

РИТМ И МЕТР

Всякое сочетание однородных и разнородных длительностей в музыке называется *ритмом*.

Соединение двух и более длительностей в одно целое называется *тактом*.

Всевозможные виды тактов при их взаимном отношении представляют собой музыкальный *метр*.

Такты бывают простые и сложные.

Простые такты состоят из *двух* или *трех* каких-либо долей; сложные такты представляют собой соединение двух или более простых тактов.

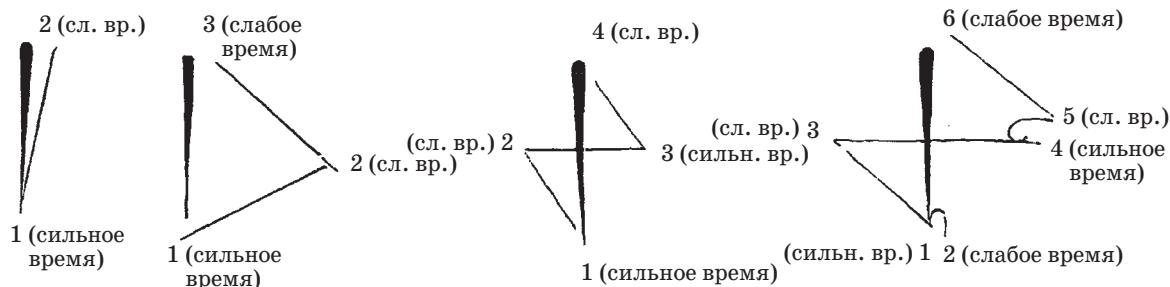
ПРОСТЫЕ ТАКТЫ

$\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$

СЛОЖНЫЕ ТАКТЫ

$\frac{4}{4}$ (C) $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{9}{8}$ $\frac{12}{8}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ и др.

ДИРИЖЕРСКИЕ ВЗМАХИ



ДЕЛЕНИЕ НОТ

НОТНЫЕ ЗНАКИ

Целая



Половина



Четверть



Восьмая



Шестнадцатая



Тридцать вторая



СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЕ ИМ ПАУЗЫ



(УСЛОВНОЕ)

The diagram illustrates three types of rhythmic patterns:

- Триоль (Triol):** Shows a pattern of three eighth notes grouped by a bracket under the first note, with the number "3" written below it.
- Квинтол (Quintol):** Shows a pattern of five eighth notes grouped by a bracket under the first note, with the number "5" written below it.
- Секстоль (Sextol):** Shows a pattern of six eighth notes grouped by a bracket under the first note, with the number "6" written below it.

СИНКОПА

Синкопа представляет собой особую ритмическую форму, в которой звук, взятый на слабом времени, выдерживается на сильном.

Синкопа акцентируется.

Two musical examples illustrating syncopation:

- The first example shows a sequence of quarter notes and eighth notes in 2/4 time. The first note is a quarter note, followed by two eighth notes. The second note is a quarter note, followed by two eighth notes. This pattern repeats, with the second note of each pair being accented (longer) than the first.
- The second example shows a sequence of quarter notes and eighth notes in common time (indicated by "C"). The first note is a quarter note, followed by two eighth notes. The second note is a quarter note, followed by two eighth notes. This pattern repeats, with the second note of each pair being accented.

ТОЧКА

Точка увеличивает длительность ноты на ее половину.

A diagram illustrating the effect of a single dot on a note's duration:

Two options are shown for a note in 2/4 time:

- Option 1: A quarter note followed by a dot, which is divided into two eighth notes. The first eighth note is labeled $\frac{1}{2}$, the second $\frac{1}{8}$, and the third $\frac{1}{8}$.
- Option 2: A half note followed by a dot, which is divided into two eighth notes. The first eighth note is labeled $\frac{1}{2}$ and the second $\frac{1}{2}$.

Вторая точка увеличивает длительность ноты на половину первой точки.

