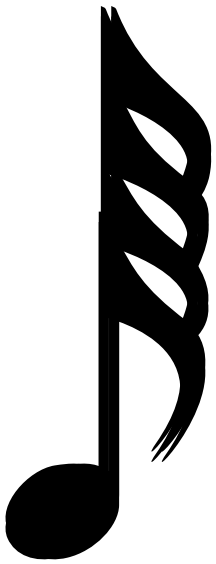
Sveinn Eyþórsson

TÓNFRÆÐI



4. stig

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Nafn:_____

Heimili:_____

Sími:_____

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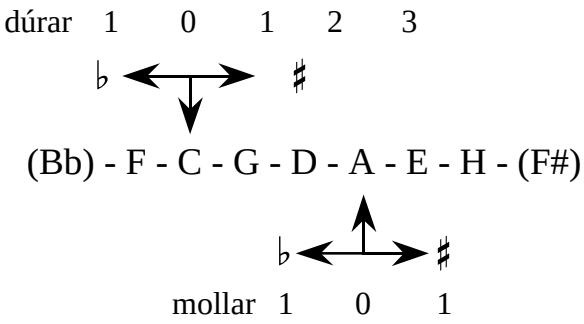
1. Tóntegundir

Dúrar	Mollar
Gb - Db - Ab - Eb - Bb - F C - G - D - A - E - H - F#	b - f - c - g - d - a - e - h - f# - c#

FCGDAEH reglan

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 eru hinsvegar öfug, 1. bé er á H 2. bé á E o.s.frv.



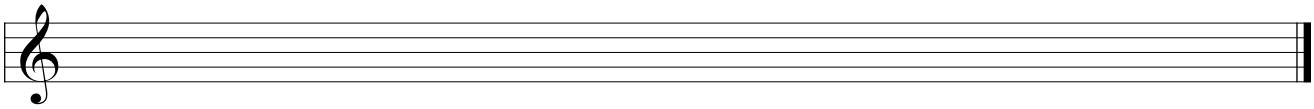
1. Skrifið formerkin inn í töfluna

Tóntegunda tafla

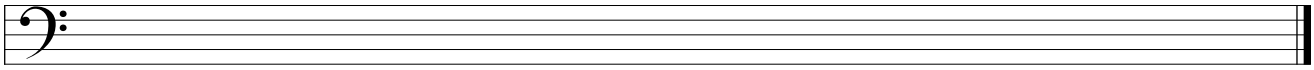
G-dúr / e-moll	D-dúr / h-moll	A-dúr / f#-moll	E-dúr / c#-moll	H-dúr	F#-dúr
1 kross F	2 krossar F,C	3 krossar F,C,G	4 krossar F,C,G,D	5 krossar F,C,G,D,A	6 krossar F,C,G,D,A,E
F-dúr / d-moll	**Bé-dúr / g-moll**	**Eb-dúr / c-moll**	**Ab-dúr / f-moll**	**Db-dúr / b-moll**	**Gb-dúr**
1 bé H	2 bé H,E	3 bé H,E,A	4 bé H,E,A,D	5 bé H,E,A,D,G	6 bé H,E,A,D,G,C

Tónstigar

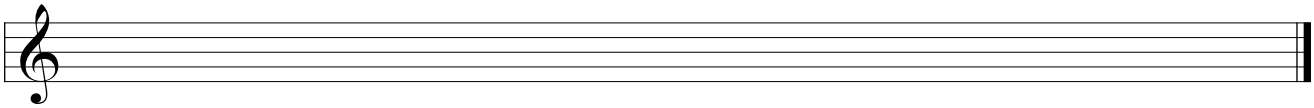
2 Skrifið H dúr tónstiga uppávið og niðurávið með lausum formerkjum



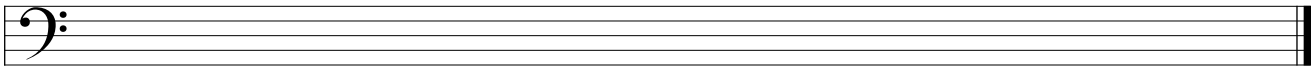
3 Skrifið Db dúr tónstiga uppávið og niðurávið með föstum formerkjum



