

LAZ

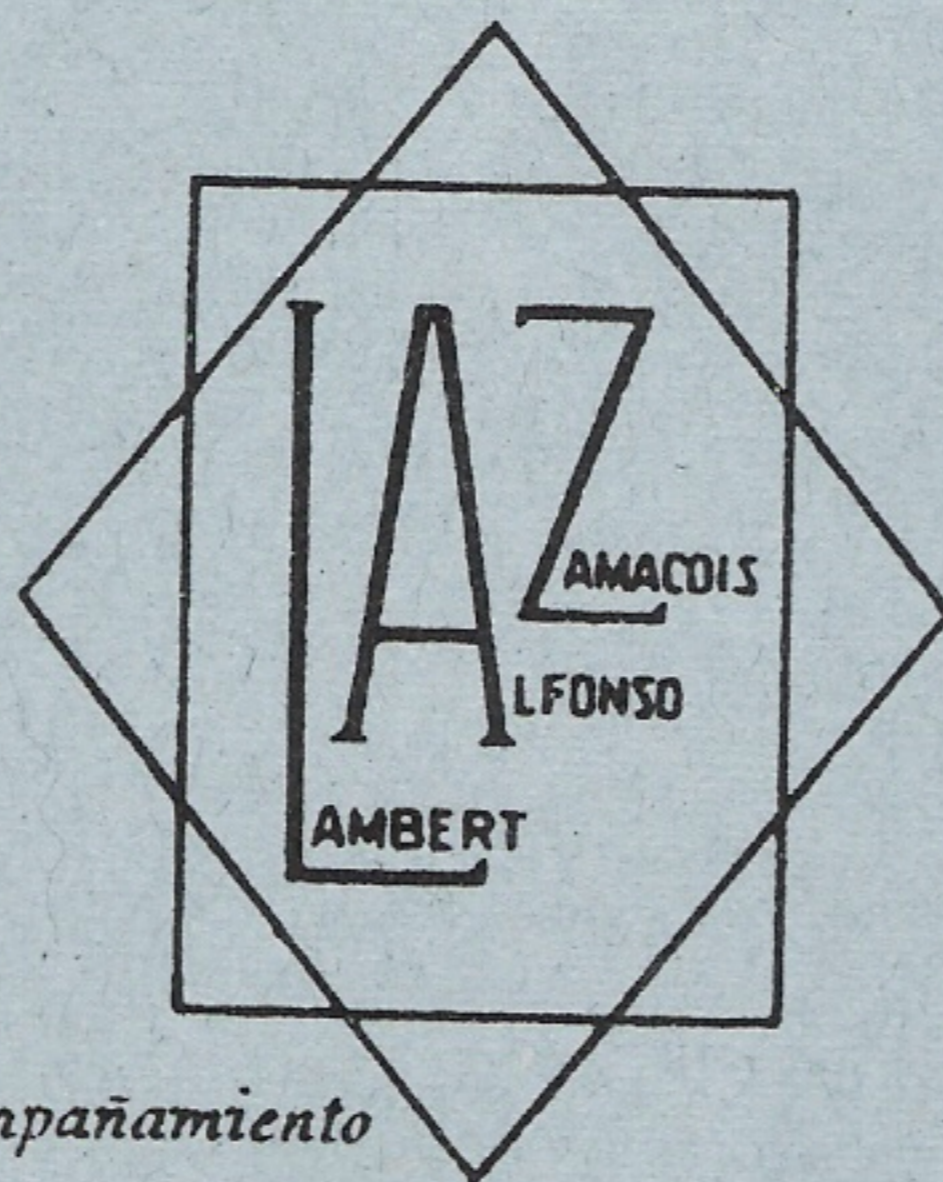
METODO GRADUADO DE SOLFEO

(De texto en el Conservatorio Superior Municipal de Música de Barcelona)

Lecciones originales

Canciones populares, nacionales y extranjeras

Composiciones de Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Gluck, Hændel, Haydn, Lully,
Mendelssohn, Mozart, Rameau, Schubert, Schumann, etc.



