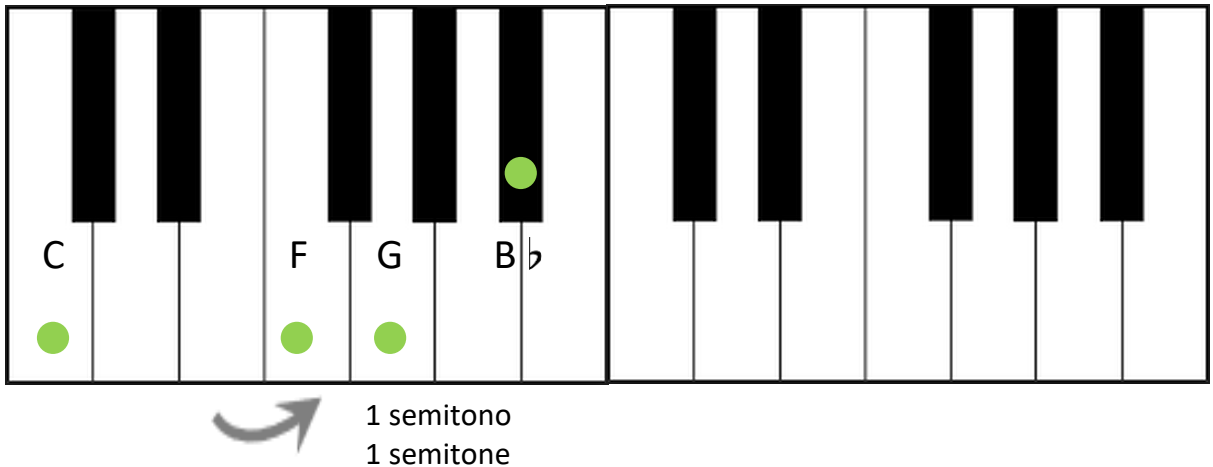


Los acordes Suspendidos se forman desplazando uno o dos semitonos la 3ª posición de la tonalidad mayor.

The Suspended chords are formed by displacing one or two semitones the major key position 3th.

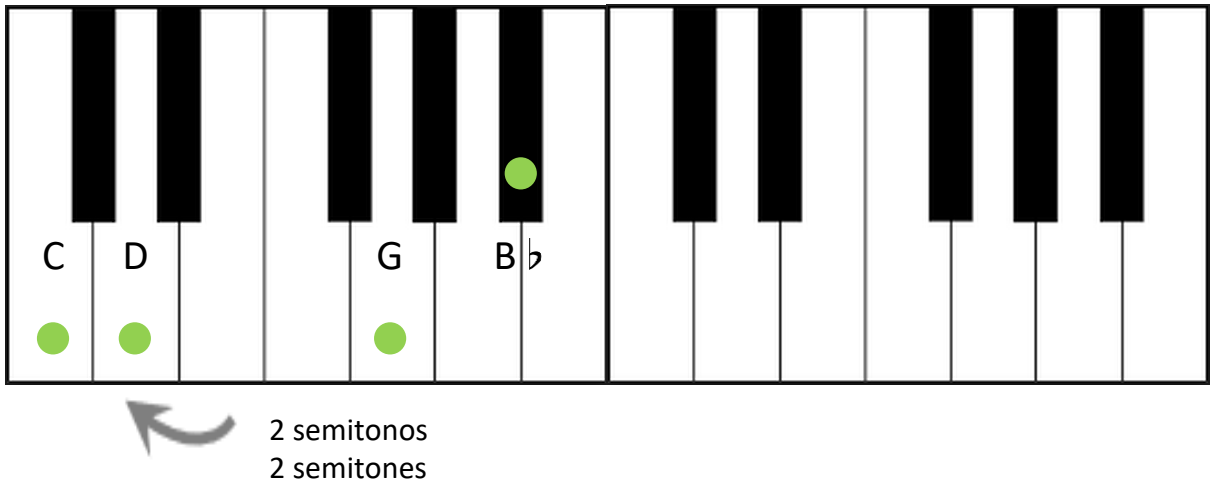
Do Sus4-7

C Sus4-7



Do Sus2-7

C Sus2-7

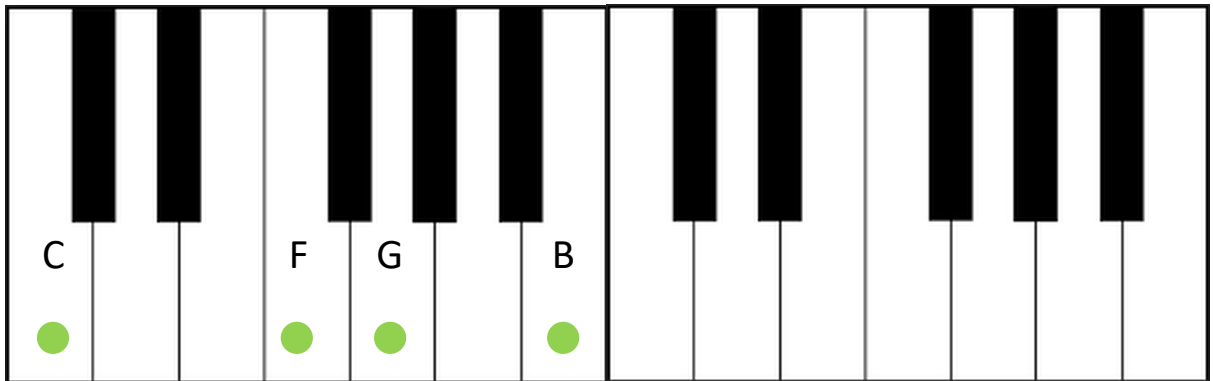


Los acordes Suspendidos se forman desplazando uno o dos semitonos la 3ª posición de la tonalidad mayor.

The Suspended chords are formed by displacing one or two semitones the major key position 3th.

Do Sus4-maj7 = Do Sus4 Δ

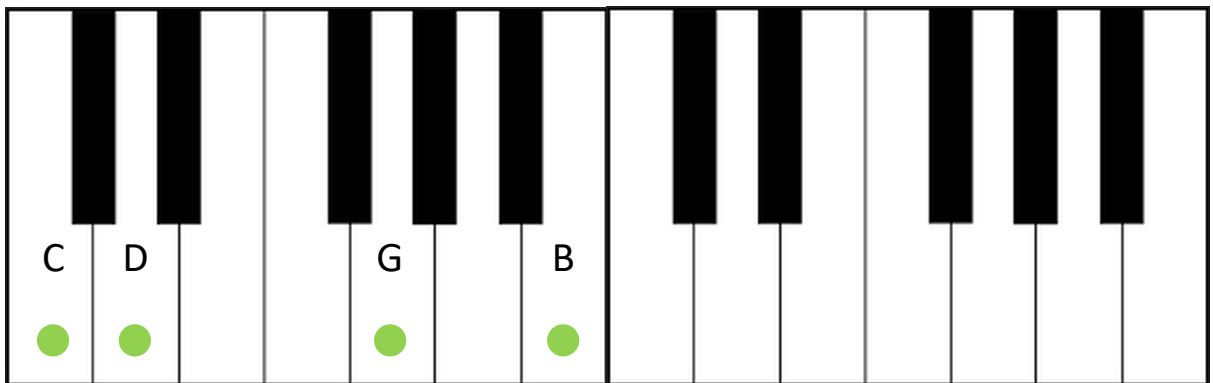
C Sus4-maj7 = C Sus4 Δ



1 semitono
1 semitone

Do Sus2-maj7 = Do Sus2 Δ

C Sus2-maj7 = C Sus2 Δ



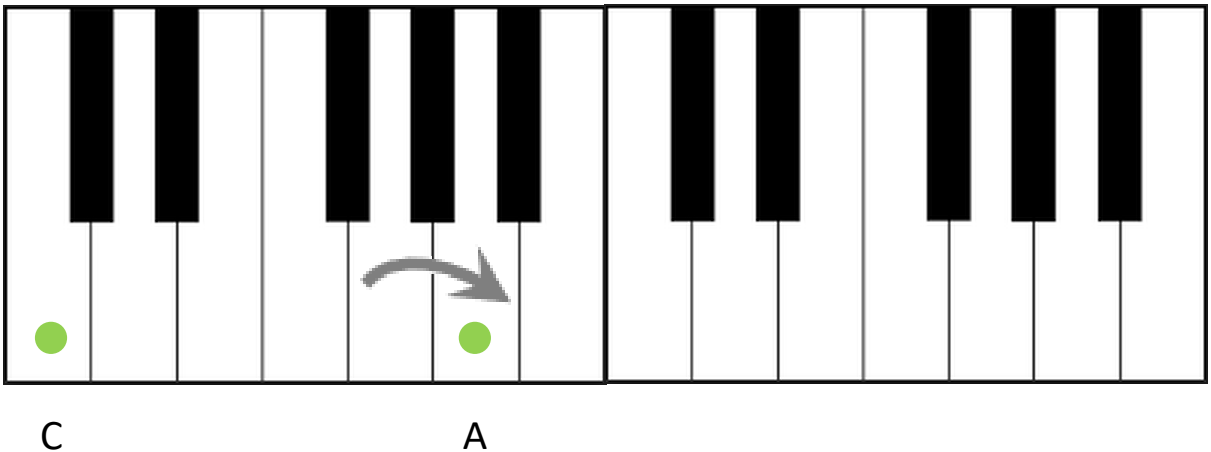
2 semitonos
2 semitones

Los acordes de 6ª se forman aumentando dos semitonos la 5ª posición de la tonalidad mayor.

The 6th chords are formed by increasing by two semitones the major key position 5th.

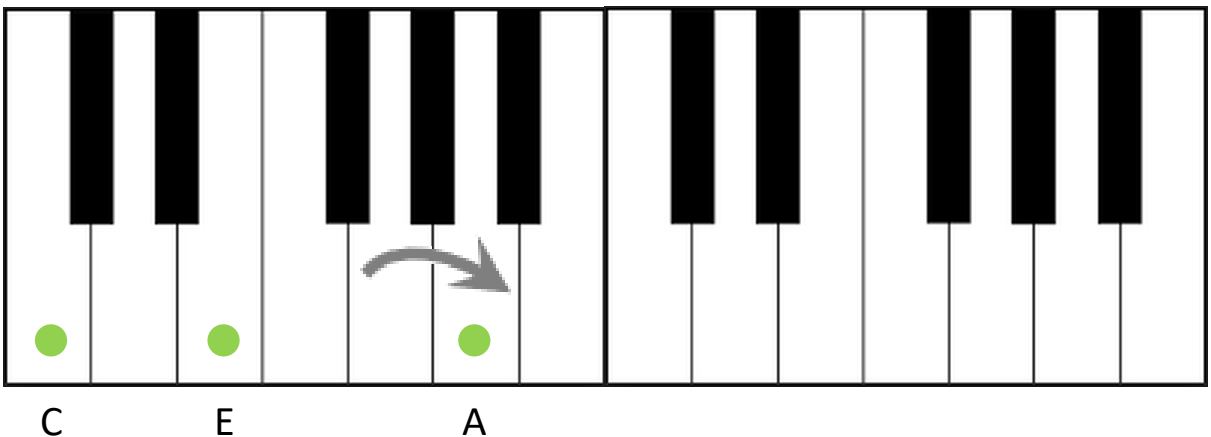
DoM6 = Do6

CM6 = C6



DoM6 = Do6

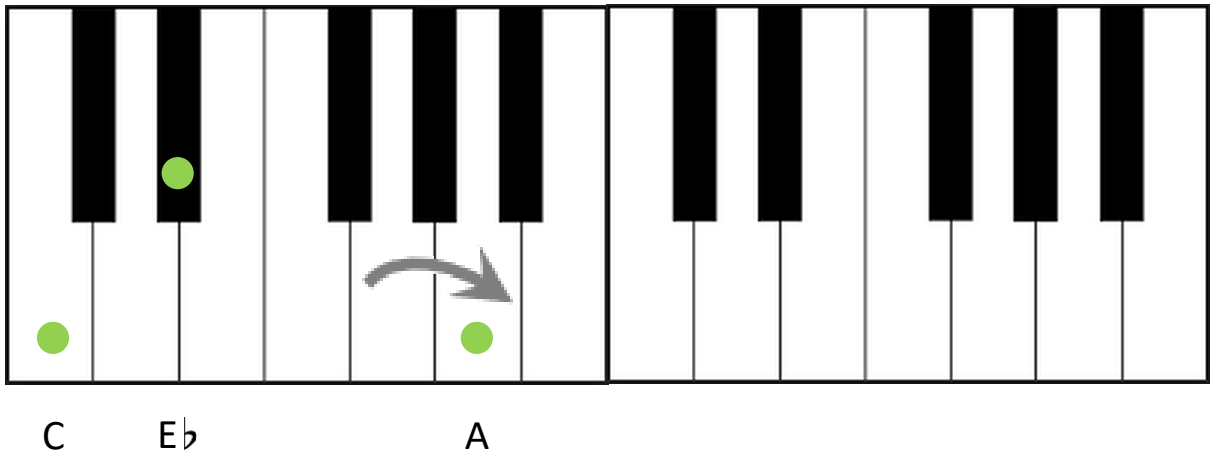
CM6 = C6



Los acordes de 6ª se forman aumentando dos semitonos la 5ª posición de la tonalidad menor.

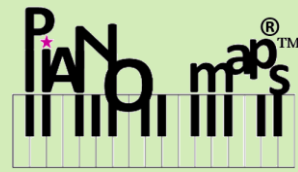
The 6th chords are formed by increasing by two semitones the minor key position 5th.

Dom6
Cm6



Mapa 2.5I / Escalas Pentatónicas de Do

Map 2.5I / C Pentatonic Scales



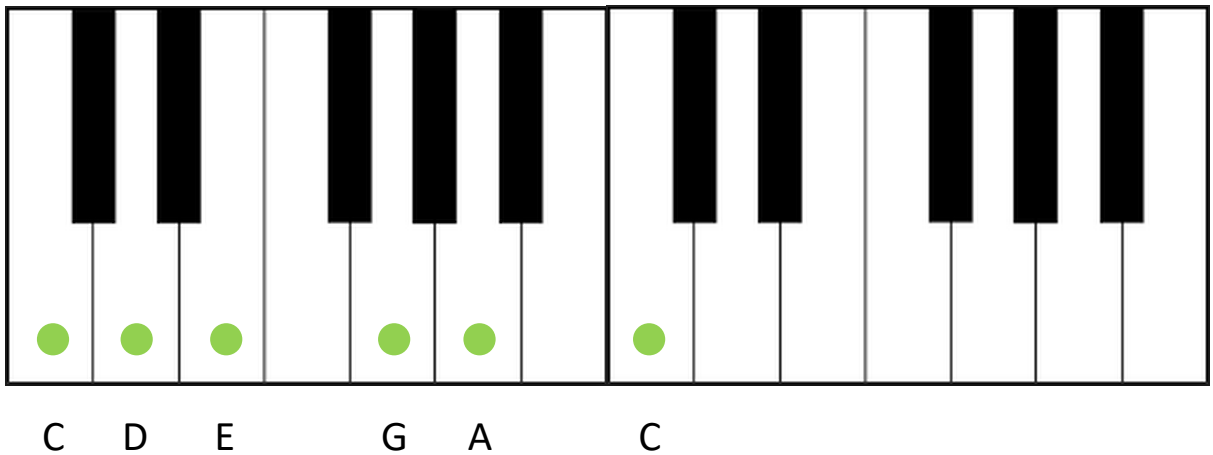
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Las escalas Pentatónicas tienen 5 notas por octava en vez de 7.
The Pentatonic scales have 5 note per octave instead of 7.

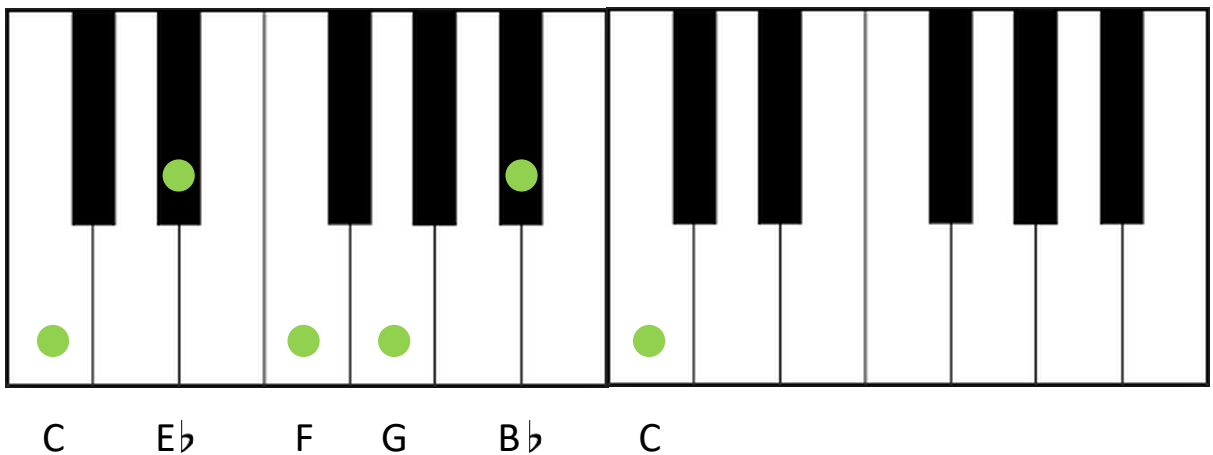
DoM Penta

CM Penta



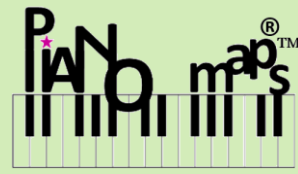
Dom Penta

Cm Penta



Mapa 2.5m / Escalas de tono completo

Map 2.5m / Whole tone scales



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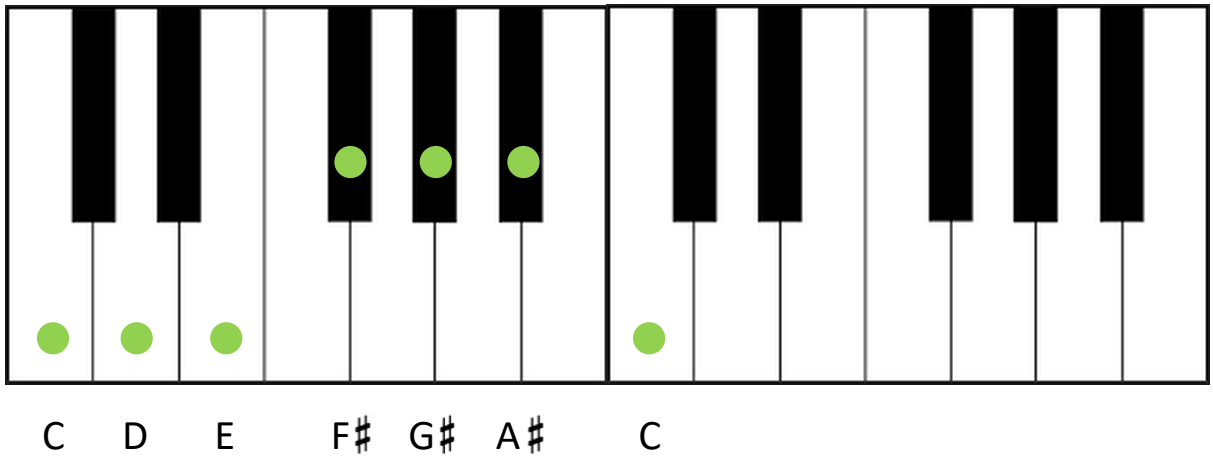
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Escalas con distancias de un tono entre sus notas.

Scales with distances of one tone between their notes.

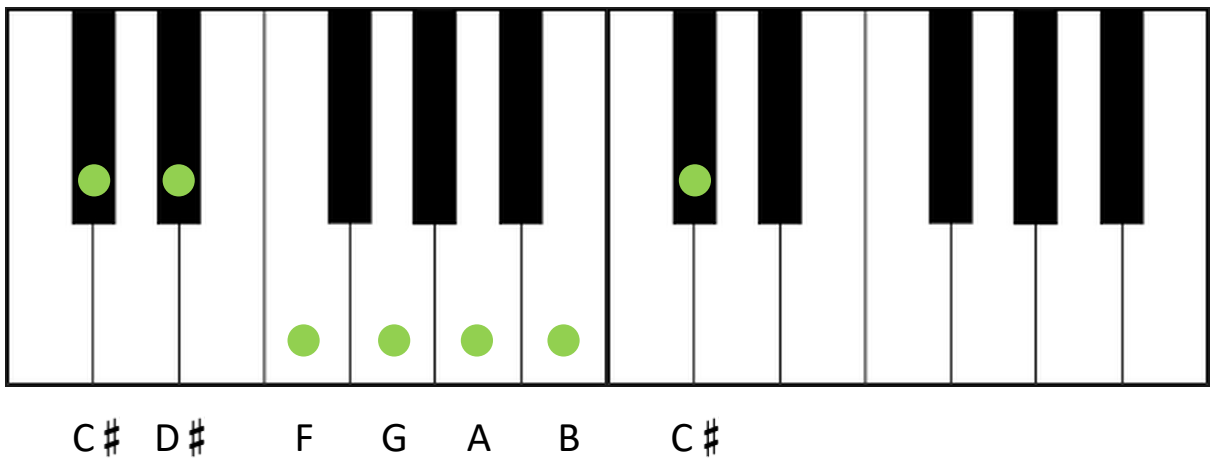
Do tono completo

C whole tone



Do sostenido tono completo

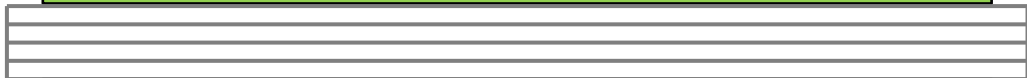
C sharp whole tone



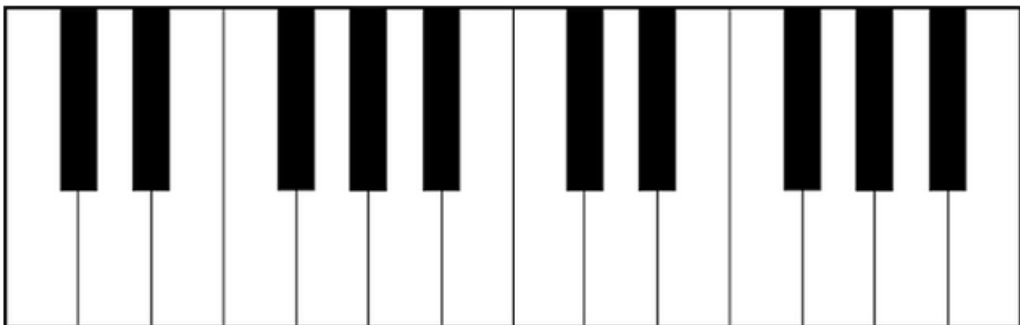
Iniciando en cualquier otra nota las escalas son enarmónicas de Do o de Do sostenido.

Starting on any other note the scales are enharmonic of C or C sharp.

2.6 Acordes Extendidos



2.6 Extended Chords



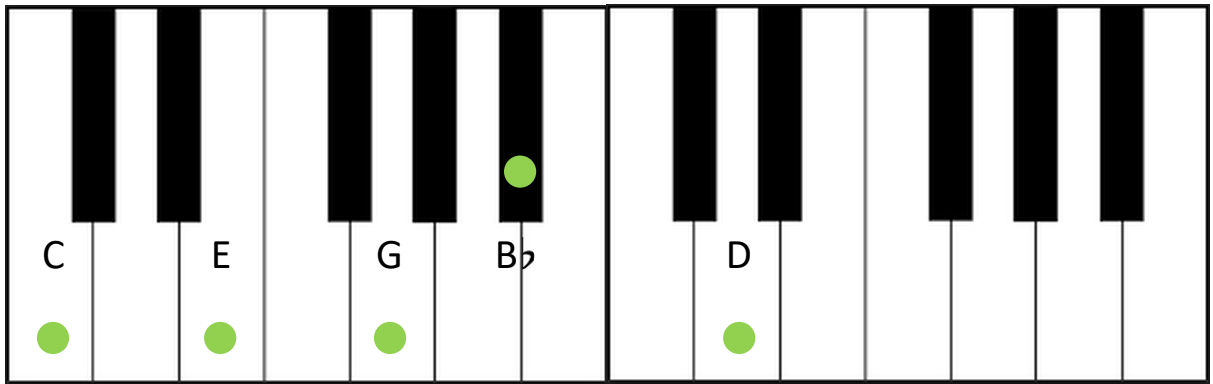
Los acordes Extendidos abarcan más de una octava.

The Extended chords include notes in more than one octave.

Ejemplos / Examples

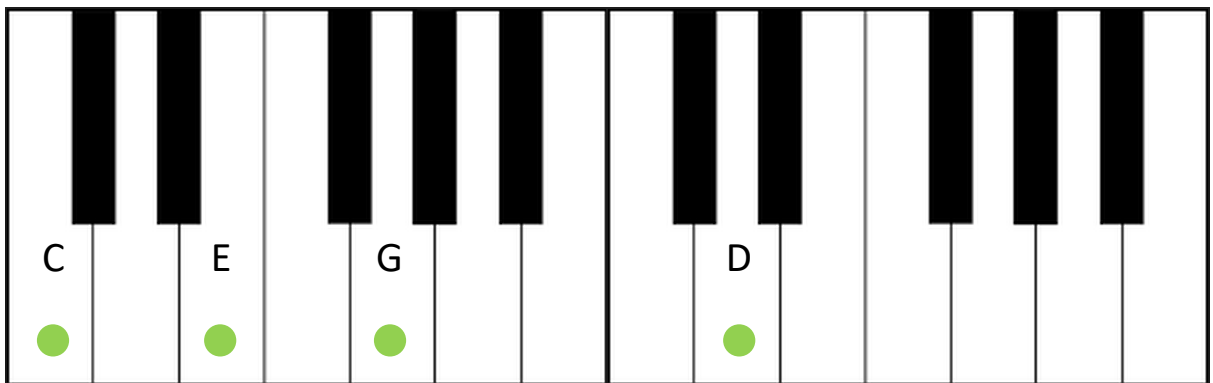
Do9 = Do7(9)

C9 = C7(9)



Do9 añadida = Do add9

C add9



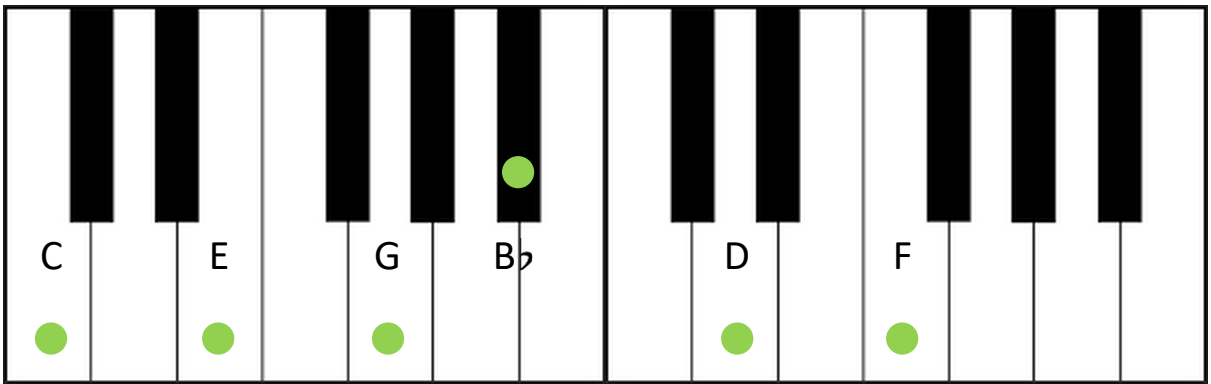
Los acordes Extendidos abarcan más de una octava.

The Extended chords include notes in more than one octave.

Ejemplos / Examples

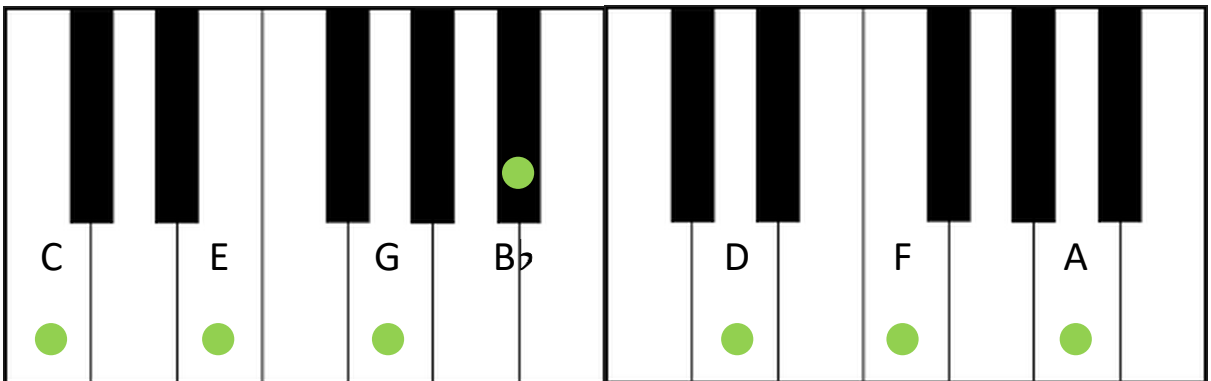
Do11 = Do7(11)

C11 = C7(11)



Do 13 = Do7(13)

C13 = C7(13)



No existe la extensión 15 porque coincide con la tónica.

There is no extension 15 because it coincides with the tonic.

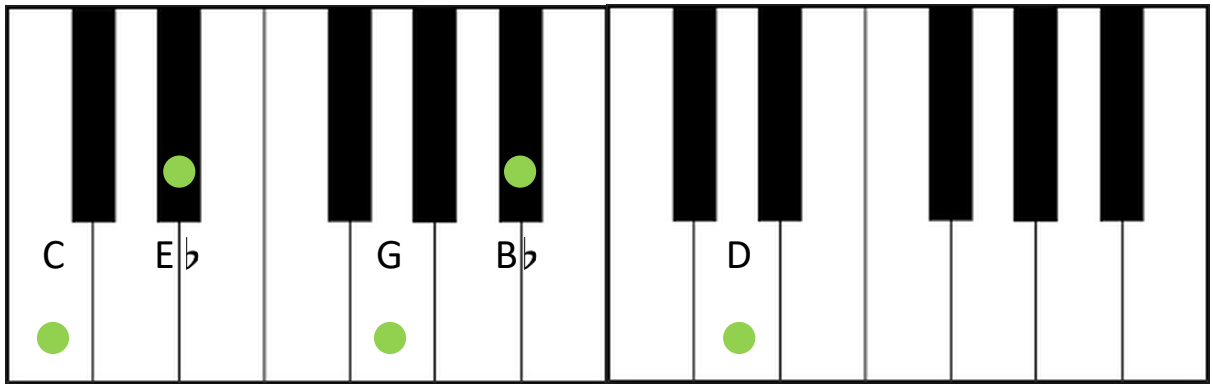
Los acordes Extendidos abarcan más de una octava.

The Extended chords include notes in more than one octave.

Ejemplos / Examples

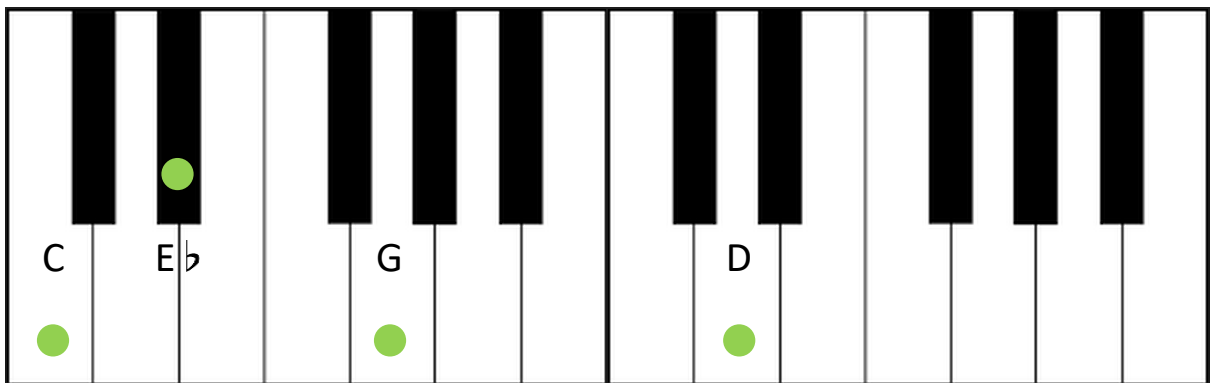
Dom 9 ó Dom7(9)

Cm9 or Cm7(9)



Dom9 añadida = Dom add9

Cm add9



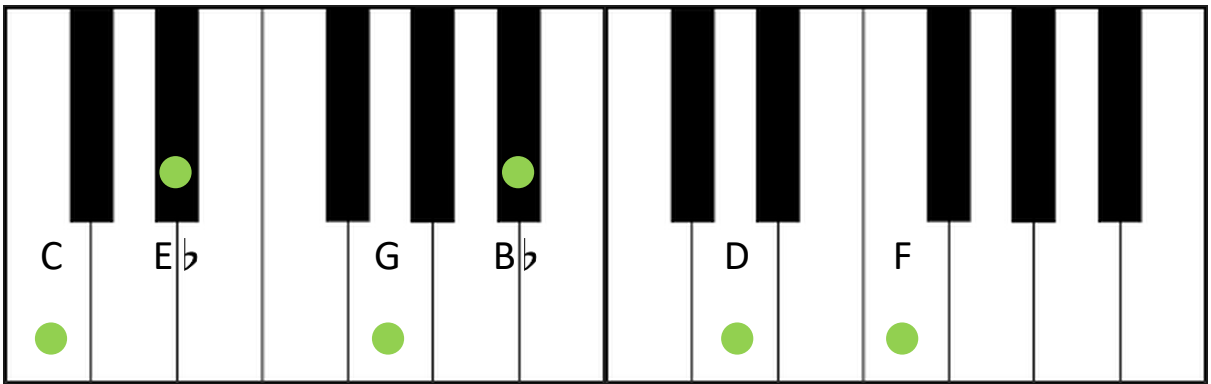
Los acordes Extendidos abarcan más de una octava.

The Extended chords include notes in more than one octave.

Ejemplos / Examples

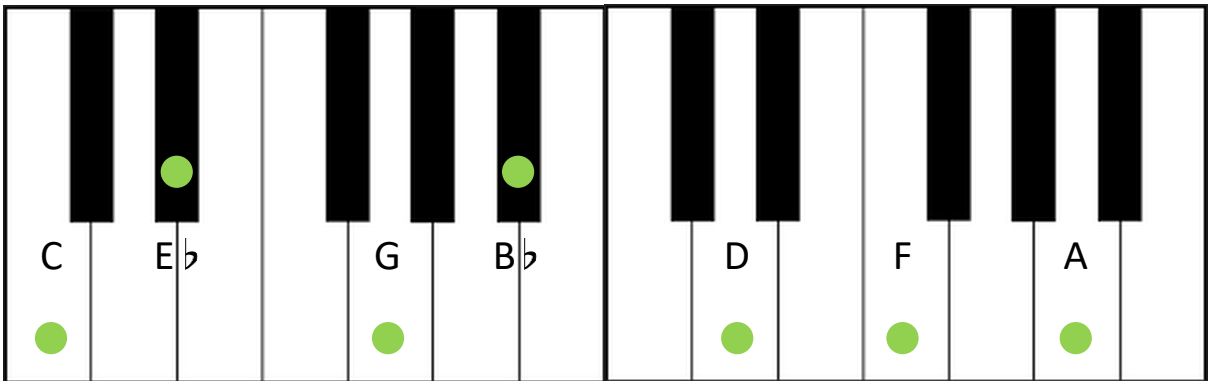
Dom11 ó Dom7(11)

Cm11 or Cm7(11)



Dom13 ó Dom7(13)

Cm13 or Cm7(13)



No existe la extensión 15 porque coincide con la tónica.

There is no extension 15 because it coincides with the tonic.

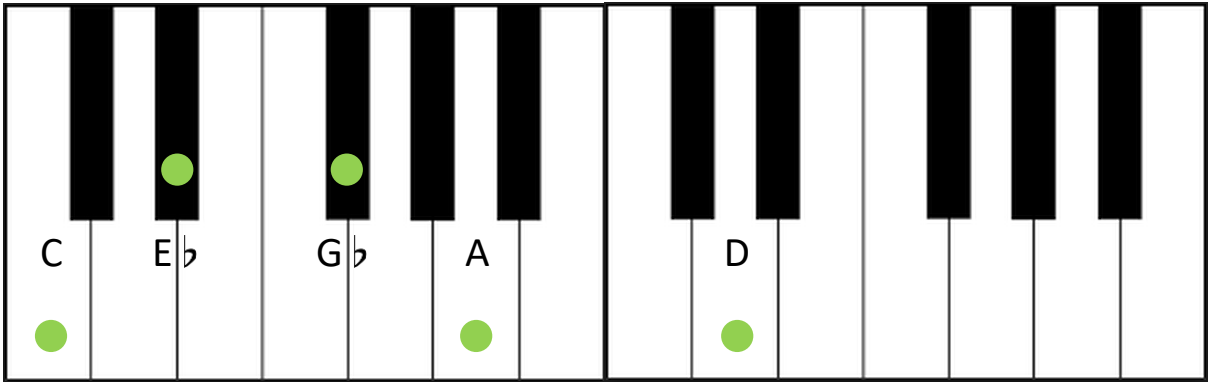
Los acordes Extendidos abarcan más de una octava.

The Extended chords include notes in more than one octave.

Ejemplos / Examples

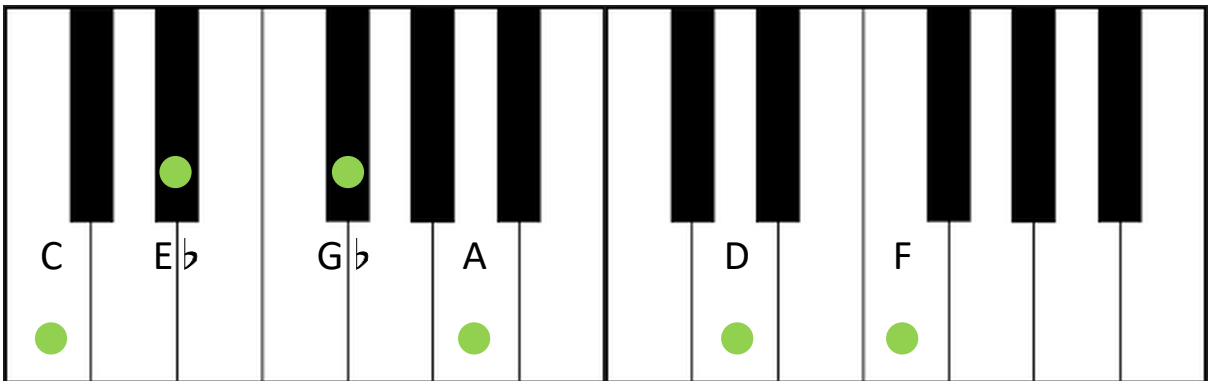
Do°9 ó Do°(9)

C°9 or C°(9)



Do°11 ó Do°(11)

C°11 or C°(11)



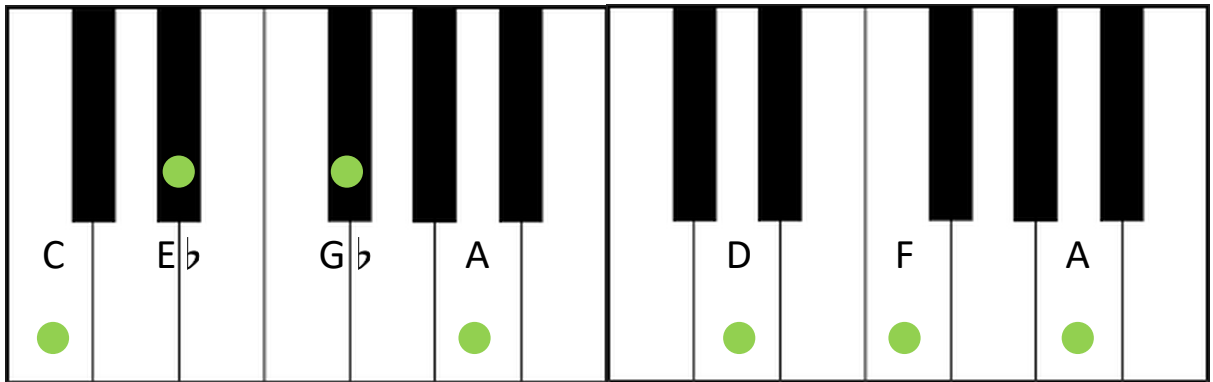
Los acordes Extendidos abarcan más de una octava.

The Extended chords include notes in more than one octave.

Ejemplos / Examples

Do°13 ó Do°(13)

C°13 or C°(13)



No existe la extensión 15 porque coincide con la tónica.

There is no extension 15 because it coincides with the tonic.

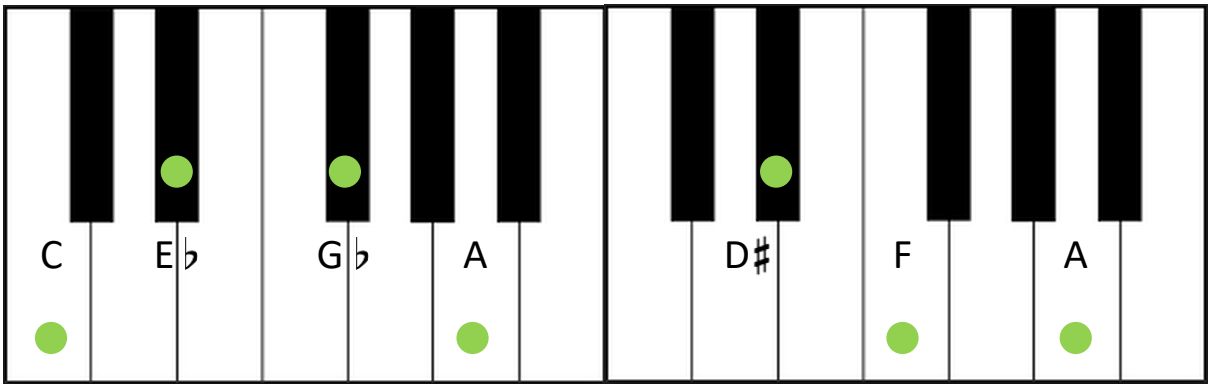
Los acordes Extendidos abarcan más de una octava.

The Extended chords include notes in more than one octave.

Ejemplos / Examples

Do° #9 (13) ó Do° #9 (13)

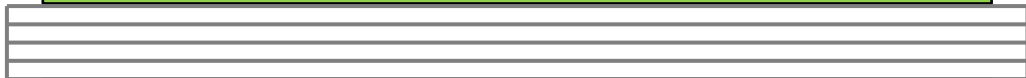
C° #9 (13) or C° #9 (13)



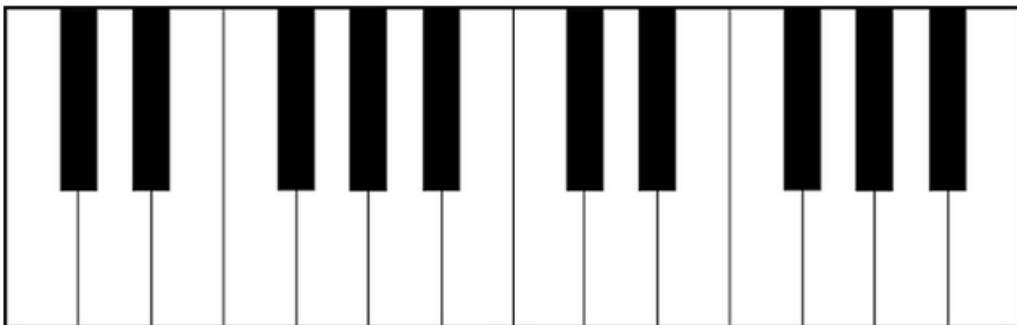
En un acorde extendido, las posiciones 9, 11 y 13 también pueden ser alteradas.

In an extended chord, positions 9, 11, and 13 can also be altered.

2.7 Inversiones



2.7 Inversions



Los acordes y arpeggios mostrados en las secciones anteriores parten de una nota base, que es la que aparece en el extremo izquierdo del acorde o arpeggio, y se complementan con notas adicionales. Esa posición se llama “Fundamental”.

La “Primera Inversión” se forma tomando como posición inicial la segunda posición de la Fundamental, y convirtiendo la primera posición en la última.

La “Segunda Inversión” se forma tomando como posición inicial la tercera posición de la fundamental, convirtiendo la primera posición en la segunda, y convirtiendo la segunda posición en la última.

Aquí se presentan solamente algunos ejemplos.

Se presentarán más ejemplos en el capítulo 3.5

The chords and arpeggios shown in the previous sections start from a base note, which is the one that appears on the left end of the chord or arpeggio, and are complemented by additional notes. That position is called “Fundamental Position” or “Root Position”.

The "First Inversion" is formed by taking the second position of the root as the initial position, and converting the first position to the last.

The "Second Inversion" is formed taking as the initial position the third position of the root, converting the first position to the second, and converting the second position to the last.

Here only some examples are shown.

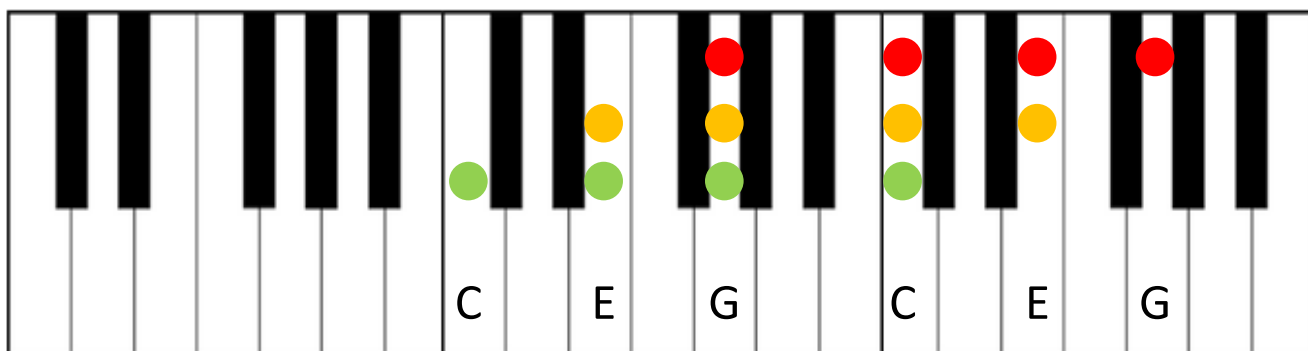
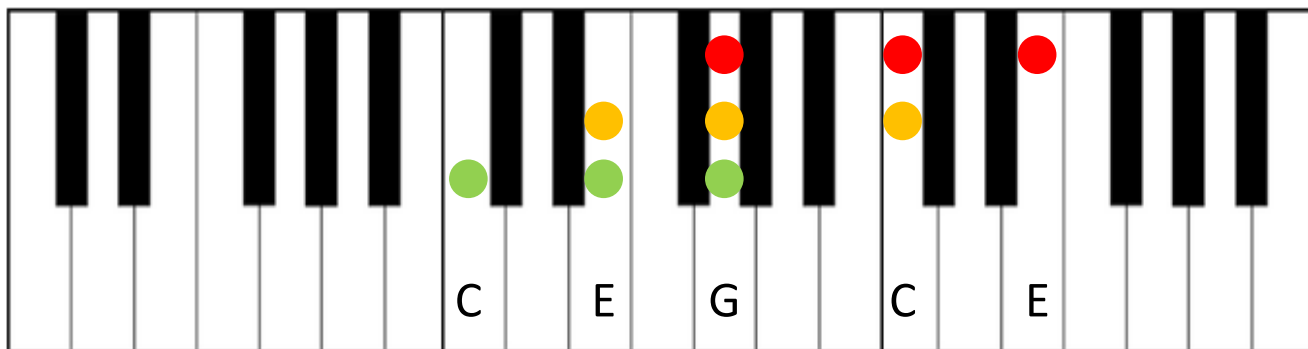
More examples will be presented in chapter 3.5

Tríada y octava de Do mayor

C major triad and octave

DoM

CM

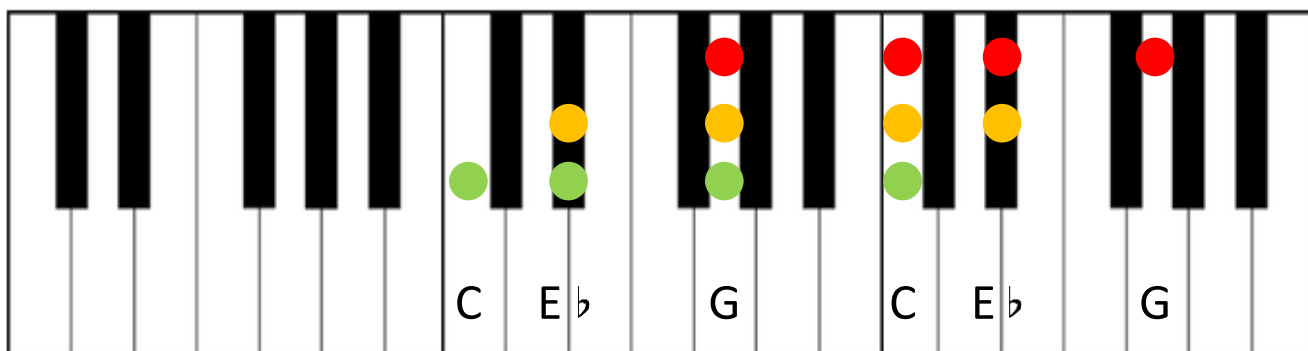
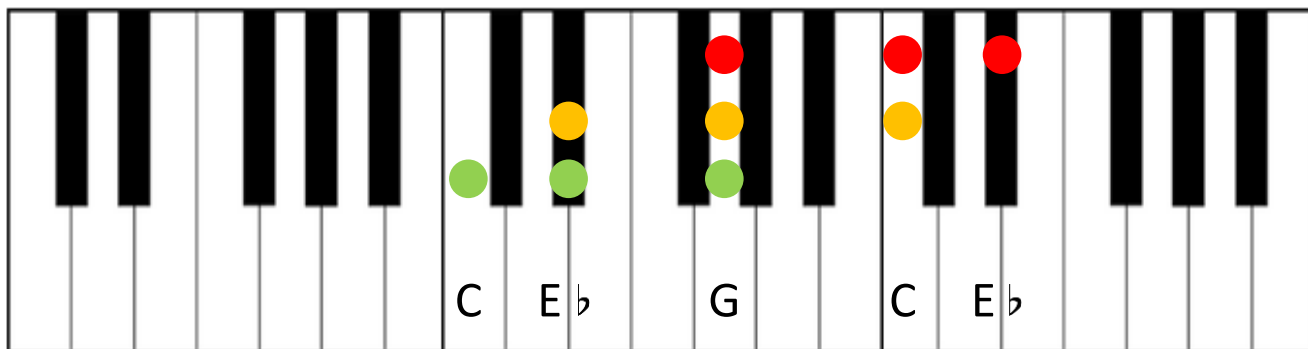


CM = Do mayor = C major = C

- Posición Fundamental / Root position = C
- 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion = C/1 = C/E
- 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion = C/2 = C/G

Tríada y octava de Do menor
C minor triad and Octave

Dom
Cm

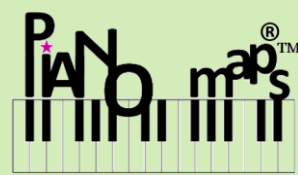


Cm = Do menor = C minor

- Posición Fundamental / Root position = Cm
- 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion = Cm/1 = Cm/E $\flat$
- 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion = Cm/2 = Cm/G

Mapa 2.7c / Do Suspendido

Map 2.7c / C Suspended

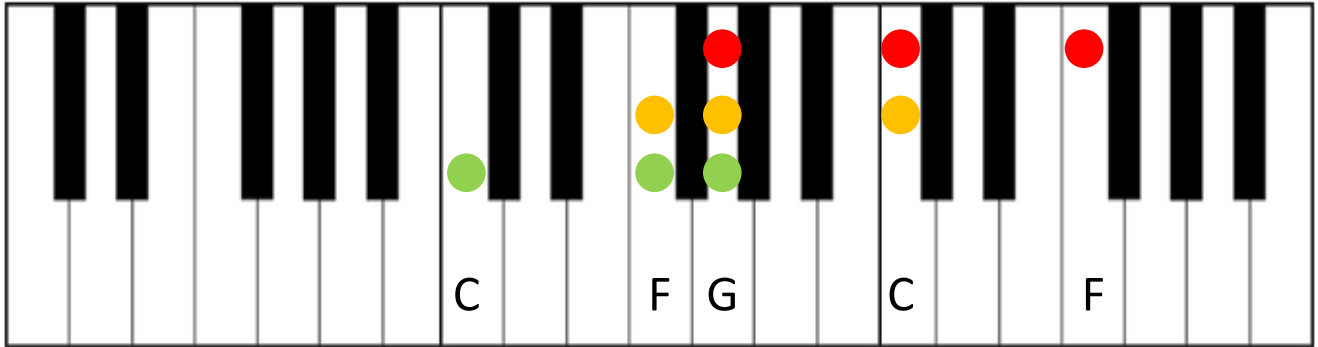


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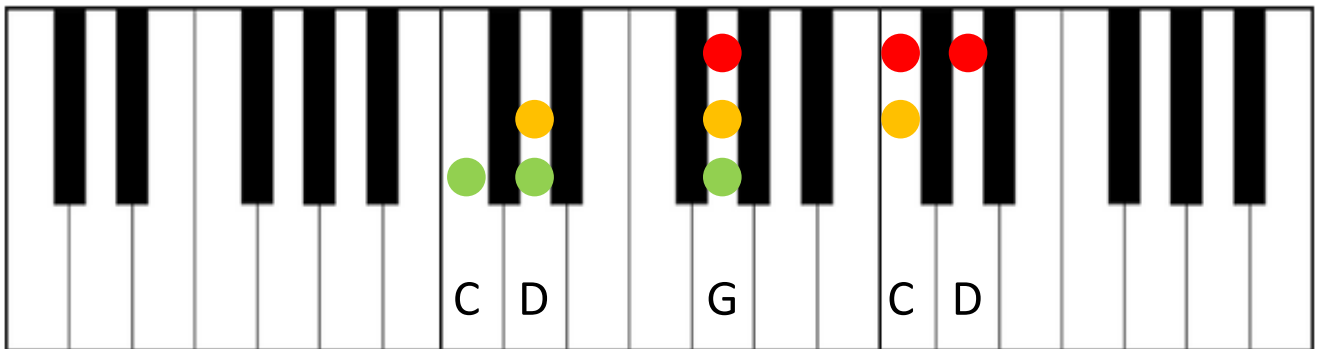
Do Sus4

C Sus4



Do Sus2

C Sus2



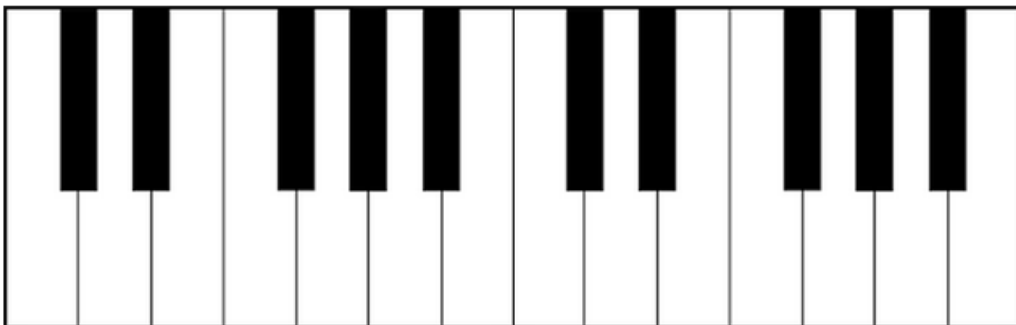
CSus4 = Do suspendido 4 = C suspended 4

CSus2 = Do suspendido 2 = C suspended 2

● Posición Fundamental / Root position	= C Sus4	C Sus2
● 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion	= C Sus4/F	C Sus2/D
● 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion	= C Sus4/G	C Sus2/G

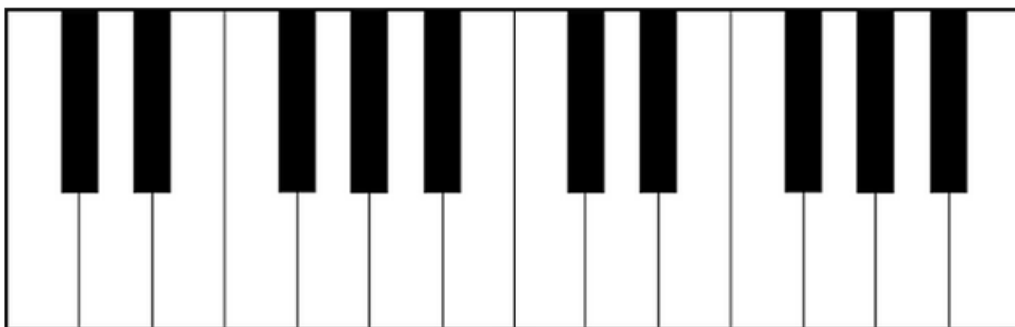
Capítulo 3

Chapter 3



3.1 Construcción de Tonalidades

3.1 Construction of Keys



Existen 15 tonalidades mayores y 15 tonalidades menores*.

Sin embargo solamente hay 12 tonalidades mayores diferentes y 12 tonalidades menores diferentes.

Esto es porque la estructura de 3 tonalidades mayores y de 3 tonalidades menores está repetida (son tonalidades “Enarmónicas”).

La nota tónica de cada una de estas 12 tonalidades está ubicada en cada una de las 12 teclas que existen en una octava en el teclado.

There are 15 major keys and 15 minor keys.**

However there are only 12 different major keys and 12 different minor keys.

This is because the structure of 3 major keys and 3 minor keys is repeated (they are “Enharmonic” keys).

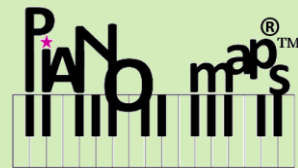
The tonic note of each of these 12 keys (or tonalities) is located in each of the 12 keys that exist in an octave on the keyboard.

* *En este capítulo hablamos de las tonalidades menores naturales.*

** *In this chapter we talk about natural minor keys.*

Mapa 3.1a / Tonalidades mayores y menores

Map 3.1a / Major and minor keys



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Tonalidades Mayores / Major Scales

- 01) **CM** Do mayor / C major
- 02) **FM** Fa mayor / F major
- 03) **BbM** Si bemol mayor / B flat major
- 04) **EbM** Mi bemol mayor / E flat major
- 05) **AbM** La bemol mayor / A flat major
- 06) **DbM** Re bemol mayor / D flat major
- 07) **GbM** Sol bemol mayor / G flat major
- 08) **CbM** Do bemol mayor / C flat major
- 09) **C#M** Do sostenido mayor / C sharp major
- 10) **F#M** Fa sostenido mayor / F sharp major
- 11) **BM** Si mayor / B major
- 12) **EM** Mi mayor / E major
- 13) **AM** La mayor / A major
- 14) **DM** Re mayor / D major
- 15) **GM** Sol mayor / G major

Tonalidades Menores / Minor Scales

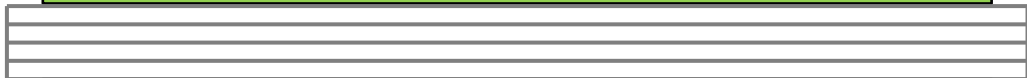
- 01) **Am** La menor / A minor
- 02) **Dm** Re menor / D minor
- 03) **Gm** Sol menor / G minor
- 04) **Cm** Do menor / C minor
- 05) **Fm** Fa menor / F minor
- 06) **Bbm** Si bemol menor / B flat minor
- 07) **Ebm** Mi bemol menor / E flat minor
- 08) **Abm** La bemol menor / A flat minor
- 09) **A#m** La sostenido menor / A sharp minor
- 10) **D#m** Re sostenido menor / D sharp minor
- 11) **G#m** Sol sostenido menor / G sharp minor
- 12) **C#m** Do sostenido menor / C sharp minor
- 13) **F#m** Fa sostenido menor / F sharp minor
- 14) **Bm** Si menor / B minor
- 15) **Em** Mi menor / E minor

Cuando las armaduras de dos tonalidades resultan en las mismas notas, o en notas enarmónicas, esas dos tonalidades se llaman “Enarmónicas”. /
 When the key signature of two keys results in the same notes, or in enharmonic notes, those two keys are called “Enharmonic”.

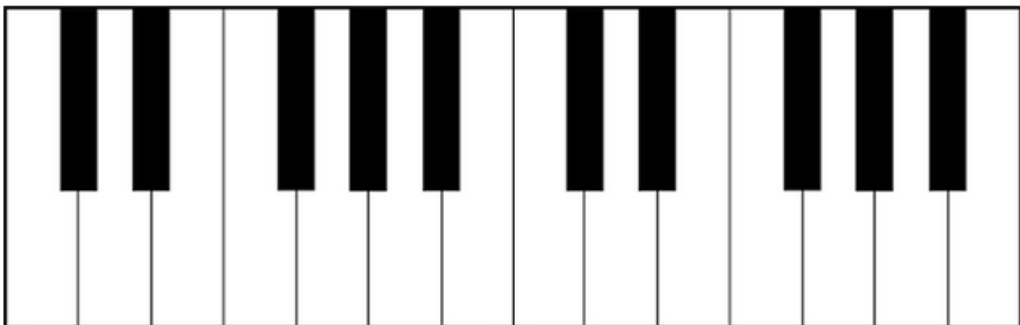
Tonalidades mayores y menores enarmónicas /
 Enharmonic major and minor keys:

- 06 = 09
- 07 = 10
- 08 = 11

3.2 Armaduras de Claves



3.2 Key Signatures



Para definir cada una de las tonalidades en el teclado y en la partitura, es importante establecer el concepto de “Armadura de Clave” o, simplemente “Armadura”.

Armadura es el conjunto de sostenidos o bemoles que deben aplicarse a las 7 notas para determinar en qué tonalidad está una obra musical o un fragmento de obra musical.

Las armaduras de las 15 tonalidades mayores y menores tienen los sostenidos y bemoles que se muestran a continuación.

To define each of the keys on the keyboard and in the score, it is important to establish the concept of “Key Signature”, or just “Signature”.

Signature is the set of sharps or flats that must be applied to the 7 notes to determine the key or tonality of a musical composition or a fragment of a musical composition.

The signatures of the 15 major and minor keys have the sharps and flats shown below.

• Sin sostenidos ni bemoles / With no sharps or flats	1
• 1 $\flat$, 2 $\flat$, 3 $\flat$, 4 $\flat$, 5 $\flat$, 6 $\flat$, 7 $\flat$	7
• 1 $\sharp$, 2 $\sharp$, 3 $\sharp$, 4 $\sharp$, 5 $\sharp$, 6 $\sharp$, 7 $\sharp$	7
• Total	15

Las armaduras se construyen en la forma siguiente:

- Primera armadura: sin sostenidos ni bemoles
- Segunda armadura: con el bemol 1
- Tercera armadura: con el bemol 2 ubicado 5 semitonos a la derecha del bemol previo
- Cuarta armadura: con el bemol 3 ubicado 7 semitonos a la izquierda del bemol previo
- Quinta armadura: con el bemol 4 ubicado 5 semitonos a la derecha del bemol previo
- Sexta armadura: con el bemol 5 ubicado 7 semitonos a la izquierda del bemol previo
- Séptima armadura: con el bemol 6 ubicado 5 semitonos a la derecha del bemol previo
- Octava armadura: con el bemol 7 ubicado 7 semitonos a la izquierda del bemol previo

- Novena armadura: con el sostenido 1
- Décima armadura: con el sostenido 2 ubicado 5 semitonos a la izquierda del sostenido previo
- Decimoprimera armadura: con el sostenido 3 ubicado 7 semitonos a la derecha del sostenido previo
- Decimosegunda armadura: con el sostenido 4 ubicado 5 semitonos a la izquierda del sostenido previo
- Decimotercera armadura: con el sostenido 5 ubicado 7 semitonos a la derecha del sostenido previo
- Decimocuarta armadura: con el sostenido 6 ubicado 5 semitonos a la izquierda del sostenido previo
- Decimoquinta armadura: con el sostenido 7 ubicado 7 semitonos a la derecha del sostenido previo

The signatures are constructed in the following way:

- First signature: without sharps or flats
- Second signature: with flat 1
- Third signature: with flat 2 located 5 semitones to the right of the previous flat
- Fourth signature: with flat 3 located 7 semitones to the left of the previous flat
- Fifth signature: with flat 4 located 5 semitones to the right of the previous flat
- Sixth signature: with flat 5 located 7 semitones to the left of the previous flat
- Seventh signature: with flat 6 located 5 semitones to the right of the previous flat
- Eighth signature: with flat 7 located 7 semitones to the left of the previous flat
- Ninth signature: with the sharp 1
- Tenth signature: with sharp 2 located 5 semitones to the left of the previous sharp
- Eleventh signature: with sharp 3 located 7 semitones to the right of the previous sharp
- Twelfth signature: with sharp 4 located 5 semitones to the left of the previous sharp
- Thirteenth signature: with the sharp 5 located 7 semitones to the right of the previous sharp
- Fourteenth signature: with sharp 6 located 5 semitones to the left of the previous sharp
- Fifteenth signature: with the sharp 7 located 7 semitones to the right of the previous sharp

Concepto de Alteración

- No es correcto pensar que un sostenido o un bemol son siempre Alteraciones, y que el becuadro elimina esas Alteraciones.
- Esto dependerá de la tonalidad de que se trate.
- Los sostenidos y bemoles que aparecen en la Armadura de la tonalidad no son Alteraciones para la tonalidad de que se trate. Si en la partitura existen sostenidos o bemoles adicionales a los de la Armadura, éstos sí son Alteraciones, dado que modifican la tonalidad.
- Si un becuadro elimina a un sostenido o bemol que forme parte de la Armadura, ese becuadro es una Alteración. Si un becuadro elimina a un sostenido o un bemol que no forman parte de la Armadura, entonces ese becuadro no es una Alteración, sino que elimina la Alteración.
- Esto se hace más evidente al transponer la música de una tonalidad a otra, ya que las notas que están alteradas en la primera tonalidad conservan su alteración en la segunda. La transposición no debe cambiar el número y posición relativa de las Alteraciones.
- En todo caso, diferentes autores denominan a las alteraciones que forman parte de la armadura “Alteraciones Propias” o “Alteraciones Permanentes” y, a las que aparecen en el cuerpo de la partitura, “Alteraciones Accidentales”. Este enfoque equivaldría a considerar que cualquier tonalidad surge de alterar el Do mayor o el La menor.
- Una “Alteración Propia” se mantiene vigente a lo largo de la partitura hasta el final de la obra, a menos que en el principio de alguna sección de la misma aparezca una nueva Armadura, en cuyo caso la Armadura anterior queda cancelada.
- Una “Alteración Propia” altera todas las notas del mismo nombre independientemente de la altura de las notas.
- Una “Alteración Accidental” se mantiene vigente sólo hasta que termine el compás donde aparece, a menos que antes de la terminación de dicho compás exista un Becuadro que la elimine.

- Una “Alteración Accidental” altera sólo a las notas de la misma altura que la nota alterada. Las notas del mismo nombre pero diferente altura no son afectadas.
- Eventualmente una “Alteración Accidental” aparece entre paréntesis. Esto significa que no era necesario escribirla, y que se escribe sólo por cortesía o precaución para facilitar la ejecución de la obra.

Concept of Alteration

- It is not correct to think that a sharp or a flat are always Alterations, and that the natural eliminates those Alterations.
- This will depend on the key in question.
- The sharps and flats that appear in the key signature are not alterations to the key in question. If there are sharps or flats in addition to those of the signature, those are Alterations, since they modify the key.
- If a natural removes a sharp or flat that is part of the signature, that natural is an Alteration. If a natural eliminates a sharp or a flat that is not part of the signature, then that natural is not an Alteration, but it eliminates the Alteration.
- This becomes more evident when transposing music from one key to another, since the notes that are altered in the first key retain their alteration in the second one. The transposition does not change the number and relative position of the Alterations.
- In any case, different authors call the alterations that are part of the key signature “Key Signature Accidentals” or just “Key Signature” and, those that appear in the body of the score, “Temporary Accidentals” or just “Accidentals”.

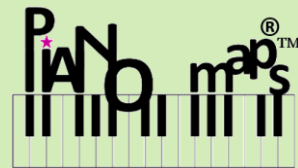
This approach would be equivalent to considering that any key comes from altering C major or A minor.

- A “Key Signature” remains in effect throughout the score until the end of the composition, unless a new Key Signature appears at the beginning of some section of the composition, in which case the previous Key Signature is canceled.
- A “Key Signature” alters all notes of the same name regardless of the pitch of the notes.
- An “Accidental” remains in force only until the end of the measure where it appears, unless before the end of said measure there is a Natural that eliminates it.

- An “Accidental” alters only notes of the same pitch as the altered note. Notes of the same name but different pitch are not affected.
- Eventually an “Accidental” appears in parentheses. This means that it was not necessary to write it, and that it is written only as a courtesy or precaution to facilitate the execution of the composition.

Mapa 3.2a - Armaduras de Claves

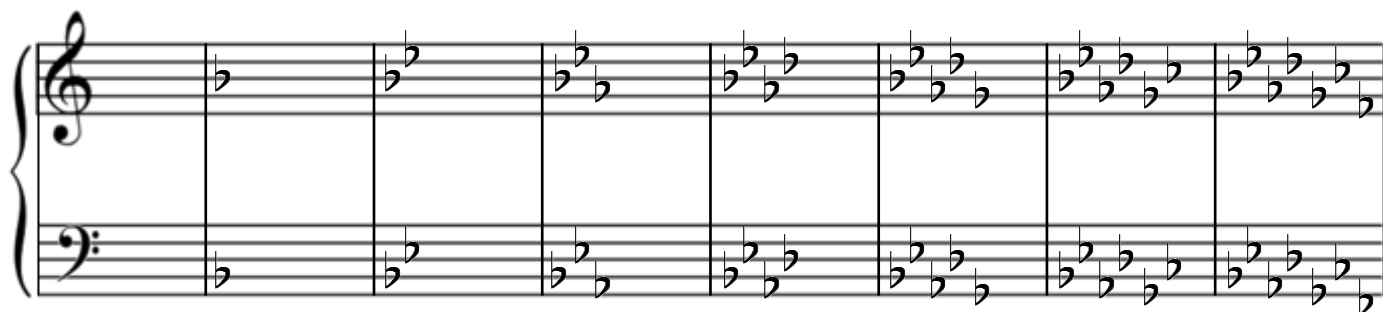
Map 3.2a - Key Signatures



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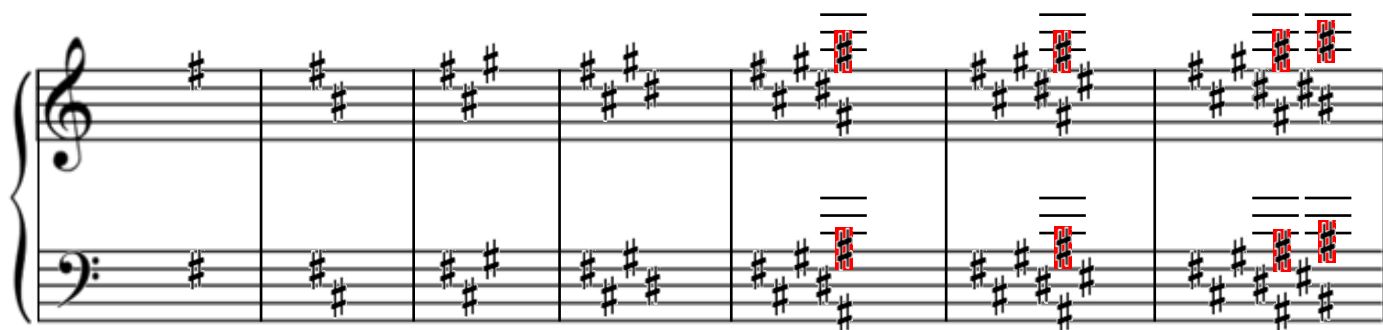
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Cómo las Armaduras se construyen progresivamente
How the Key Signatures are successively built



+5 ↗ -7 ↘ +5 ↗ -7 ↘ +5 ↗ -7 ↘

→ *Semitonos desde el bemol previo*
Semitones from previous flat →



-5 ↘ +7 ↗ -5 ↘ +7 ↗ -5 ↘ +7 ↗

→ *Semitonos desde el sostenido previo*
Semitones from previous sharp →



Por conveniencia, los sostenidos marcados son reubicados dentro del pentagrama
For convenience, the marked sharps are relocated inside the staff

La forma de leer qué tonalidad mayor representa cada armadura es la siguiente*:

- Sin alteraciones (propias) es la tonalidad de Do mayor
- Con 1 bemol es la tonalidad de Fa mayor
- Con 2 a 7 bemoles, la tonalidad está dada por el penúltimo bemol de la armadura
- Con 1 a 7 sostenidos, la tonalidad está dada por el último sostenido de la armadura al que se le agrega un semitono

The way to read which major key represents each signature is the following**:

- No (key signature) alterations is the key of C major
- With 1 flat it is the F major key
- With 2 to 7 flats, the key is given by the second to last flat of the signature
- With 1 to 7 sharps, the key is given by the last sharp of the signature to which one semitone is added

* En las dos páginas siguientes se explica que cada tonalidad mayor tiene una relativa menor con la misma armadura.

** The next two pages explain that each major key has a relative minor key with the same key signature.

Cada una de las 15 tonalidades mayores tiene una tonalidad Relativa menor natural, y cada una de las 15 tonalidades menores naturales tiene una tonalidad Relativa mayor.

Tonalidades Relativas son aquellas cuyas armaduras son iguales.

Como ejemplo, la tonalidad de Do mayor tiene la misma armadura que la tonalidad de La menor. Ambas tienen una armadura sin alteraciones.

De ahí que la tonalidad Relativa menor del Do mayor sea La menor, y la tonalidad Relativa mayor del La menor sea Do mayor.

La tonalidad Relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo (a la izquierda) de la tonalidad mayor. La tonalidad Relativa mayor está 3 semitonos arriba (a la derecha) de la tonalidad menor.

Cuando dos tonalidades son relativas, sus armaduras son iguales. La diferencia entre ellas es en qué nota está el acento tonal.

Each of the 15 major keys has a natural minor Relative key, and each of the 15 natural minor keys has a major Relative key. Relative keys are those whose signatures are equal.

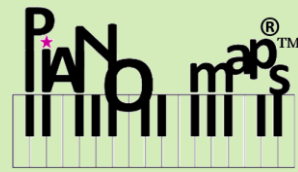
As an example, the key of C major has the same signature of the key of A minor. Both have a signature without alterations. Hence, the minor Relative key of C major is A minor, and the major Relative key of A minor is C major.

The Minor Relative key is 3 semitones below (to the left of) the major key. The Relative major key is 3 semitones above (to the right of) the minor key.

When two keys are Relative to each other, their signatures are equal. The difference between them is in which note the tonal accent is.

Mapa 3.2b - Armaduras de Claves

Map 3.2b - Key Signatures



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CM /
Am
FM /
Dm
BbM /
Gm
EbM /
Cm
AbM /
Fm
DbM /
Bbm
Gbm /
Ebm
Cbm /
Abm

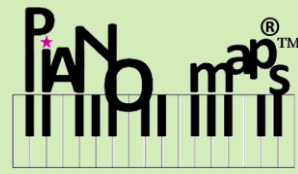
- *El penúltimo bemol define la tonalidad mayor*
Second to last flat defines the major key
- *La tonalidad relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo de la tonalidad mayor*
Relative minor key is 3 semitones below the major key

C#M /
A#m
F#M /
D#m
BM /
G#m
EM /
C#m
AM /
F#m
DM /
Bm
GM /
Em

- *½ tono arriba del último sostenido define la tonalidad mayor*
½ tone above the last sharp defines the major key
- *La tonalidad relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo de la tonalidad mayor*
Relative minor key is 3 semitones below the major key

Mapa 3.2c - Resumen

Map 3.2c - Summary



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Resumen / Summary

Armadura	Key Signature								
Alteración agregada	Added alteration		F#	C#	G#	D#	A#	E#	B#
Menor (Natural)	(Natural) Minor	A	E	B	F#	C#	G#	D#	A#
Mayor	Major	C	G	D	A	E	B	F#	C#
Mayor	Major	C	F	B	E	A	D	G	C
Menor (Natural)	(Natural) Minor	A	D	G	C	F	B	E	A
Alteración agregada	Added alteration		B	E	A	D	G	C	F
Armadura	Key Signature								

Resumen Ampliado / Extended Summary

Armadura	Key Signature								
Alteración agregada	Added alteration		F#	C#	G#	D#	A#	E#	B#
Menor (Natural)	(Natural) Minor	A	E	B	F#	C#	G#	D#	A#
Mayor	Major	C	G	D	A	E	B	F#	C#
Mayor	Major	C	F	B	E	A	D	G	C
Menor (Natural)	(Natural) Minor	A	D	G	C	F	B	E	A
Alteración agregada	Added alteration		B	E	A	D	G	C	F
Armadura	Key Signature								

Tonalidades Convencionales
/
Conventional Keys

Tonalidades Reemplazadas
por una Convencional
/
Keys Replaced by
a Conventional one

En las páginas siguientes se presentan las estructuras de cada una de las 15 tonalidades mayores y de las 15 tonalidades menores naturales en el teclado.

Principio Importante: En cada octava de cada tonalidad, deben aparecer las 7 notas, una vez cada una, sin que se repita ninguna.

Este principio definirá si una nota es natural, sostenido o bemol en la tonalidad de que se trate.

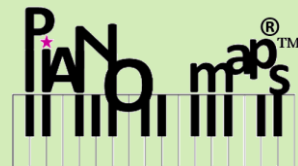
On the following pages the structures of each of the 15 major keys and the 15 natural minor keys are shown on the keyboard.

Important Principle: In each octave of every key, the 7 notes must appear, one time each, without any of them being repeated.

This principle will define if a note is natural, sharp or flat in the key in question.

