

Sveinn Eyþórsson

TÓNFRÆÐI



2. stig

www.classicalguitarschool.net

Nafn: _____

Heimili: _____

Sími: _____

Efnisyfirlit

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1. Aukalínur

Þær nótur sem eru skrifaðar utan nótnastrengsins eru kallaðar nótur á aukalínunum. Aukalínurnar eru einskonar framlenging á nótnastrengnum, fyrir ofan hann eða neðan.

1. Skrifid nótnaheitin undir þessa nótur.

Staff 1 (Treble clef):
Measure 1: Note on 1st line, note below 1st line.
Measure 2: Note on 2nd line, note below 2nd line.
Measure 3: Note on 3rd line, note below 3rd line.
Measure 4: Note on 4th line, note below 4th line.
Measure 5: Note on 5th line, note below 5th line.
Measure 6: Note on 1st space, note below 1st space.
Measure 7: Note on 2nd space, note below 2nd space.
Measure 8: Note on 3rd space, note below 3rd space.
Measure 9: Note on 4th space, note below 4th space.
Measure 10: Note on 5th space, note below 5th space.
Measure 11: Note on 1st line, note below 1st line.
Measure 12: Note on 2nd line, note below 2nd line.

Staff 2 (Bass clef):
Measure 1: Note on 1st line, note below 1st line.
Measure 2: Note on 2nd line, note below 2nd line.
Measure 3: Note on 3rd line, note below 3rd line.
Measure 4: Note on 4th line, note below 4th line.
Measure 5: Note on 5th line, note below 5th line.
Measure 6: Note on 1st space, note below 1st space.
Measure 7: Note on 2nd space, note below 2nd space.
Measure 8: Note on 3rd space, note below 3rd space.
Measure 9: Note on 4th space, note below 4th space.
Measure 10: Note on 5th space, note below 5th space.
Measure 11: Note on 1st line, note below 1st line.
Measure 12: Note on 2nd line, note below 2nd line.

Staff 3 (Treble clef):
Measure 1: Note on 1st line with sharp, note below 1st line with flat.
Measure 2: Note on 2nd line with sharp, note below 2nd line with sharp.
Measure 3: Note on 3rd line with flat, note below 3rd line with sharp.
Measure 4: Note on 4th line with flat, note below 4th line with sharp.
Measure 5: Note on 5th line with flat, note below 5th line with sharp.
Measure 6: Note on 1st space with sharp, note below 1st space with sharp.
Measure 7: Note on 2nd space with flat, note below 2nd space with sharp.
Measure 8: Note on 3rd space with flat, note below 3rd space with sharp.
Measure 9: Note on 4th space with sharp, note below 4th space with sharp.
Measure 10: Note on 5th space with sharp, note below 5th space with sharp.
Measure 11: Note on 1st line with sharp, note below 1st line with sharp.
Measure 12: Note on 2nd line with sharp, note below 2nd line with sharp.

Staff 4 (Bass clef):
Measure 1: Note on 1st line with flat, note below 1st line with sharp.
Measure 2: Note on 2nd line with sharp, note below 2nd line with sharp.
Measure 3: Note on 3rd line with sharp, note below 3rd line with sharp.
Measure 4: Note on 4th line with flat, note below 4th line with sharp.
Measure 5: Note on 5th line with flat, note below 5th line with sharp.
Measure 6: Note on 1st space with sharp, note below 1st space with sharp.
Measure 7: Note on 2nd space with flat, note below 2nd space with sharp.
Measure 8: Note on 3rd space with sharp, note below 3rd space with sharp.
Measure 9: Note on 4th space with flat, note below 4th space with sharp.
Measure 10: Note on 5th space with sharp, note below 5th space with sharp.
Measure 11: Note on 1st line with flat, note below 1st line with sharp.
Measure 12: Note on 2nd line with sharp, note below 2nd line with sharp.

Staff 5 (Treble clef):
Measure 1: Note on 1st line with flat, note below 1st line with sharp.
Measure 2: Note on 2nd line with flat, note below 2nd line with sharp.
Measure 3: Note on 3rd line with sharp, note below 3rd line with sharp.
Measure 4: Note on 4th line with flat, note below 4th line with sharp.
Measure 5: Note on 5th line with flat, note below 5th line with sharp.
Measure 6: Note on 1st space with flat, note below 1st space with sharp.
Measure 7: Note on 2nd space with sharp, note below 2nd space with sharp.
Measure 8: Note on 3rd space with flat, note below 3rd space with sharp.
Measure 9: Note on 4th space with flat, note below 4th space with sharp.
Measure 10: Note on 5th space with flat, note below 5th space with sharp.
Measure 11: Note on 1st line with flat, note below 1st line with sharp.
Measure 12: Note on 2nd line with flat, note below 2nd line with sharp.

Staff 6 (Bass clef):
Measure 1: Note on 1st line with sharp, note below 1st line with sharp.
Measure 2: Note on 2nd line with sharp, note below 2nd line with sharp.
Measure 3: Note on 3rd line with flat, note below 3rd line with sharp.
Measure 4: Note on 4th line with sharp, note below 4th line with sharp.
Measure 5: Note on 5th line with flat, note below 5th line with sharp.
Measure 6: Note on 1st space with flat, note below 1st space with sharp.
Measure 7: Note on 2nd space with flat, note below 2nd space with sharp.
Measure 8: Note on 3rd space with flat, note below 3rd space with sharp.
Measure 9: Note on 4th space with flat, note below 4th space with sharp.
Measure 10: Note on 5th space with flat, note below 5th space with sharp.
Measure 11: Note on 1st line with flat, note below 1st line with sharp.
Measure 12: Note on 2nd line with flat, note below 2nd line with sharp.

2. Skrifðu réttan lykíl fyrir framan hverja nótu þannig að uppgæfið nótnaheiti sé rétt:

A	D	G	A	H
E	D	F	H	C
H	E	E	A	F

3. Skrifðu þessar nótur á aukalínunum. Örin segir hvort hún á að vera fyrir ofan eða neðan nótnastrenginn:

A ↓	F ↑	D ↓	E ↓	C ↑
Bb ↑	Ab ↑	G# ↓	Fb ↑	H# ↓
A# ↓	H ↓	Eb ↑	F# ↓	A# ↑
E# ↑	Db ↑	Cb ↓	G# ↑	E# ↓

2. Tóntegundir

1. Skrifid formerkin inn í töfluna:

Tóntegunda tafla				
F-dúr / d-moll	C-dúr / a-moll	G-dúr / e-moll	D-dúr	A-dúr
1 bé á H	engin formerki	1 kross á F	2 krossar F,C	3 krossar F,C,G

FCGDAEH reglan	
<p>Til að finna út hve mörg formerki eru í tóntegund þá er hægt að nota regluna FCGDAEH. Talið er í stafaröðinni frá C í dúr og A í moll. Ef talið er til hægri fáum við krossa tóntegundir en bé tóntegundir ef talið er til vinstri. T.d. ef ætlunin er að finna út A-dúr þá er talið frá C, G 1#, D 2#, A 3#. Reglan gefur líka upp formerkja röðina, 1. kross er á F, 2. kross er á C o.s.frv. Röð béanna er hinsvegar öfug, 1. bé er á H, 2. bé á E o.s.frv.</p>	<p>dúrar 1 0 1 2 3</p> <p>b ← → #</p> <p>↓</p> <p>b F - C - G - D - A - E - H #</p> <p>↑</p> <p>b ← → #</p> <p>mollar 1 0 1</p>