4 Skrifið Gb dúr tónstiga uppávið og niðurávið með lausum formerkjum



5 Skrifið hljómhæfan f moll tónstiga með föstum formerkjum



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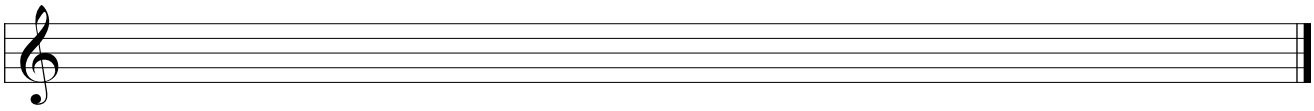

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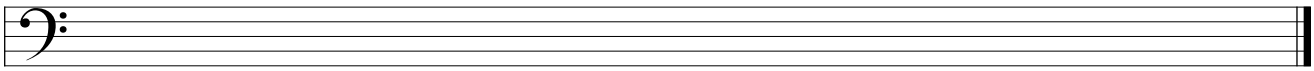

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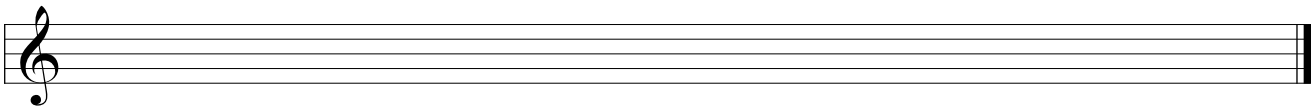
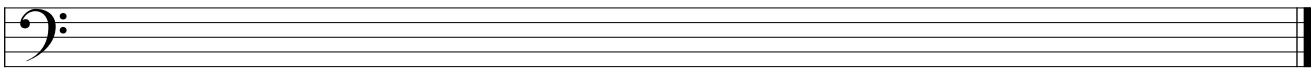


9 Skrifið laghæfan f# moll tónstiga uppávið og niðurávið með föstum formerkjum



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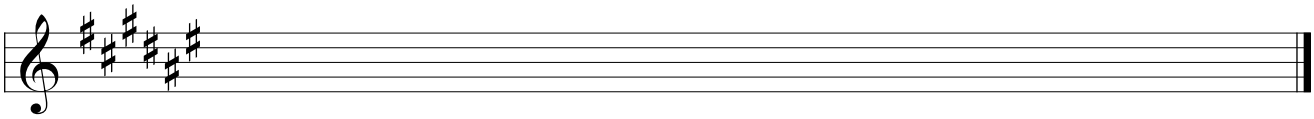

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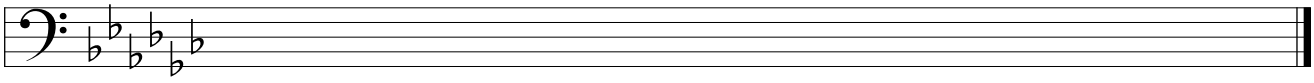

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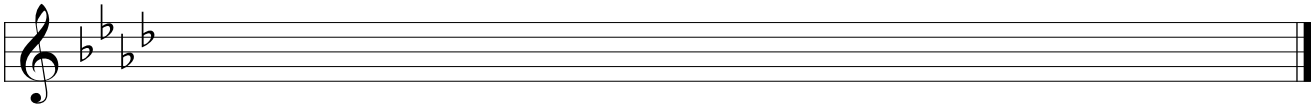

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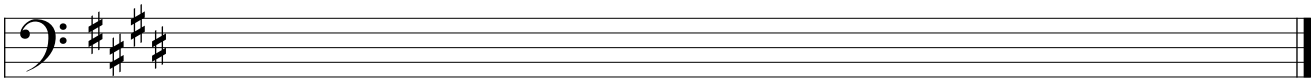

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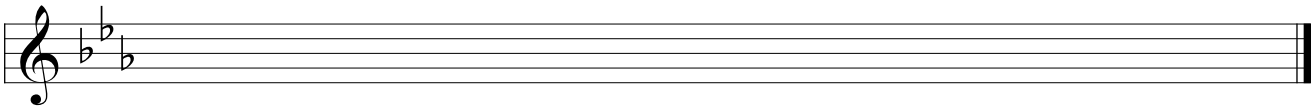