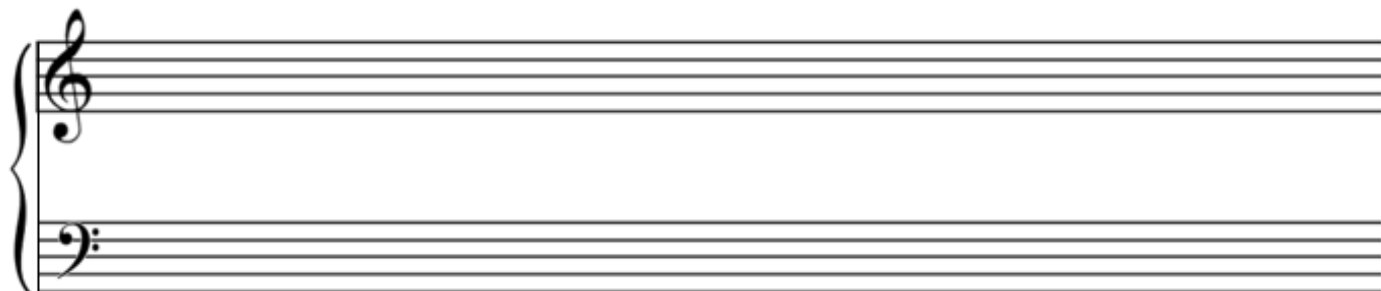
Mapa 3.2d / Construcción de tonalidades

Map 3.2d / Construction of keys



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CM = Do mayor = C major

Am = La menor = A minor

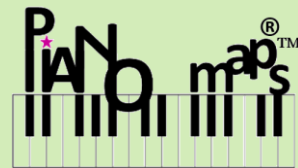


La tonalidad relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo de la tonalidad mayor

The relative minor key is 3 semitones below the major key

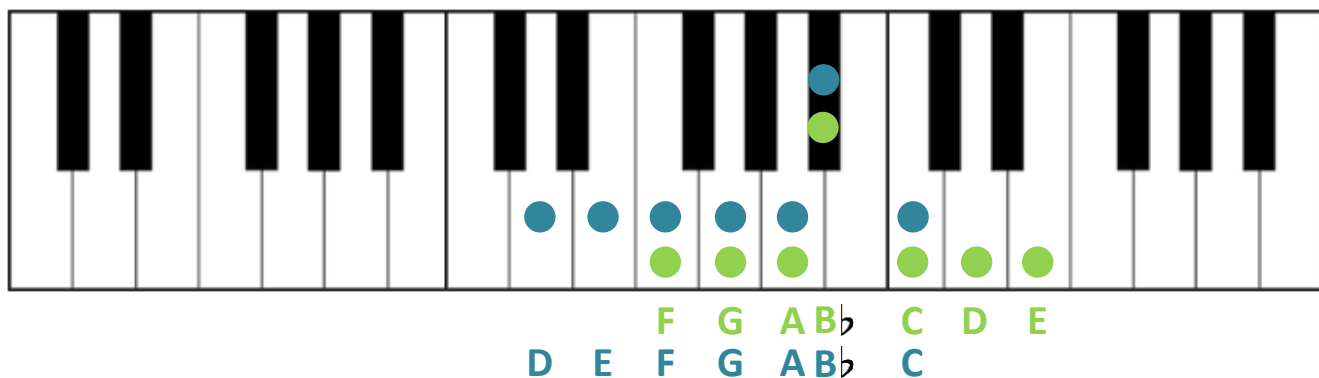
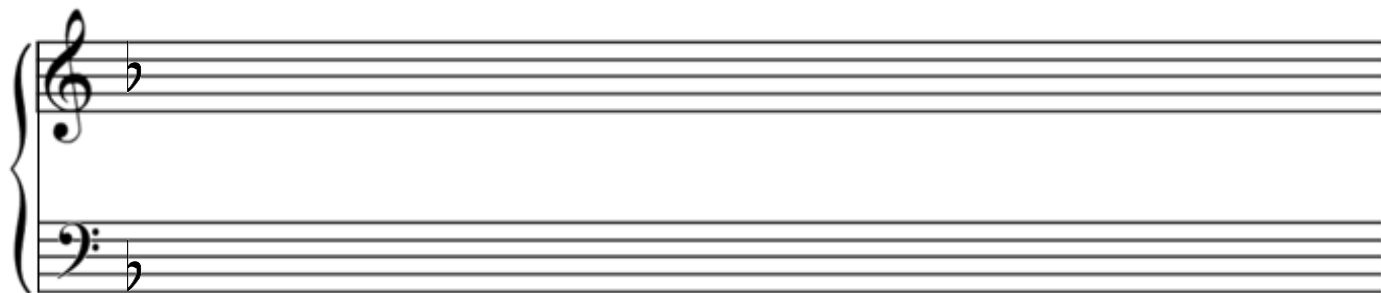
Mapa 3.2e / Construcción de tonalidades

Map 3.2e / Construction of keys



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FM = Fa mayor = F major

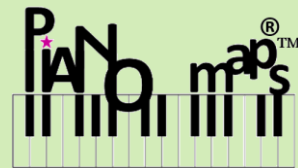
Dm = Re menor = D minor



La tonalidad relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo de la tonalidad mayor

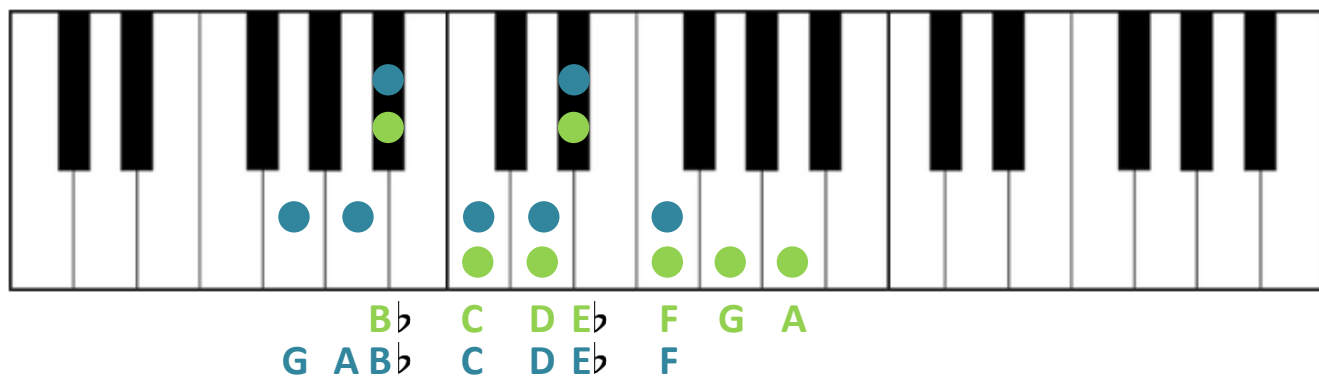
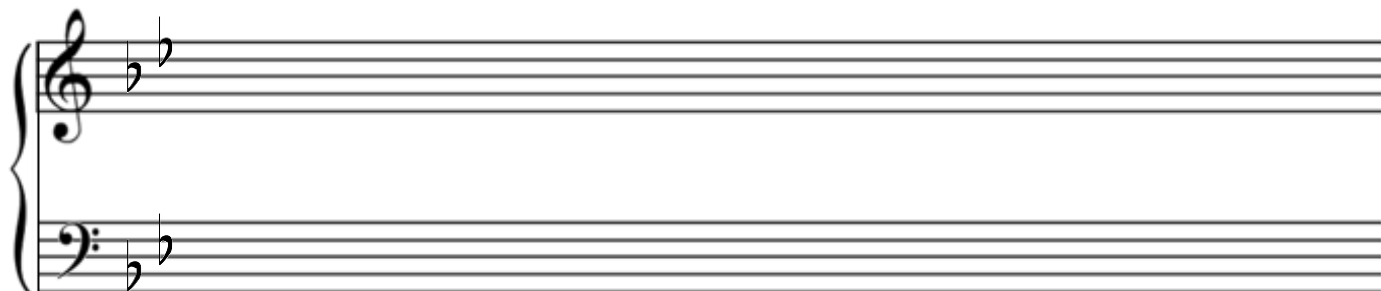
The relative minor key is 3 semitones below the major key

Mapa 3.2f / Construcción de tonalidades Map 3.2f / Construction of keys



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B $\flat$ M = Si Bemol mayor = B Flat major

Gm = Sol menor = G minor



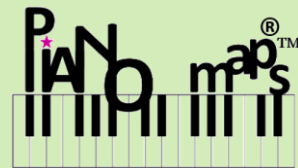
Penúltimo bemol define la tonalidad mayor
Second to last flat defines the major key

La tonalidad relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo de la tonalidad mayor

The relative minor key is 3 semitones below the major key

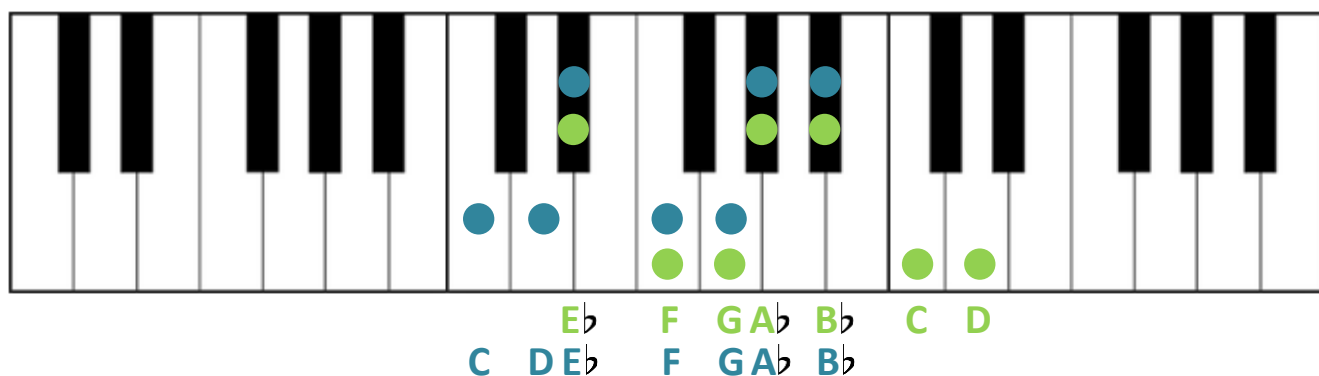
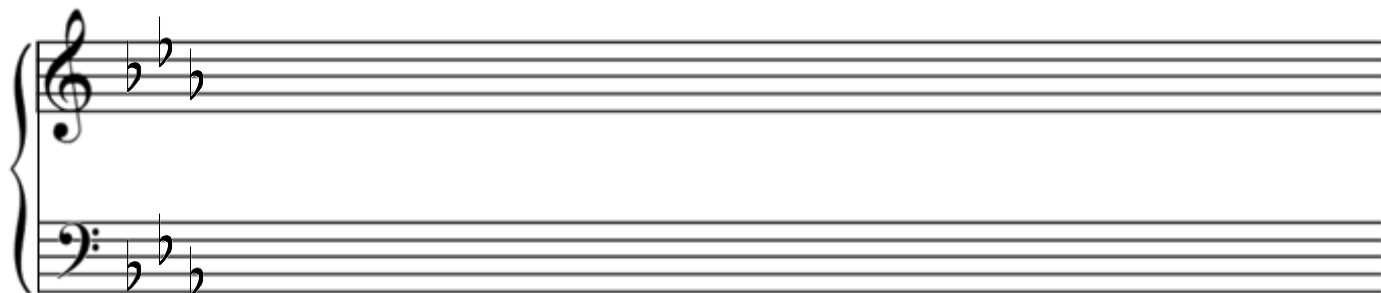
Mapa 3.2g / Construcción de tonalidades

Map 3.2g / Construction of keys



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E^bM = Mi Bemol mayor = E Flat major

Cm = Do menor = C minor



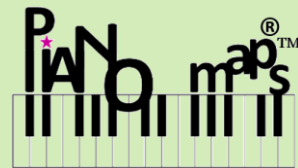
Penúltimo bemol define la tonalidad mayor
Second to last flat defines the major key

La tonalidad relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo de la tonalidad mayor

The relative minor key is 3 semitones below the major key

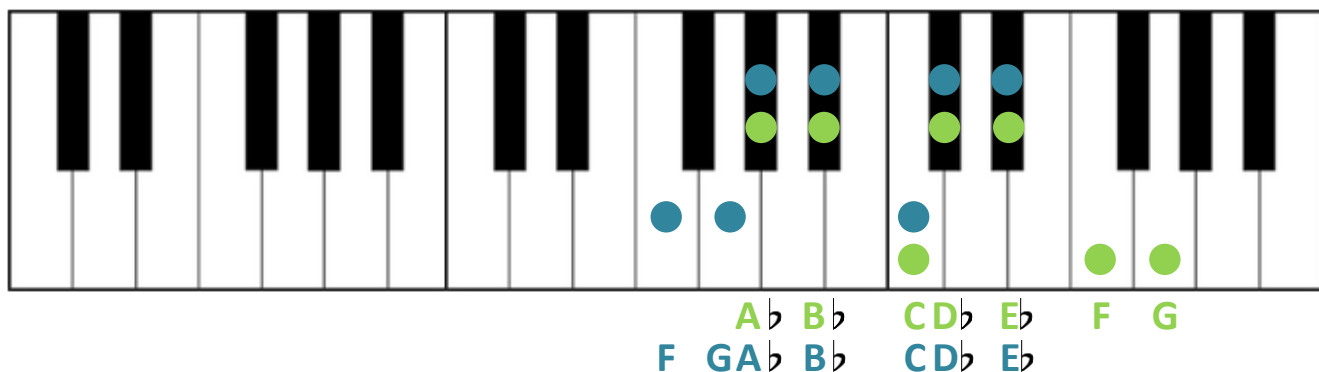
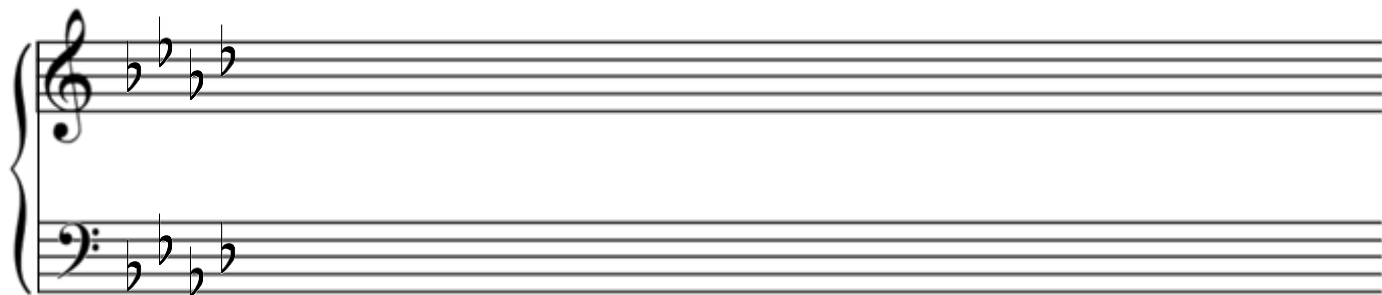
Mapa 3.2h / Construcción de tonalidades

Map 3.2h / Construction of keys



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A♭M = La Bemol mayor = A Flat major

Fm = Fa menor = F minor



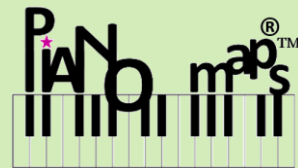
Penúltimo bemol define la tonalidad mayor
Second to last flat defines the major key

La tonalidad relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo de la tonalidad mayor

The relative minor key is 3 semitones below the major key

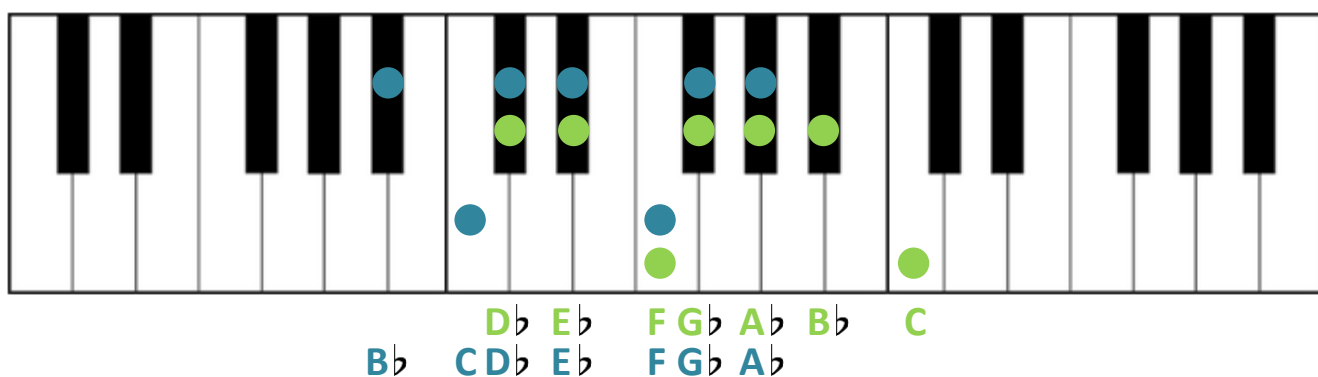
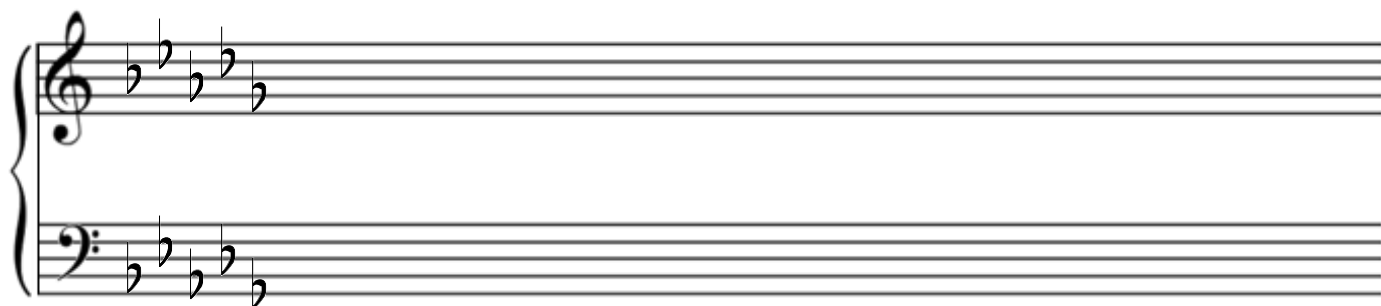
Mapa 3.2i / Construcción de tonalidades

Map 3.2i / Construction of keys



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DbM = Re Bemol mayor = D Flat major

Bbm = Si Bemol menor = B Flat minor



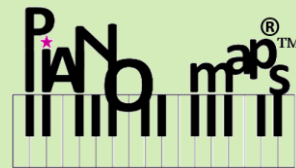
Penúltimo bemol define la tonalidad mayor
Second to last flat defines the major key

La tonalidad relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo de la tonalidad mayor
The relative minor key is 3 semitones below the major key

- * DbM y Bbm tienen la misma armadura que C#M y A#m
 Por simplicidad, normalmente se prefiere usar **DbM y Bbm**
- ** DbM and Bbm have the same signature as C#M and A#m
 For simplicity, it is usually preferred to use **DbM and Bbm**

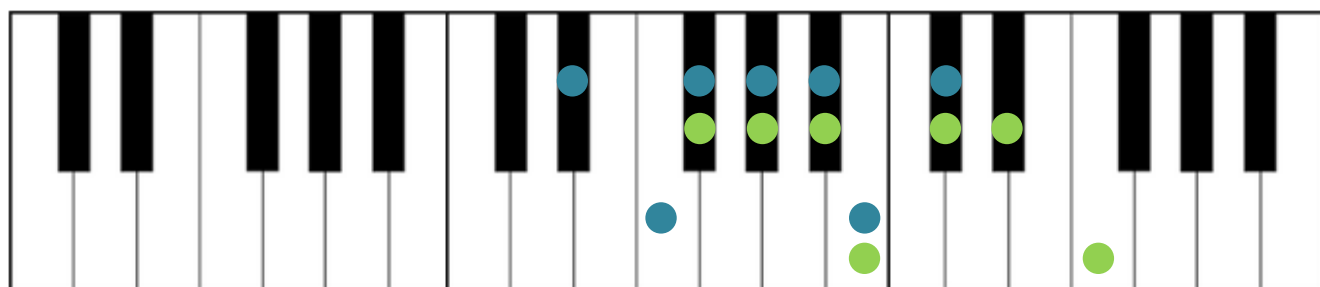
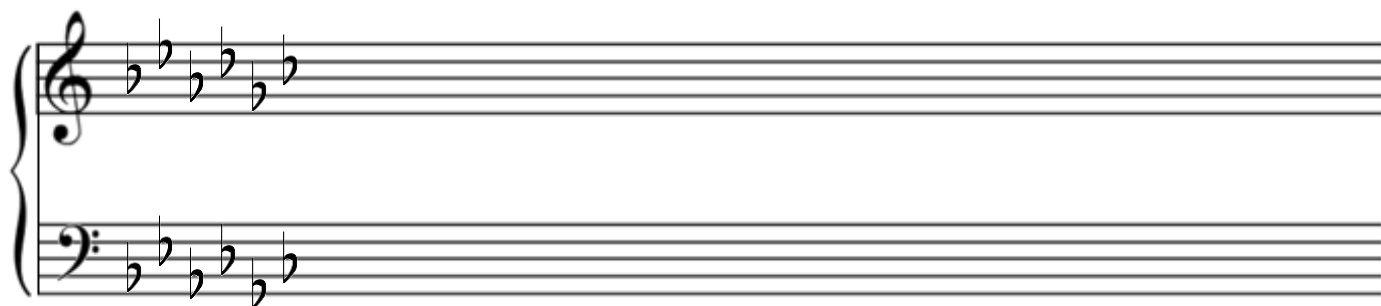
Mapa 3.2j / Construcción de tonalidades

Map 3.2j / Construction of keys



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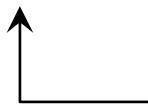
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G $\flat$ A $\flat$ B $\flat$ C D $\flat$ E $\flat$ F
E $\flat$ F G $\flat$ A $\flat$ B $\flat$ C D $\flat$

G $\flat$ M = Sol Bemol mayor = G Flat major

E $\flat$ m = Mi Bemol menor = E Flat minor



Penúltimo bemol define la tonalidad mayor
Second to last flat defines the major key

La tonalidad relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo de la tonalidad mayor
The relative minor key is 3 semitones below the major key

* G $\flat$ M y E $\flat$ m tienen la misma armadura que F $\sharp$ M y D $\sharp$ m

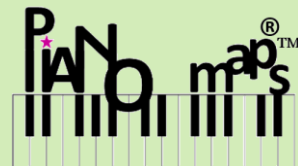
Usualmente ambas tonalidades mayores y ambas tonalidades menores son utilizadas

** G $\flat$ M y E $\flat$ m have the same signature as F $\sharp$ M y D $\sharp$ m

Usually both major keys and both minor keys are used

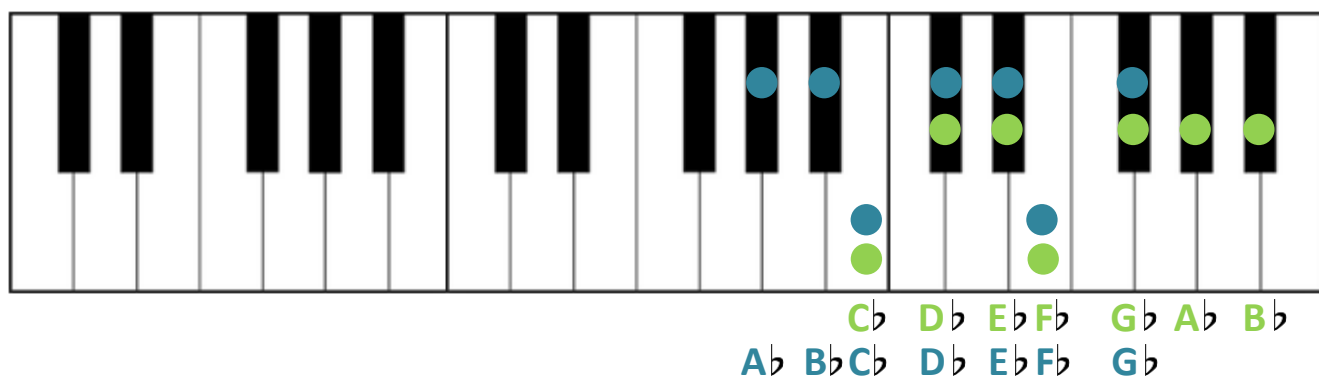
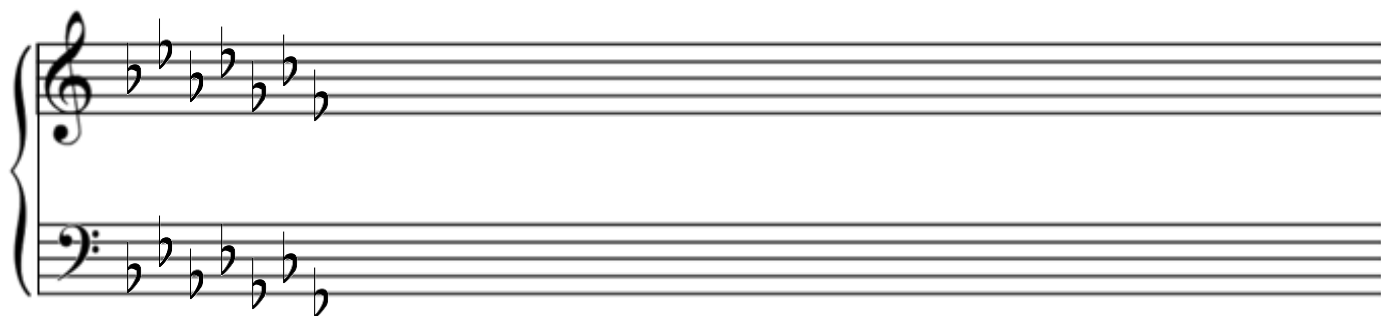
Mapa 3.2k / Construcción de tonalidades

Map 3.2k / Construction of keys



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CbM = Do Bemol mayor = C Flat major

Abm = La Bemol menor = A Flat minor



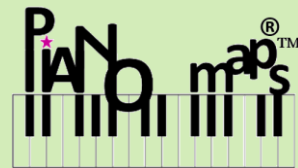
Penúltimo bemol define la tonalidad mayor
Second to last flat defines the major key

La tonalidad relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo de la tonalidad mayor
The relative minor key is 3 semitones below the major key

- * CbM y Abm tienen la misma armadura que BM y G#m
 Por simplicidad, normalmente se prefiere usar **BM y G#m**
- ** CbM y Abm have the same signature as BM y G#m
 For simplicity, it is usually preferred to use **BM and G#m**

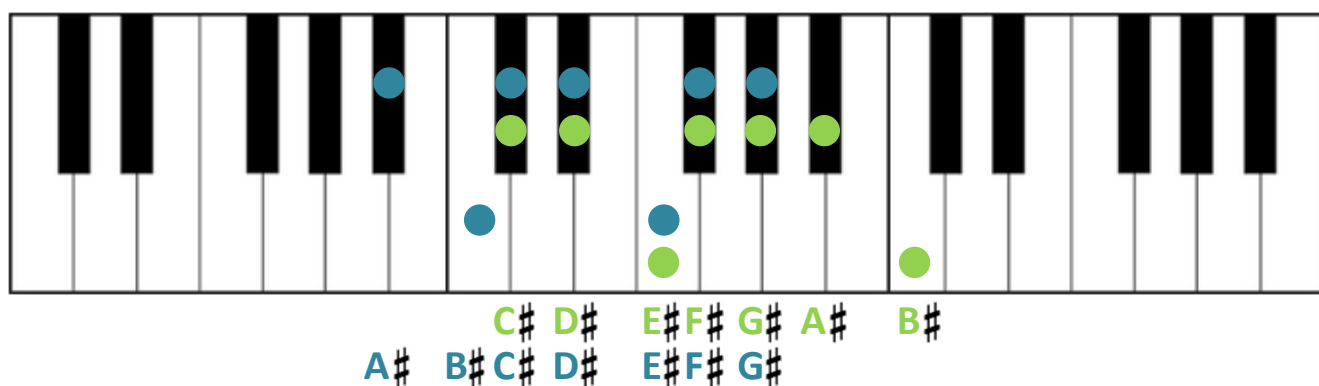
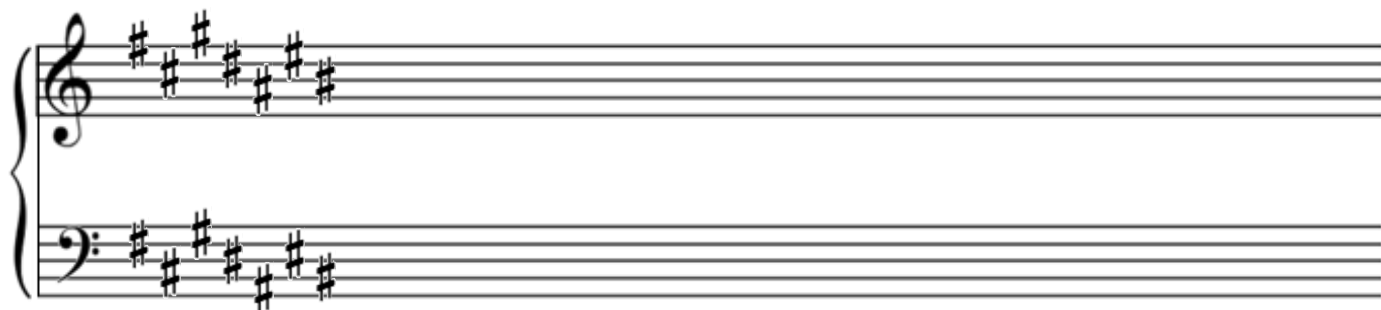
Mapa 3.2I / Construcción de tonalidades

Map 3.2I / Construction of keys



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C#M = Do Sostenido mayor = C Sharp major

A#m = La Sostenido menor = A Sharp minor



½ tono arriba del último sostenido define la tonalidad mayor

½ tone above the last sharp defines the major key

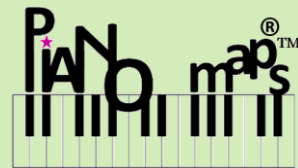
La tonalidad relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo de la tonalidad mayor
The relative minor key is 3 semitones below the major key

* C#M y A#m tienen la misma armadura que DbM y Bbm
 Por simplicidad, normalmente se prefiere usar **DbM y Bbm**

** C#M y A#m have the same signature as DbM y Bbm
 For simplicity, it is usually preferred to use **DbM and Bbm**

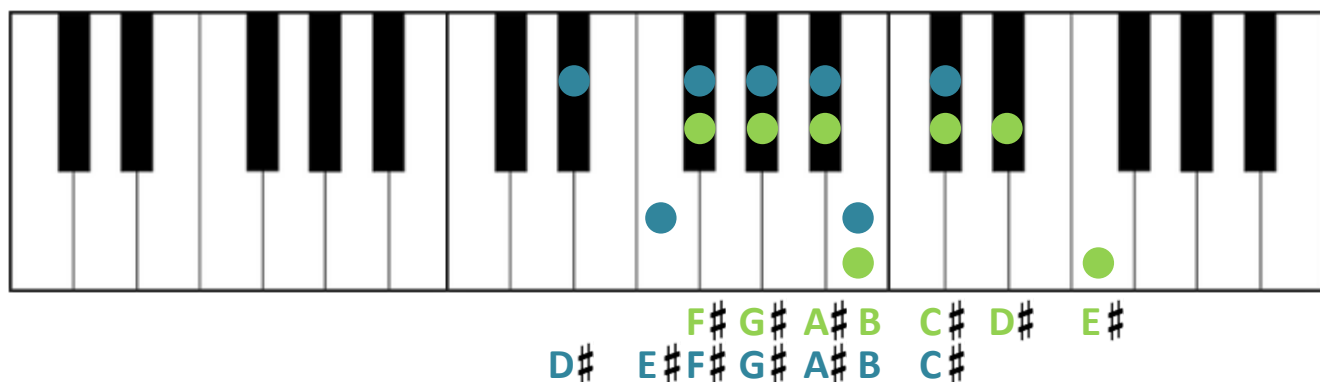
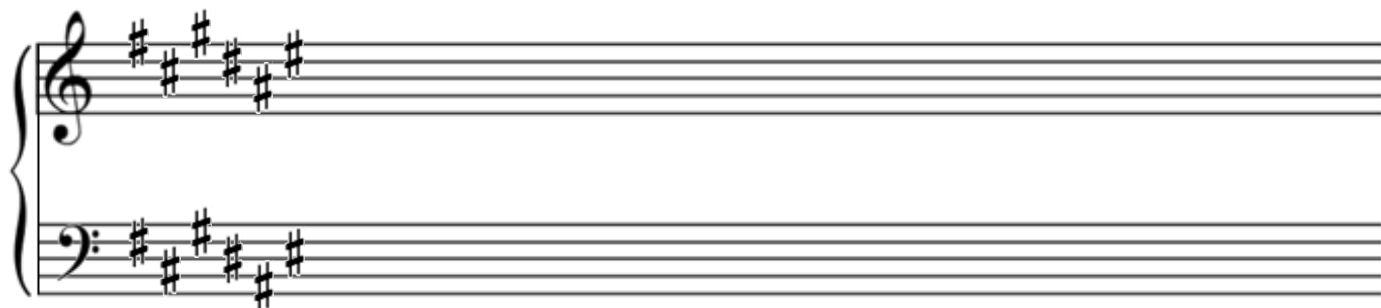
Mapa 3.2m / Construcción de tonalidades

Map 3.2m / Construction of keys



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F#M = Fa Sostenido mayor = F Sharp major

D#m = Re Sostenido menor = D Sharp minor



½ tono arriba del último sostenido define la tonalidad mayor

½ tone above the last sharp defines the major key

La tonalidad relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo de la tonalidad mayor
The relative minor key is 3 semitones below the major key

* F#M y D#m tienen la misma armadura que GbM y Ebm

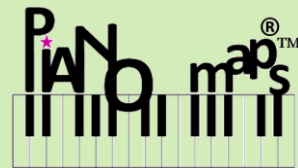
Usualmente ambas tonalidades mayores y ambas tonalidades menores son utilizadas

** F#M y D#m have the same signature as GbM y Ebm

Usually both major keys and both minor keys are used

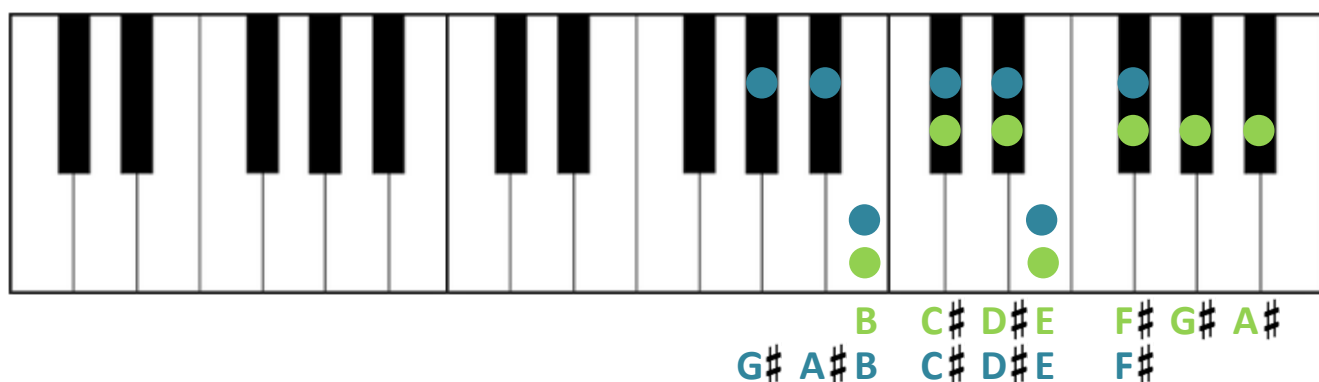
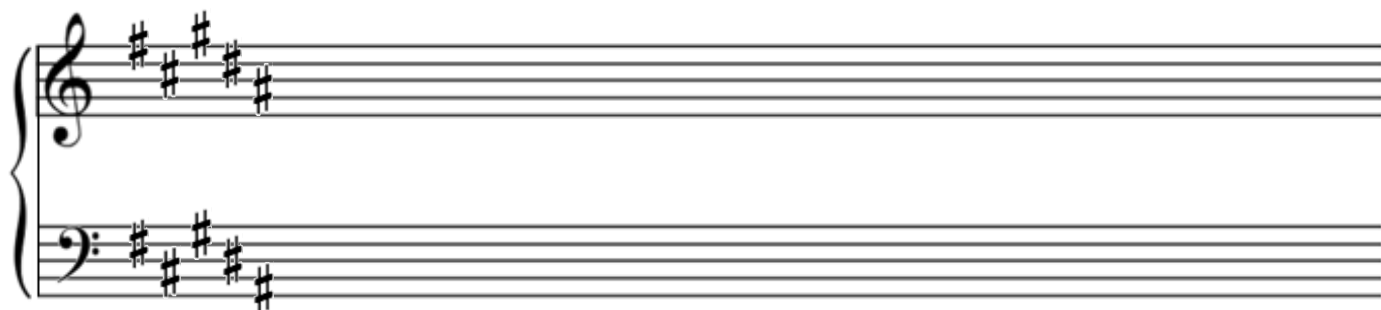
Mapa 3.2n / Construcción de tonalidades

Map 3.2n / Construction of keys



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BM = Si mayor = B major

G#m = Sol Sostenido menor = G Sharp minor



½ tono arriba del último sostenido define la tonalidad mayor

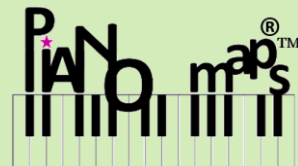
½ tone above the last sharp defines the major key

La tonalidad relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo de la tonalidad mayor
The relative minor key is 3 semitones below the major key

- * BM y G#m tienen la misma armadura que CbM y Abm
 Por simplicidad, normalmente se prefiere usar **BM y G#m**
- ** BM y G#m have the same signature as CbM y Abm
 For simplicity, it is usually preferred to use **BM and G#m**

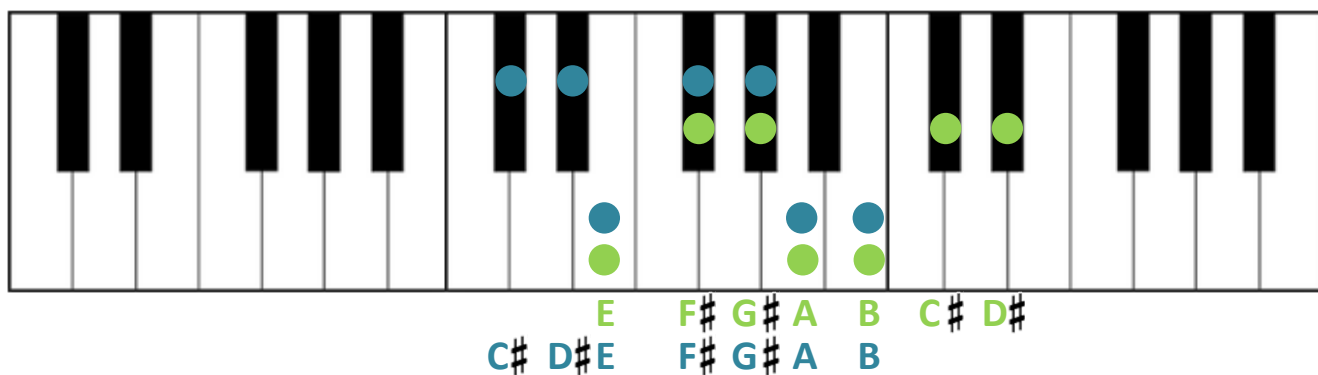
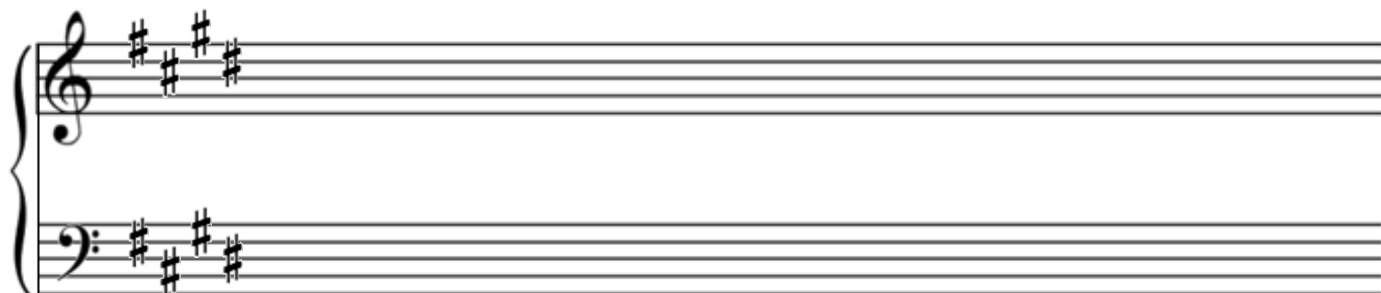
Mapa 3.2o / Construcción de tonalidades

Map 3.2o / Construction of keys



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EM = Mi mayor = E major

C#m = Do Sostenido menor = C Sharp minor



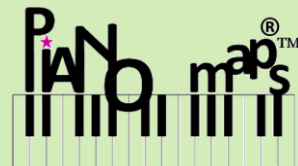
½ tono arriba del último sostenido define la tonalidad mayor

½ tone above the last sharp defines the major key

La tonalidad relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo de la tonalidad mayor
The relative minor key is 3 semitones below the major key

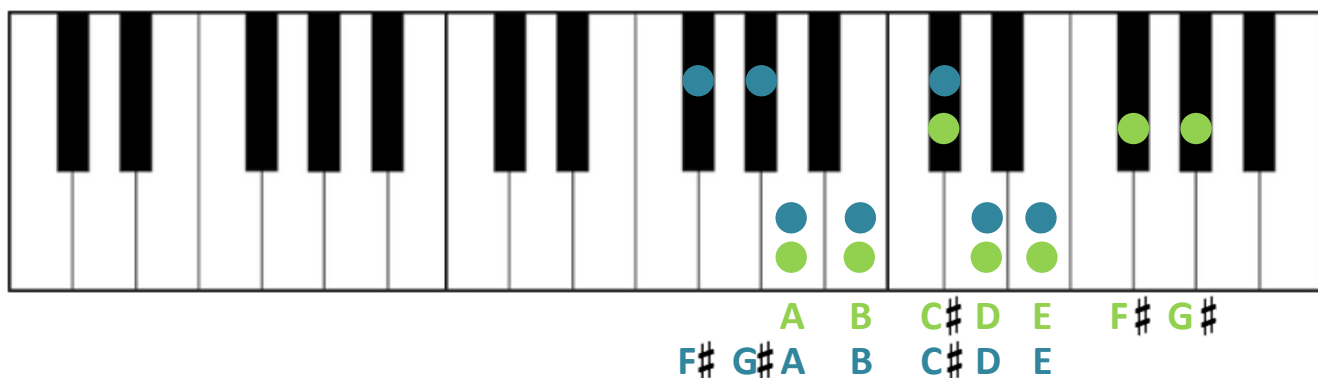
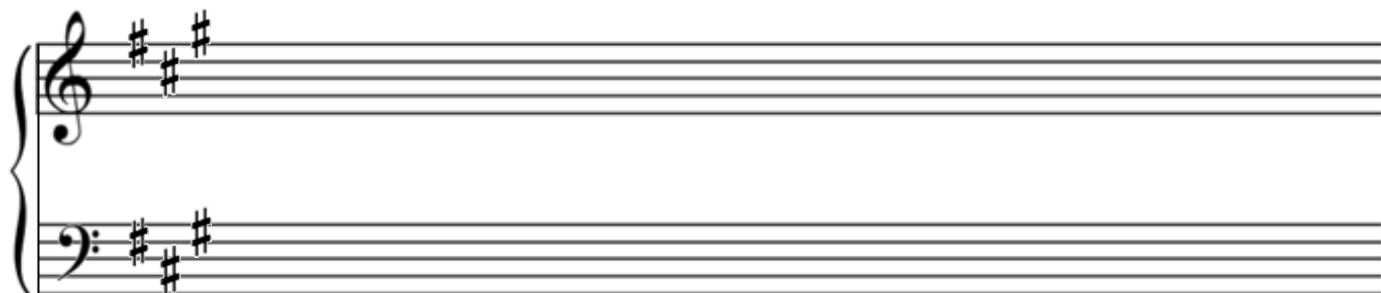
Mapa 3.2p / Construcción de tonalidades

Map 3.2p / Construction of keys



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AM = La mayor = A major

F#m = Fa Sostenido menor = F Sharp minor



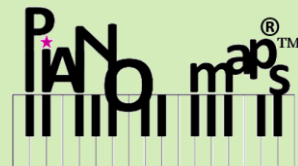
½ tono arriba del último sostenido define la tonalidad mayor

½ tone above the last sharp defines the major key

La tonalidad relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo de la tonalidad mayor
The relative minor key is 3 semitones below the major key

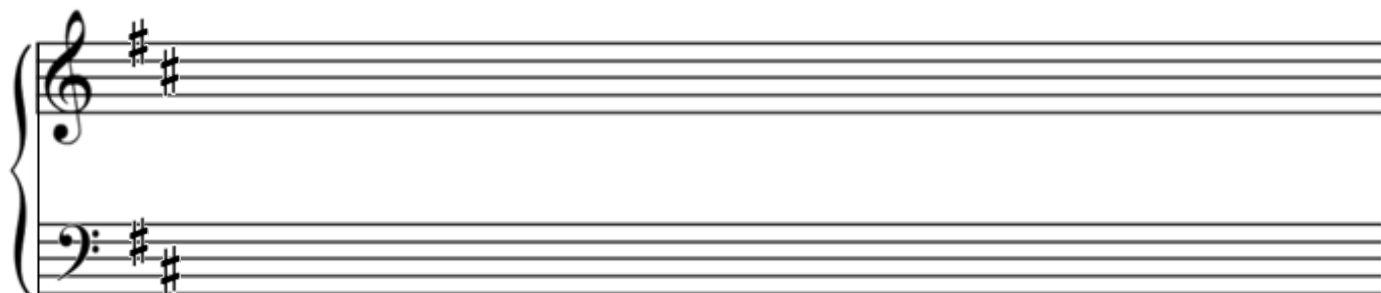
Mapa 3.2q / Construcción de tonalidades

Map 3.2q / Construction of keys



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DM = Re mayor = D major

Bm = Si menor = B minor



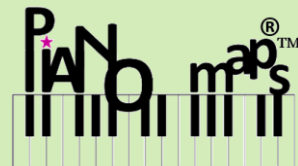
½ tono arriba del último sostenido define la tonalidad mayor

½ tone above the last sharp defines the major key

La tonalidad relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo de la tonalidad mayor
The relative minor key is 3 semitones below the major key

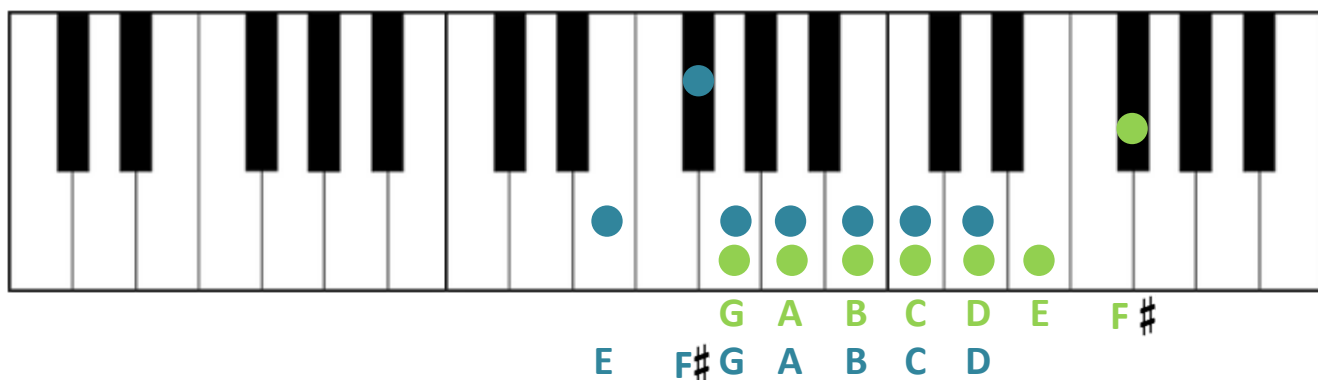
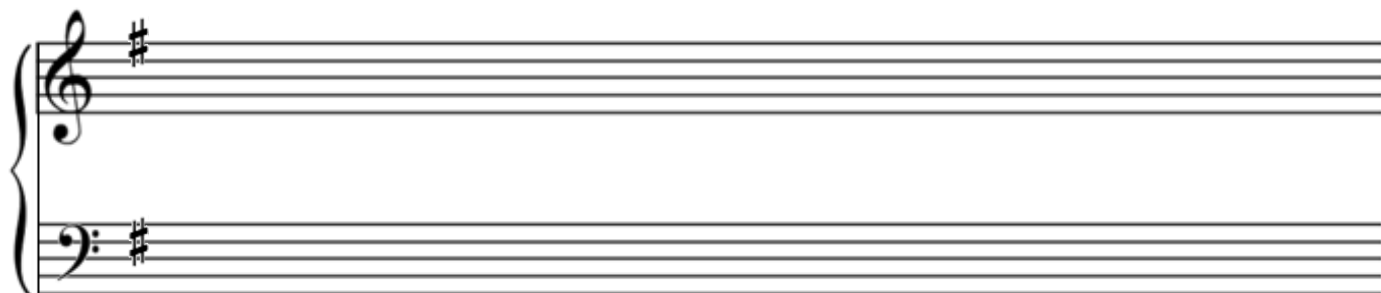
Mapa 3.2r / Construcción de tonalidades

Map 3.2r / Construction of keys



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GM = Sol mayor = G major

Em = Mi menor = E minor



½ tono arriba del último sostenido define la tonalidad mayor

½ tone above the last sharp defines the major key

La tonalidad relativa menor está 3 semitonos abajo de la tonalidad mayor
The relative minor key is 3 semitones below the major key

Como un complemento al dominio de las tonalidades mayores y menores, es útil desarrollar la identificación auditiva de las tonalidades.

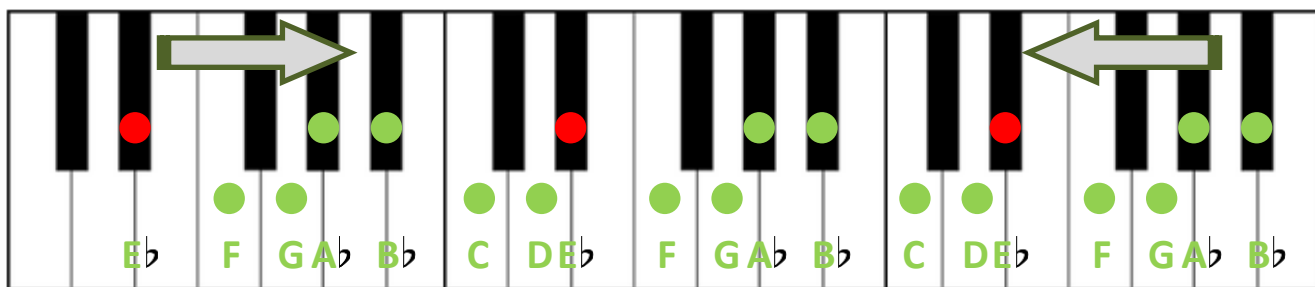
Esto se puede iniciar con la identificación de la nota tónica en cada una de ellas.

- Tocar en el piano la escala completa de una tonalidad al azar, iniciando en una nota diferente a la tónica de la tonalidad, y avanzando en forma ascendente o descendente.
- Sin ver la secuencia de notas que se está tocando, identificar la nota tónica de la tonalidad.

Una vez identificada la nota tónica, queda determinada la escala completa de la tonalidad.

Esto no tiene como objeto identificar de qué tonalidad se trata, lo que implica un grado de dificultad mucho mayor, requiriendo lo que se denomina “oído absoluto”, que es la habilidad de identificar una nota sin la ayuda de otras notas de referencia.

Ejemplo: si se tratara de la tonalidad de Mi bemol mayor:



Iniciar la secuencia en cualquier nota diferente a la tónica. ●

Identificar la nota tónica sin observar la ejecución. ●

As a complement to mastery of major and minor keys, it is useful to develop the identification of the keys in an auditive way.

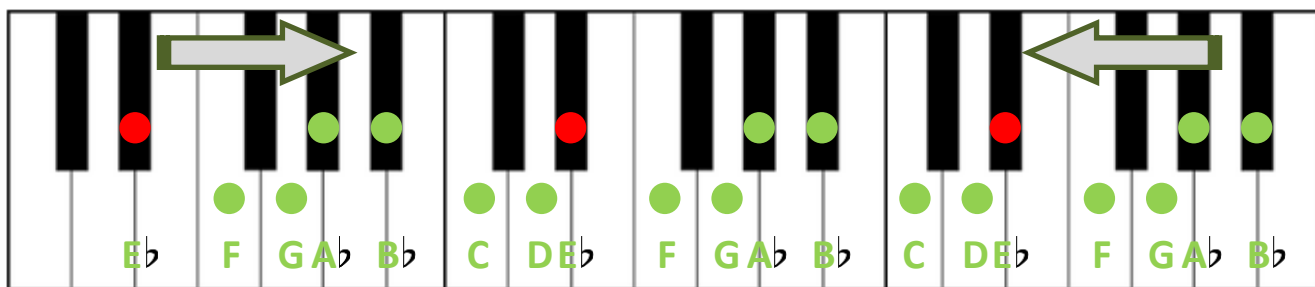
This can be started by identifying the tonic note in each of them:

- Play the full scale of a random key on the piano, starting on a different note than the tonic of the key, and moving upwards and downwards.
- Without looking at the sequence of notes being played, identify the tonic note of the key.

Once the tonic note is identified, the full scale of the key is determined.

This is not intended to identify what key it is, which implies a much greater degree of difficulty, requiring what is called “absolute pitch” which is the ability to identify a note without the aid of other reference notes.

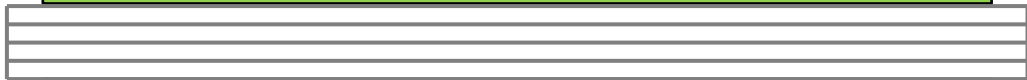
Example: If it were the key of E flat major:



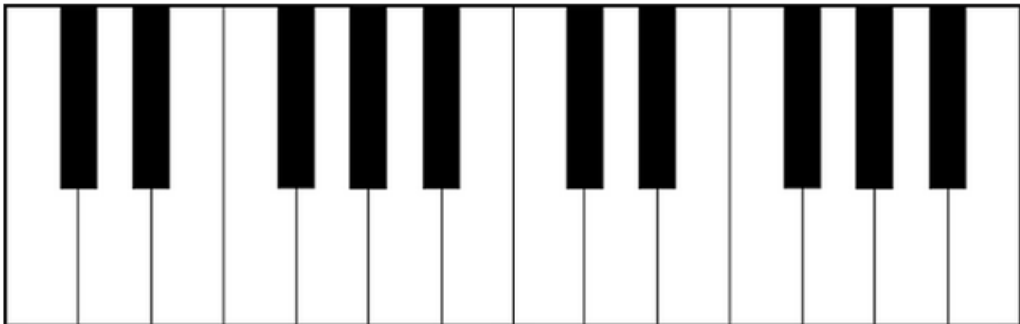
Start the sequence on any note other than the tonic.
Identify the tonic note without observing the execution.



3.3 Progresiones



3.3 Progressions



Progresión Armónica, o simplemente “Progresión”, es una secuencia de acordes o arpeggios que forman un patrón deseado. Este concepto podría extenderse a las escalas.

Ese patrón puede ser abierto, o puede cerrarse regresando al acorde inicial de la progresión para, entonces, repetir el patrón.

En el dominio de las tonalidades, son útiles las Progresiones que recorren todas las notas de la tonalidad, regresando a la primera sin repetir ninguna.

Existen tres Progresiones principales que tienen esta característica:

- Progresión Cromática – se mueve en intervalos de un semitono
- Progresión de 4as – se mueve en intervalos de 4as (5 semitonos)
- Progresión de 5as – se mueve en intervalos de 5as (7 semitonos)

Para el análisis de todas las tonalidades, en este capítulo se sigue la Progresión de 4as.

Sin embargo, se puede optar por seguir la Progresión de 5as que resulta ligeramente más fácil de seguir, dado que la posición inicial de la tríada de cualquier tonalidad es la misma que la posición final de la tríada de la tonalidad anterior.

Harmonic Progression, or just “Progression”, is a sequence of chords or arpeggios that form a desired pattern.

This concept could be extended to scales.

That pattern can be open, or it can be closed by returning to the initial chord of the progression, then, repeat the pattern.

In the mastery of tonalities, the Progressions that run through all the keys on the keyboard, returning to the first one without repeating any, are useful.

There are three main Progressions that have this characteristic:

- Chromatic Progression – moves in intervals of one semitone
- Progression of 4ths – moves in intervals of 4ths (5 semitones)
- Progression of 5ths – moves in intervals of 5ths (7 semitones)

For the analysis of all the keys, in this chapter the Progression of 4ths is followed.

However, it may be chosen to follow the Progression of 5ths which is slightly easier since the initial position of the triad of any key is the same as the final position of the triad of the previous key.

Progresión Cromática / Chromatic Progression

C – C# – D – D# – E – F – F# – G – G# – A – A# – B – C

Progresión de 4as / Progression of 4ths

C – F – $\flat$ B – $\flat$ E – $\flat$ A – $\flat$ D – $\flat$ G – B – E – A – D – G – C

Progresión de 5as / Progression of 5ths

C – G – D – A – E – B – F# – C# – G# – D# – A# – F – C

La progresión de 4as y la de 5as son la misma, pero en orden inverso.

The progression of 4ths and the progression of 5ths are the same, but in inverse order.

Progresión de 4as / Progression of 4ths

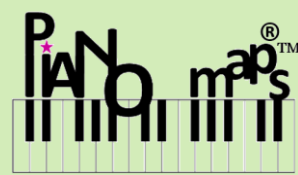
C – F – $\flat$ B – $\flat$ E – $\flat$ A – $\flat$ D – $\flat$ G – B – E – A – D – G – C

C – F – #A – #D – #G – #C – #F – B – E – A – D – G – C

Progresión de 5as / Progression of 5ths

Mapa 3.3b / Progresiones de 4as y 5as

Map 3.3b / Progressions of 4ths and 5ths



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Progresión de 4as
Progression of 4ths →

← **Progresión de 5as**
Progression of 5ths

Talidades Enarmónicas / Enharmonic Keys

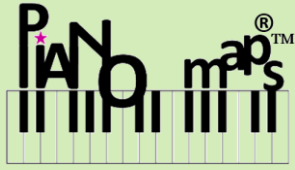
Progresión de 4as
Progression of 4ths →

← **Progresión de 5as**
Progression of 5ths

Es importante identificar en el diagrama las 3 tonalidades enarmónicas.

It is important to identify in the diagram the 3 enharmonic keys.

Mapa 3.3c / Progresión de 4as para tríadas mayores
Map 3.3c / Progression of 4ths for major triads



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C	1		1		1														
F			2		2		2												
B $\flat$				3		3		3											
E $\flat$							4		4	4									
A $\flat$				5		5	5												
D $\flat$						6		6	6										
G $\flat$								7	7	7									
B										8		8	8						
E							9		9	9									
A										10		10	10						
D							11	11	11										
G									12	12	12								

Hay 12 tonalidades diferentes (recordar que, aunque existen 15 tonalidades, hay 3 con idéntica armadura).

Aquí se muestran las tríadas mayores de esas 12 tonalidades, siguiendo una progresión de 4as.

There are 12 different keys (remember that, although there are 15 keys, 3 of them have identical signature).

Here, the major triads of those 12 keys, are shown, following a progression of 4ths.

Mapa 3.3d / Progresión de 5as para tríadas mayores
Map 3.3d / Progression of 5ths for major triads


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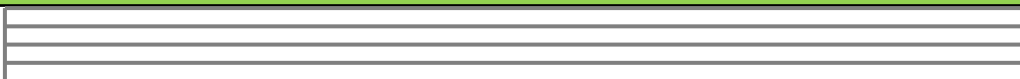
C	1		1		1												
G				2		2		2									
D								3		3		3					
A											4		4		4		
E			5		5		5										
B						6		6		6							
F#									7		7		7				
C#													8		8		8
G#					9		9		9								
D#								10		10		10					
A#												11		11		11	
F				12		12		12									

Hay 12 tonalidades diferentes (recordar que, aunque existen 15 tonalidades, hay 3 con idéntica armadura).
 Aquí se muestran las tríadas mayores de esas 12 tonalidades, siguiendo una progresión de 5as.

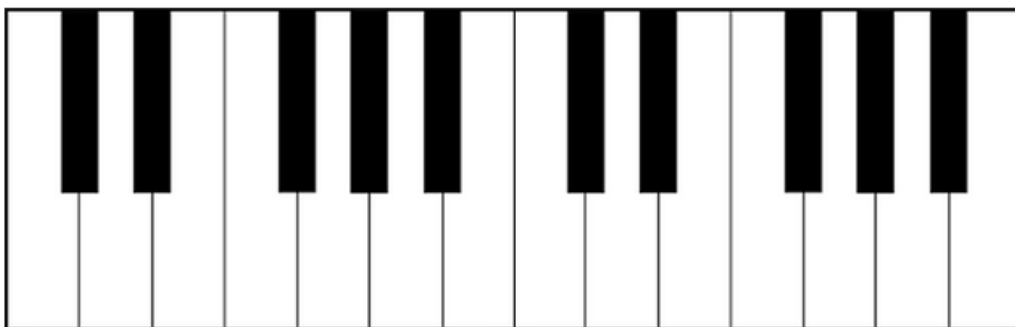
There are 12 different keys (remember that, although there are 15 keys, 3 of them have identical signature).
 Here, the major triads of those 12 keys, are shown, following a progression of 5ths.

157

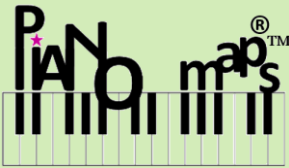
3.4 Progresiones de 4as en el Teclado



3.4 Progressions of 4ths on the Keyboard



Mapa 3.4a / Progresión de 4as, tonalidades mayores Map 3.4a / Progression of 4ths, major keys



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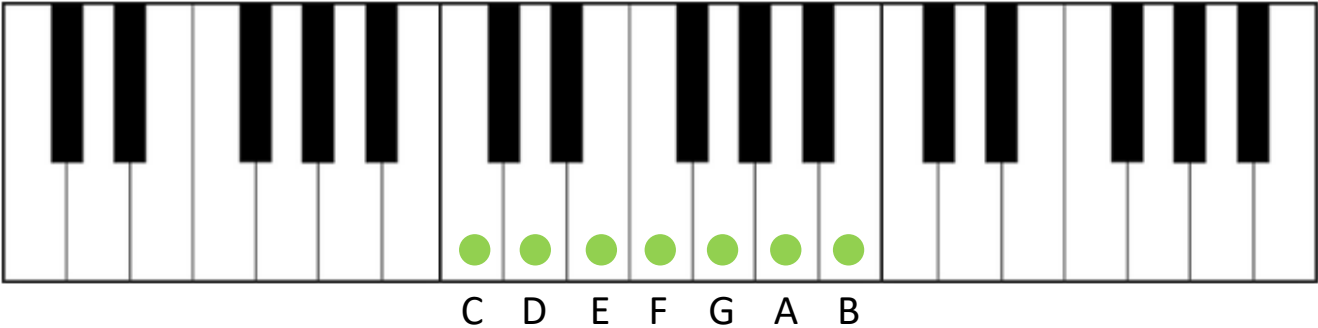
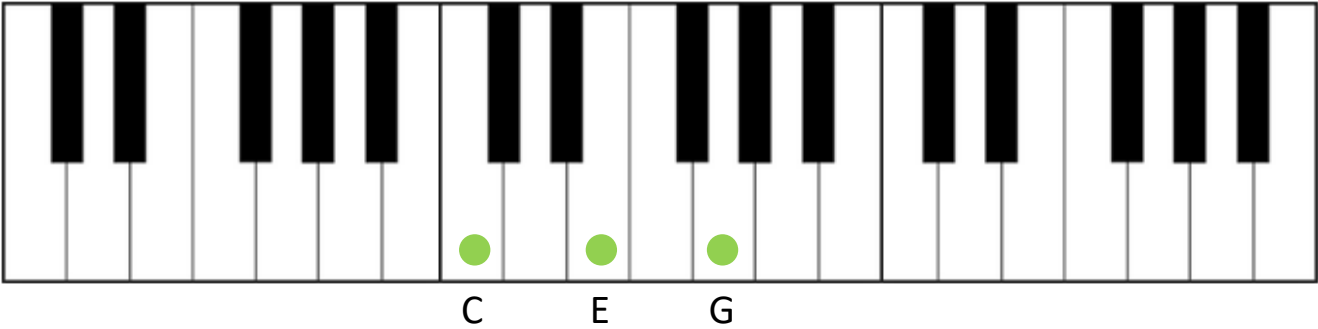
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Raíz de la Progresión de 4as (1a posición para tríada y escala mayores)

Progression of 4ths Root (1st position for major triad and scale)



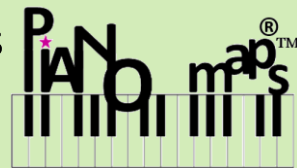
CM = Do Mayor = C Major



Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard

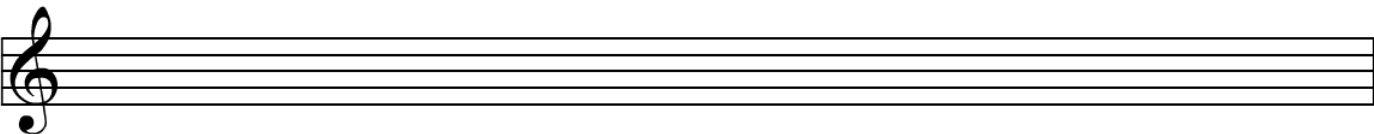


Mapa 3.4b / Progresión de 4as, tonalidades mayores Map 3.4b / Progression of 4ths, major keys

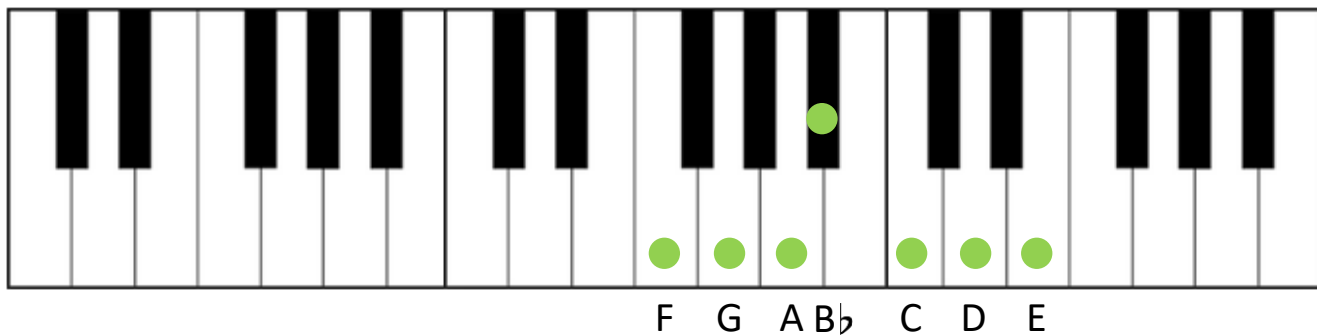
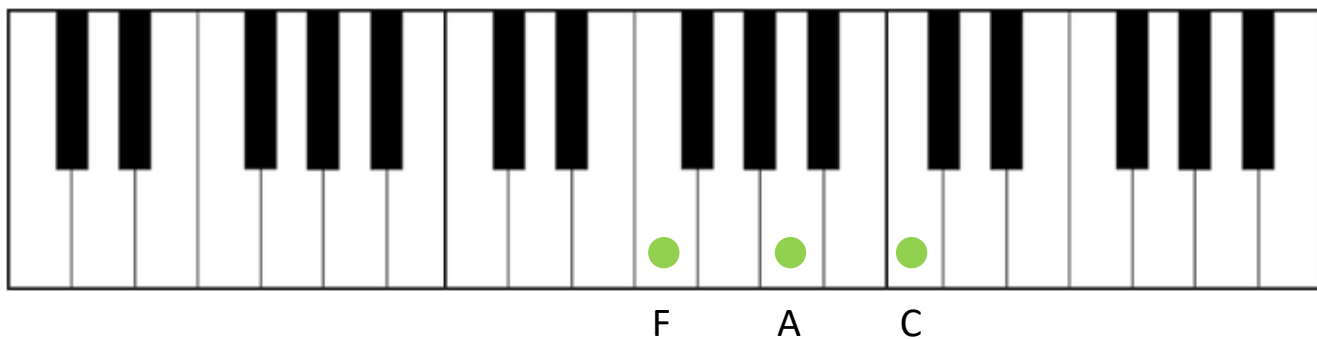


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2a posición para tríada y escala mayores
2nd position for major triad and scale



FM = Fa Mayor = F Major

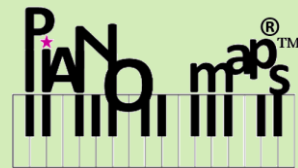


Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



Mapa 3.4c / Progresión de 4as, tonalidades mayores

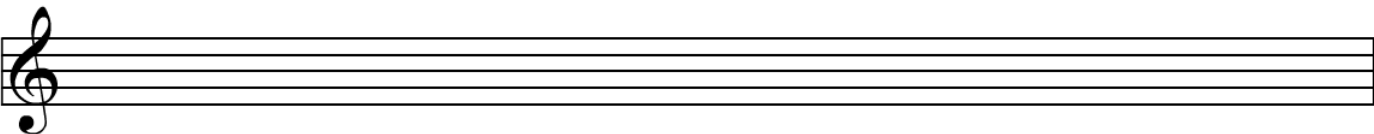
Map 3.4c / Progression of 4ths, major keys



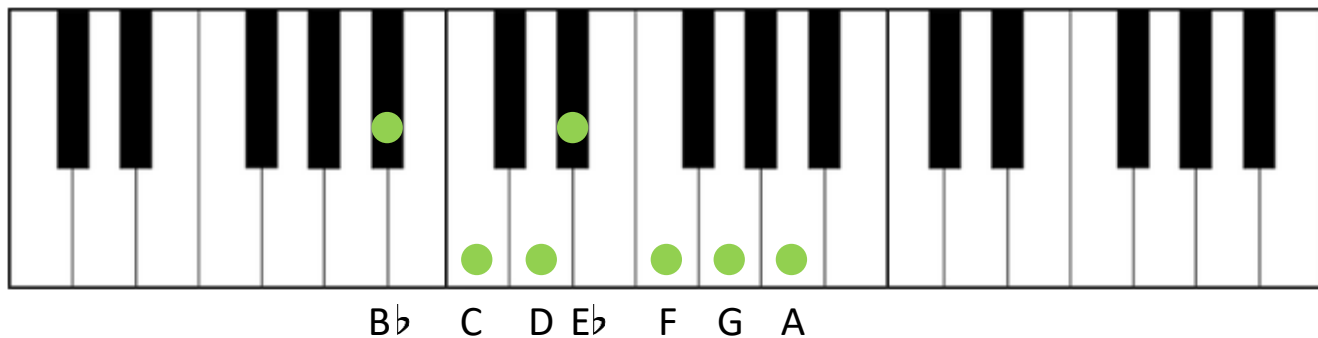
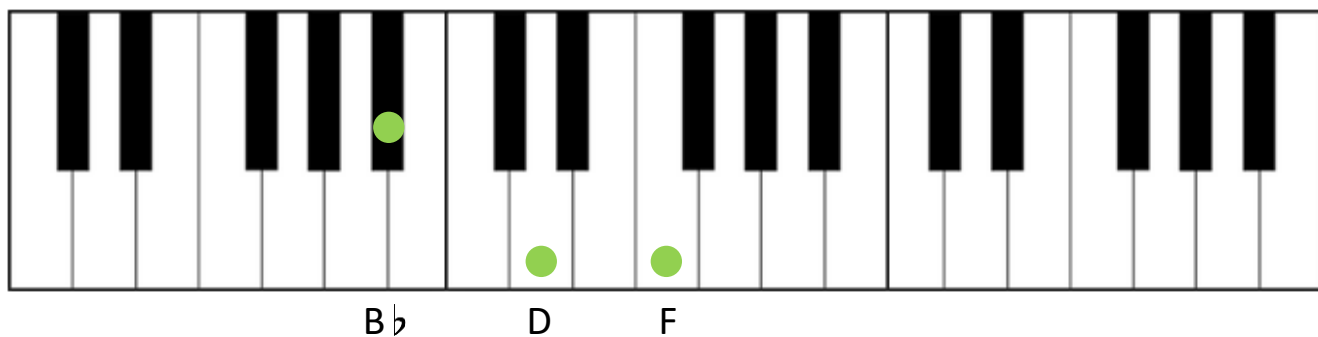
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3a posición para tríada y escala mayores
3rd position for major triad and scale



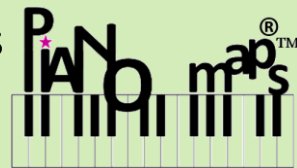
BbM = Si Bemol Mayor = B Flat Major



Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



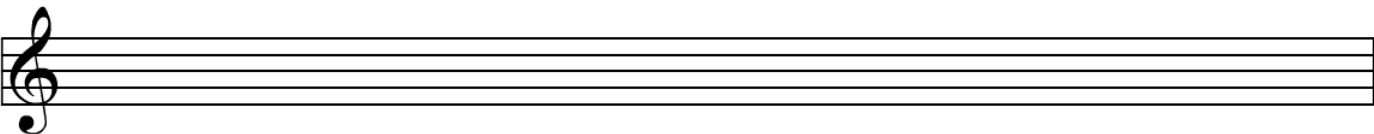
Mapa 3.4d / Progresión de 4as, tonalidades mayores Map 3.4d / Progression of 4ths, major keys



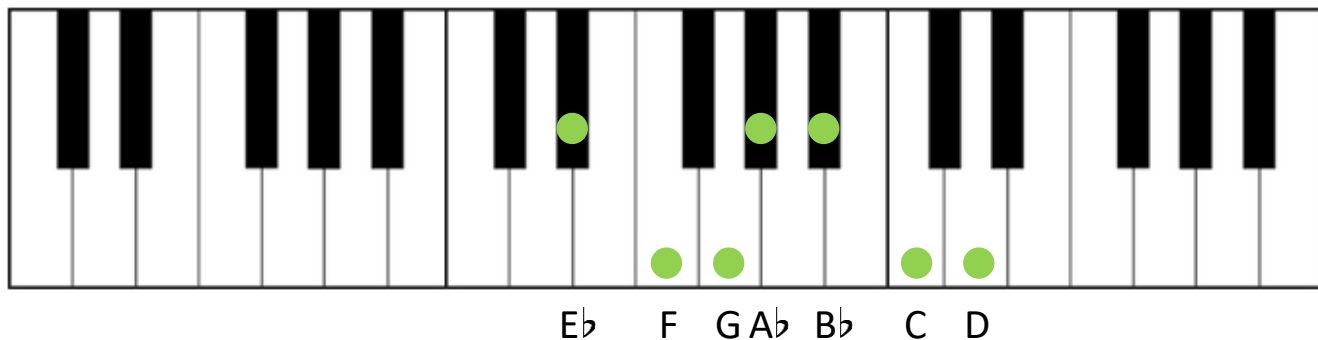
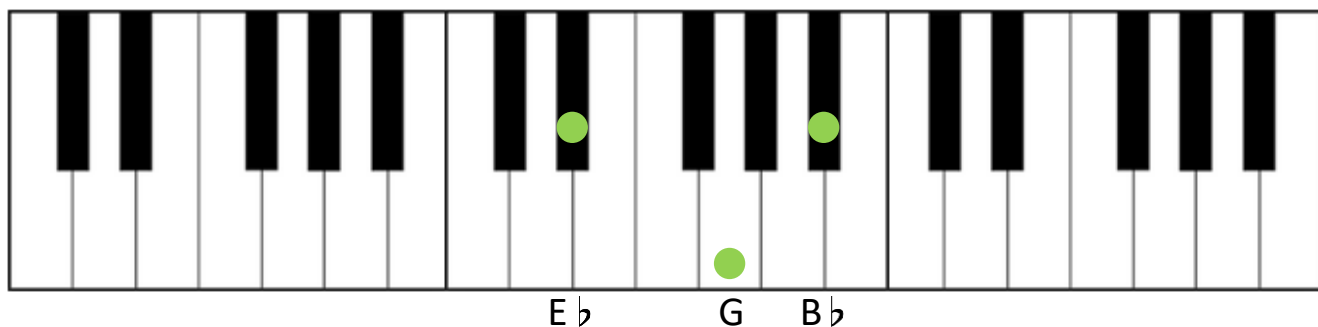
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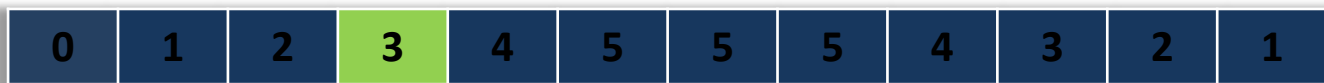
4a posición para tríada y escala mayores
4rd position for major triad and scale



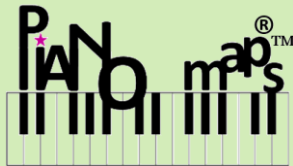
E^bM = Mi Bemol Mayor = E Flat Major



Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard

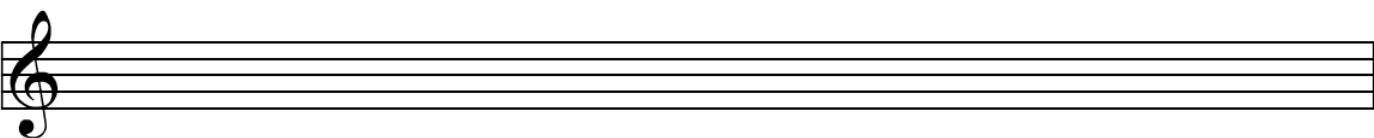


Mapa 3.4e / Progresión de 4as, tonalidades mayores Map 3.4e / Progression of 4ths, major keys

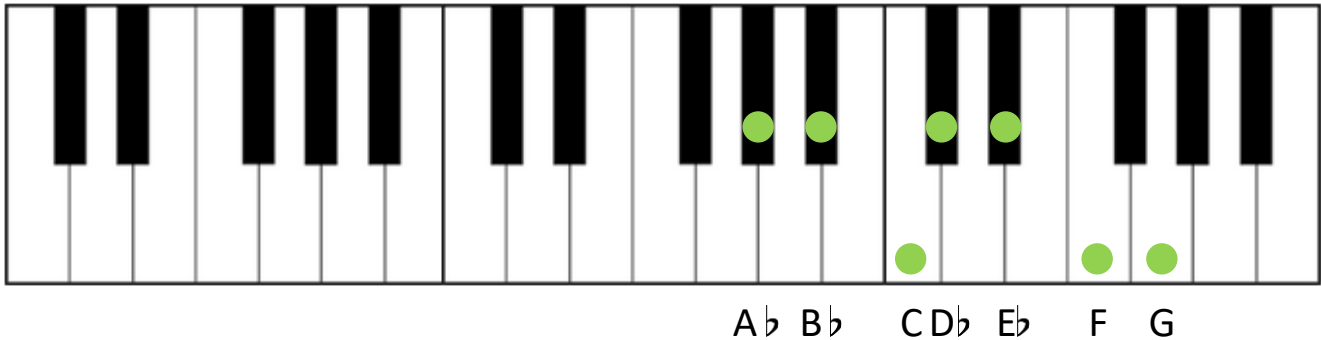
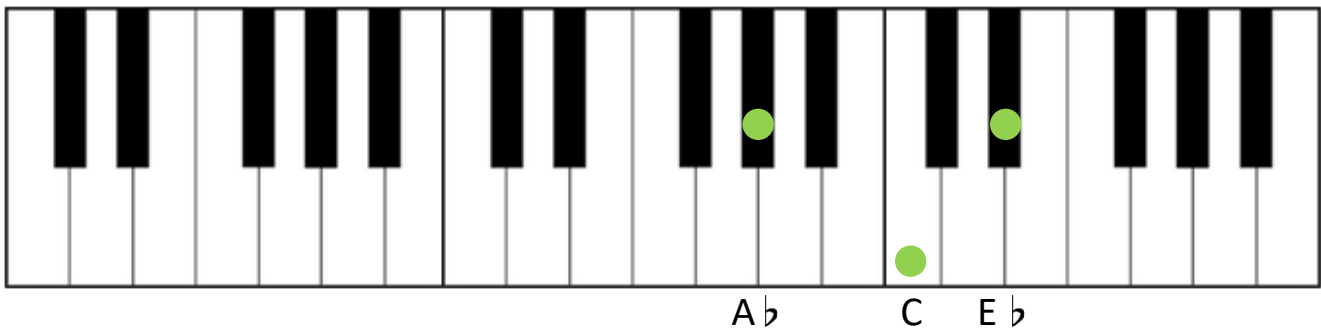


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5a posición para tríada y escala mayores
5th position for major triad and scale



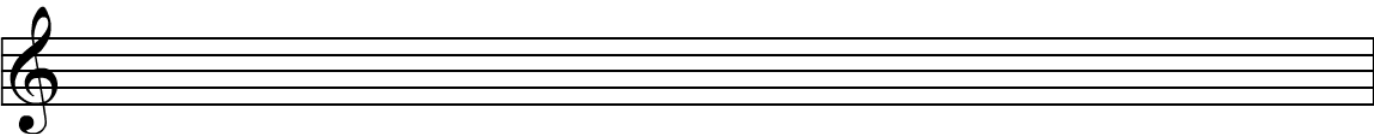
AbM = La Bemol Mayor = A Flat Major



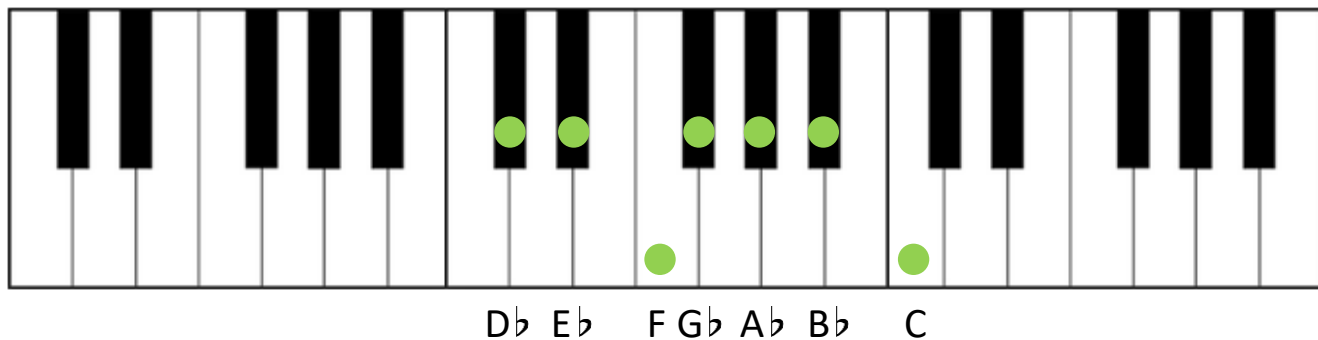
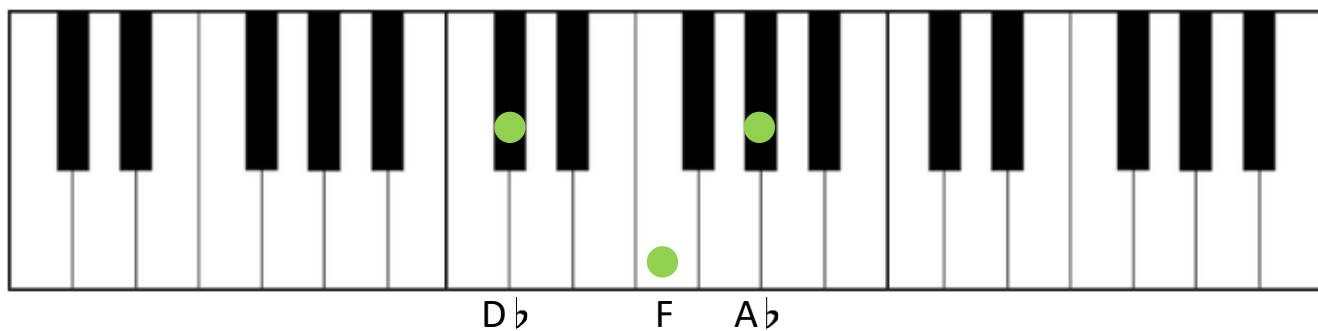
Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



6a posición para tríada y escala mayores
6th position for major triad and scale



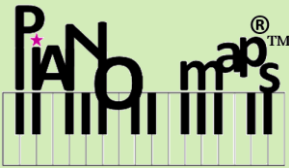
DbM = Re Bemol Mayor = D Flat Major



Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



Mapa 3.4g / Progresión de 4as, tonalidades mayores Map 3.4g / Progression of 4ths, major keys



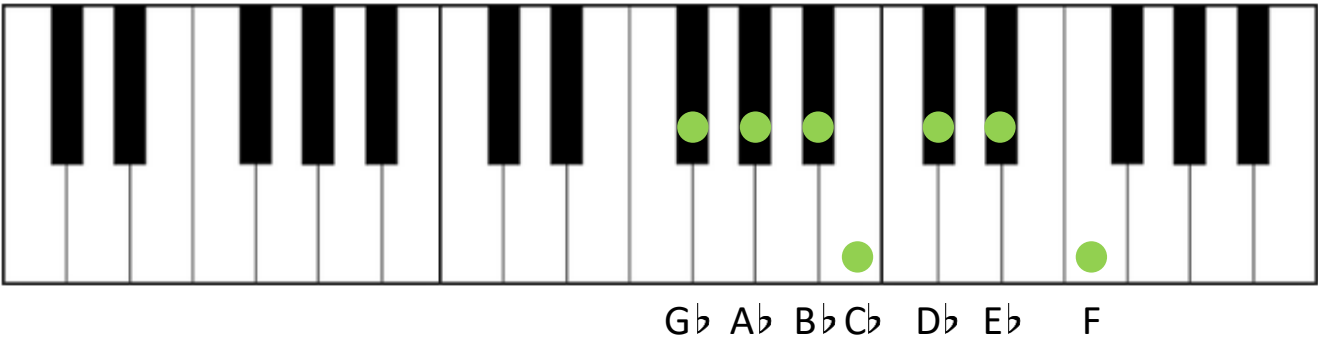
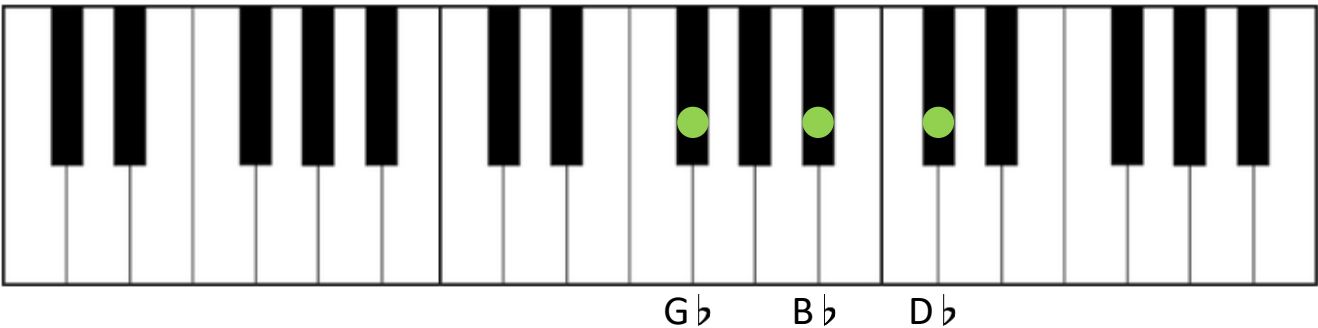
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7a posición para tríada y escala mayores
 7th position for major triad and scale



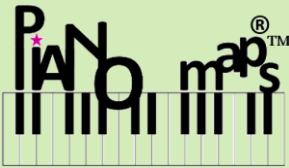
G^bM = Sol Bemol Mayor = G Flat Major



Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



Mapa 3.4h / Progresión de 4as, tonalidades mayores Map 3.4h / Progression of 4ths, major keys



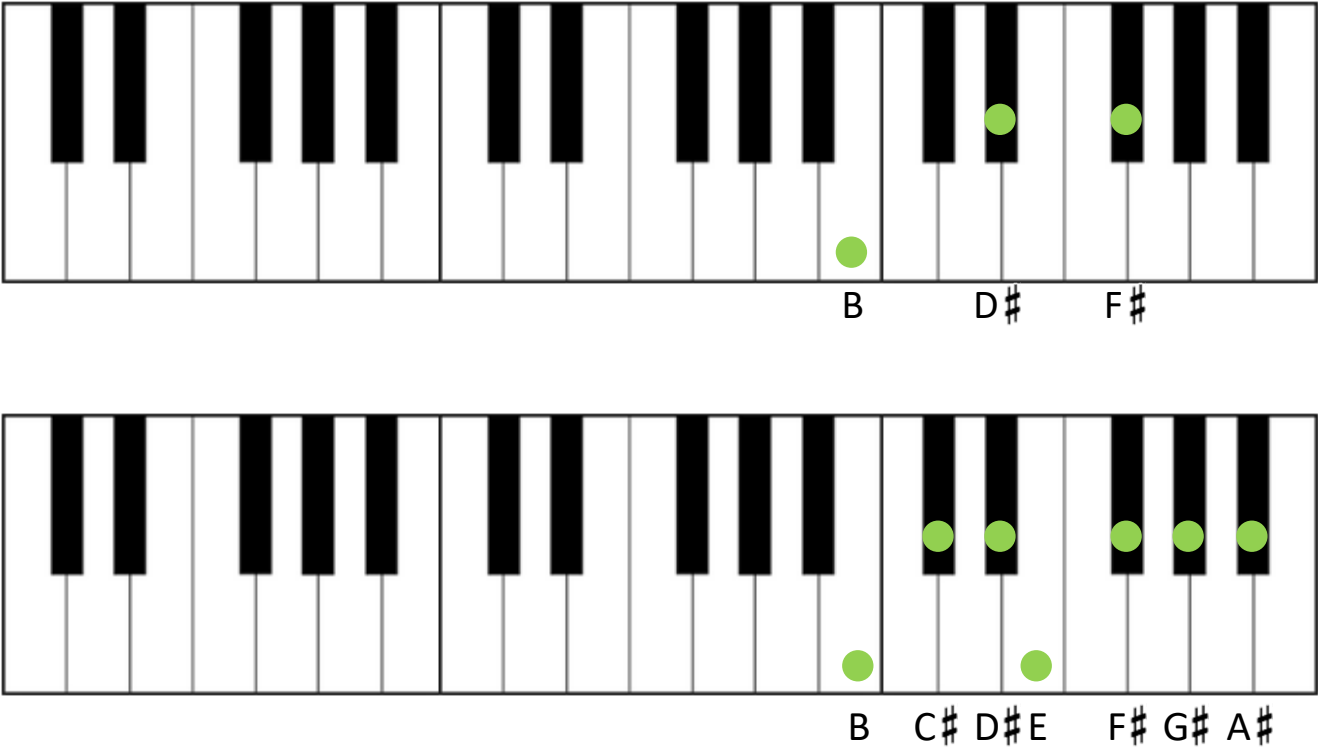

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8a posición para tríada y escala mayores
 8th position for major triad and scale



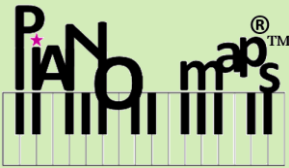
BM = Si Mayor = B Major



Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



Mapa 3.4i / Progresión de 4as, tonalidades mayores Map 3.4i / Progression of 4ths, major keys

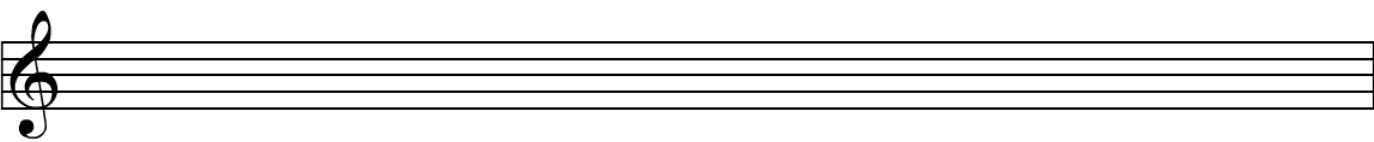


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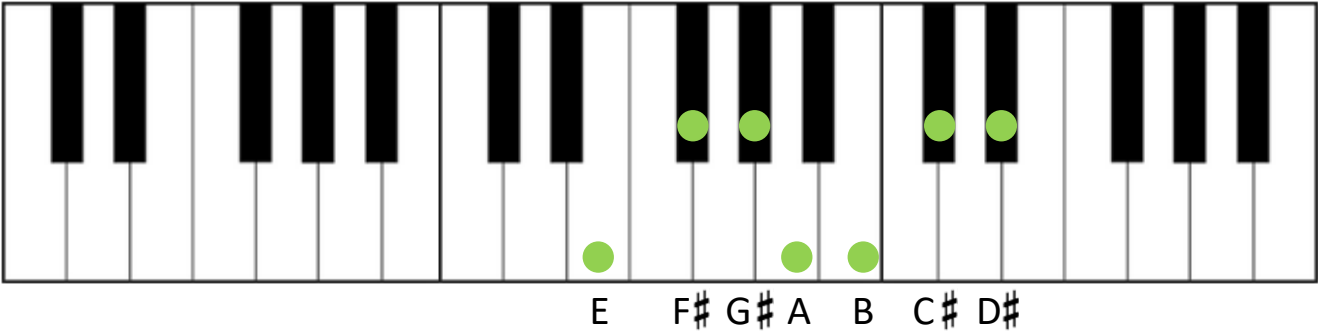
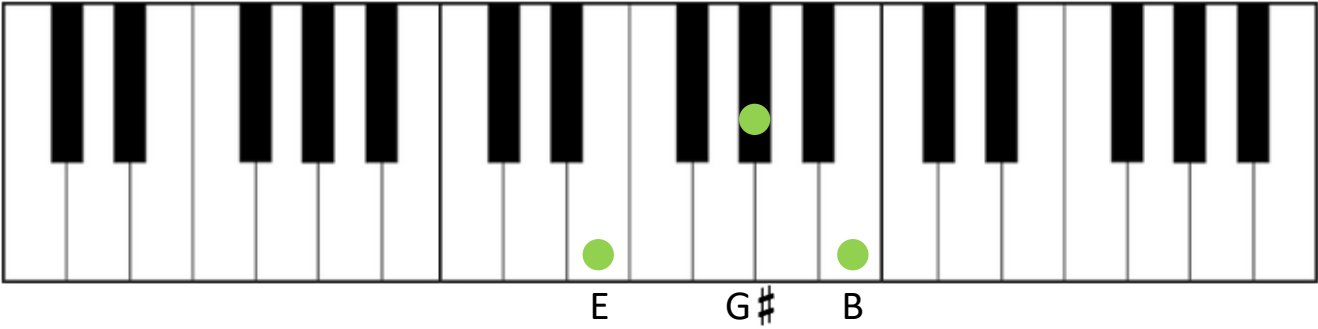
EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

9a posición para tríada y escala mayores

9th position for major triad and scale



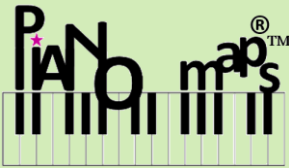
EM = Mi Mayor = E Major



Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard

0	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	4	3	2	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

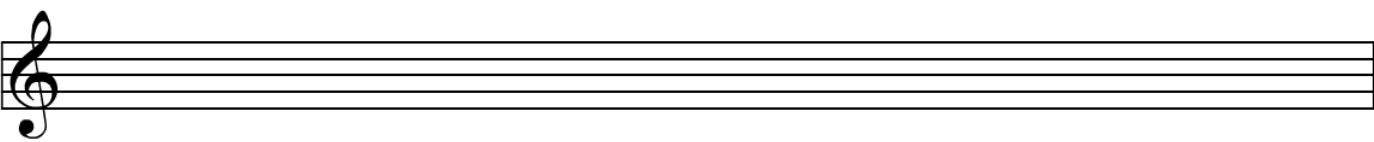
Mapa 3.4j / Progresión de 4as, tonalidades mayores Map 3.4j / Progression of 4ths, major keys



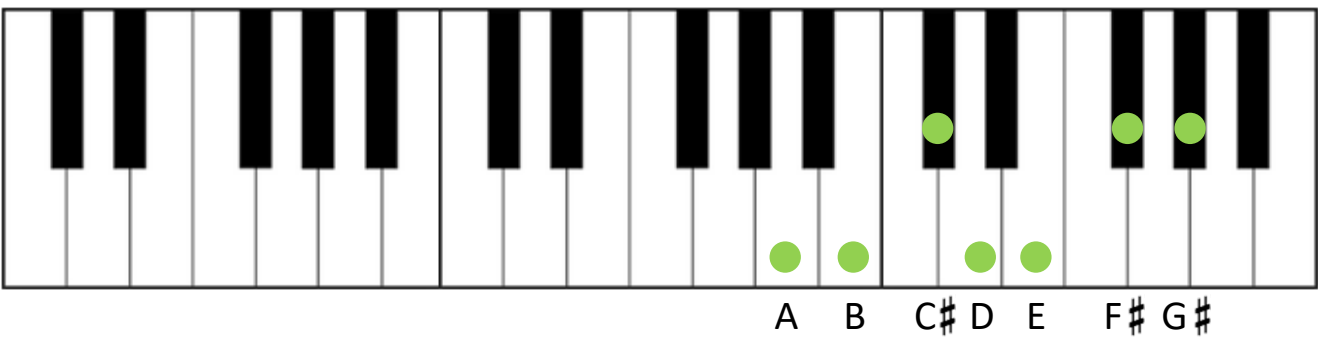
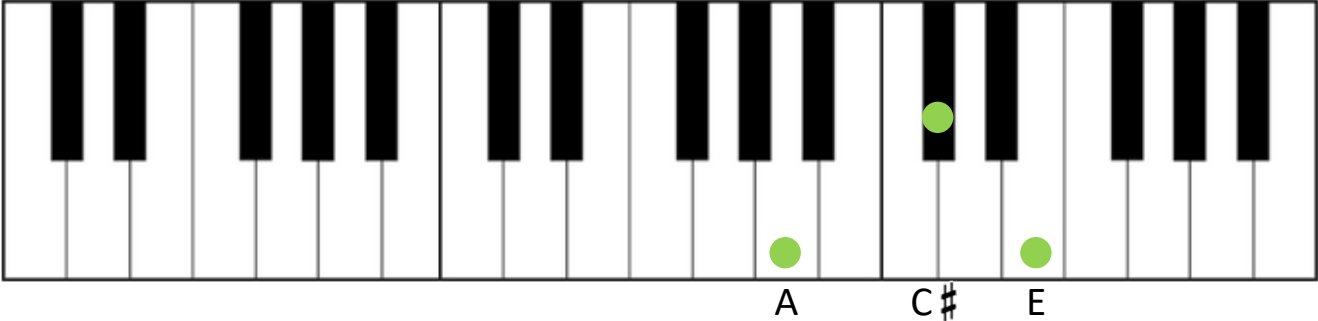
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10a posición para tríada y escala mayores
 10th position for major triad and scale



AM = La Mayor = A Major

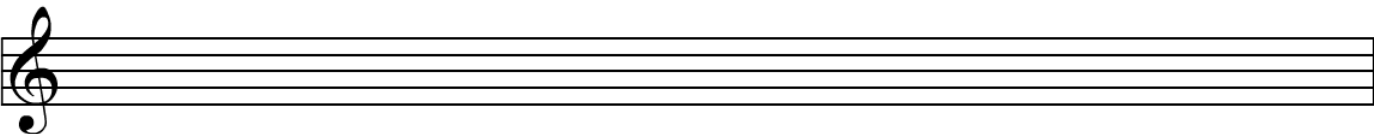


Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard

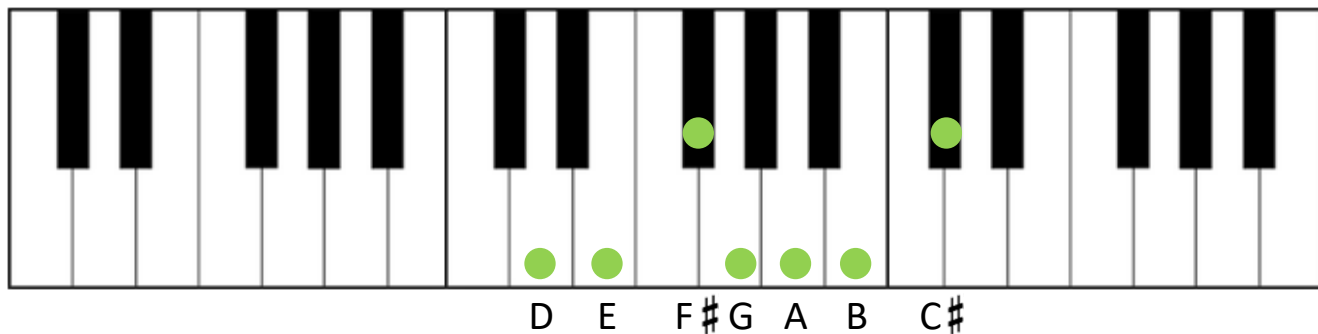
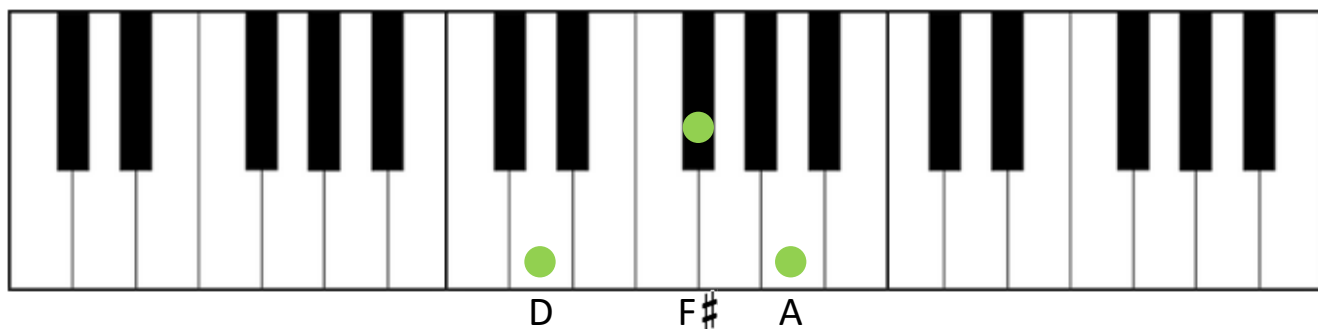


11a posición para tríada y escala mayores

11th position for major triad and scale



DM = Re Mayor = D Major

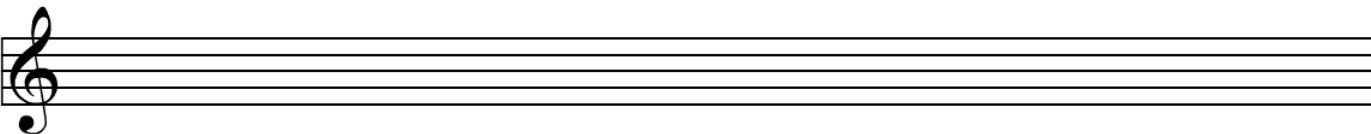


Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard

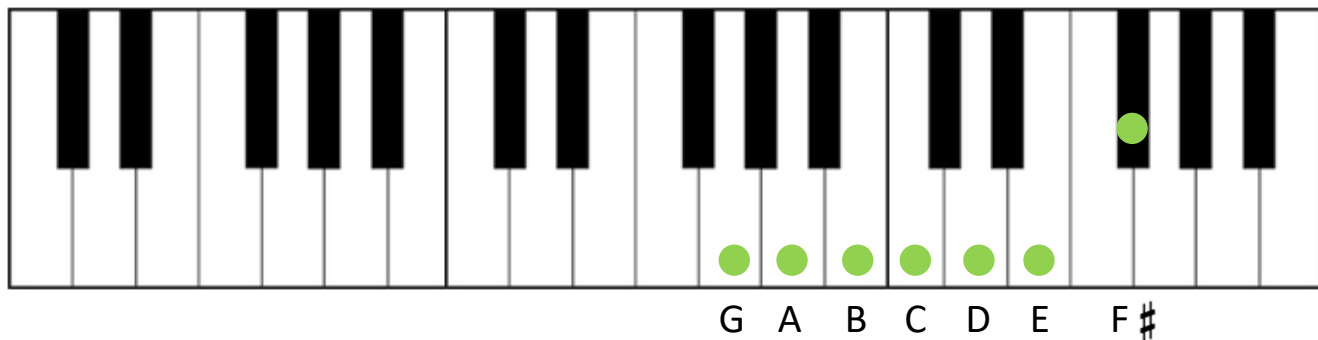
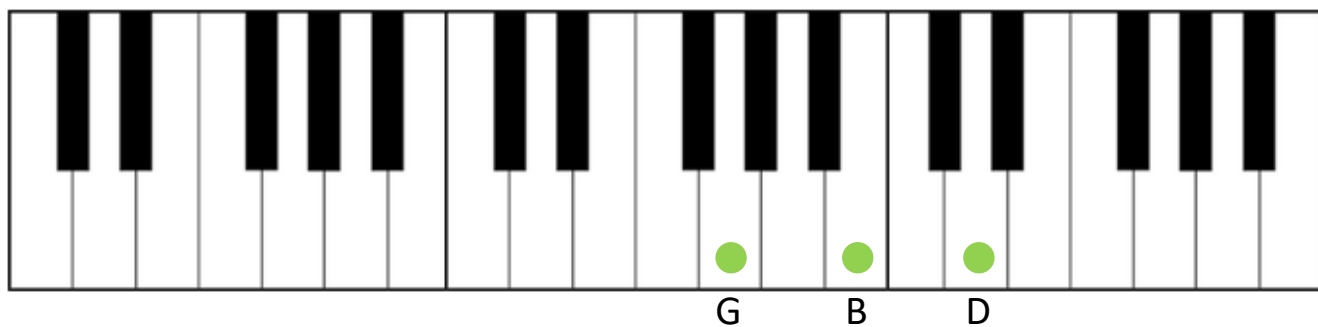


