

Il ritmo

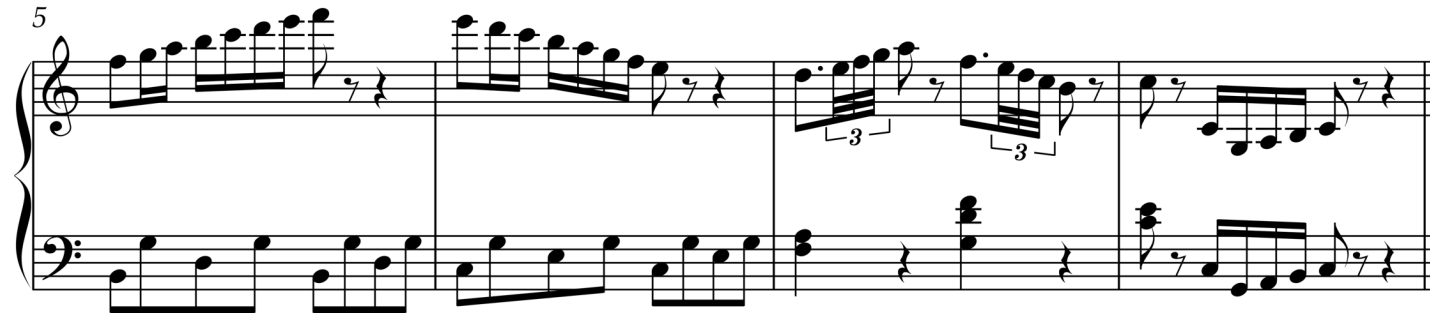
# Introduzione al ritmo

- La musica si svolge nel tempo, e i musicisti devono organizzarla non solo in termini di altezza ma anche di *durata*. Essi devono scegliere se i suoni che usano saranno più corti o più lunghi, secondo l'intento artistico cui devono servire.
- Il ritmo rappresenta la **suddivisione** del tempo, e la relazione fra i **valori temporali** delle note.

The first system of the musical score consists of four measures in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff contains a melody of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The bass clef staff contains a bass line of quarter notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The final measure of the system contains a whole rest in both staves.

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The second system of the musical score consists of four measures in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and triplets. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with eighth-note patterns and triplets. The final measure of the system contains a whole rest in both staves.



1. Le note sono distribuite su due pentagrammi uniti da una graffa (o spranghetta): il superiore è destinato per la mano destra, e l'inferiore per la mano sinistra.

The first system of the musical score consists of four measures. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of quarter notes in the first two measures, followed by eighth notes in the third measure, and a final measure with a whole note chord. The bass clef staff contains a whole note in the first measure, followed by quarter notes in the second measure, a half note in the third measure, and a final measure with a whole note chord.

The second system of the musical score consists of four measures, starting with a measure number '5' above the treble clef. The treble clef staff features a series of sixteenth-note runs in the first two measures, followed by two measures containing triplets of sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the first two measures, followed by two measures with whole note chords.

2. Immediatamente dopo la graffa seguono le chiavi, rispettivamente la **chiave di violino** per la mano destra e la **chiave di basso** per la mano sinistra.

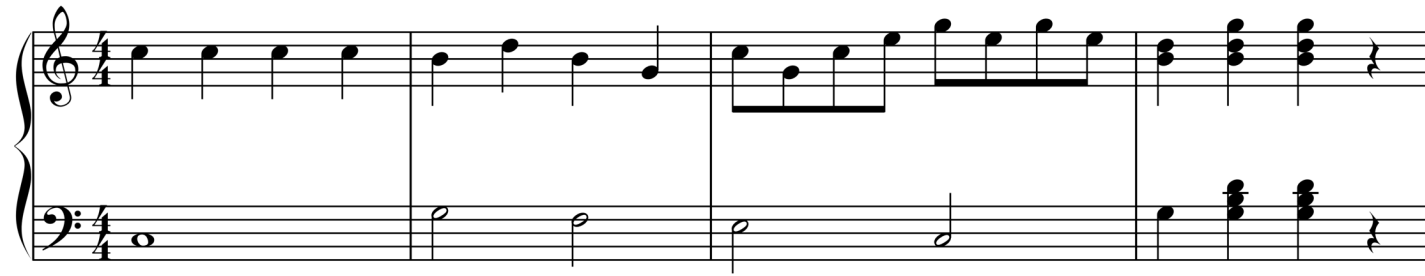
The first system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, in 4/4 time. The treble staff contains a melody of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The bass staff contains a bass line of quarter notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The piece concludes with a final chord of C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, in 4/4 time. The treble staff begins with a fermata over the first measure, followed by eighth-note runs. The bass staff contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The system concludes with a final chord of C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