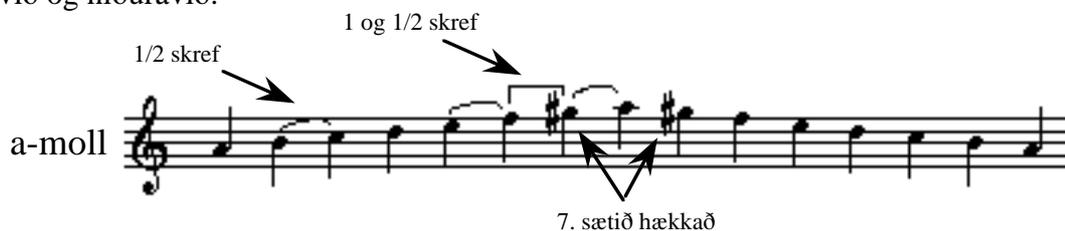
2. Skrifid þessi föstu formerki:

A-dúr	d-moll	D-dúr	e-moll	G-dúr
d-moll	e-moll	A-dúr	a-moll	F-dúr

3. Tónstigar

Hljómhæfur moll tónstigi

Sjöundi tónninn í hljómhæfum moll tónstiga hækkar um hálfan tón. Tónstiginn er eins uppávið og niðurávið.

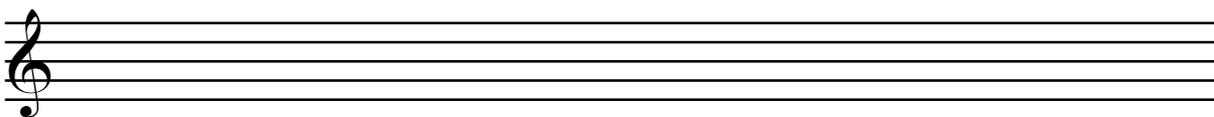


Laghæfur moll tónstigi

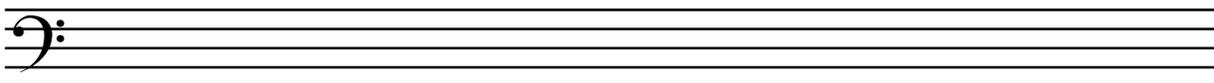
Sjötti og sjöundi tónninn í laghæfum moll tónstiga eru hækkaðir um hálfan tón þegar tónstiginn gengur uppávið en þessar hækkanir síðan ógildar þegar tónstiginn gengur niðurávið.



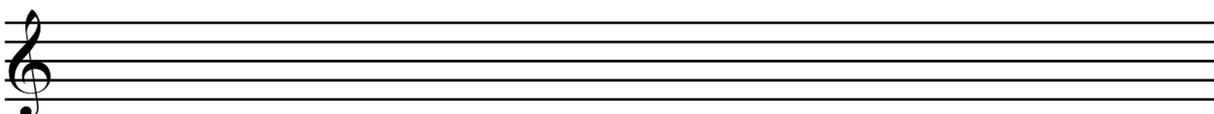
1. Skrifðu hljómhæfan e-moll tónstiga uppávið með lausum formerkjum:



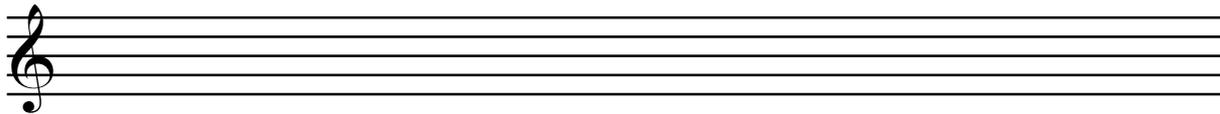
2. Skrifðu laghæfan a-moll tónstiga niðurávið:



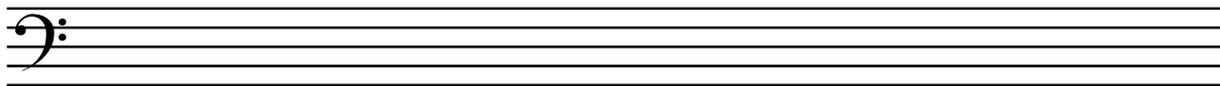
3. Skrifðu laghæfan d-moll tónstiga niðurávið með föstum formerkjum:



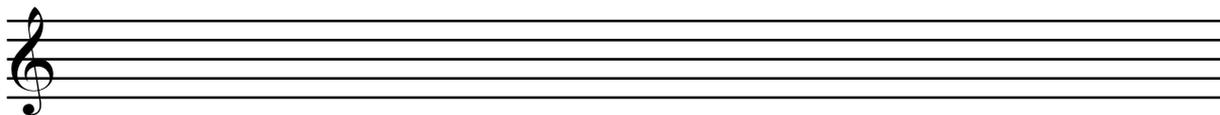
4. Skrifid hljómhæfan a-moll tónstiga uppávið:



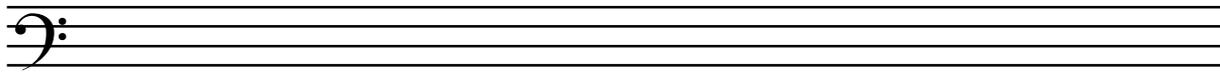
5. Skrifid laghæfan e-moll tónstiga uppávið með föstum formerkjum:



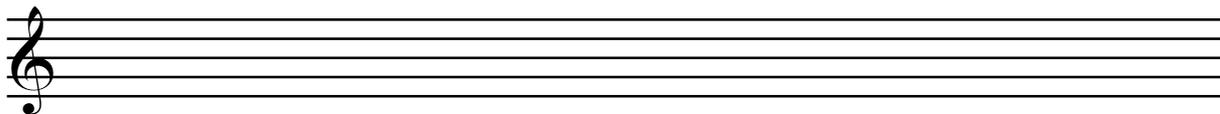
6. Skrifid A-dúr tónstiga niðurávið með lausum formerkjum:



7. Skrifid hljómhæfan e-moll tónstiga uppávið með lausum formerkjum:



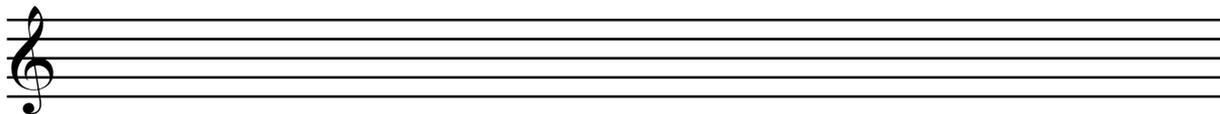
8. Skrifid laghæfan d-moll tónstiga uppávið með lausum formerkjum:



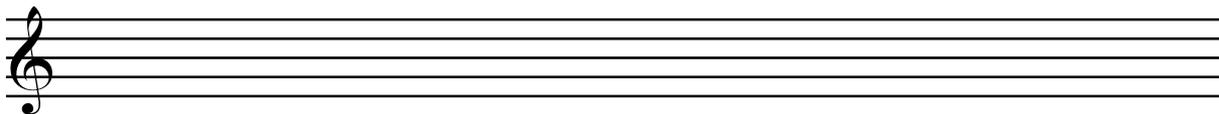
9. Skrifid A-dúr tónstiga niðurávið með föstum formerkjum:



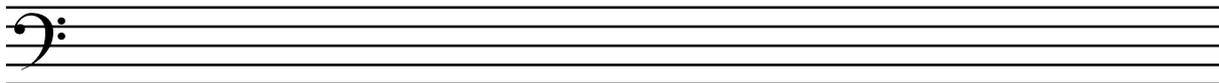
10. Skrifid laghæfan e-moll tónstiga niðurávið með lausum formerkjum:



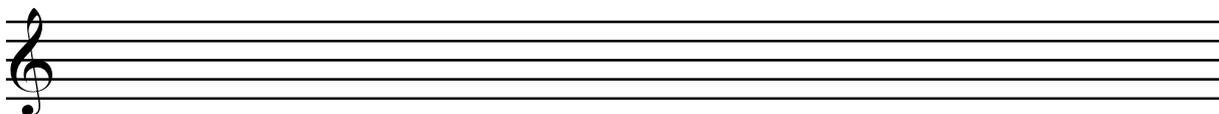
11. Skrifid hljómhæfan e-moll tónstiga niðurávið með lausum formerkjum:



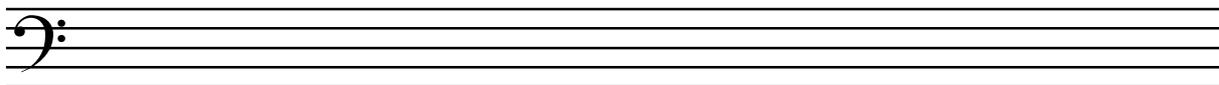
12. Skrifid A-dúr tónstiga uppávið með föstum formerkjum:



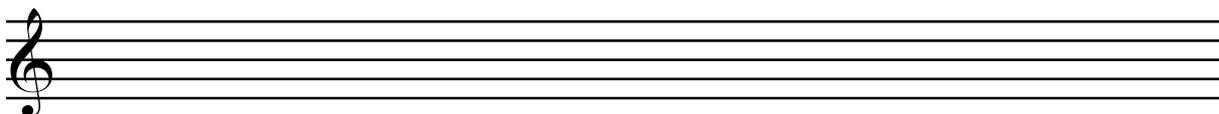
13. Skrifid hljómhæfan a-moll niðurávið:



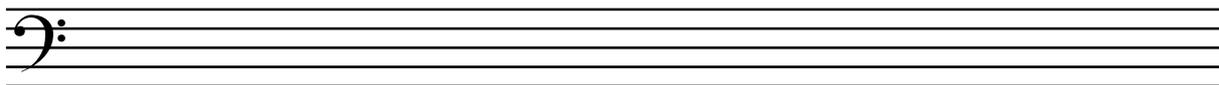
14. Skrifid laghæfan d-moll tónstiga uppávið og niðurávið með föstum formerkjum:



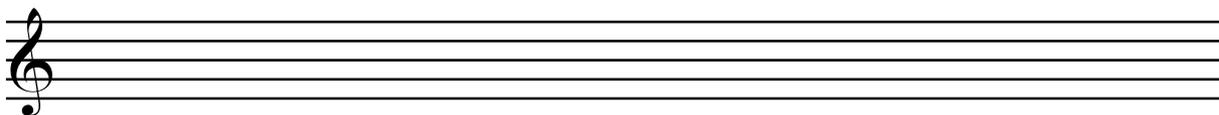
15. Skrifid laghæfan e-moll tónstiga uppávið og niðurávið með lausum formerkjum:



16. Skrifid hljómhæfan e-moll tónstiga uppávið og niðurávið með föstum formerkjum:

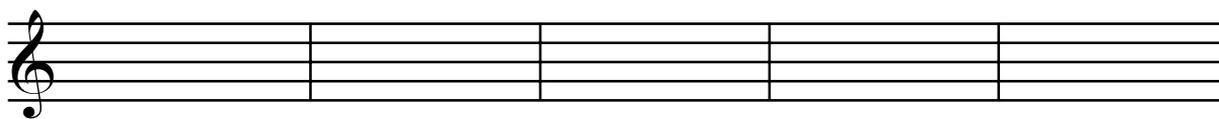


17. Skrifid laghæfan d-moll tónstiga uppávið og niðurávið með lausum formerkjum:



4. Þríhljómar

1. Skrifðu þessa þríhljóma með föstum formerkjum:



A-dúr

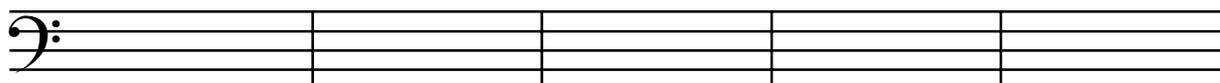
d-moll

a-moll

e-moll

D-dúr

2. Skrifðu þessa þríhljóma með lausum formerkjum:



e-moll

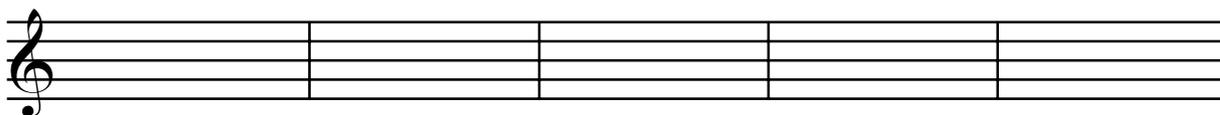
a-moll

d-moll

F-dúr

A-dúr

3. Skrifðu þessa þríhljóma með lausum formerkjum:



G-dúr

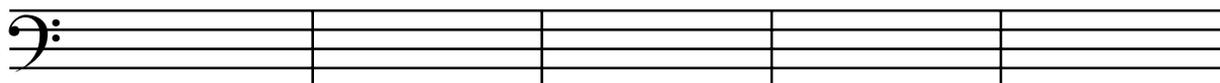
e-moll

a-moll

C-dúr

d-moll

4. Skrifðu þessa þríhljóma með föstum formerkjum:



a-moll

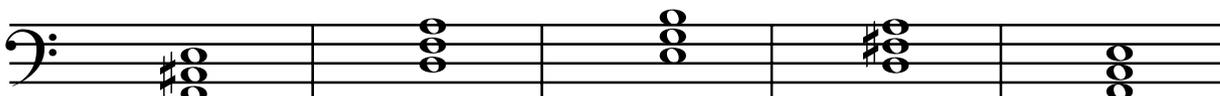
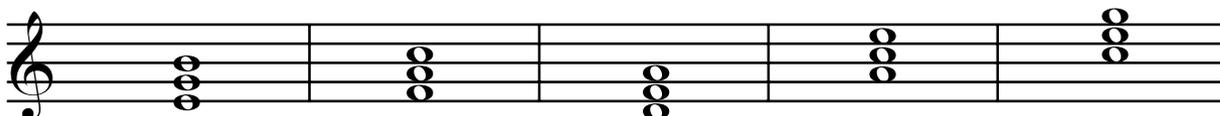
d-moll

e-moll

A-dúr

F-dúr

5. Skrifðu hvað þríhljómarirnir heita:



5. Laus formerki

Setjið inn laus formerki svo dæmin verði í umbeðnum tóntegundum.