12a posición para tríada y escala mayores

12th position for major triad and scale



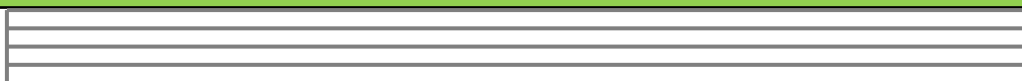
GM = Sol Mayor = G Major



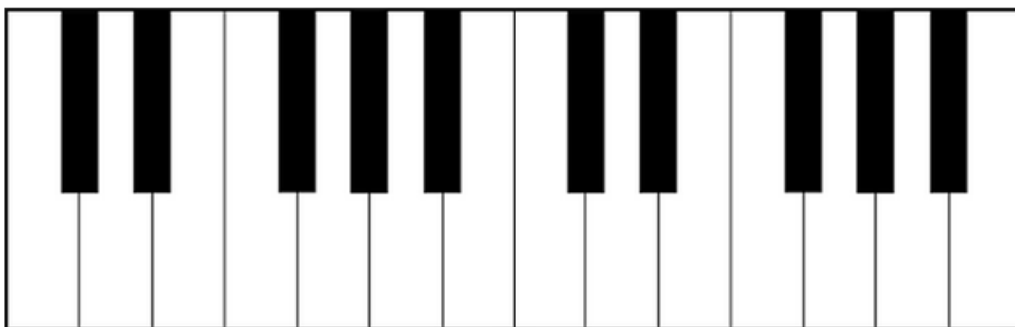
Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



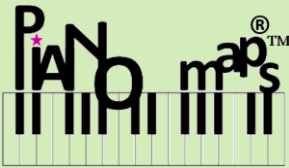
3.5 Progresiones de 5as en el Teclado



3.5 Progressions of 5ths on the Keyboard



Mapa 3.5a / Progresión de 5as, tonalidades mayores Map 3.5a / Progression of 5ths, major keys




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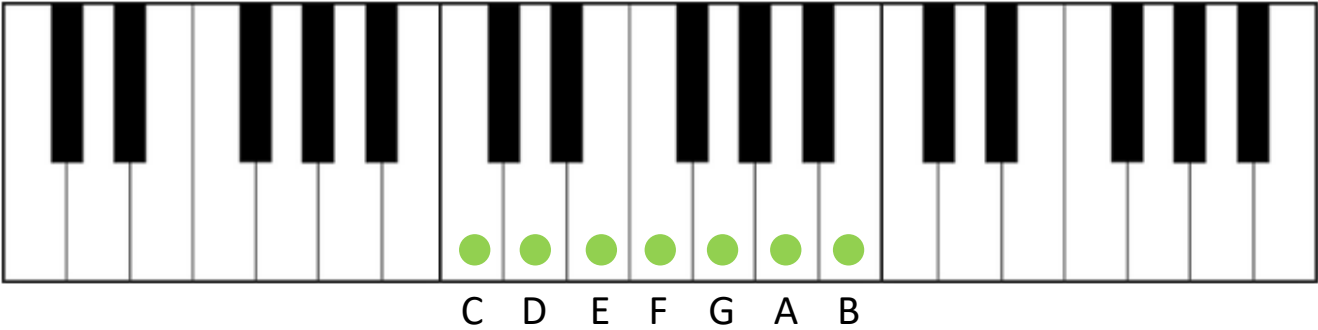
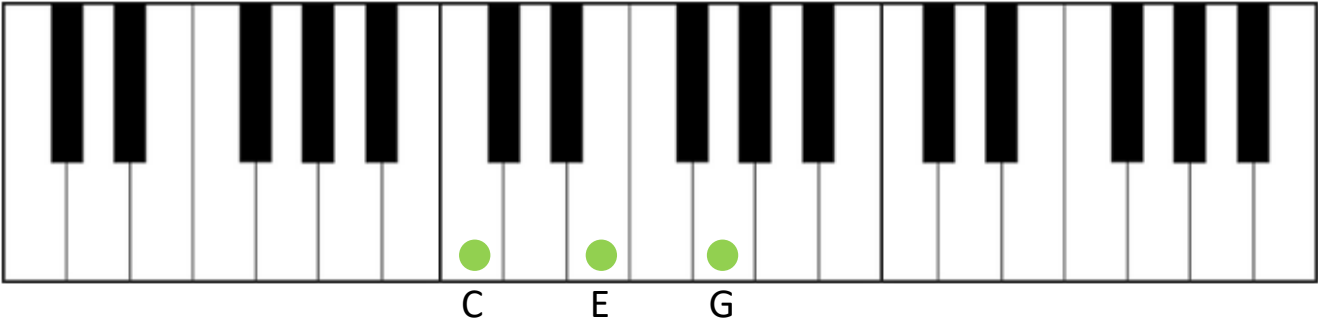
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Raíz de la Progresión de 5as (1a posición para tríada y escala mayores)

Progression of 5ths Root (1st position for major triad and scale)



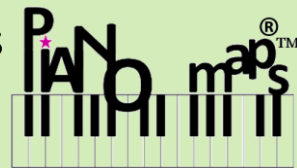
CM = Do Mayor = C Major



Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



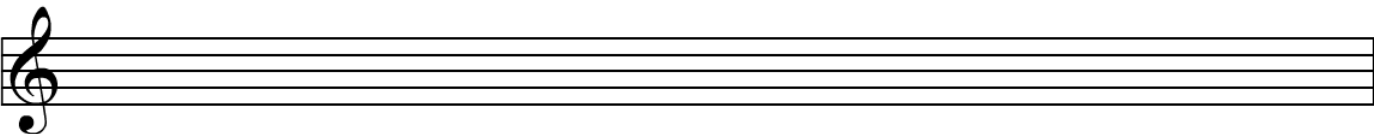
Mapa 3.5b / Progresión de 5as, tonalidades mayores Map 3.5b / Progression of 5ths, major keys



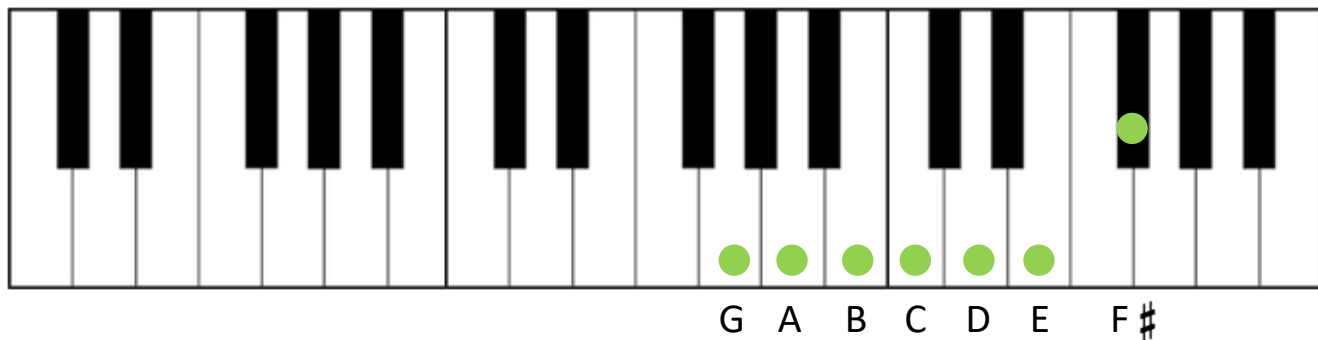
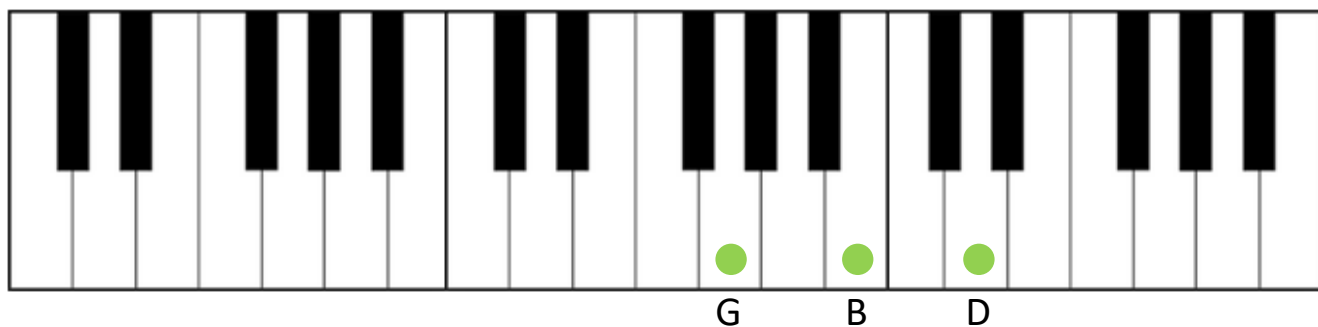
▼ V.240115.19

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2a posición para tríada y escala mayores
2nd position for major triad and scale



GM = Sol Mayor = G Major

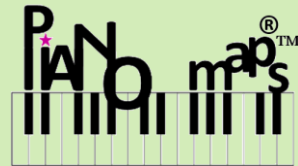


Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



Mapa 3.5c / Progresión de 5as, tonalidades mayores

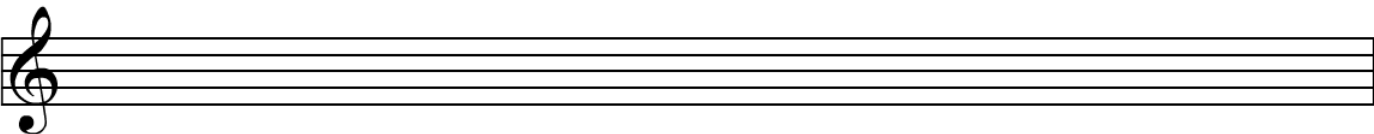
Map 3.5c / Progression of 5ths, major keys



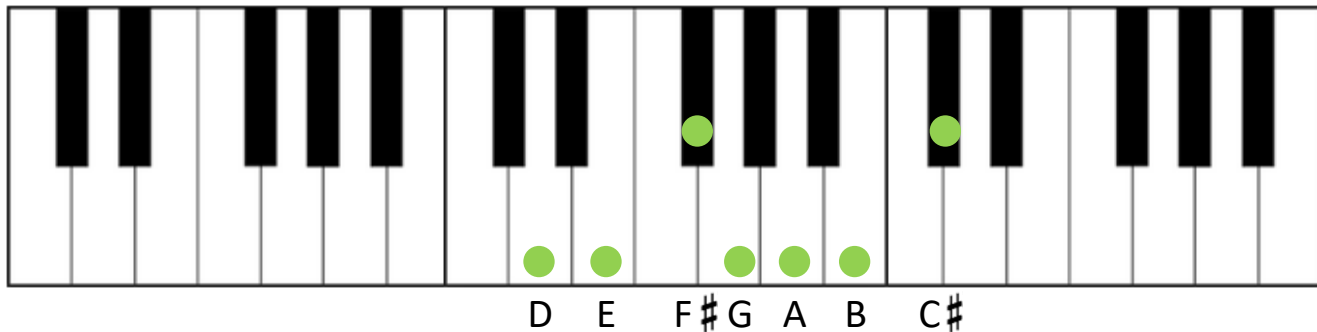
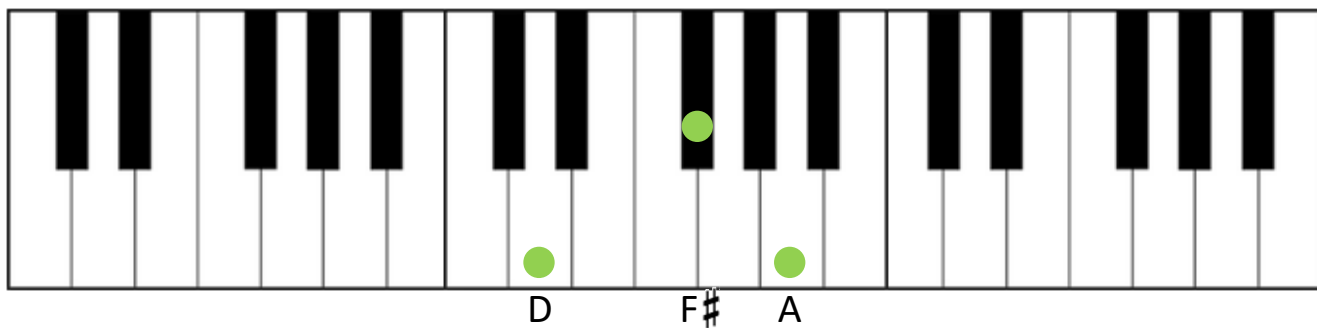
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3a posición para tríada y escala mayores
3rd position for major triad and scale



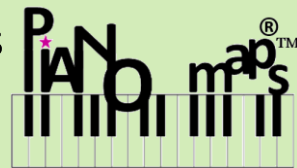
DM = Re Mayor = D Major



Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard

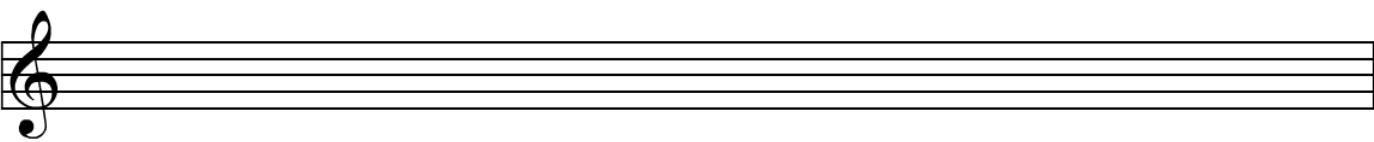


Mapa 3.5d / Progresión de 5as, tonalidades mayores Map 3.5d / Progression of 5ths, major keys

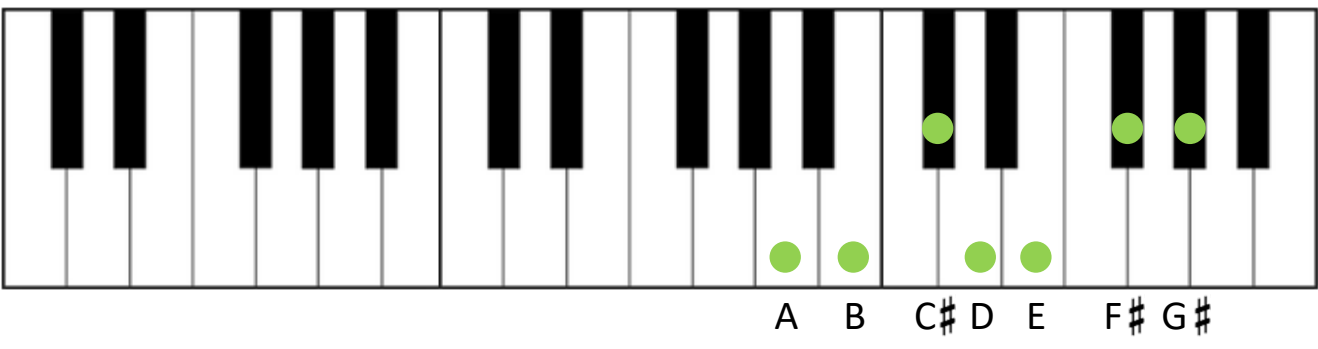
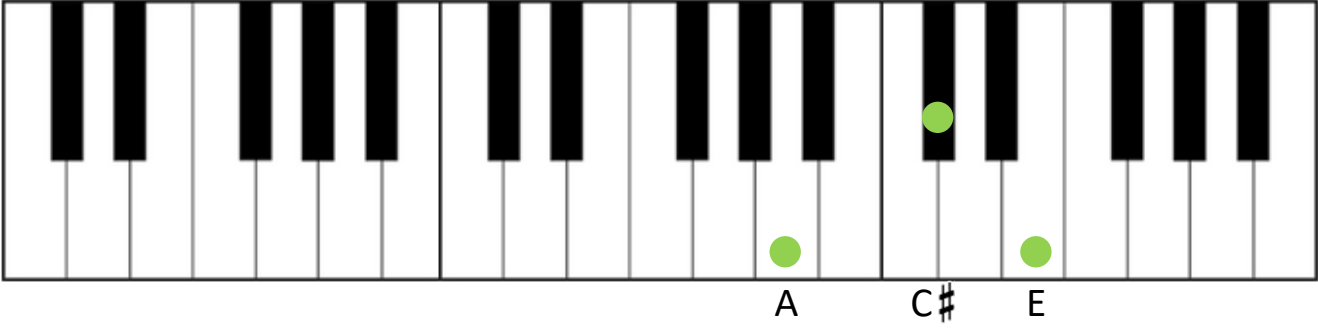


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4a posición para tríada y escala mayores
4th position for major triad and scale



AM = La Mayor = A Major

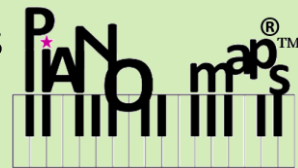


Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



Mapa 3.5e / Progresión de 5as, tonalidades mayores

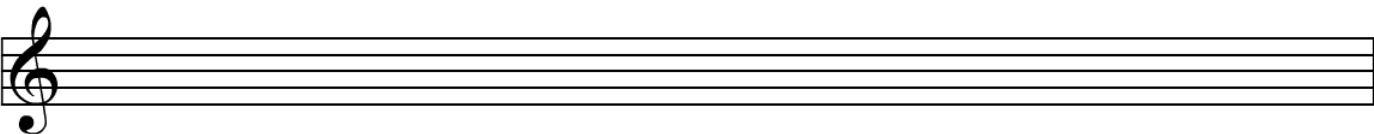
Map 3.5e / Progression of 5ths, major keys



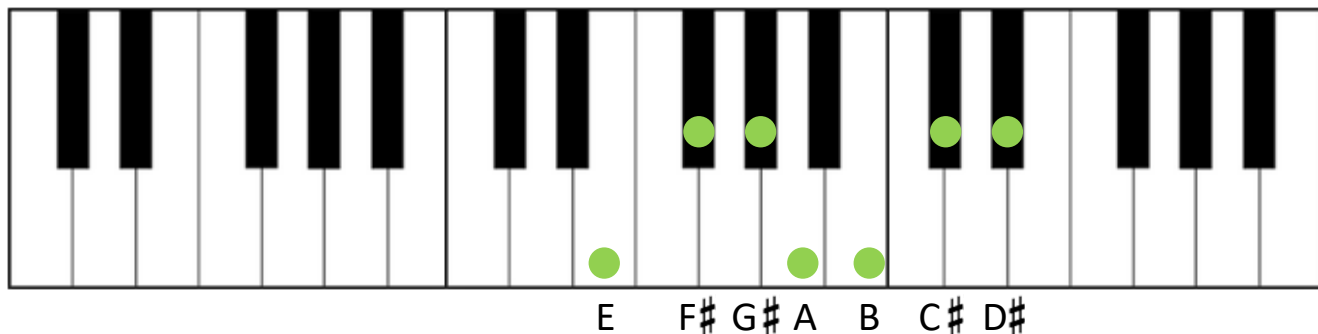
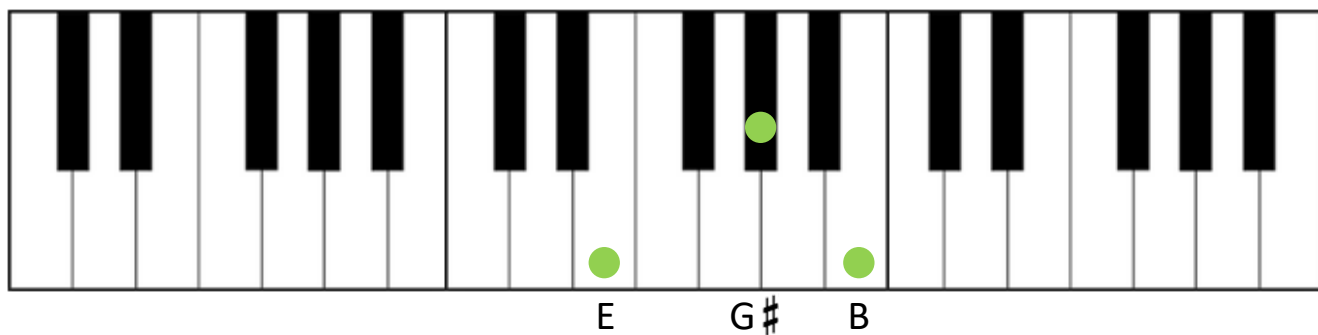
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5a posición para tríada y escala mayores
5th position for major triad and scale



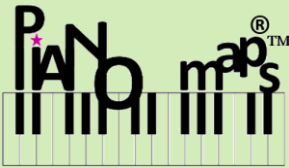
EM = Mi Mayor = E Major



Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



Mapa 3.5f / Progresión de 5as, tonalidades mayores Map 3.5f / Progression of 5ths, major keys



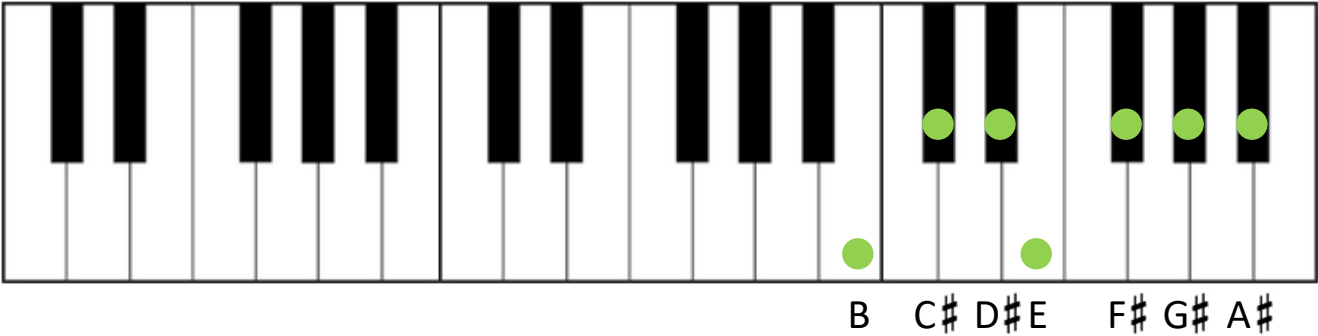
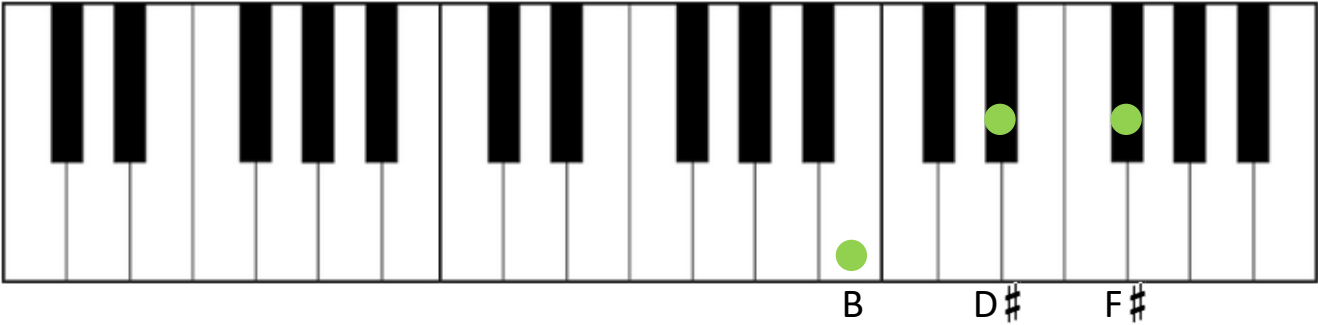

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6a posición para tríada y escala mayores
 6th position for major triad and scale



BM = Si Mayor = B Major

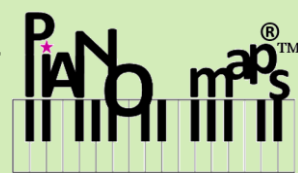


Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard

0	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	4	3	2	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Mapa 3.5g / Progresión de 5as, tonalidades mayores

Map 3.5g / Progression of 5ths, major keys



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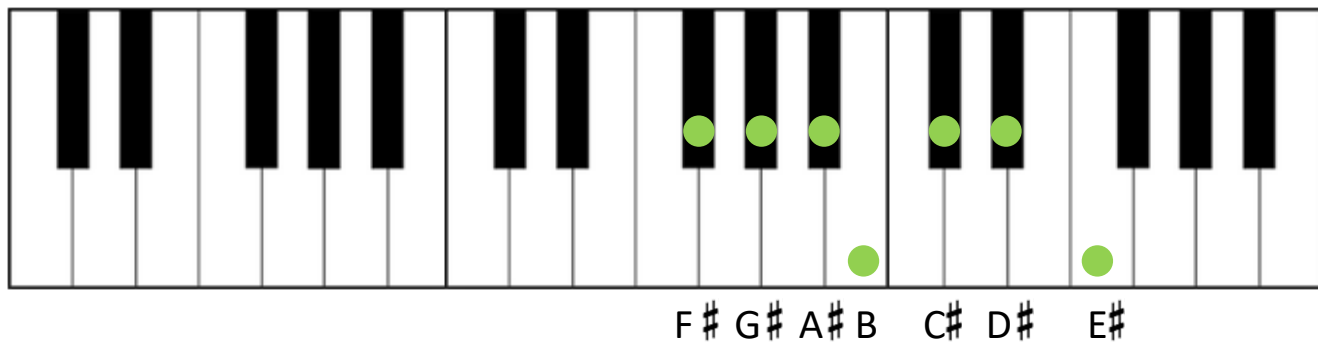
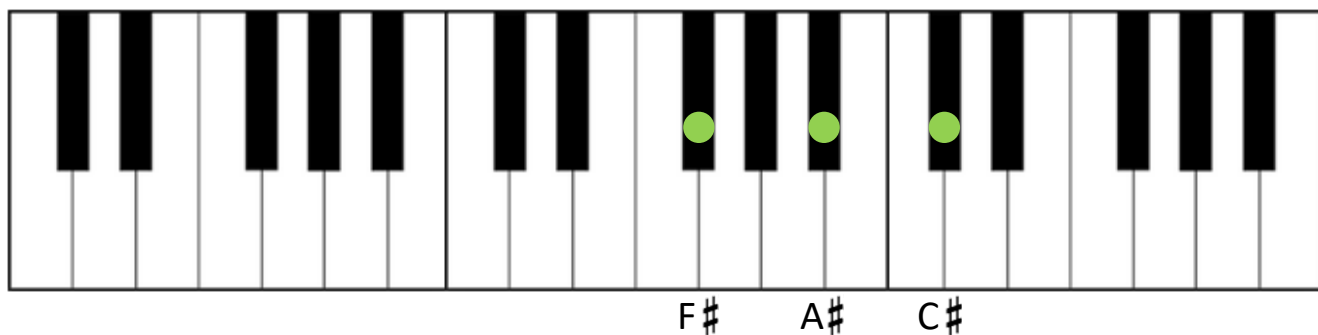
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7a posición para tríada y escala mayores

7th position for major triad and scale



F#M = Fa Sostenido Mayor = F Sharp Major

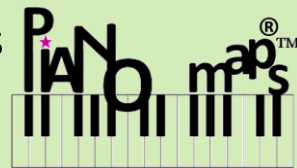


Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



Mapa 3.5h / Progresión de 5as, tonalidades mayores

Map 3.5h / Progression of 5ths, major keys

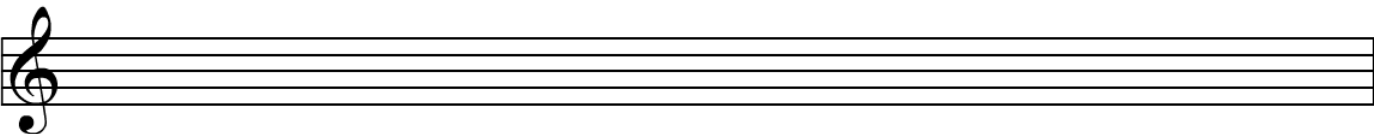


V.240115.19

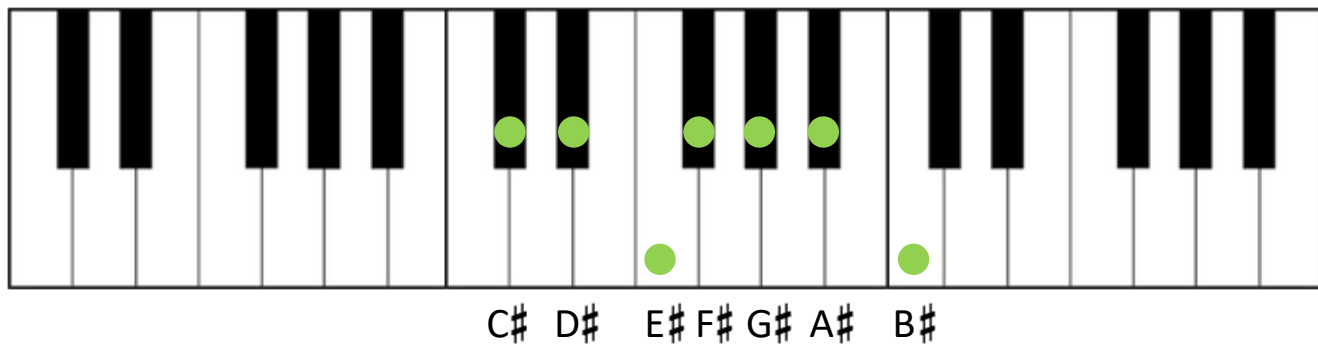
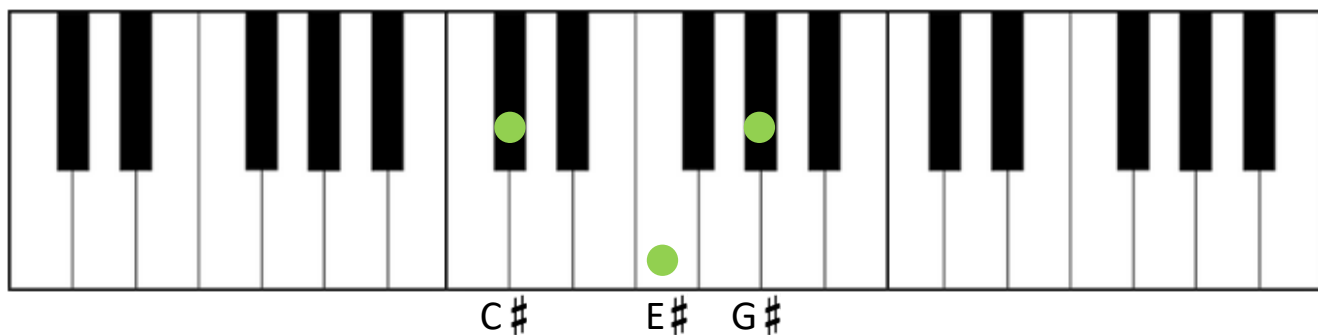
EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

8a posición para tríada y escala mayores

8th position for major triad and scale



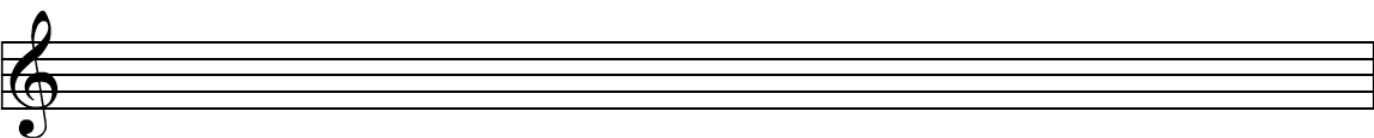
C#M = Do Sostenido Mayor = C Sharp Major



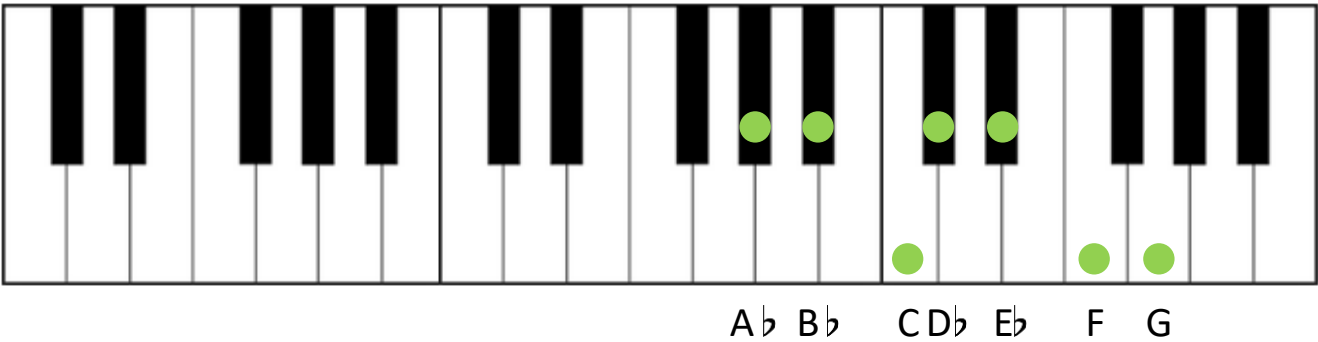
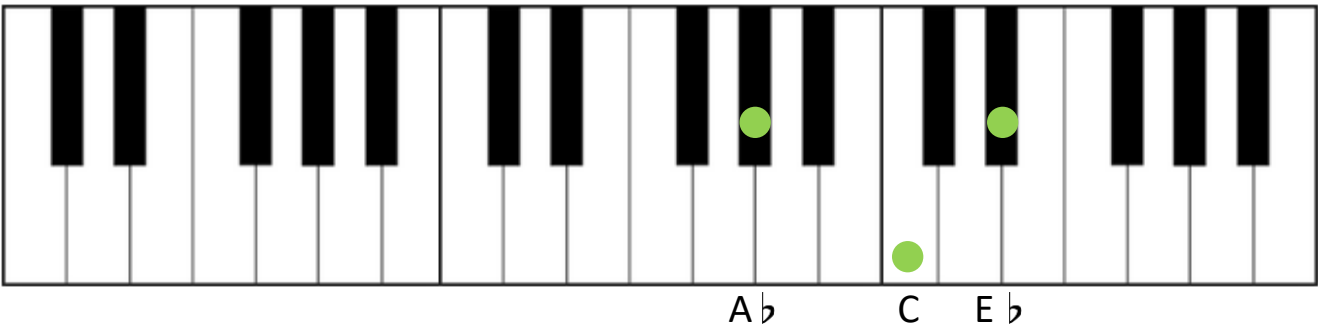
Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



9a posición para tríada y escala mayores
9th position for major triad and scale



AbM = La Bemol Mayor = A Flat Major

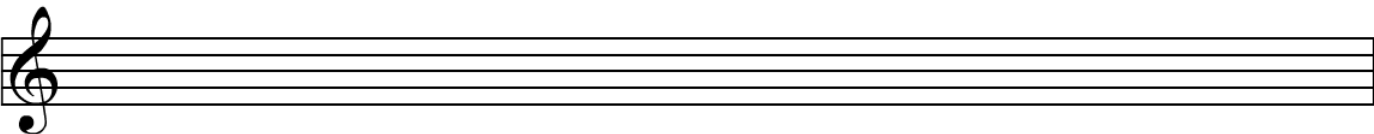


Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard

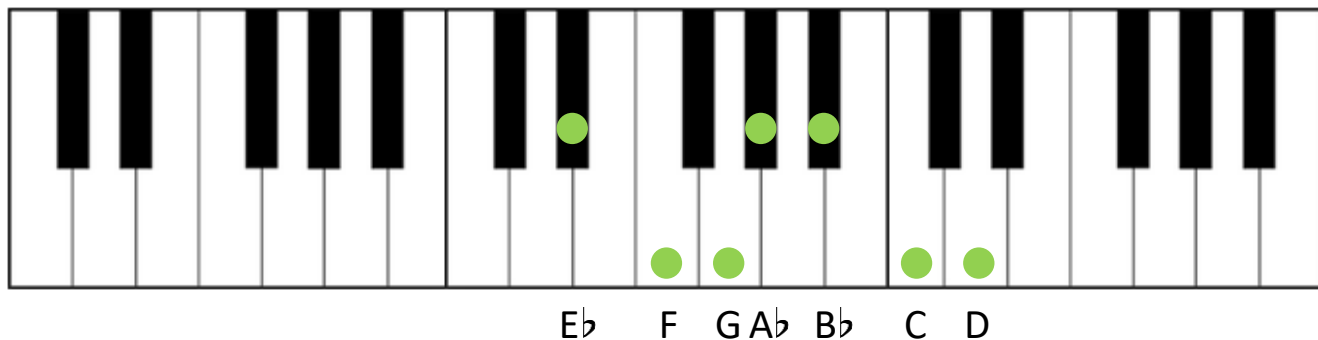
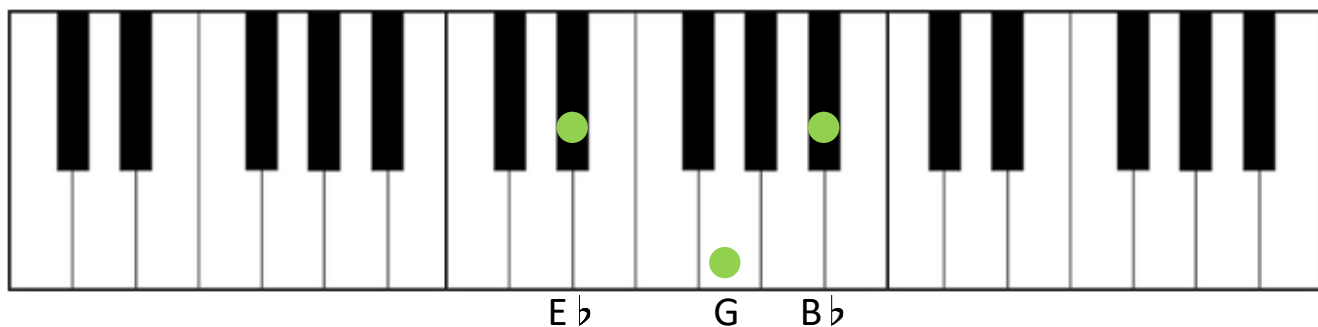


10a posición para tríada y escala mayores

10th position for major triad and scale



E^bM = Mi Bemol Mayor = E Flat Major

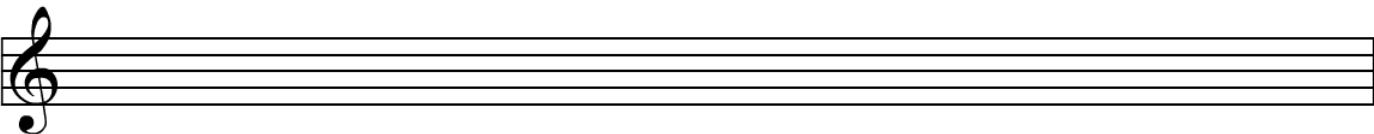


Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard

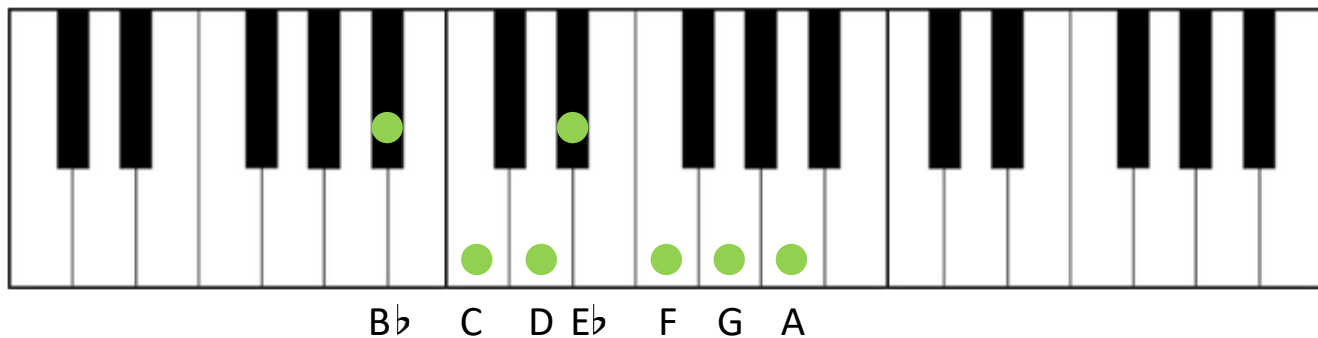
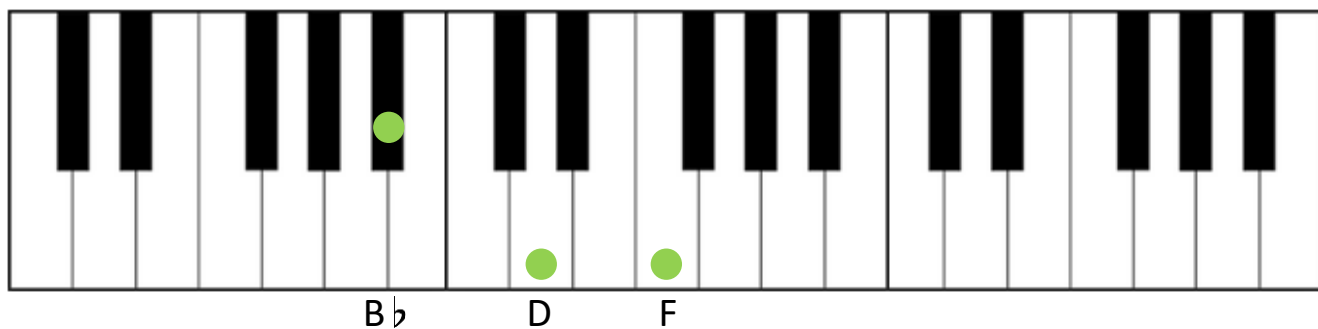


11a posición para tríada y escala mayores

11th position for major triad and scale



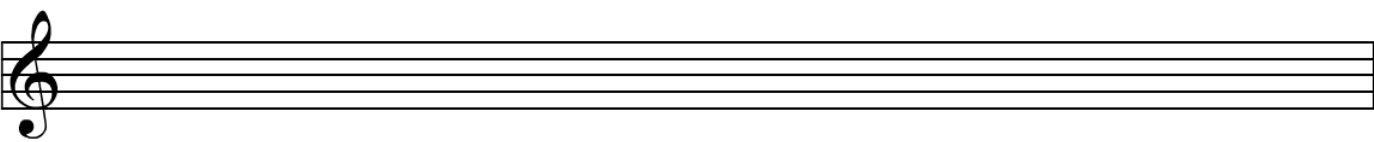
BbM = Si Bemol Mayor = B Flat Major



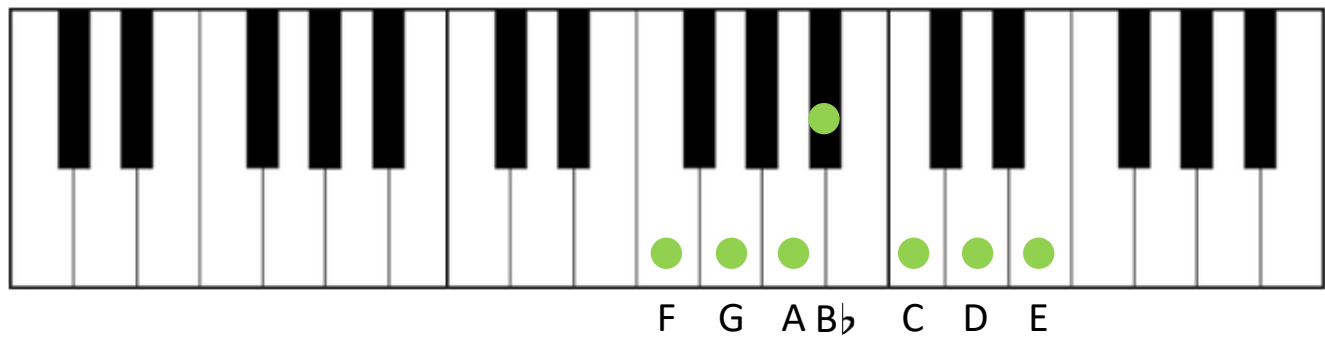
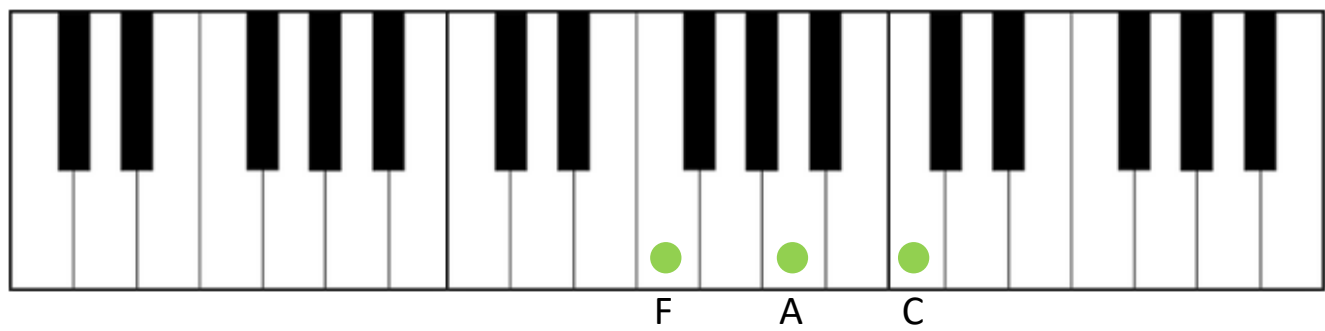
Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



12a posición para tríada y escala mayores
12th position for major triad and scale



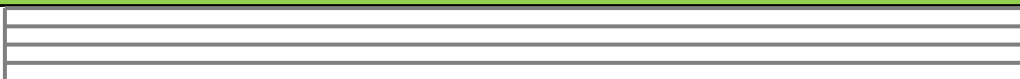
FM = Fa Mayor = F Major



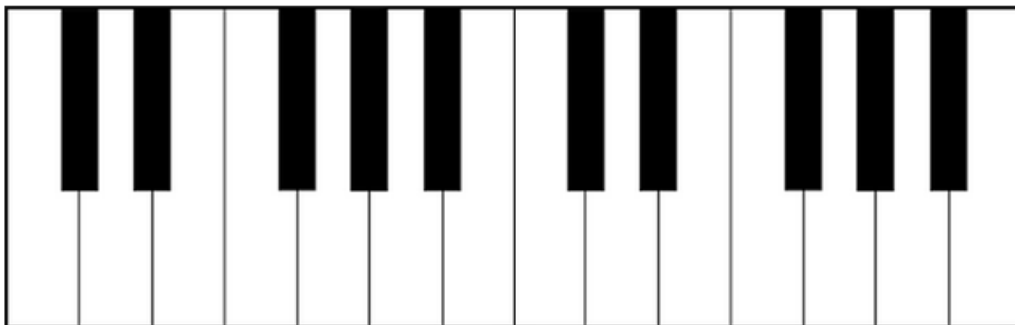
Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard

0	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	4	3	2	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

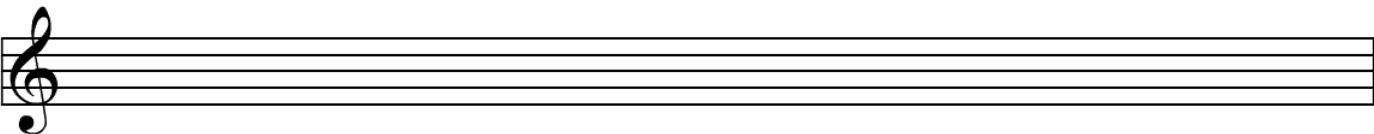
3.6 Progresiones Cromáticas en el Teclado



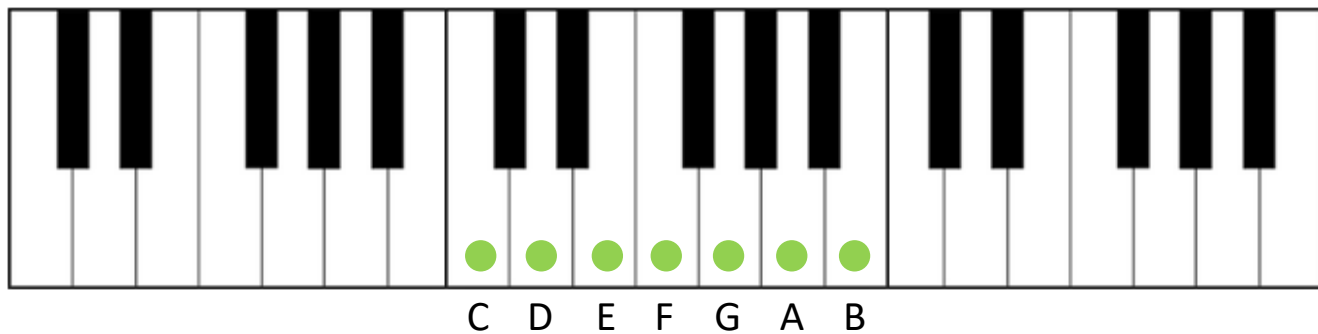
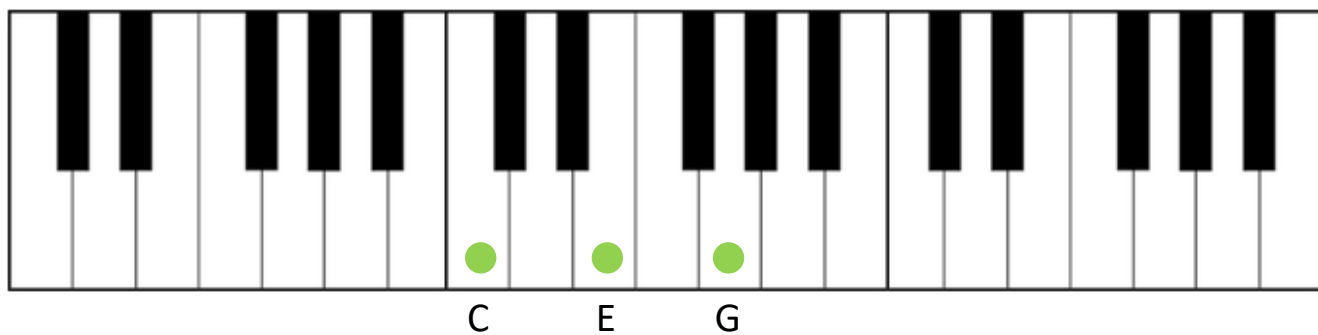
3.6 Chromatic Progressions on the Keyboard



Raíz de la Progresión Cromática (1a posición para tríada y escala mayores)
Chromatic Progression Root (1st position for major triad and scale)



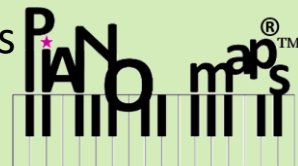
CM = Do Mayor = C Major



Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



Mapa 3.6b / Progresión cromática, tonalidades mayores Map 3.6b / Chromatic Progression, major keys

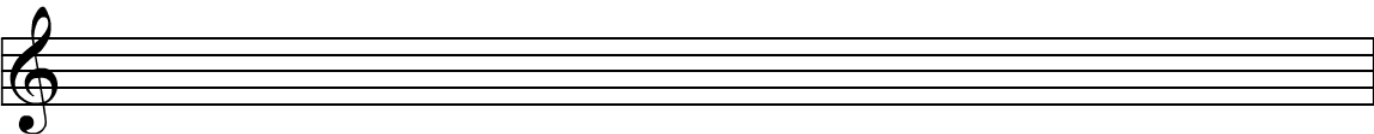


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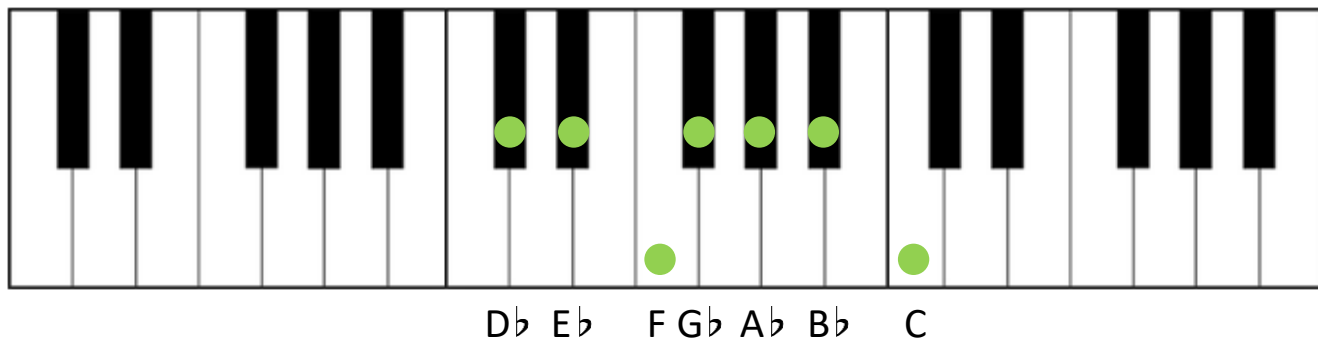
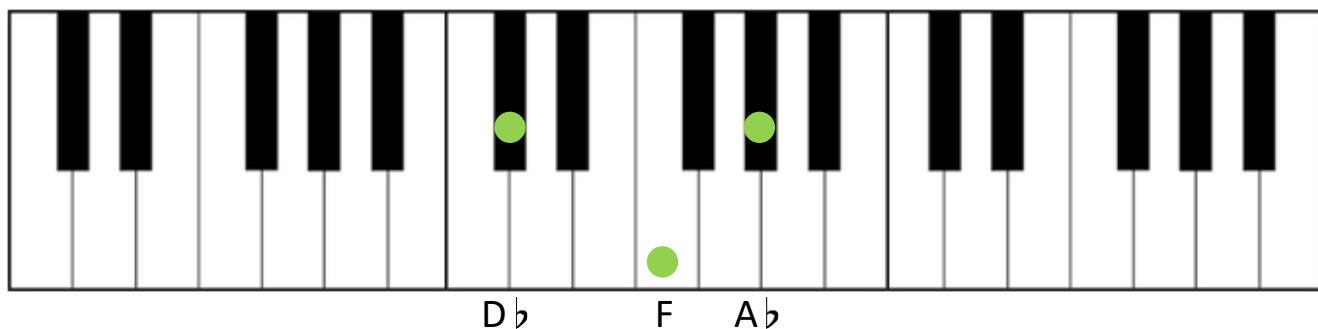
EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

2a posición para tríada y escala mayores

2nd position for major triad and scale



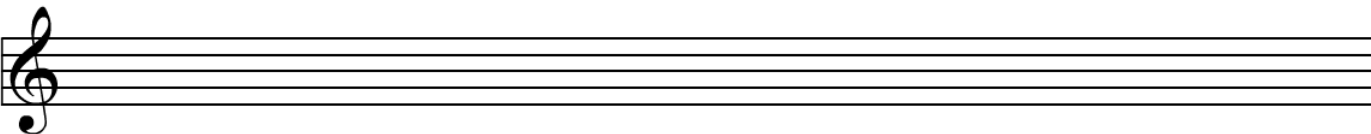
DbM = Re Bemol Mayor = D Flat Major



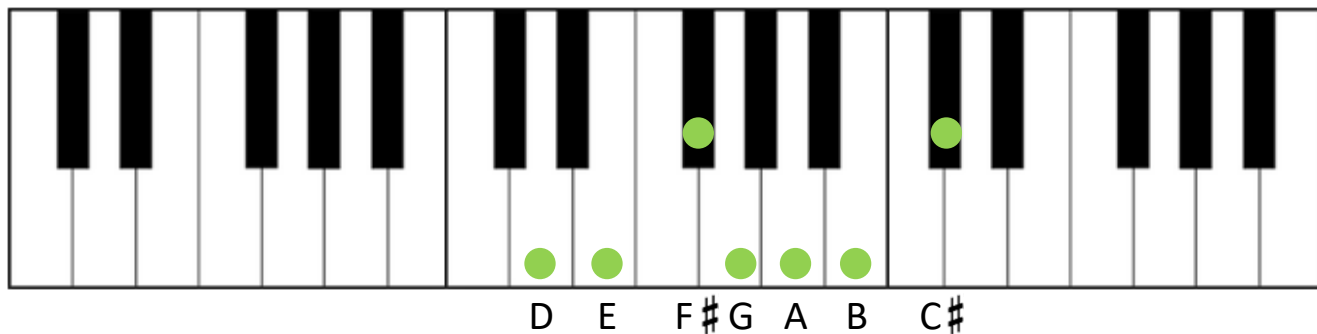
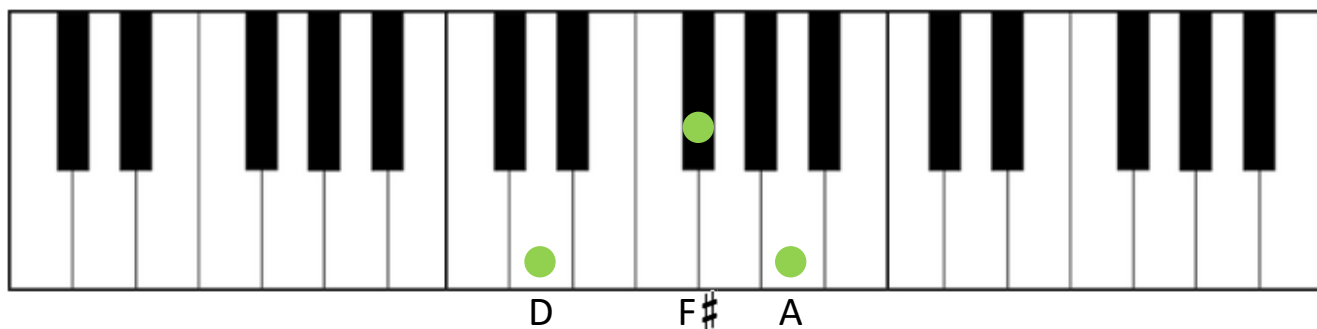
Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



3a posición para tríada y escala mayores
3th position for major triad and scale



DM = Re Mayor = D Major



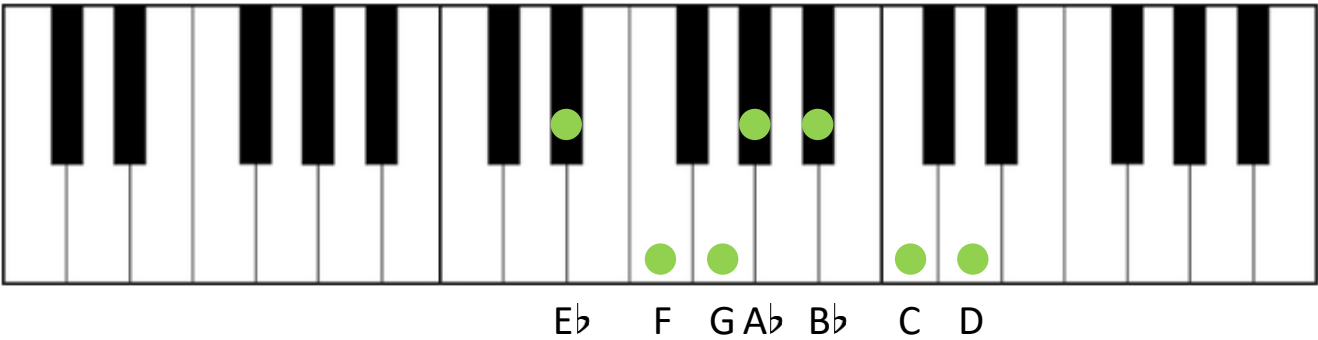
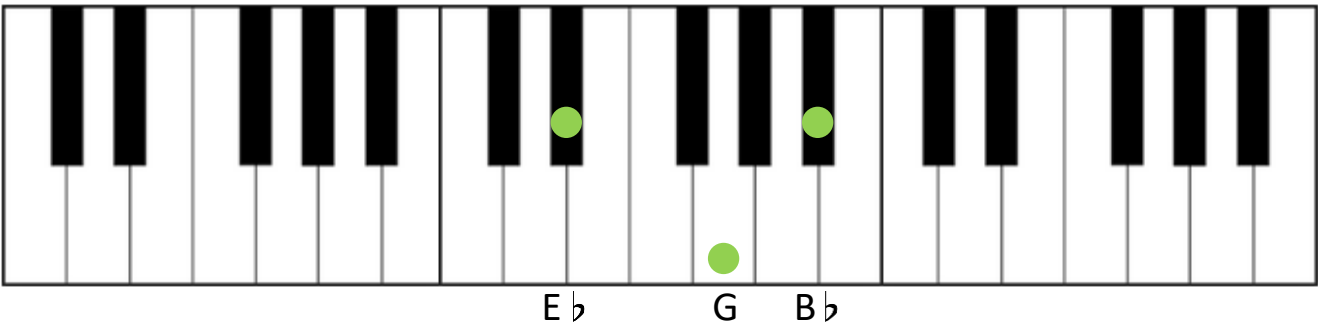
Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



4a posición para tríada y escala mayores
4rd position for major triad and scale



E^bM = Mi Bemol Mayor = E Flat Major



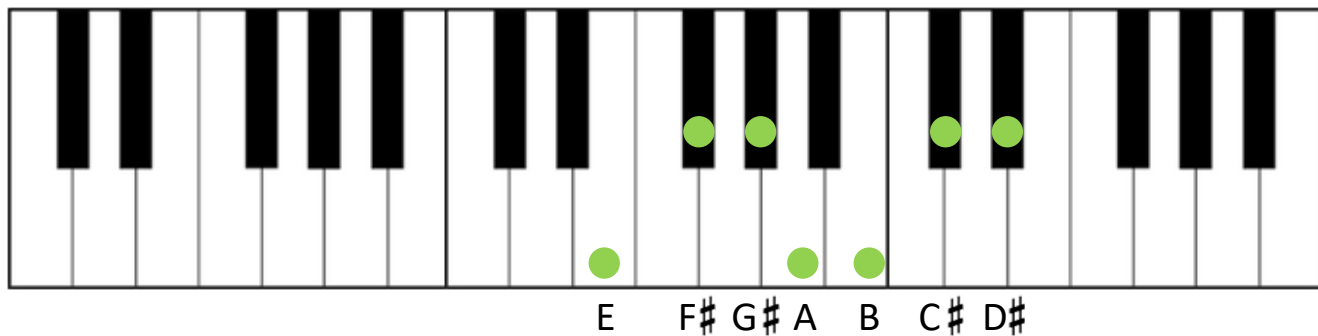
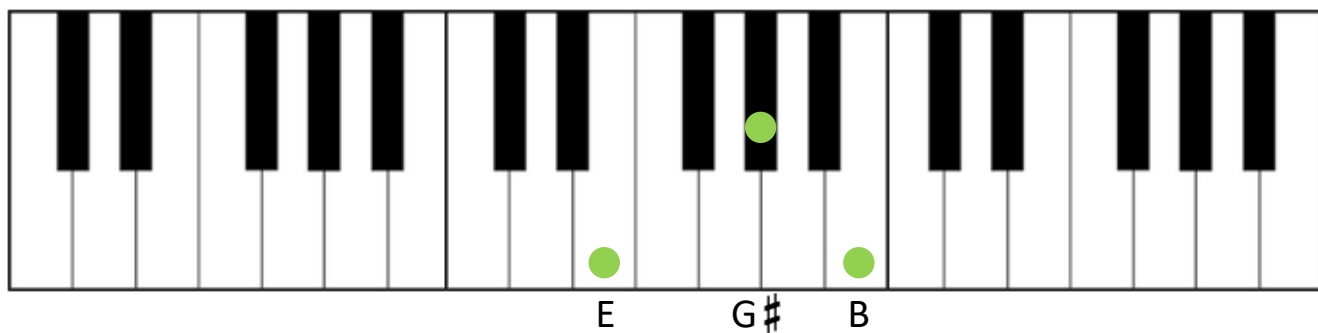
Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



5a posición para tríada y escala mayores
5th position for major triad and scale



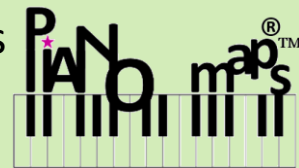
EM = Mi Mayor = E Major



Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard

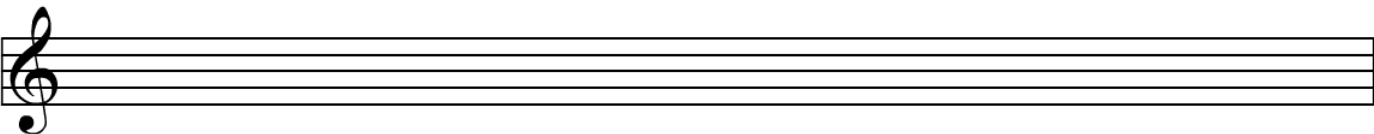


Mapa 3.6f / Progresión cromática, tonalidades mayores Map 3.6f / Chromatic Progression, major keys

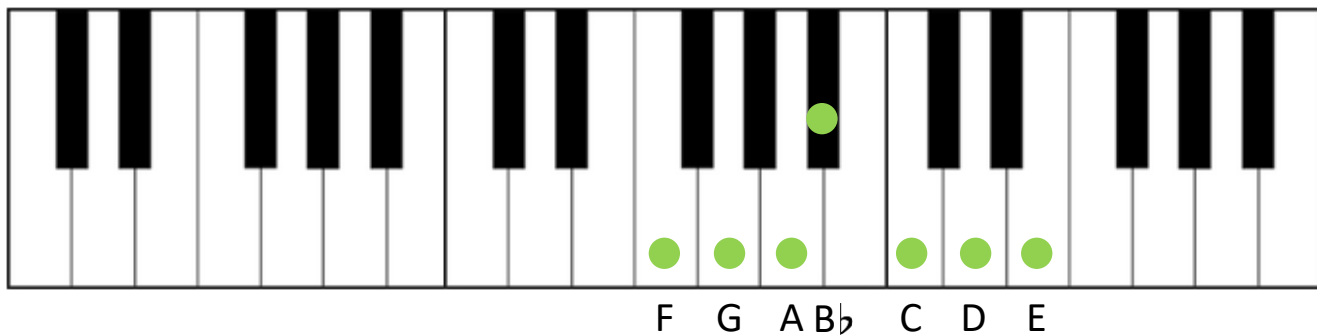
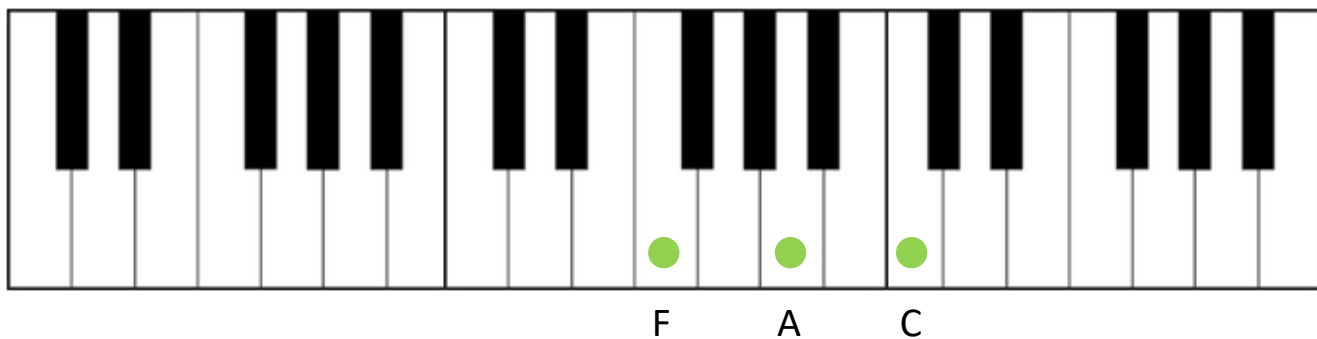


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6a posición para tríada y escala mayores
6th position for major triad and scale



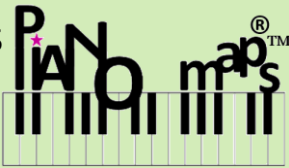
FM = Fa Mayor = F Major



Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



Mapa 3.6g / Progresión cromática, tonalidades mayores Map 3.6g / Chromatic Progression, major keys



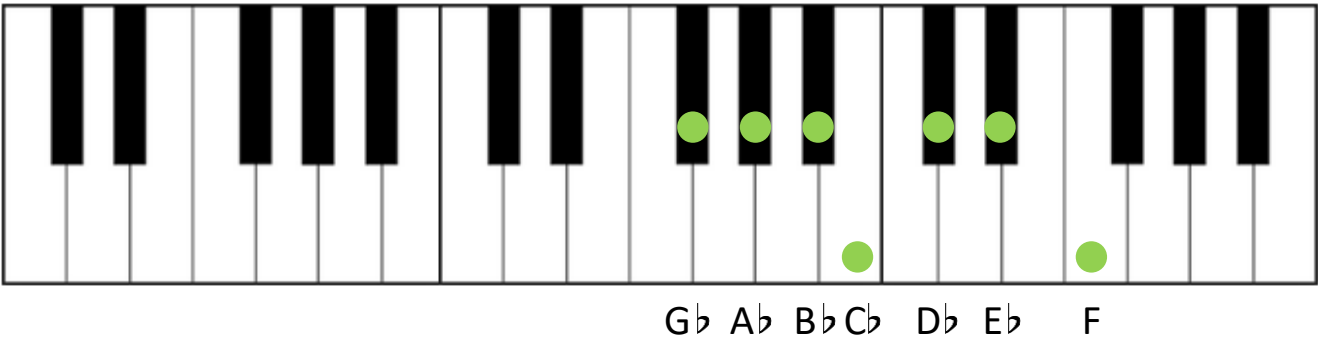
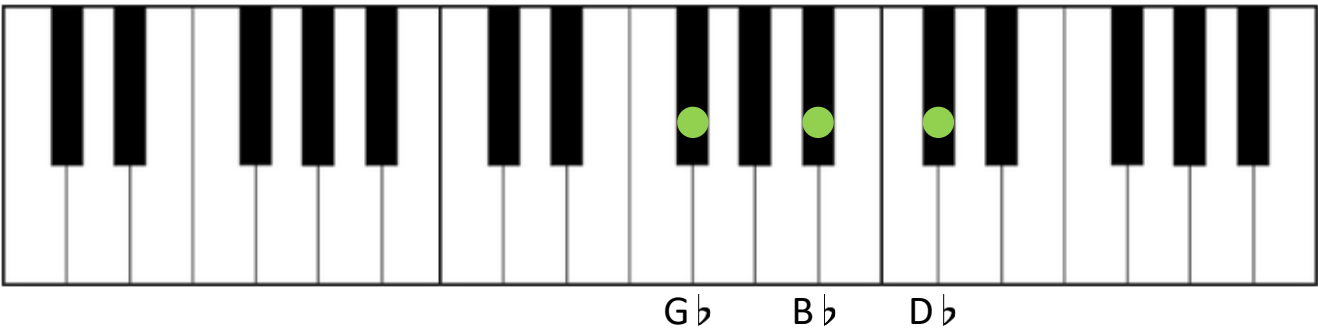
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7a posición para tríada y escala mayores
 7th position for major triad and scale



G^bM = Sol Bemol Mayor = G Flat Major

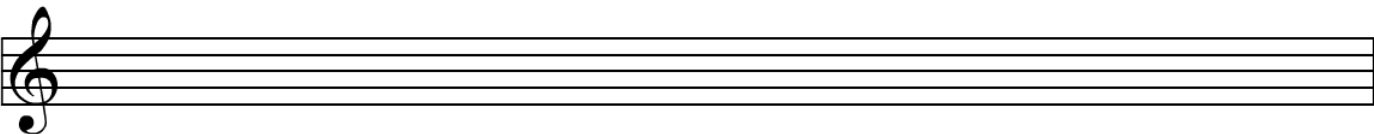


Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard

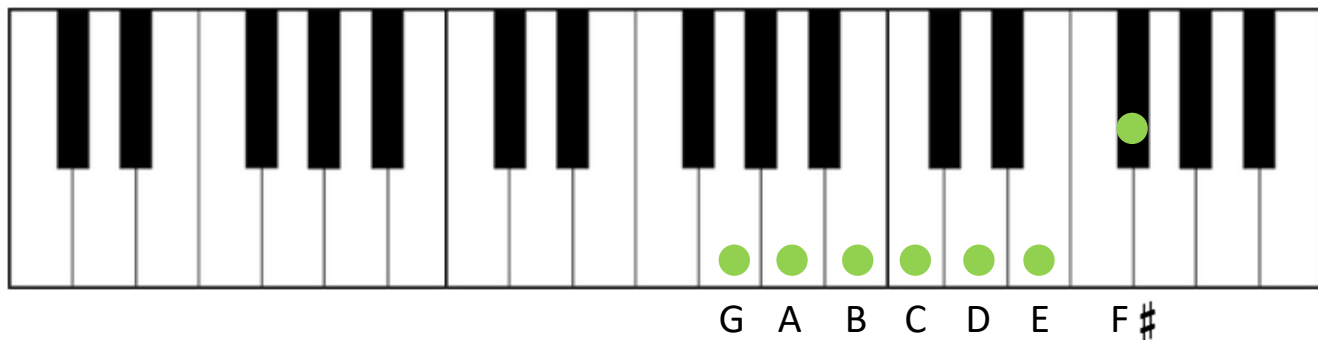
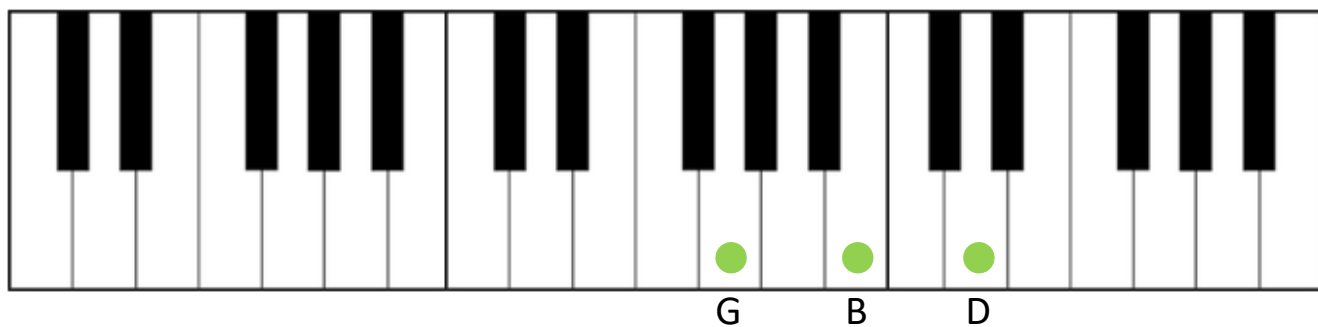


8a posición para tríada y escala mayores

8th position for major triad and scale



GM = Sol Mayor = G Major

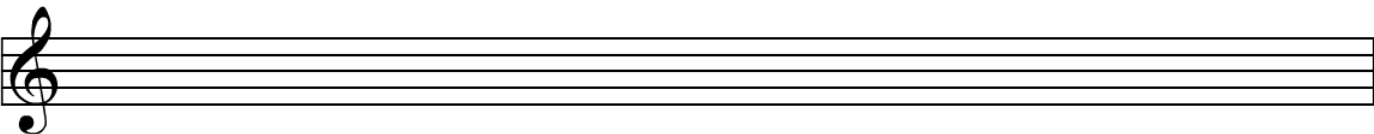


Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard

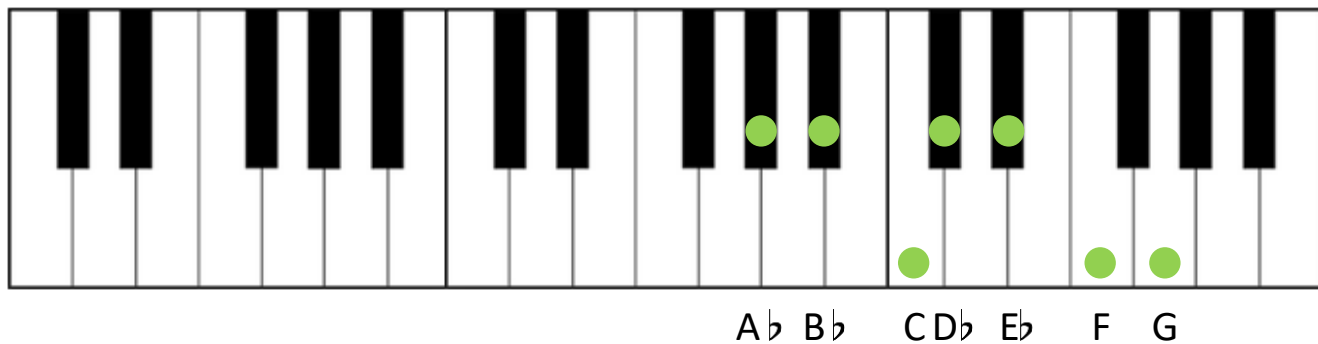
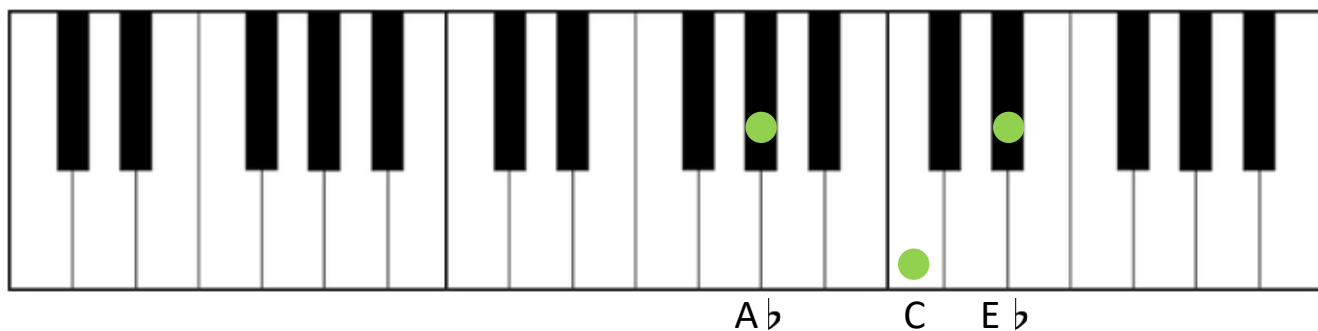


9a posición para tríada y escala mayores

9th position for major triad and scale



AbM = La Bemol Mayor = A Flat Major



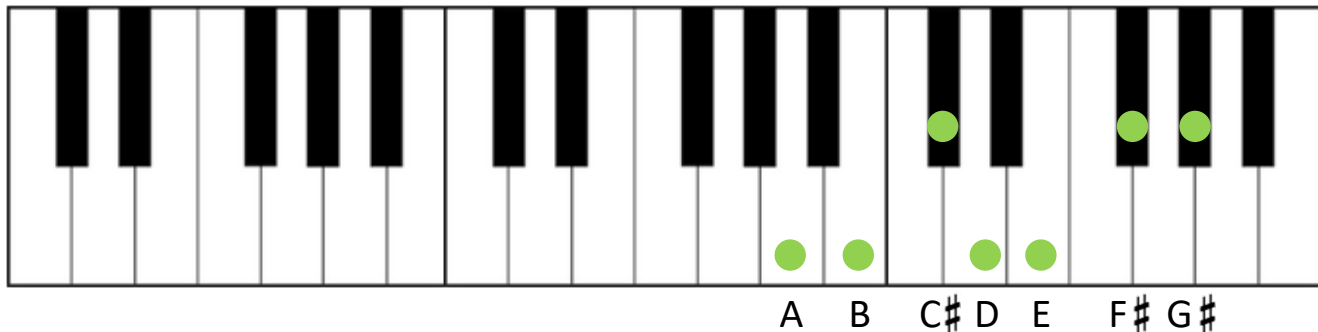
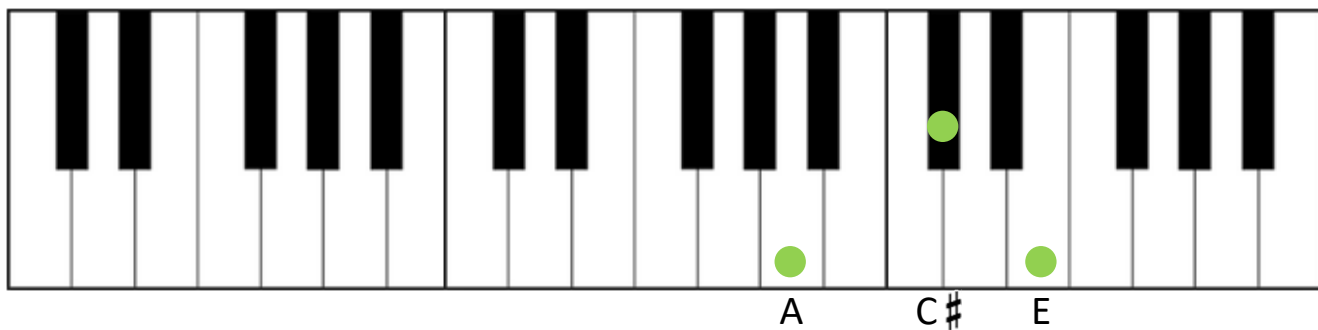
Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



10a posición para tríada y escala mayores
10th position for major triad and scale



AM = La Mayor = A Major

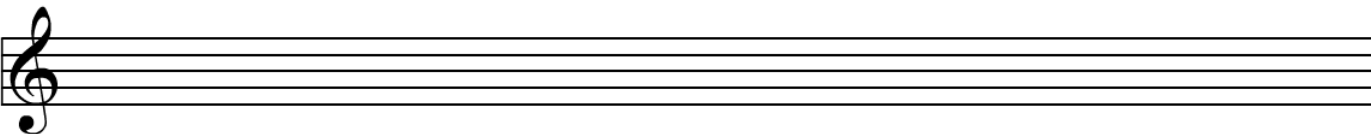


Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard

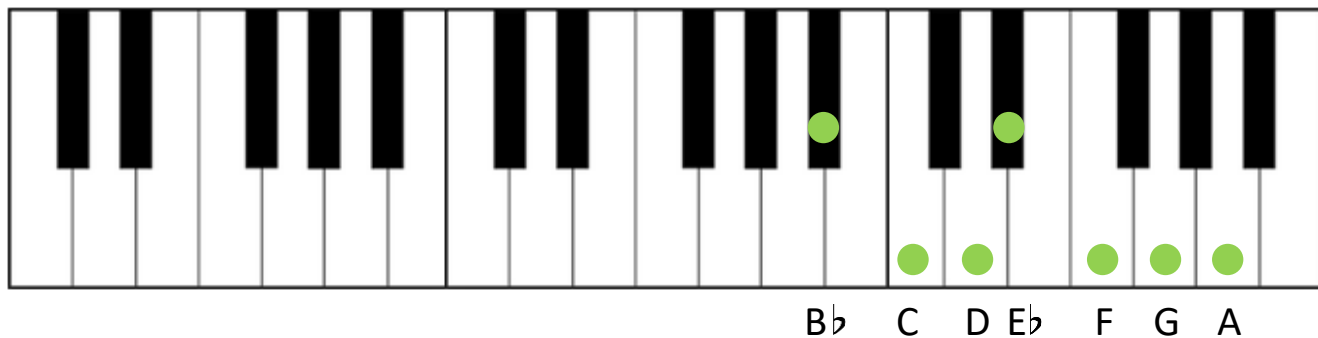
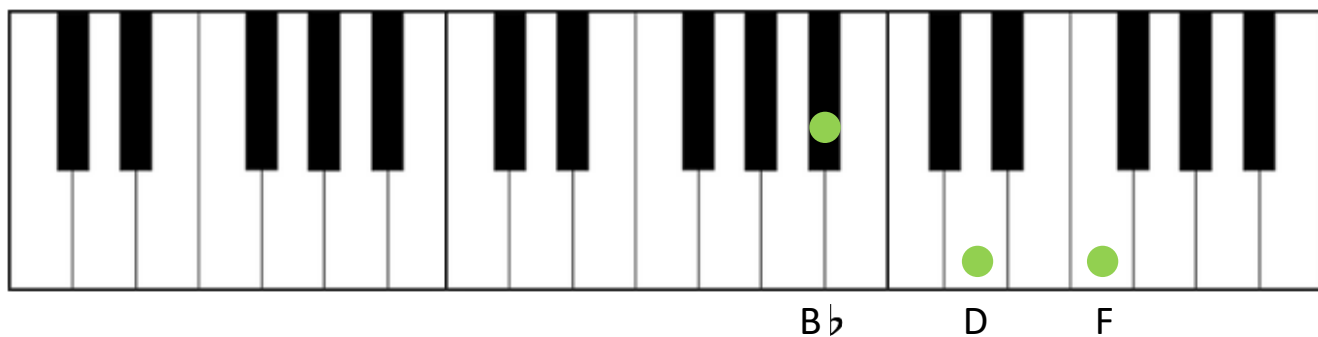


11a posición para tríada y escala mayores

11th position for major triad and scale

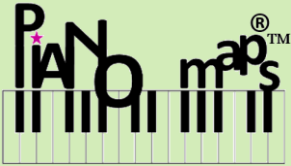


BbM = Si Bemol Mayor = B Flat Major



Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard

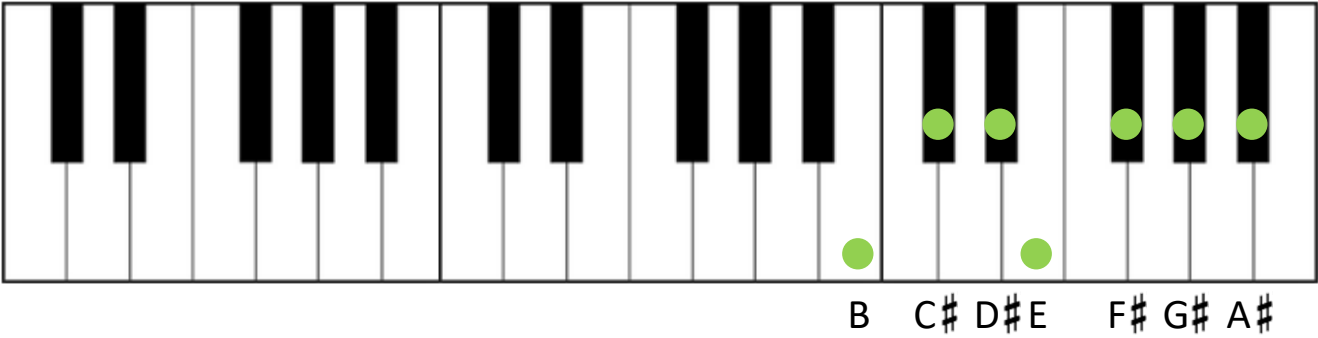
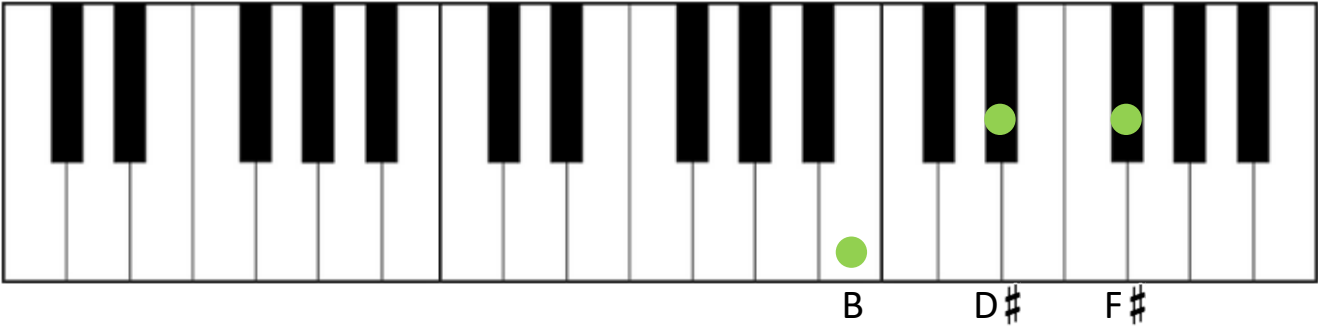




12a posición para tríada y escala mayores
12th position for major triad and scale



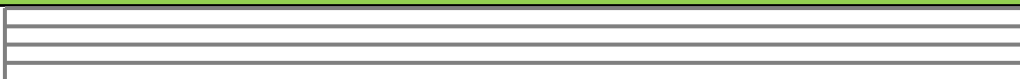
BM = Si Mayor = B Major



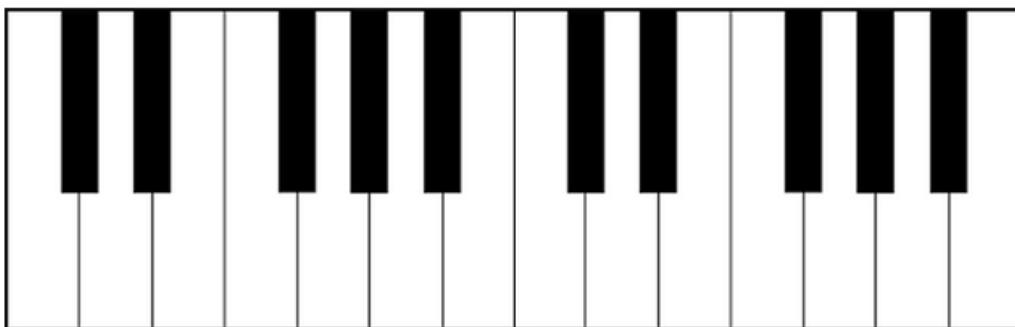
Número de Teclas Negras / Number of Black Keys on the keyboard



3.7 Inversiones de tríadas en tonalidades mayores

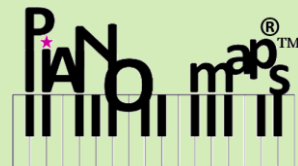


3.7 Triads Inversions in major keys



Mapa 3.7a / Inversiones de tríadas mayores

Map 3.7a / Major triads inversions

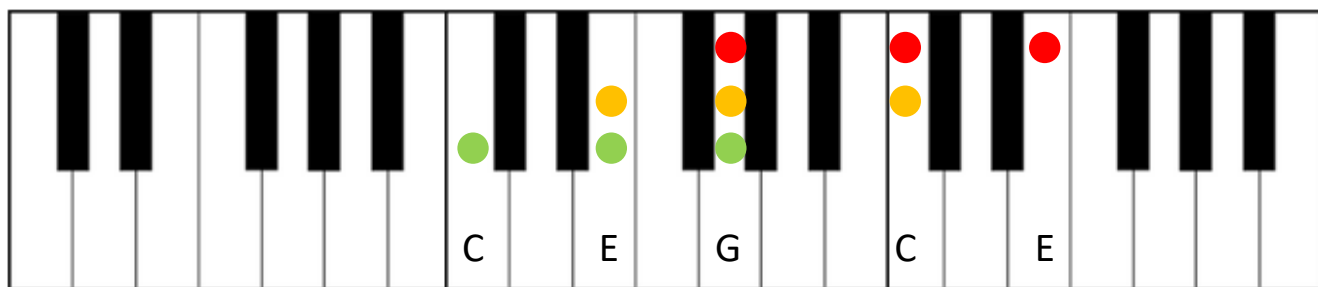
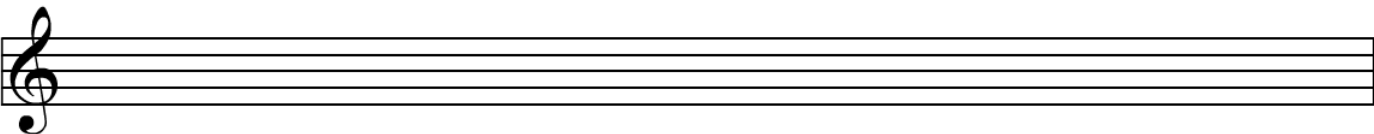