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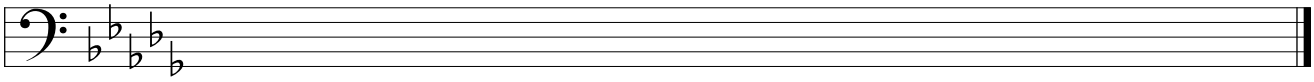
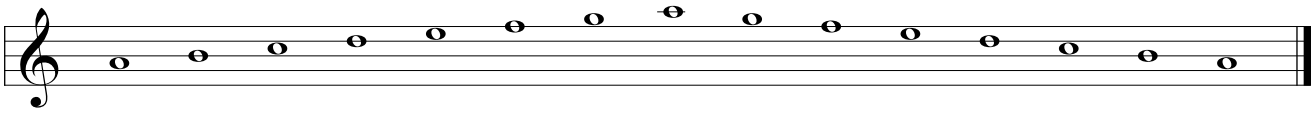


6 Setjið laus formerki í þennan tónstiga svo hann verði í Ab dúr



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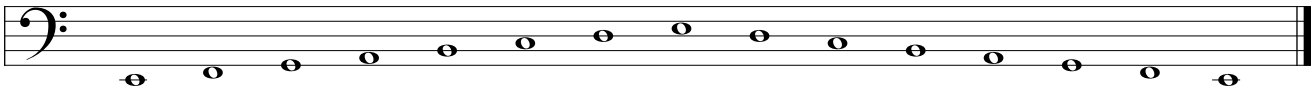
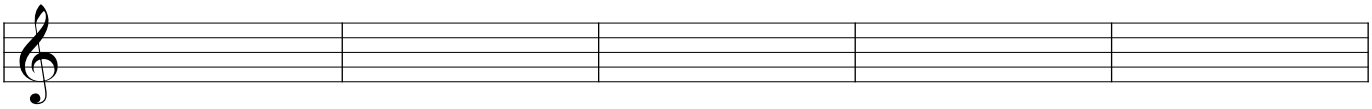
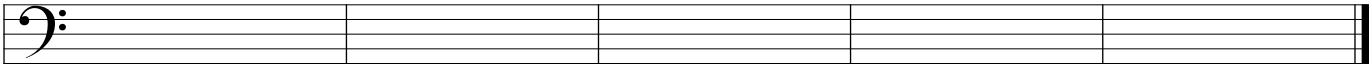