Edición sin acompañamiento

LIBRO V




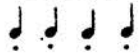

CASA EDITORIAL DE MÚSICA
BOILEAU

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Materias que integran los libros LAZ

- 1.º LIBRO**
Claves de *Sol* y *Fa* en 4.ª. Compases 4/4, 3/4, 2/4, 3/8, 2/2 y 6/8.
Tonalidades hasta dos alteraciones en la armadura.
Práctica de las alteraciones simples.
Valores hasta combinaciones fáciles de semicorcheas.
- 2.º LIBRO**
Claves de *Sol* y *Fa* en 4.ª. Compases 9/8, 12/8, 4/2, 3/2 y 6/4.
Tonalidades hasta cuatro alteraciones en la armadura.
Valores hasta tresillos de semicorcheas.
- 3.º LIBRO**
Claves de *Sol* y *Fa* en 4.ª. Compases 9/4, 12/4, 4/8, 2/8, 6/16, 9/16 y 12/16.
Tonalidades hasta cinco alteraciones en la armadura. Intervalos aumentados y disminuidos.
Práctica de las alteraciones dobles.
Valores hasta fusas.
- 4.º LIBRO**
Claves de *Sol* y *Fa* en 4.ª. Compases de amalgama. Dosillos, cinquillos, etc. Cambios de movimiento y de compás.
Tonalidades hasta siete alteraciones en la armadura.
Práctica de la enarmonía.
Valores: semifusas y toda clase de combinaciones rítmicas.
Notas de adorno.
- 5.º LIBRO**
Estudio de las claves de *Do* en 1.ª, 2.ª, 3.ª y 4.ª línea y de *Fa* en 3.ª línea.
Estudio de los cambios de clave instrumentales y generales.

Términos, abreviaturas y signos usados en este libro

- (A), (B), (C), etc. = Estas letras indican, si es necesario, el punto donde se reanuda la ejecución de un fragmento determinado. (Se les denomina, usualmente, letras de orquesta o de ensayo.)
- p* = Abreviatura del vocablo italiano *piano*, que significa *suave*.
- pp* = " " " " *pianissimo*, que significa *muy suave*.
- mp* = " de las palabras italianas *mezzo-piano*. Emisión intermedia entre *suave* y *fuerte*.
- mf* = Abreviatura de las palabras italianas *mezzo-forte*. Indican que el sonido se ha de emitir con *mediana fuerza*.
- f* y *ff* = Abreviatura de las palabras italianas *forte* y *fortissimo*. Emisión con *fuerza* del sonido, más acentuada en el segundo caso.
- sf* = Abreviatura de *sforzato*. Debe esforzarse el sonido.
-  = Signos llamados *reguladores*. El divergente indica que debe comenzarse *piano* y aumentar gradualmente la *fuerza* del sonido, y el convergente significa lo contrario.
- cresc.* y *dim.* = Abreviaturas de los términos italianos *crescendo* y *diminuendo*. Se interpretan, respectivamente, de la misma forma que los signos *reguladores*.
- rit.* }
rall } = Abreviaturas de los vocablos italianos *ritardando*, *ritenendo* y *rallentando*, que indican una retención gradual del movimiento. Con las palabras *a tempo*, se vuelve al movimiento inicial.
- Slentando* }
Slargando } = Lo mismo que *rit.* y *rall.*
-  = *Ligadura de expresión*. Las notas que se encuentran dentro de ella se ejecutan con una sola emisión. Cuando las notas ligadas son dos y distintas, se acentúa algo la primera y se acorta suavemente la segunda.
-  = *Picado ligado*. Las notas deben separarse unas de otras ligeramente, sin tomar aliento.
-  = *Picado*. Las notas se han de destacar suavemente, más separadas entre sí que en el caso anterior.
-  = Se acentúa la nota y se disminuye inmediatamente.
- D. C.* = Abreviación de las palabras *Da Capo*, que indican que hay que recomenzar desde el principio y terminar donde dice *Fin*.
- Largo* }
Lento }
Grave } = Indican un movimiento muy pausado.