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Do mayor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión

C major, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion



CM = Do Mayor = C Major

● Posición Fundamental / Root position

C

● 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion

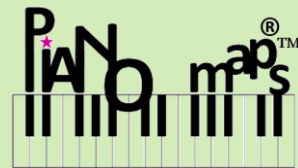
C/1 = C/E

● 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

C/2 = C/G

Mapa 3.7b / Inversiones de tríadas mayores

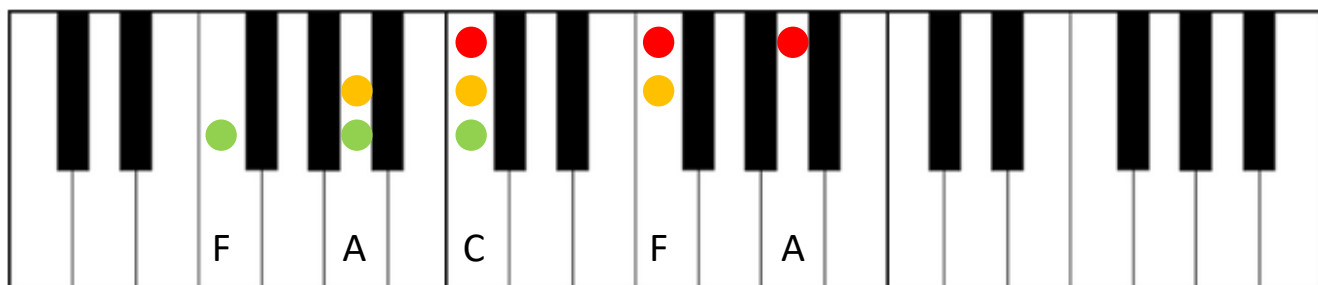
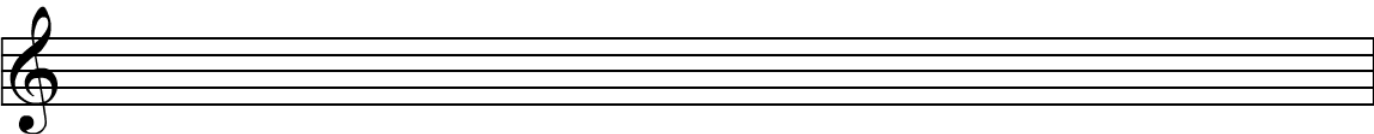
Map 3.7b / Major triads inversions



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Fa mayor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión
F major, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion

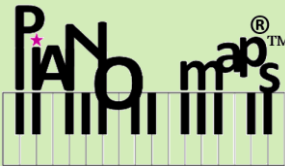


FM = Fa Mayor = F Major

- Posición Fundamental / Root position
- 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion
- 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

F
F/1 = F/A
F/2 = F/C

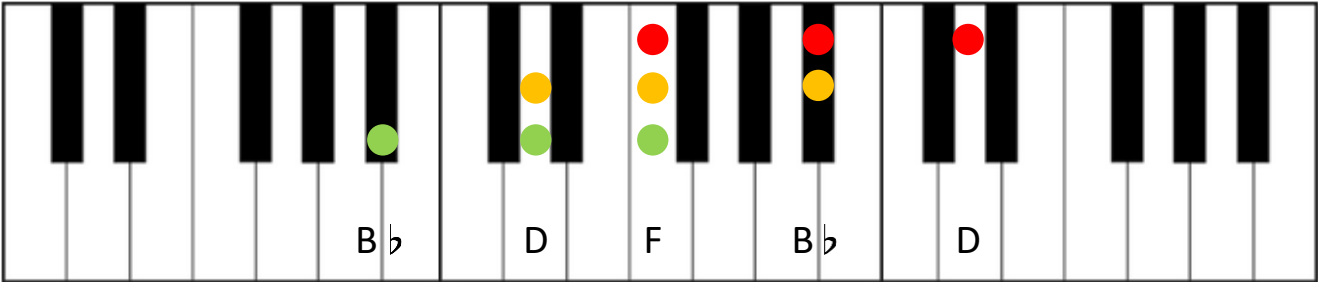
Mapa 3.7c / Inversiones de tríadas mayores Map 3.7c / Major triads inversions



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Si bemol mayor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión
B flat major, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion

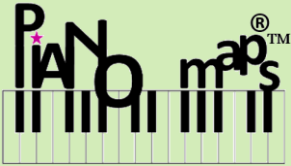


BbM = Si Bemol Mayor = B Flat Major

- Posición Fundamental / Root position
- 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion
- 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

B $\flat$
 B $\flat$ /1 = B $\flat$ /D
 B $\flat$ /2 = B $\flat$ /F

Mapa 3.7d / Inversiones de tríadas mayores Map 3.7d / Major triads inversions

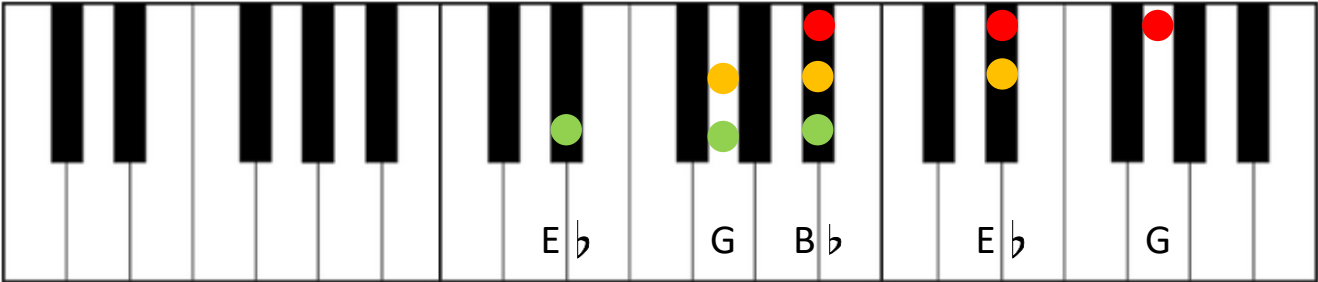


▼

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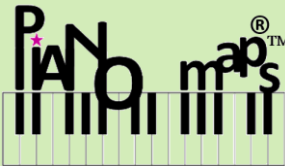
Mi bemol mayor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión
E flat major, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion



EbM = Mi Bemol Mayor = E Flat Major

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| ● Posición Fundamental / Root position | E $\flat$ |
| ● 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion | E $\flat$ /1 = E $\flat$ /G |
| ● 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion | E $\flat$ /2 = E $\flat$ /B $\flat$ |

Mapa 3.7e / Inversiones de tríadas mayores Map 3.7e / Major triads inversions



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La bemol mayor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión
A flat major, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion

A $\flat$

C

E $\flat$

A $\flat$

C

AbM = La Bemol Mayor = A Flat Major

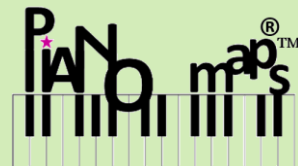
- Posición Fundamental / Root position
- 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion
- 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

A $\flat$

A $\flat$ /1 = A $\flat$ /C

A $\flat$ /2 = A $\flat$ /E $\flat$

Mapa 3.7f / Inversiones de tríadas mayores Map 3.7f / Major triads inversions

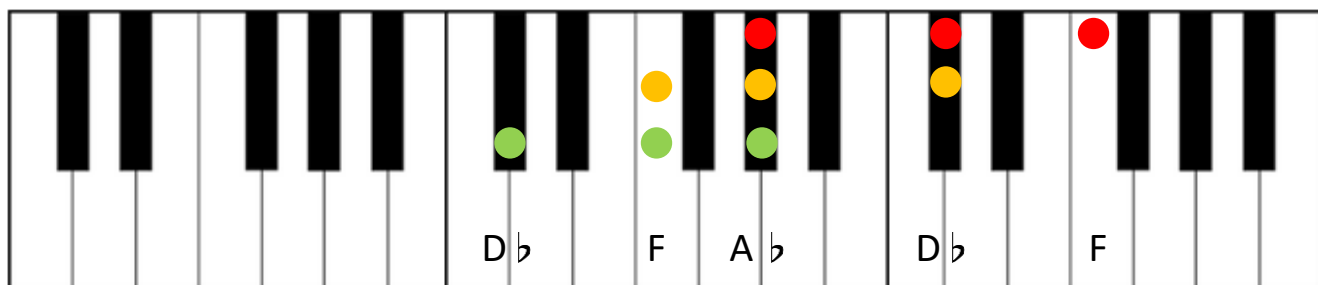
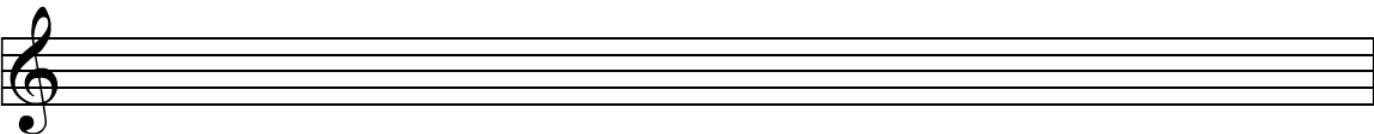


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Re bemol mayor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión

D flat major, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion



DbM = Re Bemol Mayor = D Flat Major

● Posición Fundamental / Root position

● 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion

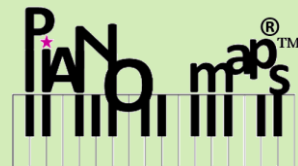
● 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

D $\flat$

D $\flat$ /1 = D $\flat$ /F

D $\flat$ /2 = D $\flat$ /A $\flat$

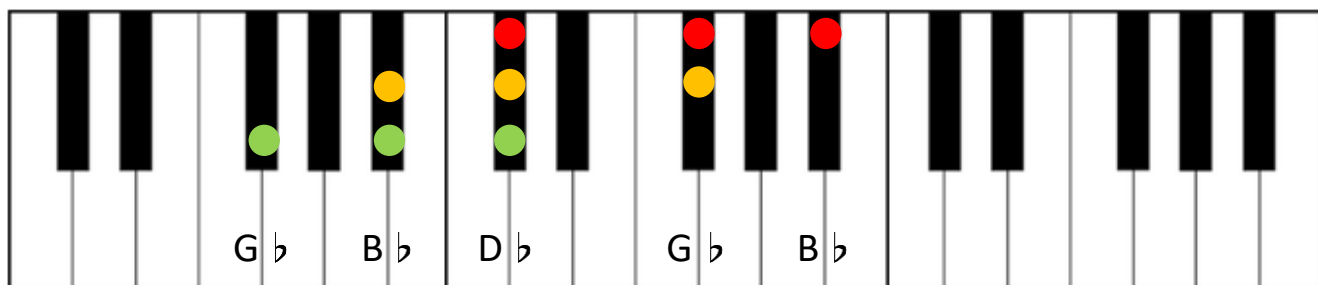
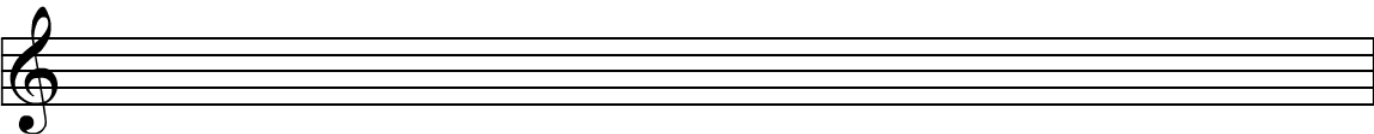
Mapa 3.7g / Inversiones de tríadas mayores Map 3.7g / Major triads inversions



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Sol bemol mayor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión
G flat major, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion

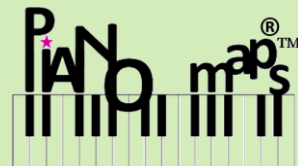


GbM = Sol Bemol Mayor = G Flat Major

- Posición Fundamental / Root position
- 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion
- 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

G $\flat$
 G $\flat$ /1 = G $\flat$ /B $\flat$
 G $\flat$ /2 = G $\flat$ /D $\flat$

Mapa 3.7h / Inversiones de tríadas mayores Map 3.7h / Major triads inversions

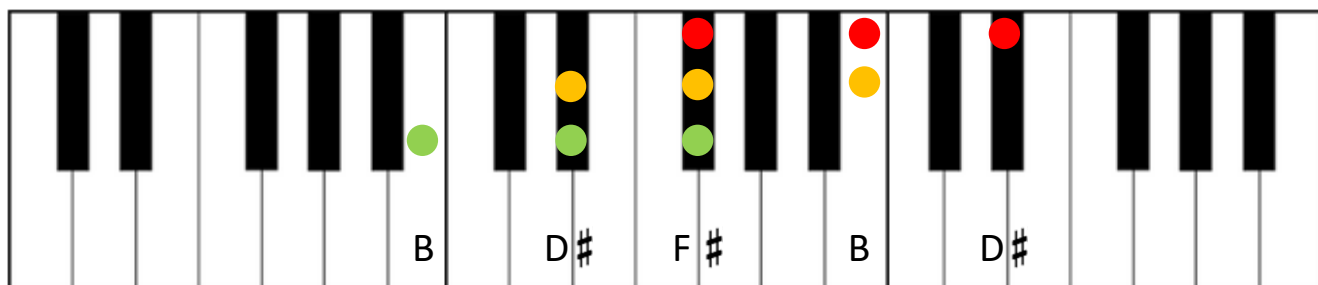
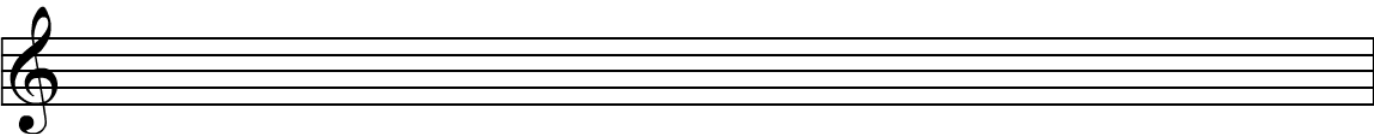


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Si mayor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión

B major, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion



BM = Si Mayor = B Major

● Posición Fundamental / Root position

● 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion

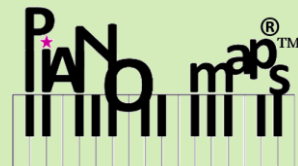
● 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

B

B/1 = B/D#

B/2 = B/F#

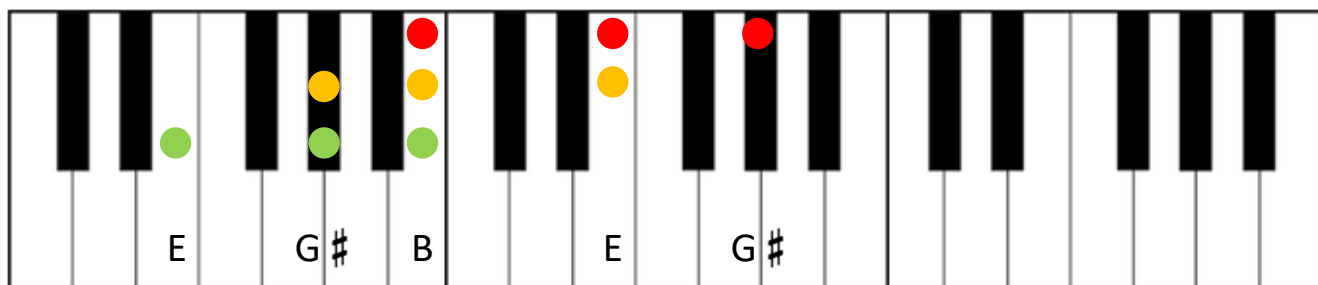
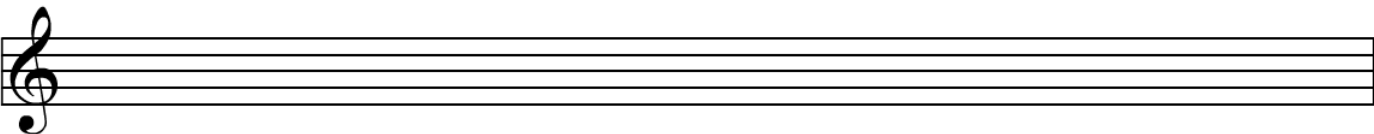
Mapa 3.7i / Inversiones de tríadas mayores Map 3.7i / Major triads inversions



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Mi mayor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión
E major, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion

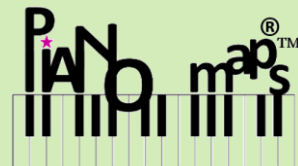


EM = Mi Mayor = E Major

- Posición Fundamental / Root position
- 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion
- 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

E
 E/1 = E/G#
 E/2 = E/B

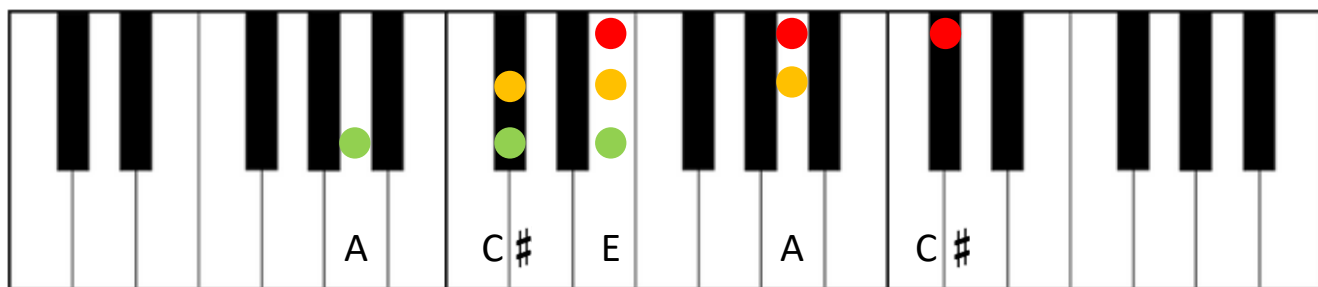
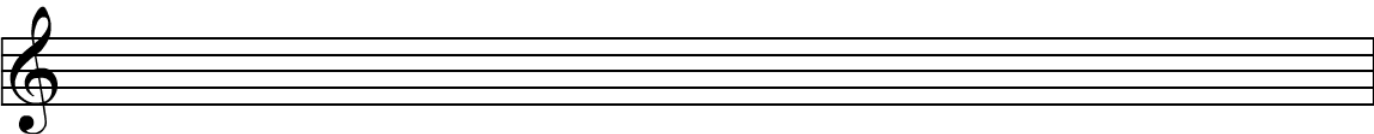
Mapa 3.7j / Inversiones de tríadas mayores Map 3.7j / Major triads inversions



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La mayor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión
A major, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion



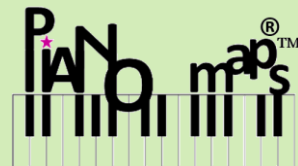
AM = La Mayor = A Major

- Posición Fundamental / Root position
- 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion
- 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

A
 A/1 = A/C#
 A/2 = A/E

Mapa 3.7k / Inversiones de tríadas mayores

Map 3.7k / Major triads inversions

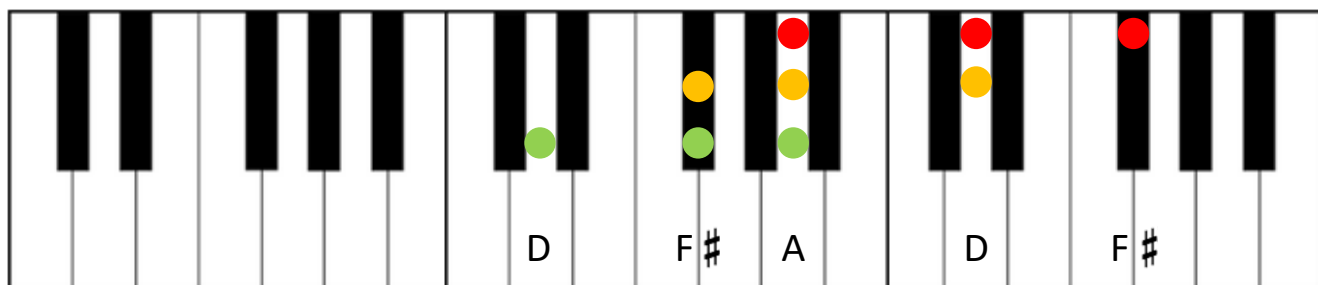
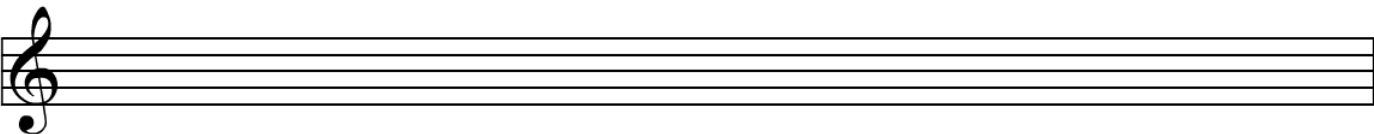


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Re mayor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión

D major, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion



DM = Re Mayor = D Major

● Posición Fundamental / Root position

● 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion

● 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

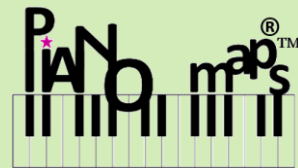
D

D/1 = D/F#

D/2 = D/A

Mapa 3.7I / Inversiones de tríadas mayores

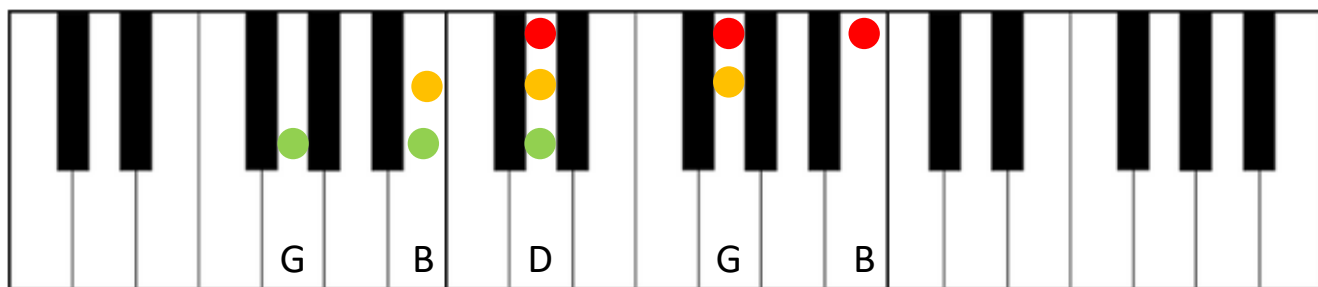
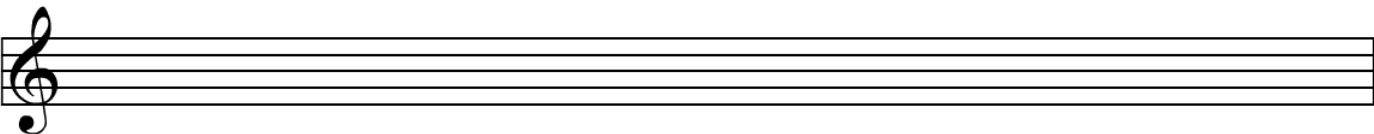
Map 3.7I / Major triads inversions



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Sol mayor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión
G major, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion

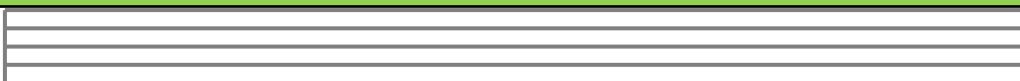


GM = Sol Mayor = G Major

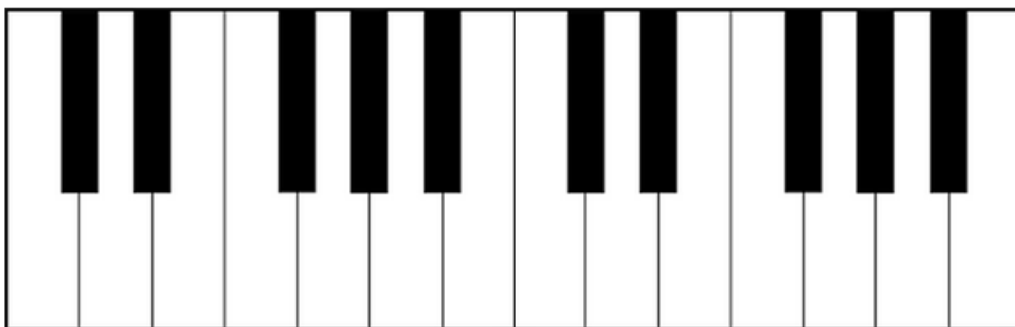
- Posición Fundamental / Root position
- 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion
- 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

G
G/1 = G/B
G/2 = G/D

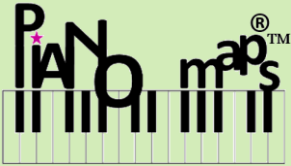
3.8 Inversiones de tríadas en tonalidades menores naturales



3.8 Triads Inversions in natural minor keys



Mapa 3.8a / Inversiones de tríadas menores Map 3.8a / Minor triads inversions



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Do menor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión

C minor, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion

C

E $\flat$

G

C

E $\flat$

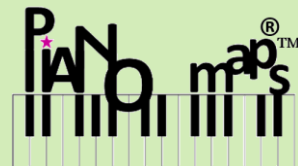
Cm = Do menor = C minor

- Posición Fundamental / Root position
- 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion
- 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion
- Cm

Cm/1 = Cm/E $\flat$

Cm/2 = Cm/G

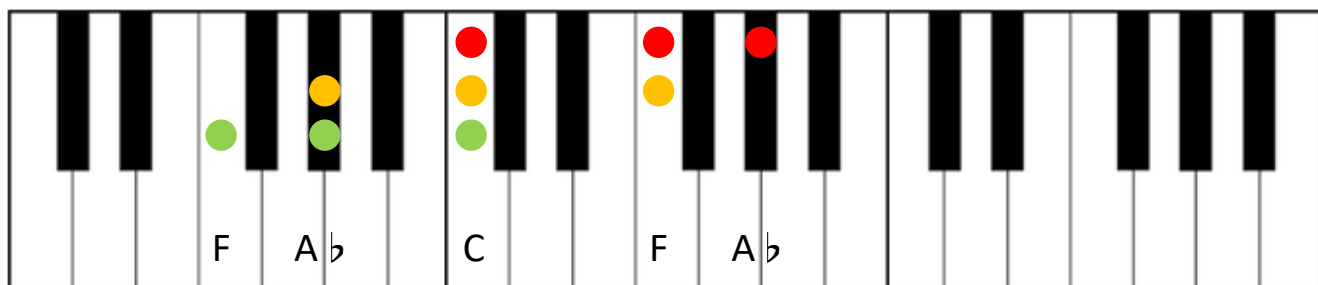
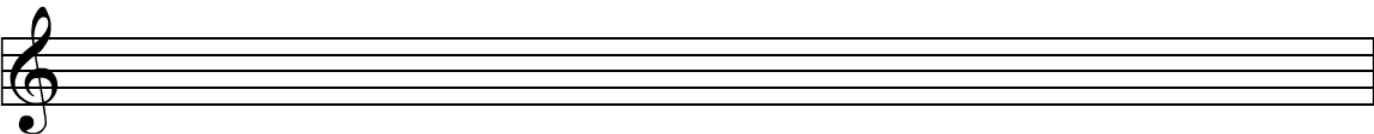
Mapa 3.8b / Inversiones de tríadas menores Map 3.8b / Minor triads inversions



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Fa menor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión
F minor, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion

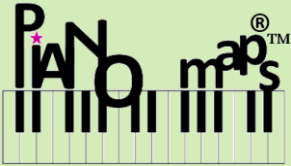


Fm = Fa menor = F minor

- Posición Fundamental / Root position
- 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion
- 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

Fm
Fm/1 = Fm/A $\flat$
Fm/2 = Fm/C

Mapa 3.8c / Inversiones de tríadas menores Map 3.8c / Minor triads inversions



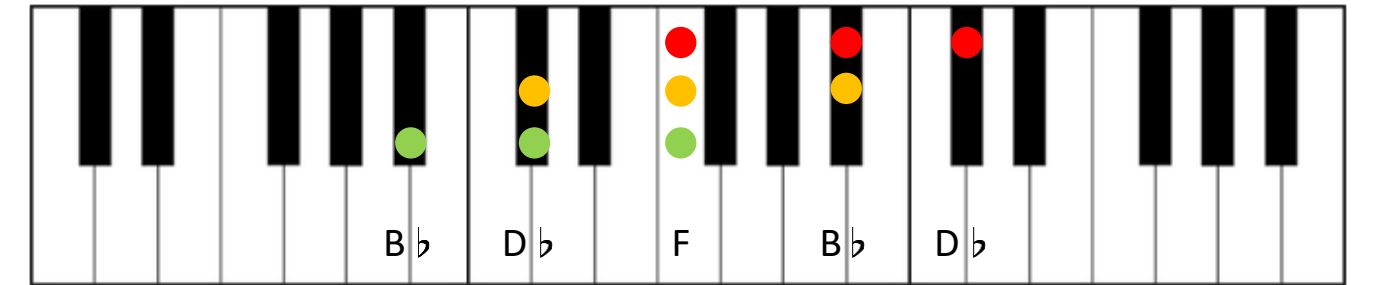

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Si bemol menor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión

B flat minor, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion





Bbm = Si Bemol menor = B Flat minor

- 
Posición Fundamental / Root position


1a Inversión / 1st Inversion

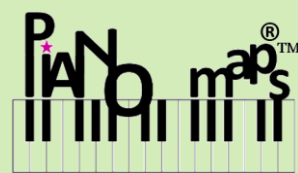

2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion
- Bb m

Bb m/1 = Bbm/Db

Bb m/2 = Bbm/F

Mapa 3.8d / Inversiones de tríadas menores

Map 3.8d / Minor triads inversions

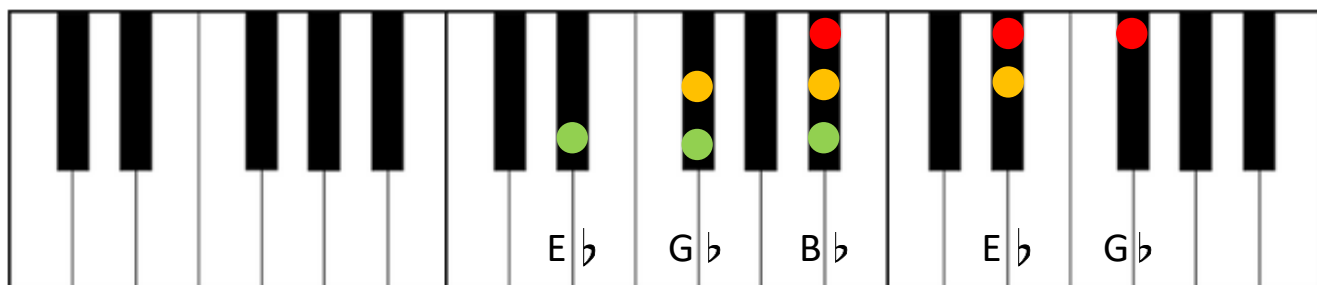
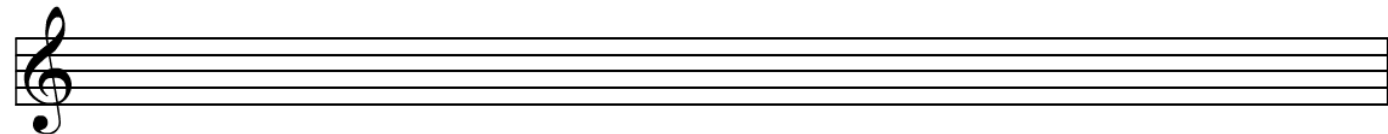


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Mi bemol menor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión

E flat minor, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion



Ebm = Mi Bemol menor = E Flat minor

● Posición Fundamental / Root position

● 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion

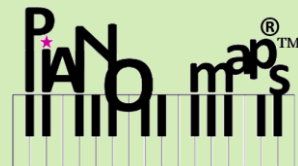
● 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

E $\flat$ m

E $\flat$ m/1 = E $\flat$ m/G $\flat$

E $\flat$ m/2 = E $\flat$ m/B $\flat$

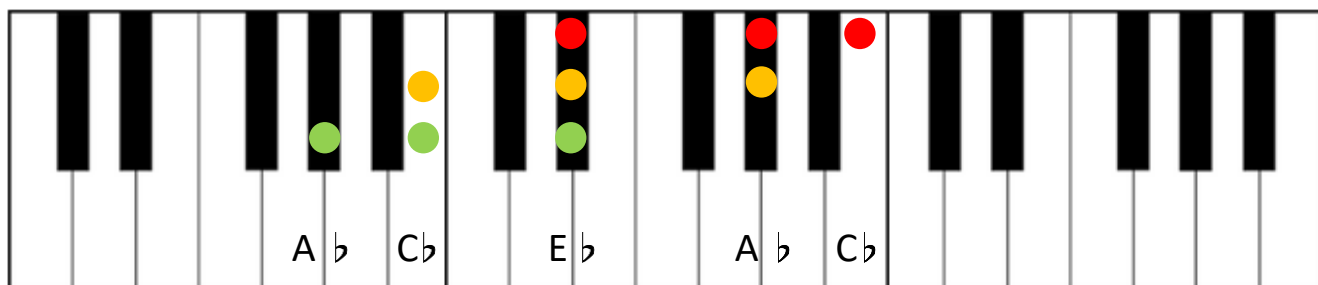
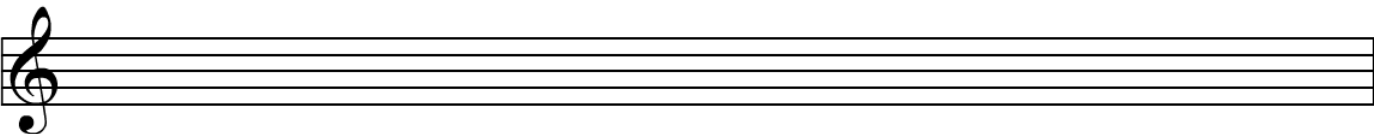
Mapa 3.8e / Inversiones de tríadas menores Map 3.8e / Minor triads inversions



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La bemol menor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión
A flat minor, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion



Abm = La Bemol menor = A Flat minor

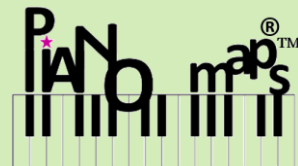
- Posición Fundamental / Root position
- 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion
- 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

$A\flat m$

$A\flat m/1 = A\flat m/C\flat$

$A\flat m/2 = A\flat m/E\flat$

Mapa 3.8f / Inversiones de tríadas menores Map 3.8f / Minor triads inversions

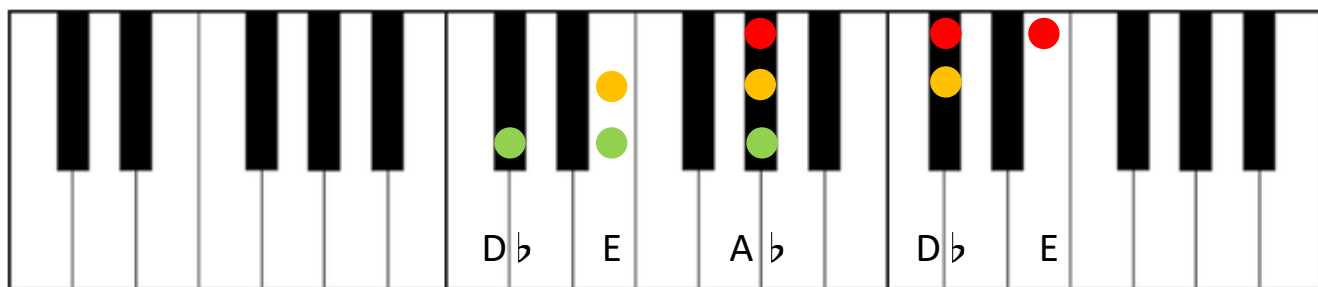
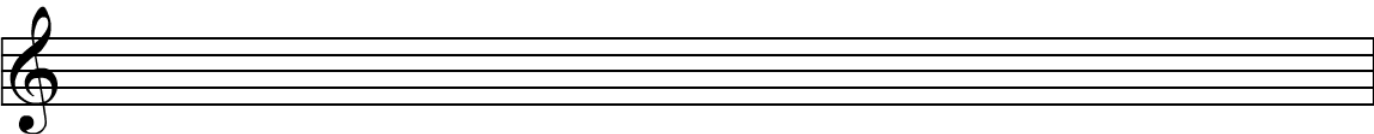


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Re bemol menor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión

D flat minor, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion



Dbm = Re Bemol menor = D Flat minor

- Posición Fundamental / Root position
- 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion
- 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

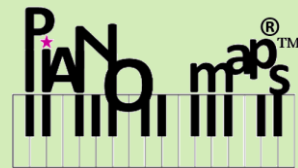
D $\flat$ m

D $\flat$ m/1 = Dm $\flat$ /E

D $\flat$ m/2 = Dm $\flat$ /A $\flat$

Mapa 3.8g / Inversiones de tríadas menores

Map 3.8g / Minor triads inversions

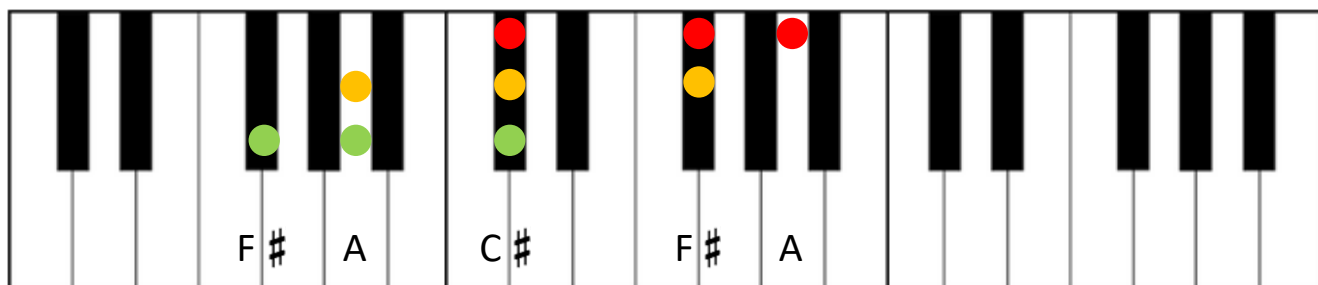
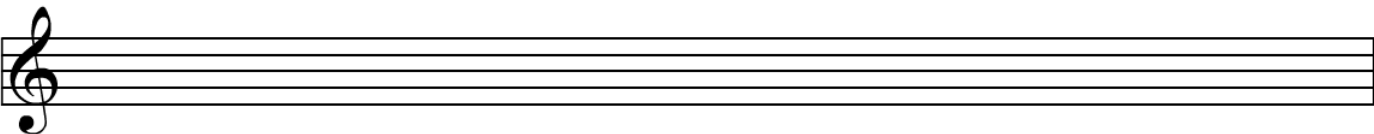


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Fa sostenido menor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión

F sharp minor, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion



F#m = Fa sostenido menor = F sharp minor

● Posición Fundamental / Root position

● 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion

● 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

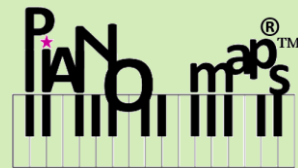
F# m

F# m/1 = F# m/A

F# m/2 = F# m/C

Mapa 3.8h / Inversiones de tríadas menores

Map 3.8h / Minor triads inversions

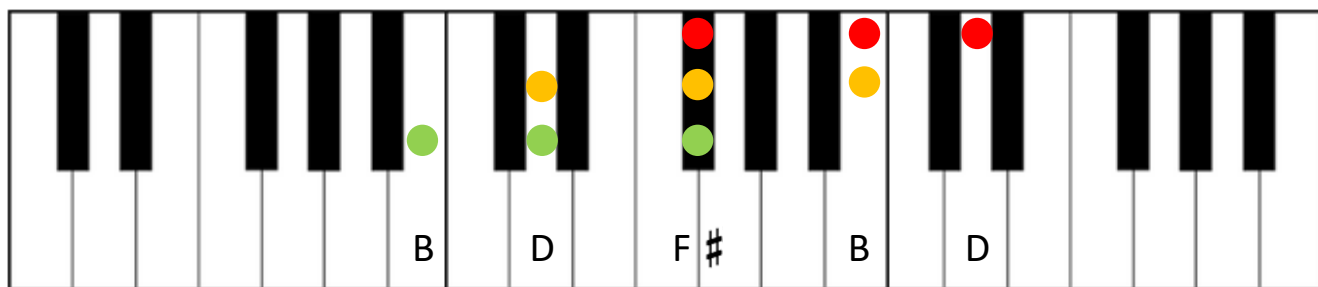
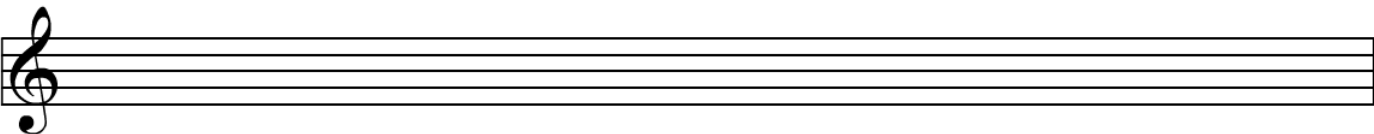


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Si menor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión

B minor, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion



Bm = Si menor = B minor

● Posición Fundamental / Root position

● 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion

● 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

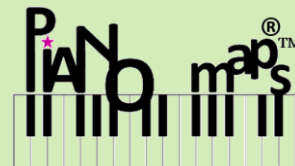
Bm

Bm/1 = Bm/D

Bm/2 = Bm/F#

Mapa 3.8i / Inversiones de tríadas menores

Map 3.8i / Minor triads inversions

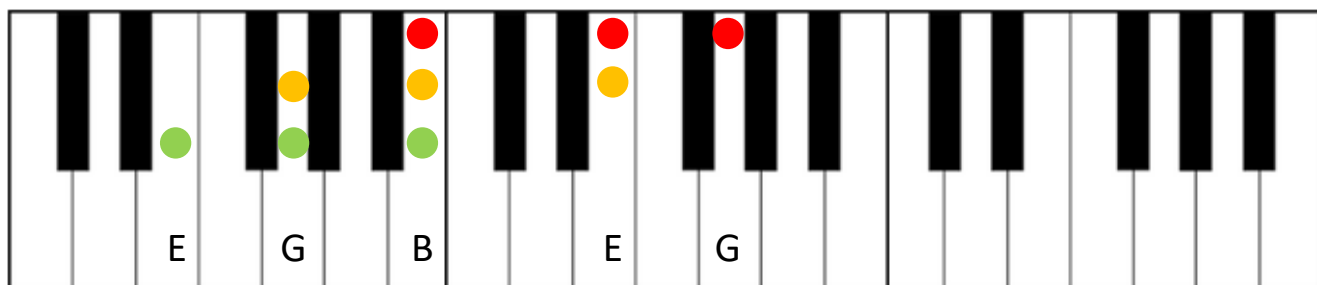
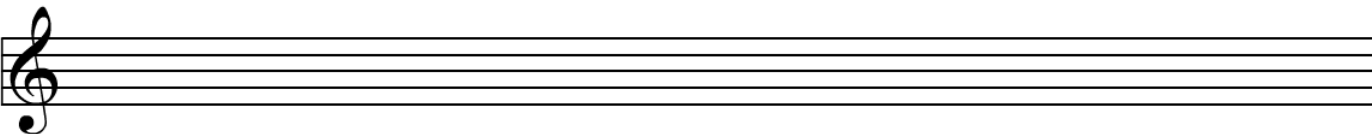


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Mi menor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión

E minor, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion



Em = Mi menor = E minor

● Posición Fundamental / Root position

● 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion

● 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

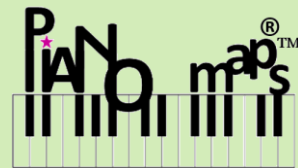
Em

Em/1 = Em/G

Em/2 = Em/B

Mapa 3.8j / Inversiones de tríadas menores

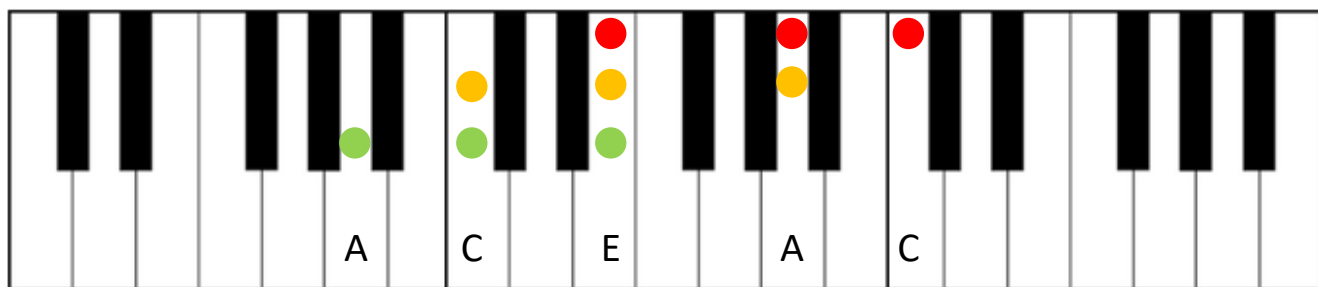
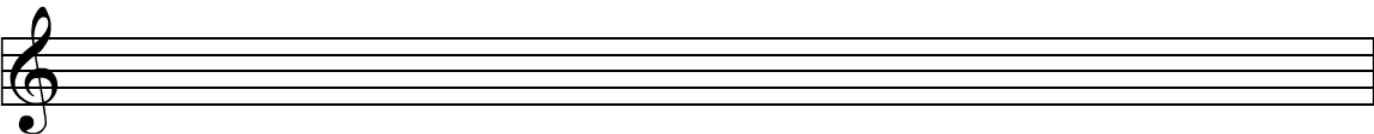
Map 3.8j / Minor triads inversions



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La menor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión
A minor, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion



Am = La menor = A minor

- Posición Fundamental / Root position
- 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion
- 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

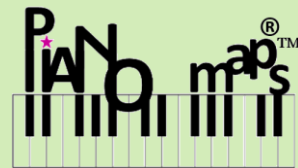
Am

Am/1 = Am/C

Am/2 = Am/E

Mapa 3.8k / Inversiones de tríadas menores

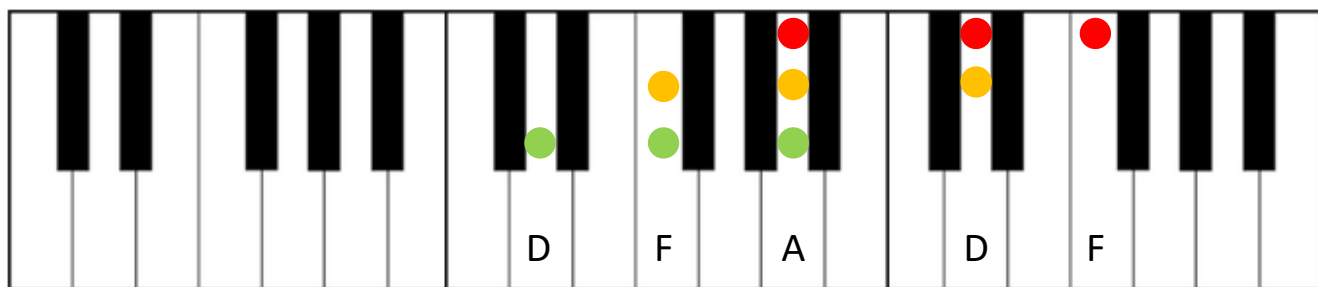
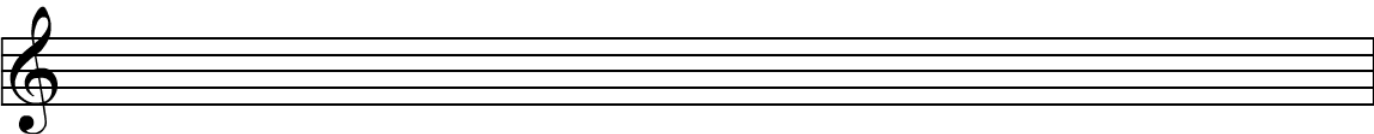
Map 3.8k / Minor triads inversions



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Re menor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión
D minor, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion



Dm = Re menor = D minor

- Posición Fundamental / Root position
- 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion
- 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

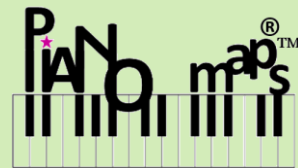
Dm

Dm/1 = Dm/F

Dm/2 = Dm/A

Mapa 3.8I / Inversiones de tríadas menores

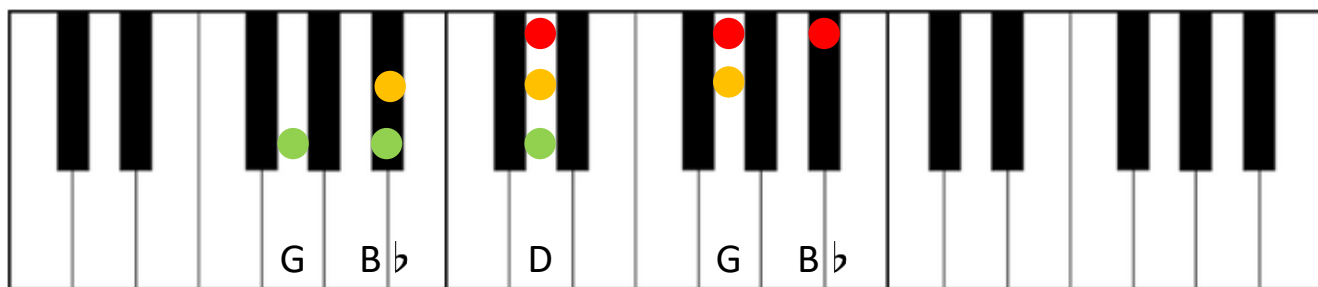
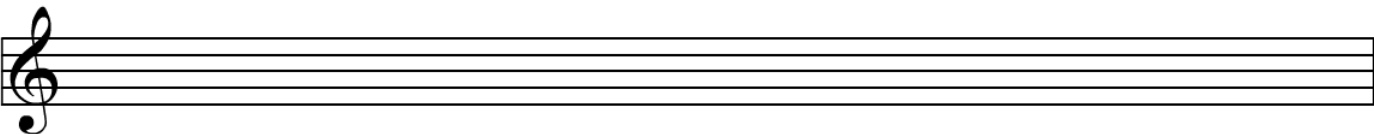
Map 3.8I / Minor triads inversions



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Sol menor, 1 Inversión, 2a Inversión
G minor, 1st Inversion, 2nd Inversion



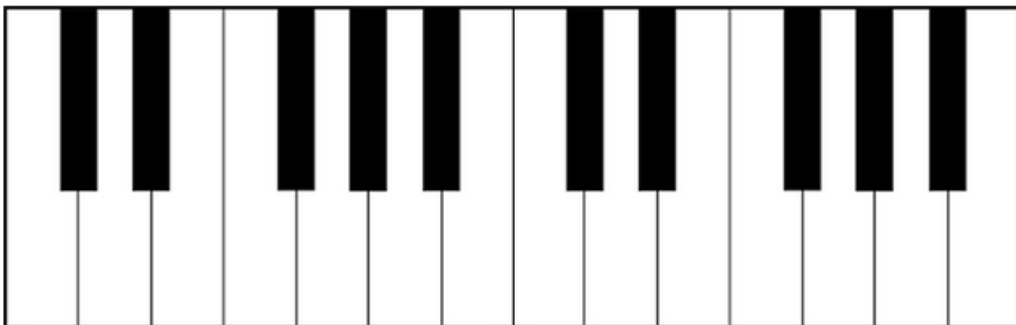
Gm = Sol menor = G minor

- Posición Fundamental / Root position
- 1a Inversión / 1st Inversion
- 2a Inversión / 2nd Inversion

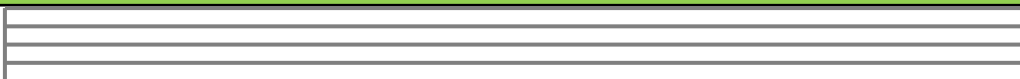
Gm
Gm/1 = Gm/B $\flat$
Gm/2 = Gm/D

Capítulo 4

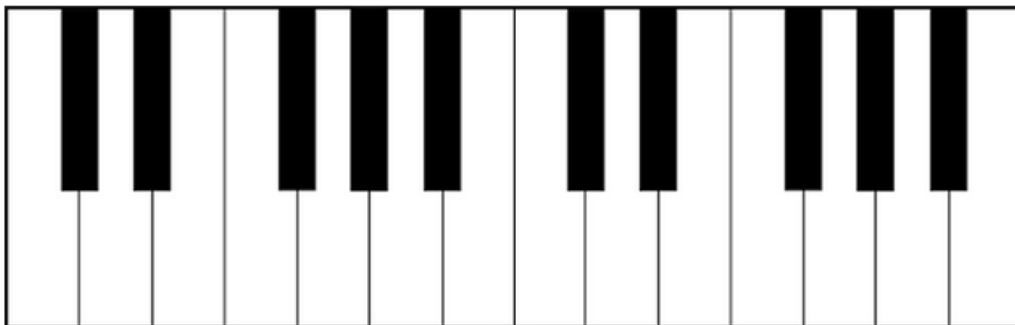
Chapter 4



4.1 Relación entre Grados de Tonalidades Mayores y Menores con Tríadas



4.1 Relation between Degrees of Major and Minor Keys with Triads



A partir de las secciones anteriores se construyen las tríadas de todos los grados de todas las tonalidades.

Hay 7 tríadas por cada uno de las 12 tonalidades mayores, 12 menores naturales, 12 menores armónicas y 12 menores melódicas. En total se producen de 336 combinaciones.

Para identificar las tríadas de los grados de cualquier tonalidad se deben seguir los pasos siguientes:

- Identificar la nota de inicio del grado.
- Identificar si la tríada del grado se forma por un acorde mayor, o un acorde menor, un acorde aumentado, o un acorde disminuido.

From the previous sections the triads of all the degrees of all the keys are constructed.

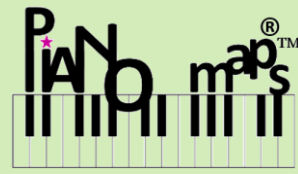
There are 7 triads for each of the 12 major keys, the 12 natural minors, the 12 harmonic minors and the 12 melodic minors. In total 336 combinations are produced.

To identify the triads of the degrees of any key, the following steps should be followed:

- Identify the beginning note of the degree.
- Identify if the triad of the degree is formed by a major chord, or a minor chord, or an augmented chord, or a diminished chord.

Mapa 4.1a / Estructuras de las Tonalidades

Map 4.1a / Structures of Keys



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La estructura de las tonalidades es definida por las distancias entre sus 7 notas. Aquí se presentan, como ejemplo, las estructuras de las 4 tonalidades de Do.

The structure of the keys is defined by the distances between their 7 notes. Here, as an example, the structures of the 4 keys of C are presented.

Do Mayor
C Major

C D E F G A B

Do menor melódico
C melodic minor

C D E $\flat$ F G A B

Do menor armónico
C harmonic minor

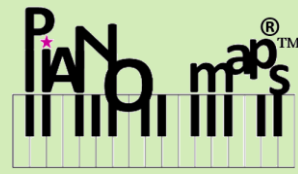
C D E $\flat$ F G A $\flat$ B

Do menor natural
C natural minor

C D E $\flat$ F G A $\flat$ B $\flat$

Mapa 4.1b / Grados de la tonalidad mayor

Map 4.1b / Degrees of major key

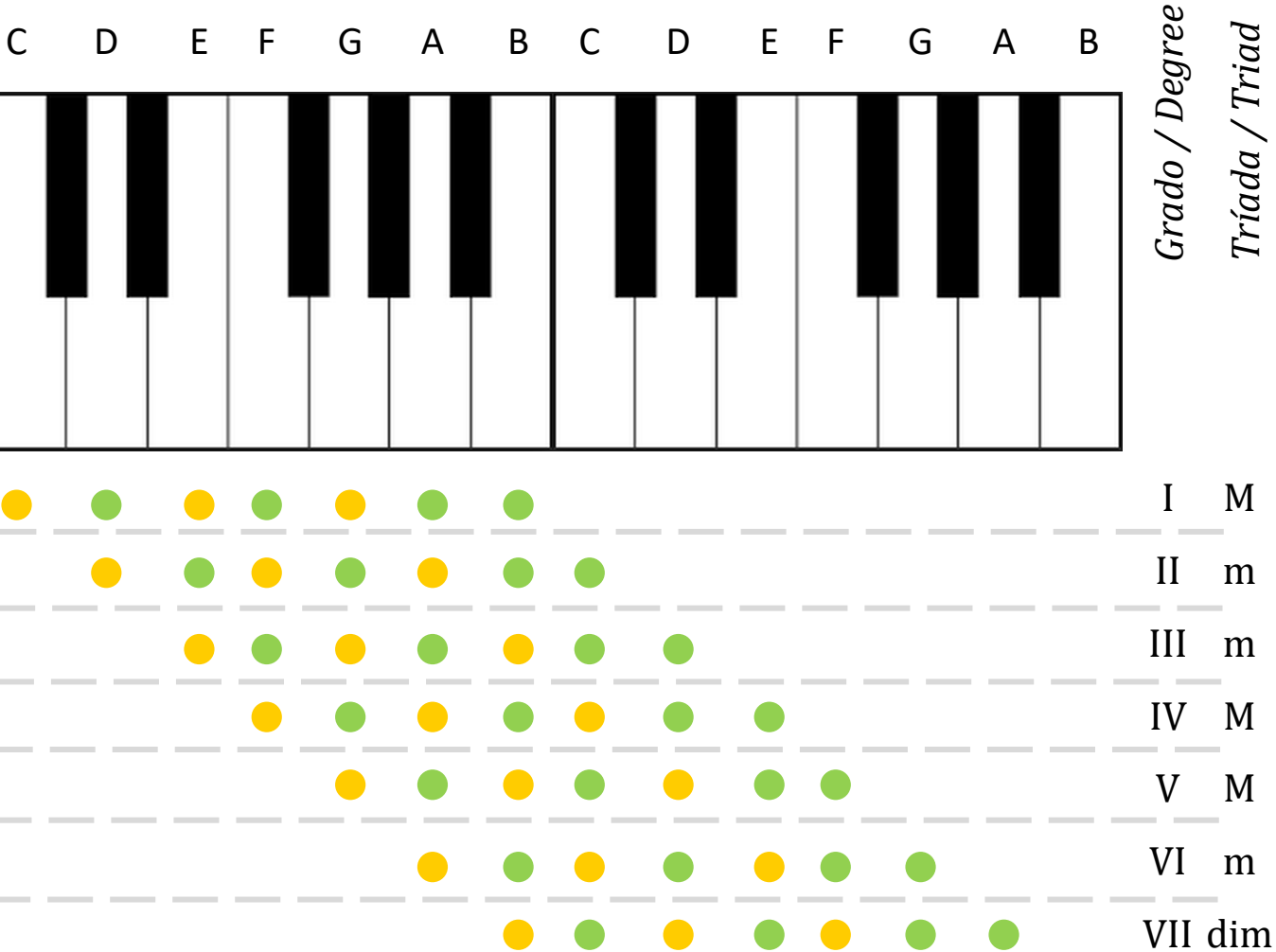


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Do Mayor

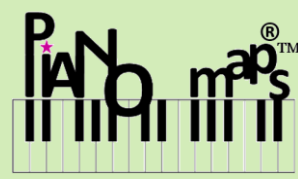
C Major



● Tríadas / Triads

Mapa 4.1c / Grados de la tonalidad menor melódica

Map 4.1c / Degrees of melodic minor key

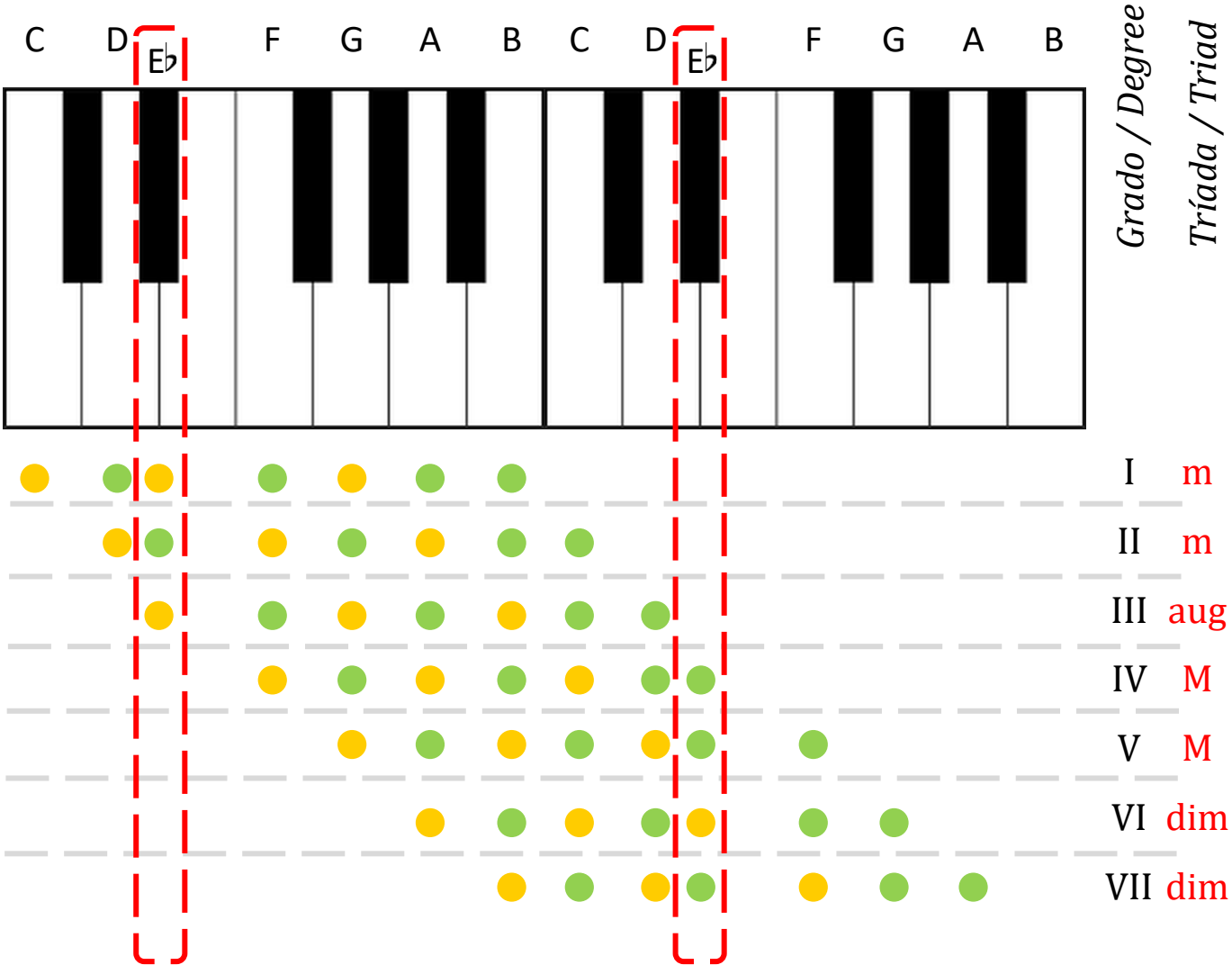


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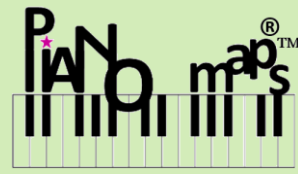
Do menor melódico

C melodic minor



● Tríadas / Triads

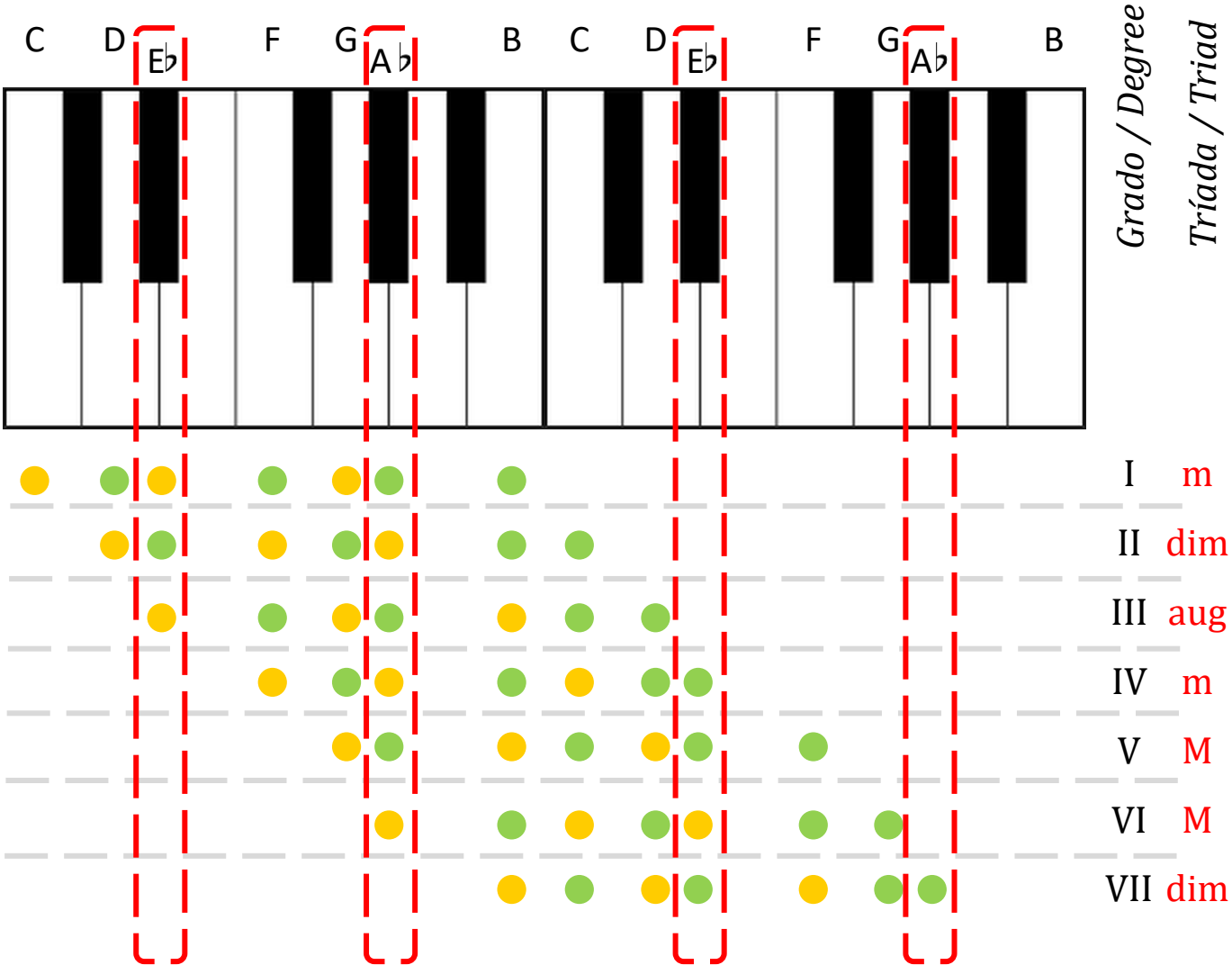
Mapa 4.1d / Grados de la tonalidad menor armónica Map 4.1d / Degrees of harmonic minor key



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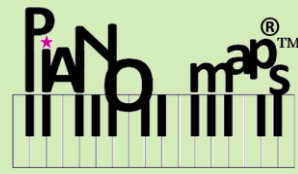
Do menor armónico C harmonic minor



● Tríadas / Triads

Mapa 4.1e / Grados de la tonalidad menor natural

Map 4.1e / Degrees of natural minor keys

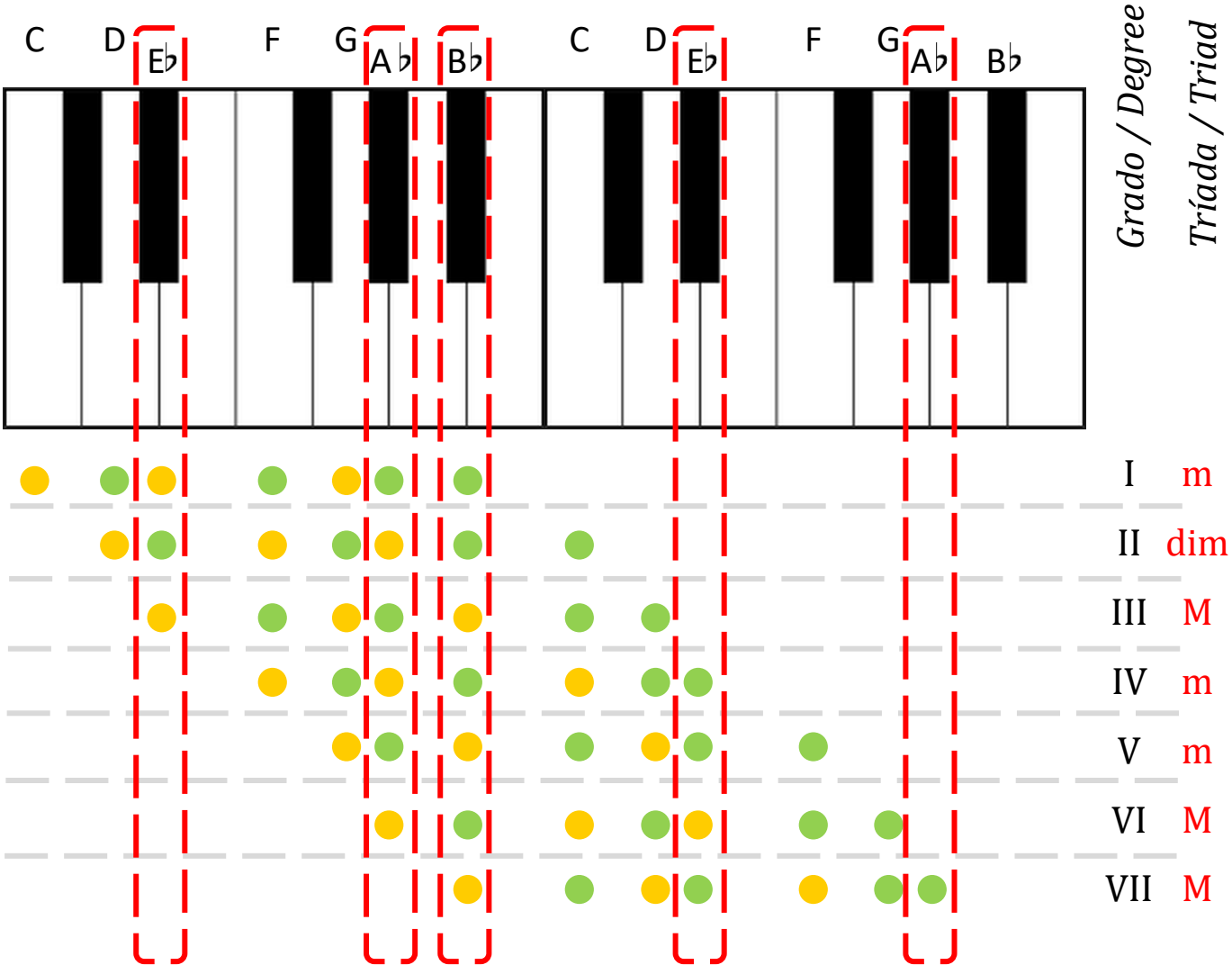


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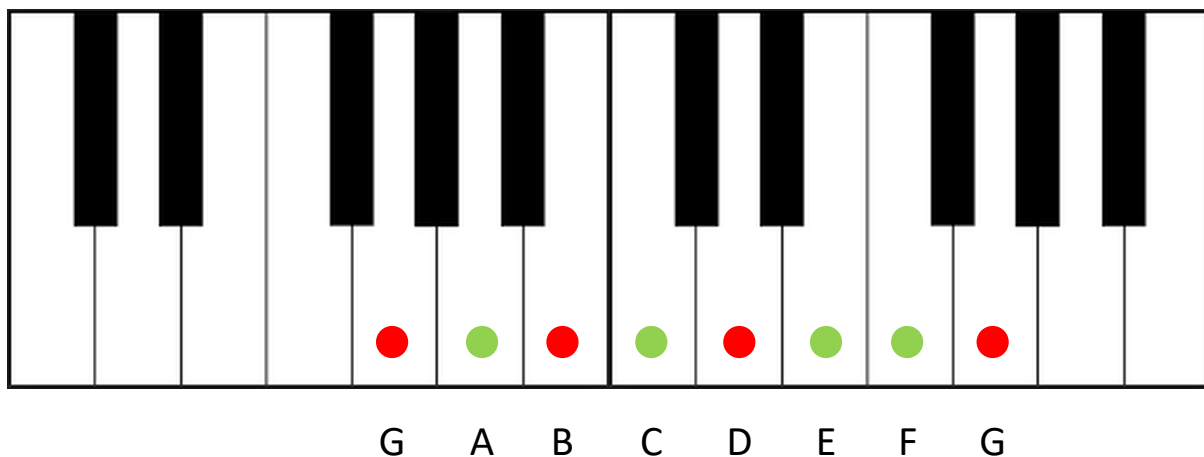
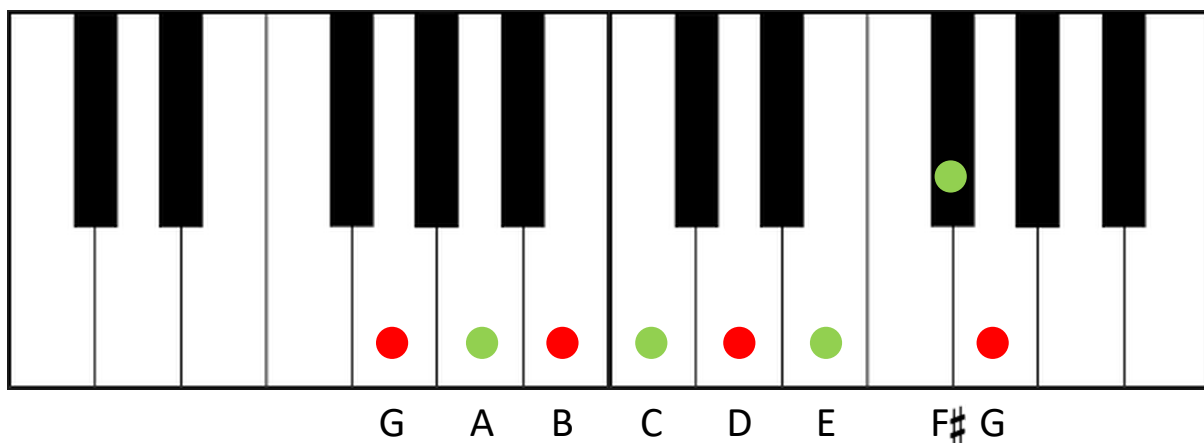
Do menor natural

C natural minor



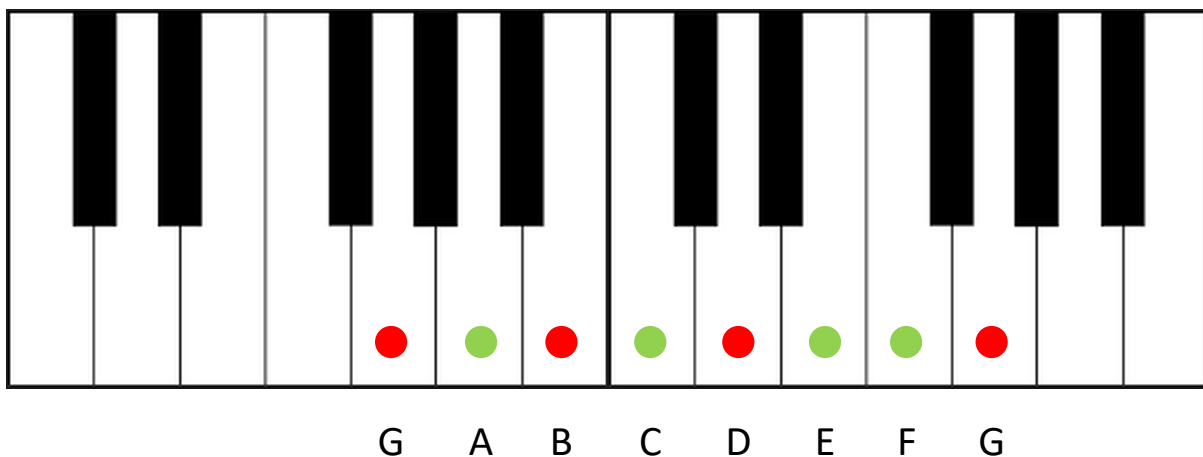
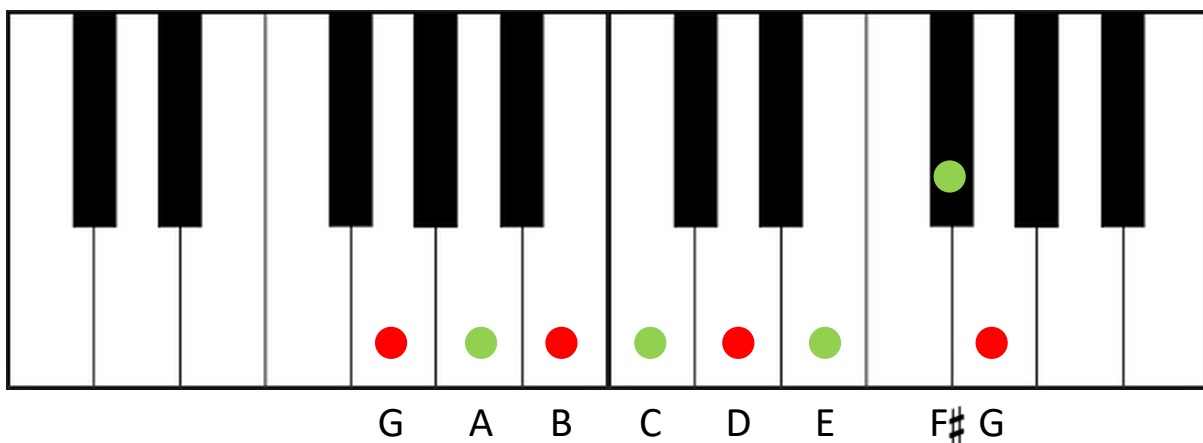
● Tríadas / Triads

Es importante destacar que las denominaciones “mayor” y “menor”, señaladas en las páginas anteriores, en este caso no se refieren a tonalidades, sino a tríadas o acordes. Como ejemplo, observar la siguiente diferencia:

Do v*Sol mayor*

● Coinciden en la tríada y en el acorde de octava.

It is important to note that the names “major” and “minor”, indicated on the previous pages, in these cases do not refer to keys, but to triads or chords. As an example, observe the following difference:

Cv*G major*

● Both match in the triad and the octave chord.

En las siguientes secuencias se presentan los 7 grados de todas las tonalidades.

Observar lo siguiente:

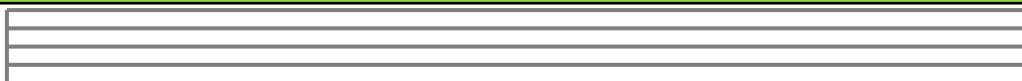
- El Grado I de cada tonalidad inicia, como es obvio, en su tónica.
- Los Grados II a VII inician en las notas subsecuentes de la tonalidad, sea que estén alteradas por un sostenido o por un bemol, o que no tengan alteración.
- Las tríadas de los 7 Grados de cualquier tonalidad inician con cada una de las 7 notas sin faltar ninguna y sin que se repita ninguna.

In the following sequences the 7 degrees of all the keys are presented.

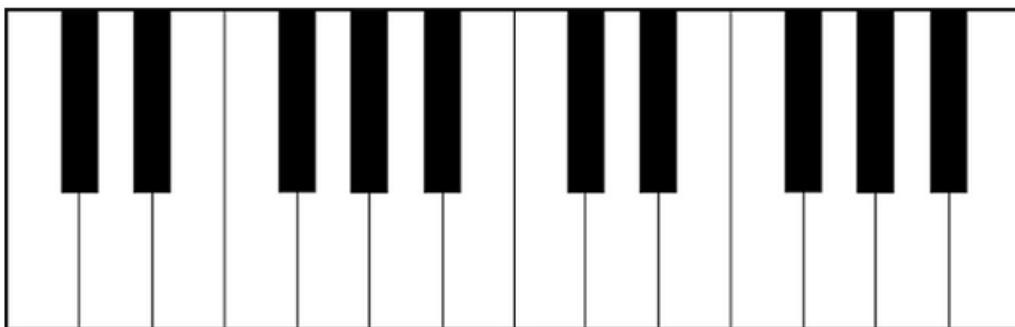
Notice the following:

- The Degree I of each key begins, as it is obvious, in its tonic.
- Degrees II to VII begin in the subsequent notes of the key, whether they are altered by a sharp or by a flat, or have no alteration.
- The triads of the 7 Degrees of any key start with each of the 7 notes without missing any and without repeating any.