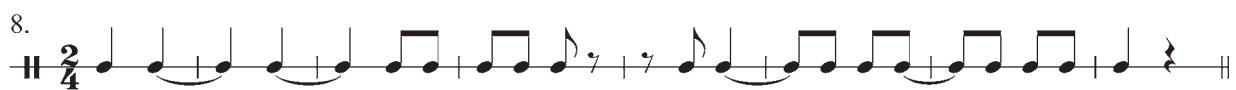
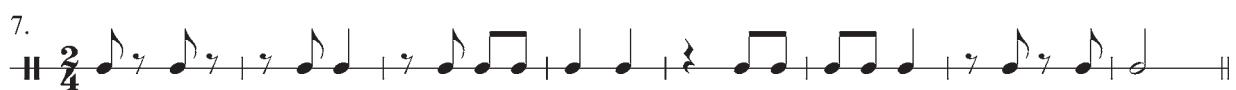
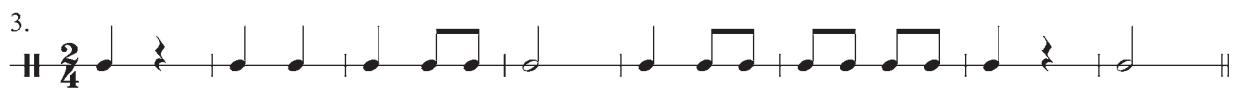
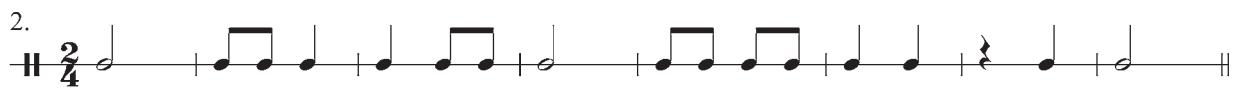
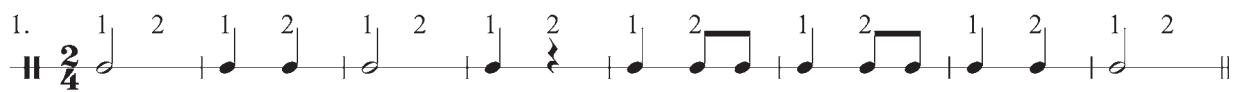
A diagram illustrating the effect of a double dot on a note's duration:

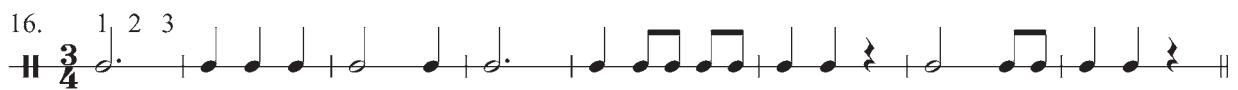
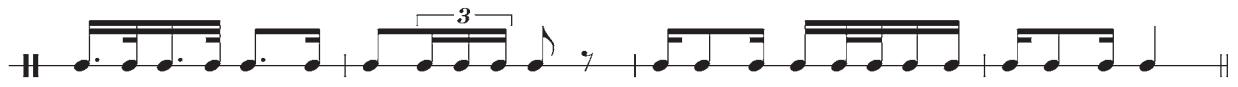
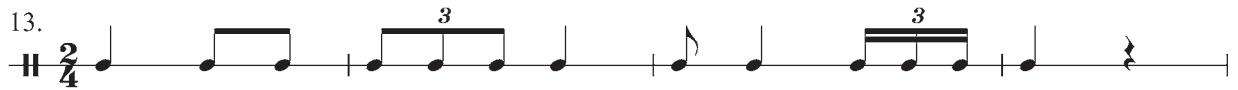
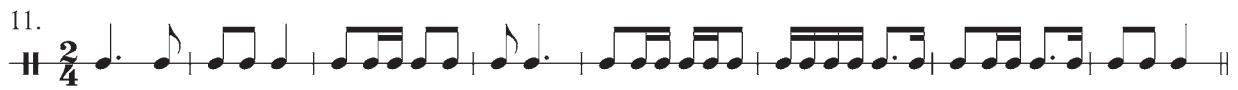
Two options are shown for a note in common time (C):

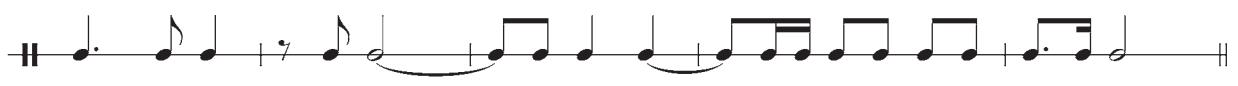
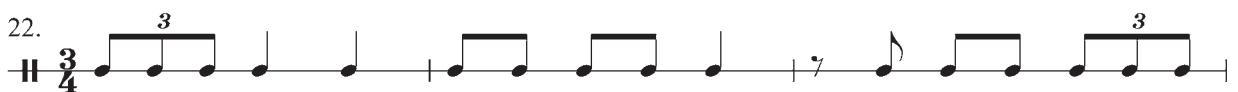
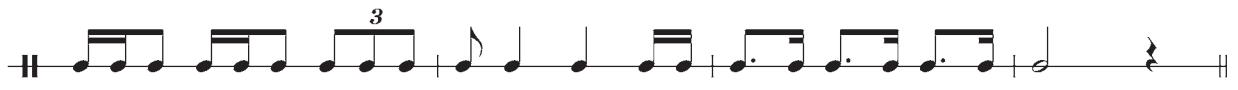
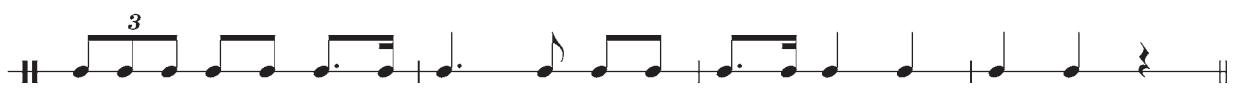
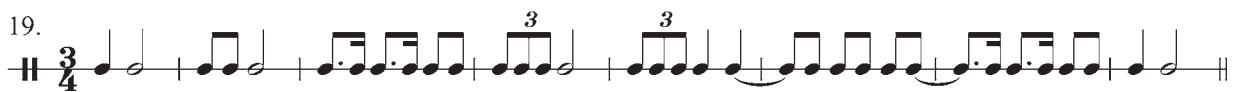
- Option 1: A half note followed by a dot, which is divided into two eighth notes. The first eighth note is labeled $\frac{1}{2}$, the second $\frac{1}{4}$, the third $\frac{1}{8}$, and the fourth $\frac{1}{8}$.
- Option 2: A half note followed by a double dot, which is divided into four sixteenth notes. The first sixteenth note is labeled $\frac{1}{2}$ and the second $\frac{1}{2}$.