3. Solo nel primo rigo, dopo le chiavi segue una frazione, 4/4. Questa frazione rappresenta il **tempo**, ed indica il modo con cui si devono distribuire ed eseguire le note, tramite delle linee verticali dette **stanghette**. Dei due numeri di cui è composta la frazione, quello superiore indica il **numero dei tempi**, quello inferiore la **figura ritmica** colla quale viene rappresentato ogni tempo.



4. Lo spazio fra due stanghette costituisce una **battuta**, o **misura**. Le misure sono numerate partendo da 1, o da 0 se la prima battuta è incompleta, e solitamente viene indicato un **numero di battuta** ogni nuovo rigo. L'esempio consta di **8 battute**. Ogni battuta ha sempre la stessa durata di tempo, a prescindere dalle note contenute in essa.



5. Le **note** sono costituite da un grosso punto rotondo detto **testa**, al quale va congiunta una linea sottile detta **gambo**, all'insù o all'ingiù. Le note sono distribuite in parte sulle linee parallele che costituiscono i pentagrammi (b. 2), in parte sugli spazi fra le linee (b. 1), e in parte anche sopra o sotto le cinque linee, mediante i tagli addizionali (b. 5-6).





6. Le note hanno in parte la testa **bianca** (m. s., bb. 1-3), ed in parte **nera** (tutte le altre note). Le note con testa bianca talvolta sono prive di gambo (m. s., b. 1). Quelle con testa nera invece hanno sempre il gambo, e talvolta i gambi sono anche legati con una o più linee spesse (m. d., bb. 5-7).

Questa differenza grafica tra le note indica la maggiore o minore velocità con cui si devono eseguire, ossia indicano le **figure ritmiche** associate alle note.

The first system of the musical score consists of four measures in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of half notes: C3, F2, C3, F2, C3, F2, C3, F2. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of the musical score consists of four measures in 4/4 time, starting with a measure number '5' above the treble clef. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, including two triplet markings (indicated by a bracket with the number '3') over eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of quarter notes: C3, F2, C3, F2, C3, F2, C3, F2. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

7. Una nota bianca senza gambo è detta **semibreve**, ed è la nota che vale in proporzione il tempo più lungo, riempiendo da sola un'intera battuta di 4/4.

The first system of the musical score consists of four measures in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of eighth notes in the first two measures, followed by a sixteenth-note triplet in the third measure, and a whole note chord in the fourth measure. The bass clef staff contains a whole note in the first measure, followed by two half notes in the second measure, a quarter note in the third measure, and a whole note chord in the fourth measure.

The second system of the musical score consists of four measures in 4/4 time, starting with a measure number '5' above the treble clef. The treble clef staff features a sixteenth-note triplet in the first measure, followed by a sixteenth-note triplet in the second measure, and two sixteenth-note triplets in the third measure. The fourth measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter rest. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of eighth notes in the first two measures, followed by a whole note chord in the third measure, and a quarter note followed by a quarter rest in the fourth measure.

8. Una nota bianca con il gambo è detta **minima**, e dura precisamente la metà di una **semibreve**, quindi 2/4.

The first system of the musical score consists of four measures in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of quarter notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. The final two measures of the system feature a whole note chord in both staves, consisting of C4, E4, G4, and B4.