4.2 Relación entre Grados de Tonalidades Mayores y Tríadas

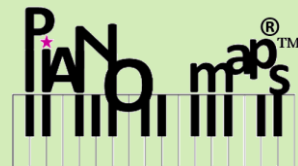


4.2 Relation between Degrees of Major Keys and Triads



Mapa 4.2a / Grados de Do mayor

Map 4.2a / Degrees of C major



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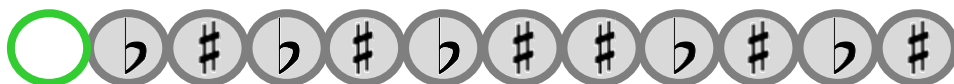
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												Grado / Degree	
												4-3-5	IM
C		E		G		C						3-4-5	IIIm
												3-4-5	IVM
	D		F		A		D					3-4-5	VM
												4-3-5	VIIm
		E		G		B		E				3-3-6	VII°
													
			F		A		C		F				
													
				G		B		D		G			
													
					A		C		E		A		
													
						B		D		F		B	



Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

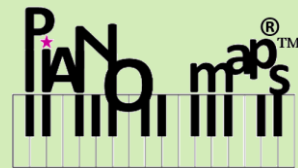
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



235

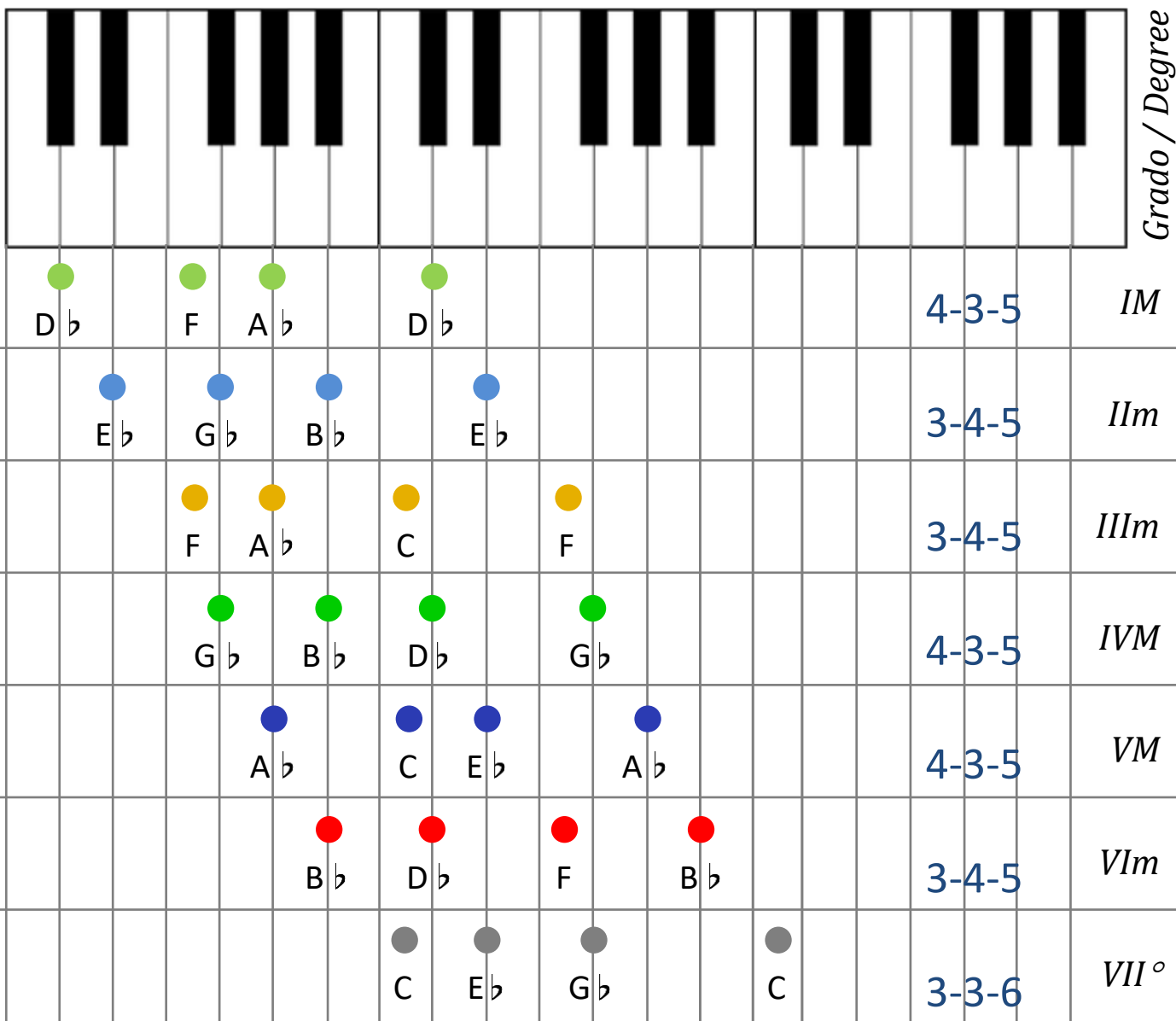
Mapa 4.2b / Grados de Re bemol mayor

Map 4.2b / Degrees of D flat major



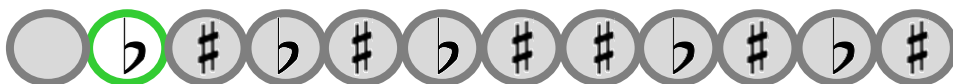
V.240115.19

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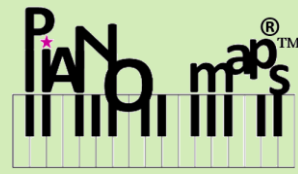
Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



Mapa 4.2c / Grados de Re mayor

Map 4.2c / Degrees of D major



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Grado / Degree											
D		F #	A		D					4-3-5	IM
	E		G	B		E				3-4-5	IIIm
		F #	A		C #	F #				3-4-5	IIIIm
		G	B	D		G				4-3-5	IVM
			A		C #	E		A		4-3-5	VM
				B	D	F #	B			3-4-5	VIIm
					C #	E	G	C #		3-3-6	VII°



Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

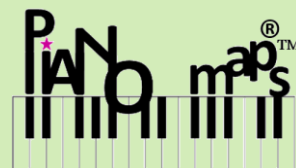
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



237

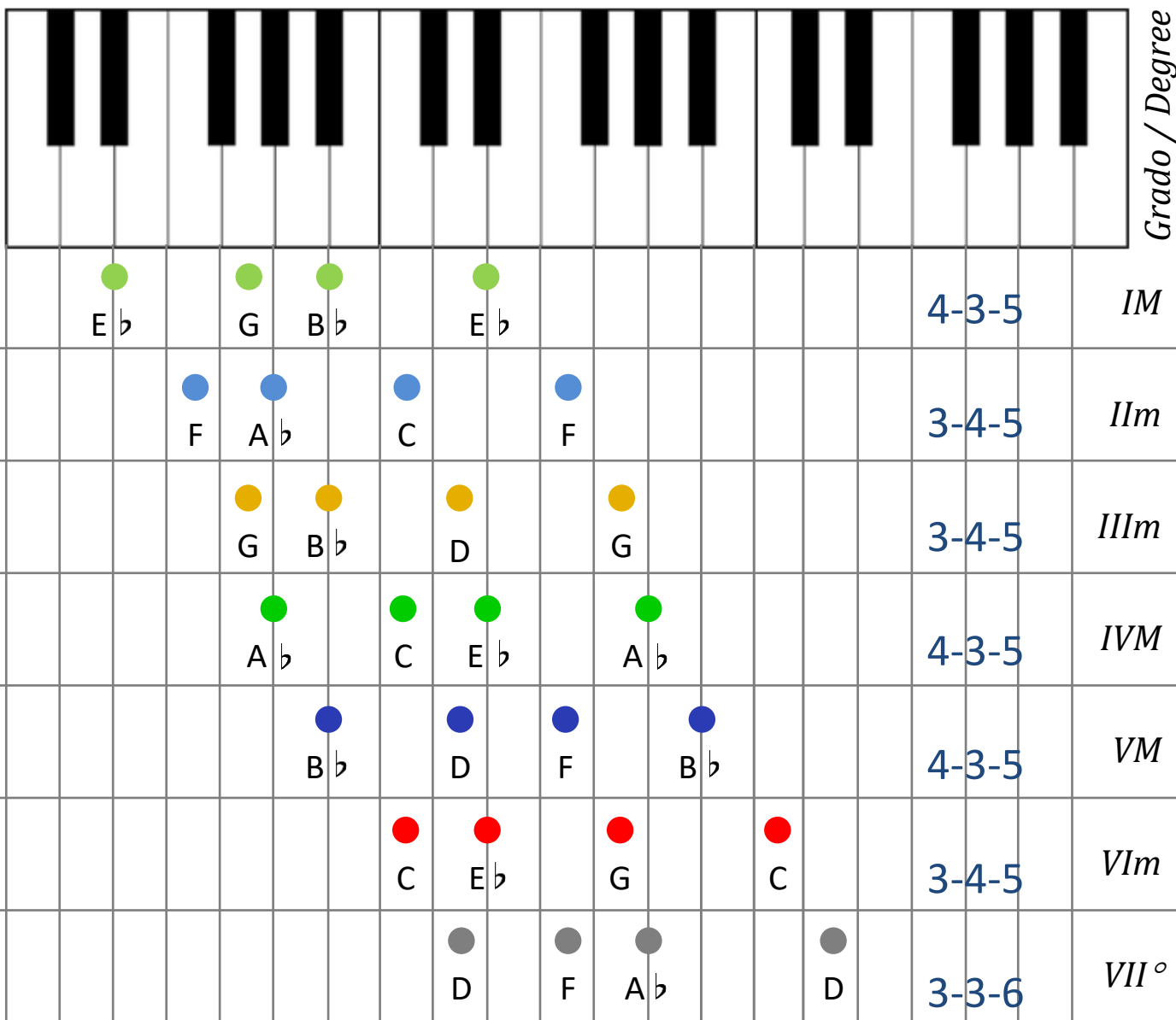
Mapa 4.2d / Grados de Mi bemol mayor

Map 4.2d / Degrees of E flat major



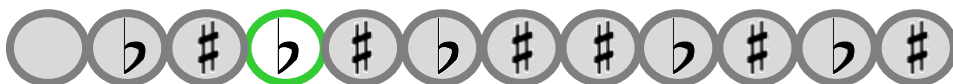
V.240115.19

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Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

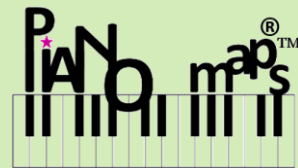
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



238

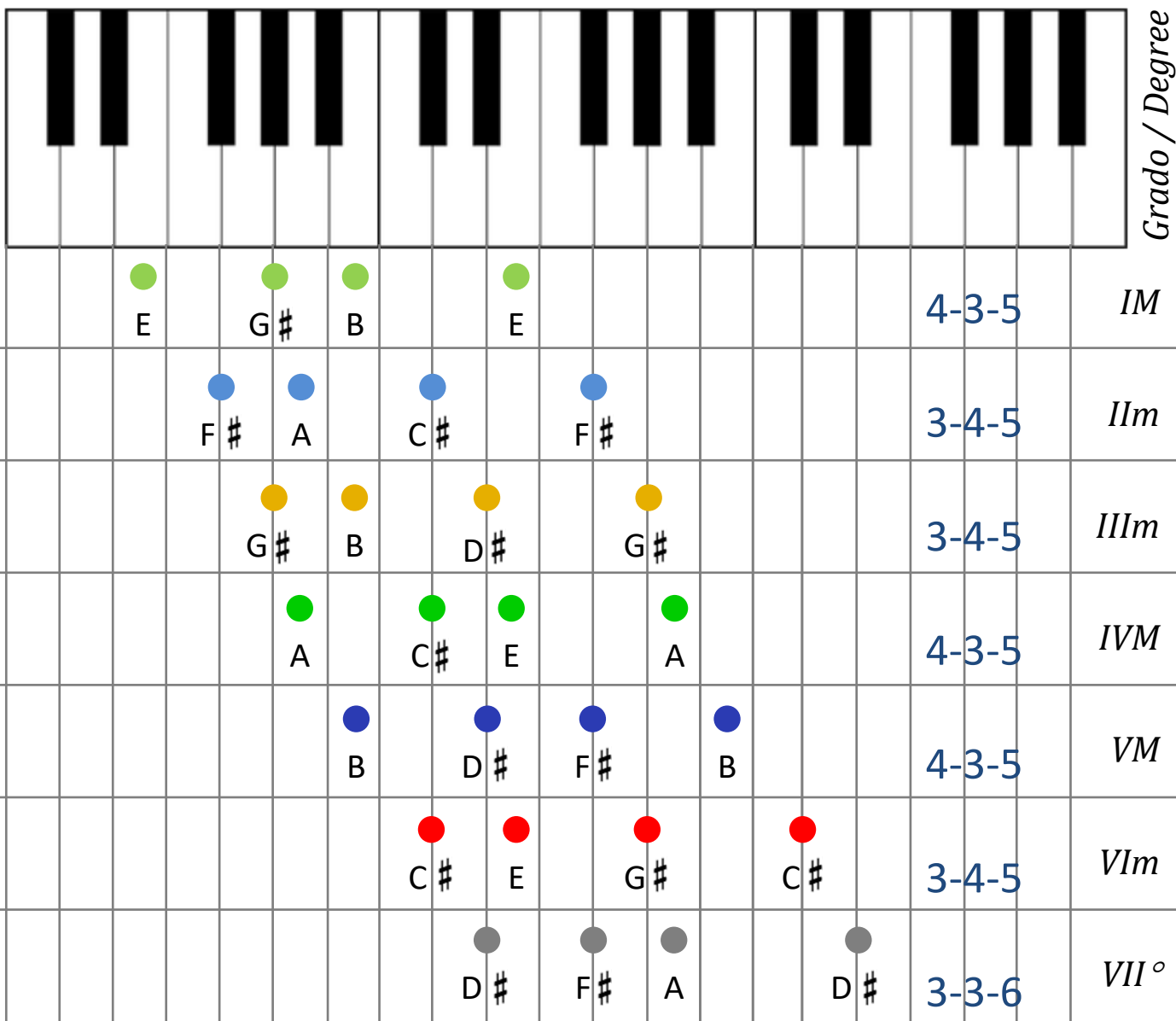
Mapa 4.2e / Grados de Mi mayor

Map 4.2e / Degrees of E major



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EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

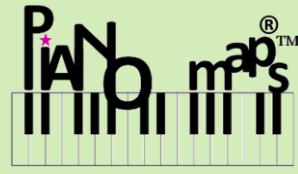


Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



Map 4.2f / Degrees of F major



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	Grado / Degree												
4-3-5													IM
3-4-5													IIIm
3-4-5													IIIIm
4-3-5													IVM
4-3-5													VM
3-4-5													VIIm
3-3-6													VII°



Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

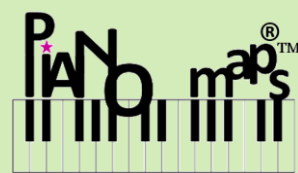
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



240

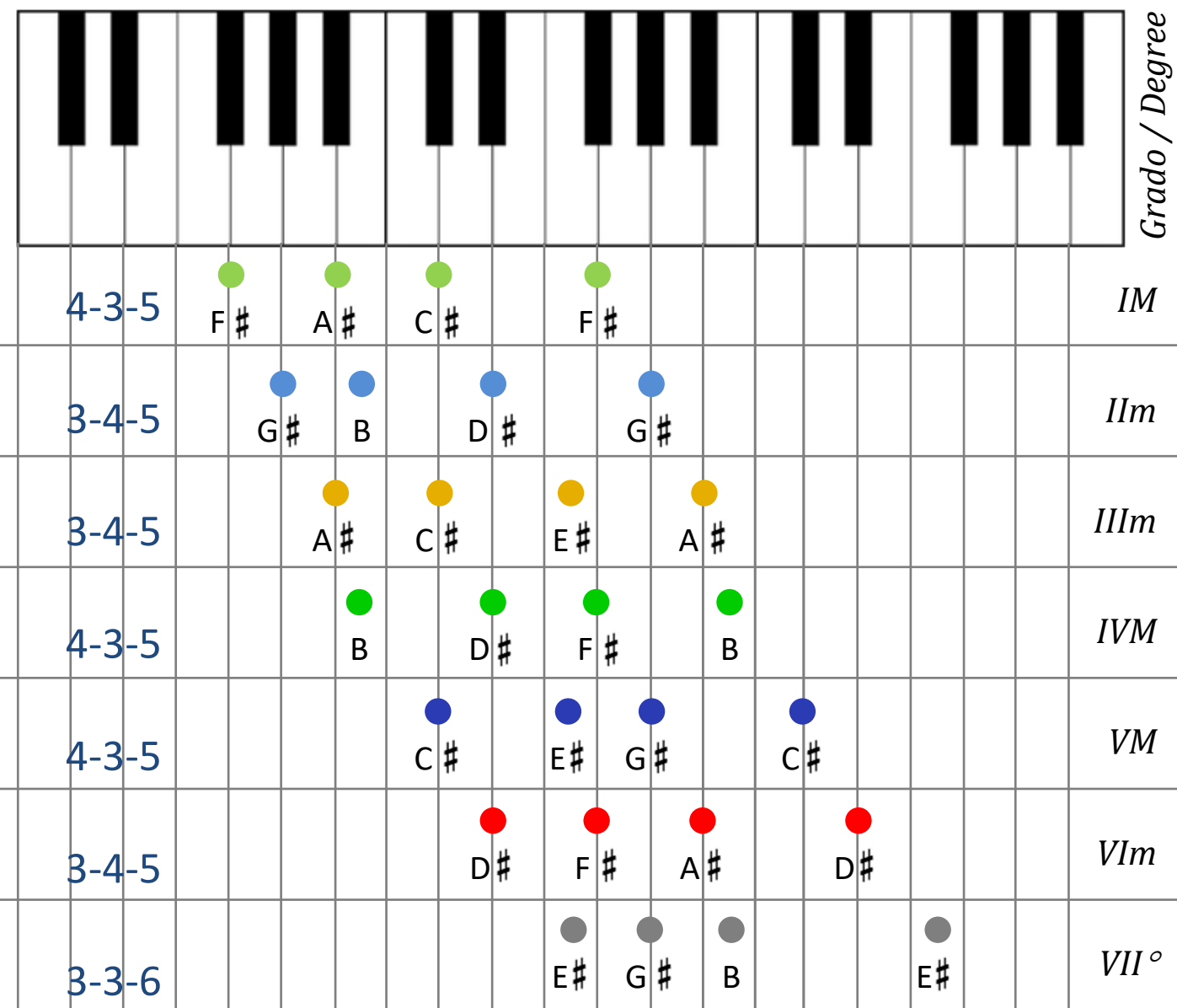
Mapa 4.2g / Grados de Fa sostenido mayor

Map 4.2g / Degrees of F sharp major



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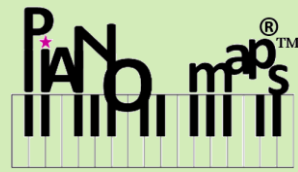


Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



Map 4.2h / Degrees of G major



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[illegible]

Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

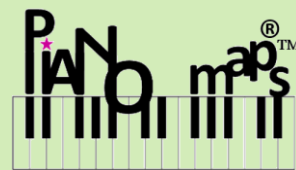
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



242

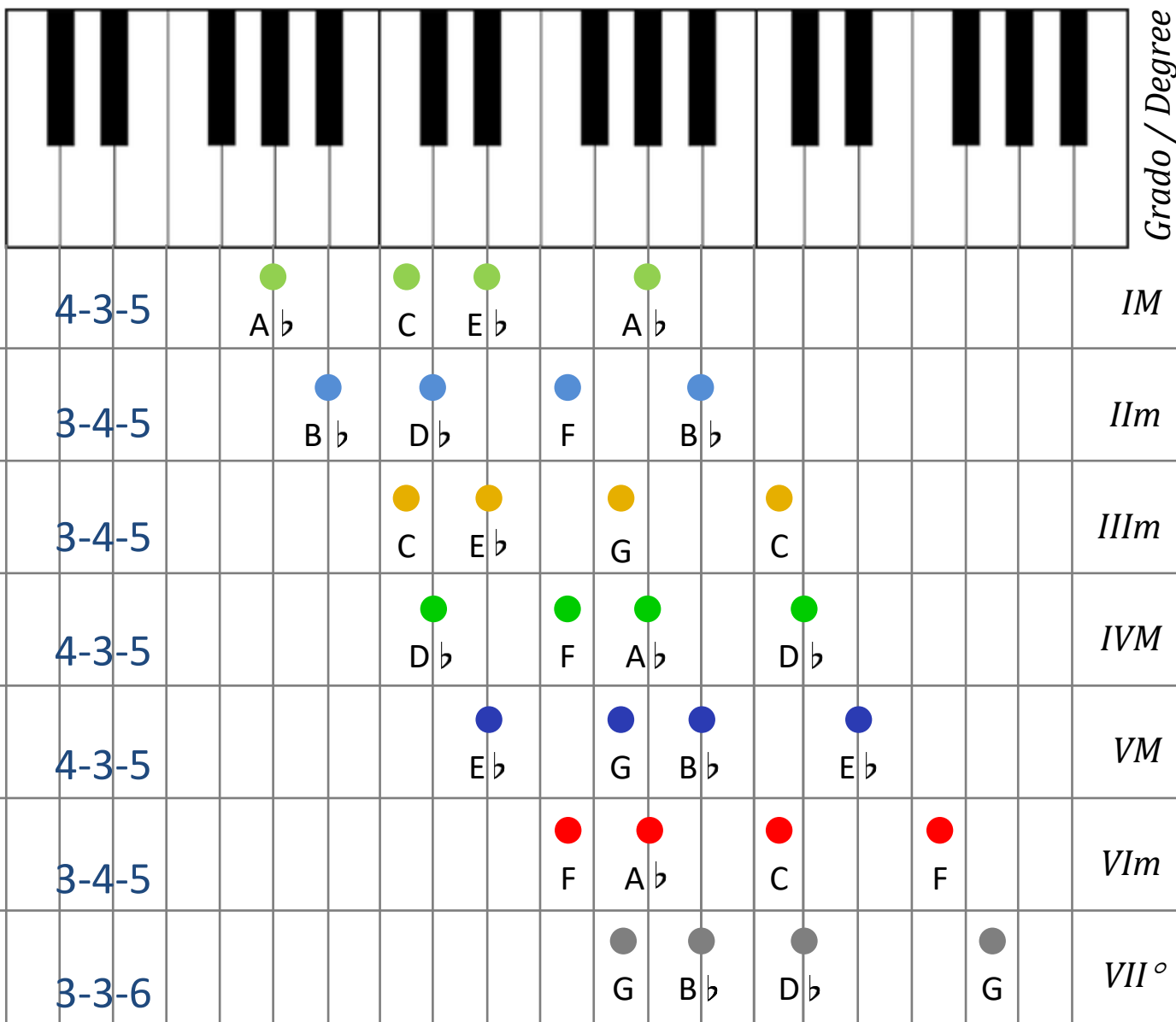
Mapa 4.2i / Grados de La bemol mayor

Map 4.2i / Degrees of A flat major



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EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY



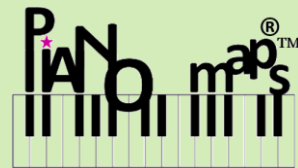
Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



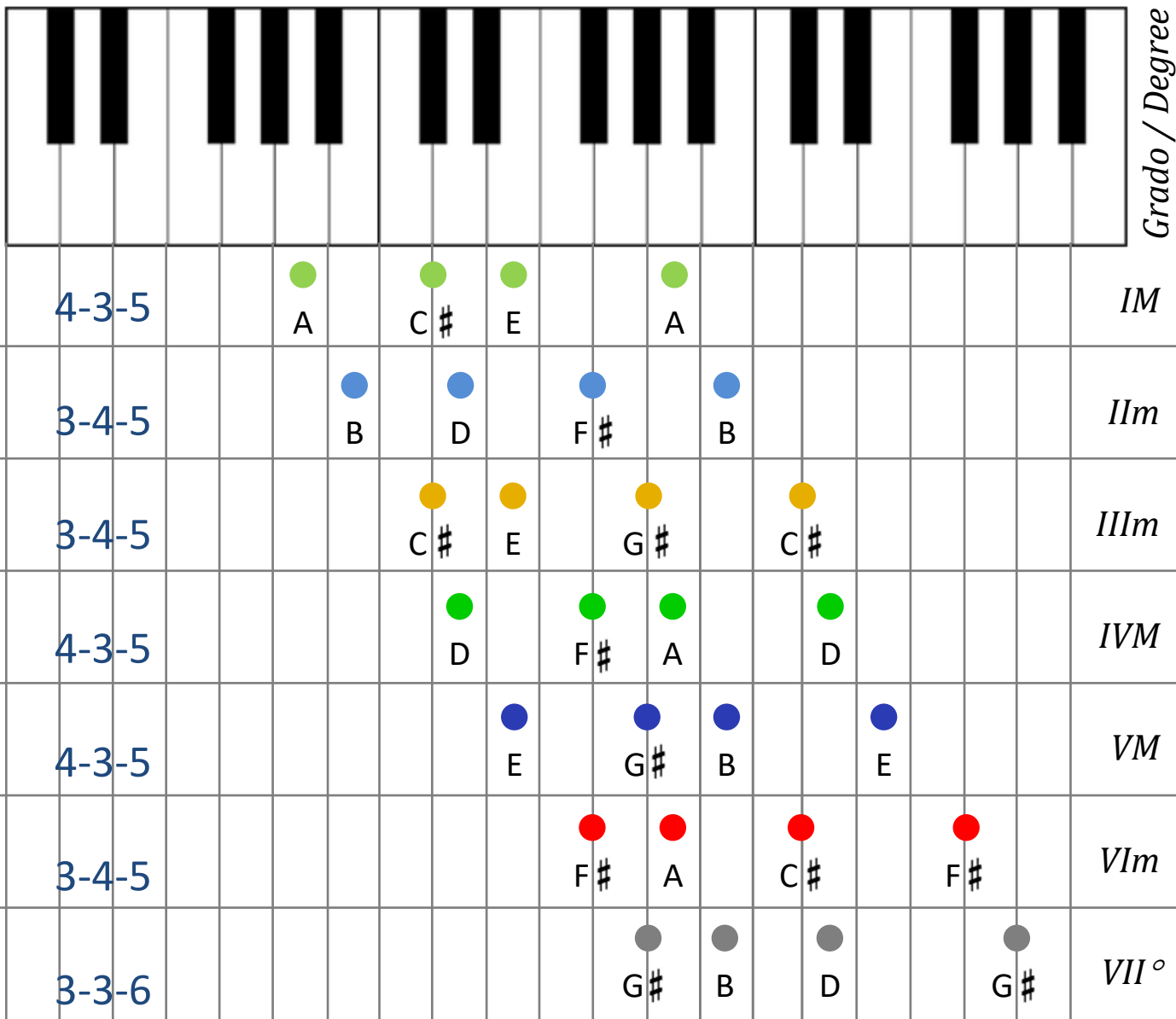
Mapa 4.2j / Grados de La mayor

Map 4.2j / Degrees of A major



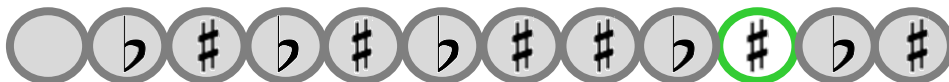
V.240115.19

EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY



Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:

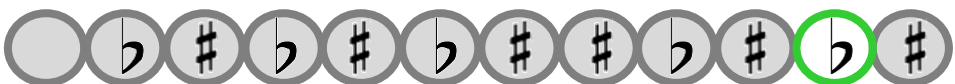


The logo for Piano Maps, featuring the text "Piano Maps" in a stylized font with a pink star on the 'i' in "Piano", and a registered trademark symbol (®) and a trademark symbol (™) next to "Maps". Below the text is a graphic of a piano keyboard with white and black keys.

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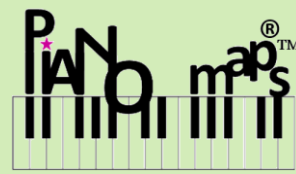


Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



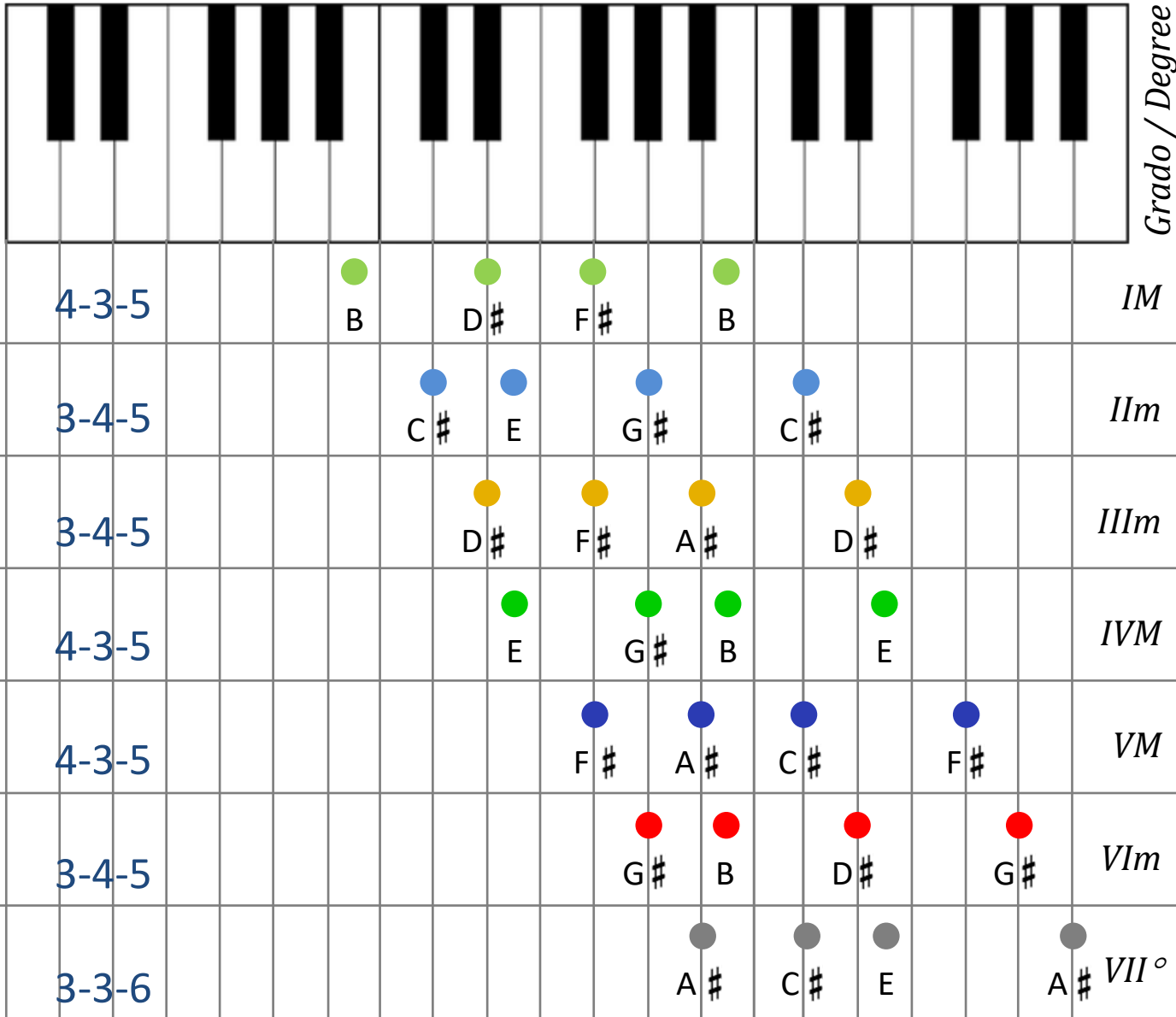
Mapa 4.2I / Grados de Si mayor

Map 4.2I / Degrees of B major



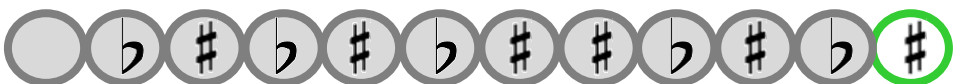
V.240115.19

EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY



Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

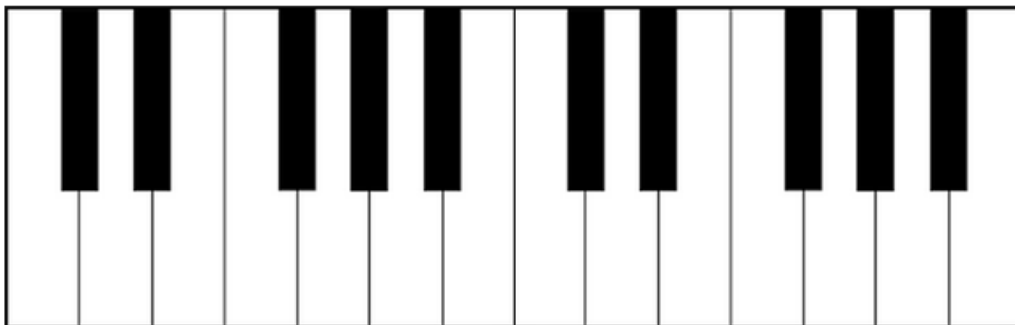
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



4.3 Relación entre Grados de Tonalidades Menores Melódicas y Tríadas

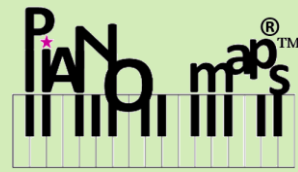


4.3 Relation between Degrees of Melodic Minor Keys and Triads



Mapa 4.3a / Grados de Do menor melódico

Map 4.3a / Degrees of C melodic minor



V.240115.19

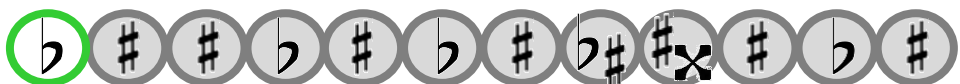
EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

												Grado / Degree	
												3-4-5	<i>Im</i>
C	E♭		G			C							
												3-4-5	<i>II^m</i>
	D		F		A		D						
												4-4-4	<i>III⁺</i>
	E♭		G		B		E♭						
												4-3-5	<i>IV^m</i>
		F		A		C		F					
												4-3-5	<i>VM</i>
			G		B		D		G				
												3-3-6	<i>VI^o</i>
				A		C	E♭		A				
												3-3-6	<i>VII^o</i>
					B		D	F		B			



Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

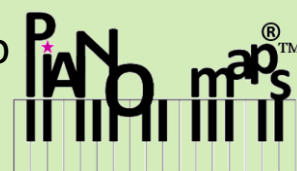
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



248

Mapa 4.3b / Grados de Do sostenido menor melódico

Map 4.3b / Degrees of C sharp melodic minor



V.240115.19

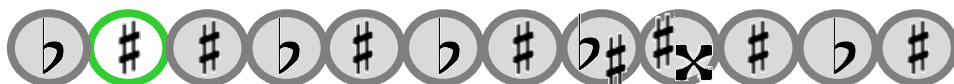
EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

Grado / Degree											
C #	E	G #	C #							3-4-5	<i>Im</i>
	D #	F #	A #	D #						3-4-5	<i>IIIm</i>
	E	G #	B #	E						4-4-4	<i>III+</i>
		F #	A #	C #	F #					4-3-5	<i>IVM</i>
			G #	B #	D #	G #				4-3-5	<i>VM</i>
			A #	C #	E	A #				3-3-6	<i>VI°</i>
				B #	D #	F #	B #			3-3-6	<i>VII°</i>



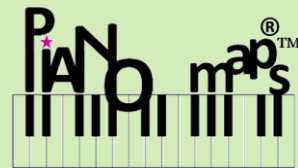
Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



Mapa 4.3c / Grados de Re menor melódico

Map 4.3c / Degrees of D melodic minor



V.240115.19

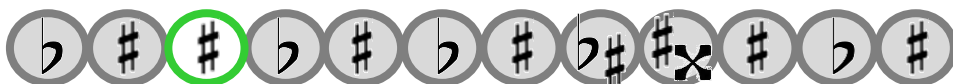
EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

												Grado / Degree
	D	F	A		D							3-4-5 Im
	E	G	B		E							3-4-5 IIIm
		F	A	C #	F							4-4-4 III+
		G	B	D	G							4-3-5 IVm
		A	C #	E	A							4-3-5 VM
			B	D	F		B					3-3-6 VI°
				C #	E	G		C #				3-3-6 VII°



Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

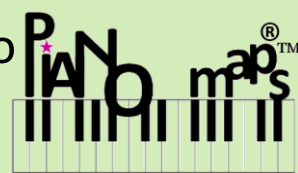
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



250

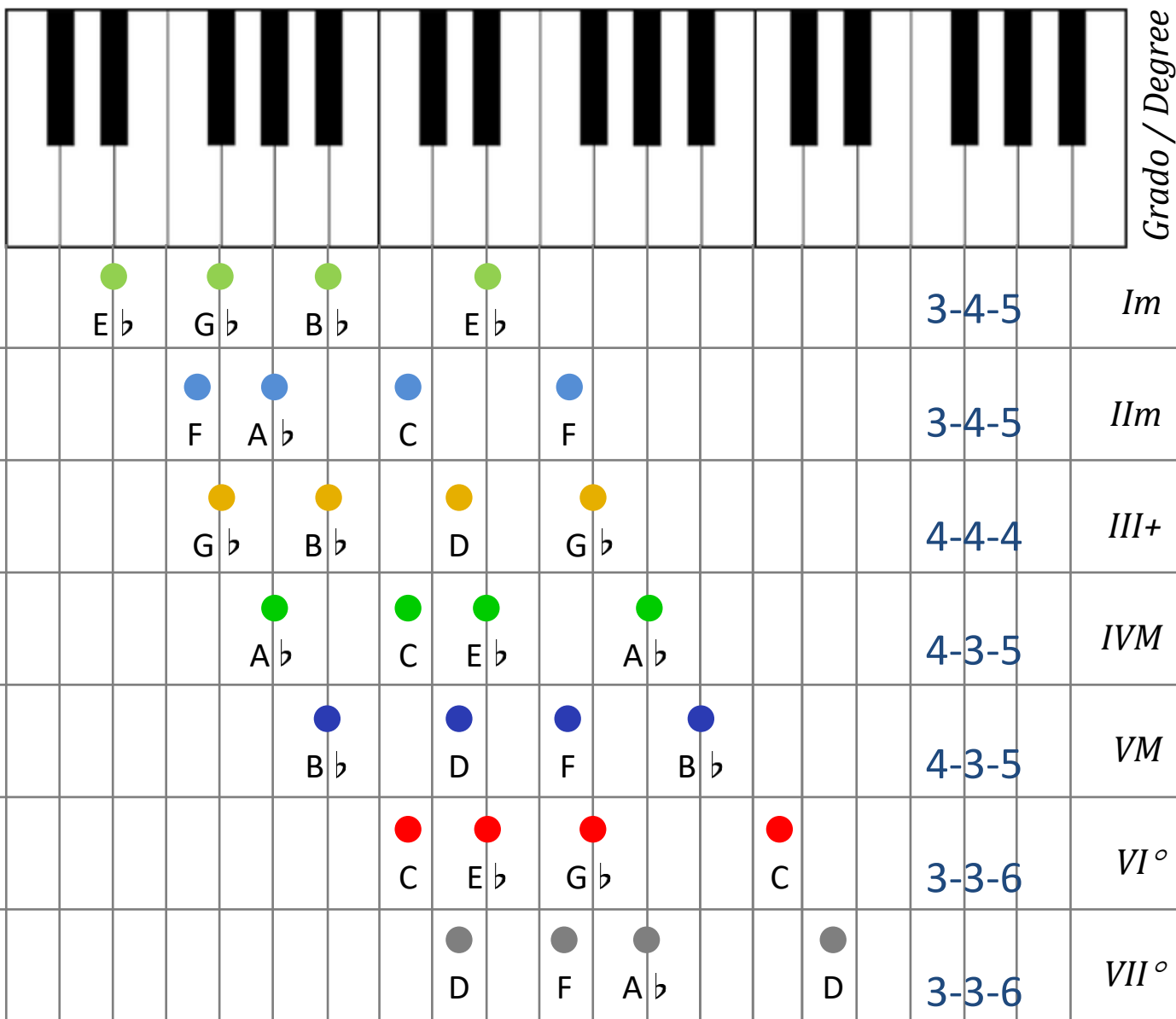
Mapa 4.3d / Grados de Mi bemol menor melódico

Map 4.3d / Degrees of E flat melodic minor



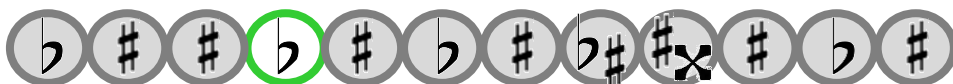
V.240115.19

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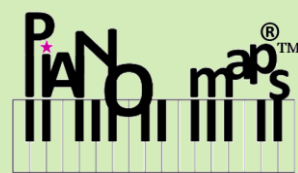
Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



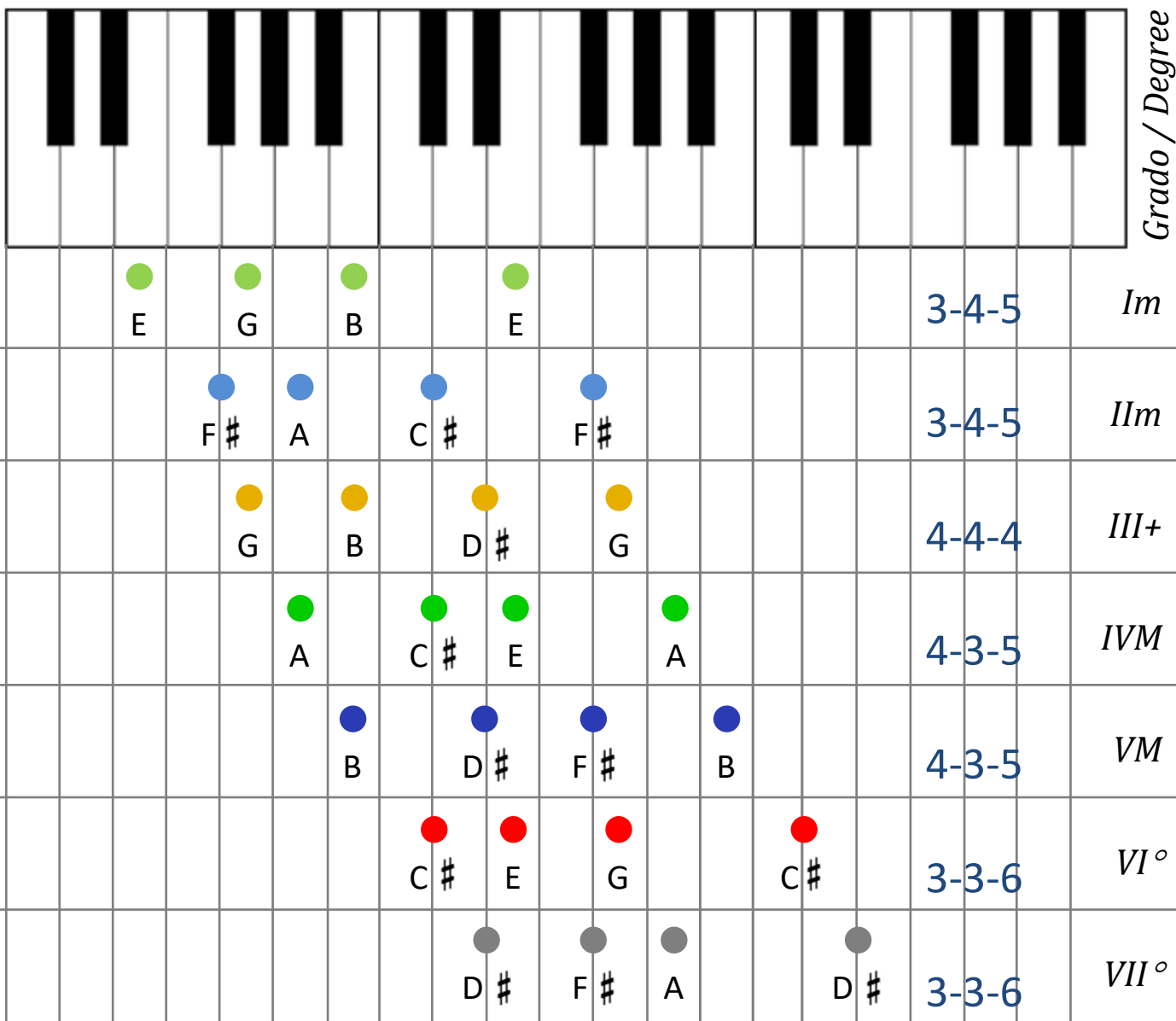
Mapa 4.3e / Grados de Mi menor melódico

Map 4.3e / Degrees of E melodic minor



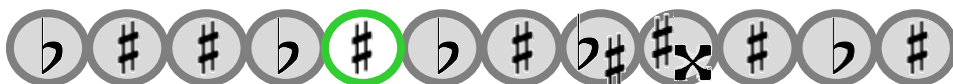
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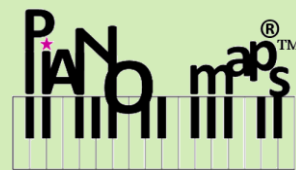
Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



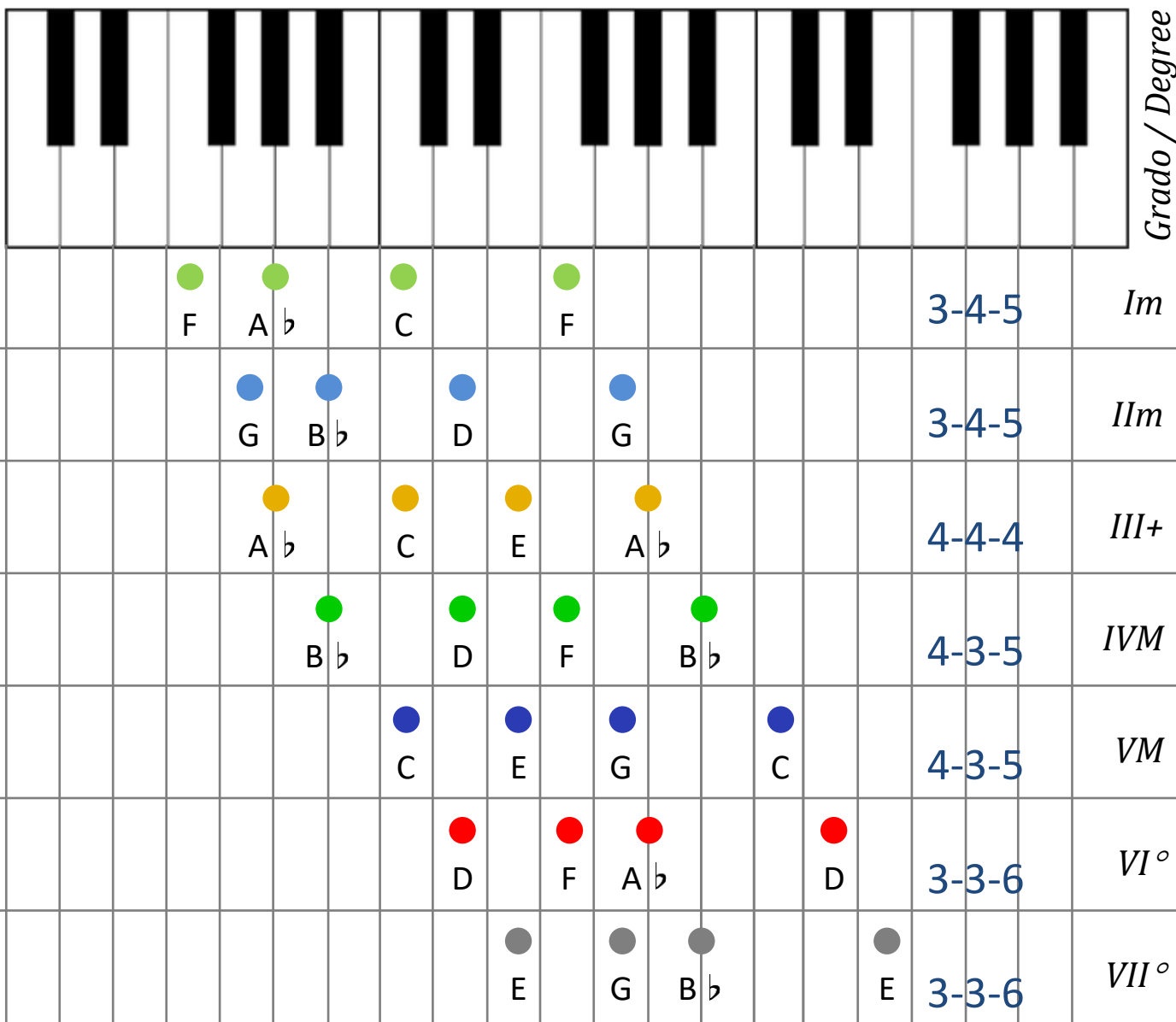
Mapa 4.3f / Grados de Fa menor melódico

Map 4.3f / Degrees of F melodic minor



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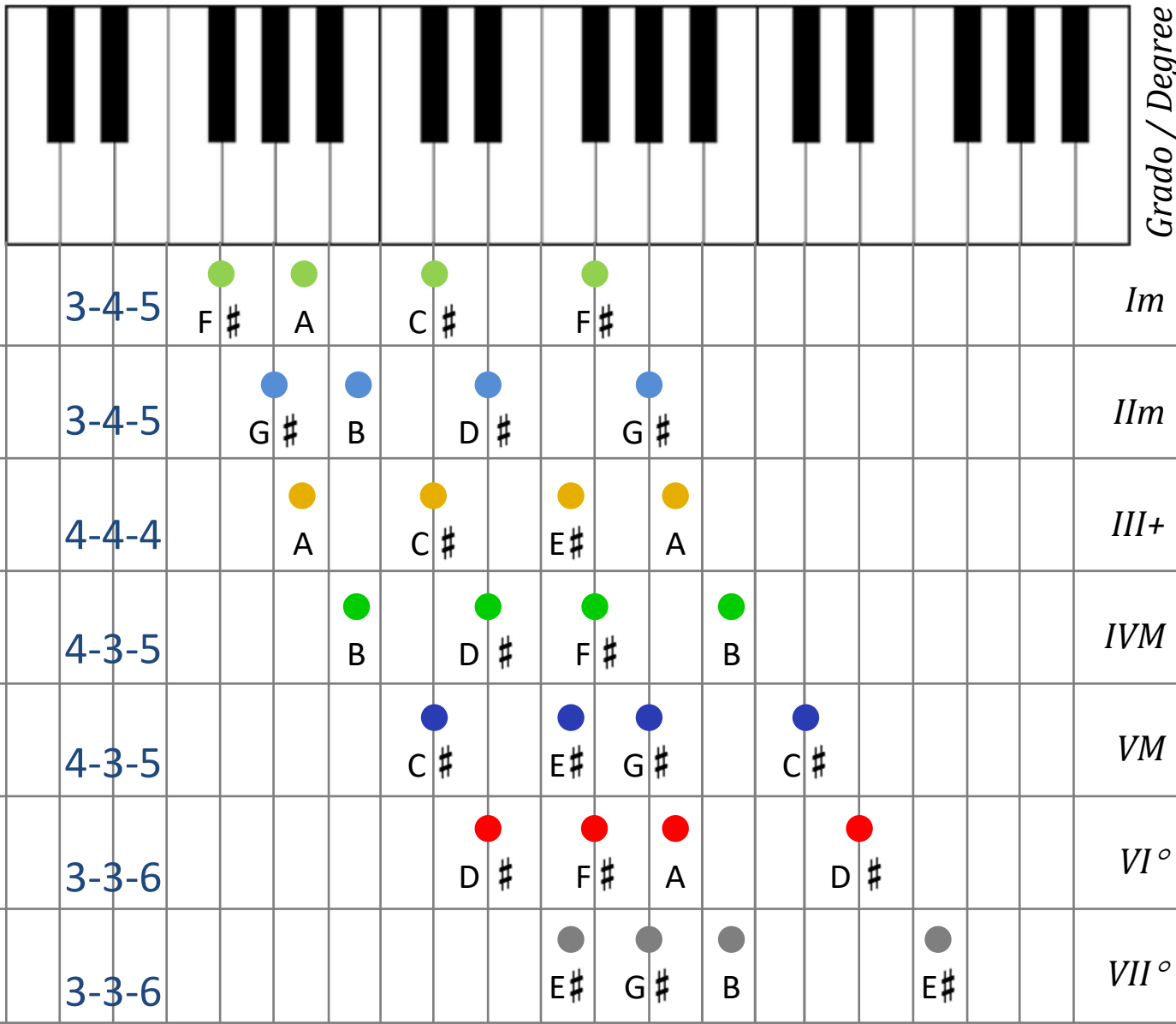
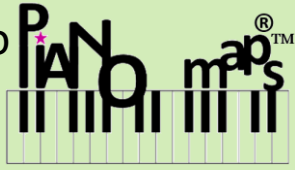


Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



Mapa 4.3g / Grados de Fa sostenido menor melódico Map 4.3g / Degrees of F sharp melodic minor



Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
 / Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

The logo for Piano Maps features the text "Piano Maps" in a stylized, black, sans-serif font. The word "Piano" is on the left, and "Maps" is on the right. A small registered trademark symbol (®) is located to the upper right of the word "Maps". Below the text, there is a horizontal line with vertical tick marks, resembling a piano keyboard. The letters of "Piano" are positioned above the first six tick marks, and the letters of "Maps" are positioned above the last six tick marks.

EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

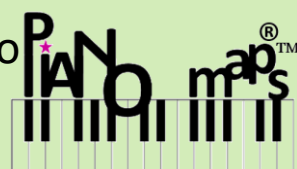


Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



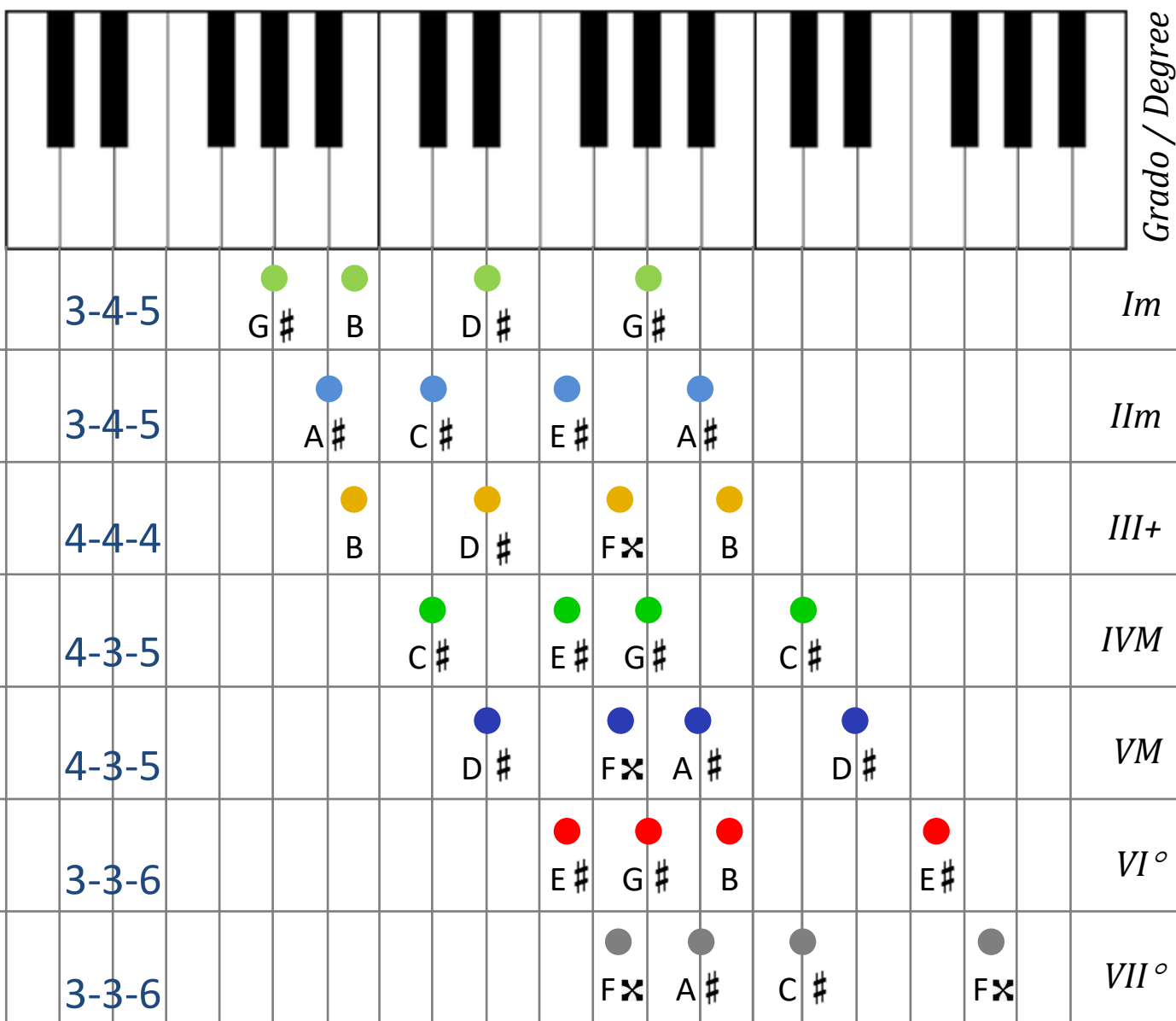
Mapa 4.3i / Grados de Sol sostenido menor melódico

Map 4.3i / Degrees of G sharp melodic minor



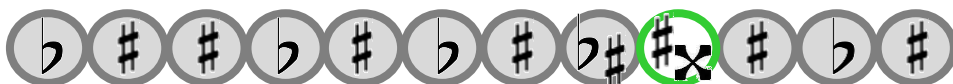
V.240115.19

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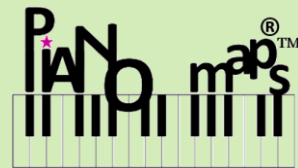
Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



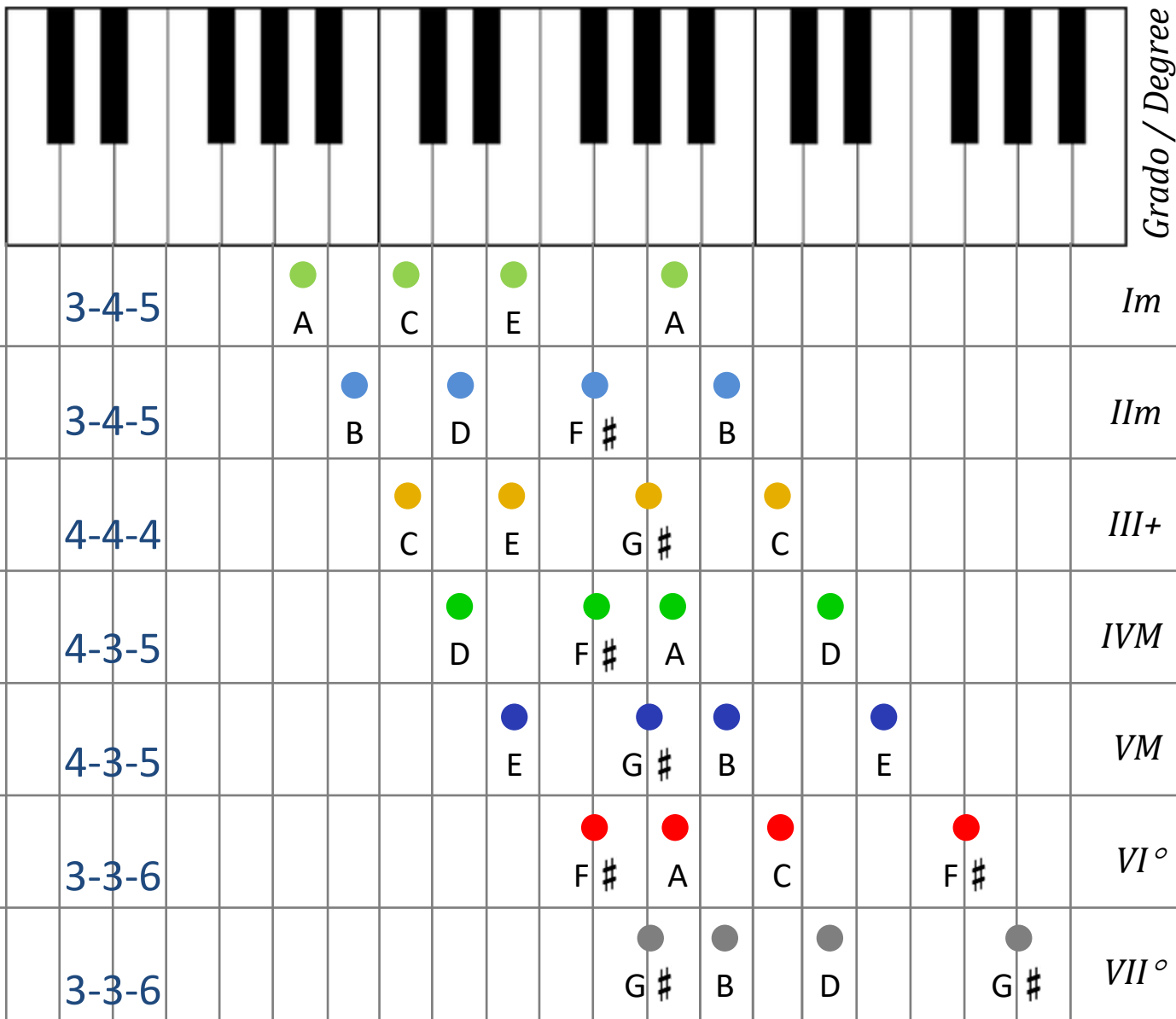
Mapa 4.3j / Grados de La menor melódico

Map 4.3j / Degrees of A melodic minor



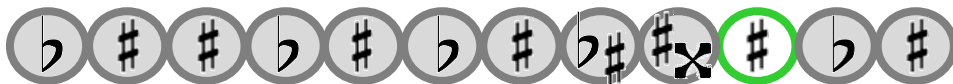
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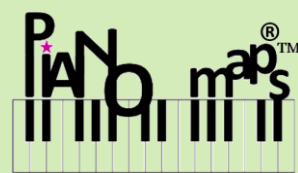
Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



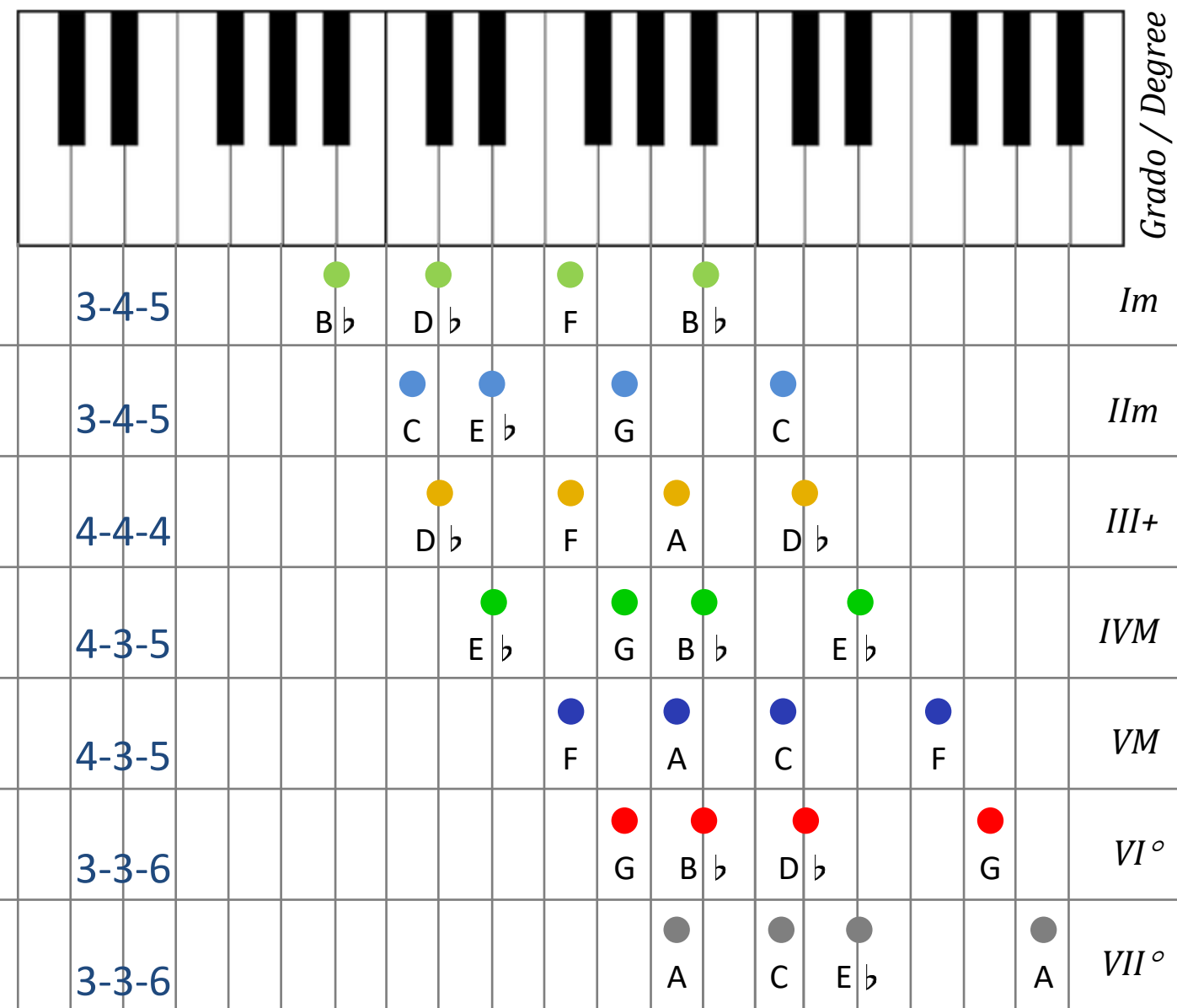
Mapa 4.3k / Grados de Si bemol menor melódico

Map 4.3k / Degrees of B flat melodic minor



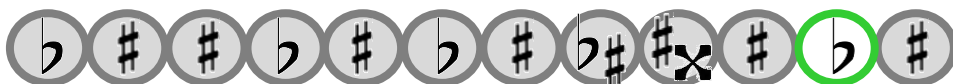
V.240115.19

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Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

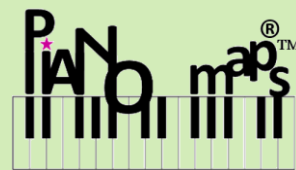
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



258

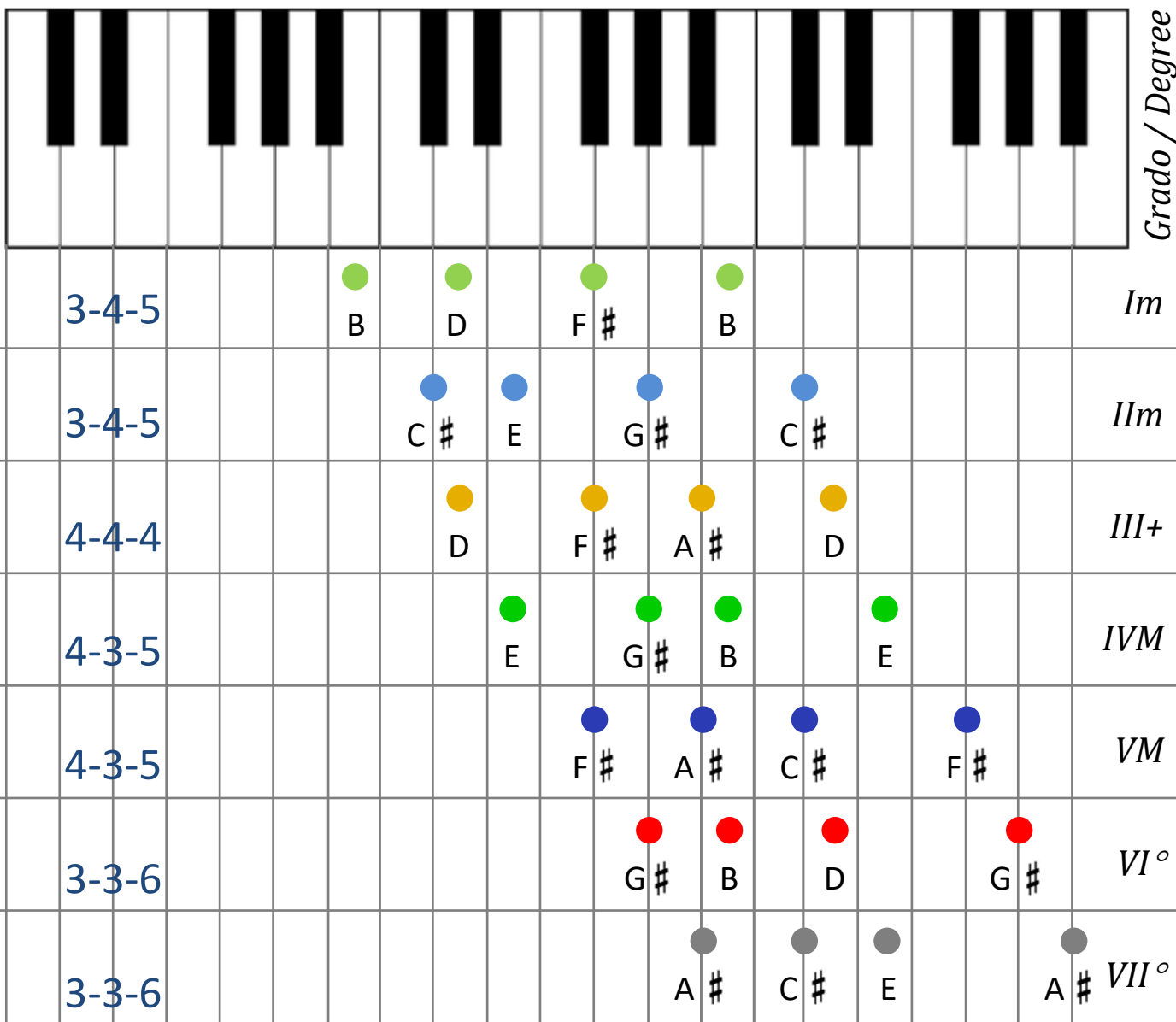
Mapa 4.3I / Grados de Si menor melódico

Map 4.3I / Degrees of B melodic minor



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Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

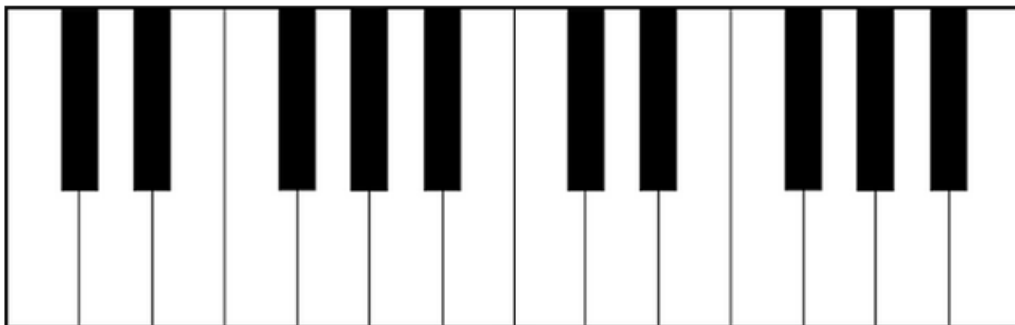
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



4.4 Relación entre Grados de Tonalidades Menores Armónicas y Tríadas

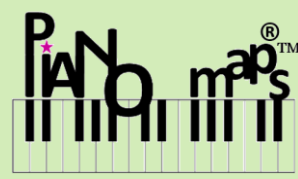


4.4 Relation between Degrees of Harmonic Minor Keys and Triads



Mapa 4.4a / Grados de Do menor armónico

Map 4.4a / Degrees of C harmonic minor



V.240115.19

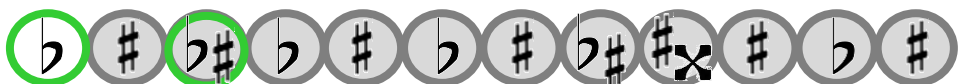
EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

												Grado / Degree	
C	Eb		G		C							3-4-5	Im
	D		F	Ab		D						3-3-6	II°
	Eb		G	B		Eb						4-4-4	III+
			F	Ab		C		F				3-4-5	IVm
			G	B		D		G				4-3-5	VM
			Ab			C	Eb		Ab			4-3-5	VIM
					B		D		F		B	3-3-6	VII°



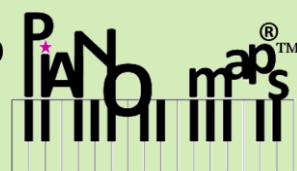
Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



Mapa 4.4b / Grados de Do sostenido menor armónico

Map 4.4b / Degrees of C sharp harmonic minor



V.240115.19

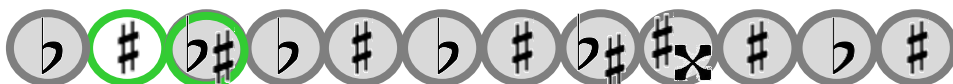
EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

												Grado / Degree	
C #	E		G #		C #							3-4-5	Im
	D #		F #	A		D #						3-3-6	II°
	E		G #		B #	E						4-4-4	III+
			F #	A		C #		F #				3-4-5	IVm
				G #		B #	D #		G #			4-3-5	VM
				A		C #	E		A			4-3-5	VIM
						B #	D #		F #		B #	3-3-6	VII°



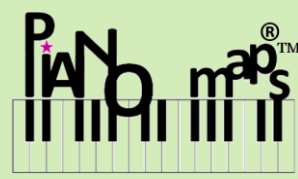
Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



Mapa 4.4c / Grados de Re menor armónico

Map 4.4c / Degrees of D harmonic minor



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												Grado / Degree
	D	F	A		D							3-4-5 Im
	E	G	B $\flat$		E							3-3-6 II $^{\circ}$
		F	A	C $\sharp$	F							4-4-4 III+
		G	B $\flat$	D	G							3-4-5 IVm
		A	C $\sharp$	E	A							4-3-5 VM
		B $\flat$	D	F	B $\flat$							4-3-5 VIM
				C $\sharp$	E	G			C $\sharp$			3-3-6 VII $^{\circ}$



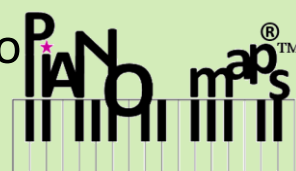
Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



Mapa 4.4d / Grados de Mi bemol menor armónico

Map 4.4d / Degrees of E flat harmonic minor



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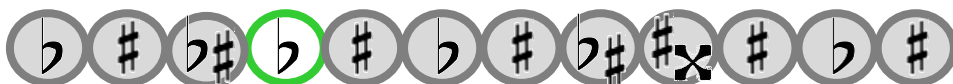
EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

												Grado / Degree	
E $\flat$	G $\flat$	B $\flat$		E $\flat$								3-4-5	<i>Im</i>
	F	A $\flat$	C $\flat$		F							3-3-6	<i>II$^{\circ}$</i>
	G $\flat$	B $\flat$		D	G $\flat$							4-4-4	<i>III+</i>
		A $\flat$	C $\flat$		E $\flat$		A $\flat$					3-4-5	<i>IVm</i>
			B $\flat$		D	F	B $\flat$					4-3-5	<i>VM</i>
			C $\flat$		E $\flat$	G $\flat$	C $\flat$					4-3-5	<i>VIM</i>
					D	F	A $\flat$		D			3-3-6	<i>VII$^{\circ}$</i>



Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

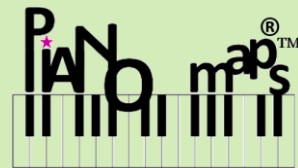
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



264

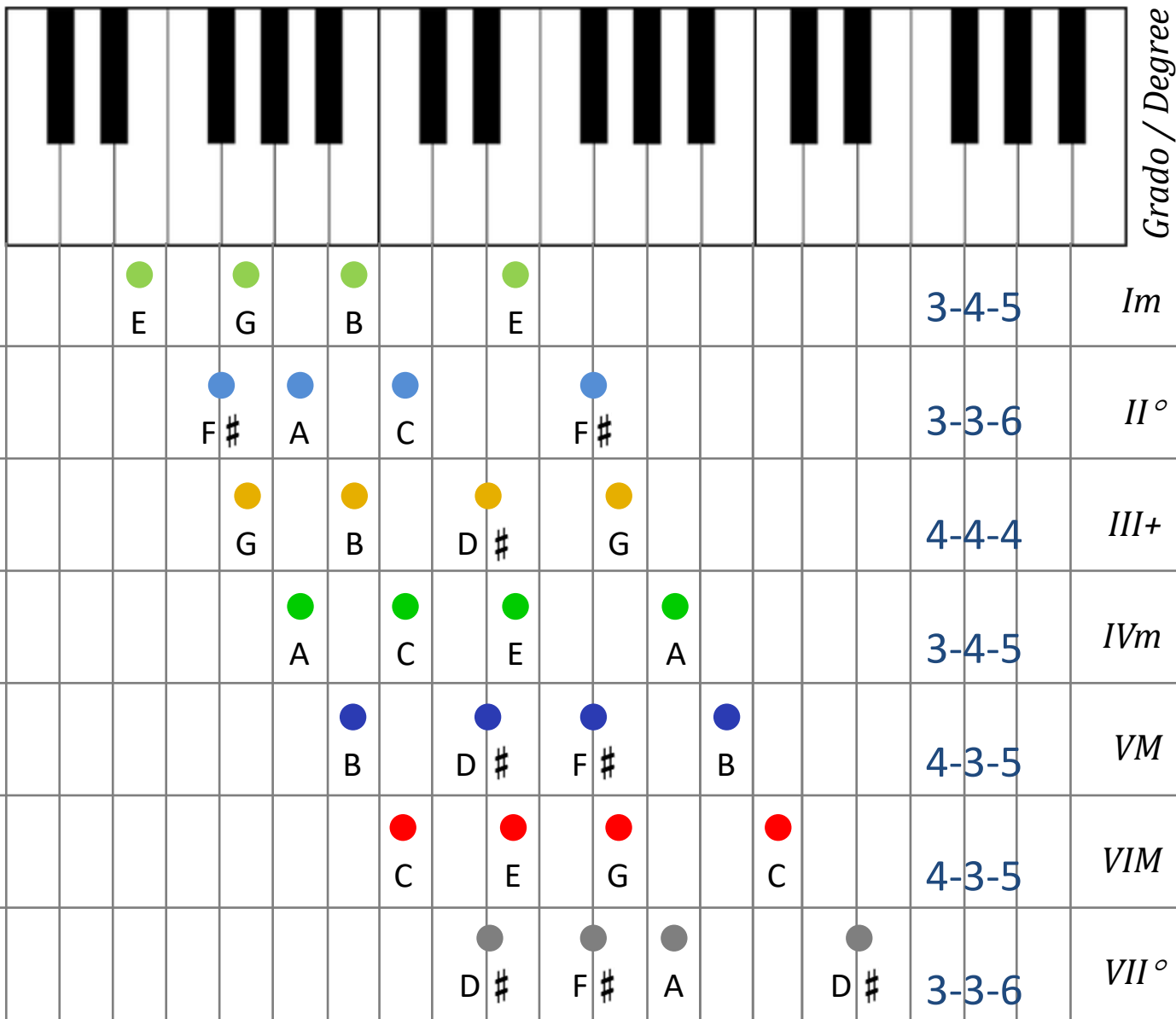
Mapa 4.4e / Grados de Mi menor armónico

Map 4.4e / Degrees of E harmonic minor



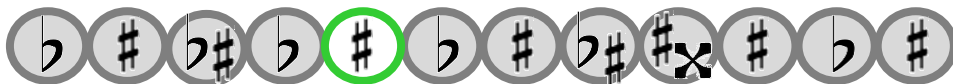
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Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



Map 4.4f / Degrees of F harmonic minor



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/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

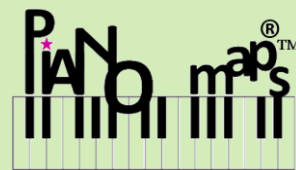
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



266

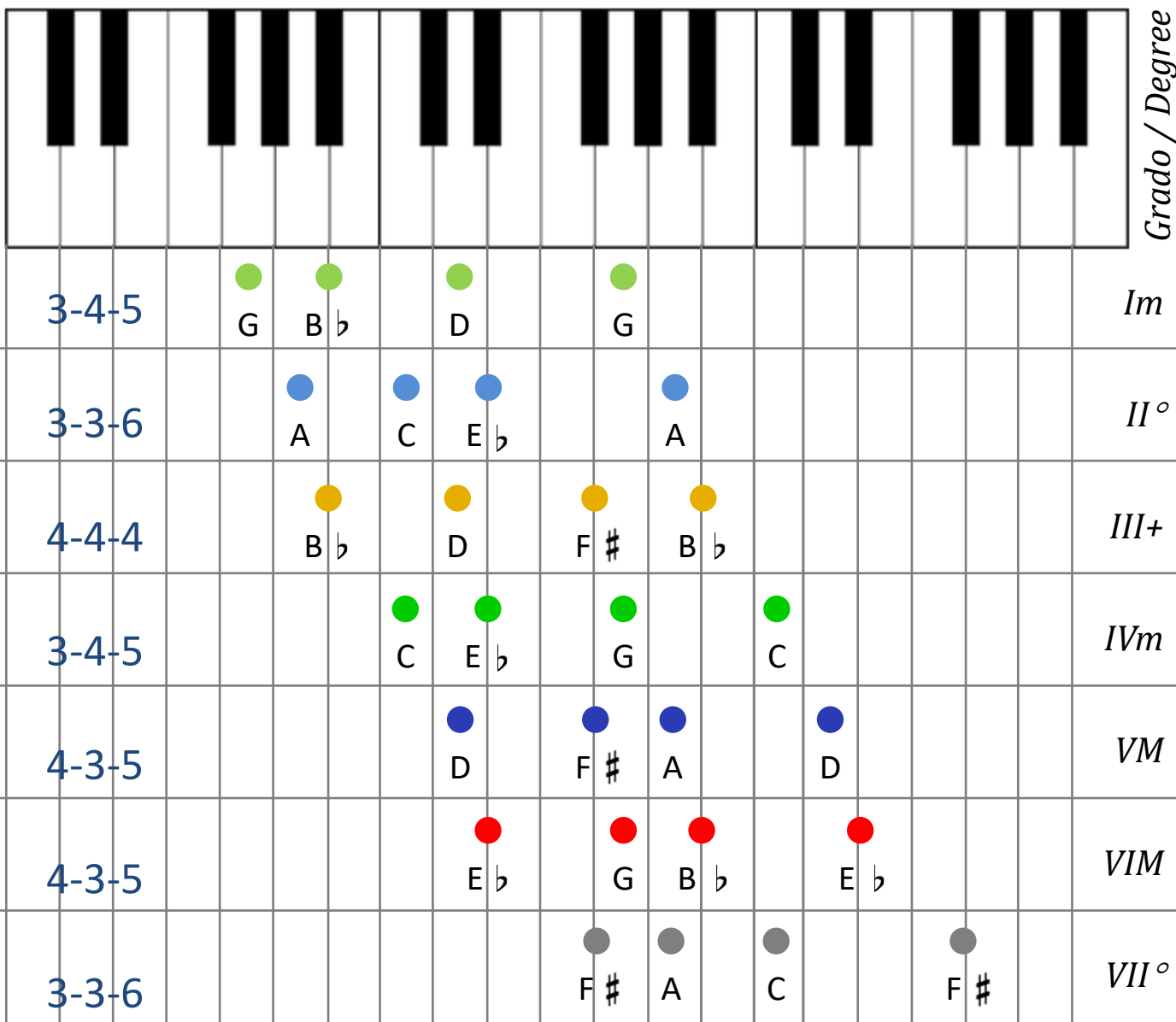
Mapa 4.4h / Grados de Sol menor armónico

Map 4.4h / Degrees of G harmonic minor



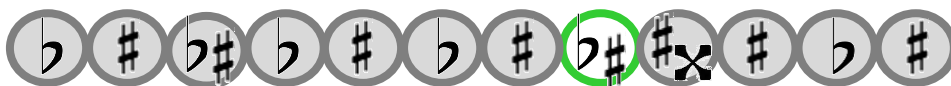
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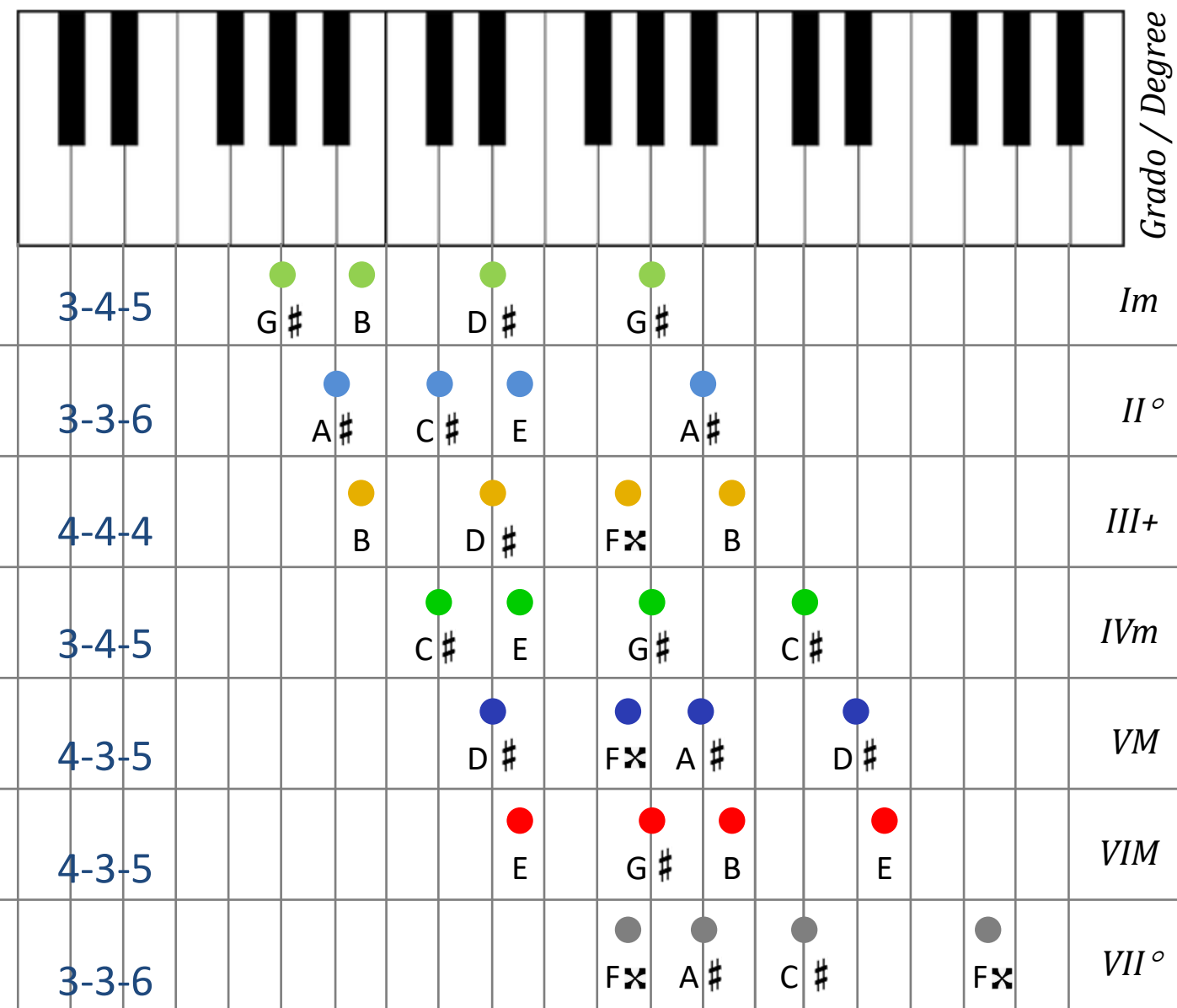
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Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

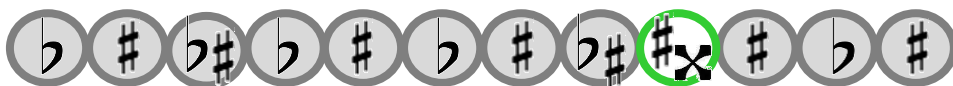
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:





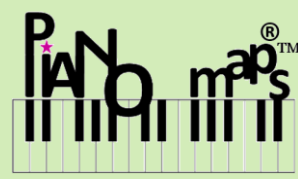
Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
 / Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
 Alterations:



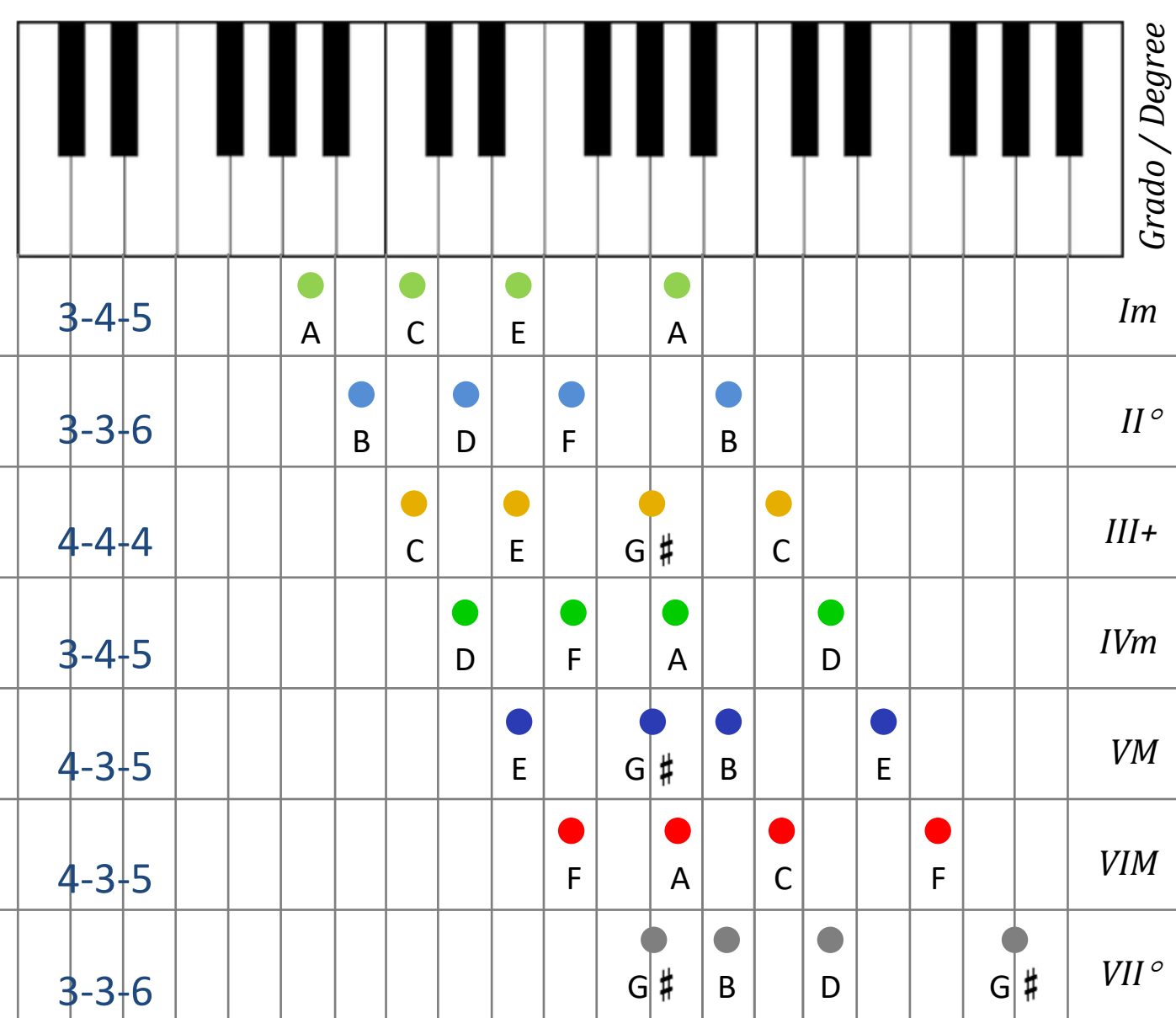
Mapa 4.4j / Grados de La menor armónico

Map 4.4j / Degrees of A harmonic minor



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Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



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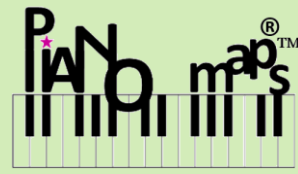
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



271

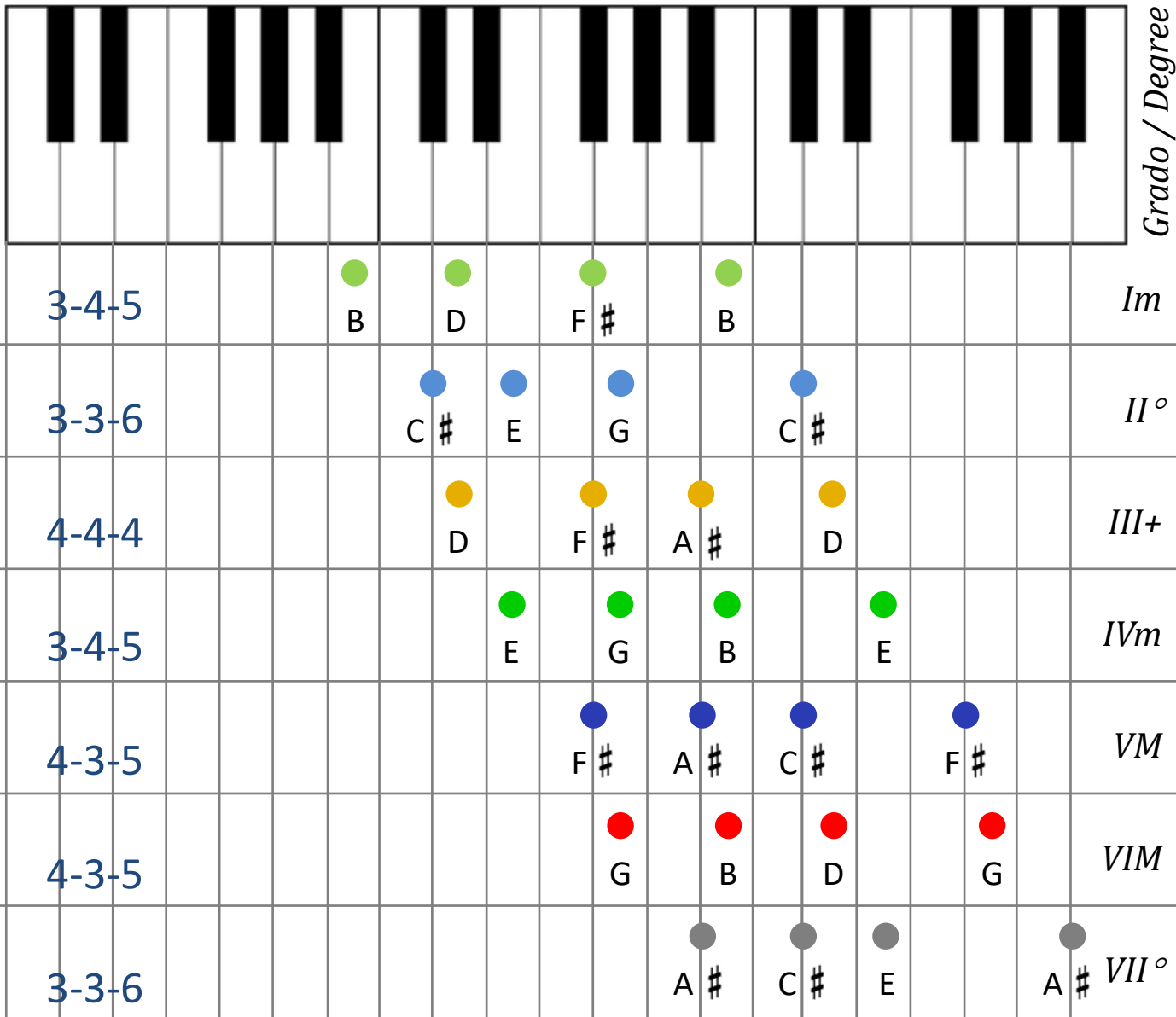
Mapa 4.3I / Grados de Si menor armónico

Map 4.3I / Degrees of B harmonic minor



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Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

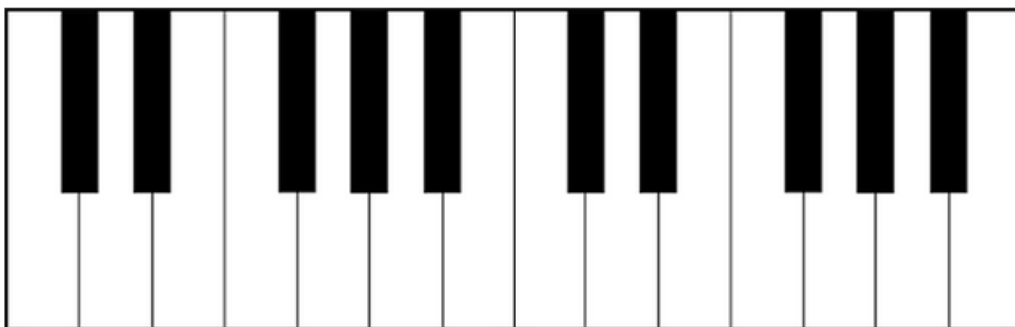
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



4.5 Relación entre Grados de Tonalidades Menores Naturales y Tríadas

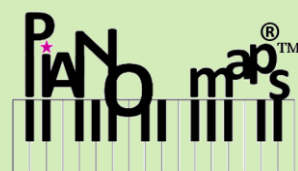


4.5 Relation between Degrees of Natural Minor Keys and Triads



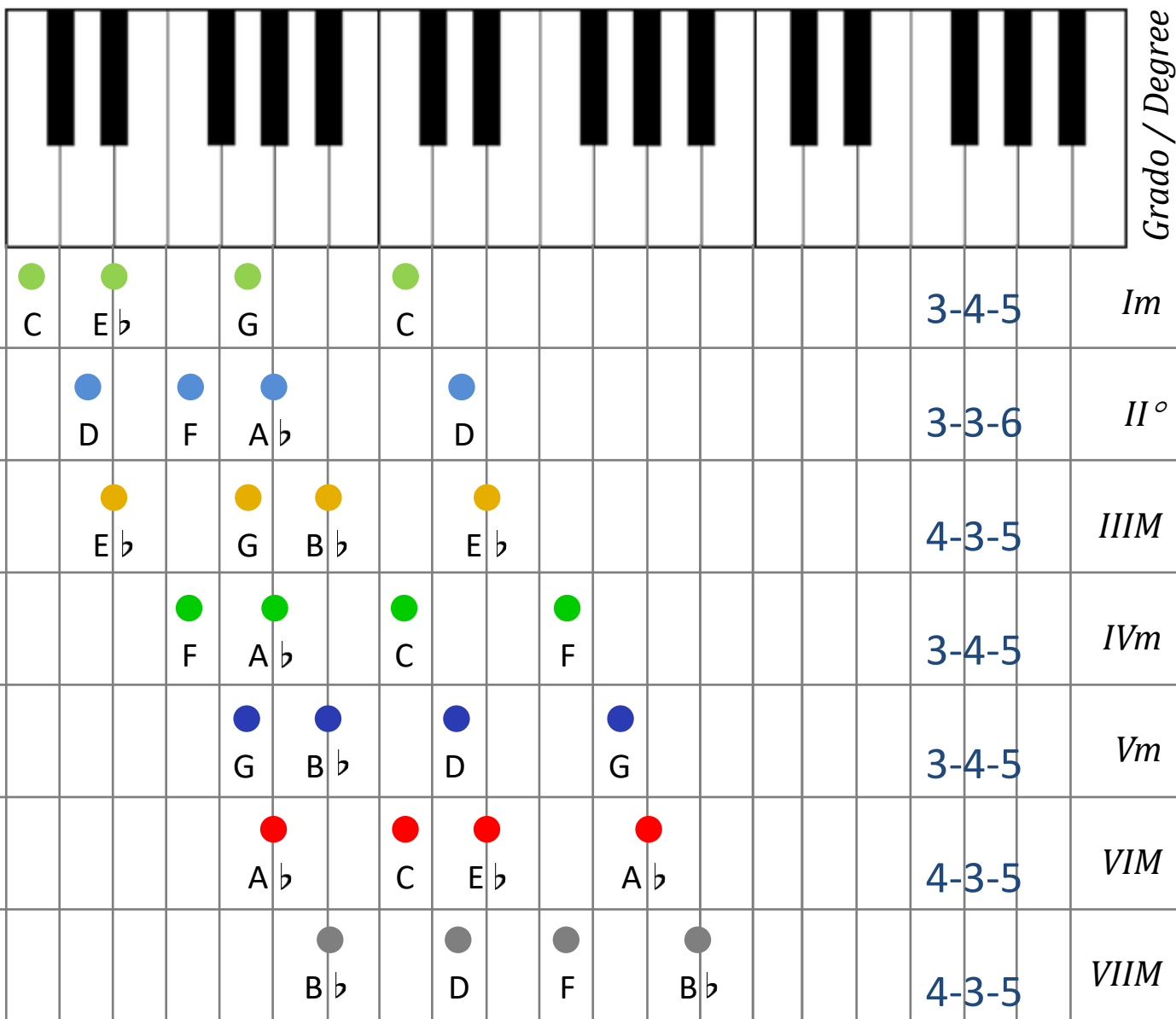
Mapa 4.5a / Grados de Do menor natural

Map 4.5a / Degrees of C natural minor



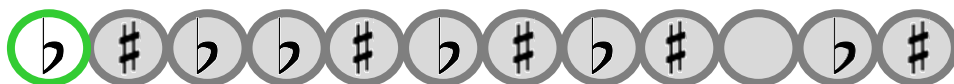
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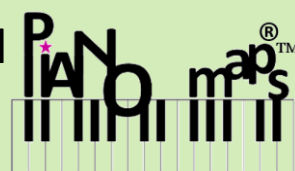
Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



Mapa 4.5b / Grados de Do sostenido menor natural

Map 4.5b / Degrees of C sharp natural minor



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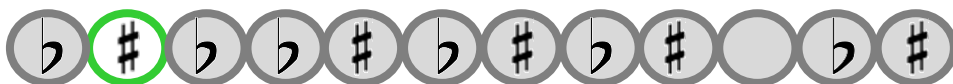
EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

												Grado / Degree
C #	E	G #	C #									3-4-5 Im
D #	F #	A	D #									3-3-6 II°
E	G #	B	E									4-3-5 IIIM
F #	A	C #	F #									3-4-5 IVm
G #	B	D #	G #									3-4-5 Vm
A	C #	E	A									4-3-5 VIM
B	D #	F #	B									4-3-5 VIIM



Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

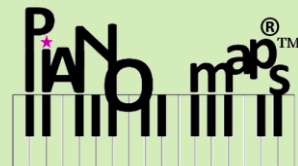
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



275

Mapa 4.5c / Grados de Re menor natural

Map 4.5c / Degrees of D natural minor



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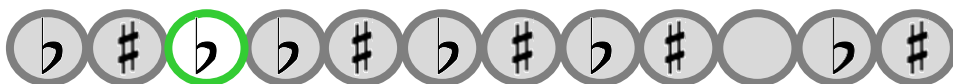
EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

												Grado / Degree
	D	F	A		D							3-4-5 Im
	E	G	B $\flat$		E							3-3-6 II $^{\circ}$
		F	A	C		F						4-3-5 IIIM
		G	B $\flat$	D		G						3-4-5 IVm
		A	C	E		A						3-4-5 Vm
		B $\flat$	D	F		B $\flat$						4-3-5 VIM
			C	E	G		C					4-3-5 VIIM

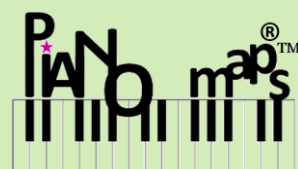


Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:

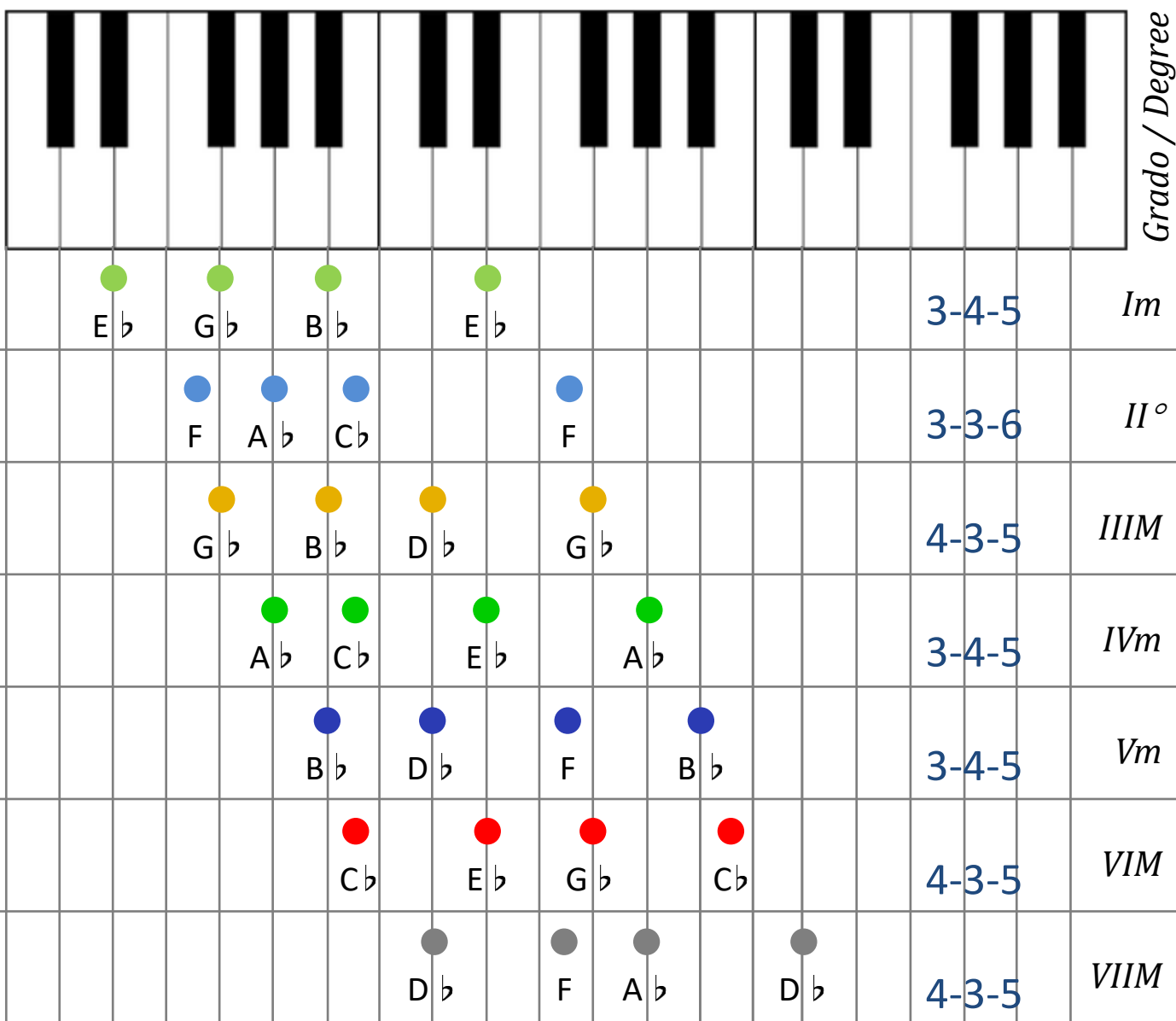


Mapa 4.5d / Grados de Mi bemol menor natural Map 4.5d / Degrees of E flat natural minor



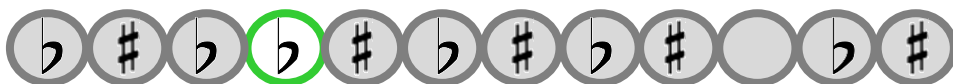
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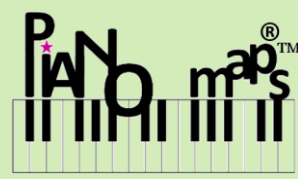
Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



Mapa 4.5e / Grados de Mi menor natural

Map 4.5e / Degrees of E natural minor



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												Grado / Degree				
												3-4-5	<i>Im</i>			
													3-3-6	<i>II°</i>		
													4-3-5	<i>IIIM</i>		
													3-4-5	<i>IVm</i>		
													3-4-5	<i>Vm</i>		
														4-3-5	<i>VIM</i>	
															4-3-5	<i>VIIM</i>



Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

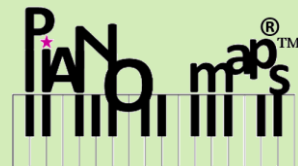
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



278

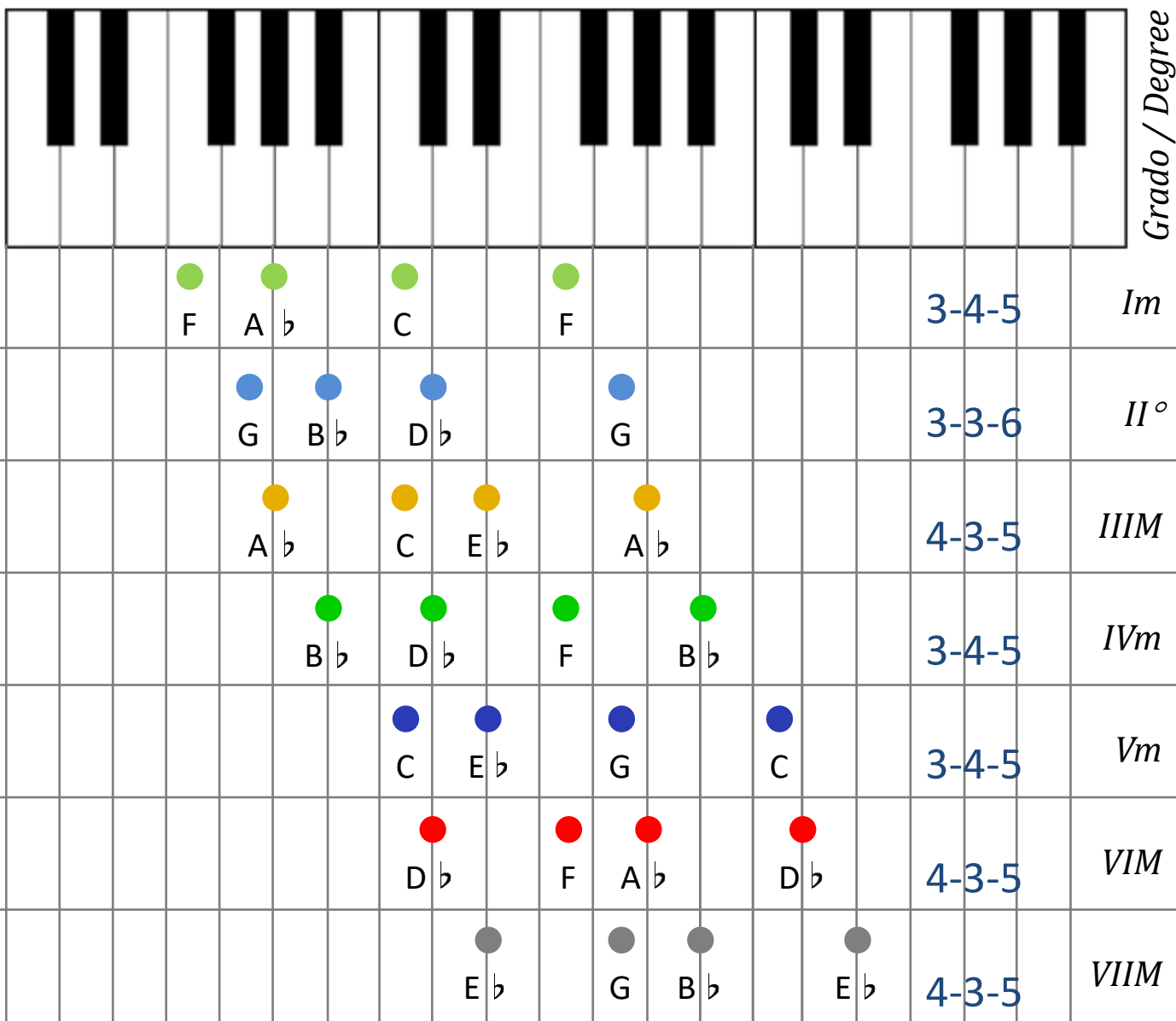
Mapa 4.5f / Grados de Fa menor natural

Map 4.5f / Degrees of F natural minor



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Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



The logo for PianoMap, featuring the word "Piano" in a large, stylized font with a pink star above the 'i', and "maps" in a smaller, lowercase font with a registered trademark symbol. Below the text is a graphic of a piano keyboard with white and black keys.