8 Skrifið þessa þríhljóma með föstum formerkjum

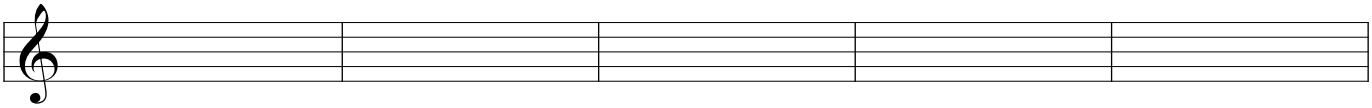


H dúr Db dúr e moll Ab dúr Gb dúr

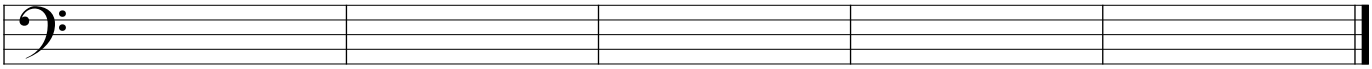


b moll F# dúr g moll E dúr f# moll

9 Skrifið þessa þríhljóma með lausum formerkjum

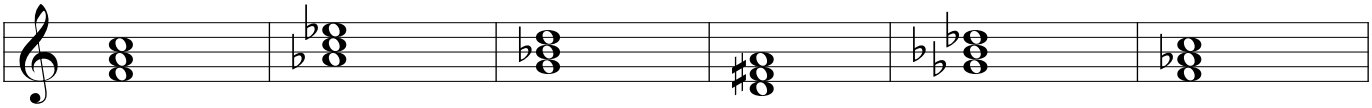


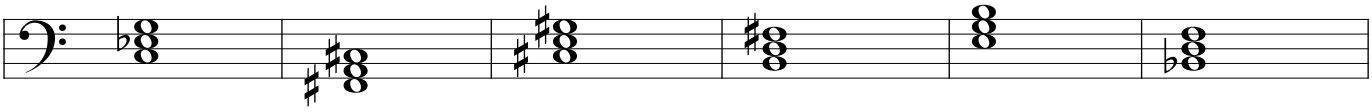
c moll h moll Bb dúr A dúr f moll

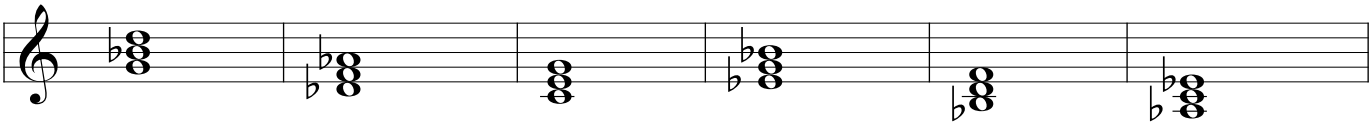


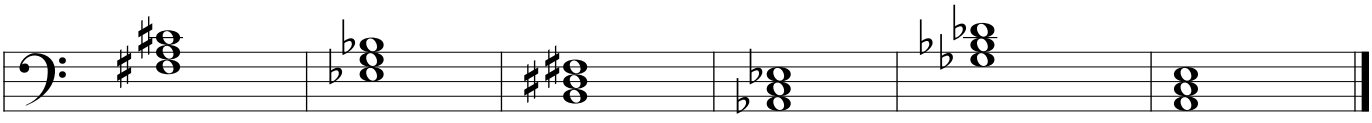
Eb dúr c# moll F dúr d moll b moll

20 Greinið þessa þríhljóma



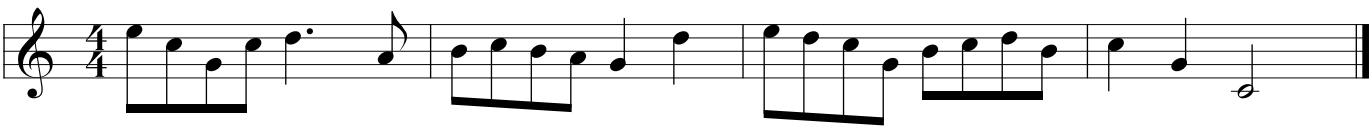




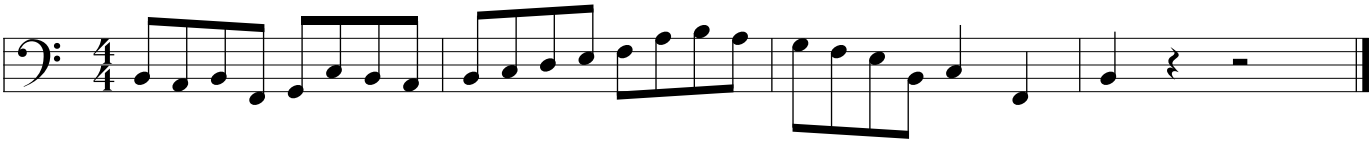


Setjið inn laus formerki svo dæmin verði í umbeðnum tóntegundum