The second system of the musical score consists of four measures in 4/4 time, starting with a measure number '5' above the treble clef. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The final two measures of the system feature a whole note chord in both staves, consisting of C4, E4, G4, and B4.

9. Una nota nera isolata è detta **semiminima** (a volte detta anche semplicemente «quarto»), e dura la metà di una minima, quindi  $1/4$ .

The first system of the musical score consists of four measures in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff contains a melody of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The bass clef staff contains a bass line of quarter notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The second system of the musical score consists of four measures in 4/4 time, starting with a measure number '5' above the treble clef. The treble clef staff features a complex melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets in measures 6 and 7. The bass clef staff contains a bass line of quarter notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

10. Le note nere aventi un taglio nel gambo (detto **coda**), o sotto o sopra, si chiamano **crome**, e durano la metà delle semiminime, quindi  $1/8$ .



11. Ogni nuovo taglio accresce in proporzione la velocità delle note. Seguono quindi le **semicrome** (2 tagli, 1/16), **biscrome** (3 tagli, 1/32), e raramente anche **semibiscrome** (4 tagli, 1/64), che non sono presenti in questo esempio.

Esistono note anche più lunghe della semibreve, così come note più corte delle semibiscrome, ma sono di utilizzo molto raro, specialmente nei tempi odierni.

The first system of the musical score consists of four measures in 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a sequence of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The left hand (bass clef) plays a sequence of quarter notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. In the fourth measure, both hands play a whole note chord consisting of C4, E4, G4, and B4.

The second system of the musical score consists of four measures in 4/4 time, starting with a measure number '5' above the first measure. The right hand (treble clef) plays a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The left hand (bass clef) plays a sequence of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. In the fifth measure, the right hand has a triplet of eighth notes (C4, D4, E4) followed by a quarter rest. In the sixth measure, the right hand has a triplet of eighth notes (F4, G4, A4) followed by a quarter rest. In the seventh measure, the right hand has a quarter note (B4) followed by a quarter rest. In the eighth measure, the right hand has a quarter note (C5) followed by a quarter rest. The left hand continues with eighth notes in the first two measures, then rests in the third and fourth measures.

12. Nella 4<sup>a</sup> e 8<sup>a</sup> battuta, oltre alle note, sono presenti anche delle **pause**. Le pause indicano dei momenti in cui non bisogna lasciare alcun dito sui tasti, e la mano deve rimanere sospesa sopra di essi. In altre parole, sono dei momenti in cui la mano deve smettere di suonare, e aspettare che l'altra mano suoni le altre note contenute nella battuta. A volte le pause sono presenti nello stesso momento in entrambe le mani, in tal caso c'è un momento di silenzio in cui nessuna delle due mani deve suonare. Anche le pause hanno un aspetto diverso a seconda del valore ritmico, e vanno dunque trattate come se fossero delle note.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, in 4/4 time. The treble staff contains a sequence of notes: quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5, followed by a half note G4, and then a quarter note G4. The bass staff contains a whole note G3, followed by a half note G3, and then a quarter note G3. The final two measures of the system show a chord of G4 and B4 in both staves, with a quarter rest in the bass staff.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, in 4/4 time. The treble staff begins with a measure containing a sixteenth-note triplet of G4, A4, B4, followed by a quarter rest. The next measure contains a sixteenth-note triplet of A4, B4, C5, followed by a quarter rest. The third measure contains a sixteenth-note triplet of B4, C5, D5, followed by a quarter rest. The fourth measure contains a sixteenth-note triplet of C5, B4, A4, followed by a quarter rest. The bass staff contains a sequence of quarter notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, followed by a half note G3, and then a quarter note G3. The final two measures of the system show a chord of G4 and B4 in both staves, with a quarter rest in the bass staff.

13. Qualora si trovino due o più note congiunte da un solo gambo, e sovrapposte una sull'altra (ad es. b. 4), si devono suonare simultaneamente. Se si tratta di due soli suoni, si chiama **bicordo**; se si tratta di 3 o più suoni, si chiama **accordo**.



# Riepilogo delle figure ritmiche