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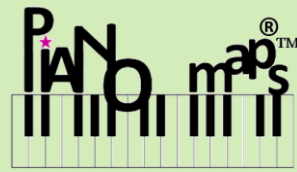


Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



280

Map 4.5h / Degrees of G natural minor



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Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

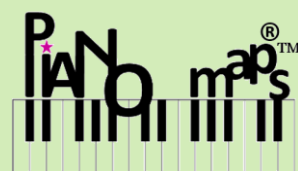
Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



281

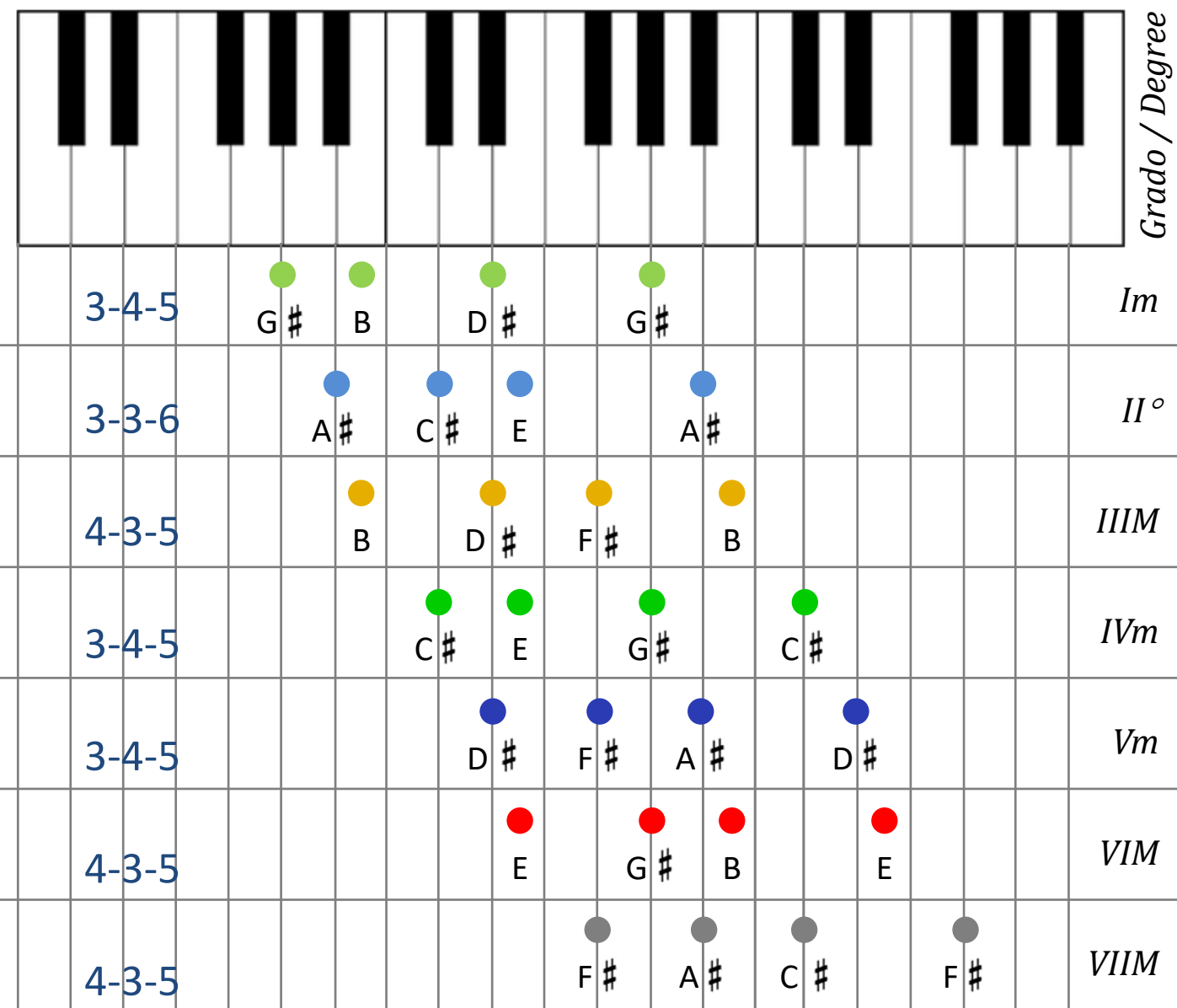
Mapa 4.5i / Grados de Sol sostenido menor natural

Map 4.5i / Degrees of G sharp natural minor



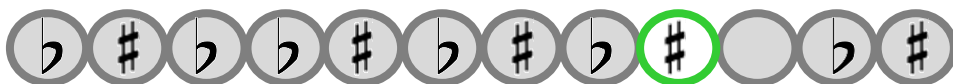
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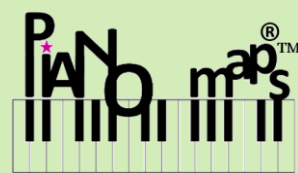
Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



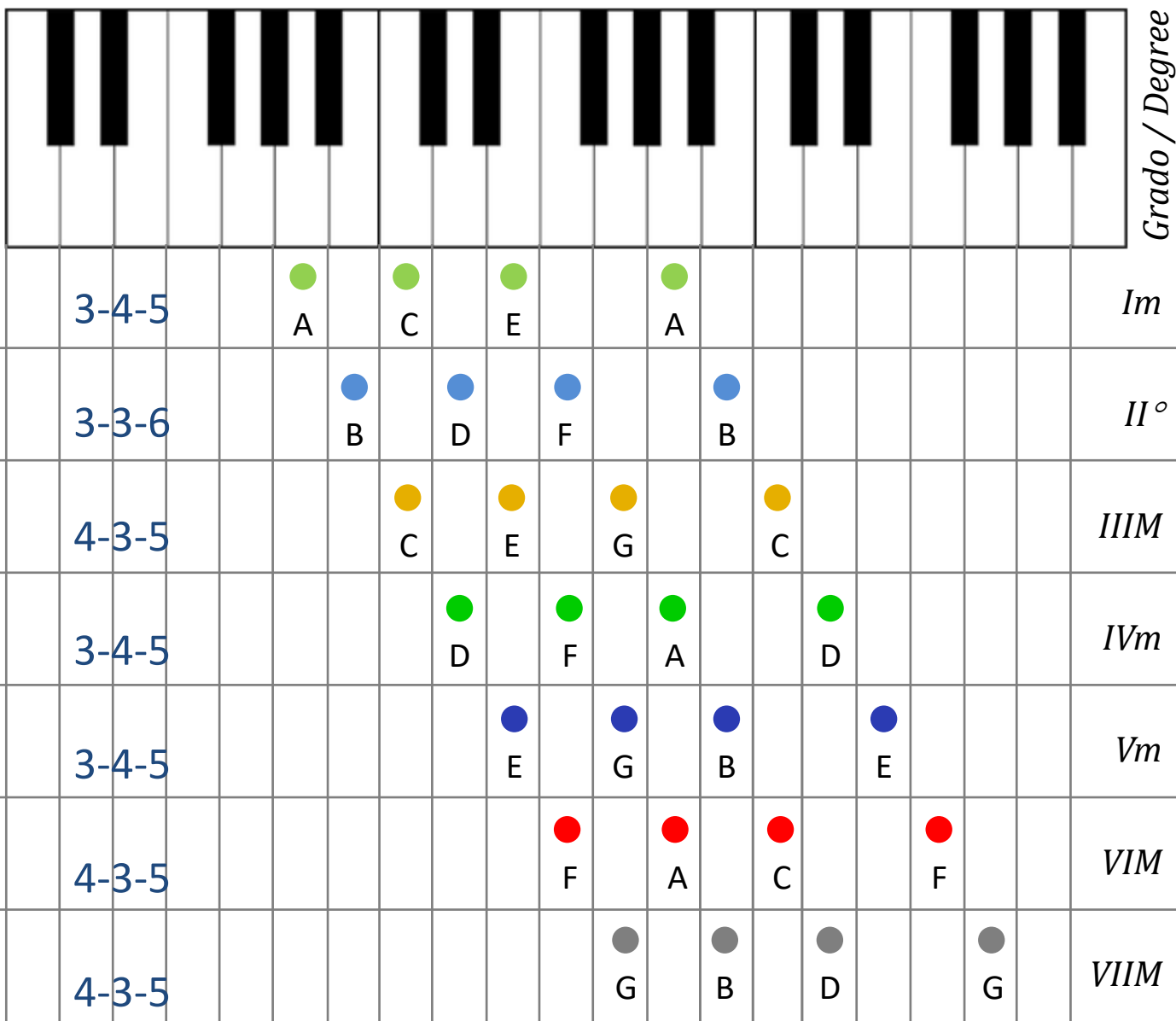
Mapa 4.5j / Grados de La menor natural

Map 4.5j / Degrees of A natural minor



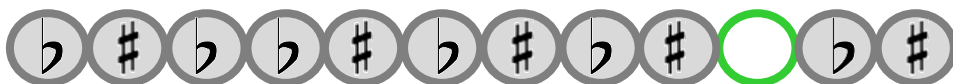
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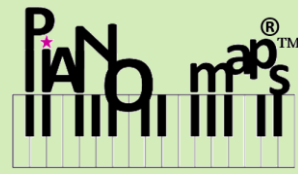
Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



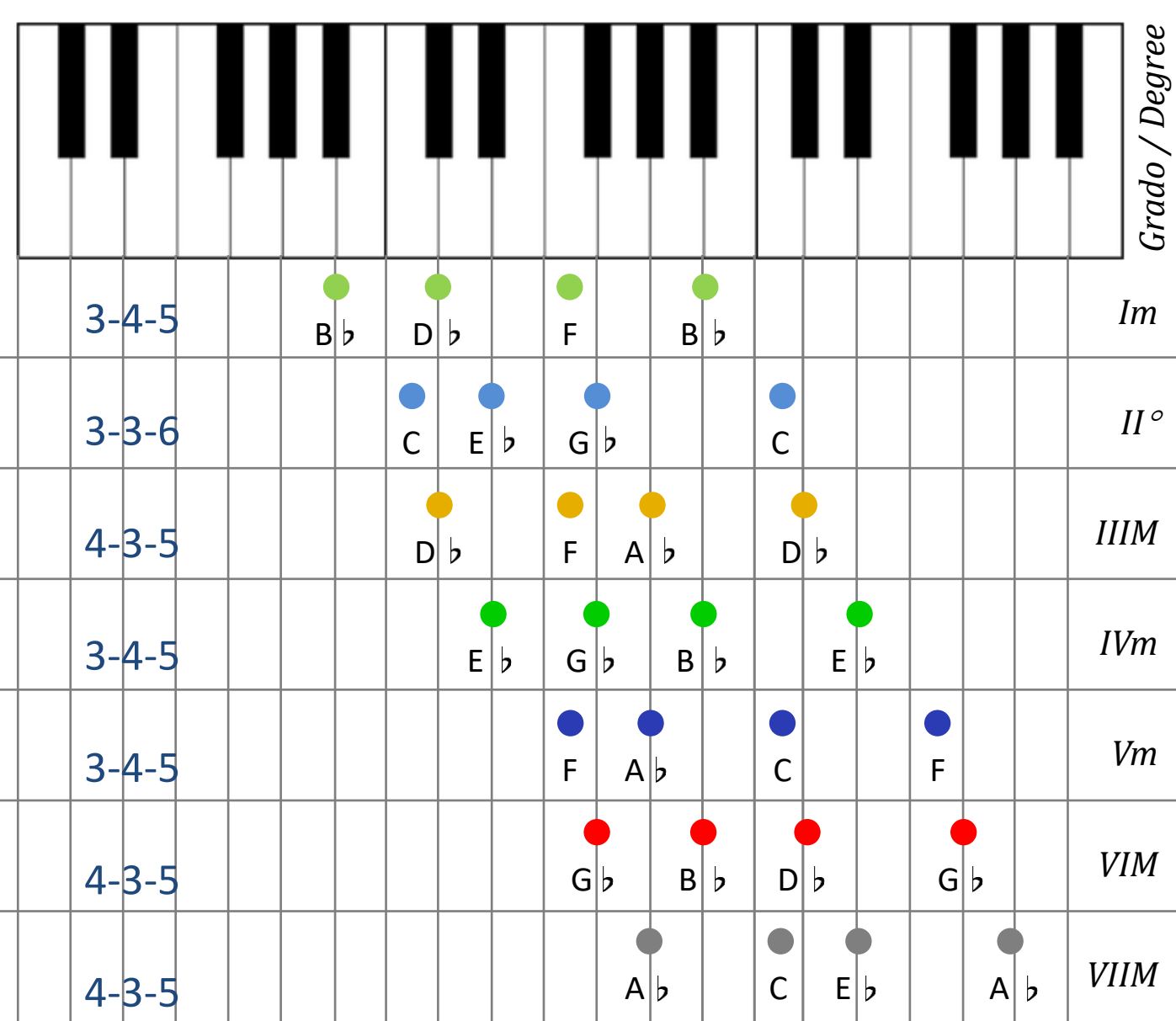
Mapa 4.5k / Grados de Si bemol menor natural

Map 4.5k / Degrees of B flat natural minor



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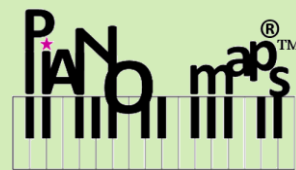
Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:



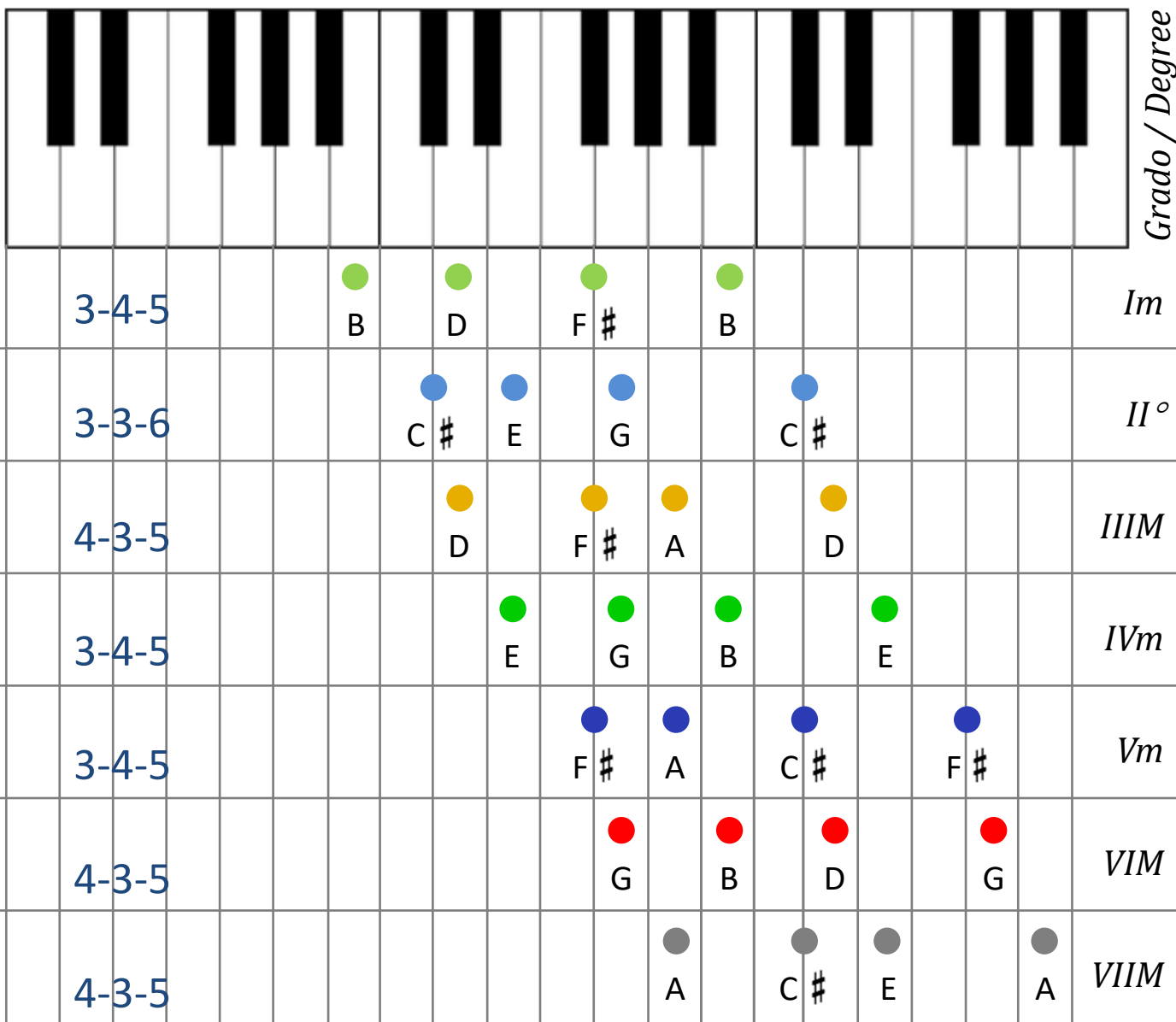
Mapa 4.5I / Grados de Si menor natural

Map 4.5I / Degrees of B natural minor



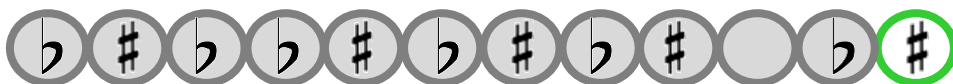
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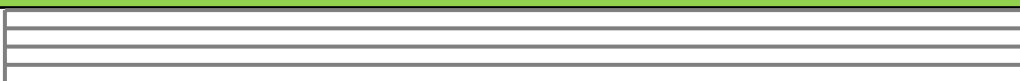
Intervalos (suman 12 semitonos)
/ Intervals (they Sum 12 semitones)

Alteraciones: /
Alterations:

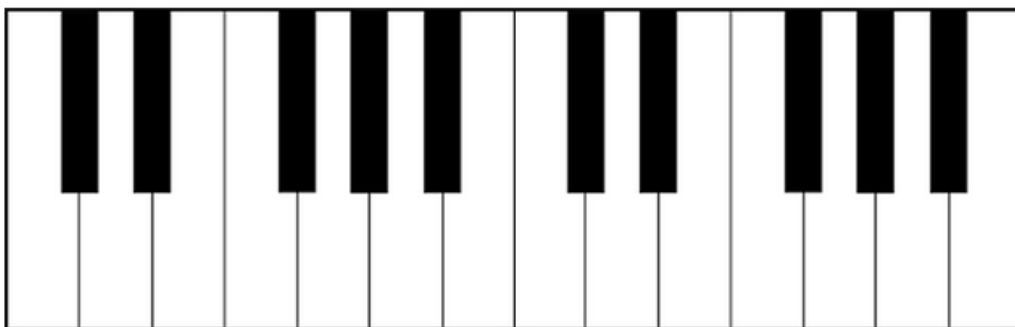


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4.6 Digitación para escalas mayores



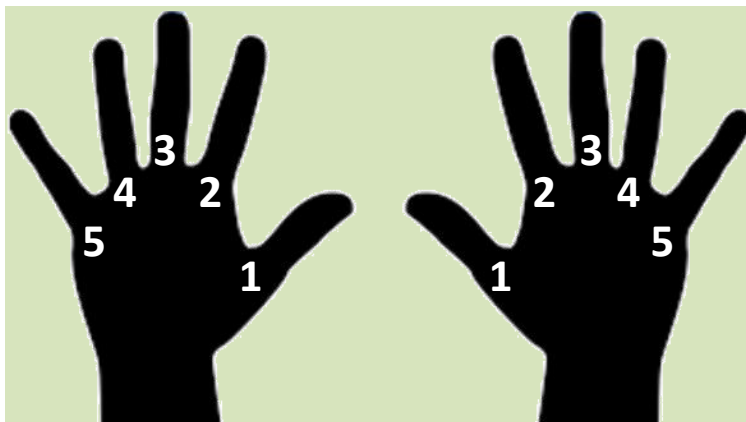
4.6 Fingering for major scales



En las tablas de este capítulo se resume la digitación recomendada para tocar cada una de las escalas mayores a lo largo de varias octavas del teclado.

The tables in this chapter summarize the recommended fingering to play each of the major scales along several octaves of the keyboard.

Numeración de los Dedos Numbering of the Fingers



Mano Izquierda
Left Hand

Mano Derecha
Right Hand

Para ejecutar la escala de cada tonalidad en forma continua a lo largo de varias octavas del teclado, se sigue una secuencia con algunos de los dedos de la mano, y en un momento se hace un cambio para reiniciar.

Normalmente las secuencias ascendentes inician con el dedo número 1 si la tecla de inicio es blanca, y con los dedos número 2 ó 3 si la tecla de inicio es negra.

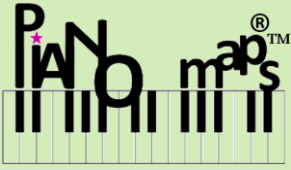
En las siguientes tablas se muestra la digitación recomendada para una ejecución de 2 octavas.

To execute each scale in a continuous form along several octaves of the keyboard, a sequence is followed with some of the fingers, and in a moment a change is made to restart.

Usually ascending sequences start with finger number 1 if the start key on the keyboard is white, and with fingers number 2 or 3 if the start key on the keyboard is black.

The following tables show the recommended fingering for an execution of 2 octaves.

Mapa 4.3a
Map 4.3a



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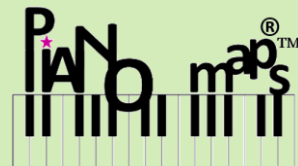
Escalas Mayores / Digitación mano derecha ascendente y descendente
Major Scales / Fingering right hand ascendent and descendent

C	1		3	1			4	1		3	1			4	5					
F				1			4	1		3	1			4	1			4		
B $\flat$							2	1		3	1			4	1		3	1		4
E $\flat$			2	1			4	1		3	1			4	1		3			
A $\flat$						2	3	1		3	1			4	1		3	1	3	
D $\flat$		2	3	1			4	1		3	1			4	1 2					
G $\flat$				2			4	1		3	1			4	1			5		
B							1			3	1			4	1		3	1		5
E			1			3	1			4	1			3	1		5			
A						1			3	1				4	1		3	1		5
D		1			3	1			4	1			3	1			4	5		
G					1		3	1				4	1		3	1			4	5

En la siguiente página está la forma de interpretar esta tabla /
 On the next page is explained how to interpret this table.

Mapa 4.3b

Map 4.3b



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Escalas Mayores / Digitación mano derecha ascendente y descendente

Major Scales / Fingering right hand ascendent and descendent



C	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	5				
F			1	4	1	3	1	4	1	4			
B $\flat$				2	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	
E $\flat$		2	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	3			
A $\flat$			2	3	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	3	
D $\flat$	2	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	2			
G $\flat$			2	4	1	3	1	4	1		5		
B				1	3	1	4	1	3	1		5	
E		1	3	1	4	1	3	1	5				
A			1	3	1	4	1	3	1		5		
D	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	5				
G			1	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	5		



Lugares donde inicia o reinicia una secuencia de digitación.
Places where a fingering sequence starts or restarts.

- # Número de dedo al inicio o al final de una secuencia (en teclas blancas) / Finger number at the start or the end of a sequence (in white keys on the keyboard).
- # Número de dedo al inicio o al final de una secuencia (en teclas negras) / Finger number at the start or the end of a sequence (in black keys on the keyboard).

Escalas Mayores / Digitación mano izquierda ascendente y descendente
Major Scales / Fingering left hand ascending and descending



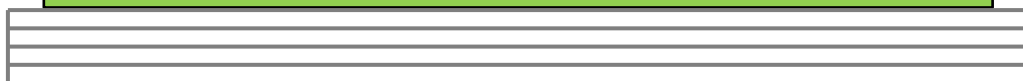
	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
C	5		1	3	1	4	1	3	1						
F			5		1	3	1	4	1	3	1				
B $\flat$				3	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	3			
E $\flat$			3	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	3				
A $\flat$				3	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	3			
D $\flat$			3	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	3				
G $\flat$				4	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	3	
B					4	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	
E			5		1	3	1	4	1	3	1				
A				5		1	3	1	4	1	3	1			
D			5		1	3	1	4	1	3	1				
G				5		1	3	1	4	1	3	5			



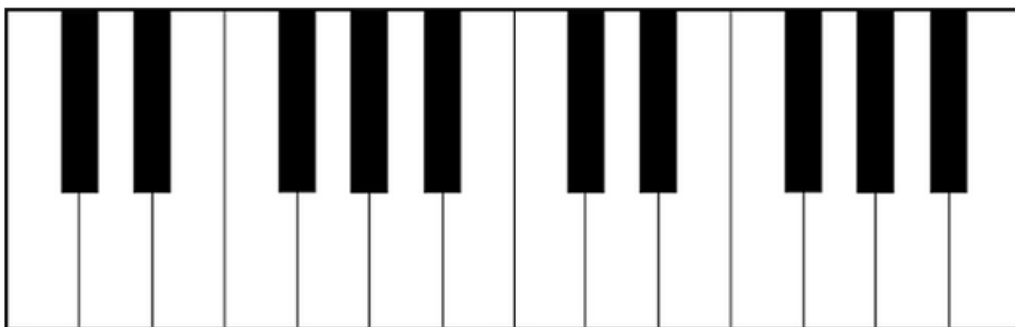
Lugares donde inicia o reinicia una secuencia de digitación.
Places where a fingering sequence starts or restarts.

- # Número de dedo al inicio o al final de una secuencia (en teclas blancas) / Finger number at the start or the end of a sequence (in white keys on the keyboard).
- # Número de dedo al inicio o al final de una secuencia (en teclas negras) / Finger number at the start or the end of a sequence (in black keys on the keyboard).

4.7 Poliacordes y Poliarpeggios



4.7 Polychords and Polyarpeggios



Un poliacorde es, simplemente, una estructura integrada por dos acordes diferentes. Lo que se diga de los poliacordes será aplicable también a los poliarpeggios.

Usualmente se utiliza alguna de las dos notaciones que se muestran abajo. En esas notaciones, el Acorde 1 es el más grave, y el Acorde 2 es el más agudo.

Se puede generar un gran número de poliacordes dada la variedad de combinaciones posibles. Algunas de esas combinaciones podrán resultar con diferentes grados de discordancia. El creador las utilizará como recursos cuando lo considere procedente.

A polychord is simply a structure composed of two different chords. What is said about polychords will also apply to polyarpeggios.

Usually one of the two notations shown below is used. In those notations, Chord 1 is the bass one, and Chord 2 is the treble one. A great number of polychords can be generated given the variety of possible combinations. Some of these combinations may result in different degrees of discordance. The creator will use them as resources when he or she considers it appropriate.

Notación:

- Acorde 1
Acorde 2

ó

- Acorde 1 | Acorde 2

Notation:

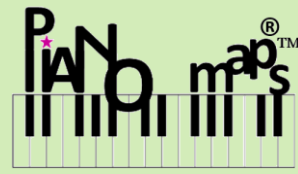
- Chord 1
Chord 2

or

- Chord 1 | Chord 2

Mapa 4.4a / Poliacordes y Poliarpeggios

Map 4.4a / Polychords and Polyarpeggios

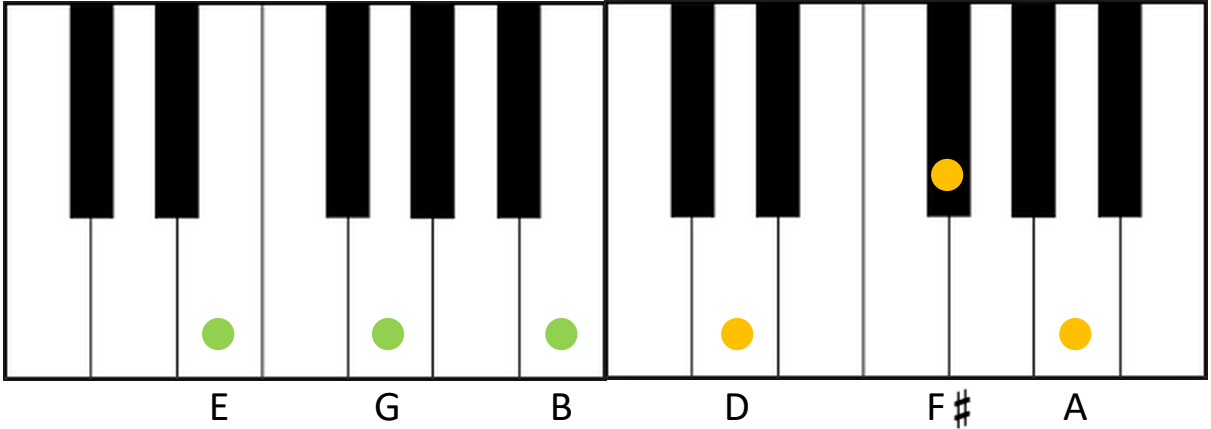


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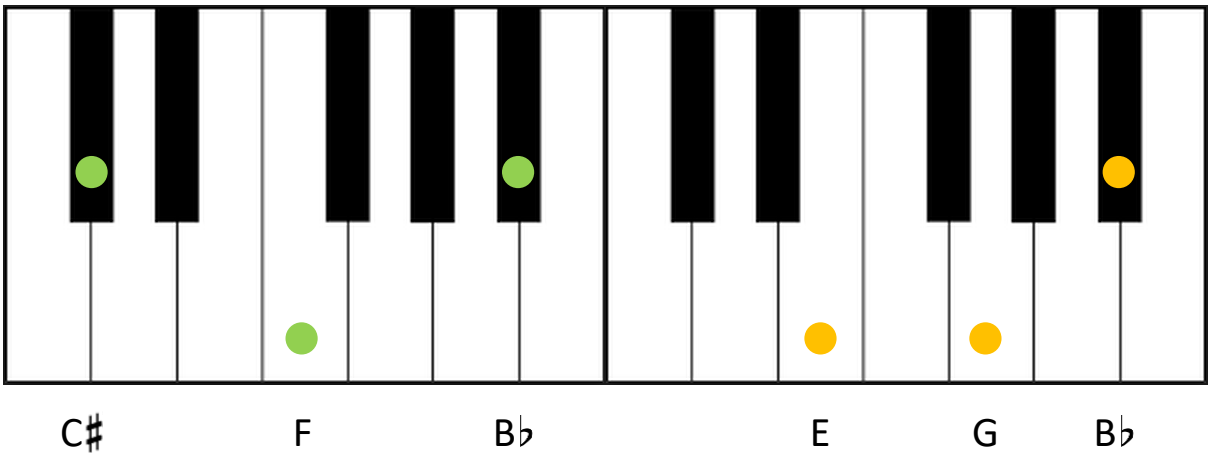
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Ejemplos / Examples

Mi m | Re
Em | D

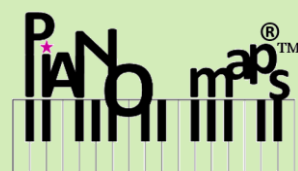


Do #6 | Mi°
C#6 | E°



Mapa 4.4b / Poliacordes y Poliarpeggios

Map 4.4b / Polychords and Polyarpeggios



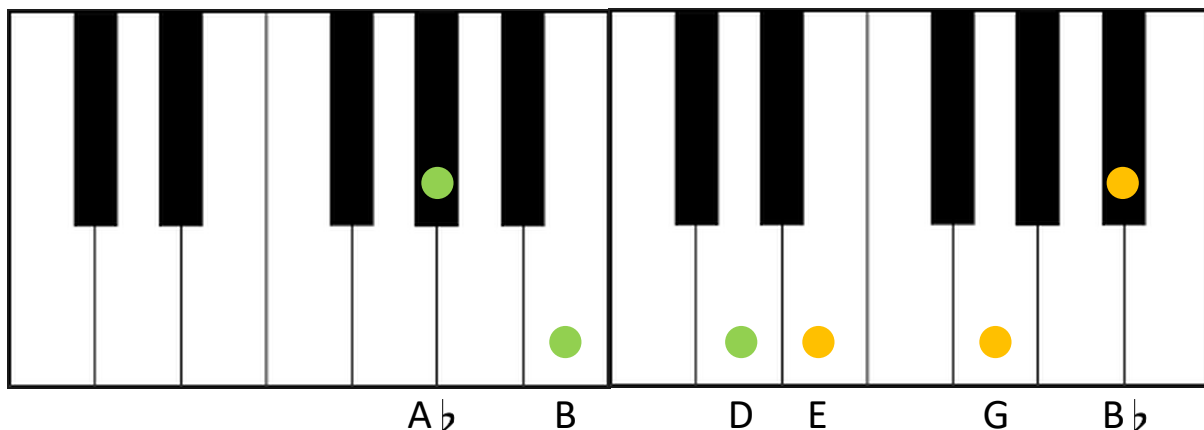
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Ejemplos / Examples

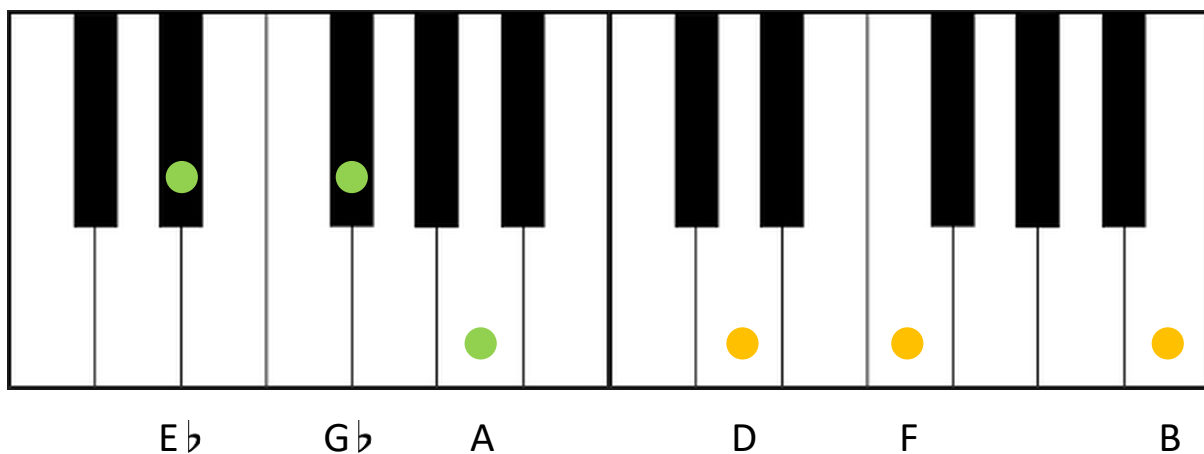
La^{b°} | Mi[°]

A^{b°} | E[°]

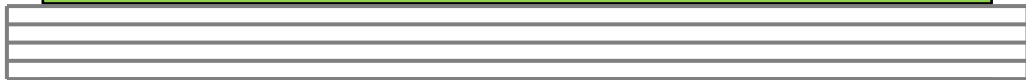


Mi^{b°} | Re m6

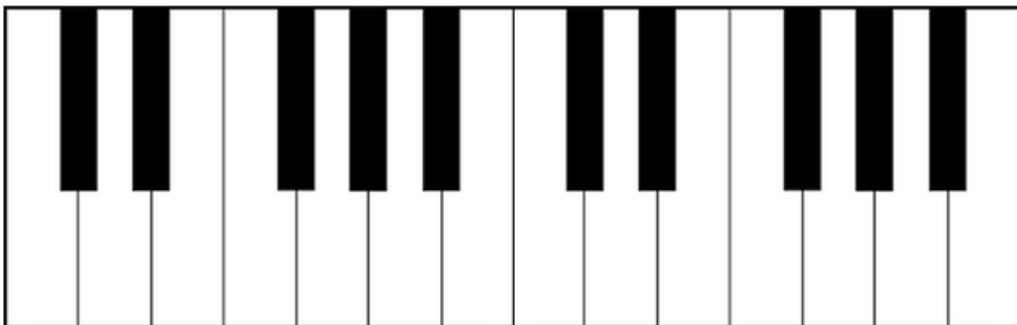
E^{b°} | Dm6



4.8 Cadencias



4.8 Cadences



En una forma simplificada, las Cadencias son recursos de la composición musical, consistentes en sucesiones de acordes o arpeggios que conducen a una sensación de resolución.

Las cadencias pueden ser “suspensivas” o “conclusivas”.

Las cadencias suspensivas dan la sensación de que la obra no ha terminado.

Las cadencias conclusivas dan la sensación de que la obra, o alguna sección de la obra, ha terminado.

In a simplified manner, the cadences are resources of the musical composition, consisting of sequences of chords or arpeggios that lead to a sensation of resolution.

Cadences can be either “inconclusive” or “conclusive”.

The inconclusive cadences give the feeling that the composition has not finished.

The conclusive cadences give the sensation that the composition, or some section of the composition, has finished.

Mapa 4.5a / Cadencias

Map 4.5a / Cadences

Ejemplos de Cadencias Suspensivas

Examples of Inconclusive Cadences

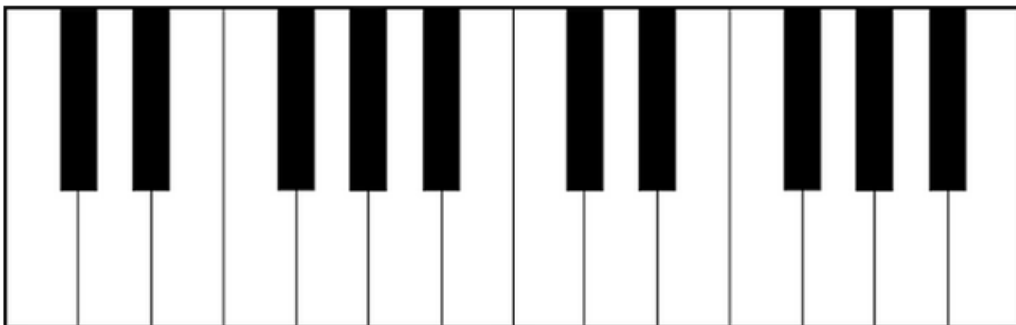


Ejemplos de Cadencias Conclusivas
Examples of Conclusive Cadences

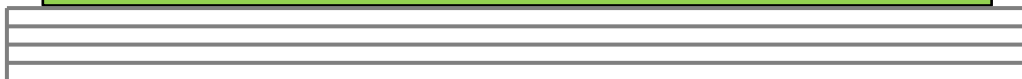


Capítulo 5

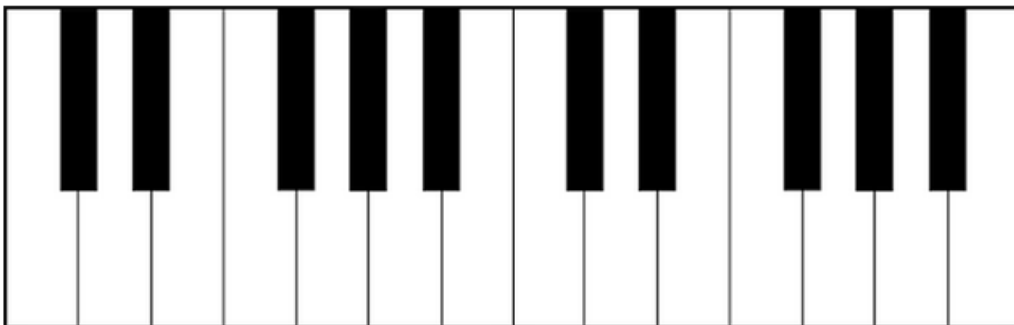
Chapter 5



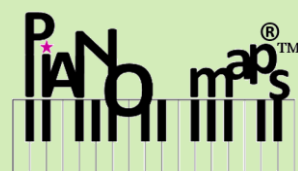
5.1 Construcción de la Partitura



5.1 Construction of the Score



Mapa 5.1a / La partitura y el teclado Map 5.1a / The score and the keyboard

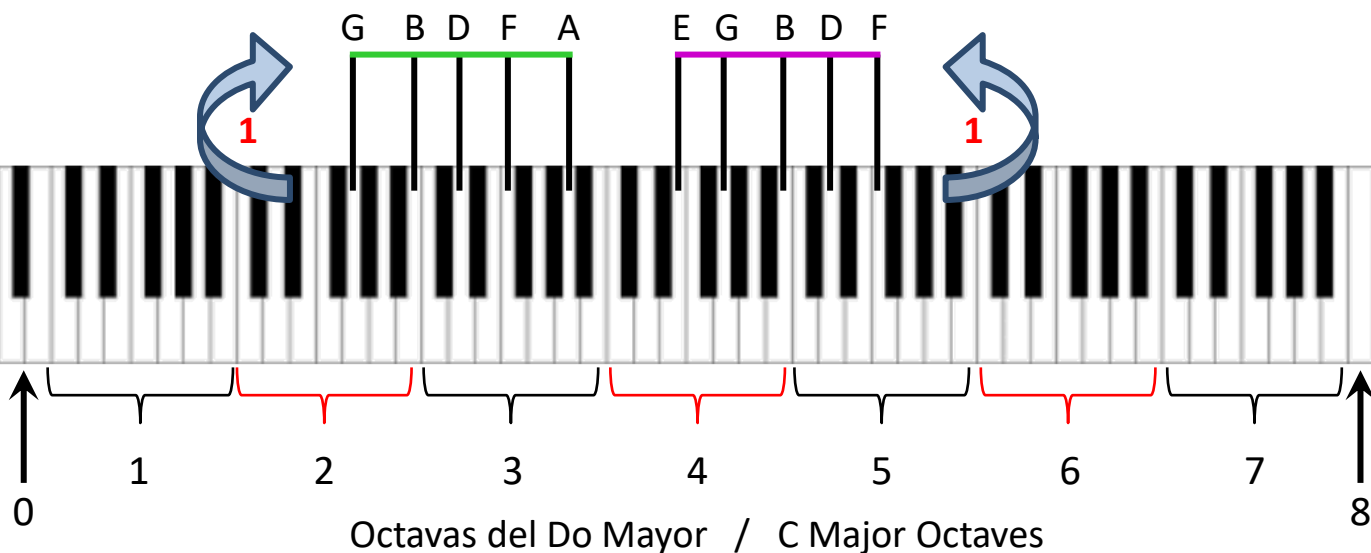
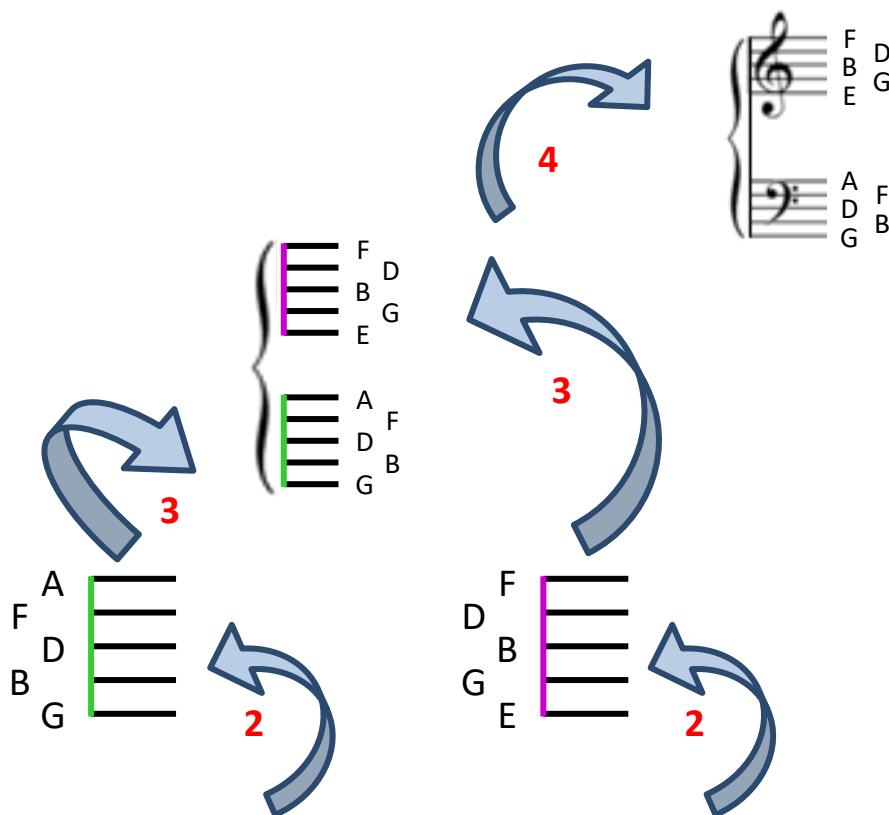


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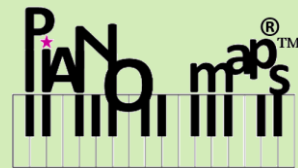
Construcción del pentagrama a partir del teclado.

Construction of the staff from the keyboard.



Mapa 5.1b / La partitura y el teclado

Map 5.1b / The score and the keyboard



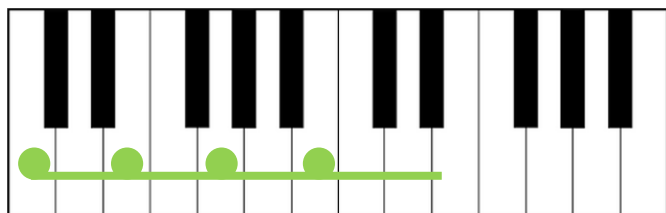
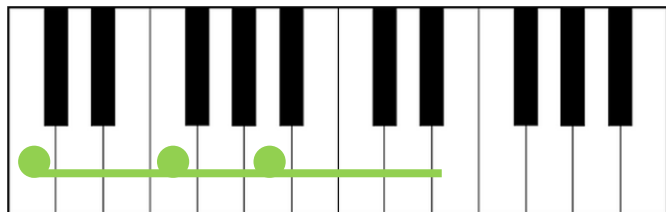
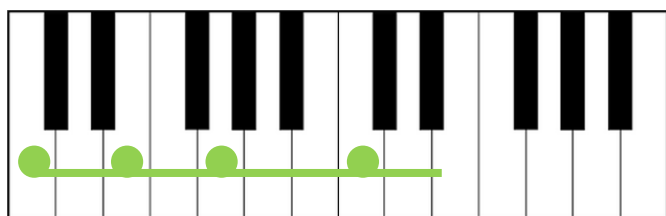
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La partitura conecta con el teclado, aplicándole dos grandes pasos de transformación.

The score connects with the keyboard, applying two large steps of transformation.

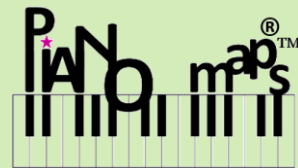
Pasos de Transformación

Transformation Steps



Mapa 5.1c / La partitura y el teclado

Map 5.1c / The score and the keyboard

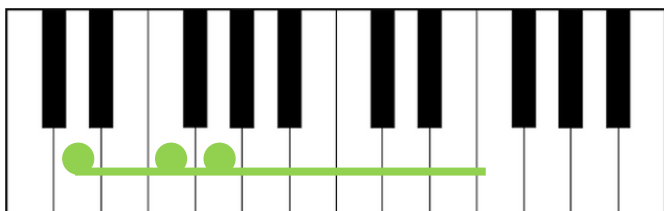
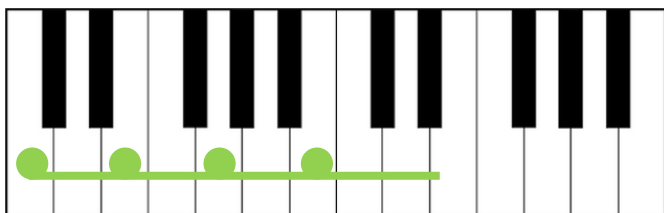
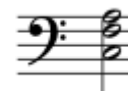
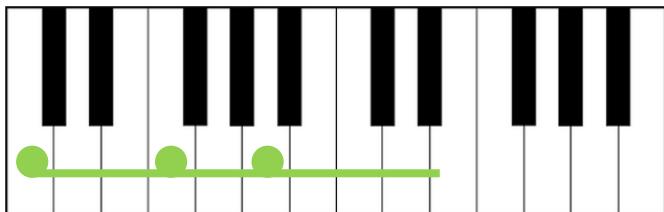
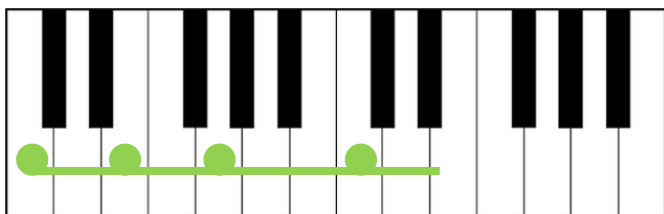


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La partitura conecta con el teclado, aplicándole dos grandes pasos de transformación.

The score connects with the keyboard, applying two large steps of transformation.

Pasos de Transformación Transformation Steps



Como se explicó en la sección 1.3, la raíz de la notación musical para el piano, parte del Do Central. En la llave de sol, se ubica en la primera línea adicional inferior. En la llave de fa, se ubica en la primera línea adicional superior.

As explained on section 1.3, the root of the musical notation for the piano, is the Central C. On the treble clef, it is placed on the first ledger line downwards. On the bass clef, it is placed on the first ledger line upwards.



C = Do Central = Central C.

Partiendo del Do Central, las demás notas ocupan espacios y líneas sucesivos. En la llave de sol, el siguiente Do se encuentra 4 espacios por arriba del Do Central. En la llave de fa, el siguiente Do se encuentra cuatro espacios por abajo del Do Central.

Starting from Central C, the other notes are placed on successive spaces and lines. In the treble clef, the next C is 4 spaces above Central C. In the bass clef, the next C is four spaces below Central C.



1 = Do Central = Do de la 4ª octava = Central C = 4th octave C

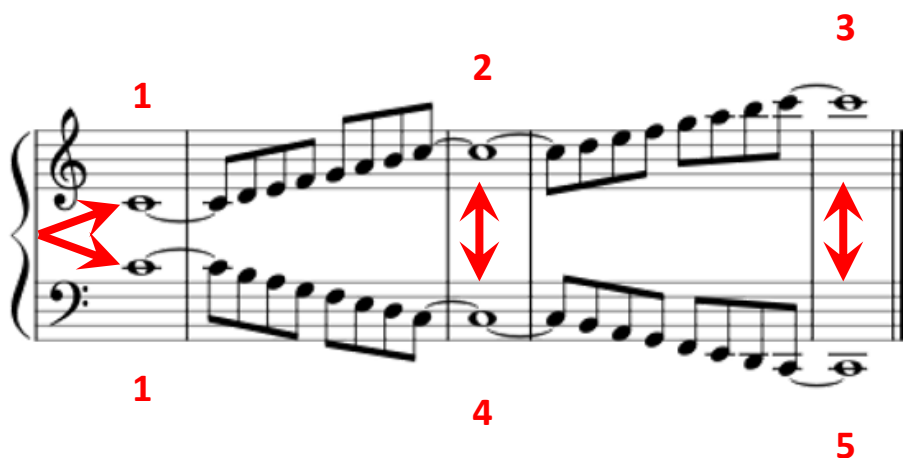
2 = Do de la 5ª octava = 5th octave C

3 = Do de la 3ª octava = 3th octave C

→ Simetrías / Symmetries

Las notas Do de la llave de fa están en posiciones simétricas en relación a las notas Do de la llave de sol.
Esto solamente ocurre con las notas Do.
El eje de simetría es el Do Central.

The C notes of the bass clef are in symmetrical positions relative to the C notes of the treble clef.
This only happens with C notes.
The symmetry axis is the Central Do.

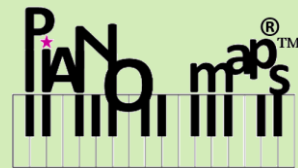


- 1** = Do Central = Do de la 4ª octava = Central C = 4th octave C
- 2** = Do de la 5ª octava = 5th octave C
- 3** = Do de la 6ª octava = 6th octave C
- 4** = Do de la 3ª octava = 3th octave C
- 5** = Do de la 2ª octava = 2nd octave C

→ Simetrías / Symmetries

Mapa 5.1g / Fundamentos de la notación

Map 5.1g / Fundamentals of notation

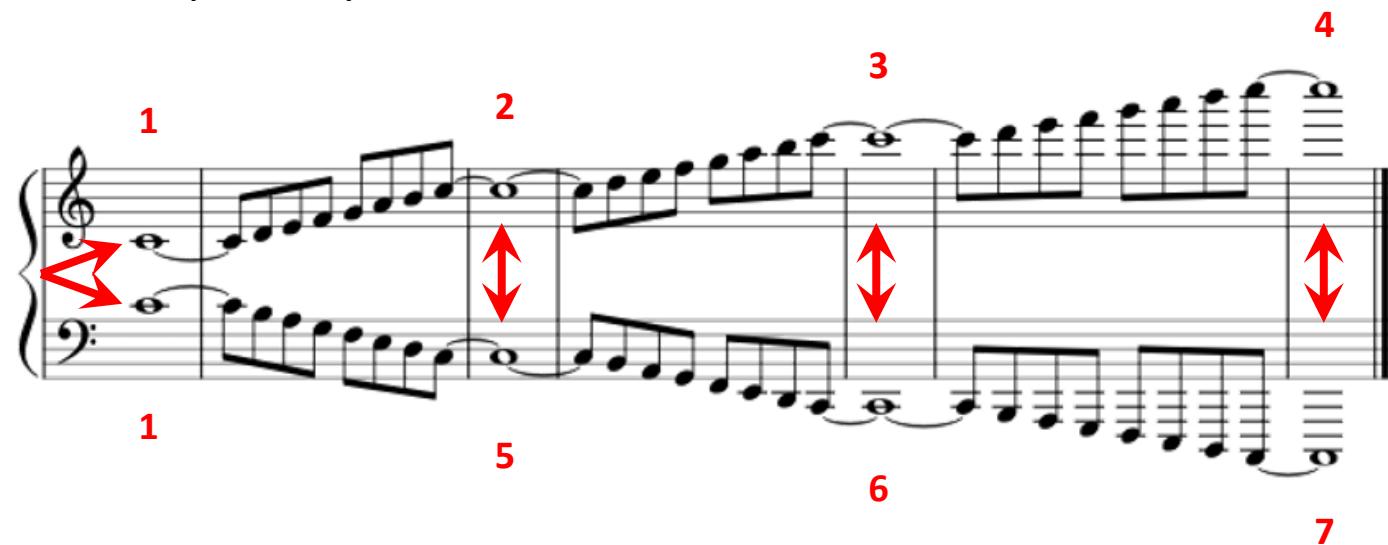


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Las notas Do de la llave de fa están en posiciones simétricas en relación a las notas Do de la llave de sol. Esto solamente ocurre con las notas Do. El eje de simetría es el Do Central.

The C notes of the bass clef are in symmetrical positions relative to the C notes of the treble clef. This only happens with C notes. The symmetry axis is the Central Do.



1 = Do Central = Do de la 4ª octava = Central C = 4th octave C

2 = Do de la 5ª octava = 5th octave C

3 = Do de la 6ª octava = 6th octave C

4 = Do de la 7ª octava = 7th octave C

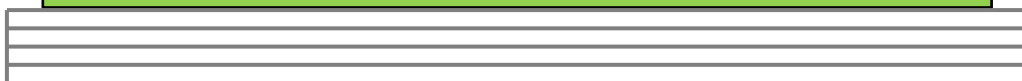
5 = Do de la 3ª octava = 3th octave C

6 = Do de la 2ª octava = 2nd octave C

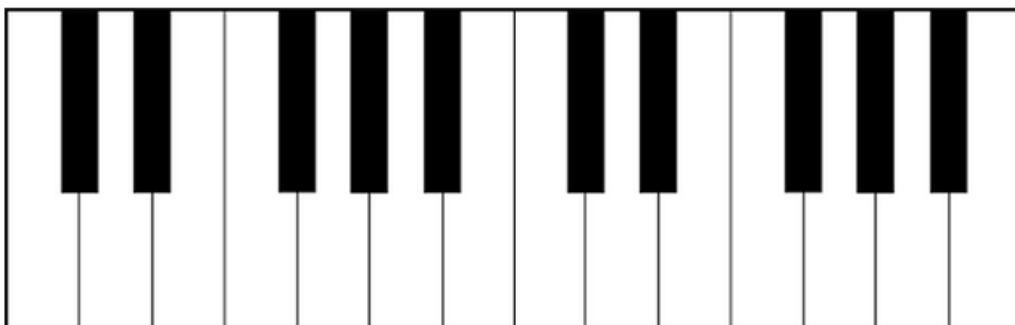
7 = Do de la 1ª octava = 1st octave C

→ Simetrías / Symmetries

5.2 Lectura de la Partitura



5.2 Reading the Score



La lectura de la partitura es una condición fundamental para el ejecutante, y su dominio está basado en la práctica.

La lectura se facilita mediante la identificación rápida, casi automática, de algunas notas y de algunas figuras muy comunes en la música.

La forma más usual para leer las figuras parte de identificar la nota más grave o la nota más aguda, y la figura geométrica que forman las notas subsecuentes.

En las páginas siguientes aparecen las figuras más comunes en tonalidad de Do mayor. Sin embargo, al encontrarlas en partituras musicales, podrán estar alteradas con sostenidos o bemoles accidentales, o podrán estar en otra tonalidad.

Una figura es la misma aunque se ubique en distintas líneas o espacios del pentagrama y sus líneas adicionales, siempre que se mantenga la posición relativa de las notas que la forman.

En el segundo volumen de esta obra se presentan estas figuras desarrolladas en todas las tonalidades.

Reading the score is a fundamental condition for the performer, and its mastery is based on practice.

Reading is facilitated by the rapid, almost automatic identification of some notes and some very common figures in music.

The most frequent way to read the figures starts from identifying the lowest note or the highest note, and the geometric figure that the subsequent notes form.

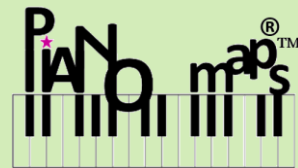
The most common figures in the key of C major appear on the following pages. However, when found in musical scores, they may be altered with accidental sharps or flats, or they may be in a different key.

A figure is the same even if it is located in different lines or spaces of the staff and its ledger lines, as long as the relative position of the notes that compound it is maintained.

In the second volume of this book these figures are shown in all the keys.

Mapa 5.2a / Lectura de notas destacadas

Map 5.2a / Remarkable notes reading



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Notas útiles como referencias relevantes /
Useful notes as relevant references

Do₄
C₄

Sol₄ La₄ Do₅
G₄ A₄ C₅

Sol₅ La₅ Do₆
G₅ A₅ C₆

Do₄
C₄

La₃ Sol₃ Do₃
A₃ G₃ C₃

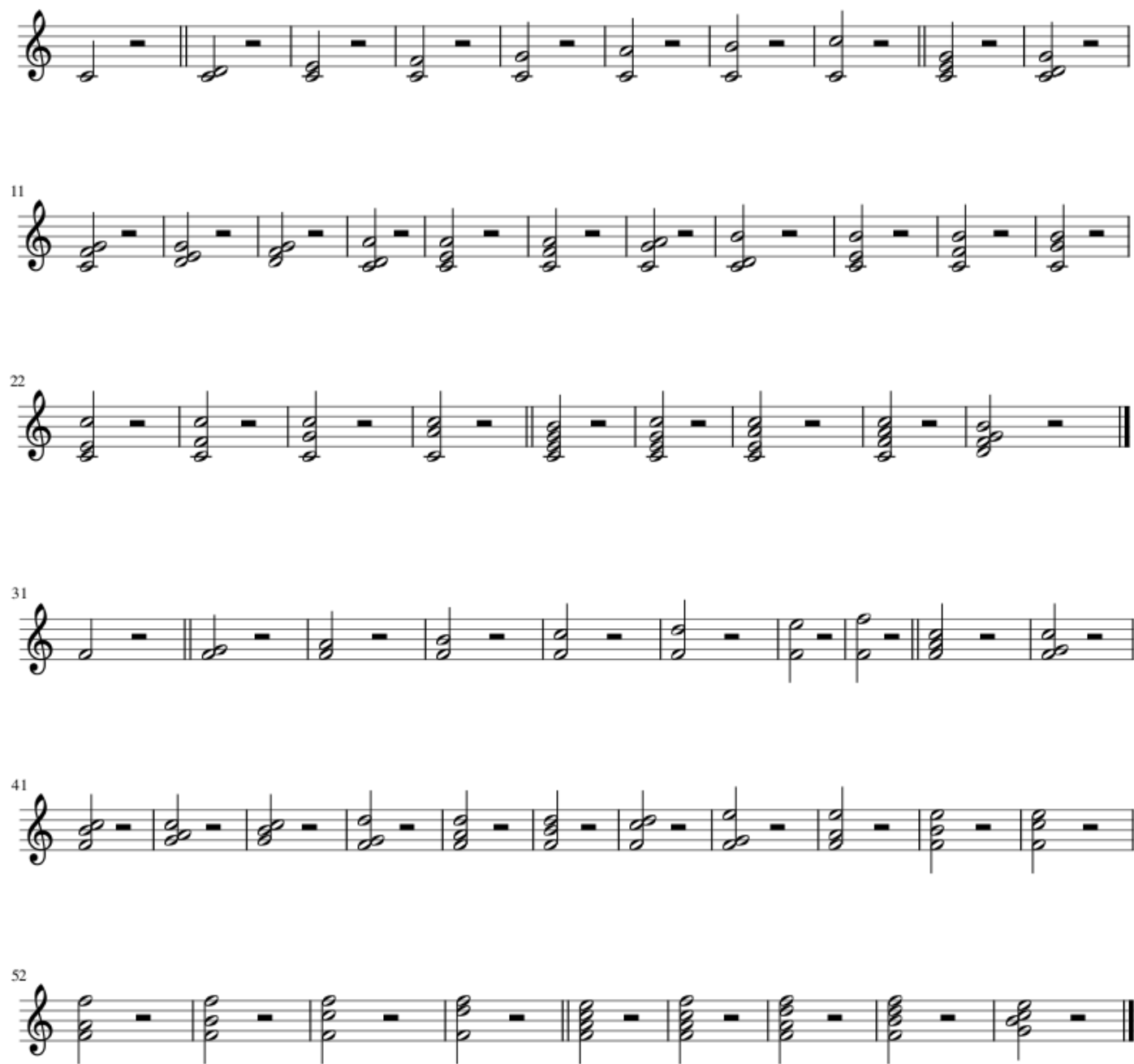
La₂ Sol₂ Do₂
A₂ G₂ C₂

Notas lejanas (normalmente se simplifica la notación de las notas lejanas usando los recursos que se definen en los mapas 5.3a, 5.3b y 5.3c) /

Distant notes (usually the notation of distant notes is simplified using the resources defined in maps 5.3a, 5.3b and 5.3c)

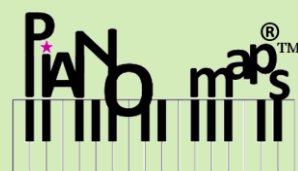
The diagram illustrates the notation of distant notes on a grand staff. The treble clef staff contains five notes, each with a label above it: Do_6 (C₆), Mi_6 (E₆), Sol_6 (G₆), La_6 (A₆), and Do_7 (C₇). The bass clef staff contains five notes, each with a label below it: Do_2 (C₂), La_1 (A₁), Fa_1 (F₁), Re_1 (D₁), and Do_1 (A₁). Arrows point from the labels to the corresponding notes on the staves.

Figuras Típicas / Typical Figures



Mapa 5.2d / Lectura de figuras en Do

Map 5.2d / Figures reading in C



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First system of musical notation (Measures 1-13). The treble clef staff contains a sequence of chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains whole rests. A 'C' time signature is present below the first measure.

Second system of musical notation (Measures 14-26). The treble clef staff continues the sequence of chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains whole rests.

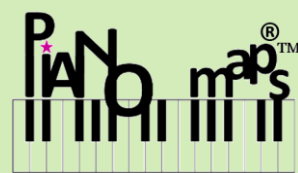
Third system of musical notation (Measures 27-39). The treble clef staff continues the sequence of chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains whole rests.

Fourth system of musical notation (Measures 40-51). The treble clef staff continues the sequence of chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains whole rests. Dynamic markings 'M', 'm', and 'M' are placed below the bass staff at measures 48, 50, and 51 respectively.

Fifth system of musical notation (Measures 52-60). The treble clef staff continues the sequence of chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains whole rests. Dynamic markings 'Aug', 'M', 'Dim', and 'M' are placed below the bass staff at measures 53, 55, 57, and 59 respectively.

Mapa 5.2e / Lectura de figuras en Do

Map 5.2e / Figures reading in C



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Algunas veces existen patrones repetidos en diferentes lugares de una obra musical. Identificarlos facilita su comprensión y análisis.
Sometimes there are repeating patterns in different places in a musical piece. Identifying them facilitates its understanding and analysis.

Ejemplo 1: Sonata No. 16 en Do Mayor de Mozart, Allegro (fragmento).

Example 1: Mozart's Sonata No. 16 in C Major, Allegro (fragment).



Patrones Repetidos / Repeated Patterns



Ejemplo 2: Sonata No. 16 en Do Mayor de Mozart, Allegro (fragmento).

Example 2: Mozart's Sonata No. 16 in C Major, Allegro (fragment).



Patrones Repetidos / Repeated Patterns



Identificar las direcciones del movimiento y sus cambios facilita la lectura de la partitura.

Identifying the directions of the movement and their changes helps the reading of the score.

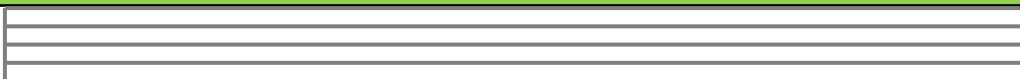
Ejemplo 1: Pequeña serenata nocturna de Mozart (fragmentos).

Example 1: Mozart's A little night music (fragments).

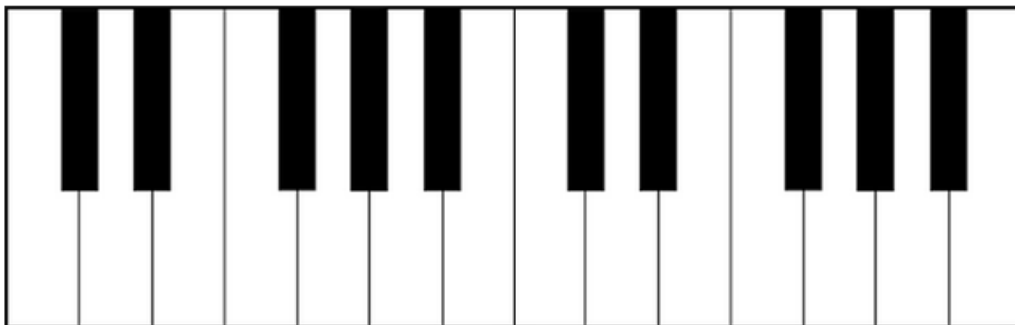
Dirección del Movimiento / Movement Direction

The image displays three fragments of a musical score for piano, specifically from Mozart's 'A Little Night Music'. The first fragment is a piano introduction in G major, marked 'Allegro' and 'f' (forte). It features a treble and bass staff. Green arrows indicate the movement direction: one arrow points down from the treble staff to the bass staff, and another points up from the bass staff to the treble staff. The second fragment is a continuation of the piano introduction, showing a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. A green arrow points down from the treble staff to the bass staff. The third fragment is a continuation of the piano introduction, showing a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. A green arrow points down from the treble staff to the bass staff. A long green arrow at the bottom of the page points to the right, indicating the overall direction of the movement.

5.3 Algunos elementos adicionales de notación



5.3 Some additional elements of notation



Además de los elementos de notación musical descritos en los capítulos anteriores, aquí se listan los más utilizados en las partituras de piano.

Para nombrarlos, utilizar la pronunciación italiana en todas las palabras provenientes de ese idioma.

In addition to the elements of musical notation described in the previous chapters, the most used in the piano scores are listed here.

To name them, use the Italian pronunciation in all the words coming from that language.

Ottava alta

Lo escrito en la partitura se ejecuta una octava más aguda /

What is written in the score is executed one octave higher



8 -----

8^{va} -----

Ottava bassa

Lo escrito en la partitura se ejecuta una octava más grave /

What is written in the score is executed one octave lower

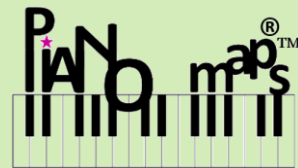


8 -----

8^{vb} -----

Mapa 5.3b / Algunos elementos de notación

Map 5.3b / Some elements of notation

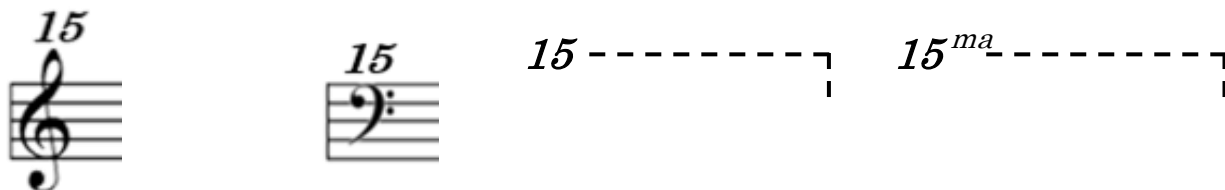


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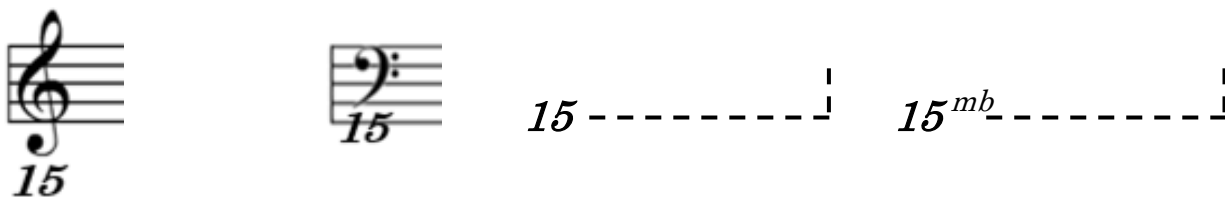
Quindicesima alta

Lo escrito en la partitura se ejecuta dos octavas más agudo /
What is written in the score is executed two octaves higher



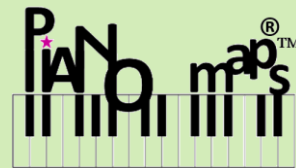
Quindicesima bassa

Lo escrito en la partitura se ejecuta dos octavas más grave /
What is written in the score is executed two octaves lower



Mapa 5.3c / Algunos elementos de notación

Map 5.3c / Some elements of notation

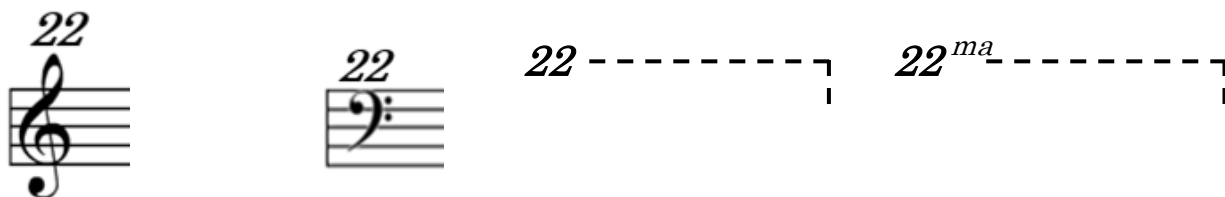


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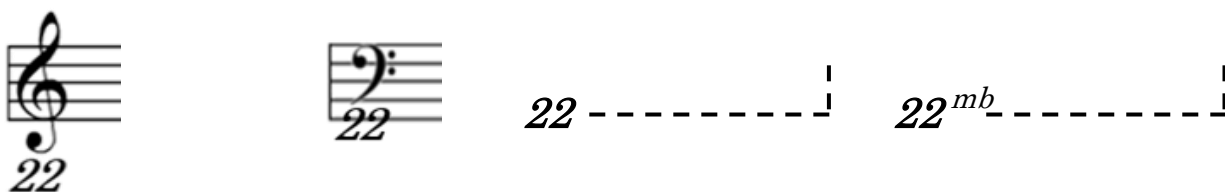
Ventiduesima alta

Lo escrito en la partitura se ejecuta tres octavas más agudo /
What is written in the score is executed three octaves higher



Ventiduesima bassa

Lo escrito en la partitura se ejecuta tres octavas más grave /
What is written in the score is executed three octaves lower



Loco

La indicación Loco (en italiano antiguo, “lugar”) señala que la ejecución regresa a su posición original. Cancela la ottava alta, ottava bassa, Etc.

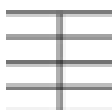
/

The indication Loco (old Italian for “place”) indicates that the execution returns to its original position. Cancels the ottava alta, ottava bassa, Etc.

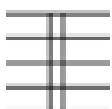
Barras / Bars



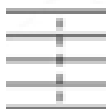
Barra Inicial /Start Bar Line



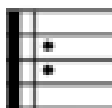
Barra de Compás / Bar Line



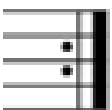
Barra Doble (separa dos secciones con o sin cambio de armadura) /
Double Bar Line (it separates two sections with or without
signature change)



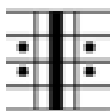
Barra Punteada (divide compases largos para facilitar su lectura) /
Dotted Bar Line (divides long measures for ease of reading)



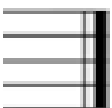
Ritornello: Barra de Inicio de Repetición / Begin Repeat Bar



Ritornello: Barra de Final de Repetición / End Repeat Bar



Ritornelli: Barras de Final de Repetición e Inicio de siguiente
Repetición / End Repeat Bar and Begin of next Repeat Bar



Barra Final (indica terminación de un movimiento o de la obra) /
End Bar (Indicates the conclusión of a movement or the entire
composition)

Secuencias de Ejecución / Execution Sequences

1. Final de la primera vuelta de una repetición. /
End of the first round of a repetition.

2. Final de la segunda vuelta de una repetición.
End of the second round of a repetition.

D.S. Dal Segno: La secuencia debe regresar al “Segno” inmediato anterior (solo actúa la primera vez que se llega a este punto).
Dal Segno: The sequence must return to the immediate previous "Segno" (only acts the first time this point is reached).

§ Segno: Punto de retorno al que envía la siguiente indicación *D.S.*
Segno: Point of return to which the next indication *D.S.* sends.

D.C. Da Capo: La secuencia debe regresar al principio de la obra.
Da Capo: The sequence must return to the beginning of the composition.

D.C. al fine Da Capo al fine: La secuencia debe regresar al principio de la obra, y continuar hasta llegar a la palabra *fine*, donde termina.
Da Capo al fine: The sequence must return to the beginning of the composition, and continue until reach the word *fine*, where it finishes.

fine Punto intermedio donde termina la obra, después de haber ejecutado el punto con la indicación “al fine”.
Intermediate point of the composition, where it ends after executing the point with the indication “al fine”.

Secuencias de Ejecución / Execution Sequences

D.S. *al fine* Dal Segno al fine: La secuencia debe regresar al “Segno” inmediato anterior , y continuar hasta llegar a la palabra *fine*, donde termina.

Dal Segno al fine: The sequence must return to the immediate previous "Segno", and continue until reach the word *fine*, where it finishes.



Coda: Indica un salto hacia adelante desde el primer signo de Coda hasta el segundo signo de Coda. Se utiliza después de un “Dal Segno alla Coda” (D.S. al Coda) o después de un “Da Capo alla Coda” (D.C. al Coda).

Coda : Indicates a leap forward from the first sign of Coda to the second sign of Coda. It is used after a "Dal Segno alla Coda" (D.S. al Coda) or after a "Da Capo alla Coda" (D.C. al Coda).

Coda

Coda: El segundo signo de Coda se puede sustituir por la palabra “Coda”.

Coda: The second sign of Coda can be replaced by the word "Coda".



Se repite una vez el compás inmediato anterior.

The previous immediate measure is repeated once.

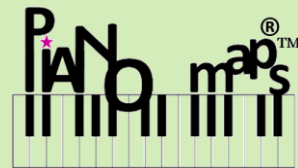


Se repiten una vez los dos compases inmediatos anteriores.

The two previous immediate measures are repeated once.