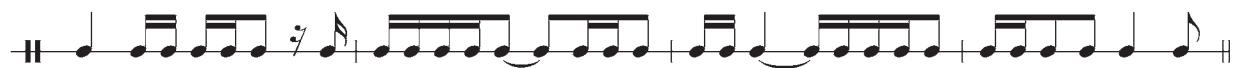
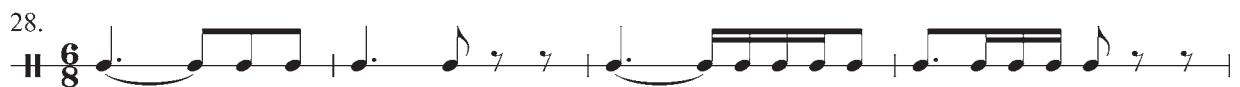
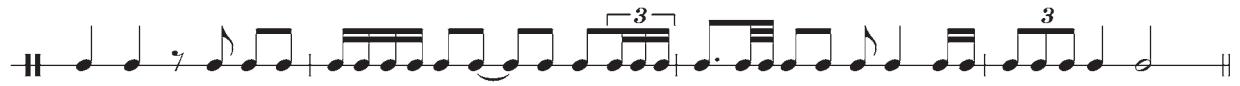
Во всех нижеприведенных ритмических упражнениях должны быть соблюдены следующие условия: ясное произношение названия ноты на определенной или произвольной высоте, точное выдерживание всей длительности ноты и правильное указание такта движением руками.

РИТМИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ









A musical staff starting with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The first six measures consist of eighth notes and sixteenth note pairs. The seventh measure begins with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth note. The eighth measure starts with a sixteenth note. The ninth measure begins with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth note. The tenth measure consists of a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note pair. The eleventh measure starts with a sixteenth note. The twelfth measure consists of a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note pair. The thirteenth measure starts with a sixteenth note. The fourteenth measure consists of a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note pair. The fifteenth measure starts with a sixteenth note.

A musical staff with a key signature of two sharps. It features a variety of note values: eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and quarter notes. A measure consisting of six sixteenth notes is labeled with the number '6' above it. The time signature shifts from common time to 3/4 time, indicated by a '3' over a '3' above the staff.

A musical staff in common time (indicated by a 'C') and 6/8 time (indicated by a '6' over an '8'). The staff consists of five horizontal lines and four spaces. It features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The rhythm is primarily composed of eighth notes. A specific pattern repeats: an eighth note followed by a pair of sixteenth notes. This pattern is grouped by vertical bar lines into measures. There are three such groups, each starting with an eighth note. The first measure ends with a vertical bar line, the second with a double bar line, and the third with another vertical bar line.

A musical staff with a common time signature. It features a sequence of notes and rests. The notes include eighth and sixteenth note patterns, followed by a sixteenth note, a rest, another sixteenth note, and a sixteenth note. The rests include a sixteenth note rest, a quarter note rest, and a sixteenth note rest.

A musical staff in common time (indicated by a 'C') and A major (indicated by a single sharp sign). The staff contains a series of notes and rests. It starts with a sixteenth note followed by a fermata over a eighth note, which is then followed by three eighth notes. This is followed by a sixteenth-note rest, five eighth notes, a quarter rest, two eighth notes, a sixteenth-note rest, and finally another sixteenth-note rest.

Musical score for measures 32-33. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern with various grace notes and slurs. The second staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It also features a continuous eighth-note pattern with grace notes and slurs. Measure 33 starts with a repeat sign and continues the eighth-note patterns from measure 32.

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