1. d-moll



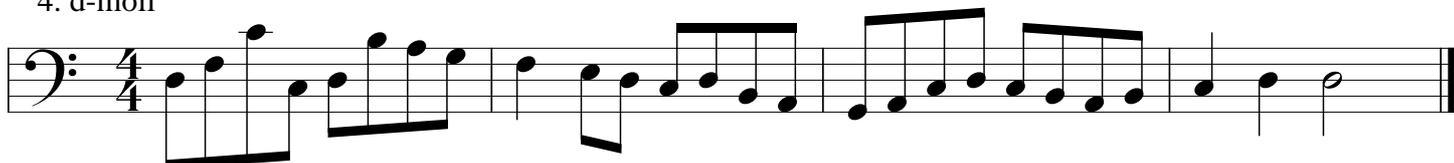
2. a-moll



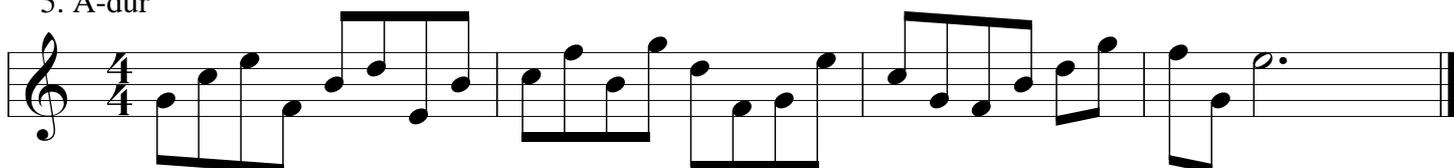
3. e-moll



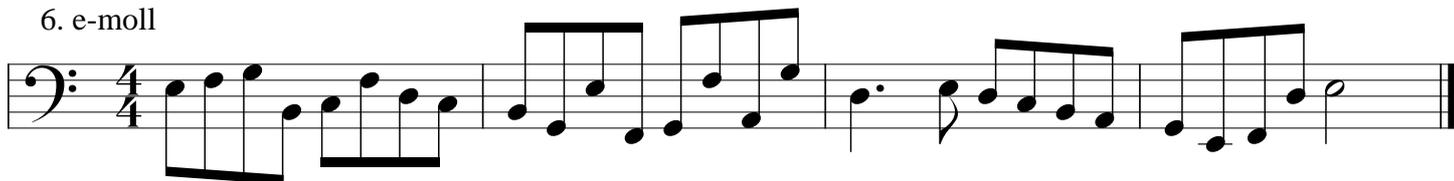
4. d-moll



5. A-dúr



6. e-moll

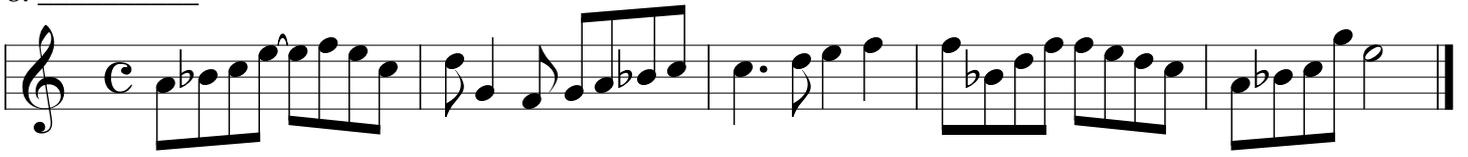


7. D-dúr



Skrifið rétta tóntegund við hvert dæmi:

8. _____



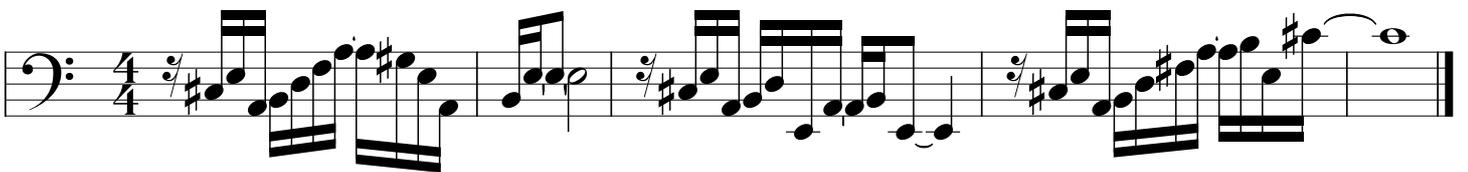
9. _____



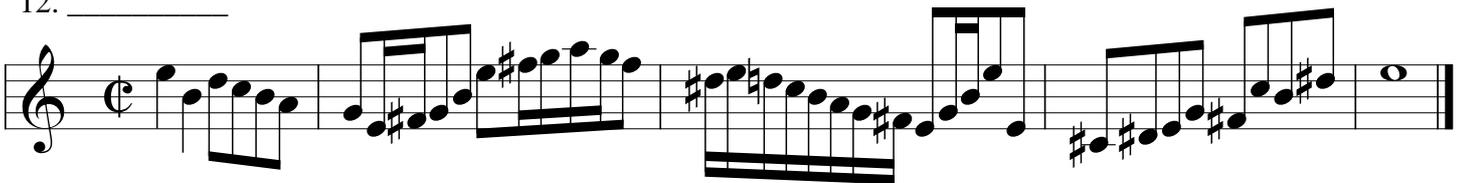
10. _____



11. _____



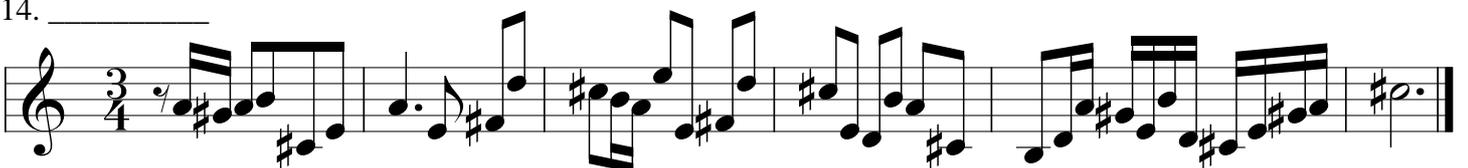
12. _____



13. _____



14. _____



6. Tónbil

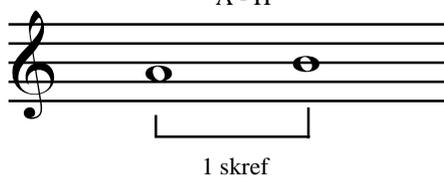
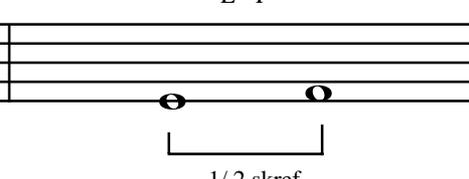
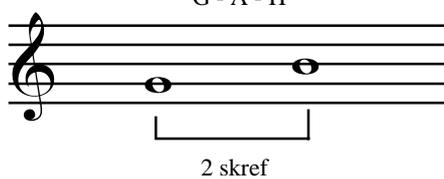
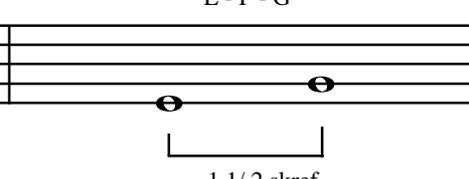
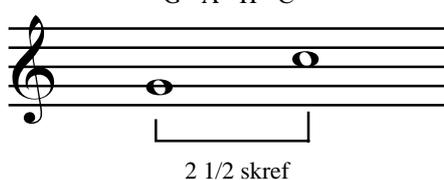
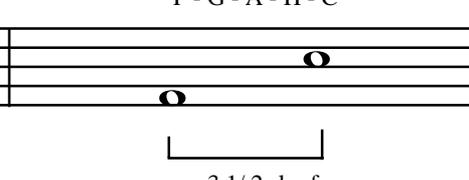
Milli tveggja mismunandi tóna myndast tónbil. Þetta tónbil er hægt að greina með því að telja nöfnin á milli nótnanna, meðtalin bæði nótnaheitin sem mynda tónbilið. Til dæmis C til F er ferund því það eru fjögur nöfn talin C D E F og G til A er tvíund, tvö nöfn talin.