<i>Adagio</i>	= Muy pausado, pero algo menos que <i>Lento</i> , <i>Largo</i> y <i>Grave</i> .
<i>Larghetto</i>	= Diminutivo de <i>Largo</i> . No tan pausado como éste.
<i>Andante</i>	} = Pausado, sin exageración.
<i>Moderato</i>	
<i>Andantino</i>	= Diminutivo de <i>Andante</i> , respecto de cuyo significado existe discrepancia. Para unos debe ser más ligero que <i>Andante</i> y para otros a la inversa.
<i>Allegro</i>	= Movido, alegre.
<i>Allegretto</i>	= Diminutivo de <i>Allegro</i> . Menos ligero que éste.
<i>Assai</i>	= Bastante.
<i>espress.</i>	= Abreviatura de <i>espressivo</i> . Con expresión.
<i>Deciso</i>	= Decidido.
<i>1º tempo</i>	= Primer tiempo o movimiento.
<i>Maestoso</i>	= Majestuoso. Solemne.
<i>Marziale</i>	= Marcial.
<i>Meno</i>	= Menos.
<i>Mosso</i>	= Movido.
<i>Molto</i>	= Mucho.
<i>Doloroso</i>	= Dolléndose, tristemente.
<i>Recitativo</i>	= Sin rigor de compás.
<i>Giocoso</i>	= Alegre
<i>Animato</i>	= Animado.
<i>Vivo</i>	= Muy aprisa.
<i>affrett.</i>	= Abreviatura de <i>affrettando</i> o <i>affrettato</i> . Apresurando.
<i>Grazioso</i>	= Con gracia.
<i>Tenuto</i>	= En abreviatura <i>ten.</i> Como <i>Sostenuto</i> . Tenido.
<i>Accelerando</i>	= En abreviatura <i>Acell.</i> Acelerando.
§	= Al encontrar por segunda vez el signo hay que volver al lugar en que está la primera vez y terminar en donde dice <i>Fin.</i>
<i>affettuoso</i>	= En abreviatura <i>affect.</i> Con afecto.
<i>Ritmato</i>	= Ritmado. Indica que el ritmo ha de marcarse justo y acentuado.
<i>Perdendosi</i>	= En abreviatura <i>per.</i> Como <i>morendo</i> . Perdiendo en movimiento y sonido.
<i>Legato</i>	= <i>Leg.</i> Ligado.
<i>Cantabile</i>	= Con mucha expresión y bastante despacio.
<i>Animando</i>	= Igual que acelerando.
<i>Gavota</i>	= Danza antigua en compás de dos tiempos, en movimiento moderado.
<i>Minué</i>	= Danza cortesana en compás de tres tiempos. Siglo xviii.
<i>Pavana</i>	= Danza española, grave y seria y de movimientos pausados, en compás de dos tiempos, muy usada en los siglos xvi y xvii.

Método Graduado de Solfeo

5

QUINTO LIBRO

LAZ

Claves de Do y de Fa en 3ª línea

(1) Clave de Do en 1ª línea

Do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do.

Do, si, la, sol, fa, mi, re, do.

Ejercicios para práctica de lectura

Moderato

1 (L)

Moderato

2 (L)

(1) El orden de presentación de las respectivas claves no prejuzga el del estudio, el cual podrá disponer el profesor a su criterio.

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1681

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Andante

3
(L) $\frac{2}{4}$ *mf*

p *rit.*

Andante

4
(L) $\frac{4}{4}$ *mf*

rit. *p*

Allegro assai


Beethoven (1770-1827) De la "IX Sinfonia"

5 *f*

Andante mosso

6 (A) 



(A) 

cresc. 

