

Pedoston, Viktor

Solfeggio. I vihk [Noot] / V. Pedoston. - Tartus : [s.n.], 1921
(Tartu : K. Kenk). - 12 lk. - 23 cm.

b11787004

S. Karop
N:o 57

Y. Pedoson

Solfeggio

I vihk



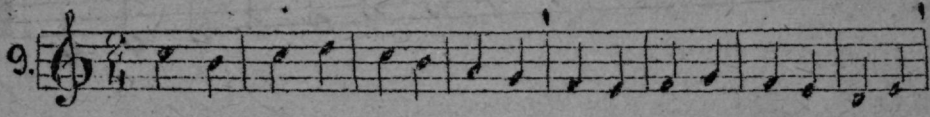
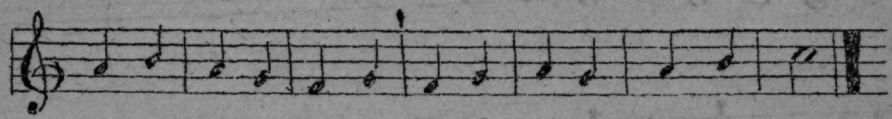
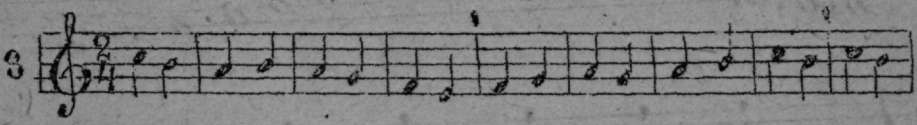
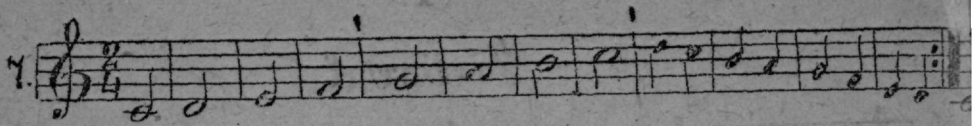
Tartus, 1921.

Mimeogr. trükk H. Henn. Hööf'i tän. 3.

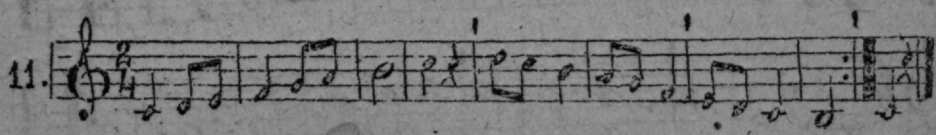
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128 693

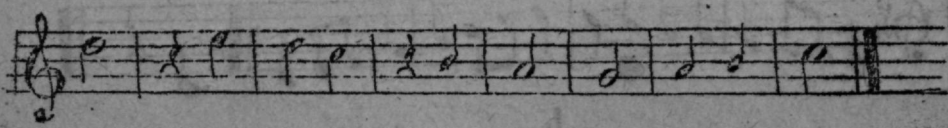
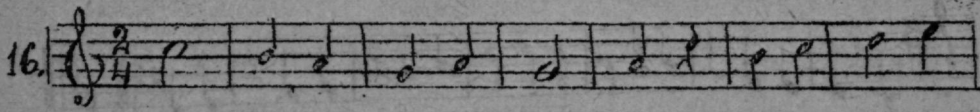
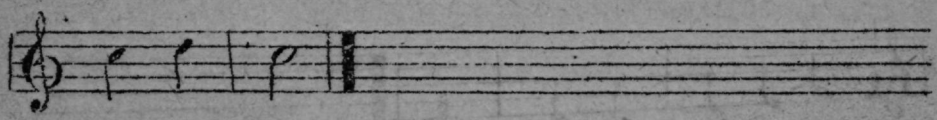
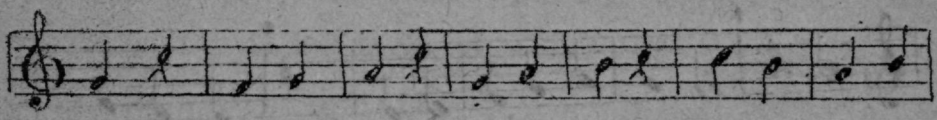
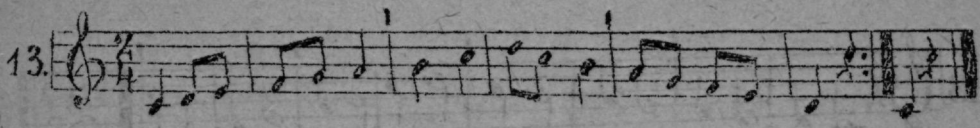
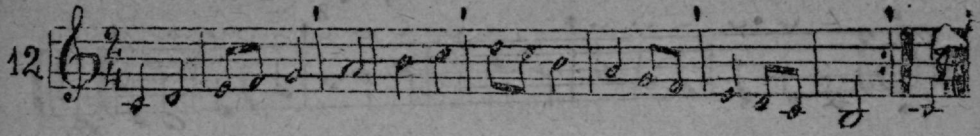
Ar 921
Pederson