Tónbilin sem við lærum eru: Tvíundir, þríundir, ferundir og fimmundir. Tvíundir og þríundir geta verið stórar eða litlar eftir því hvað mörg skref eru í tónbilinu. Ferundir og fimmundir eru hreinar.

Tónbilin E til F og H til C hafa hálf tón og eru þess vegna litlar tvíundir

Taflan segir okkur hvað eru mörg skref í hverju tónbili.

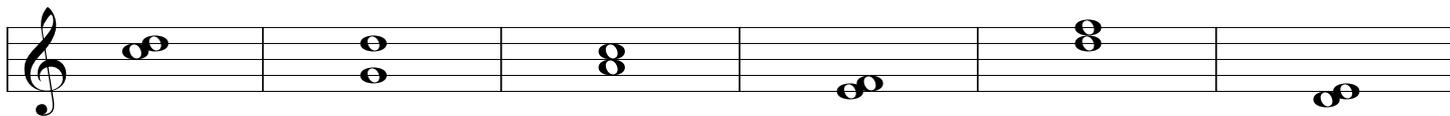
	Stór	Lítill	Hrein
2und	1	1/2	
3und	2	1 1/2	
4und			2 1/2
5und			3 1/2

<p>Stór tvíund A - H</p>  <p>1 skref</p>	<p>Lítill tvíund E - F</p>  <p>1/2 skref</p>
<p>Stór þríund G - A - H</p>  <p>2 skref</p>	<p>Lítill þríund E - F - G</p>  <p>1 1/2 skref</p>
<p>Hrein ferund G - A - H - C</p>  <p>2 1/2 skref</p>	<p>Hrein fimmund F - G - A - H - C</p>  <p>3 1/2 skref</p>

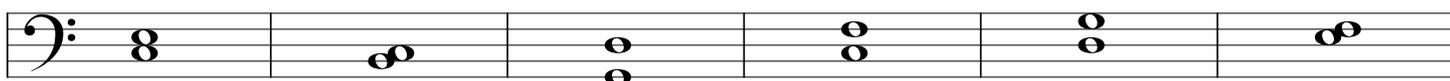
Greinið þessi tónbil:

Notið skammstafanirnar S = Stór, L = Lítil, H = Hrein.

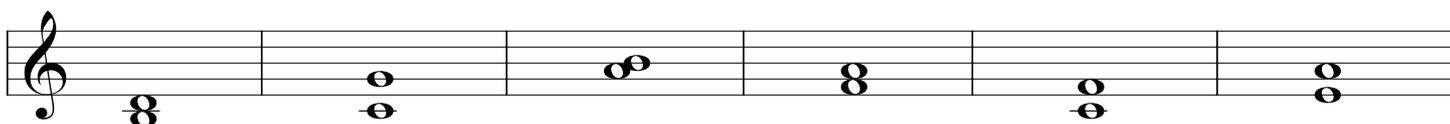
1.



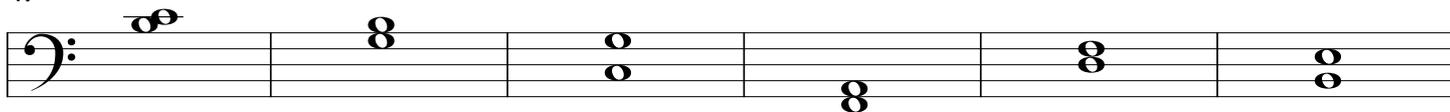
2.



3.



4.



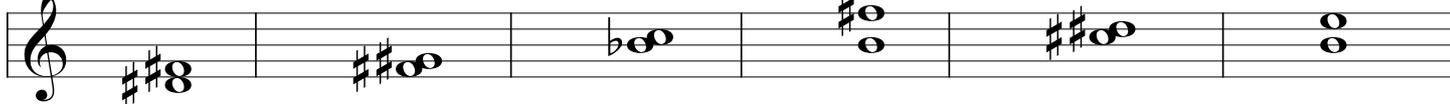
5.



6.



7.



8.



Skrifið fyrir ofan hverja nótu rétta nótu til að út komi umbeðið tónbil.

Athugið að nóturnar sem þið skrifið eiga að vera fyrir ofan uppgefnu nóturnar og að ekki má setja formerki á nóturnar sem eru gefnar upp.

9.

S - 2 L - 2 L - 3 S - 3 H - 4 H - 5

10.

H - 5 L - 2 S - 3 H - 4 L - 3 H - 5

11.

S - 3 S - 2 H - 4 H - 4 H - 5 S - 2

12.

L - 2 S - 3 S - 2 L - 2 S - 3 L - 2

13.

L - 2 S - 2 L - 2 S - 2 H - 5 L - 3

14.

S - 2 S - 3 H - 4 S - 2 S - 2 S - 3

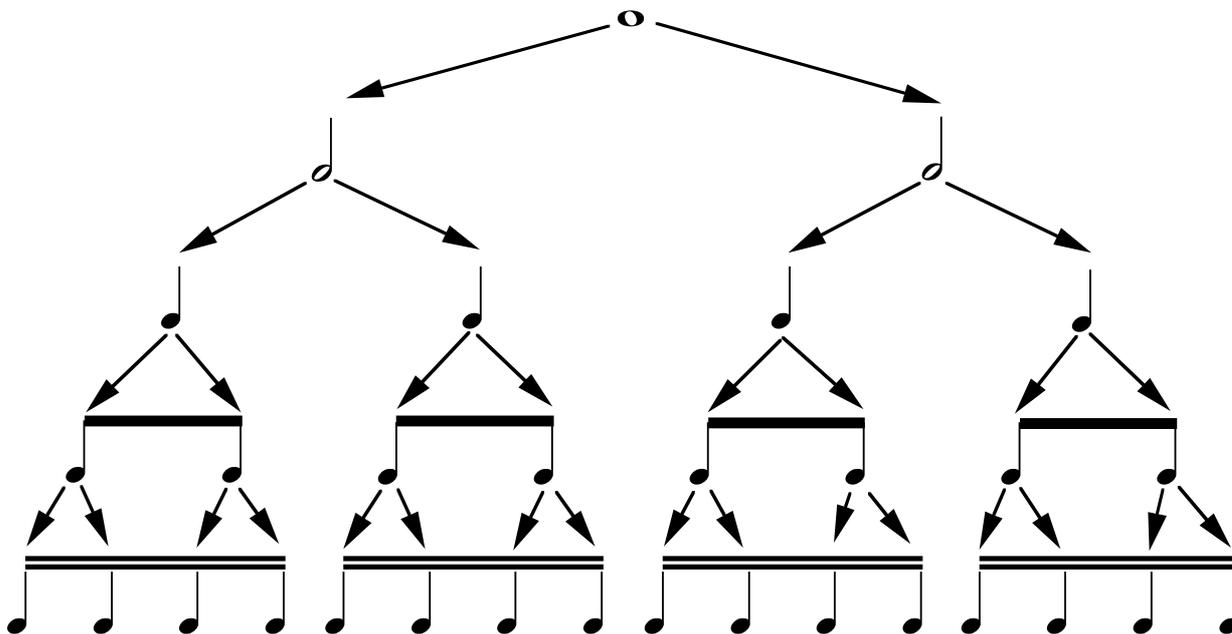
15.

H - 5 H - 4 H - 4 H - 4 H - 5 H - 4

16.