Andante

7 (L) 




f *rit.* 

Carissimi (1604-1674) "Vittoria, mio core!"

Allegro con brio

8 




cresc. 

8

Moderato

9
(A)

A. Scarlatti (1659-1725) "Se Florindo e fedele"

Allegretto grazioso

10

Tiempo de Pavana

11
(L)

I. tempo

rit. *p* *mf*

Andante mosso

12 (A) $\frac{12}{8}$ *p*

(A) *mf*

(B) *p*

dim. *pp*

Moderato

13 (Z) $\frac{2}{2}$ *mf*

mf

cresc. *p*

f *p* *rall.*

Larghetto

14
(z)

p

p

p

p

rall

Maestoso

15
(A)

f

p

B

16 **(L)** *Andante*

C *I. tempo*

Allegretto

17

Musical score for 'Allegretto' in B-flat major, 2/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The first measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a repeat sign. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score includes a first ending marked 'FIN' with a circled 'A' and a second ending marked with a circled 'B'. Dynamics range from *f* to *p*. The piece concludes with a ritardando (*rit.*) and a final forte (*f*) dynamic.

Paisiello (1741-1816) "Chi vuol la zingarella"

Moderato

18

Musical score for 'Moderato' in B-flat major, 2/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The melody is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piece concludes with a ritardando (*rit.*) and a final piano (*p*) dynamic.



Allegretto

19⁽¹⁾
(L)



(1) En modalidad hipofrigia griega

Moderato

20

(A)

f *bien ritmado*

Musical score for Moderato, measures 20-29. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with frequent triplets. The dynamics range from forte (f) to mezzo-forte (mf).

Canción popular veneciana

Andantino

21

mf

Musical score for Canción popular veneciana, measures 21-22. The score is in 4/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a simpler, more melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The dynamic is mezzo-forte (mf).

poco rit.

A
a tempo

poco rit. *a tempo*
p cresc.

rit.

Andante

22
(A)

p

A
p

mf *cresc.*

f *deciso*

p

Moderato

23
(2)

mf

(A)

f

f

(B)

dim.

rall. *a tempo*

rall.

Andante mosso

24 (A) *p*

Moderato

Canción popular lombarda

25 *mf*

Clave de Do en 3^a linea.

do re mi fa sol la si do re mi fa
do si la sol fa mi re do si la sol

Ejercicios para práctica de lectura

Allegro moderato

26 (A) *p*

Allegretto

27 (A) *p*

Moderato

28 (A) *p*

rall. *a tempo*

Andante mosso

29 (A) *mf*

30 (Z) *mf*

Moderato

a tempo

31 (L)

Andante

Allegretto

Schumann (1810-1856) "Canción de cuna"

32

p

mf

rit.

p

p

Bononcini (1672-1748) "Per la gloria d' adorarvi"

Andante

33

mf

f

p

Tiempo de Gavota

34 (L)

mf

mf

rit.

Andantino

35 (L)

p

mf

f

mf

meno

p

22

Moderato

36

(Z)

Musical score for measures 22-36. The score is in 12/8 time and B-flat major. It consists of six staves. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth staff continues the melodic line. The fifth staff includes a *rall.* (rallentando) marking and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth staff concludes the section with a *rall.* marking.

Moderato

37

(A)

Musical score for measures 37-41. The score is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. It consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The second staff includes a circled 'A' marking and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff continues the melodic line. The fourth staff includes a circled 'B' marking and a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The fifth staff concludes the section with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic.

Moderato grazioso

23

38

(A)

Musical score for measures 38-39. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a 2/2 time signature. It consists of five systems of two staves each. Measure 38 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first system includes a first ending bracket labeled (A) with a *cresc.* marking. The second system includes a *rit.* marking. The third system includes a *a tempo* marking and a *mf* dynamic. The fourth system includes a *rit.* marking, a *molto rit.* marking, and a *pp* dynamic. Measure 39 begins with a *mf* dynamic.