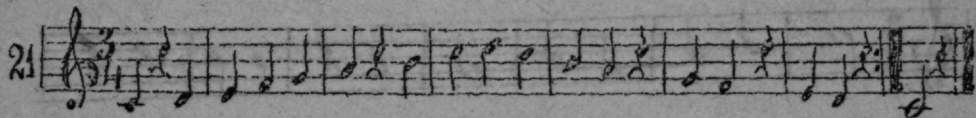
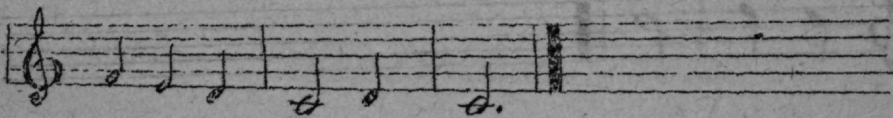
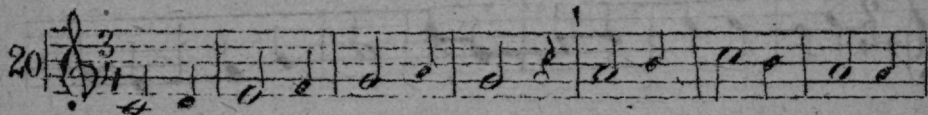
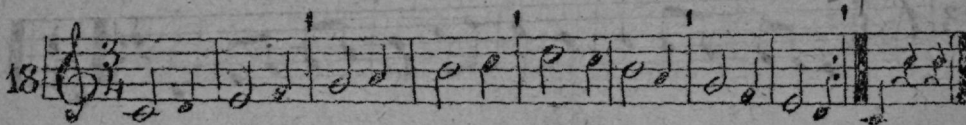
Veerandpaus $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$.



5



Holmesaline takt $\frac{3}{4}$ $\overset{1}{\curvearrowright} \overset{2}{\curvearrowright} \overset{3}{\curvearrowright}$



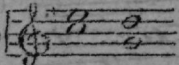
II

Intervallid.

Kõige vähem kahe heli kõrguse vahe nimetatakse pooldooniks, kaks kord suurem vahe tervens dooniks.

Kõrguse vahe, mis saadakse, kui norraga kaht heli ehk järgimööda võtta, nimetatakse muusika intervalliks (Latina k. intervallum - vahe).

Astmete arv alumisest helist ülemiseni ja ümberpöördult ülemisest alumiseni määrab intervalli suuruse, mis tihti astmete arvule vastava numbriga märgitakse ja intervalli arvuliseks suuruseks nimetatakse.

Selle järgi võib  intervallide suurust märkida numbritega 3 ja 5, sest esimeses on kolm ja teises viis astet.

Kõik numbrid, mis intervalli arvulist suurust määravad, on viisiks saanud nimetada latina keelsete arv sõnadega, milledest intervallid ka oma nimetuse on saanud.

Intervalli nimetuse arvamisel võetakse intervalli alumine heli (noot) esimeseks ja loetakse üles.

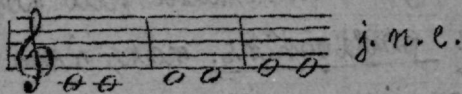
Ühe oktaavi piires olevad intervallid nimetatakse liht intervallidens.

Neid on 8.

Intervallide

arvuline saarvus.