S - 3 L - 3 S - 3 L - 3 S - 3 L - 3

7. Lengdargildin

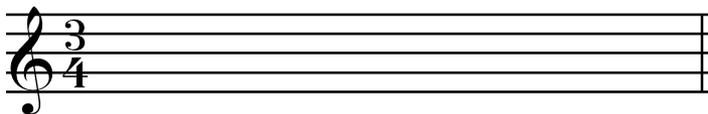


1. Hvað eru margar sextándapartsnótur í einni hálfnotu? _____

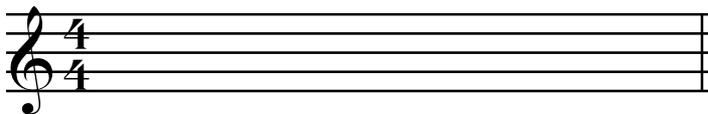
2. Hvað eru margar sextándapartsnótur í einni fjórðapartsnotu? _____

3. Hvað eru margar sextándapartsnótur í einni heilnotu? _____

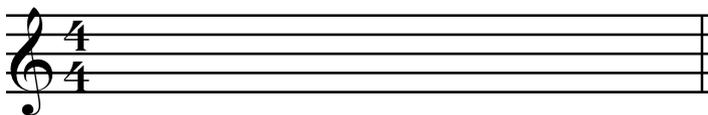
4. Fyllið þennan takt með 11 nótum:



5. Fyllið þennan takt með 13 nótum:



6. Fyllið þennan takt með 15 nótum:



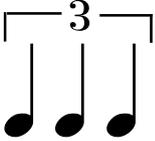
Tríólur

Tríóla er búin til úr þremur nótum.

Lengdargildi tríólunnar jafngildir tveimur lengdargildum úr tríólunni.

Tríólan er notuð til að skrifa þrjár nótur á taktslag í einföldum takti.

Talan 3 er skrifuð fyrir ofan tríóluna. Ef nóturnar eru óbjálkaðar þarf að setja hornklofa yfir nóturnar þrjár og töluna 3.

Fjórðaparts tríóla						
	=		+		=	

7. Hvaða nóta jafngildir áttundaparts tríólu? _____

8. Hvaða nóta jafngildir fjórðaparts tríólu? _____

9. Hvaða nóta jafngildir hálfnotu tríólu? _____

10. Hvaða nóta jafngildir sextándaparts tríólu? _____

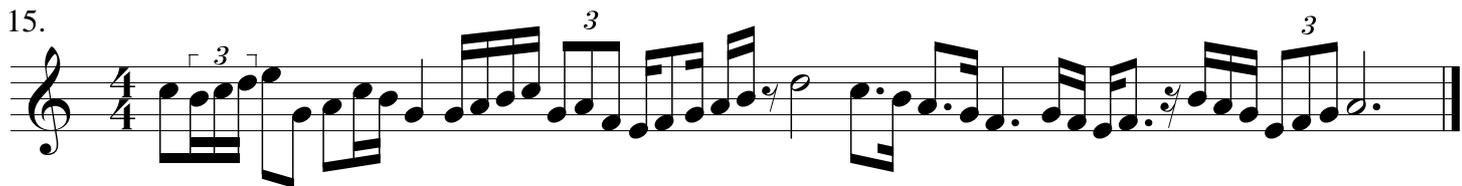
11. Hvaða eru margar áttundapartsnótur í fjórðaparts tríólu? _____

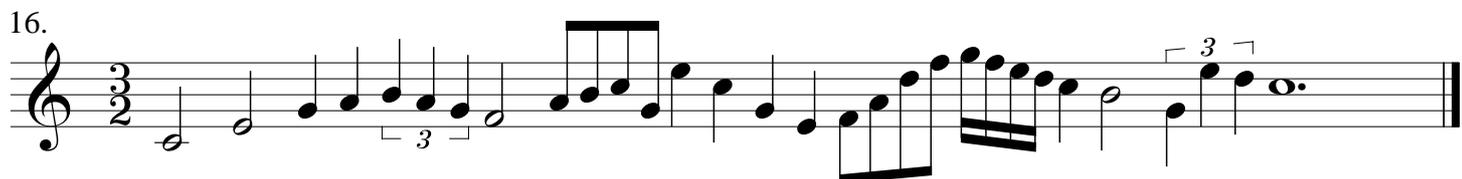
12. Hvaða eru margar sextándapartsnótur í áttundaparts tríólu? _____

13. Hvaða eru margar fjórðapartsnótur í áttundaparts tríólu? _____

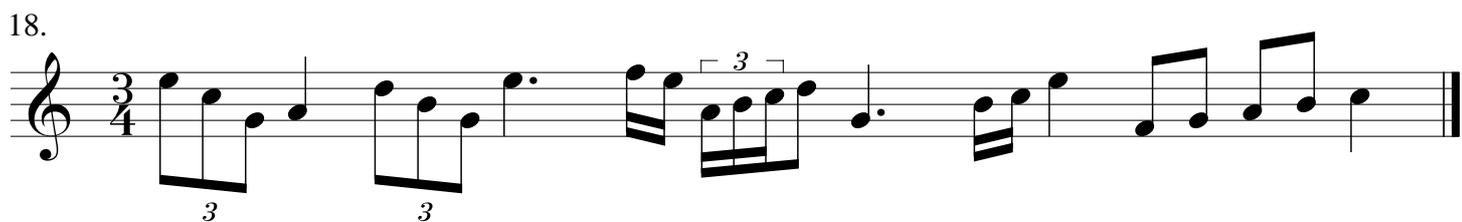
14. Hvaða eru margar áttundapartsnótur í hálfnotu tríólu? _____

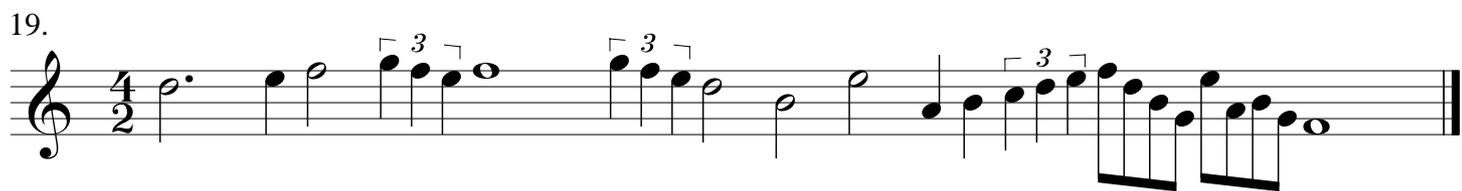
Setjið taktstrik í þessi dæmi:

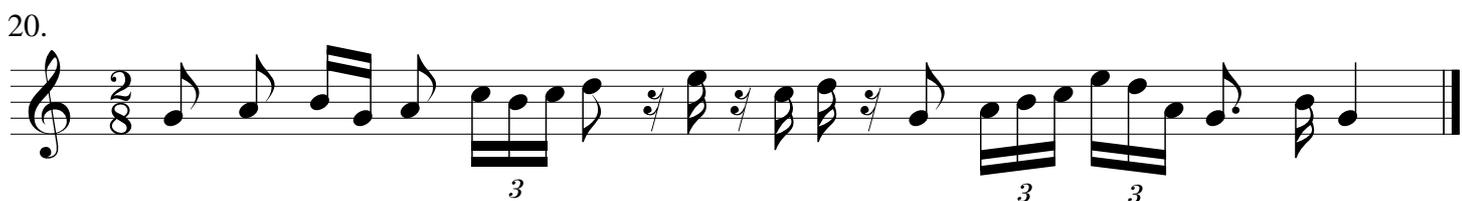
15. 