Andante

39

(L)

Musical score for measures 39-40. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a 9/8 time signature. It consists of seven systems of two staves each. Measure 39 starts with a *mf* dynamic. The first system includes a *f* dynamic. The second system includes a first ending bracket labeled (A). The third system includes a *f* dynamic. The fourth system includes a *I^o Tempo* marking and a first ending bracket labeled (B) with a *p* dynamic. The fifth system includes a *f* dynamic. The sixth system includes a *rit.* marking and a *p* dynamic. Measure 40 ends with a *rit.* marking.

Andantino

40

p

rit.

ten. *rall. molto*

f

Moderato

41

(Z)

f

p

f

Ⓐ

p

25

Ⓑ

f

f

rall.

Andante mosso

42

(A)

mf

p

mf

cresc.

Andante

43 (L)

p

mf

p

cresc.

rit.

f

I. tempo

A

B

Allegretto

44 (A)

p

cresc.

mf

p

A

Andantino
gracioso

45
(L)

mf

(A) *espress.*

p

f

(B)

p

slentando ten I. tempo
p

cresc.
f

meno
mf

Andantino

46
(Z)

f p f p

f

cresc.

(A)

f

Musical score for measures 28-46. The score is written for piano and includes the following dynamics and markings:

- Measure 28: *p*
- Measure 30: *f*
- Measure 31: *rall. e dim.*
- Measure 32: *f*
- Measure 33: *p*
- Measure 34: *f*
- Measure 35: *f*
- Measure 36: *p*
- Measure 37: *f*
- Measure 38: *f*
- Measure 39: *p*
- Measure 40: *f*
- Measure 41: *f*
- Measure 42: *f*
- Measure 43: *f*
- Measure 44: *f*
- Measure 45: *f*
- Measure 46: *f*

 The score also includes a circled letter **B** above measure 32 and various articulations such as accents and slurs.

Moderato quasi lento

Musical score for measures 47-56, marked *Moderato quasi lento*. The score is written for piano and includes the following dynamics and markings:

- Measure 47: *p*
- Measure 48: *p*
- Measure 49: *p*
- Measure 50: *p*
- Measure 51: *p*
- Measure 52: *p*
- Measure 53: *p*
- Measure 54: *p*
- Measure 55: *p*
- Measure 56: *p*

 The score also includes circled letters **A** above measure 47 and **B** above measure 53, and the marking *cresc.* at the beginning of measures 50 and 56.

Andantino

48 (L)

mf sf p mf f rit.

(A)

(B) p f poco accel.

rit mf

meno rit mf p

Andantino

49 (Z)

p cresc. f dim.

p cresc. f dim. p

mf p mf p f

f dim.

(A)

Musical score for measures 30-49. The score consists of two staves (piano and bass) in 12/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamics include *f*, *dim.*, *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, and *f*. There are also slurs and accents throughout.

Andante

50

(A)

Musical score for measures 50-60. The score consists of two staves (piano and bass) in 12/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *Andante*. Dynamics include *p espress.*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *rall.*, and *mf a tempo*. There are triplets in measure 55 and a circled 'B' in measure 59. The music features slurs and various articulations.

Clave de Do en 4^a linea

Do re mi fa sol la si do re mi
Do si la sol fa mi re do si la

Ejercicios para práctica de lectura

Moderato

51 (Z)

Moderato

52 (Z)

Andante

53 (Z)

Lento

Monteverdi (1568-1643) "Lasciatemi morire"

57

p *f* *pp* *rall.*

Allegretto

58
(A)

p *mf* *rit.* *a tempo* *p* *cresc.* *A* *rit.* *dim.* *pp*

* Tiempo de Minué

59
(L)

mf *rit.* *Fin* *rit.* *

Andante

60
(A)

p

f

dim.

rit.