Mapa 5.3g / Algunos elementos de notación

Map 5.3g / Some elements of notation



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Secuencias de Ejecución / Execution Sequences

Secuencia de Flujo* /

Flow Sequence*

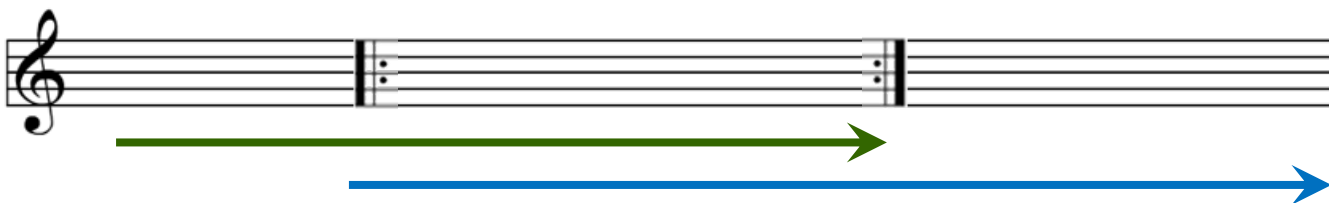


Flechas ilustrativas, no son parte de la partitura / illustrative flow arrows, they are not part of the score

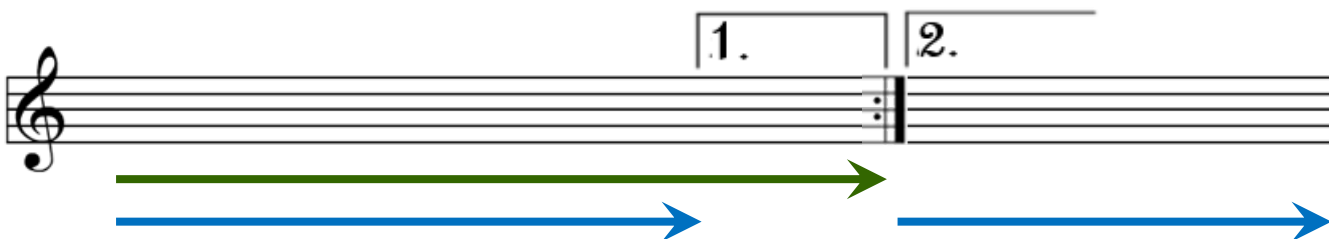
Ejemplo 1 / Example 1



Ejemplo 2 / Example 2

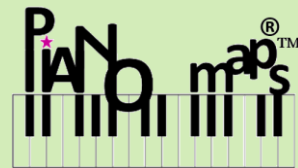


Ejemplo 3 / Example 3



Mapa 5.3h / Algunos elementos de notación

Map 5.3h / Some elements of notation



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Secuencias de Ejecución / Execution Sequences

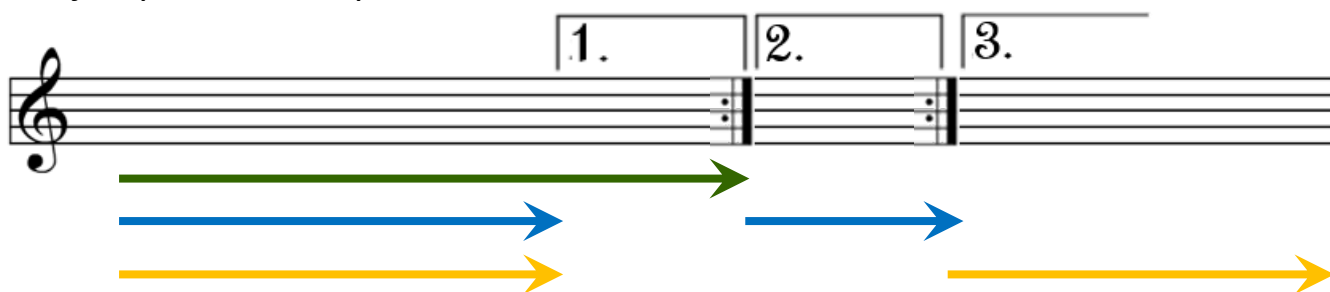
Secuencia de Flujo* /

Flow Sequence*

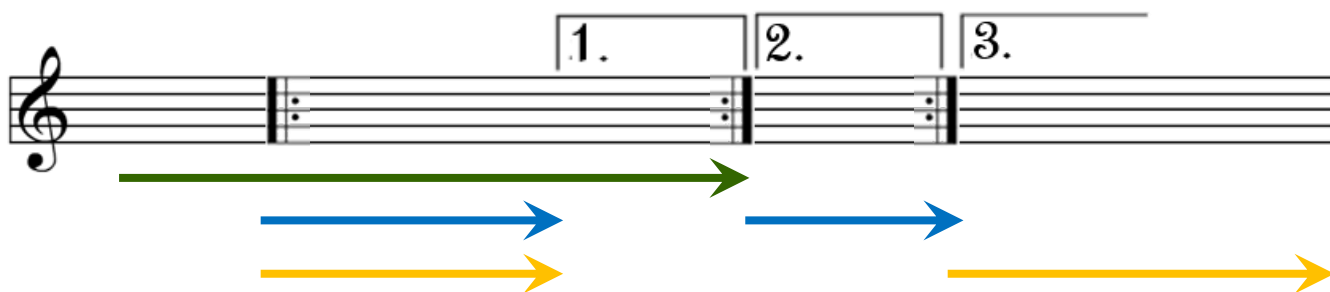


Flechas ilustrativas, no son parte de la partitura / illustrative flow arrows, they are not part of the score

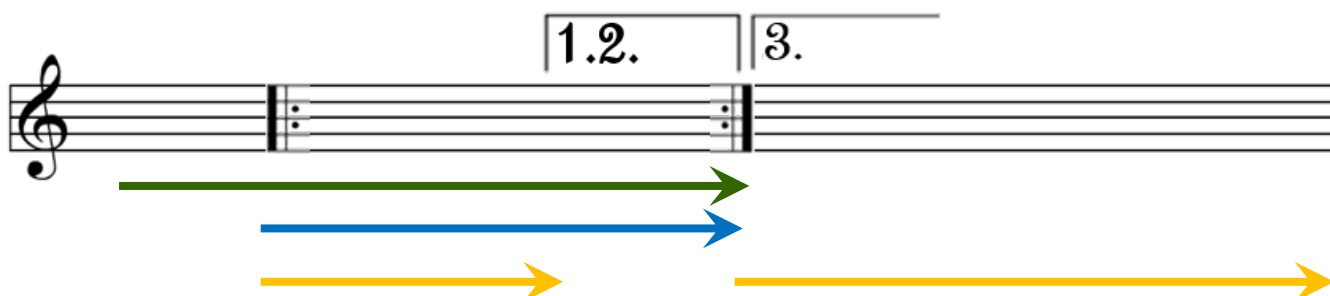
Ejemplo 4 / Example 4



Ejemplo 5 / Example 5

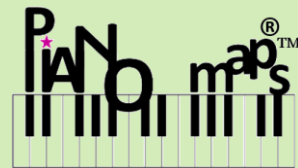


Ejemplo 6 / Example 6



Mapa 5.3i / Algunos elementos de notación

Map 5.3i / Some elements of notation



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Secuencias de Ejecución / Execution Sequences

Secuencia de Flujo /*

*Flow Sequence**

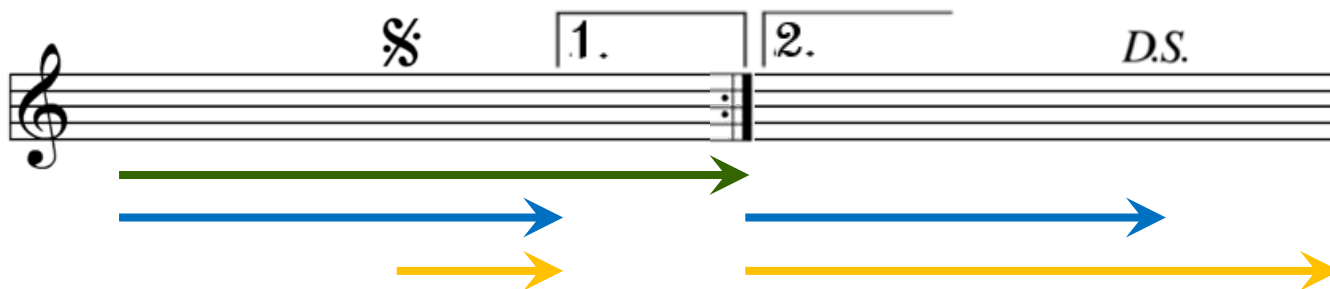


Flechas ilustrativas, no son parte de la partitura / illustrative flow arrows, they are not part of the score

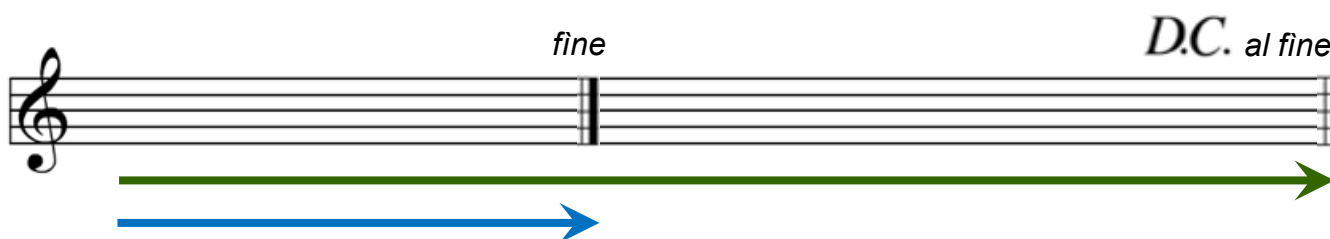
Ejemplo 7 / Example 7



Ejemplo 8 / Example 8

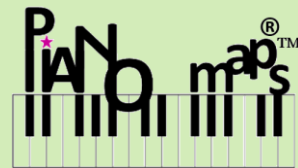


Ejemplo 9 / Example 9



Mapa 5.3j / Algunos elementos de notación

Map 5.3j / Some elements of notation



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Secuencias de Ejecución / Execution Sequences

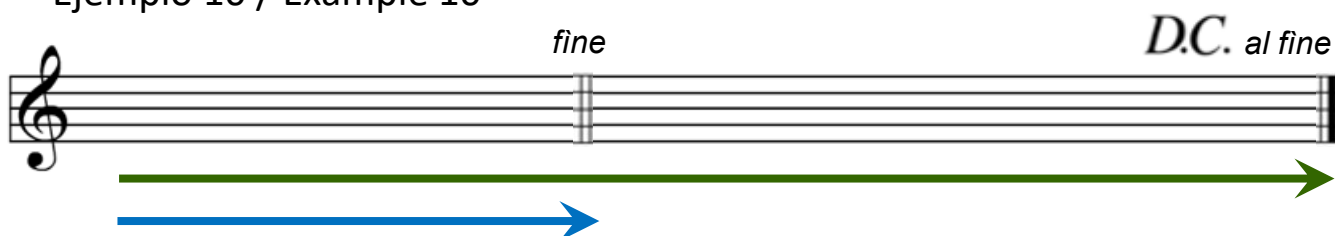
Secuencia de Flujo* /

Flow Sequence*

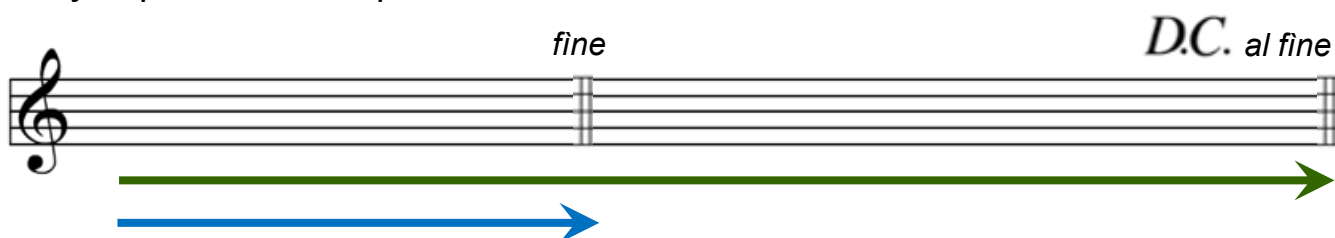


Flechas ilustrativas, no son parte de la partitura / illustrative flow arrows, they are not part of the score

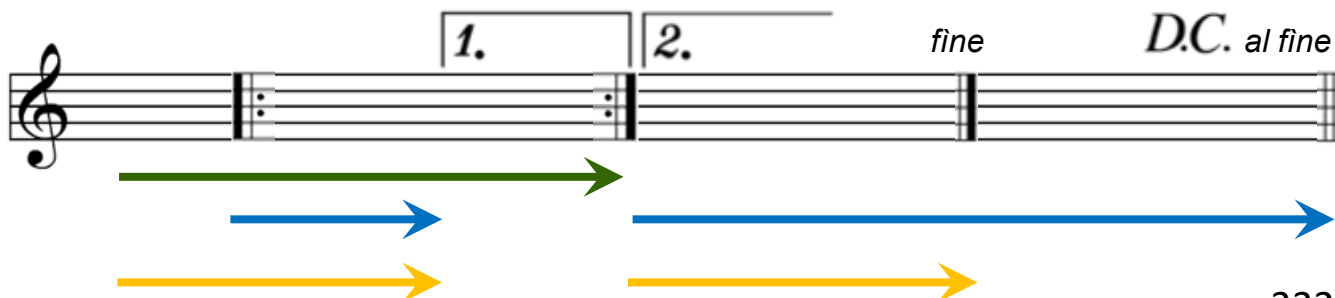
Ejemplo 10 / Example 10



Ejemplo 11 / Example 11

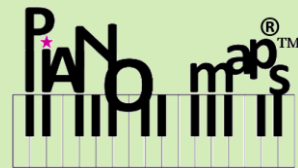


Ejemplo 12 / Example 12



Mapa 5.3k / Algunos elementos de notación

Map 5.3k / Some elements of notation



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Secuencias de Ejecución / Execution Sequences

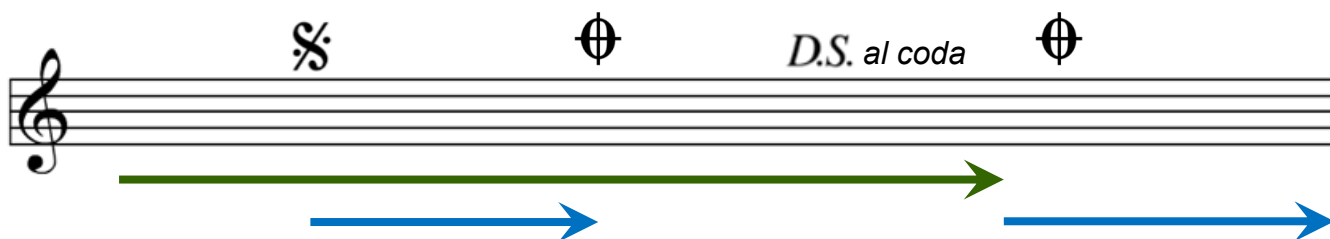
Secuencia de Flujo* /

Flow Sequence*

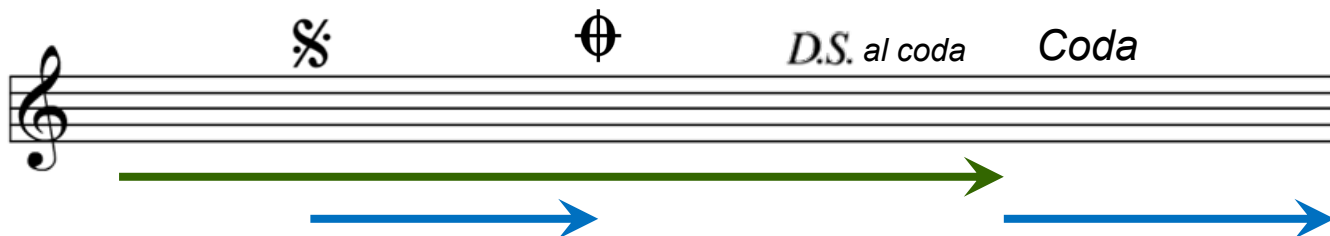


Flechas ilustrativas, no son parte de la partitura / illustrative flow arrows, they are not part of the score

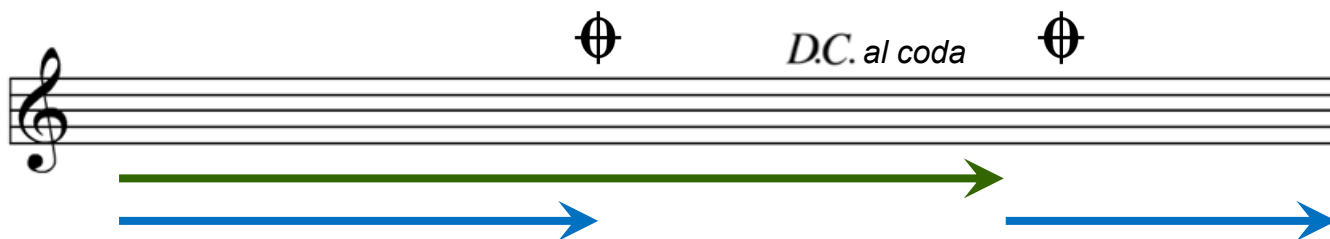
Ejemplo 13 / Example 13



Ejemplo 14 / Example 14

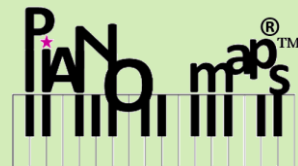


Ejemplo 15 / Example 15



Mapa 5.3I / Algunos elementos de notación

Map 5.3I / Some elements of notation



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Secuencias de Ejecución / Execution Sequences

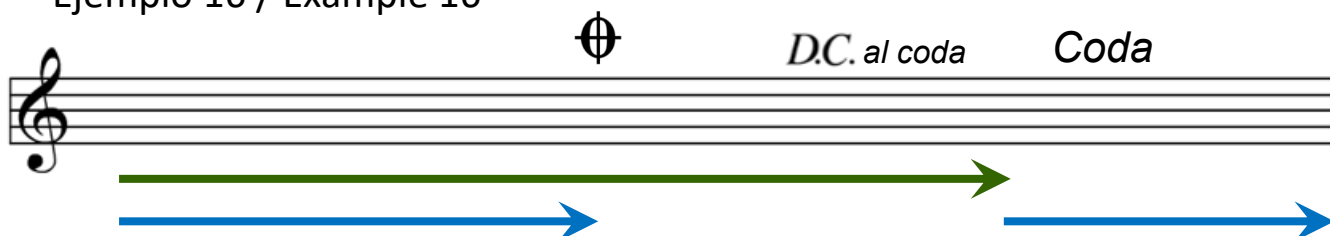
Secuencia de Flujo /*

*Flow Sequence**



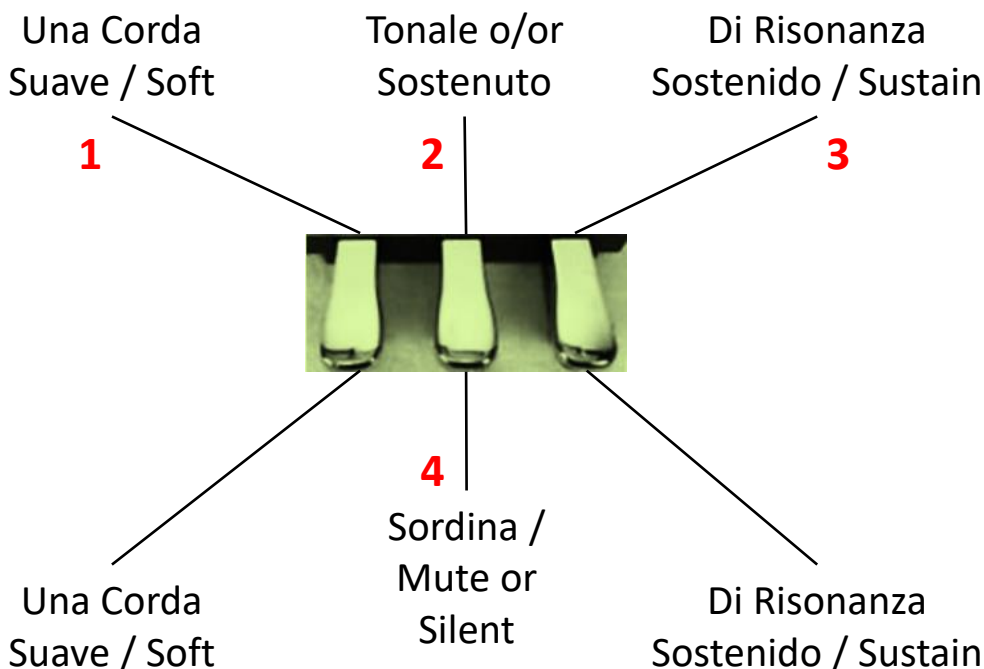
Flechas ilustrativas, no son parte de la partitura / illustrative flow arrows, they are not part of the score

Ejemplo 16 / Example 16



Indicaciones de Pedal / Pedal Indications

En algunos pianos / In some pianos



En otros pianos / In other pianos

- 1** Reduce el volumen suavizando el sonido /
Reduces the volume and makes the sound soft
- 2** Eleva el volumen de algunas teclas /
Increases the volume of some keys on the keyboard
- 3** Eleva el volumen de todas las teclas /
Increases the volume of all keys on the keyboard
- 4** Reduce el volumen a un mínimo (sólo para estudio) /
Reduces the volume to a minimum (only for study)

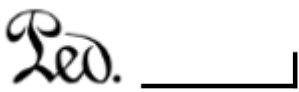
Indicaciones de Pedal / Pedal Indications



Inicia aplicación del Pedal de Sostenido /
The Sustain Pedal operation begins



Termina aplicación del Pedal de Sostenido /
The Sustain Pedal operation ends



Inicia aplicación del Pedal de Sostenido y se mantiene
hasta el final de la línea /
The Sustain Pedal operation begins and is operated until
the end of the line



El Pedal de Sostenido se mantiene en la parte horizontal de la
indicación, y se levanta momentáneamente en la "V" invertida /
The Sustain Pedal is operated while the horizontal part of the
indication, and is momentarily released in the inverted "V"

con ped.

Con Pedal de Sostenido /
With Sustain Pedal



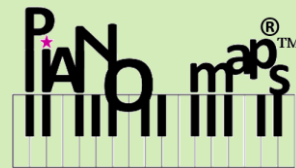
senza sordino o/or senza sordini
Sin el pedal suave /
Without the soft pedal



con sordino o/or con sordini
Con el pedal suave /
With the soft pedal

Mapa 5.3o / Algunos elementos de notación

Map 5.3o / Some elements of notation

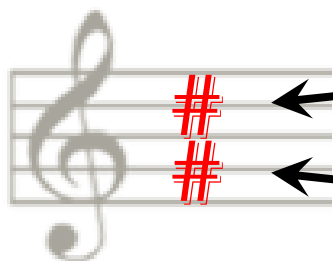


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Métrica Musical / Time Signature

Nomenclatura / Nomenclature:



Número de pulsos en cada compás
Number of beats in each measure

Tipo de pulso de referencia
Type of beat that is used as reference

Métricas Musicales más comunes / Most common Time Signatures

$\frac{4}{4}$

4 Negras por compás
4 Quarter Notes per measure

$\frac{2}{4}$

2 Negras por compás
2 Quarter Notes per measure

C

Compasillo (4 Negras por compás)
Common Time (4 Quarter Notes per measure)

$\frac{3}{4}$

3 Negras por compás
3 Quarter Notes per measure

$\frac{2}{2}$

2 Blancas por compás
2 Half Notes per measure

$\frac{6}{8}$

6 Corcheas por compás
6 8th Notes per measure

C

Compasillo Binario (2 Blancas por compás)
Cut Time (2 Half Notes per measure)

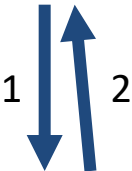
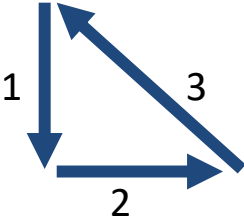
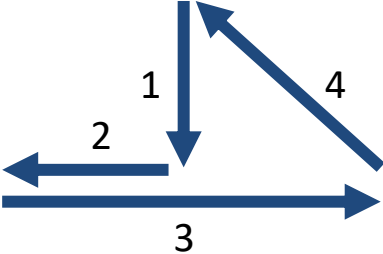
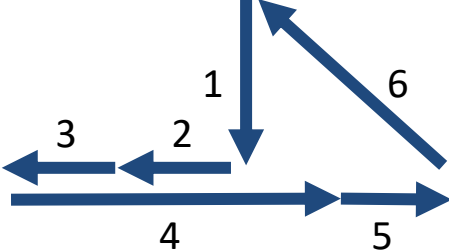
$\frac{12}{8}$

12 Corcheas por compás
12 8th Notes per measure

Métrica Musical / Time Signature

Los pulsos por compás son marcados por el Director de una agrupación musical con los movimientos siguientes (ejemplos):

The beats per measure are indicated by the Conductor of a musical group with the following movements (examples):

<i>Pulsos por Compás / Beats per Measure</i>	<i>Figura / Figure</i>
2	
3	
4	
6	

Tempo / Tempo

Las indicaciones de *Tempo* pueden definir el número de notas (o silencios) de un tipo que deben tocarse por minuto, o pueden dar una referencia genérica que el ejecutante deberá interpretar /

Tempo indications may define the number of notes (or rests) of a type that should be played per minute, or they may give a generic reference that the performer should interpret.

Ejemplos de Marcas de Metrónomo: /
 Examples of Metronome Marks:

♩ = 100 100 Negras por minuto
 100 Quarter Notes per minute

♩ = 120 120 Negras por minuto
 120 Quarter Notes per minute

♩ = 60 60 Blancas por minuto
 60 Half Notes per minute

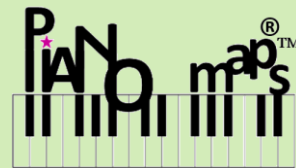
♩ = 140 140 Corcheas por minuto
 140 8th Notes per minute

Pulsos por minuto (aproximado)
 Pulses per minute (approximate)

Larghissimo	20 - 30
Grave	30 - 50
Largo	40 - 60
Larghetto	60 - 70
Adagio	60 - 80
Adagietto	70 - 80
Andante	70 - 110
Andantino	80 - 110
Moderato	90 - 120
Allegretto	105 - 120
Allegro Moderato	115 - 120
Allegro	120 - 160
Vivace	130 - 180
Allegro Vivace	170 - 180
Presto	170 - 200
Prestissimo	> 200

Mapa 5.3r / Algunos elementos de notación

Map 5.3r / Some elements of notation



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Tempo / Tempo

Otras indicaciones relacionados con el tiempo /
Other indications related to *tempo*:

<i>rit. (ritardando)</i>	Retardando / Slowing down
<i>quasi rit.</i>	Casi retardando / Almost slowing down
<i>molto rit.</i>	Retardando mucho / Slowing down a lot
<i>rall. (rallentando)</i>	Ralentizando / Slowing down
<i>poco rall.</i>	Ralentizando poco / Slowing down a little
<i>molto rall.</i>	Ralentizando mucho / Slowing down a lot
<i>allarg. (allargando)</i>	Alargando / Making longer
<i>poco allarg.</i>	Alargando poco / Making longer a little
<i>accel. (accelerando)</i>	Acelerando / Gradually faster
<i>poco accel.</i>	Acelerando poco / Speeding up a little
<i>a tempo</i>	Retomar el tiempo base después de un ajuste / Resume base time after an adjustment
<i>tempo giusto</i>	Tiempo correcto / Right time
<i>senza tempo</i>	Sin tiempo / With no time
<i>ad libitum* / a piacere</i>	Ejecución libre / Free execution

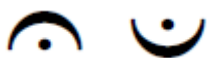
* Indicación de decisión libre no sólo en el Tempo, sino en cualquier otro aspecto al que se aplique.
Indication of free decision not only in Tempo, but in any other aspect to which it applies.

Tempo / Tempo

Otras indicaciones relacionados con el tiempo /
Other indications related to *tempo*:

riten. (ritenuto)

Temporalmente retardar el tiempo / Temporarily
decrease the tempo



Fermata

Prolongar la nota, acorde o silencio tanto tiempo como quiera el ejecutante o el director, usualmente el doble de lo indicado.

Lunga



Si se ubica sobre o bajo una barra de compás, indica la terminación de una sección de la obra.

La palabra *Lunga* indica una Fermata más larga. /



Lunga

En nomenclatura moderna se ha introducido la Fermata cuadrada para indicar mayor duración, y la Fermata triangular para indicar menor duración.

Extend the note, chord or rest for a time as long as the performer or conductor wants, usually twice as much as indicated.

If it is located over or under a bar line, indicates the completion of a section of the composition.

The word *Lunga* indicates a longer Fermata.

In modern nomenclature the square Fermata has been introduced to indicate longer duration, and the triangular Fermata to indicate shorter duration.



Caesura

Breve silencio durante el cual no se cuenta el tiempo. /
Short rest in which the time is not counted.



Tempo / Tempo

Otras indicaciones relacionados con el tiempo /

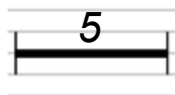
Other indications related to *tempo* :



Respiro / Breath mark

Ligera pausa que no afecta al tiempo del compás.

Slight pause that does not affect the tempo



Compás de Espera / Waiting Measure

Número de compases que se debe esperar en silencio

Number of measures to wait in silence

Interpretación / Interpretation

Otros términos relacionados con la interpretación /

Other terms related to interpretation:

Abbandonandosi:

Abandonándose

Abandoning himself

Accentuato:

Acentuado

Accentuated

Agitato:

Agitado

Exited

Animato:

Animado

Animated

Appassionato:

Apasionado

With passion

Armonioso:

Armonioso

Harmonious

Assai:

Muy

Very much

Basso:

Bajo

Bass

Brillante:

Brillante

Bright, Brilliant

Cadenza:

Cadencia

Cadence

Calmato:

Calmado

Calmed

Cantabile:

Melódico, suave, expresivo

Melodic, smooth, expressive

Cantando:

Cantando

Singing

Capriccio:

Caprichoso

Capricious

Colla voce:

Con la voz (tocar siguiendo a la voz del cantante)

With the voice (Play following the singer's voice)

Come Prima:

Como antes

As before

Con affetto:

Con afecto

With affection

Interpretación / Interpretation

Otros términos relacionados con la interpretación /

Other terms related to interpretation:

Con anima:

Con alma

With soul

Con brio:

Con vivacidad

With vivacity

Con grazia:

Con gracia

Gracefully

Con moto:

Con movimiento

With movement

Con spirito:

Con espíritu

With spirit

Dolce:

Dulcemente

Sweetly

Dolcissimo:

Muy dulcemente

Very sweetly

Energico:

Enérgico

Energetic

Espressivo:

Expresivo

Expressive

Giocoso:

Divertido, juguetón

Fun, playful

Grazioso:

Con gracia

Graceful

Legato:

Ligar las notas en forma suave

Connect the notes smoothly

Leggero / Leggiero:

Ligero

Light, agile

Leggermente:

Ligeramente, levemente

Slightly

Lento:

Lentamente

Slowly

Maestoso:

Majestuoso, solemne

Majestic

Ma non troppo:

Pero no demasiado

But not too much

Martellato:

Martillado

Hammered

Interpretación / Interpretation

Otros términos relacionados con la interpretación /

Other terms related to interpretation:

Meno:

Menos

Less

Mesto:

Triste

Sad

Mezza voce:

Media voz

Half voice, moderated
volume

Molto:

Muy

Very

Morendo:

Muriendo

Dying

Mosso:

Con emoción

With emotion

M.D. / m.d. (mano destra):

Mano derecha

Right hand

M.S. / m.s. (mano sinistra):

Mano izquierda

Left hand

Ostinato:

Frase repetida persistentemente

Persistently repeated phrase

Passionato:

Apasionado

With passion

Perdendosi:

Perdiéndose, desvaneciéndose

Fading away

Pesante:

Pesado

Heavy

Più:

Más

More

Poco:

Poco

Not much

Quasi:

Casi

Almost

Quasi lento:

Casi lento

Almost slow

Risoluto:

Resuelto, decidido

Determined, decided

Interpretación / Interpretation

Otros términos relacionados con la interpretación /
Other terms related to interpretation:

Ritenuto:

Retardando
Slowing down

Rubato:

(Italiano: Robado / Italian:
Stolen)

Ligera aceleración y
desaceleración del tiempo
con libertad para el
intérprete
Slight acceleration and slow
down of time with freedom
for the interpreter

Scherzando:

Jugando
Playfully

Semplice:

Sencillo, simple
Simple

Sempre:

Siempre
Always

Simile:

Similar
Alike

Sospeso:

Suspendido
Suspended

Sostenuto:

Apoyado
Supported

Stretto:

(Italiano: Estrecho / Italian: Tight)

Pasaje, normalmente al
final de un movimiento, que
se ejecuta ligeramente más
rápido

Passage, usually at the end
of a movement, that is
played slightly faster

Stringendo:

Gradualmente más rápido
Gradually faster

Teneramente:

Tiernamente
Tenderly

Tranquillo:

Tranquilo
Calm

Intensidad del Volumen / Volume Intensity

Otras indicaciones relacionadas con la intensidad del volumen del sonido /
Other indications related to sound volume intensity:

cresc. (crescendo)

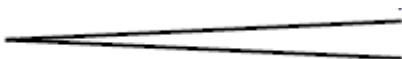
Aumentando el volumen / Increasing the
volume intensity

decresc. (decrescendo)

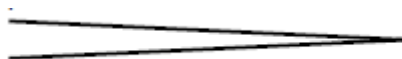
Disminuyendo el volumen / Decreasing the
volume intensity

dim. (diminuendo)

Disminuyendo el volumen / Decreasing the
volumen intensity



crescendo



decrescendo / diminuendo

smorz. (smorzando)

Apagándose, disminuyendo el volumen,
comúnmente retardando el tiempo /
Fading, decreasing the volumen intensity,
usually slowing down the tempo

stretto

Estrecho: Pasaje que se toca en un tiempo
más rápido / Narrow: Passage executed in a
faster tempo

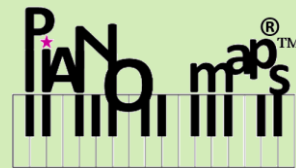
Intensidad del Volumen (Dinámica de la música) / Volume Intensity (Dynamics of music)

<i>ppp</i>	<i>Più che pianissimo</i>	Nivel de sonido extremadamente bajo / Extremely low sound level
<i>pp</i>	<i>Pianissimo</i>	Nivel de sonido muy bajo / Very low sound level
<i>p</i>	<i>Piano</i>	Nivel de sonido bajo / Low sound level
<i>mp</i>	<i>Mezzopiano</i>	Nivel de sonido no tan bajo / Not so low sound level
<i>mf</i>	<i>Mezzoforte</i>	Nivel de sonido no tan fuerte / Not so loud sound level
<i>f</i>	<i>Forte</i>	Nivel de sonido fuerte / Loud sound level
<i>ff</i>	<i>Fortissimo</i>	Nivel de sonido muy fuerte / Very loud sound level
<i>fff</i>	<i>Più che fortissimo</i>	Nivel de sonido extremadamente fuerte / Extremely loud sound level
<i>sf</i>	<i>Subito Forte *</i>	Nivel de sonido fuerte de pronto / Suddenly loud sound level
<i>fz</i>	<i>Forzando</i>	Fuerte elevación del sonido / Strong increase of sound level
<i>sfz</i>	<i>Sforzando</i> <i>(Subito Forzando*)</i>	Fuerte elevación del sonido momentánea / Momentary strong increase of sound level
<i>fp</i>	<i>Fortepiano</i>	Forte inmediatamente seguido de un Piano/ A Forte immediately followed by a Piano
<i>pf</i>	<i>Pianoforte</i>	Piano inmediatamente seguido de un Forte/ A Piano immediately followed by a Forte

* La **S** puede preceder a cualquier otra indicación, significando *Subito* /
The **S** can precede any other indication, meaning *Subito*

Mapa 5.3aa / Algunos elementos de notación

Map 5.3aa / Some elements of notation



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Interpretación / Interpretation



Staccato

La nota es tocada en forma corta, y completa su tiempo con un silencio (contrario al Legato). /

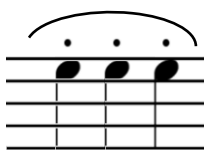
The note is played in a short time, and completes its tempo with a rest (opposite to Legato).



Staccatissimo

La nota es tocada en forma muy corta y completa su tiempo con un silencio mayor. /

The note is played in a very short time and completes its tempo with a longer rest.



Portato

Combinación suave de staccato y legato. /

Smooth combination of staccato and legato.



Tenuto

La nota es tocada con una intensidad levemente moderada. /

The note is played with a slightly moderate intensity.



Accento

La nota es tocada con mayor fuerza. /

The note is played with greater force.



Marcato

La nota es tocada con mucho mayor fuerza. /

The note is played with much greater force.



Los signos anteriores se pueden combinar (ejemplo). /

The former signs can be combined (example).

Ligaduras / Ties and Slurs

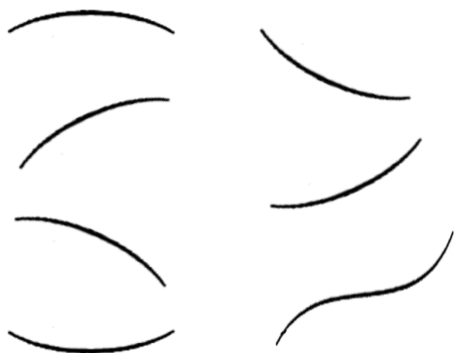
Una **Ligadura de Expresión o de Articulación (Legato)** une a una nota con otra nota. Entre la nota inicial y la final pueden existir otras notas o ninguna. Indica que las notas abarcadas por la ligadura deberán ser tocadas en una forma continua, sin cortes ni silencios entre ellas.

Una **Ligadura de Prolongación** une a dos notas iguales. En algunos casos no existen notas entre ambas, y en otras sí existen notas intermedias. Indica que la primera nota prolongará su tiempo hasta la segunda nota. La segunda nota no es tocada.

A **Slur (Legato)** connects a note with another note. Between the initial and the final note there may be other notes or none. The Slur Indicates that the notes that it covers should be played in a continuous and smooth manner, without cuts or silences between them.

A **Tie** connects two equal notes. Between the two connected notes there may be other notes or none. The Tie indicates that the first note will extend its time to the second note. The second note is not played.

Ligaduras de Expresión /
Slurs



Ligaduras de Prolongación /
Ties



Ligaduras / Ties and Slurs

Ligaduras de Expresión o de Articulación (ejemplos) / Slurs (examples)
Legato / Legato

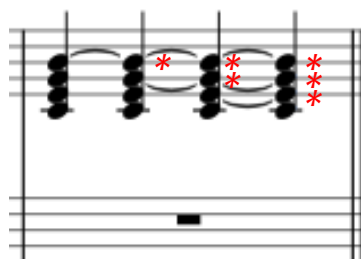


Ligaduras de Prolongación (ejemplos) / Ties (examples)



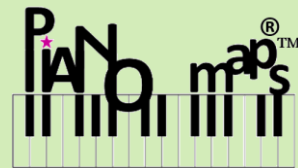
* *Notas que no son tocadas /*

* *Notes that are not played*



Mapa 5.3ad / Algunos elementos de notación

Map 5.3ad / Some elements of notation



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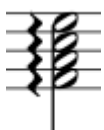
Arpeggios / Arpeggios

Un arpeggio modifica la forma de ejecución de un acorde. En vez de tocar todas las notas del acorde simultáneamente, se tocan secuencialmente en una forma muy rápida.

An arpeggio modifies the form of execution of a chord. Instead of playing all the notes of the chord simultaneously, they are played sequentially in a very fast way.

Símbolo
Symbol

Ejemplo
Example



Símbolo más usado
Se ejecuta en forma
ascendente

Most used symbol
It is executed in ascending
order

Símbolo
Symbol

Ejemplo
Example

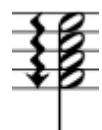


Arpeggio Ascendente

Ascending Arpeggio

Símbolo
Symbol

Ejemplo
Example

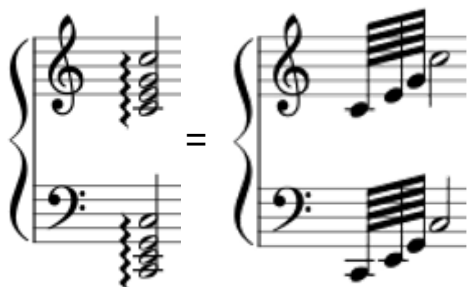


Arpeggio Descendente

Descending Arpeggio

Nota: Cuando un arpeggio abarca los dos pentagramas, su ejecución dependerá de si está indicado con signos independientes para cada pentagrama, o con un signo continuo que abarque a ambos pentagramas.

Note: When an arpeggio involves the two staves, its execution will depend on whether it is indicated with independent symbols for each staff, or with a continuous symbol covering both staves.

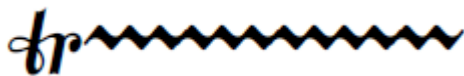




Trino /



Trill



Ejecución alternada, rápida y repetida de dos notas adyacentes, generalmente separadas por un semitono o un tono.

Normalmente termina en la nota de referencia, precedida por la inmediata inferior /

A fast, repeated alternating play of two adjacent notes, usually a semitone or a tone apart. Usually it ends in the reference note, preceded by the immediate lower one



Mordente /

Mordente

La nota es tocada con una única alternancia rápida con la nota inmediata superior que forme parte de la tonalidad, o con la nota inmediata superior alterada si existe una alteración vigente /

The note is played with a single fast alternation with the immediate higher note that is part of the key, or with the immediately higher note altered if there is an active alteration.



Mordente

Invertido /

Inverted

Mordente

La nota es tocada con una única alternancia rápida con la nota inmediata inferior que forme parte de la tonalidad, o con la nota inmediata inferior alterada si existe una alteración vigente /

The note is played with a single fast alternation with the immediate lower note that is part of the key, or with the immediately lower note altered if there is an active alteration.



*Gruppetto /
Gruppetto (Turn)*

Combina un *Mordente* con un
Mordente Invertido en ese orden. /
Combines a *Mordente* with an *Inverted*
Mordente in that order.



*Gruppetto
Invertido /
Inverted
Gruppetto
(Inverted Turn)*

Combina un *Mordente Invertido* con un
Mordente en ese orden. /
Combines an *Inverted Mordente* with a
Mordente in that order.



Los signos anteriores pueden ser
complementados o modificados por
indicaciones sobre qué notas
específicas hay que tocar además de la
nota base. /
The above signs can be supplemented
or modified by prompts on what
specific notes to play in addition to the
base note.

23212



También se puede indicar la digitación /
Fingering can also be indicated



Glissando
 (Descendente) /
Glissando
 (Descending)

Se toca un continuo ininterrumpido entre dos notas en dirección descendente.

An uninterrupted continuum is played between two notes in a descending direction.



Glissando
 (Ascendente) /
Glissando
 (Ascending)

Se toca un continuo ininterrumpido entre dos notas en dirección ascendente.

An uninterrupted continuum is played between two notes in an ascending direction.



Tremolo

Sucesión rápida de notas iguales o diferentes, de la misma duración.

El número de barras indica la velocidad de la repetición.



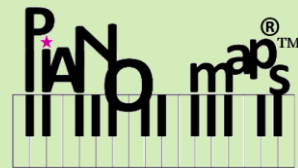
Tremolo

Rapid succession of equal or different notes, of the same duration.

The number of beams indicates the speed of the repetition.

Mapa 5.3ah / Algunos elementos de notación

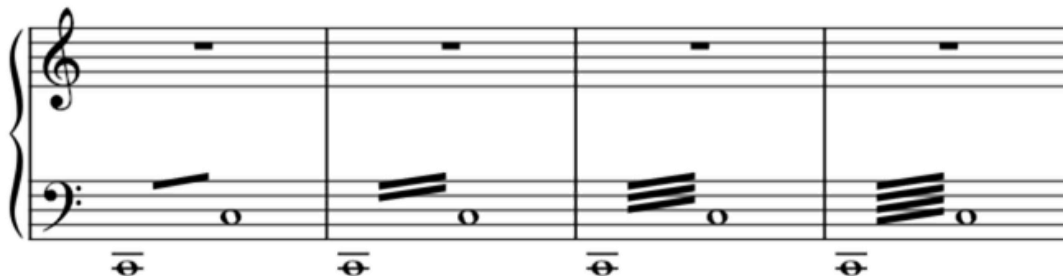
Map 5.3ah / Some elements of notation



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Ejemplos de Trémolos / Examples of Tremolos

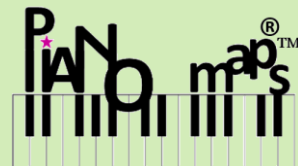


Los tremolos de dos notas se ejecutan tocando alternativamente la primera y la segunda notas, a la velocidad indicada.

Two-note tremolos are performed by alternately playing the first and second notes at the indicated speed.

Mapa 5.3ai / Algunos elementos de notación

Map 5.3ai / Some elements of notation



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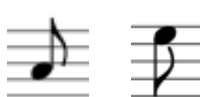
Grupos de Corcheas, Semicorcheas, Fusas y Semifusas / Groups of 8th, 16th, 32th and 64th Notes

Corchea
8th Note

Semicorchea
16th Note

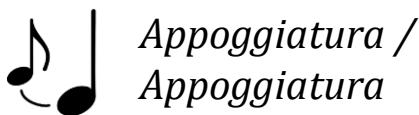
Fusa
32th Note

Semifusa
64th Note



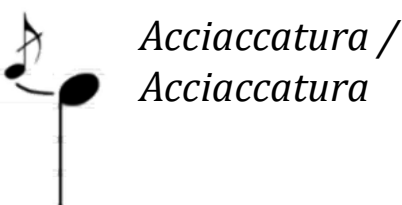
Combinaciones / Combinations





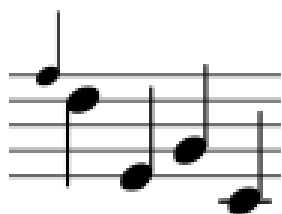
Secuencia de dos notas formada por una nota de apoyo y una principal. La de apoyo se ejecuta en un tiempo corto y con mayor énfasis que la nota principal. La nota de apoyo se ejecuta restando su tiempo del tiempo de la principal, de forma que la suma de ambos tiempos sea igual al que tendría la principal si estuviera sola. /

A two-note sequence consisting of a grace note and a principal note. The grace note is played in a short time and with more emphasis than the principal note. The grace note is executed by subtracting its time from the time of the principal one, so that the sum of both times is equal to the one that the principal note would have if it were alone.

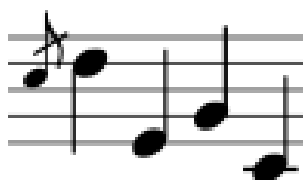


Secuencia de dos notas formada por una nota de apoyo y una principal. La de apoyo se ejecuta en un tiempo muy corto dejando el énfasis en la nota principal. /

A two-note sequence consisting of a grace note and a principal note. The grace note is played in a very short time leaving the emphasis on the principal note.



Ejemplos / Examples





*Dosillo /
Duplet*

Conjunto de dos notas que se tocan en el tiempo de tres. /

Set of two notes that are played in the time of three.



*Tresillo /
Triplet*

Conjunto de tres notas que se tocan en el tiempo de dos. /

Set of three notes that are played in the time of two.



*Cuatrillo /
Quadruplet*

Conjunto de cuatro notas que se tocan en el tiempo de tres. /

Set of four notes that are played in the time of three.



*Cinquillo /
Quintuplet*

Conjunto de cinco notas que se tocan en el tiempo de cuatro. /

Set of five notes that are played in the time of four.



*Seisillo /
Sextuplet*

Conjunto de seis notas que se tocan en el tiempo de cuatro. /

Set of six notes that are played in the time of four.



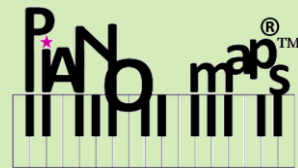
*Septillo /
Septuplet*

Conjunto de siete notas que se tocan en el tiempo de cuatro. /

Set of seven notes that are played in the time of four.

Mapa 5.3al / Grupos de ritmo irregular

Map 5.3al / Irregular rhythm groups



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Cuando se quiere indicar una relación diferente a las vistas en la página anterior, se utiliza una indicación de “razón” en el número que se ubica sobre o bajo las notas. /

When it is required to indicate a different relationship to the showed on the previous page, an indication of “ratio” is used in the number that is located above or below the notes.

Ejemplos / Examples



4:6

*Cuatrillo /
Quadruplet*

Conjunto de cuatro notas que se tocan en el tiempo de seis. /
Set of four notes that are played in the time of six.



5:6

*Cinquillo /
Quintuplet*

Conjunto de cinco notas que se tocan en el tiempo de seis. /
Set of five notes that are played in the time of six.



6:5

*Seisillo /
Sextuplet*

Conjunto de seis notas que se tocan en el tiempo de cinco. /
Set of six notes that are played in the time of five.



7:6

*Septillo /
Septuplet*

Conjunto de siete notas que se tocan en el tiempo de seis. /
Set of seven notes that are played in the time of six.



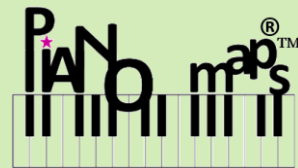
7:8

*Septillo /
Septuplet*

Conjunto de siete notas que se tocan en el tiempo de ocho. /
Set of seven notes that are played in the time of eight.

Mapa 5.3am / Algunos elementos de notación

Map 5.3am / Some elements of notation



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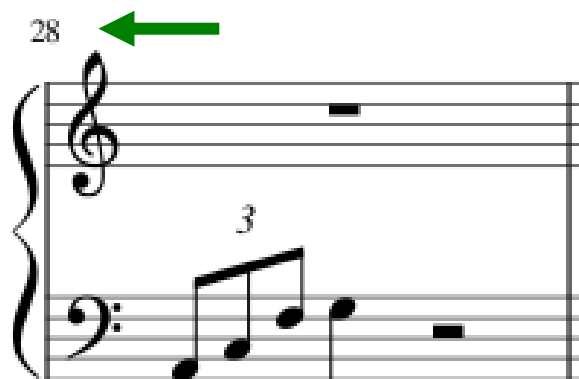
En la partitura se incluye un *número de compás* en la parte superior izquierda del pentagrama.

Este número no se incluye en el renglón inicial. Se escribe a partir del segundo renglón, y solamente en el primer compás de cada renglón.



In the score, a *measure number* or *bar number* is included at the top left of the staff.

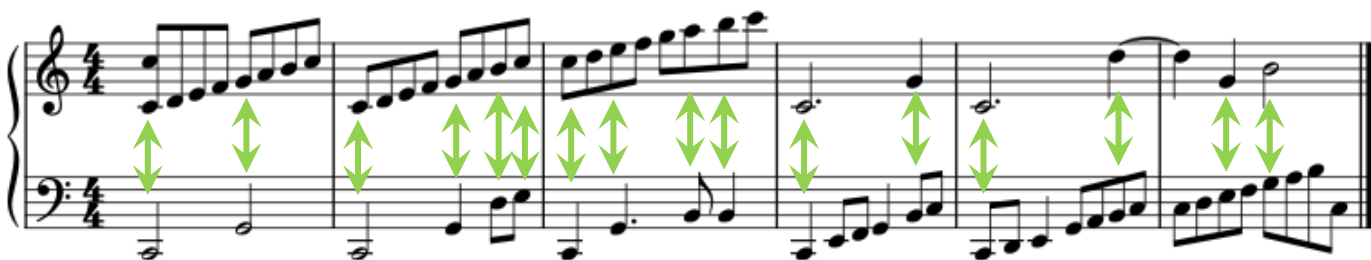
This number is not included in the initial row. It is written from the second row on, and only in the first measure or bar of each row.



Al leer la partitura, es importante analizar qué notas deben tocarse simultáneamente y cuáles no. Esto depende de la estructura de cada compás.

Aquí se presentan algunos ejemplos.

When reading the score, it is important to analyze which notes should be played simultaneously and which should not. This depends on the structure of each measure. Here are some examples.

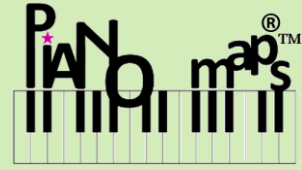


Al escribir la partitura se deberá buscar que la posición de las cabezas de las notas concuerde con la simultaneidad de su ejecución. Sin embargo, en caso de que la partitura tenga posiciones imprecisas en las notas, lo que prevalecerá es la estructura del compás.

When writing the score, it should be sought that the position of the heads of the notes corresponds with the simultaneousness of their execution. However, in case the score has inaccurate positions in the notes, it is the measure structure that will prevail.

Mapa 5.3ao / Tesituras de la voz en el piano

Map 5.3ao / Vocal ranges on the piano



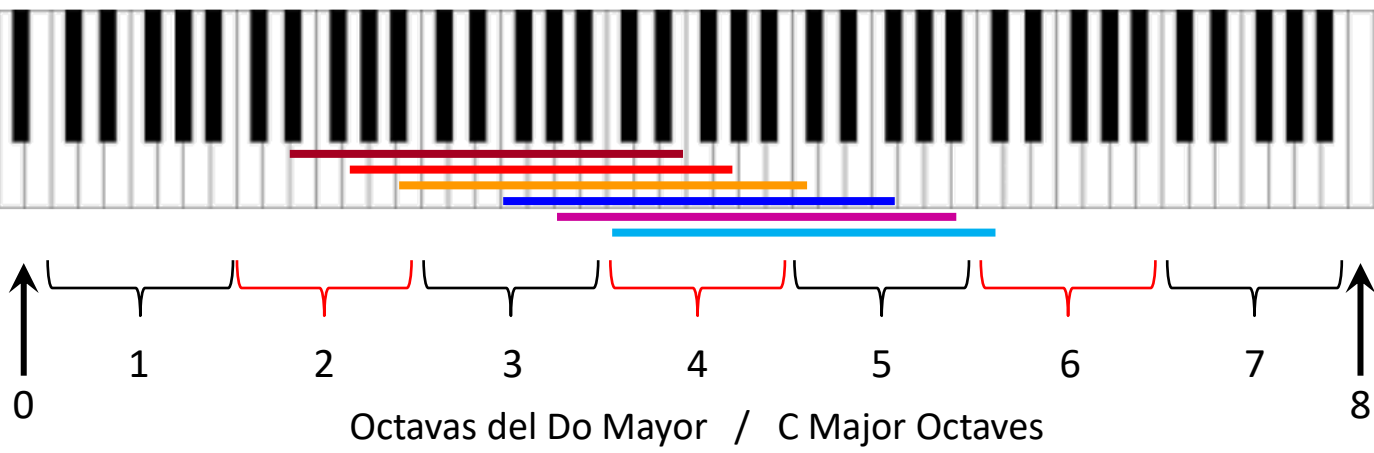
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La voz de cantantes clásicos tiene los rangos siguientes:

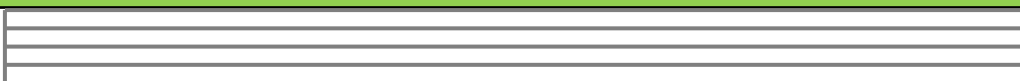
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| • Bajo | Mi-2 — Mi-4 |
| • Barítono | Sol-2 — Sol-4 |
| • Tenor | Si-2 — Do-5 |
| • Contralto | Fa-3 — Fa-5 |
| • Mezzo-Soprano | La-3 — La-5 |
| • Soprano | Do-4 — Do-5 |

The voice of classical singers has the following ranges:

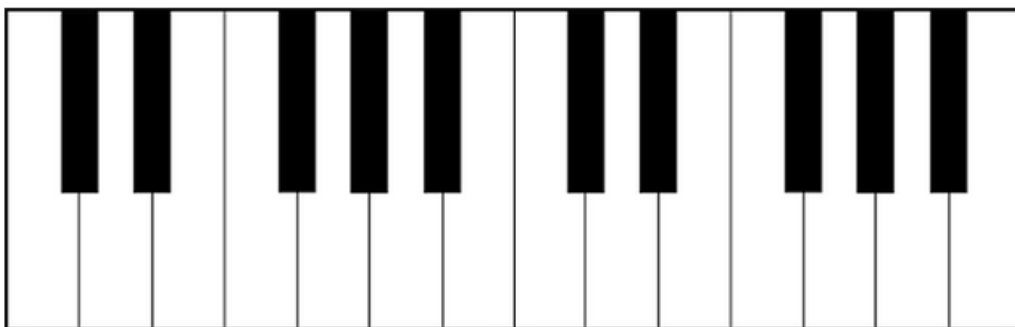
- | | |
|-----------------|---------|
| • Bass | E2 — E4 |
| • Baritone | G2 — G4 |
| • Tenor | B2 — C5 |
| • Contralto | F3 — F5 |
| • Mezzo-Soprano | A3 — A5 |
| • Soprano | C4 — C6 |



5.4 Notación Alternativa de Acordes



5.4 Alternative Chord Notation



Notación Alterna / Alternative Notation

En el capítulo 1 se introdujo la Nomenclatura Alternativa en la que las notas son representadas por las letras A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

Estas letras, además de representar notas individuales, también pueden representar acordes.

Para representar acordes, las letras son complementadas con algunas indicaciones que determinarán en cada caso de qué acorde se trata.

Lo explicado para los acordes en esta sección es extensivo a arpeggios y a cualquier otra forma de ejecución de las notas.

The Alternative Nomenclature, in which the notes are represented by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, was introduced in chapter 1.

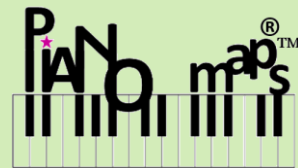
These letters, in addition to representing individual notes, can also represent chords.

To represent chords, the letters are complemented with some indications that will determine in each case which chord it is.

What is explained for chords in this section is extensive to arpeggios and any other way of playing notes.

Mapa 5.4b / Notación Alternativa

Map 5.4b / Alternative Notation



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Notación Alternativa / Alternative Notation

Para comprender algunas de las convenciones sobre la Notación Alternativa es útil visualizar que los acordes se extienden por terceras.

Partiendo de la nota raíz de una tonalidad, y desplazando el movimiento por terceras, se alcanza el número 13 antes de regresar al 1.

Como se vio en los mapas 2.2a y 2.2b, en el caso particular de la séptima, ésta se encuentra 3 semitonos por arriba de la quinta.

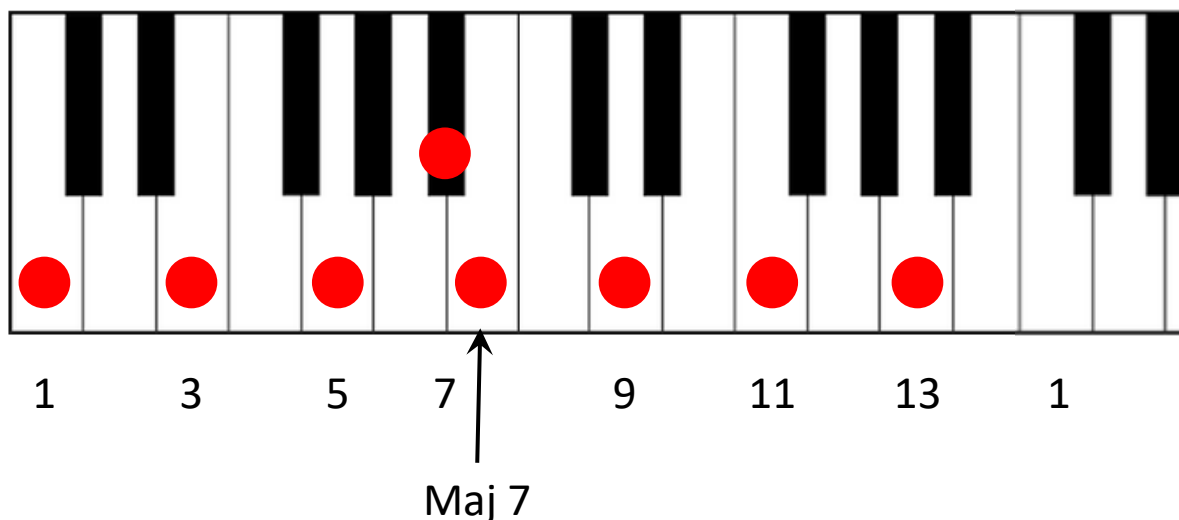
La nota correspondiente al séptimo grado de la escala se conoce como “Maj 7”, o “séptima mayor”.

To understand some of the conventions about Alternative Notation it is helpful to visualize that chords are extended by thirds.

Starting from the root note of a key, and moving by thirds, the number 13 is reached before returning to 1.

As seen in maps 2.2a and 2.2b, in the particular case of the seventh, it is placed 3 semitones above the fifth.

The note corresponding to the seventh degree of the scale is known as “Maj 7”, or “major seventh”.



Cuando en la Notación Alternativa aparece solamente una de las letras que representa a las notas, el acorde que está representado es el **acorde mayor** de la tonalidad correspondiente a la letra desplegada.

When only one of the letters representing the notes appears in the Alternate Notation, the chord that is represented is the **major chord** of the key corresponding to the displayed letter.

Ejemplos del Acorde de Do mayor / C Major Chord Examples

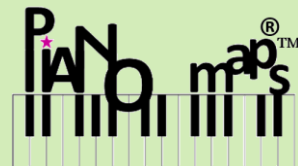


La letra “C” indica que el acorde deberá ser el de Do mayor. El ejecutante tendrá la libertad de ejecutarlo como lo decida sin limitarse al que esté escrito en la partitura.

The letter “C” indicates that the chord should be C major. The performer will be free to execute it as he or she decides without limiting himself or herself to what is written in the score.

Mapa 5.4d / Notación Alternativa / Ejemplos

Map 5.4d / Alternative Notation / Examples



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Estructura de la Notación Alternativa (ejemplo de escala de Do).

Alternative Notation structure (C scale example).

Fundamental / Root Position	Alteración / Alteration	Modo / Mode	sus2 / sus4		Maj 7	7 m	Alteración / Alteration		Alteración / Alteration		Alteración / Alteration		Con Bajo en / With Bass in	Ejemplos / Examples
							Extendidos / Extended							
1	1	3	2/4	5	7	7	9	9	11	11	13	13	/	
C														C
C	#													C #
C	b													C b
C		m												Cm ; C # m ; C b m
C			sus2											Csus2 ; C # sus2 ; C b sus2
C			sus4											Csus4 ; C # sus4 ; C b sus4
C				dim ; °										Cdim ; C ° ; C # dim ; C b dim
C				semidim ; ∅										C ∅ ; C # ∅
C				aug ; +										Caug ; C+ ; C # aug ; C b +
C						7								C7 ; Cm7 ; C # 7 ; C b m7
C						Maj 7 ; Δ								CMaj7 ; CΔ ; CmMaj7 ; C b Maj7 ; C # mMaj7
C						-5 ; b5	7							C7 5dim ; C7 b5
C								9						C9 ; C # 9 ; C b 9 ; C b m9
C						Maj		9 ; Δ 9						CMaj9 ; C # Maj9 ; C b mMaj9 ; CΔ 9
C	#					7	#	9						C # 7 # 9
C	b					7	#	9						C b 7 # 9
C	#					7	b	9						C # 7 b 9
C	b					7	b	9						C b 7 b 9
C	#				Maj		#	9						C # Maj # 9
C	b				Maj		b	9						C b Maj # 9
C	#				Maj		#	9						C # Maj b 9
C	b				Maj		b	9						C b Maj b 9
C									11					C11 ; C # 11 ; C b 11 ; C # m11
C						Maj			11					CMaj11 ; C # Maj11 ; C b mMaj11
C	#					7	#	9	11					C # 7 # 9 (11) ; C # 7 b 9 (11)
C	b					7	b	9	11					C b 7 b 9 (11) ; C b 7 # 9 (11)
C	#				Maj		#	9	11					C # Maj # 9 (11) ; C # Maj b 9 (11)
C	b				Maj		b	9	11					C b Maj b 9 (11) ; C b Maj # 9 (11)



Opcional / Optional



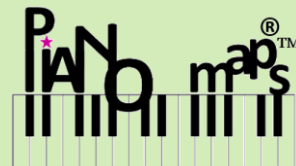
Implícita / Implicit



No aplica / Does not apply

Mapa 5.4e / Notación Alternativa / Ejemplos

Map 5.4e / Alternative Notation / Examples



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Estructura de la Notación Alternativa (ejemplo de escala de Do).

Alternative Notation structure (C scale example).

Fundamental / Root Position	Alteración / Alteration	Modo / Mode	Sus2 / Sus4		Maj 7	7 m	Alteración / Alteration		Alteración / Alteration		Alteración / Alteration		Con Bajo en / With Bass in	Ejemplos ; Examples
1	1	3	2/4	5	7	7	Extendidos / Extended							
1	1	3	2/4	5	7	7	9	9	11	11	13	13	/	
C	#	m					#	9		11				C#m#9(11) ; C#m 9(11)
C	b	m					b	9		11				Cbm#9(11) ; Cbm 9(11)
C	#	m			Maj		#	9		11				C#mMaj#9(11) ; C#mMaj 9(11)
C	b	m			Maj		b	9		11				CbmMaj 9(11) ; CbmMaj#9(11)
C	#					7	#	9	#	11				C#7 9#11 ; C#7 9#11
C	b					7	b	9	b	11				Cbm 7 9b11 ; Cbm 7 9b11
C	#				Maj		#	9	#	11				C#Maj#9#11 ; C#Maj 9#11
C	b				Maj		b	9	b	11				CbmMaj#9#11 ; CbmMaj 9b11
C	#	m					#	9	#	11				C#m 9#11 ; C#m 9#11
C	b	m					b	9	b	11				Cbm 9b11 ; Cbm#9#11
C	#	m			Maj		#	9	#	11				C#mMaj#9#11 ; C#mMaj 9#11
C	b	m			Maj		b	9	b	11				CbmMaj#9#11 ; CbmMaj 9b11
C												13		C13 ; C#13 ; Cb13 ; C#m13
C					Maj							13		CMaj13 ; C#Maj13 ; CbmMaj13
C	#					7						#	13	C#7#13 ; C#7b13
C	b					7						b	13	Cbm7#13 ; Cbm7b13
C	#				Maj							#	13	C#Maj#13 ; C#Majb13
C	b				Maj							b	13	CbmMaj#13 ; CbmMajb13
C	#	m										#	13	C#m#13 ; C#mb13
C	b	m										b	13	Cbm#13 ; Cbmb13
C	#	m			Maj							#	13	C#mMaj#13 ; C#mMajb13
C	b	m			Maj							b	13	CbmMaj#13 ; CbmMajb13
C	#					7	#	9					13	C#7#9(13) ; Cbm7b9(13)
C	b				Maj		b	9					13	CbmMaj#9(13) ; C#Majb9(13)
C	#	m					#	9					13	C#m#9(13) ; Cbm 9(13)
C	b	m			Maj		b	9					13	CbmMaj#9(13) ; C#mMajb9(13)
C													/	C/F ; C/G ; C#/F#

Opcional / Optional

Implícita / Implicit

No aplica / Does not apply

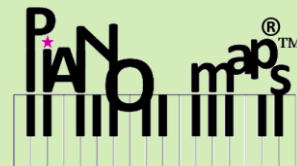
Los ejemplos se presentan en alguna tonalidad, pero son representativos de todas las tonalidades.

Examples are presented in some key, but are representative of all keys.

C	Do mayor / C major
Dm	Re menor / D minor
D7	Re con séptima / D with seventh
Bm6	Si menor con sexta / B minor with sixth
Am7	La menor con séptima / A minor with seventh
Gmaj7	Sol con séptima mayor / G with major seventh
B$\flat$7	Si bemol con séptima / B flat with seventh
Gm7 -5	Sol menor con séptima y quinta disminuida / G minor with seventh and diminished fifth
Bm7$\flat$5	Si menor con séptima y quinta bemol / B minor with seventh and flat fifth
Cdim	Do disminuido / C diminished
D$\sharp$dim	Re sostenido disminuido / D sharp diminished
G$\flat$9	Sol bemol con novena / G flat with ninth

Mapa 5.4g / Notación Alternativa / Ejemplos

Map 5.4g / Alternative Notation / Examples



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F# m7	Fa sostenido menor con séptima / F minor sharp with seventh
D7#5	Re con séptima y quinta aumentada / D with seventh and augmented fifth
E7b9	Mi con séptima y novena bemol / E with seventh and flat ninth
Cadd9	Do mayor con novena / C major with ninth
Dsus	Re suspendido / D suspended
Bbsus2	Si bemol suspendido 2 / B flat suspended 2
C7sus	Do mayor suspendido con séptima / C major suspended with seventh
G/D	Sol mayor con bajo en Re / G major with bass in D
Cm/G	Do menor con bajo en Sol / C minor with bass in G
B7/D#	Si séptima con bajo en Re sostenido / B seventh with bass in D sharp
Gdim/Bb	Sol disminuido con bajo en Si bemol / G diminished with bass in B flat
F# m(maj7)	Fa sostenido menor con septima mayor / F sharp minor with major seventh

B7sus	Si séptima suspendida / B seventh suspended
Gdim/B $\flat$	Sol disminuido con bajo en Si bemol / G diminished with bass in B flat
N.C. NC	Sin acorde: se debe tocar lo indicado en la partitura sin inferir ningún otro acorde / No chord: it should be played what is indicated in the score without inferring any other chord

2. Ejemplos Ilustrativos

2. Illustrative Examples

El Capítulo 7 contiene ejemplos que ilustran diferentes tópicos de la teoría descrita en los capítulos previos.

Cada ejemplo tiene un apuntador en forma de flecha azul que abre la partitura en la plataforma de MuseScore™ (ver página 8 del presente libro).

Una vez abierta, la partitura puede ser ejecutada y enriquecida usando los controles existentes en dicha plataforma.

Chapter 7 contains examples that illustrate different topics of the theory described in the previous chapters.

Each example has a blue arrow-shaped pointer that opens the score on the MuseScore™ platform (see page 8 of this book).

Once opened, the score can be executed and enriched using the existing controls on said platform.

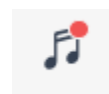
Apuntador / Pointer



Control de reproducción y ciclo /
Play and loop control



Mostrar teclado / Show keyboard



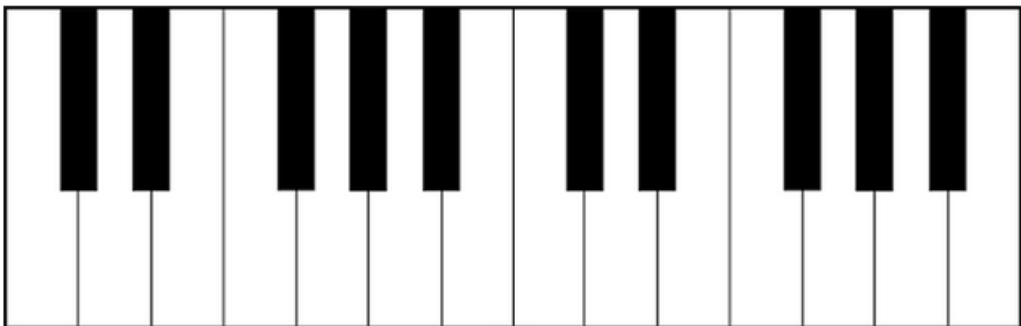
Activar columnas descendentes sobre teclado /
Activate descending columns on keyboard



7.1 / Ejemplos de Lectura



7.1 / Reading Examples



Los Ejemplos de Lectura están orientados a facilitar la identificación rápida, casi automática, de las frases que integran la música.

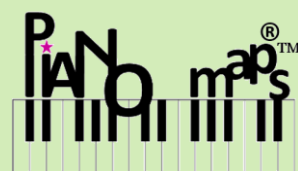
Además de las notas individuales, presentan los patrones típicos que se encuentran en muchas obras: terceras, cuartas, quintas, tríadas, sextas, séptimas, octavas, novenas, oncenas, Etc.

The Reading Examples are focused on facilitating the rapid, almost automatic, identification of the phrases that make up the music.

In addition to the individual notes, they present the typical patterns found in many compositions: thirds, fourths, fifths, triads, sixths, sevenths, octaves, ninths, elevenths, Etc.

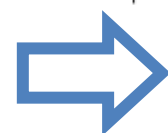
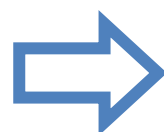
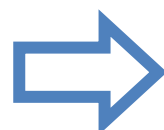
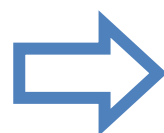
Ejemplos de Lectura

Reading Examples



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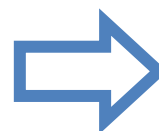
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Ejemplos de Lectura Reading Examples

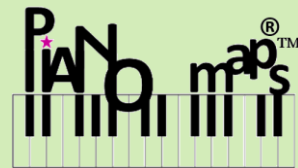
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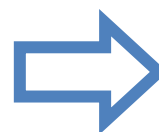
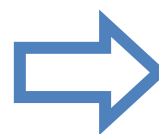
Ejemplos de Lectura

Reading Examples



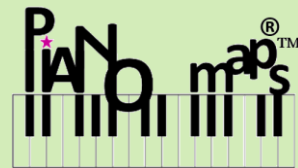
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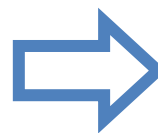
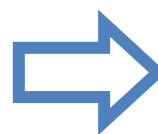
Ejemplos de Lectura

Reading Examples



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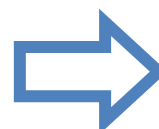
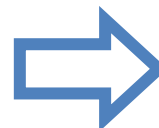
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Ejemplos de Lectura Reading Examples

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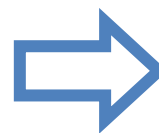
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Ejemplos de Lectura Reading Examples

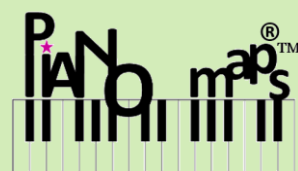
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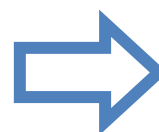
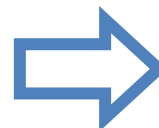
Ejemplos de Lectura

Reading Examples



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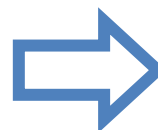
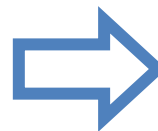


Ejemplos de Lectura

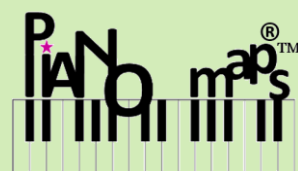
Reading Examples

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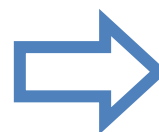


Ejemplos de Lectura Reading Examples



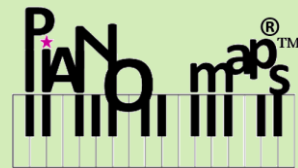
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Ejemplos de Lectura

Reading Examples



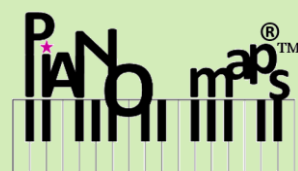
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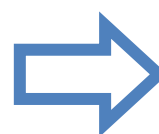
Ejemplos de Lectura

Reading Examples



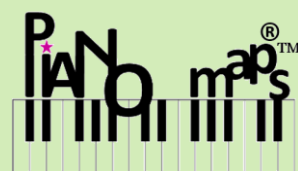
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Ejemplos de Lectura

Reading Examples



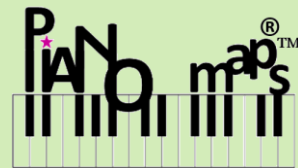
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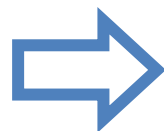
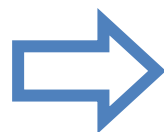
Ejemplos de Lectura

Reading Examples



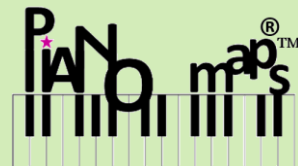
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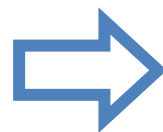
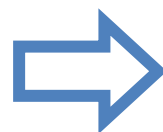
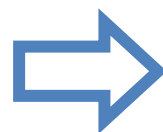
Ejemplos de Lectura

Reading Examples



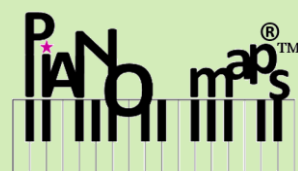
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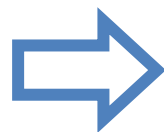
Ejemplos de Lectura

Reading Examples

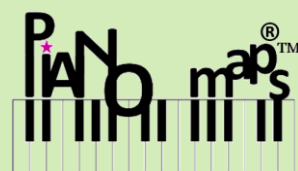


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Ejemplos de Lectura Reading Examples



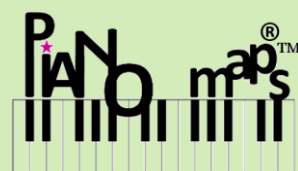
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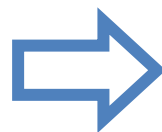
Ejemplos de Lectura

Reading Examples



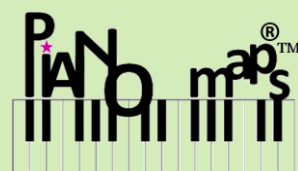
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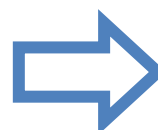
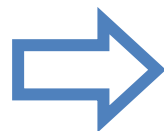
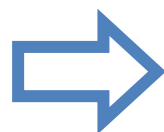
Ejemplos de Lectura

Reading Examples



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Ejemplos de Lectura

Reading Examples

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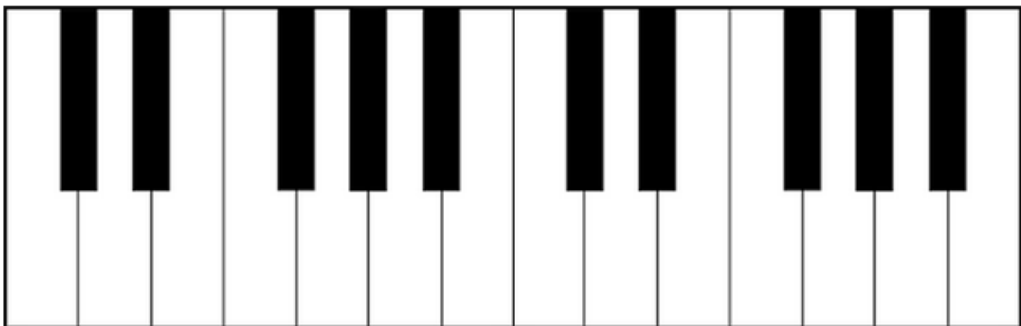
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7.2 / Digitación

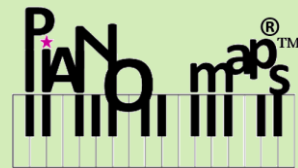


7.2 / Fingering



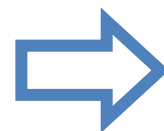
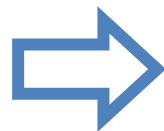
Ejemplos de Digitación

Fingering Examples



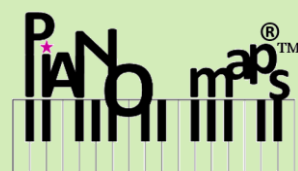
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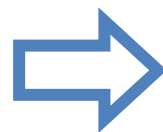
Ejemplos de Digitación

Fingering Examples



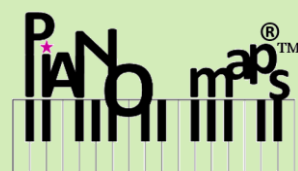
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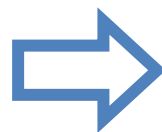
Ejemplos de Digitación

Fingering Examples



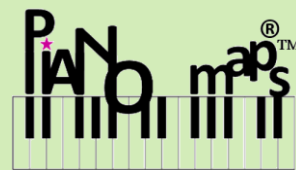
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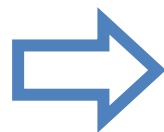
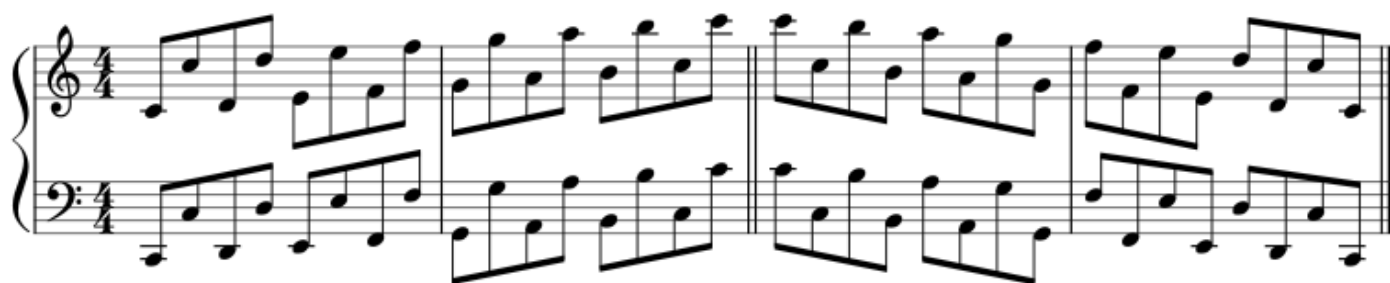
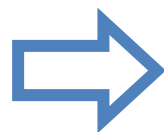
Ejemplos de Digitación

Fingering Examples



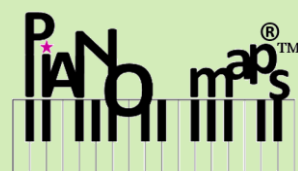
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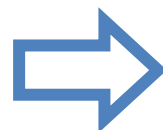
Ejemplos de Digitación

Fingering Examples



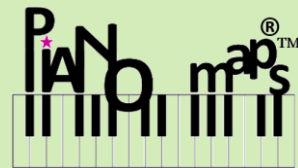
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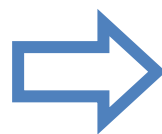
Ejemplos de Digitación

Fingering Examples



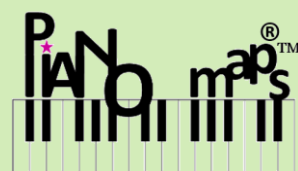
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Ejemplos de Digitación

Fingering Examples



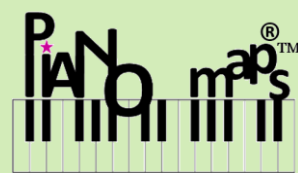
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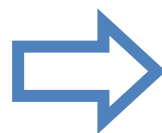
Ejemplos de Digitación

Fingering Examples



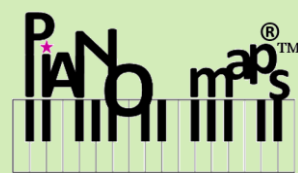
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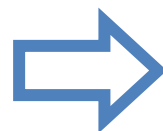
Ejemplos de Digitación

Fingering Examples



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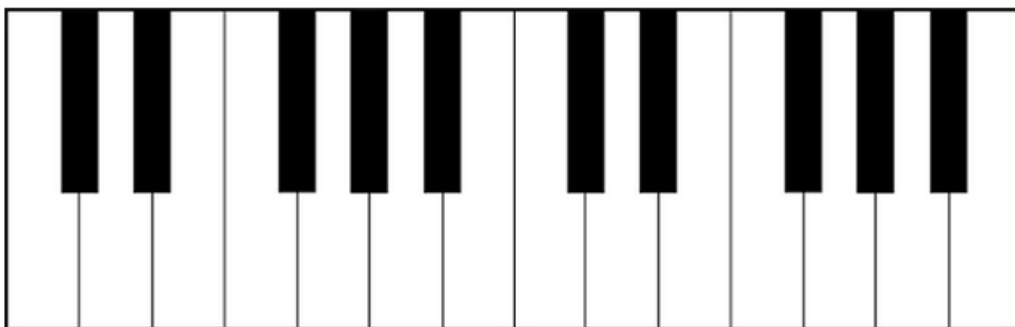
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7.3 / Ejemplos de Memoria

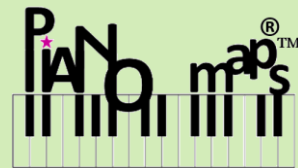


7.3 / Memory Examples



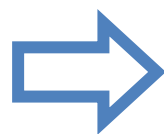
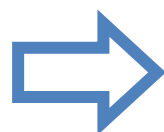
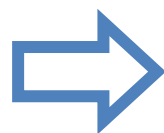
Ejemplos de Memoria

Memory Examples



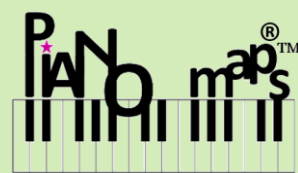
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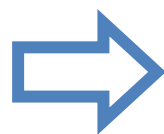
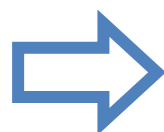
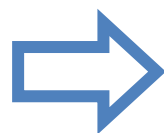
Ejemplos de Memoria

Memory Examples



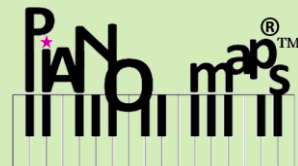
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Ejemplos de Memoria

Memory Examples

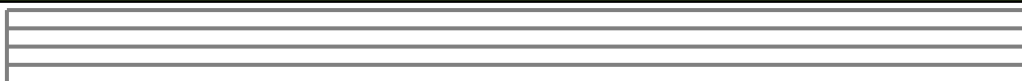


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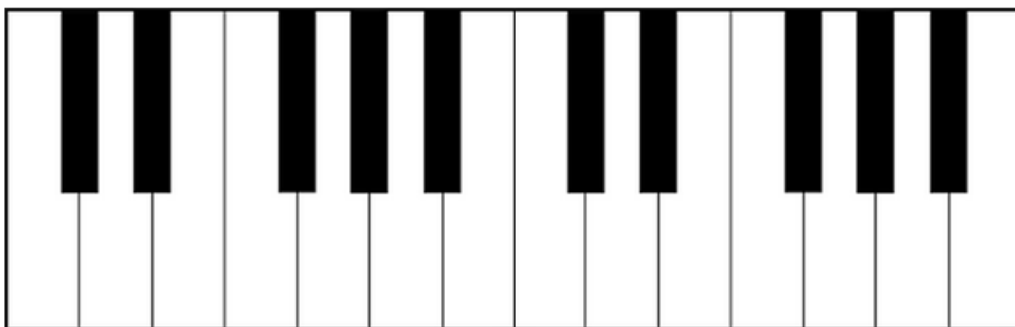
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7.4 / Progresiones de 4as y 5as



7.4 / 4ths and 5ths Progressions



A diferencia de los Ejemplos de Lectura, los de Progresiones no tienen como objeto la práctica de la lectura de la partitura.

Su objetivo es desarrollar el conocimiento intuitivo, automático, de las estructuras melódicas y armónicas en todas las tonalidades.

Al inicio de cada ejemplo se presentan los compases “guía” con el ejemplo en las tonalidades de Do mayor o Do menor.

Los compases guía deberían bastar para ejecutar el ejemplo completo en todas las tonalidades sin necesidad de leerlos.

En renglones posteriores se desarrollan los ejemplos en todas las tonalidades. Se incluyen solamente como referencia.

Favor de referirse al capítulo 3, y a las secciones 3.4 y 3.5 de la sección de Teoría.

Unlike the Reading Examples, those of Progressions do not have the intention of practicing the reading of the score.

Its objective is to develop intuitive, automatic, knowledge of the melodic and harmonic structures in all keys.

At the beginning of each Example, are presented the "guide" measures with the example in the keys of C major or C minor.

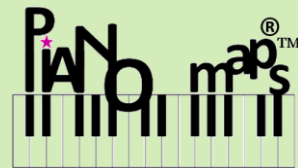
The guide measures should be enough to execute the complete example in all the keys without having to read them.

In additional rows the examples are developed in all the keys. They are included only as a reference.

Please refer to chapter 3, and sections 3.4 and 3.5 of the Theory section.

Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as y 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths and 5ths

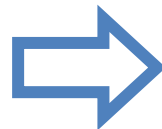


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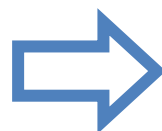
Secuencia raíz para las Progresiones de 4as

Root sequence for Progressions of 4ths



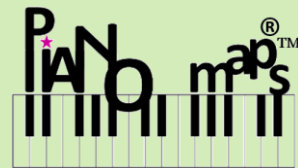
Secuencia raíz para las Progresiones de 5as

Root sequence for Progressions of 5ths



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



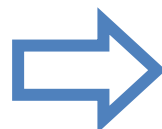
V.240115.19

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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

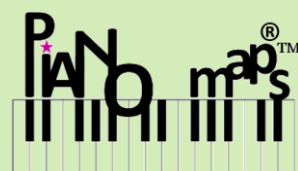


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



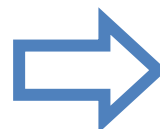
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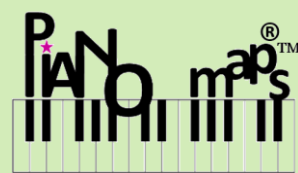


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



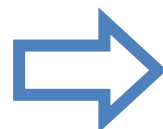
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

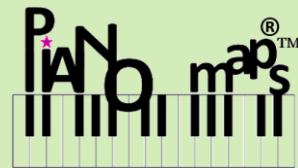


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

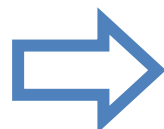


I Im I

Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)

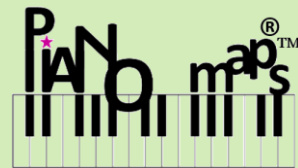


I Im I



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



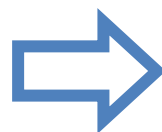
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

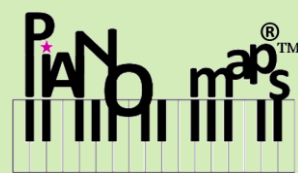


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence



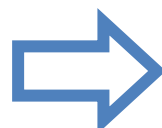
Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



11

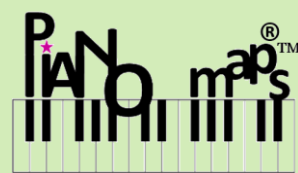


19



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



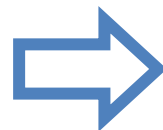
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

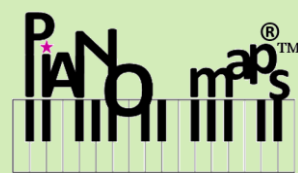


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



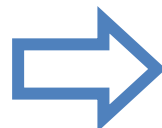
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

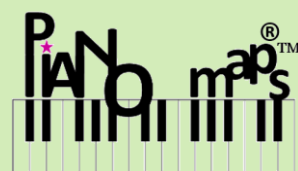


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



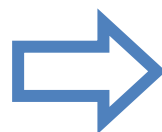
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

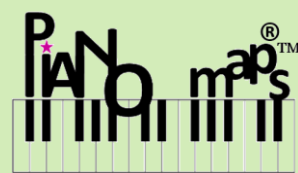


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



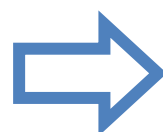
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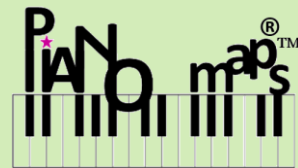


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



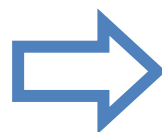
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

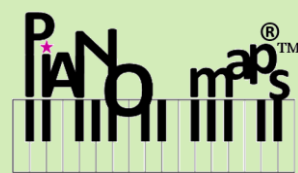


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



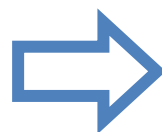
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

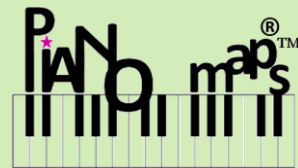


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



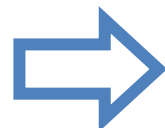
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EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

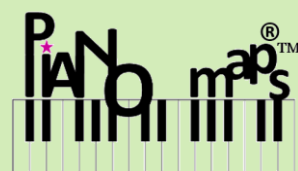
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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

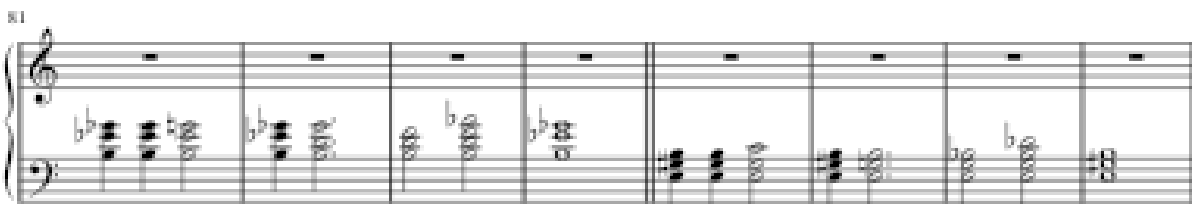
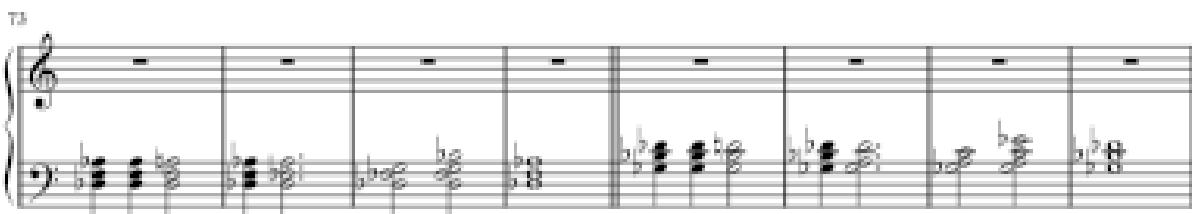
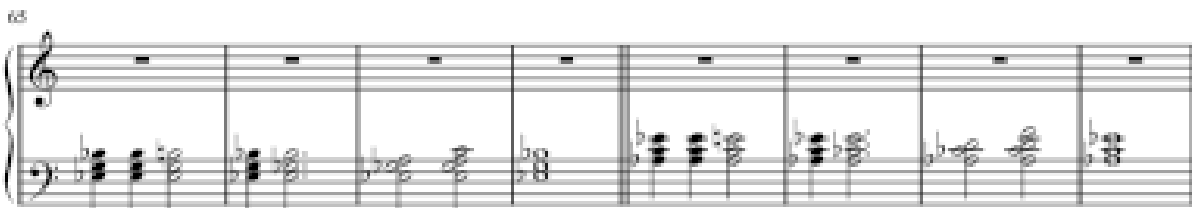
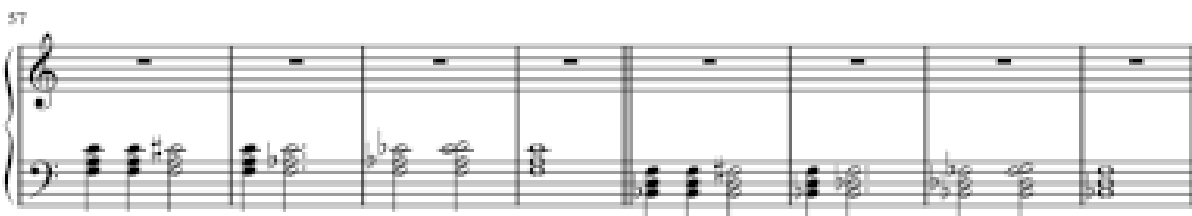
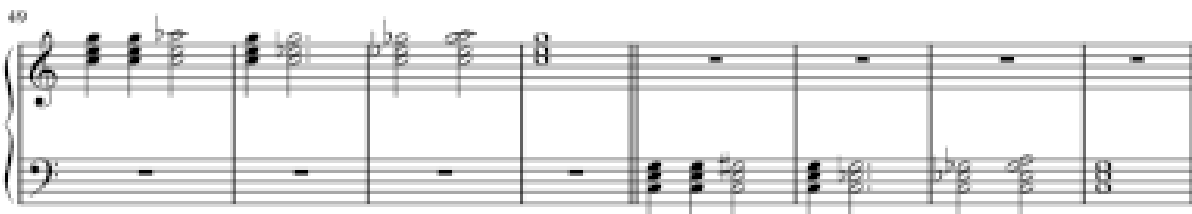
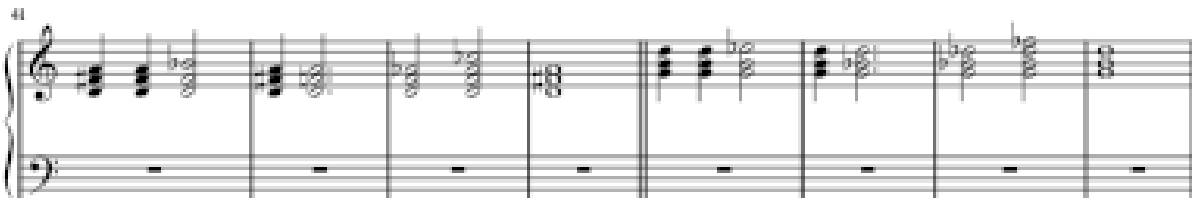
Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths

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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)

99

97

105

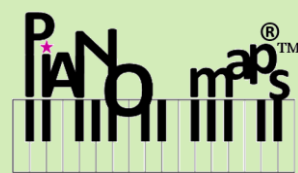
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121

129

Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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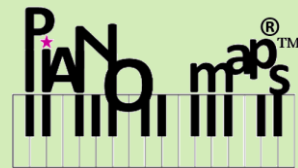
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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



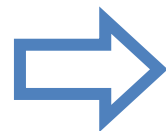
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

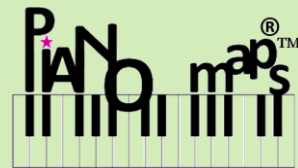


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



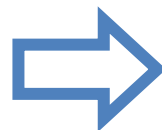
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence



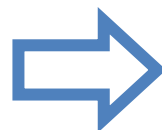
Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



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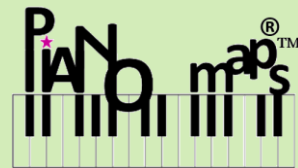
The first system of the musical score is in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff contains three whole rests. The bass clef staff contains a melody starting on G4, moving up to A4, B4, and C5 in the first measure. In the second measure, it moves down to B4, A4, and G4. In the third measure, it moves down to F4, E4, and D4. The system ends with a double bar line.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment, primarily using a bass line with some chords. The score is divided into three measures by double bar lines. The first measure contains a whole note chord in the treble and a half note bass line. The second measure contains a whole note chord in the treble and a half note bass line. The third measure contains a whole note chord in the treble and a half note bass line. The score is written in a simple, folk-like style.