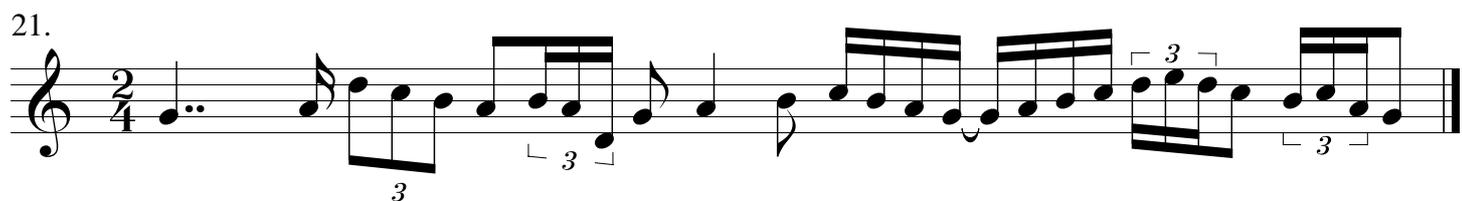
16. 

17. 

18. 

19. 

20. 

21. 

22. 

8. Takttegundir

Efri tala taktboðans segir okkur hvort takttegundin er einföld eða samsett. Ef hún er 2, 3 eða 4 er takttegundin einföld, en ef efri talan er 6, 9 eða 12 þá er takttegundin samsett.

Neðri tala taktboðans er það lengdargildi sem talið er, en efri talan er fjöldi taktslaga.

Einfaldar takttegundir eru notaðar þegar 1, 2 og 4 nótur eru á hvert taktslag.

Samsettar takttegundir eru notaðar þegar 1, 3, og 6 nótur eru á hvert taktslag. Í takttegundinni 6 / 8 eru þrjár áttundaparts nótur á hvert taktslag, sex sextándapartsnótur eða ein punkteruð fjórðapartsnóta.

Í bæði samsettum og einföldum takttegundum þá verður að bjálka saman áttundaparts og sextándaparts nótur í taktslög. Í einföldum takti eru 2 áttundaparts og 4 sextándaparts nótur bjálkaðar saman þegar þær eru saman á taktslagi. Í samsettum takti þá eru 3 áttundaparts og 6 sextándaparts nótur bjálkaðar saman þegar þær eru saman á taktslagi.

Einfaldir taktboðar			
Nóta	Tvískiptir	Þrískiptir	Fjórskiptir
	2 2	3 2	4 2
	2 4	3 4	4 4
	2 8	3 8	4 8

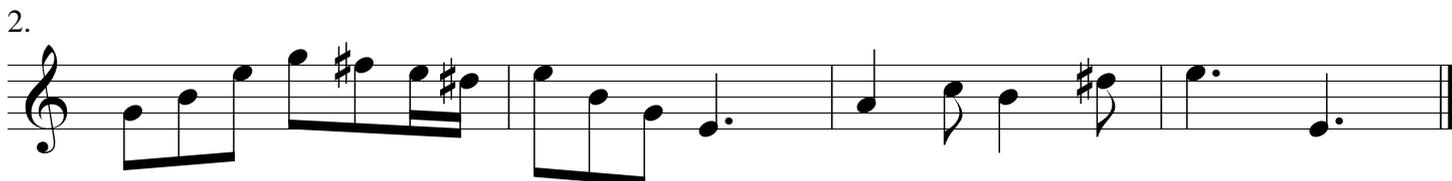
Samsettir taktboðar			
Nóta	Tvískiptir	Þrískiptir	Fjórskiptir
	6 2	9 2	12 2
	6 4	9 4	12 4
	6 8	9 8	12 8

Skrifið taktboða.

1.



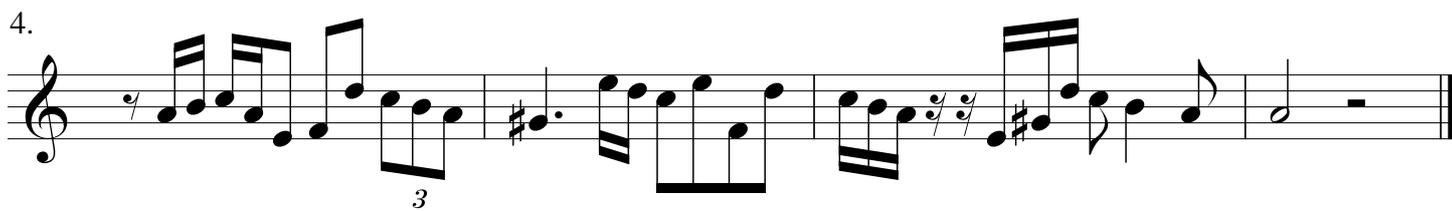
2.



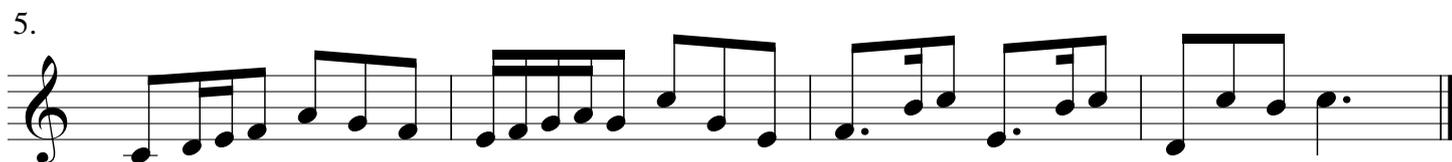
3.



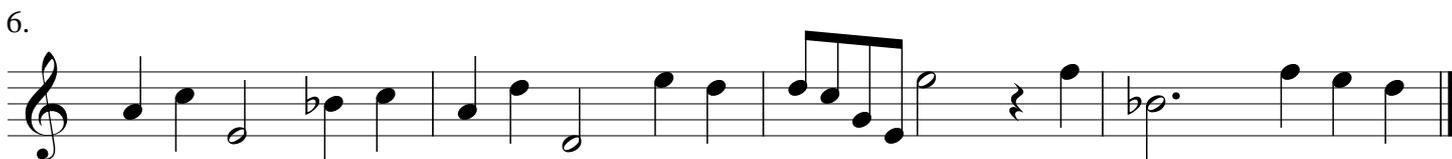
4.



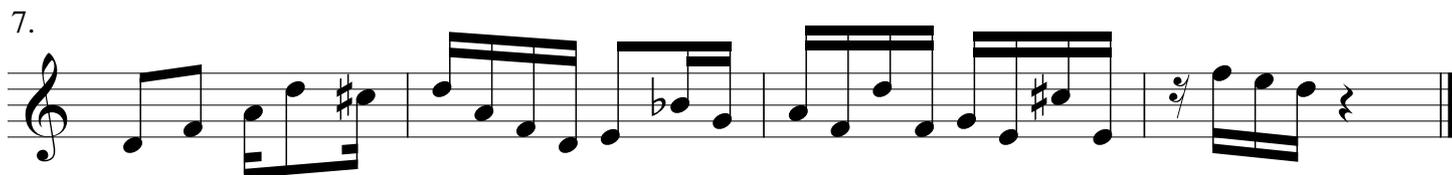
5.



6.