(A)

(B)

Allegretto

61
(A)

f

p

f

(A)

f

ff

Musical score for measures 36-43. The music is in 9/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *p*. The second staff includes markings for *mf*, *rall.*, and *pp*. The third staff includes *cresc.*, *f*, and *pp*. The fourth staff includes *cresc.*, *f*, and *D.C.*

Andante

Musical score for measures 64-72. The music is in 9/8 time with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff is marked with measure number 64 (A) and a dynamic of *p*. The second staff includes *cresc.*. The third staff includes a circled letter (A) and a dynamic of *p*. The fourth staff includes a dynamic of *mf*. The fifth staff includes *rit.*

Andante

Musical score for measures 65-66. The music is in 9/8 time with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). It consists of two staves of music. The first staff is marked with measure number 65 (L) and a dynamic of *mf*. The second staff includes a triplet of eighth notes.

37

(A)

mf

f

rit.

p

rit.

Andante

66

(A)

p

cresc.

mf

p

rit.

pp

Andante

67
(Z)

mf

f

f

rall. e dim.

p

Andantino

68
(L)

sf

mf

mf

sf

espress:

p

mf

deciso

Moderato

rall.

a tempo



Allegretto



Larghetto

71 (Z)

p

rall. (A)

f

dim.

pp

Moderato

72 (A)

p

(A)

cresc.

cresc.

f

Andante doloroso

(i)
 73 (A)
 pp
 rall.
 ppp
 rall. molto

The musical score for 'Andante doloroso' consists of seven staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff starts with a measure number of 73 and a circled 'A' above it. The music is marked *pp* (pianissimo). The second and third staves continue the melodic line with various rhythmic patterns. The fourth staff has a circled 'A' above it and is marked *pp*. The fifth staff is marked *rall.* (rallentando). The sixth staff is marked *rall. molto* (rallentando molto) and *ppp* (pianississimo). The seventh staff concludes the piece with a *ppp* marking.

Canción popular veneciana

Allegretto
 74
 mf
 mf
 p

The musical score for 'Canción popular veneciana' consists of four staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and a 2/8 time signature. The first staff starts with a measure number of 74 and a circled 'A' above it. The music is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The second and third staves continue the melodic line with various rhythmic patterns. The fourth staff has a circled 'A' above it and is marked *mf* and *p* (piano).

(i) Pregón (Valencia)



Larghetto

espress.



Clave de Do en 2ª línea

Do re mi fa sol la si do re mi fa sol la

Do si la sol fa mi re do

Ejercicios para práctica de lectura

Moderato

76 (L)

Andante

77 (L)

mf

(A)

f *p*

cresc. *rit.*

f

Andantino

78 (L)

p *mf*



Beethoven (1770-1827) "Canción de Mayo"

Vivo



Larghetto

Giordani (1743-1718) "Cara mio ben"

81

p

f

rit.

cresc.

f *p*

Assai lento

Schubert (1797-1828) "Loa de las lágrimas"

82

f

Molto moderato

Wagner (1813-1883) "Los Maestros cantores"

83

p

f

cresc.

poco rit.

dolce

cresc.

dolce

Beethoven (1770-1827) De la Sonata, op 26

Andante

84

p *sf* *p* *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *p*

Hændel (1685-1759) Del Oratorio "La Pasión"

Grave

85

p *sf* *p* *p* *p*

Paradies (1710-1792) "M' ha preso alla sua ragna"
 Allegretto mosso

86

p *ten.* *f* *pp* *cresc.* *f* *rall.* *ten.*

Schubert (1797-1828) "Ave Maria"

Molto lento

87

Andantino

88
 (L) $\frac{12}{8}$ *mf*



Allegretto

90
(L) $\frac{6}{16}$ *mf*

espress.
p *mf*

cresc. *f*

p

I. tempo
p

rit. *meno* *rit.*
p

Andante

91
(L) $\frac{6}{4}$ *p*