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



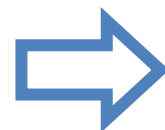
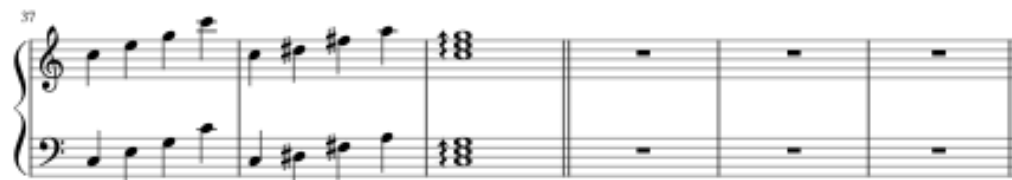
V.240115.19

EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

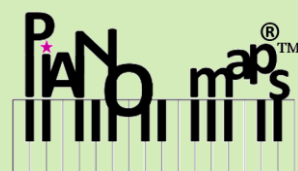


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



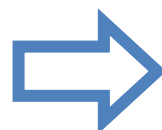
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

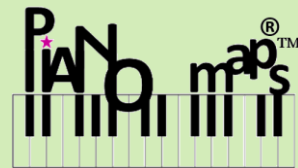


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



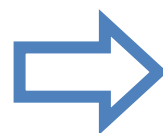
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EJEMPLAR GRATUITO / FREE COPY

Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

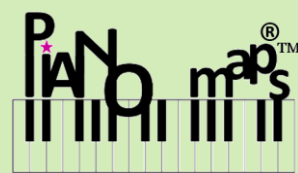


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

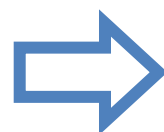


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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)

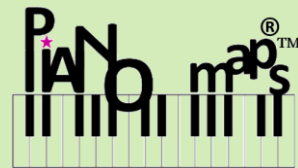


I I dim II V I



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



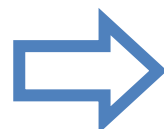
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

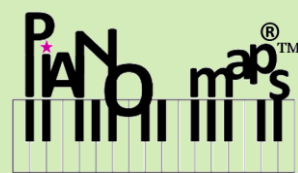


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



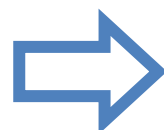
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

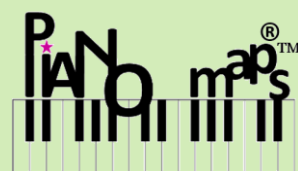


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



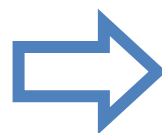
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

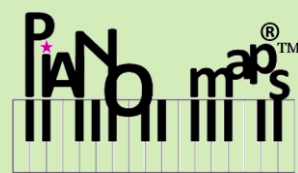


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



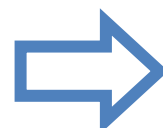
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

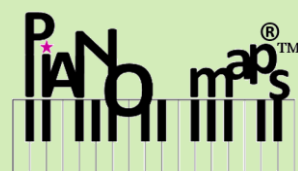


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



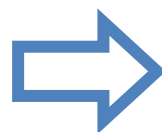
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

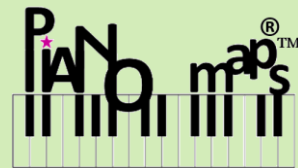


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



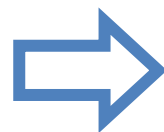
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

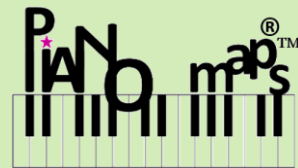


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

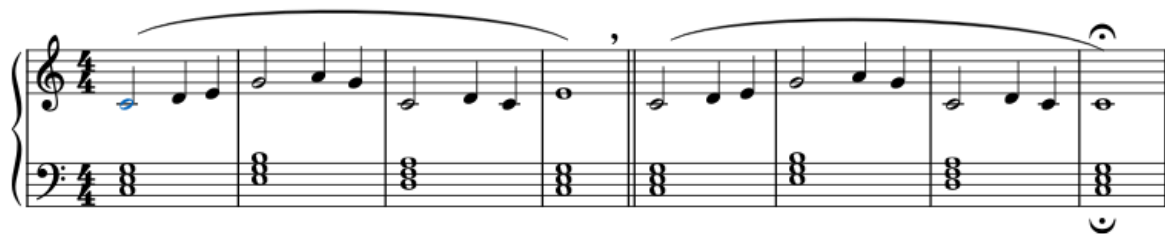
Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



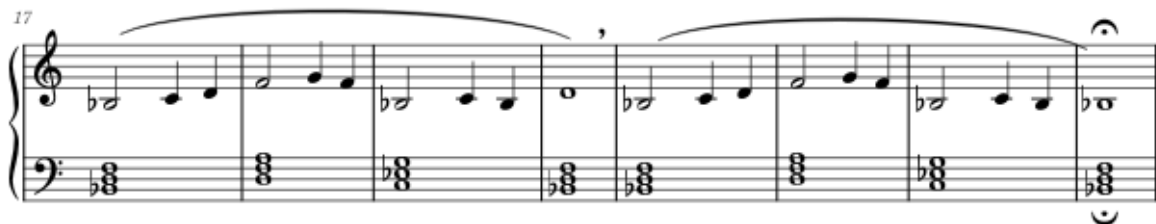
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

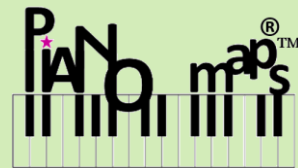


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)

41

49

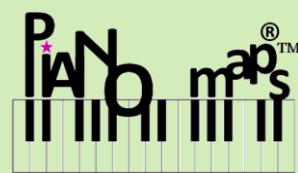
57

65

73

Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

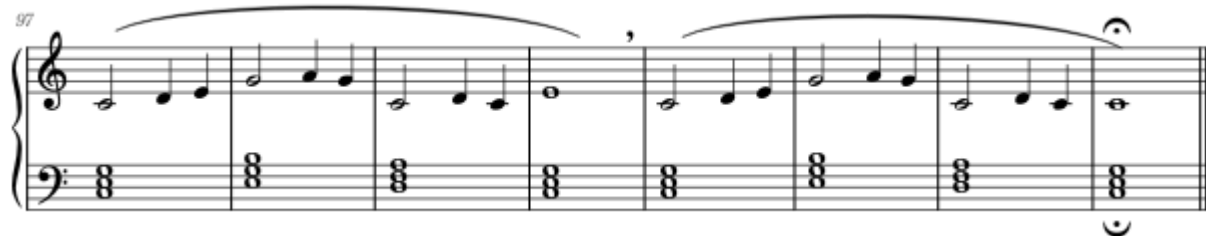
Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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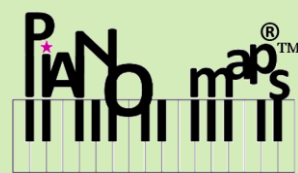
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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

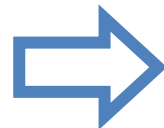
Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

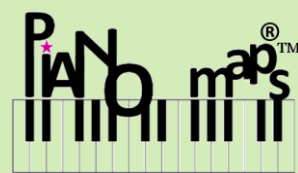


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



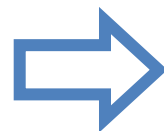
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

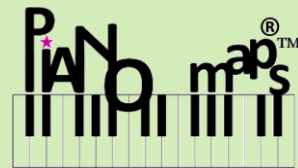


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



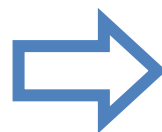
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

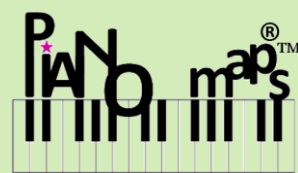


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



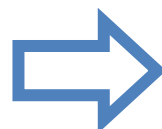
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

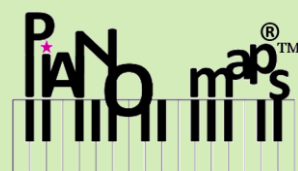


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



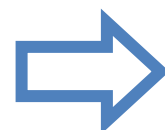
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

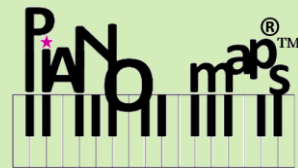


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



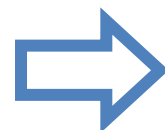
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

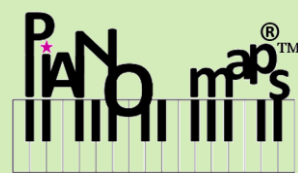


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



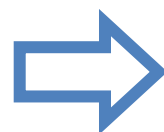
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

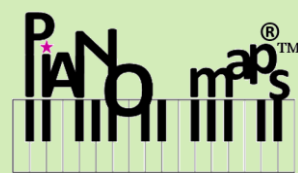


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



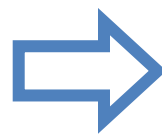
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

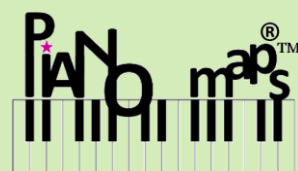


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



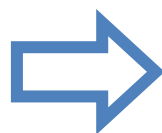
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

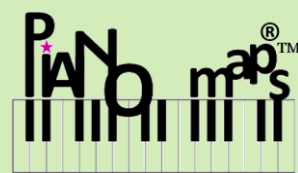


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



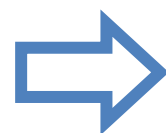
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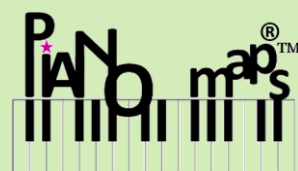


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

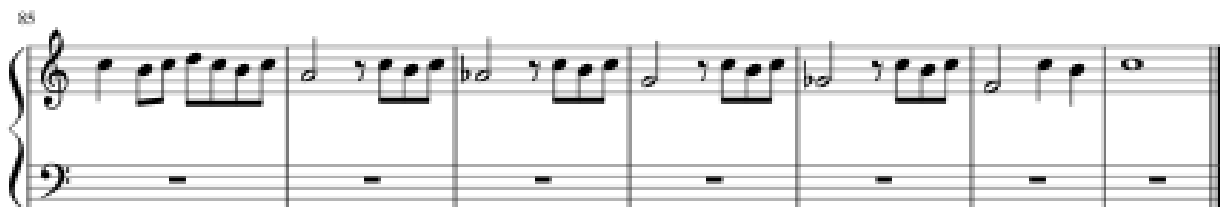
Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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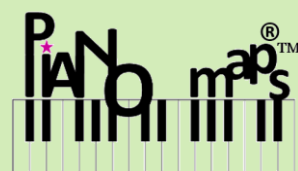
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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



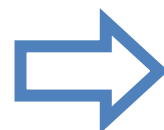
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

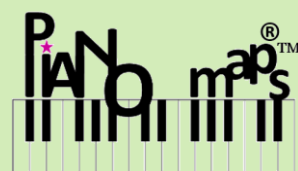


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

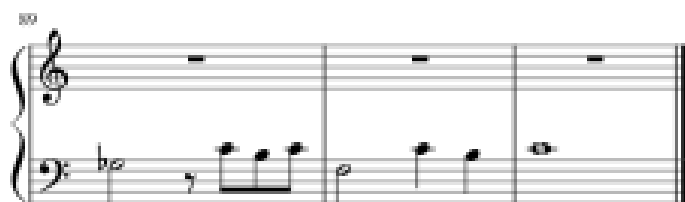
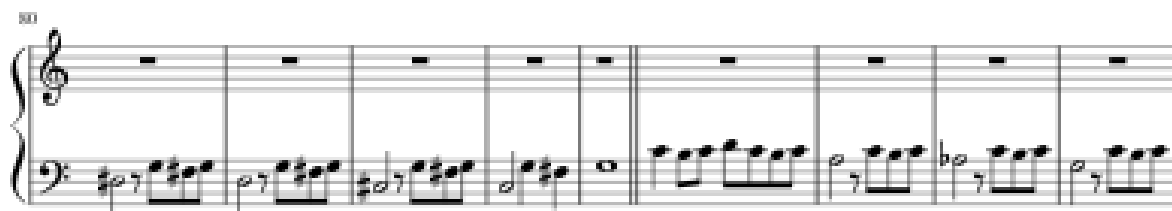
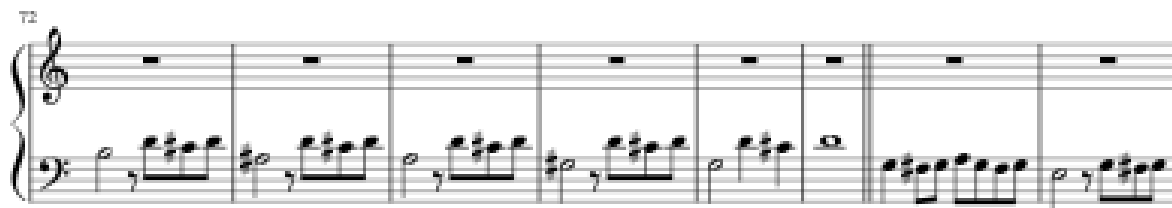
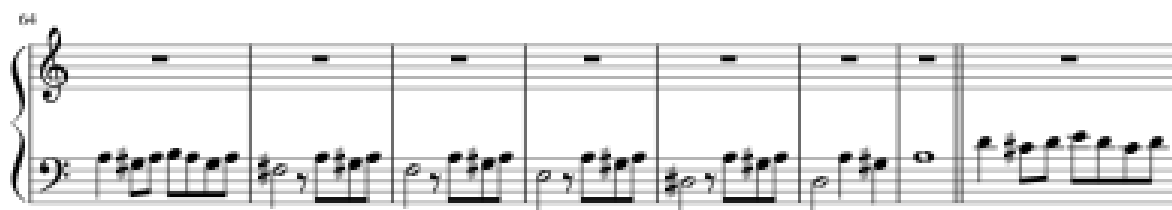
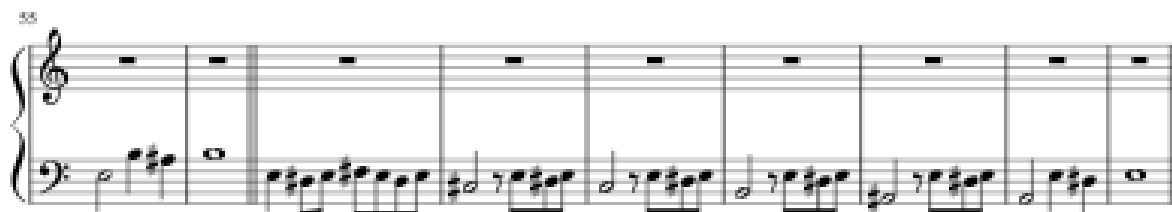
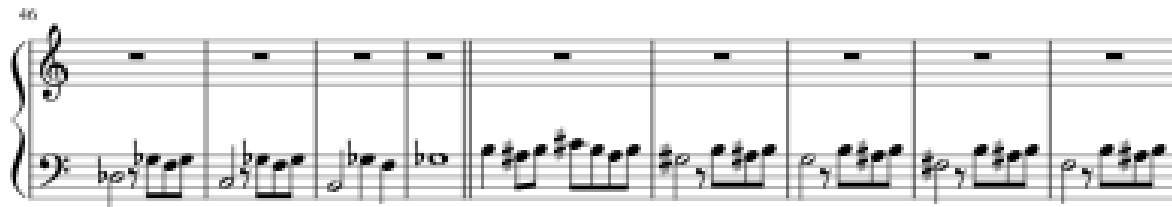
Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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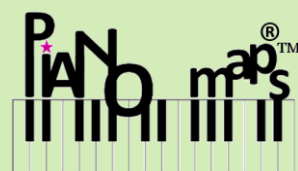
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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



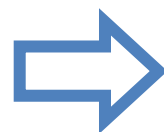
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

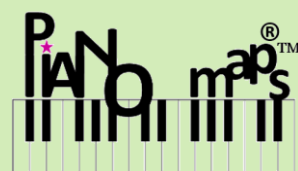


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

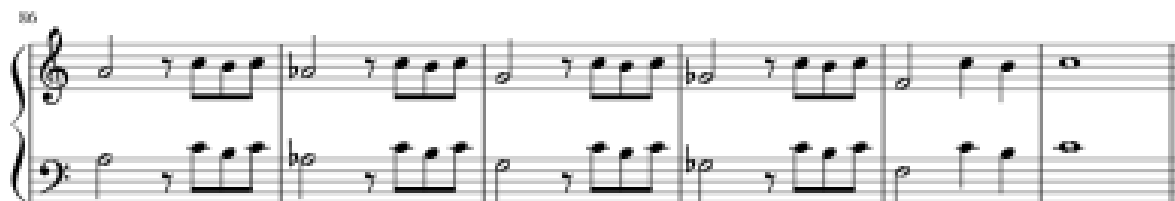
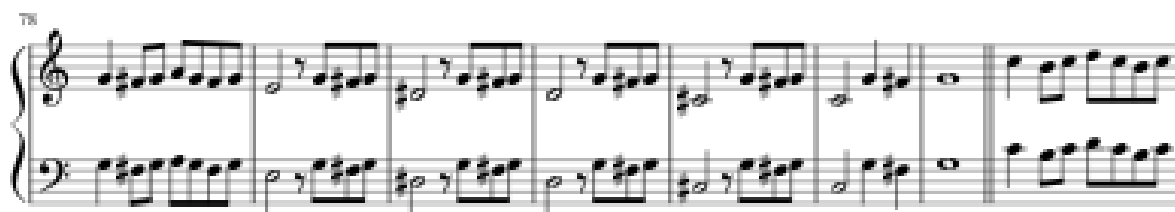
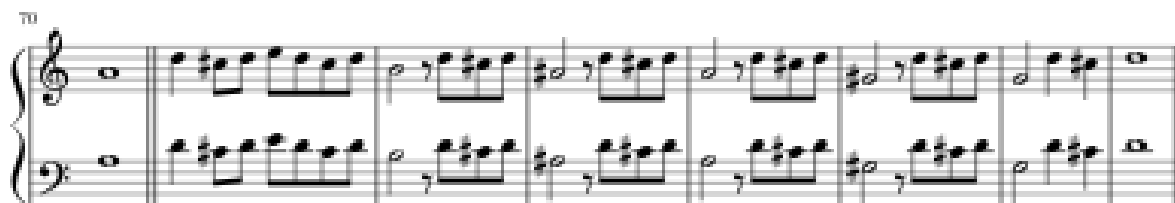
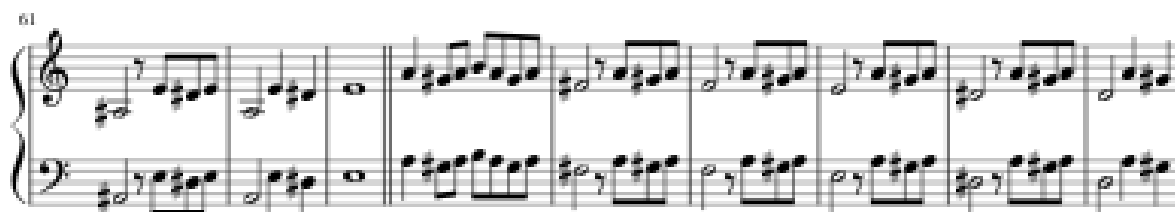
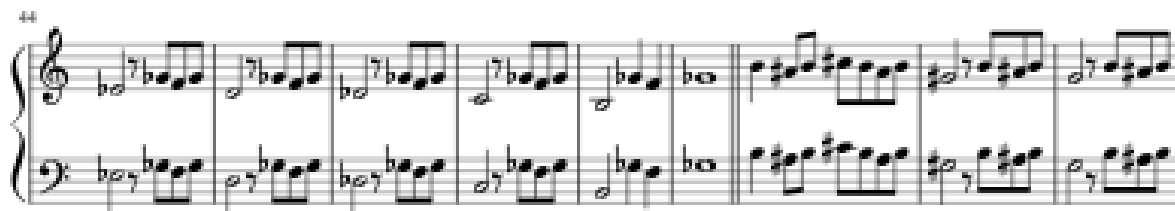
Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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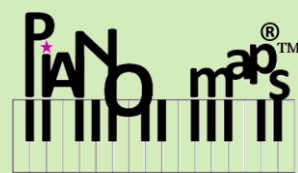
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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

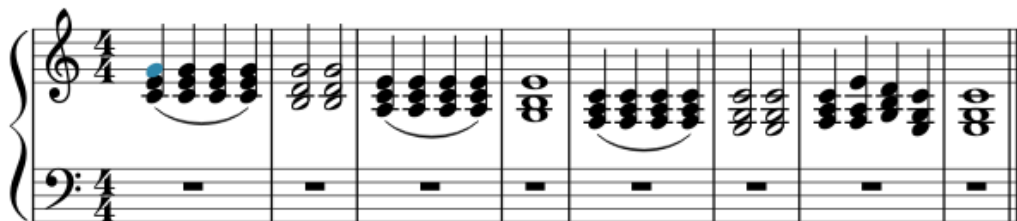
Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



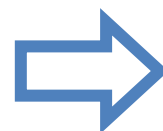
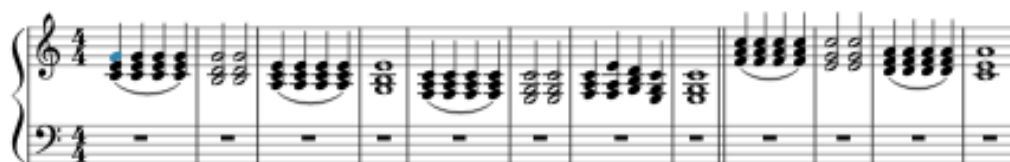
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

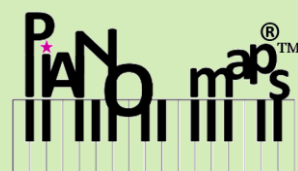


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

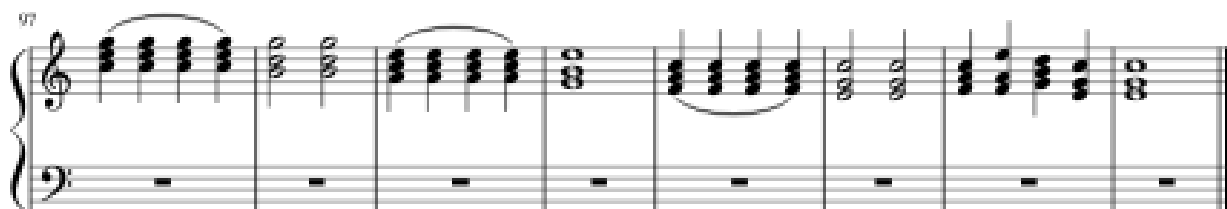
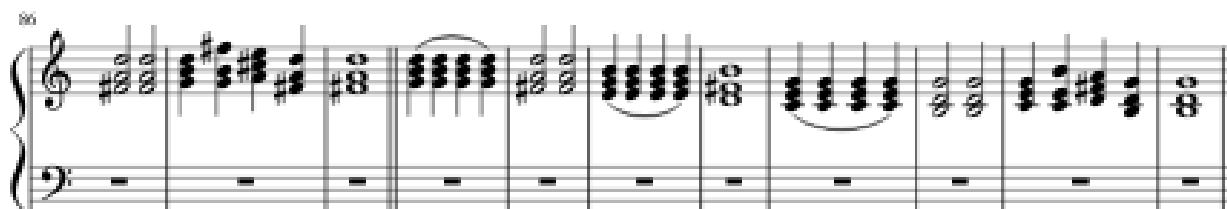
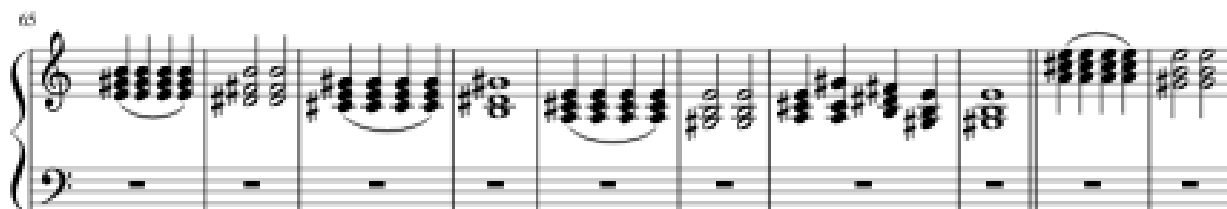
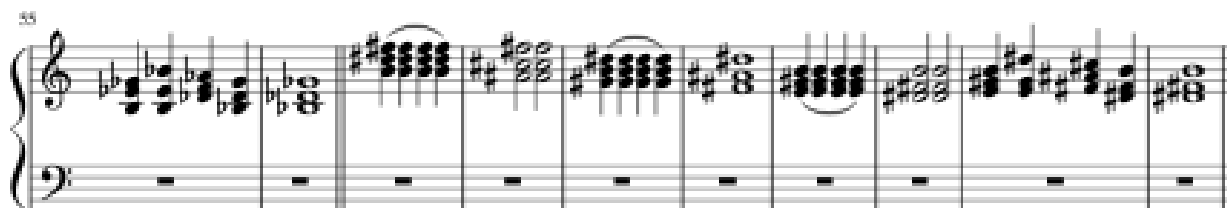
Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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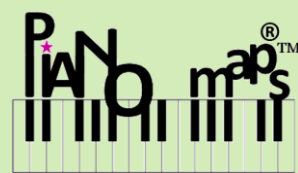
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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

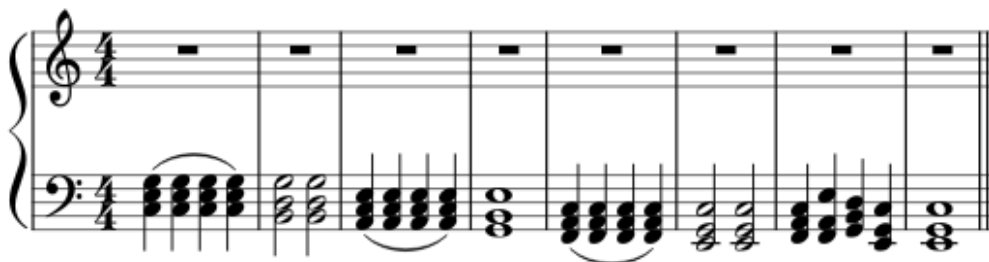
Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



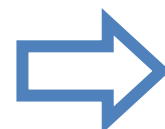
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

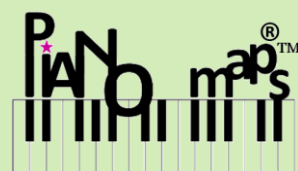


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths

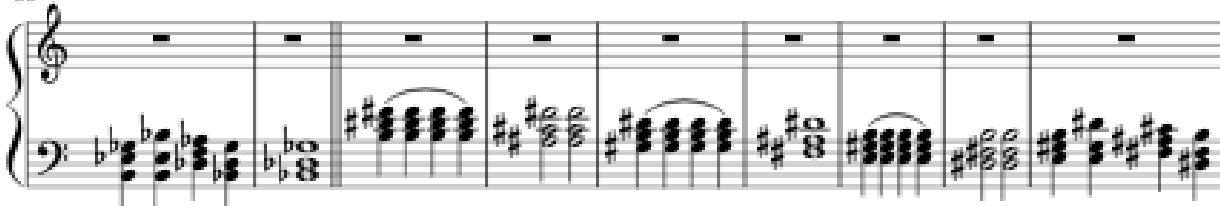


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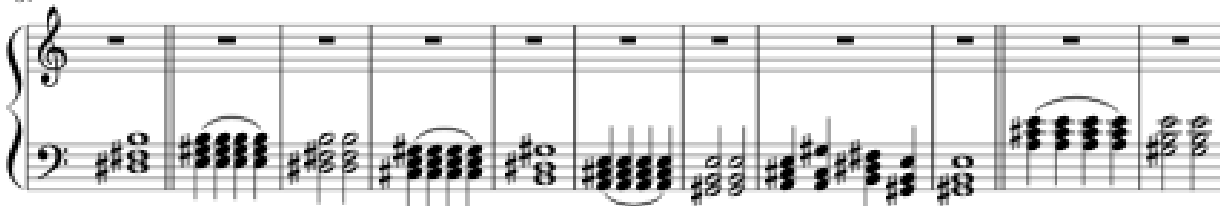
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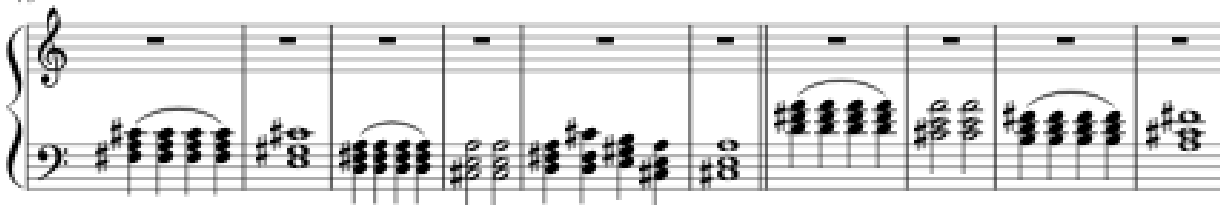
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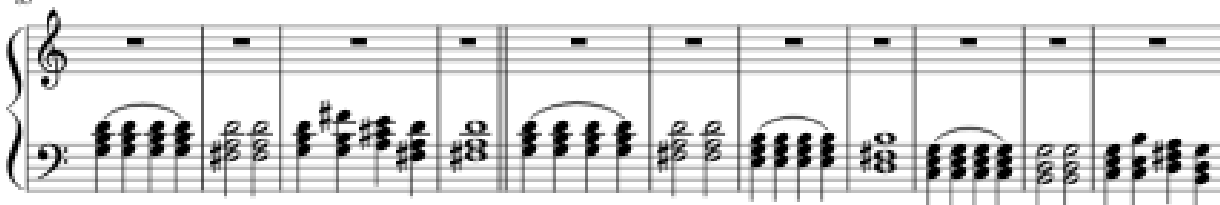
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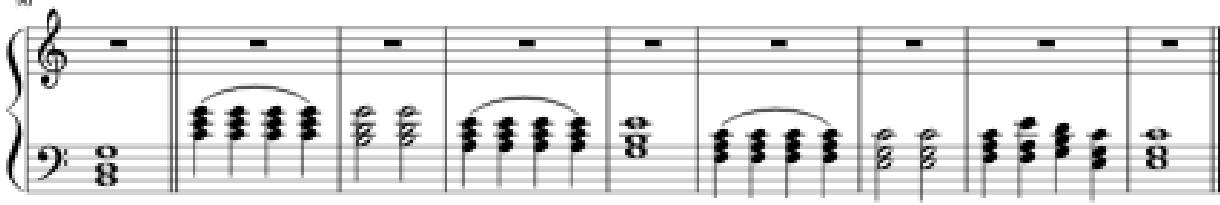
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82

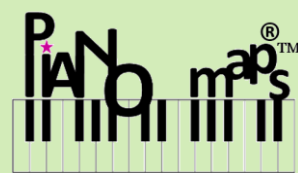


96



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

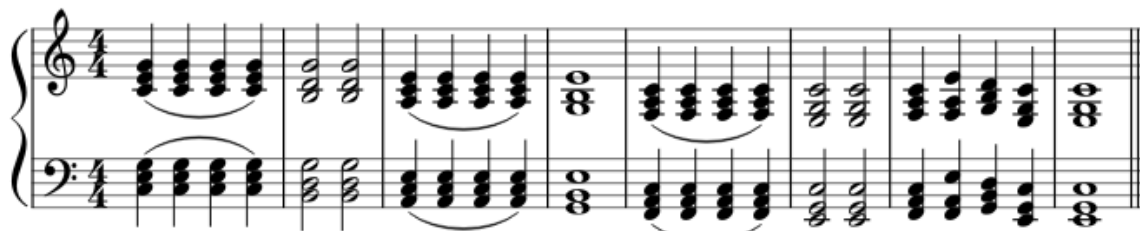
Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



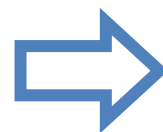
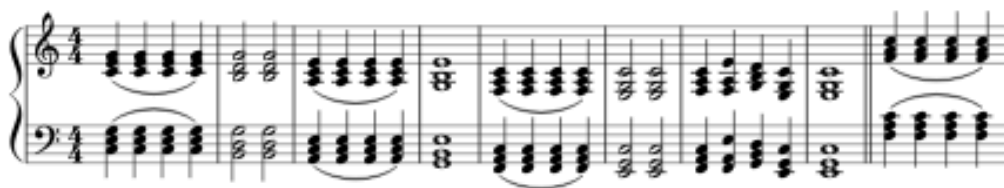
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

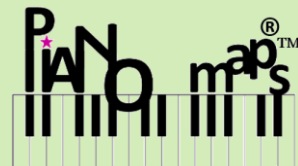


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

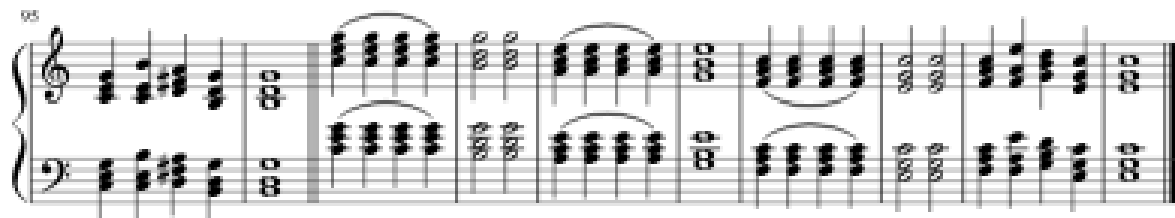
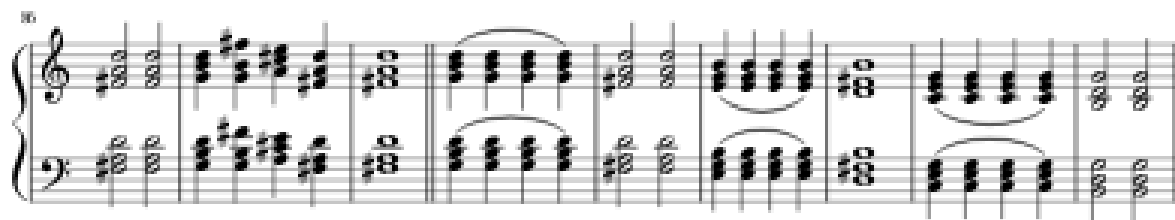
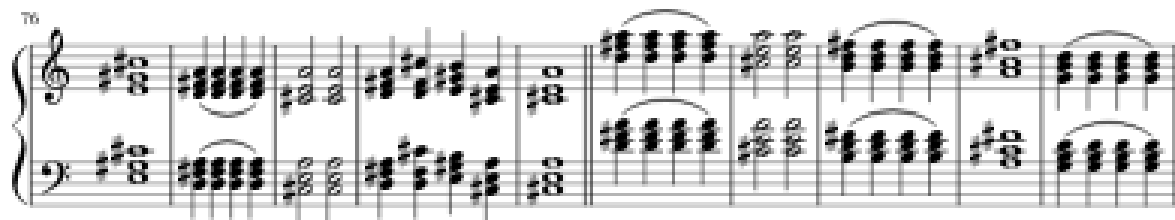
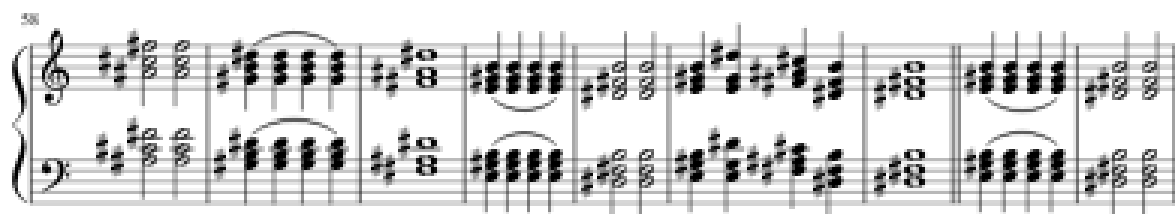
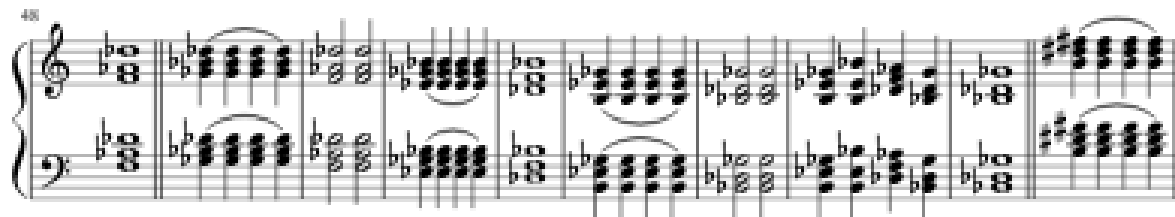
Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths

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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

Musical notation for the Root sequence progression in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of chords: IMaj7, IIIm7, IIIm7, IVMaj7, IIIm7, IIIm7, and IMaj7. The bass clef staff contains whole rests for each measure.

IMaj7 IIIm7 IIIm7 IVMaj7 IIIm7 IIIm7 IMaj7

Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)

Musical notation for the Development in 4ths progression in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of chords: IMaj7, IIIm7, IIIm7, IVMaj7, IIIm7, IIIm7, and IMaj7. The bass clef staff contains whole rests for each measure.

IMaj7 IIIm7 IIIm7 IVMaj7 IIIm7 IIIm7 IMaj7

12

Musical notation for the Development in 4ths progression, measures 12-19. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of chords: IMaj7, IIIm7, IIIm7, IVMaj7, IIIm7, IIIm7, and IMaj7. The bass clef staff contains whole rests for each measure.

25

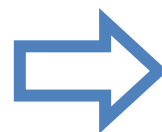
Musical notation for the Development in 4ths progression, measures 25-32. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of chords: IMaj7, IIIm7, IIIm7, IVMaj7, IIIm7, IIIm7, and IMaj7. The bass clef staff contains whole rests for each measure.

37

Musical notation for the Development in 4ths progression, measures 37-44. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of chords: IMaj7, IIIm7, IIIm7, IVMaj7, IIIm7, IIIm7, and IMaj7. The bass clef staff contains whole rests for each measure.

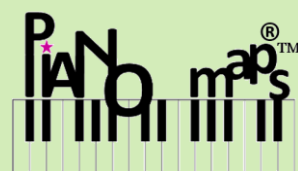
48

Musical notation for the Development in 4ths progression, measures 48-55. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of chords: IMaj7, IIIm7, IIIm7, IVMaj7, IIIm7, IIIm7, and IMaj7. The bass clef staff contains whole rests for each measure.



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)

59



71

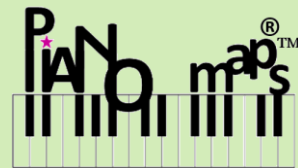


84



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

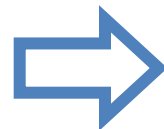
IMaj7 IIm7 IIIm7 IVMaj7 IIIm7 IIm7 IMaj7

Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)

IMaj7 IIm7 IIIm7 IVMaj7 IIIm7 IIm7 IMaj7

14

27



39

The logo for Piano Maps, featuring the word "Piano" in a large, stylized font with a pink star above the 'i', and "Maps" in a smaller font with a registered trademark symbol. Below the text is a graphic of a piano keyboard.

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50

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The score consists of 12 measures, with a double bar line after the 6th measure. The melody is a simple, repetitive tune, and the accompaniment provides a steady harmonic foundation.

61

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The melody is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The score consists of 12 measures, with a double bar line after the 6th measure. The melody is simple and repetitive, with many notes beamed together in groups of four or six. The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. The key signature is F# and C# (D major or B minor). The time signature is 3/4. The score is written on a single system with a grand staff.

73

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The score is divided into two systems, each containing five measures. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the accompaniment uses a mix of eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

86

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part consists of six measures, each containing a single eighth note on the G line (G4). The bass clef part consists of six measures, each containing a single eighth note on the G line (G3). The notes are connected by a horizontal line, indicating a continuous melody. The score is written in a simple, clean style with black ink on a white background.

Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths

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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

IMaj7 IIm7 IIIm7 IVMaj7 IIIm7 IIm7 IMaj7

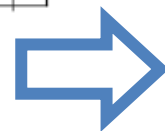
Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)

IMaj7 IIm7 IIIm7 IVMaj7 IIIm7 IIm7 IMaj7

14

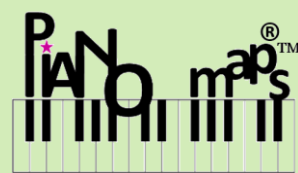
27

39



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)

49



59



70

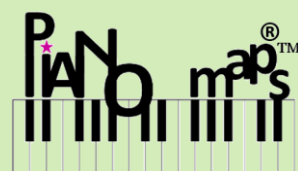


82



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

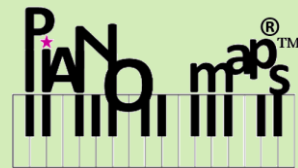


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

A

14

Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)

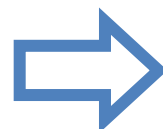
B

25

C

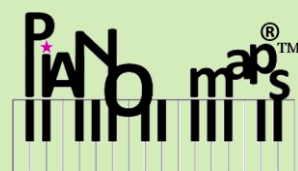
38

51



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)

64

D

76

87

E

98

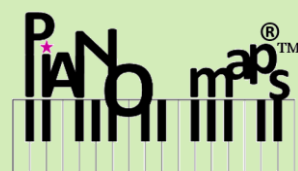
109

120

F

Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

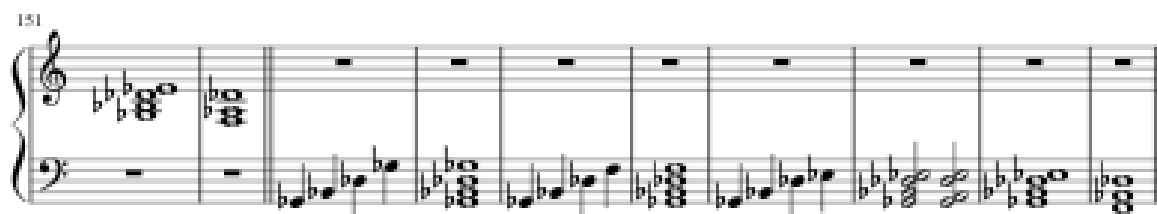
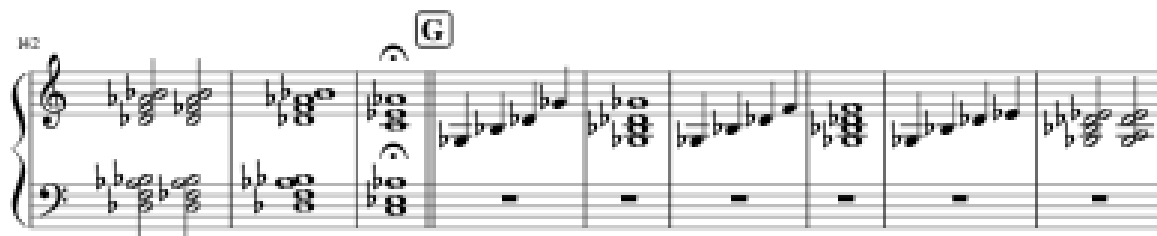
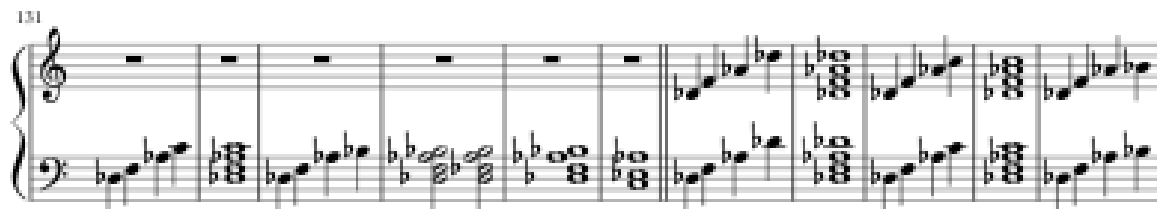
Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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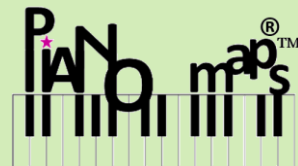
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Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)

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I

202

213

J

223

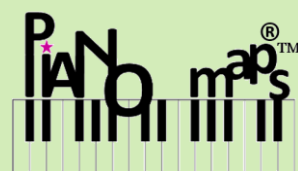
233

K

243

Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)

258

L

260

262

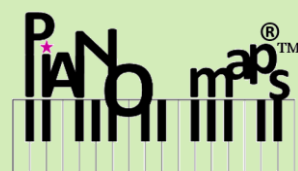
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265

269

Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



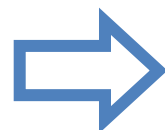
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

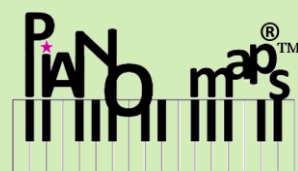


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

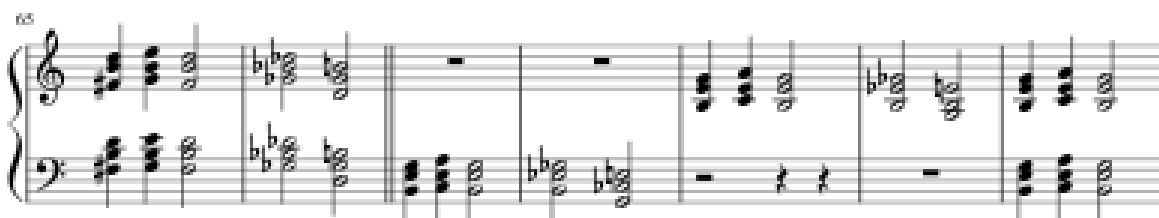
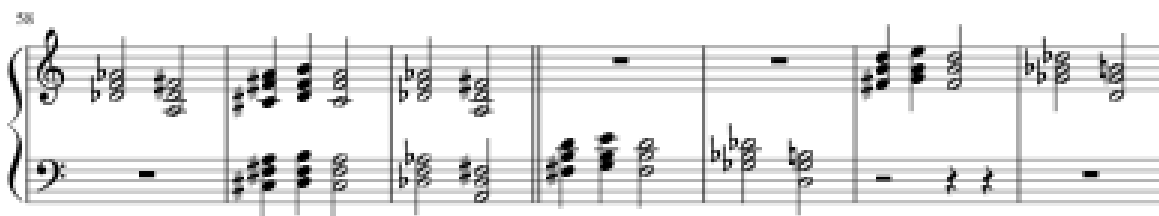
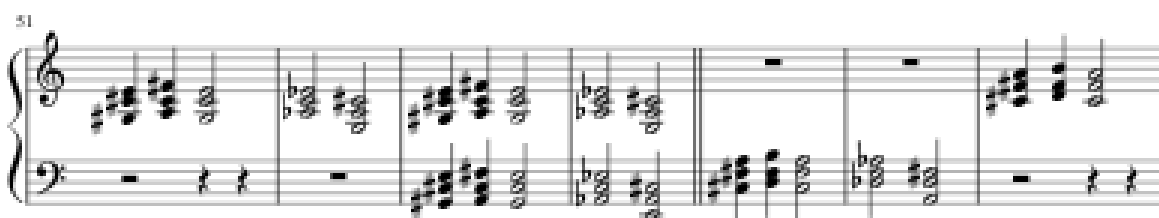
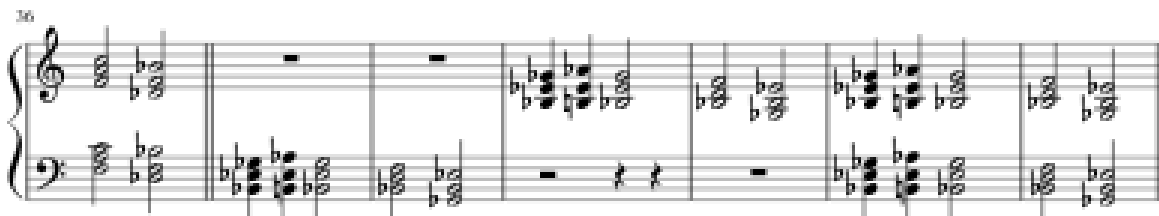
Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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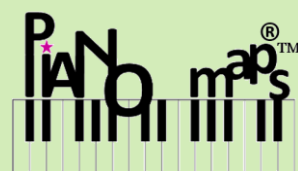
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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



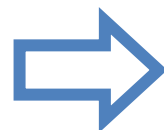
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

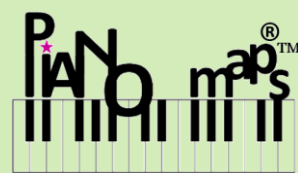


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



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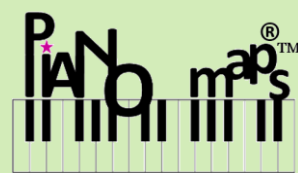
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Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



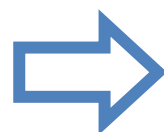
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

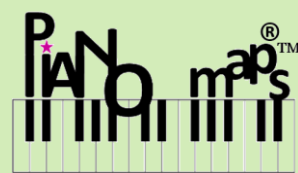


Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



Ejemplos de Progresiones / 4as o 5as

Progressions Examples / 4ths or 5ths



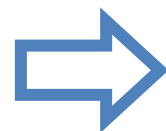
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence



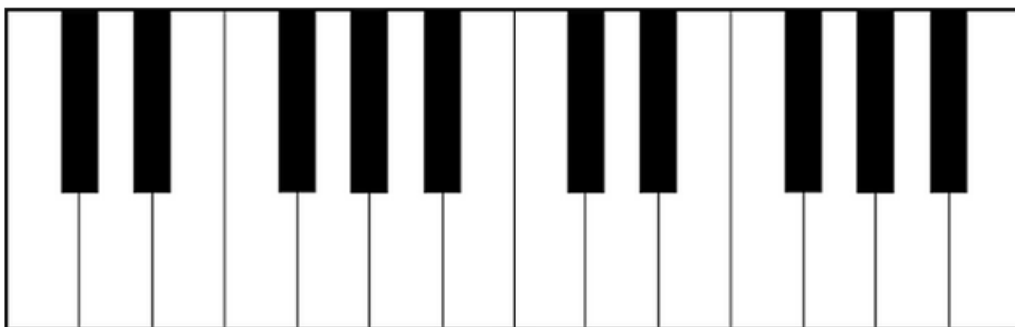
Desarrollo en 4as (sólo como referencia) / Development in 4ths (for reference only)



7.5 / Otras Progresiones

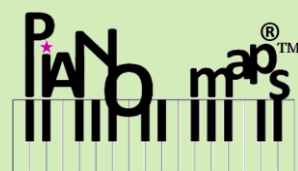


7.5 / Other Progressions



Progresiones Diatónicas / 1

Diatonic Progressions / 1



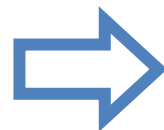
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

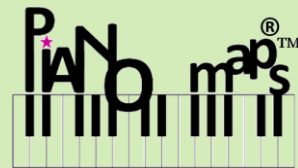


Desarrollo (sólo como referencia) / Development (for reference only)



Progresiones Diatónicas / 2

Diatonic Progressions / 2



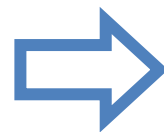
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Secuencia raíz / Root sequence

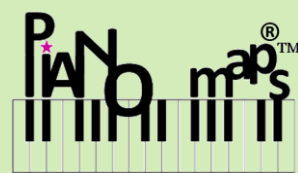


Desarrollo (sólo como referencia) / Development (for reference only)



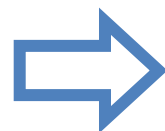
Progresiones Cromáticas / 1

Chromatic Progressions / 1



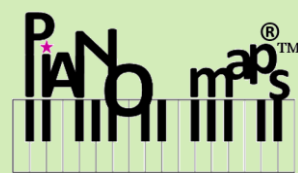
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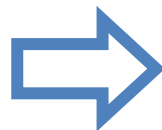
Progresiones Cromáticas / 2

Chromatic Progressions / 2



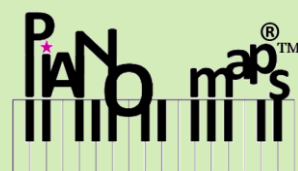
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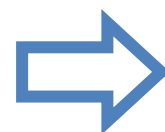
Progresiones Cromáticas / 3

Chromatic Progressions / 3



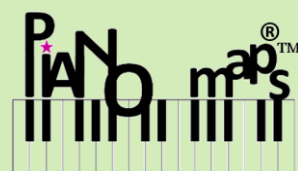
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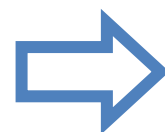
Progresiones Cromáticas / 4

Chromatic Progressions / 4



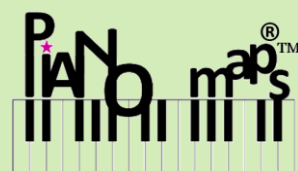
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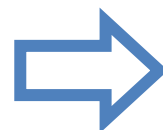
Progresiones Cromáticas / 5

Chromatic Progressions / 5



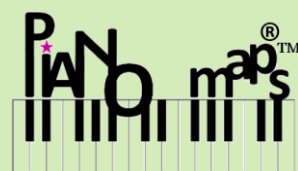
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Progresiones Cromáticas / 6

Chromatic Progressions / 6



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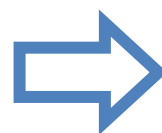
1 3 5 1 1 3 5 1 1

6

11

16

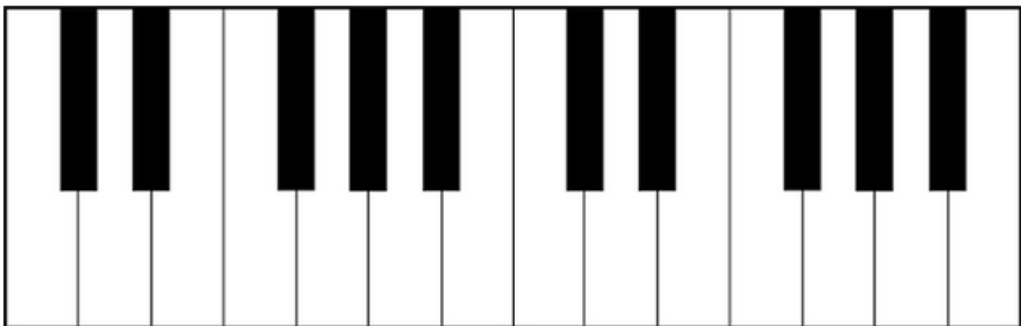
21



7.6 / Lectura de Figuras



7.6 / Figures Reading



La lectura de la partitura es una condición fundamental para el ejecutante, y su dominio está basado en la práctica.

La lectura se facilita mediante la identificación rápida, casi automática, de algunas figuras muy comunes en la música.

La forma más usual para leerlas parte de identificar la nota más grave o la nota más aguda, y la figura geométrica que forman las notas subsecuentes.

En las páginas siguientes aparecen las figuras más comunes en tonalidad de Do mayor y en todas las demás tonalidades. Sin embargo, al encontrarlas en partituras musicales, podrán estar alteradas con sostenidos o bemoles accidentales.

Una figura es la misma aunque se ubique en distintas líneas o espacios del pentagrama y sus líneas adicionales, siempre que se mantenga la posición relativa de las notas que la forman.

Se muestran las figuras típicas, en todas las tonalidades con una progresión cromática. Es decir, aumentando, en cada paso, medio tono al anterior.

Con esto, se destaca que la escritura de las figuras se mantiene al ir cambiando de tonalidad.

Existe otras figuras que no se incluyen aquí por ser menos comunes y, en algunos casos, discordantes.

Reading the score is a fundamental condition for the performer, and its mastery is based on practice.

Reading is facilitated by the rapid, almost automatic identification of some very common figures in music.

The most frequent way to read them starts from identifying the lowest note or the highest note, and the geometric figure that the subsequent notes form.

The most common figures appear on the following pages in the key of C major and in all the other keys. However, when found in musical scores, they may be altered with accidental sharps or flats.

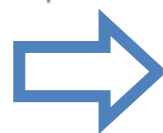
A figure is the same even if it is located in different lines or spaces of the staff and its ledger lines, as long as the relative position of the notes that compound it is maintained.

Typical figures are shown, in every key with a chromatic progression. That is, increasing, in each step, half tone to the previous one.

With this, it is emphasized that the writing of the figures is maintained as the key changes.

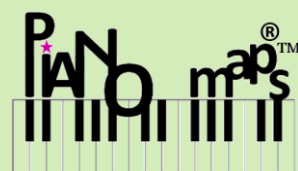
There are other figures that are not included here because they are less common and, in some cases, discordant.

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of five staves of music, each beginning with a measure number (11, 22, 31, 41, 52) and a treble clef. The music is written in a simple, folk-like style, featuring a single melodic line with a few chords. The notes are mostly quarter and eighth notes, with some rests. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format, suitable for a music book or a digital score display.



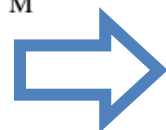
Lectura de Figuras / 2

Figures Reading / 2



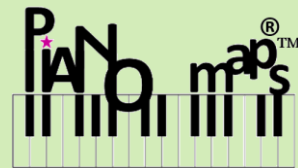
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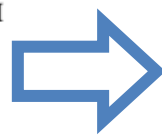
Lectura de Figuras / 3

Figures Reading / 3



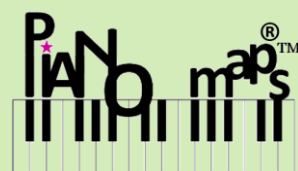
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Lectura de Figuras / 4

Figures Reading / 4



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First system of musical notation (measures 1-13). The treble clef staff contains a sequence of chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains a single note 'F' in the first measure, followed by rests.

Second system of musical notation (measures 14-25). The treble clef staff continues the sequence of chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains rests.

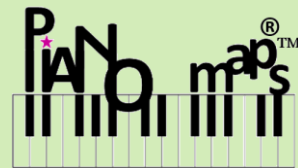
Third system of musical notation (measures 26-37). The treble clef staff continues the sequence of chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains rests.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 38-50). The treble clef staff continues the sequence of chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains rests. The system ends with the letters 'M' and 'm' below the staff.

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 51-60). The treble clef staff continues the sequence of chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains rests. The system ends with the letters 'M', 'Aug', 'M', 'Dim', and 'M' below the staff.

Lectura de Figuras / 5

Figures Reading / 5



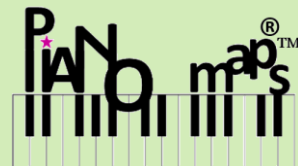
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Lectura de Figuras / 6

Figures Reading / 6



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13

First system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), 4/4 time. The right hand plays a sequence of chords and eighth notes. The left hand has whole rests. A Bb symbol is written below the first measure of the left hand.

23

Second system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), 4/4 time. The right hand continues the melodic line with chords. The left hand has whole rests.

33

Third system of musical notation, measures 21-24. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), 4/4 time. The right hand plays chords and eighth notes. The left hand has whole rests.

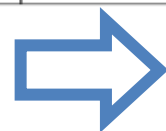
44

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 25-28. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), 4/4 time. The right hand plays chords and eighth notes. The left hand has whole rests.

54

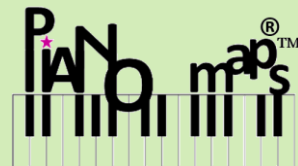
Fifth system of musical notation, measures 29-32. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), 4/4 time. The right hand plays chords and eighth notes. The left hand has whole rests. Dynamic markings are present below the staff: "M" under measure 29, "m" under measure 30, "M" under measure 31, and "Aug" under measure 32.

Continuation of the fifth system, measures 33-36. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), 4/4 time. The right hand plays chords and eighth notes. The left hand has whole rests. Dynamic markings are present below the staff: "M" under measure 33, "Dim" under measure 34, and "M" under measure 35.



Lectura de Figuras / 7

Figures Reading / 7



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First system of musical notation (measures 1-13). The bass staff contains chords and single notes, with a Bb marking under the first measure.

Second system of musical notation (measures 14-26). The bass staff continues the harmonic progression.

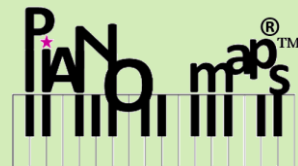
Third system of musical notation (measures 27-38). The bass staff continues the harmonic progression.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 39-51). The bass staff contains chords and single notes, with markings M, m, and M under the last three measures.

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 52-60). The bass staff contains chords and single notes, with markings Aug, M, Dim, and M under the last four measures.

Lectura de Figuras / 8

Figures Reading / 8



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First system of musical notation (measures 1-13). The treble clef staff contains a sequence of chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains whole rests. A dynamic marking **Eb** is present below the first measure.

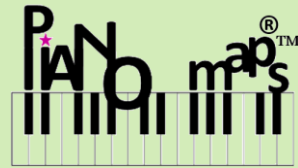
Second system of musical notation (measures 14-25). The treble clef staff continues the melodic and harmonic sequence. The bass clef staff contains whole rests.

Third system of musical notation (measures 26-37). The treble clef staff continues the sequence. The bass clef staff contains whole rests.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 38-50). The treble clef staff continues the sequence. The bass clef staff contains whole rests. Dynamic markings **M** and **m** are present below the last two measures.

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 51-60). The treble clef staff continues the sequence. The bass clef staff contains whole rests. Dynamic markings **M**, **Aug**, **M**, **Dim**, and **M** are present below the measures.

Figures Reading / 9



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The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a grand staff format, featuring a treble and a bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is written in the treble clef, while the bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment. The piece begins with a key signature change from C major to B-flat major. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The bass line features a mix of eighth, quarter, and half notes, often with beamed eighth notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing multiple notes beamed together. The overall structure is a simple, folk-like melody with a steady accompaniment.

14

Musical score for Example 14, showing a piano accompaniment for a vocal line. The score is in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The piano part consists of a bass line and a treble line. The bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment, while the treble line has a melody of eighth notes. The score is divided into four measures by bar lines.

26

26

37

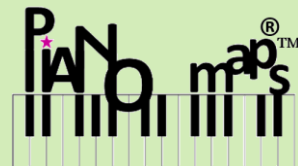
M m

50

M Aug M Dim M

Lectura de Figuras / 10

Figures Reading / 10



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Ab

First system of musical notation, measures 1-11. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The right hand plays a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand plays a bass line of eighth and quarter notes. The first measure is marked with a bass clef and the letter "Ab".

12

Second system of musical notation, measures 12-22. The notation continues with the same key signature and time signature. The right hand plays a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand plays a bass line of eighth and quarter notes.

23

Third system of musical notation, measures 23-33. The notation continues with the same key signature and time signature. The right hand plays a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand plays a bass line of eighth and quarter notes.

34

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 34-44. The notation continues with the same key signature and time signature. The right hand plays a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand plays a bass line of eighth and quarter notes.

45

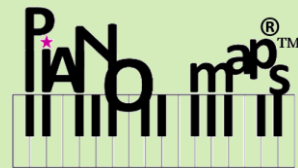
Fifth system of musical notation, measures 45-54. The notation continues with the same key signature and time signature. The right hand plays a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand plays a bass line of eighth and quarter notes. The first measure of this system is marked with a bass clef and the letter "M".

55

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 55-60. The notation continues with the same key signature and time signature. The right hand plays a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand plays a bass line of eighth and quarter notes. The first measure of this system is marked with a bass clef and the letter "M".

Lectura de Figuras / 11

Figures Reading / 11



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The first system of the musical score, measures 1-13. The treble clef staff contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass clef staff is mostly empty, with a single "Db" (D-flat) note in the first measure.

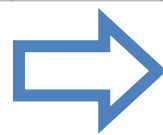
Db

The second system of the musical score, measures 14-26. The treble clef staff continues the melody with various chords and single notes, while the bass clef staff remains empty.The third system of the musical score, measures 27-39. The treble clef staff features a more complex melody with many beamed eighth notes and chords, while the bass clef staff is empty.The fourth system of the musical score, measures 40-53. The treble clef staff continues with a fast-paced melody. The bass clef staff has rests, with dynamic markings "M", "m", "M", and "Aug" (Augmentation) placed below the staff at measures 47, 49, 51, and 53 respectively.

M m M Aug

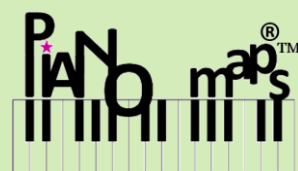
The fifth system of the musical score, measures 54-60. The treble clef staff concludes the piece with a final chord. The bass clef staff has rests, with dynamic markings "M", "Dim" (Diminuendo), and "M" placed below the staff at measures 57, 59, and 60 respectively.

M Dim M



Lectura de Figuras / 13

Figures Reading / 13



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14

Db

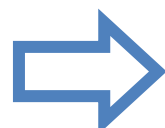
27

39

M m M

52

Aug M Dim M



The first system of the musical score, measures 1-13. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff is mostly empty, with a single "Gb" (G-flat) note written in the first measure.

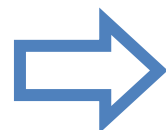
Gb

The second system of the musical score, measures 14-26. The treble clef staff continues with chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff remains empty.The third system of the musical score, measures 27-39. The treble clef staff continues with chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff remains empty.The fourth system of the musical score, measures 40-52. The treble clef staff continues with chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff remains empty. Below the system, the letters "M", "m", and "M" are written under measures 48, 50, and 52 respectively.

M m M

The fifth system of the musical score, measures 53-59. The treble clef staff continues with chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff remains empty. Below the system, the words "Aug", "M", "Dim", and "M" are written under measures 53, 55, 57, and 59 respectively.

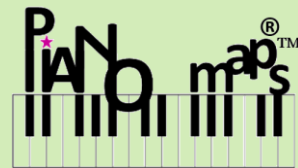
Aug M Dim M





Lectura de Figuras / 16

Figures Reading / 16



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First system of musical notation (measures 1-8). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The right hand plays a melody with eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with eighth and quarter notes. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the system. The letter "B" is written below the first measure of the left hand.

Second system of musical notation (measures 9-16). The right hand continues the melody, and the left hand plays a bass line. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the system.

Third system of musical notation (measures 17-24). The right hand continues the melody, and the left hand plays a bass line. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the system.

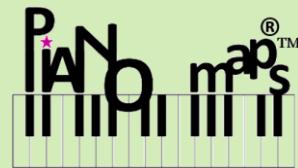
Fourth system of musical notation (measures 25-32). The right hand continues the melody, and the left hand plays a bass line. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the system.

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 33-40). The right hand continues the melody, and the left hand plays a bass line. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the system. The letters "M", "m", and "M" are written below the first, second, and third measures of the left hand, respectively.

Sixth system of musical notation (measures 41-48). The right hand continues the melody, and the left hand plays a bass line. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the system. The words "Aug", "M", "Dim", and "M" are written below the first, second, third, and fourth measures of the left hand, respectively.

Lectura de Figuras / 17

Figures Reading / 17



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11

21

31

42

51

B

M

m

M

Aug

M

Dim

M

The image shows a musical score for piano, measures 1 through 51. The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The right hand (treble clef) is mostly silent, with rests. The left hand (bass clef) plays a series of chords and single notes. The score is divided into systems of four measures each. Measure numbers 11, 21, 31, 42, and 51 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. Dynamic markings include 'B' (Basso) at measure 11, 'M' (Mezzo) at measure 42, 'm' (Piano) at measure 45, and 'M' (Mezzo), 'Aug' (Augmentation), 'M' (Mezzo), 'Dim' (Diminuendo), and 'M' (Mezzo) at measures 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55 respectively. The score ends with a double bar line at measure 55.



First system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff is mostly empty, with a single "E" written below the first measure.



Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 14. The treble clef staff continues the melodic and harmonic progression. The bass clef staff remains empty.



Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 27. The treble clef staff shows more complex chordal textures. The bass clef staff is empty.



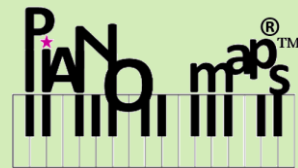
Fourth system of the musical score, starting at measure 41. The treble clef staff continues the piece. The bass clef staff is empty. Below the system, the letters "M", "m", "M", and "Aug" are written under measures 41, 42, 43, and 44 respectively.



Fifth system of the musical score, starting at measure 54. The treble clef staff continues the piece. The bass clef staff is empty. Below the system, the letters "M", "Dim", and "M" are written under measures 54, 55, and 56 respectively.

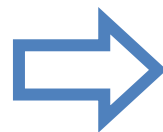
Lectura de Figuras / 19

Figures Reading / 19



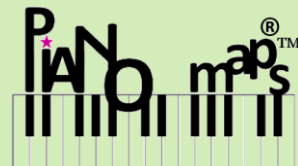
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Lectura de Figuras / 20

Figures Reading / 20



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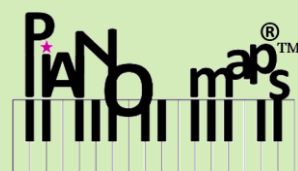
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Lectura de Figuras / 22

Figures Reading / 22



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14

First system of music, measures 1-13. Treble clef, key of D major (F# and C#), 4/4 time. The right hand plays a sequence of chords and eighth notes. The left hand has whole rests. A "D" is written below the first measure.

14

Second system of music, measures 14-26. Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand continues the melodic line with eighth notes and chords. The left hand has whole rests.

27

Third system of music, measures 27-40. Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand plays a sequence of chords and eighth notes. The left hand has whole rests.

41

Fourth system of music, measures 41-53. Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand plays a sequence of chords and eighth notes. The left hand has whole rests. Below the staff, the letters "M", "m", "M", and "Aug" are written under measures 48, 49, 50, and 53 respectively.

54

Fifth system of music, measures 54-57. Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand plays a sequence of chords and eighth notes. The left hand has whole rests. Below the staff, the letters "M", "Dim", and "M" are written under measures 54, 55, and 56 respectively.



A musical score for piano in 4/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of five systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The first system starts at measure 12 and ends at measure 22, with a "D" marking below the bass staff at measure 12. The second system starts at measure 23 and ends at measure 32. The third system starts at measure 33 and ends at measure 43, with a "M" marking below the bass staff at measure 33. The fourth system starts at measure 44 and ends at measure 53, with "M", "m", "M", and "Aug" markings below the bass staff at measures 44, 48, 52, and 53 respectively. The fifth system starts at measure 54 and ends at measure 63, with "M", "Dim", and "M" markings below the bass staff at measures 54, 58, and 62 respectively. The score features various chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines in both hands.

12 D

23

33 M

44 M m M Aug

54 M Dim M

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Measures 1-12 of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of chords and single notes, while the bass clef staff is mostly empty, with a 'G' marking below the first measure.



Measures 13-24 of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues the melodic and harmonic progression, with the bass clef staff remaining empty.



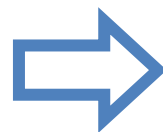
Measures 25-37 of the musical score. The treble clef staff shows a continuation of the musical theme, with the bass clef staff empty.



Measures 38-49 of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues the composition, with the bass clef staff empty. The letters 'M' and 'm' are written below the bass staff at the end of the system.



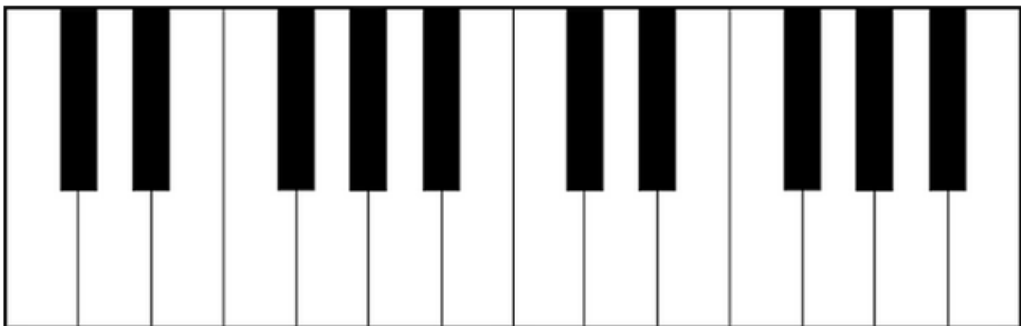
Measures 50-58 of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues the musical sequence, with the bass clef staff empty. The letters 'M', 'Aug', 'M', 'Dim', and 'M' are written below the bass staff at the end of the system.



7.7 / Ejemplos de Contraste



7.7 / Contrast Examples



Los Ejemplos de Contraste son algunos de los efectos que se logran al introducir alteraciones sucesivas en una secuencia melódica o armónica.

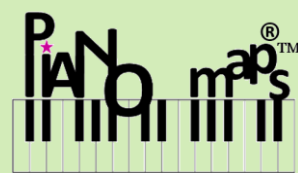
Buscan desarrollar la percepción de cómo estas alteraciones van modificando el carácter de las frases musicales.

Contrast Examples are some of the effects that are achieved by introducing successive alterations in a melodic or harmonic sequence.

They seek to develop the perception of how these alterations modify the character of musical phrases.

Ejemplos de Contraste / 1a

Contrast Examples / 1a



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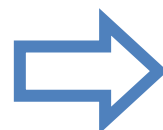
First system of musical notation (measures 1-8). The treble staff contains chords labeled IM, IAug, and IM6. The bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation (measures 9-16). The treble staff contains chords labeled IM, IAug, and IM6. The bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation (measures 17-24). The treble staff contains chords labeled IM, IAug, and IM6. The bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

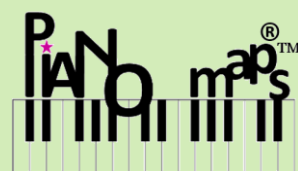
Fourth system of musical notation (measures 25-32). The treble staff contains chords labeled IM, IAug, and IM6. The bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 33-40). The treble staff contains chords labeled IM, IAug, and IM6. The bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.



Ejemplos de Contraste / 1b

Contrast Examples / 1b



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39

Measures 39-46: Treble clef has eighth-note chords (F4, A4, C5) and whole notes (F4, A4, C5). Bass clef has eighth-note chords (F3, A3, C4) and whole notes (F3, A3, C4). Measure 46 ends with a double bar line.

47

Measures 47-54: Treble clef has eighth-note chords (F4, A4, C5) and whole notes (F4, A4, C5). Bass clef has eighth-note chords (F3, A3, C4) and whole notes (F3, A3, C4). Measure 54 ends with a double bar line.

55

Measures 55-61: Treble clef has eighth-note chords (F4, A4, C5) and whole notes (F4, A4, C5). Bass clef has eighth-note chords (F3, A3, C4) and whole notes (F3, A3, C4). Measure 61 ends with a double bar line.

62

Measures 62-68: Treble clef has eighth-note chords (F4, A4, C5) and whole notes (F4, A4, C5). Bass clef has eighth-note chords (F3, A3, C4) and whole notes (F3, A3, C4). Measure 68 ends with a double bar line.

69

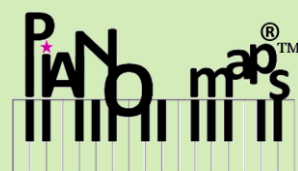
Measures 69-74: Treble clef has eighth-note chords (F4, A4, C5) and whole notes (F4, A4, C5). Bass clef has eighth-note chords (F3, A3, C4) and whole notes (F3, A3, C4). Measure 74 ends with a double bar line.

75

Measures 75-81: Treble clef has eighth-note chords (F4, A4, C5) and whole notes (F4, A4, C5). Bass clef has eighth-note chords (F3, A3, C4) and whole notes (F3, A3, C4). Measure 81 ends with a double bar line.

Ejemplos de Contraste / 1c

Contrast Examples / 1c



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82

Measures 82-88 of a piano piece. The music is in 4/4 time. Measures 82-85 feature a continuous eighth-note pattern in both hands, with a key signature change from one flat to two flats. Measures 86-88 show a transition to a new pattern, with measure 88 ending on a whole note chord.

90

Measures 90-97 of a piano piece. Measures 90-92 are whole rests. Measures 93-96 continue the eighth-note pattern in both hands. Measure 97 ends with a whole note chord.

98

Measures 98-105 of a piano piece. Measures 98-99 feature eighth-note patterns in both hands. Measures 100-102 are whole rests. Measures 103-105 continue the eighth-note pattern in both hands, with measure 105 ending on a whole note chord.

106

Measures 106-113 of a piano piece. Measures 106-107 feature eighth-note patterns in both hands. Measures 108-110 are whole rests. Measures 111-113 continue the eighth-note pattern in both hands, with measure 113 ending on a whole note chord.

114

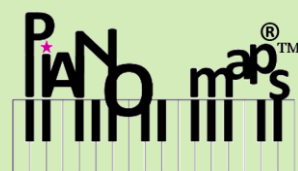
Measures 114-121 of a piano piece. Measures 114-116 are whole rests. Measures 117-120 continue the eighth-note pattern in both hands. Measure 121 ends with a whole note chord.

122

Measures 122-128 of a piano piece. Measures 122-123 feature eighth-note patterns in both hands. Measures 124-126 are whole rests. Measures 127-128 continue the eighth-note pattern in both hands, with measure 128 ending on a whole note chord.

Ejemplos de Contraste / 1d

Contrast Examples / 1d



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130



138



145

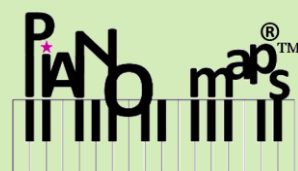


153



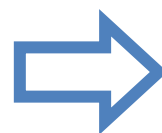
Ejemplos de Contraste / 2a

Contrast Examples / 2a



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The logo for PianoMap, featuring the word "Piano" in a large, stylized font with a red star above the 'i', and "maps" in a smaller, lowercase font with a registered trademark symbol. Below the text is a graphic of a piano keyboard with white and black keys.

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A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the bass staff, and the accompaniment is in the treble staff. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final measure containing a dotted half note. The accompaniment consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final measure containing a dotted half note. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

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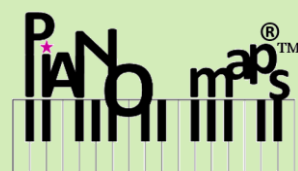
A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass line is in the bass staff. The score consists of 16 measures. The first four measures are whole rests in the treble staff, with a bass line of G2, A2, Bb2, C3, D3, Eb3, F3, G3. The next four measures have a treble staff melody of G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, Eb5, F5, G5, and a bass line of G2, A2, Bb2, C3, D3, Eb3, F3, G3. The final eight measures have a treble staff melody of G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, Eb5, F5, G5, and a bass line of G2, A2, Bb2, C3, D3, Eb3, F3, G3.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The score consists of 16 measures, with a repeat sign at the beginning and end. The melody is a simple, folk-like tune, and the accompaniment provides a steady, rhythmic foundation.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of 12 measures, with a repeat sign at the beginning and end. The melody is: G4 (quarter), A4-B4 (beamed eighth notes), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (quarter), F4 (half). The accompaniment is: G2 (quarter), B1-C2 (beamed eighth notes), D2 (quarter), E2-F2 (beamed eighth notes), G2 (quarter), F2 (half).

Ejemplos de Contraste / 2c

Contrast Examples / 2c



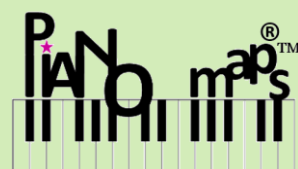
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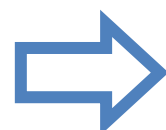
Ejemplos de Contraste / 3a

Contrast Examples / 3a



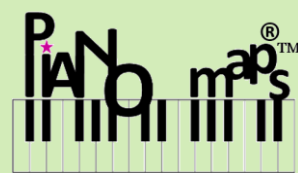
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Ejemplos de Contraste / 3b

Contrast Examples / 3b



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69

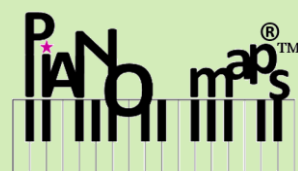
Musical score for measures 69-78. The score is written for piano (piano) and features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests. The bass clef part is mostly empty, with some notes in measures 70-71 and 72-73.

83

Musical score for measures 83-92. The score is written for piano (piano) and features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests. The bass clef part is mostly empty, with some notes in measures 84-85 and 86-87.

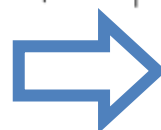
Ejemplos de Contraste / 4a

Contrast Examples / 4a



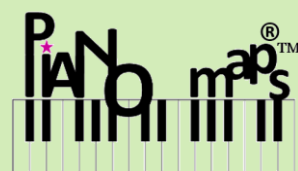
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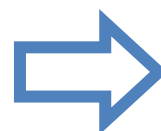
Ejemplos de Contraste / 4b

Contrast Examples / 4b



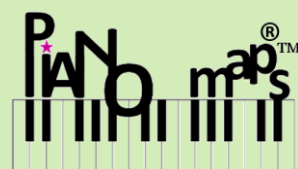
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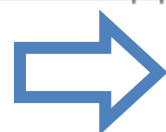
Ejemplos de Contraste / 5a

Contrast Examples / 5a



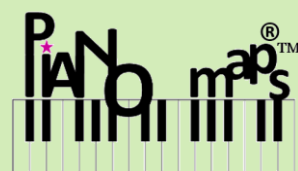
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Ejemplos de Contraste / 5b

Contrast Examples / 5b



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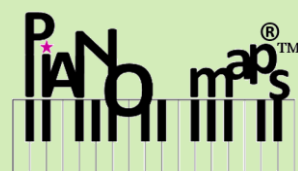
64

77

91

Ejemplos de Contraste / 6a

Contrast Examples / 6a



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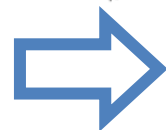
First system of musical notation (measures 1-11). The score is in 4/4 time. The right hand plays a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The left hand plays a bass line of chords, with some measures containing triplets. Roman numerals I, II, III, IV, III, II, I are written below the first seven measures.

Second system of musical notation (measures 12-21). The score continues the melody and bass line from the first system.

Third system of musical notation (measures 22-29). The score continues the melody and bass line from the second system.

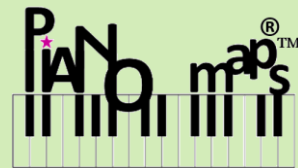
Fourth system of musical notation (measures 30-37). The score continues the melody and bass line from the third system.

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 38-45). The score continues the melody and bass line from the fourth system.



Ejemplos de Contraste / 6b

Contrast Examples / 6b



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45

Measures 45-51 of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody of eighth and quarter notes, mostly on F# and G. The left hand (bass clef) plays a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords, primarily F# and G. A double bar line is present after measure 50.

52

Measures 52-58 of a musical score. The right hand continues the melody with eighth and quarter notes. The left hand accompaniment changes slightly, introducing some chords with A and B notes. A double bar line is present after measure 56.

60

Measures 60-68 of a musical score. The right hand melody continues. The left hand accompaniment features more complex chords, including some with D and E notes. A double bar line is present after measure 64.

69

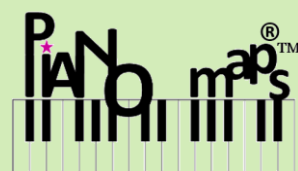
Measures 69-78 of a musical score. The right hand melody continues. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent with the previous section, featuring eighth-note chords. A double bar line is present after measure 74.

79

Measures 79-86 of a musical score. The right hand melody continues. The left hand accompaniment continues with eighth-note chords. A double bar line is present after measure 83.

Ejemplos de Contraste / 6c, 7, 8

Contrast Examples / 6c, 7, 8



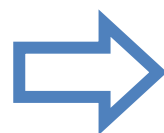
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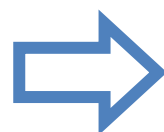
89

First system of musical notation, measures 89-95. The treble clef staff contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes, followed by a whole note. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords, each marked with a brace and the number 8, indicating octaves. The system ends with a double bar line.

Second system of musical notation, measures 96-102. The treble clef staff contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords, each marked with a brace and the number 8, indicating octaves. The system ends with a double bar line.

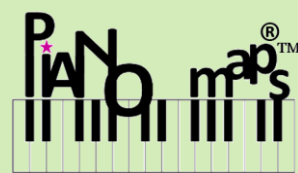


Third system of musical notation, measures 103-109. The treble clef staff contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords, each marked with a brace and the number 8, indicating octaves. The system ends with a double bar line.



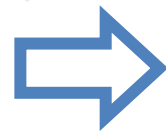
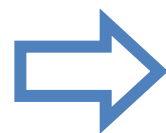
Ejemplos de Contraste / 9, 10

Contrast Examples / 9, 10



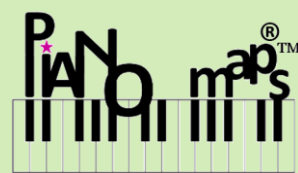
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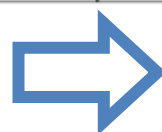
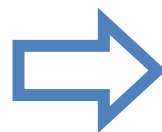
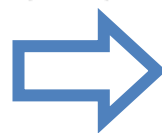
Ejemplos de Contraste / 11, 12, 13

Contrast Examples / 11, 12, 13



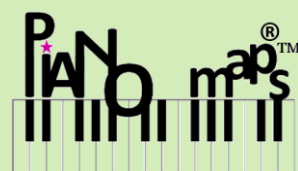
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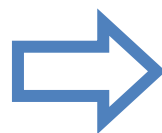
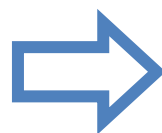
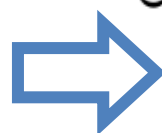
Ejemplos de Contraste / 14, 15, 16

Contrast Examples / 14, 15, 16



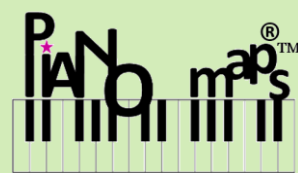
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Ejemplos de Contraste / 17, 18, 19

Contrast Examples / 17, 18, 19

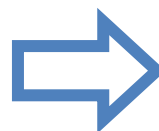


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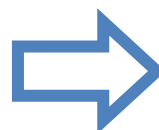
♩ = 140

Example 17: A musical score in 4/4 time with a tempo of 140. The melody is in the right hand, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, and ending with a quarter rest. The bass line is in the left hand, starting with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, and ending with a half note G4.



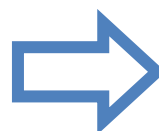
♩ = 140

Example 18: A musical score in 4/4 time with a tempo of 140. The melody is in the right hand, starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, and ending with a half note G4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, and ending with a half note G4.



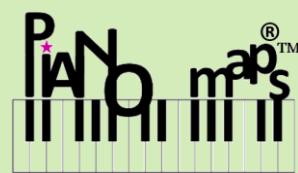
♩ = 80

Example 19: A musical score in 4/4 time with a tempo of 80. The melody is in the right hand, starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, and ending with a half note G4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, and ending with a half note G4.



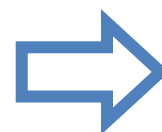
Ejemplos de Contraste / 20

Contrast Examples / 20

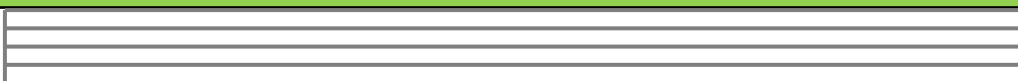


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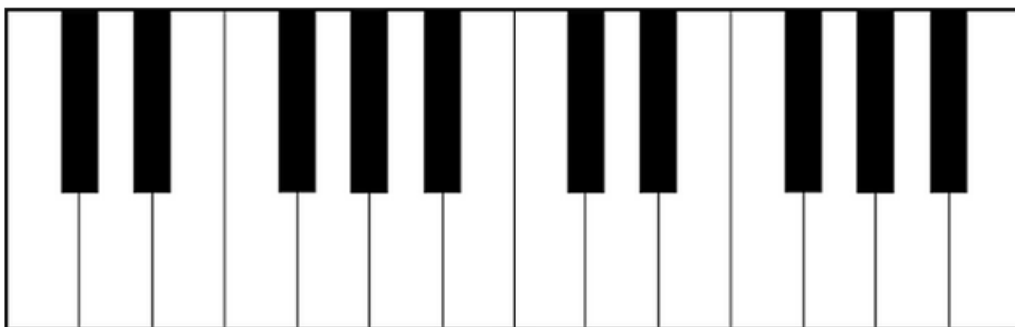
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Apéndice 1



Appendix 1



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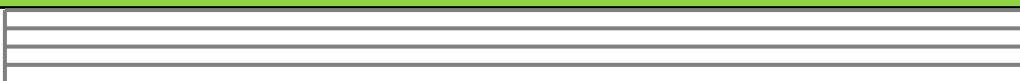
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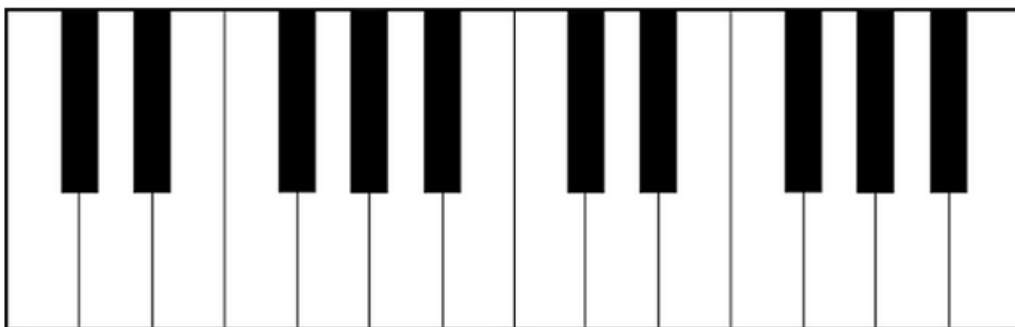
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Apéndice 2



Appendix 2



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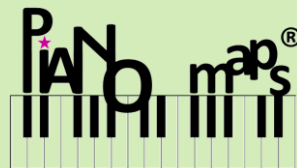
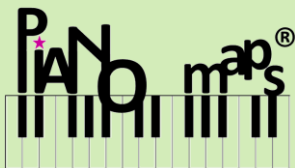
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Busca facilitar una comprensión clara de la estructura de la música y de cómo esa estructura se expresa en el piano.

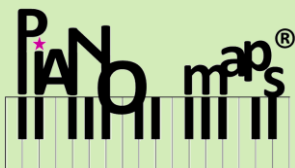
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