

QUÉ HEMOS APRENDIDO HOY VIII

PARTITURA CON CALMA

1. TEMAS Y MOTIVOS MUSICALES

Cada una de las ideas musicales que forman parte de una canción recibe el nombre de **tema musical**. Para identificar los temas musicales, los músicos emplean las letras mayúsculas siguiendo el orden del alfabeto.

The image shows a musical score for two hands (D and I) in common time (indicated by a '4'). Staff A consists of four measures of eighth-note patterns. Staff B consists of four measures of eighth-note patterns. A red box labeled 'A' is placed above the first measure of staff A, and another red box labeled 'B' is placed above the first measure of staff B. An arrow points from the word 'temas' to the boxes. The music is written on five-line staves with vertical bar lines dividing measures.

A su vez los temas musicales están compuestos de elementos más pequeños que se conocen como **motivos musicales**.

The same musical score as above is shown, but with blue brackets grouping specific patterns into 'motivos'. The first measure of staff A is bracketed under the label 'motivo'. The second measure of staff A is bracketed under the label 'motivo'. The first measure of staff B is bracketed under the label 'motivo'. The second measure of staff B is bracketed under the label 'motivo'. The music is written on five-line staves with vertical bar lines dividing measures.

2. FORMA MUSICAL

La manera como se organizan los temas musicales da origen a la forma o estructura musical que puede ser libre como en el caso de la partitura *Con Calma* o puede responder a algunos prototipos de formas musicales.

FORMA: A:II B:II C:II D B D

The musical score for 'Con Calma' is shown again, but with a large yellow box highlighting the entire piece. Above the score, the form is labeled as A:II B:II C:II D B D. The music is written on five-line staves with vertical bar lines dividing measures.

3. POLIRRITMIA

Es el uso simultáneo de varios ritmos diferentes entre sí.

Musical score for 'La Cucaracha' featuring two staves. The top staff, labeled 'MANO D.', consists of a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains a continuous sequence of eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff, labeled 'MANO I.', also has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains a continuous sequence of eighth-note patterns.

4. HOQUETUS:

Se trata de un efecto musical que se crea cuando una de las voces suena mientras la otra calla y después intercambian los papeles

A musical score for two hands. The top staff, labeled "MANO D.", consists of a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern: a pair of eighth notes followed by a quarter note, then a half note, another half note, and so on. The bottom staff, labeled "MANO I.", also has a treble clef, one sharp key signature, and common time. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern: a half note followed by a pair of eighth notes, then a quarter note, another half note, and so on.

En el tema A, cuando la mano derecha suena la izquierda se calla y después sucede lo contrario alternándose durante el tema.

5. ECO MUSICAL

Se produce un eco musical cuando una melodía o voz suena un motivo musical que a continuación es repetido igual por otra voz diferente

Musical score for 'C' showing two staves. The top staff is for 'MANO D.' and the bottom staff is for 'MANO I.'. Both staves are in 4/4 time. The music consists of eighth-note patterns.