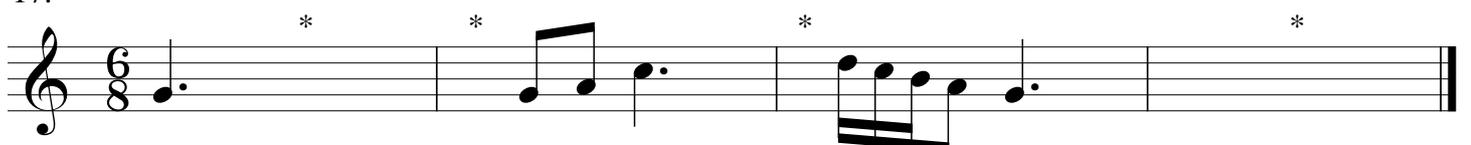
7.



8.

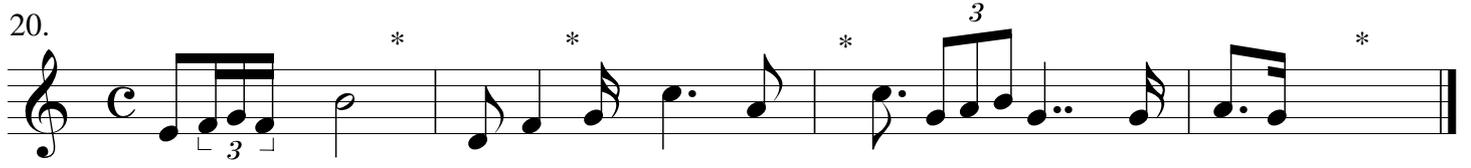


Setjið þagnir þar sem merkið er.

17. 

18. 

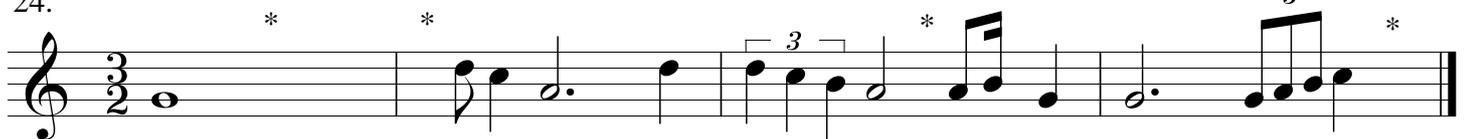
19. 

20. 

21. 

22. 

23. 

24. 

25. Endurritið dæmin með bjálkuðum nótum:

First system of musical notation in 4/4 time. The upper staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The lower staff is empty.

Second system of musical notation in 3/4 time. The upper staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The lower staff is empty.

Third system of musical notation in 6/8 time. The upper staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is empty.

Fourth system of musical notation in 6/4 time. The upper staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is empty.

Fifth system of musical notation in 3/2 time. The upper staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is empty.

9. Ítölsk orð

HRADATÁKN

Orð fyrir jafnan hraða:

<i>Largo</i>	Breitt
<i>Grave</i>	Alvarlega
<i>Adagio</i>	Rólega og gætilega
<i>Andante</i>	Gangandi
<i>Moderato</i>	Hóflega eða miðlungi hratt
<i>Allegro</i>	Glaðlega
<i>Vivace</i>	Líflega
<i>Presto</i>	Fljótt

Endingin *-issimo* herðir merkingu orðsins:

<i>Vivacissimo</i>	Mjög líflega
<i>Gravissimo</i>	Mjög alvarlega

Endingin *-ino* eða *-etto* dregur úr merkingu orðsins:

<i>Andantino</i>	Létt gangandi
<i>Larghetto</i>	Hraðar en <i>Largo</i>
<i>Allegretto</i>	Hægar en <i>Allegro</i>

HRADABREYTINGAR

Orð sem tákna minnkandi hraða:

<i>rallentando</i>	Hægar
<i>ritardando</i>	Seinka

Orð sem tákna vaxandi hraða:

<i>accelerando</i>	Hraðar
<i>stringuendo</i>	Kreistandi

Orð fyrir endurkomu breyts hraða:

<i>A tempo</i>	Sami hraði
<i>In tempo</i>	Í hraða

Orð sem merkja breytingu á jöfnum hraða:

<i>ad libitum</i>	Að vild
<i>rubato</i>	Frjálst

VIÐBÓTAR ORÐ

<i>Poco</i>	Lítið
<i>Molto</i>	Mikið
<i>Con</i>	Með
<i>Senza</i>	Án
<i>Subito</i>	Skyndilega

STYRKLEIKATÁKN

Orð fyrir ákveðinn styrk:

<i>forte (f)</i>	Sterkt
<i>fortissimo (ff)</i>	Sterkar
<i>fortefortissimo (fff)</i>	Enn sterkar
<i>piano (p)</i>	Veikt
<i>pianissimo (pp)</i>	Veikar
<i>pianopianissimo (ppp)</i>	Enn veikar
<i>mezzo forte (mf)</i>	Miðlungi sterkt
<i>mezzo piano (mp)</i>	Miðlungi veikt
<i>forzando (fz)</i>	Með valdi og krafti

Orð fyrir styrkleika breytingu:

<i>crescendo (cresc.)</i>	Með vaxandi styrk
<i>decrescendo (decresc.)</i>	Með minnkandi styrk
<i>diminuendo (dim.)</i>	Með minnkandi styrk

Orð fyrir styrkleika og hraðabreytingu:

<i>calando</i>	Dvínandi
<i>morendo</i>	Deyandi

ENDURTEKNINGARORÐ

Da capo (D.C.)	Frá byrjun
Da capo al fine	Frá byrjun að merkinu fine
Da capo al coda	Frá byrjun í coda
Dal segno (D.S.)	Frá merkinu
Dal segno al fine	Frá merkinu að merkinu fine
Dal segno al coda	Frá merkinu í coda

ÁHERSLUORÐ

<i>Legato (leg.)</i>	Bundið
<i>Staccato (stacc.)</i>	Snögg
<i>Tenuto (ten.)</i>	Haldið

ÖNNUR LÝSINGARORÐ

<i>Cantabile</i>	Syngjandi
<i>Dolce</i>	Blíðlega
<i>Espressivo</i>	Túlkandi
<i>Leggiero</i>	Léttilega
<i>Spiritoso</i>	Andlega

1. Þýðið þessi ítölsku orð:

mezzoforte:

dolce:

crescendo:

calando:

spiritoso:

con:

espressivo:

staccato:

poco ritardando:

decrescendo:

Allegro:

legato:

Subito Forte:

2. Þýðið þessar skammstafanir:

sfz:

dim.:

D.S.:

decresc.:

rit.:

rall.:

cresc.:

accel.:

3. Þýðið eftirfarandi yfir á ítölsku:

miðlungi sterkt:

með krafti:

með vaxandi styrk:

lítið:

skyndilega:

með tilfinningu:

blíðlega:

hægar:

hraðar:

veikt:

frá byrjun:

frá merkinu:

deyjandi:

4. Skrifð heitin á þessum táknum og hvað þau merkja:

sf _____

◡ _____

C _____

sp _____

♯ _____

⊕ _____

b _____

♯ _____

6.

Musical notation for exercise 6, featuring a treble clef, 6/8 time signature, and a melody with eighth and quarter notes.

7.

Musical notation for exercise 7, featuring a treble clef, 3/4 time signature, and a melody with eighth and quarter notes.

8.

Musical notation for exercise 8, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and a melody with eighth notes and triplets.

9.

Musical notation for exercise 9, featuring a treble clef, 2/4 time signature, and a melody with eighth and quarter notes.

10.

Musical notation for exercise 10, featuring a treble clef, 6/8 time signature, and a melody with eighth and quarter notes.