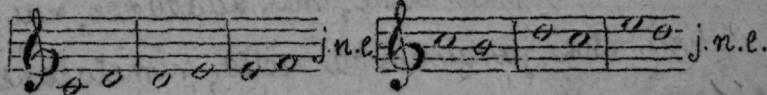
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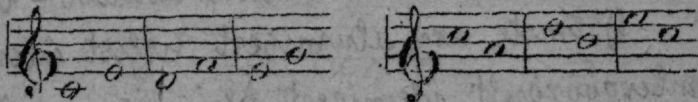
Üles:

Alla:

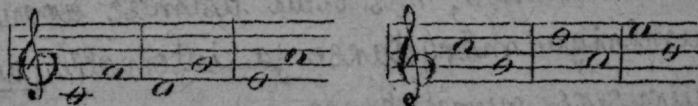
2 = Sekund



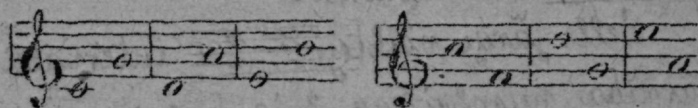
3 = Tertis



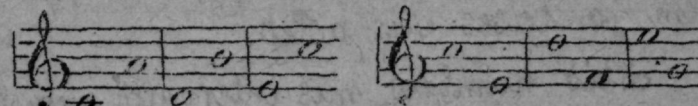
4 = Kvart



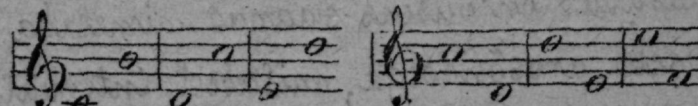
5 = Kvint



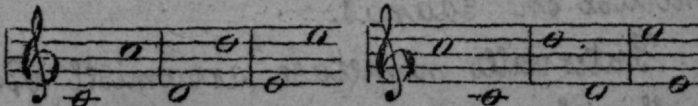
6 = Senst



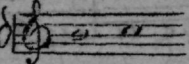
7 = Septim

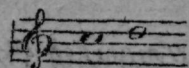


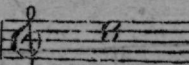
8 = Oktaav

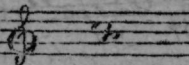


Võrreldes ühe ja sama arvulise suurusega liht intervallile, näeme, et neist mitte kõin ei sisalda eneses üht ja sama toonide arvu.

Käit, sekund  võrdub $\frac{1}{2}$ toonile,

ja sekund  võrdub 1 toonile;

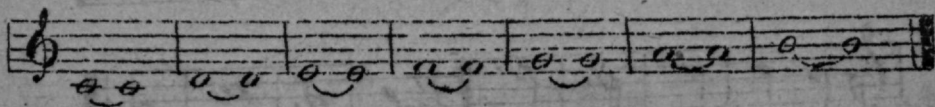
terts  - 2 toonile ja

terts  - $1\frac{1}{2}$ toonile j. n. e.

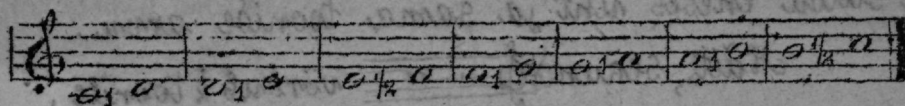
Intervallide toonide ja pooltoonide arvu nimetatakse intervalli kõlaliseks suuruseks, mis määratakse järgmiste omadus-sõnadega: puhas, suur, väike, suurendatud ja vähendatud.

Intervallide kõlalise suuruse jaotuse aluses võetakse põhiastmete päälle ehitatud intervallide s. o. ilma kromaatiliste märkideta intervallide suurus, mis on järgmine:

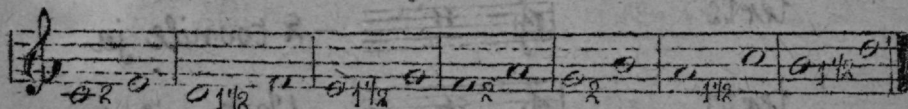
1) Kõin põhiastmete päälle ehitatud primid on ühesuurused: kõigi vahe on 0 (null) s. o. vahet ei olegi:



2) Sekundid on kahesugused: pool ja terve
toon suured:

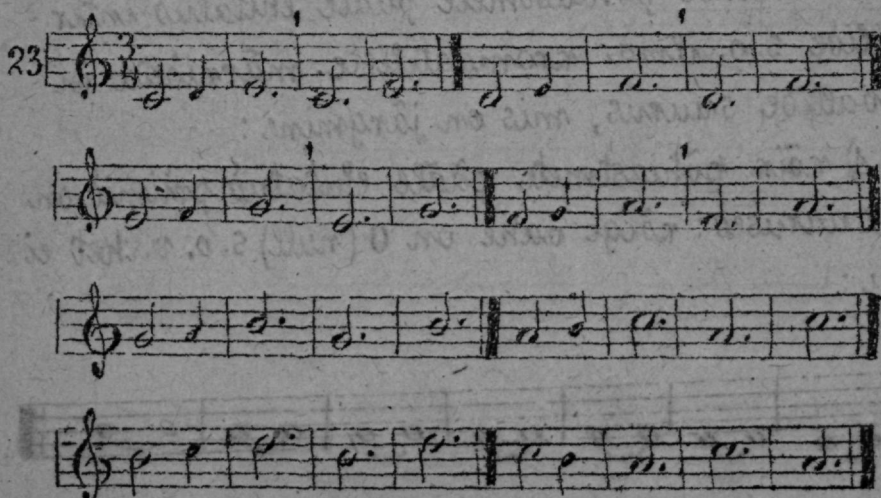


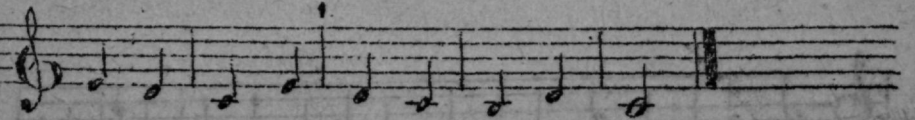
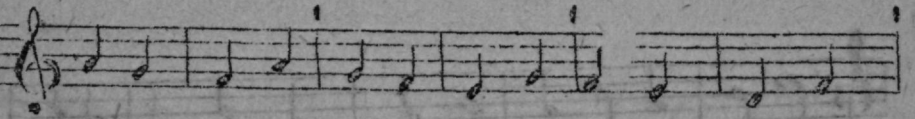
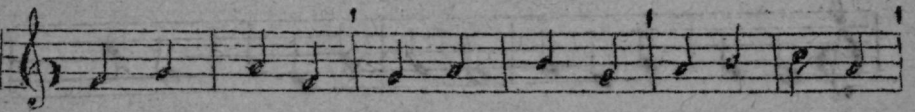
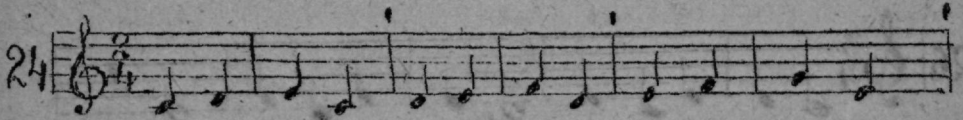
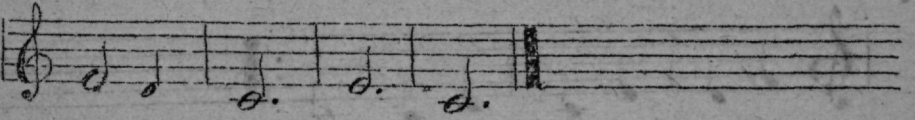
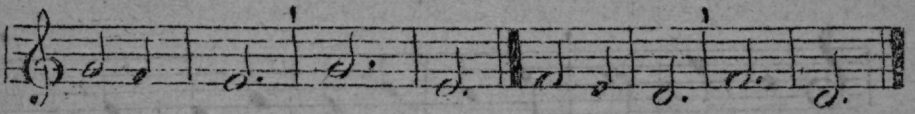
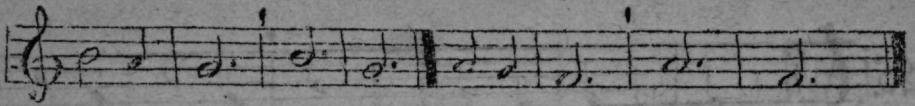
3) tertsid on kahesugused 1 1/2 ja 2 tooni suured.

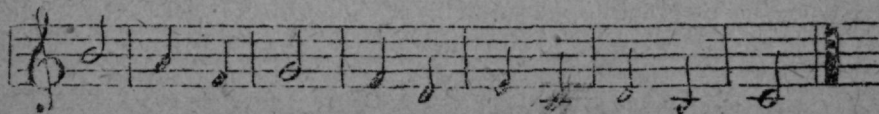
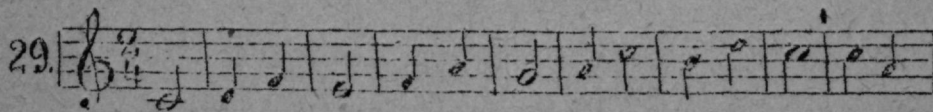
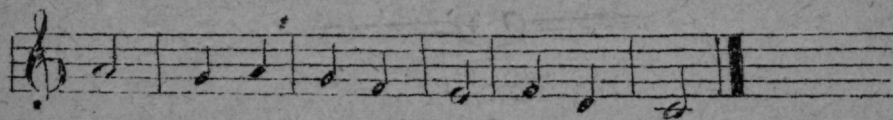
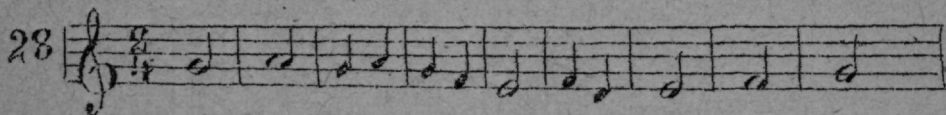
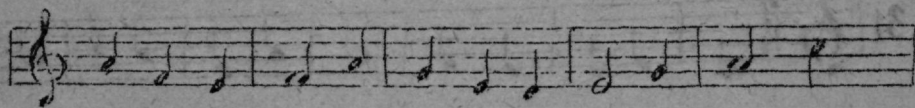
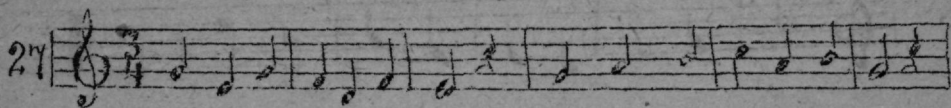
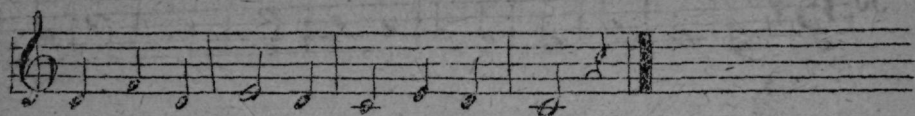


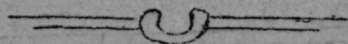
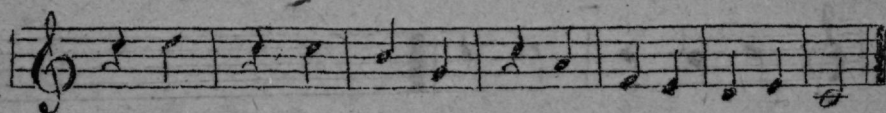
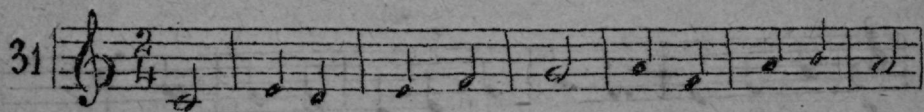
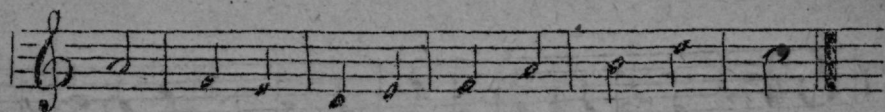
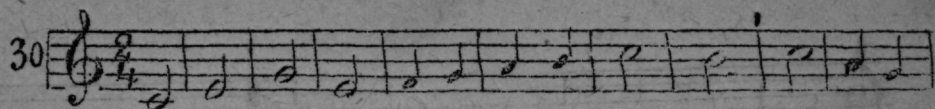
III

Terts.









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