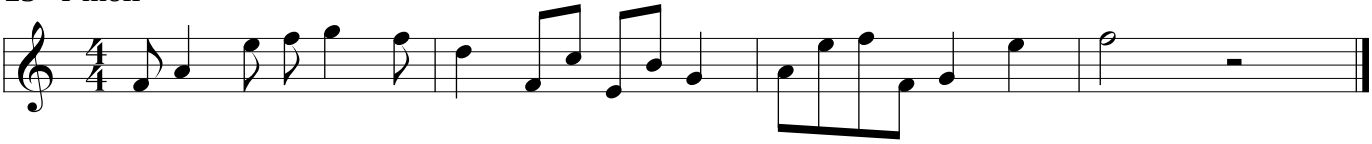
2 c moll



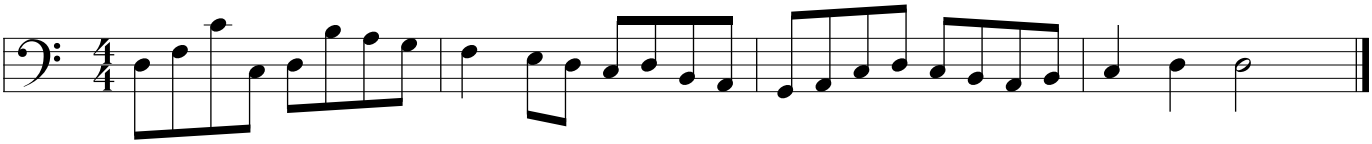
22 b moll



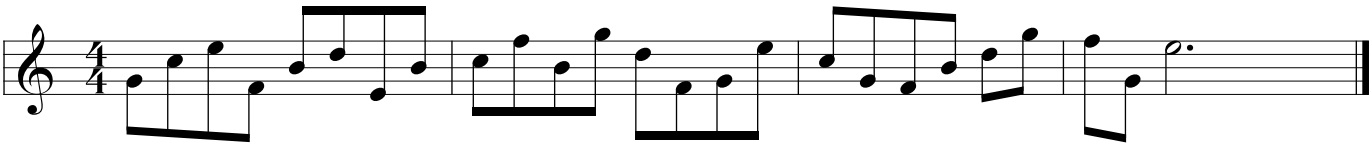
23 f moll



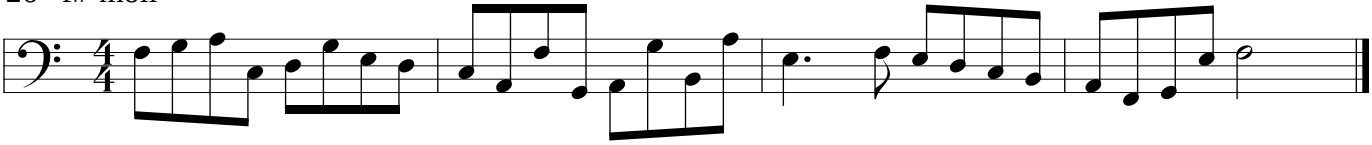
24 Db dúr



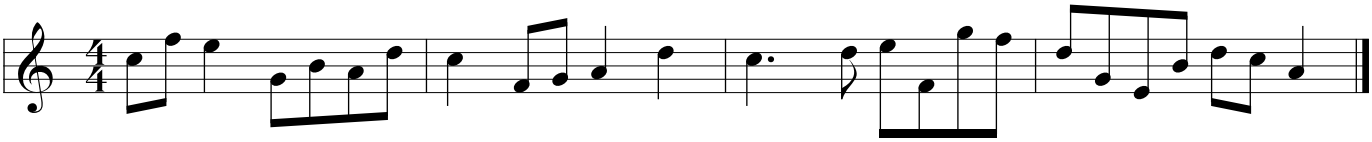
25 Ab dúr



26 f# moll

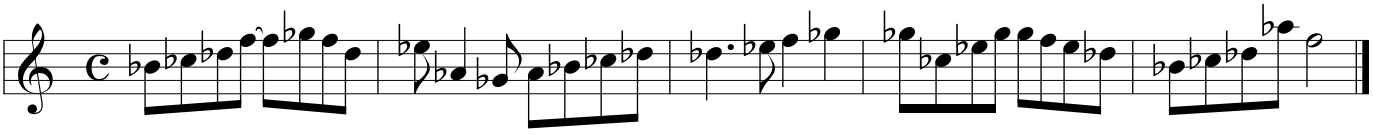


27 Db dúr



Skrifið rétta tóntegund við hvert dæmi

28



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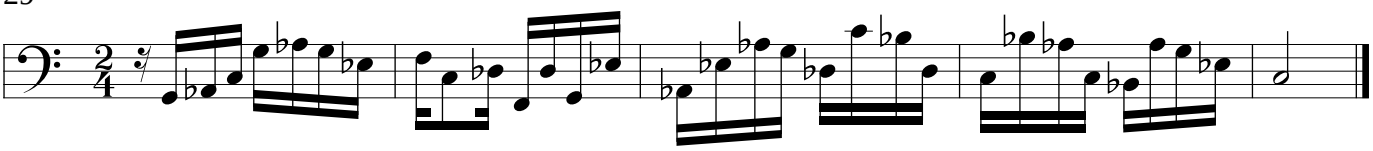

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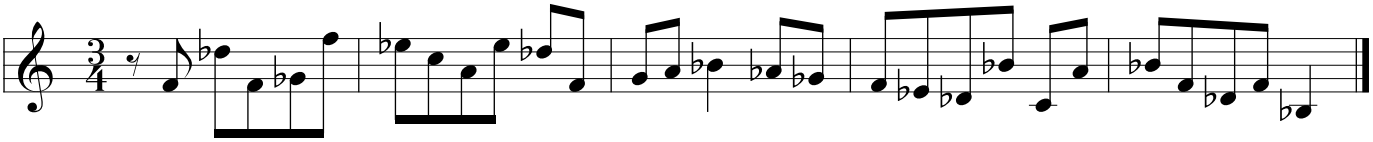

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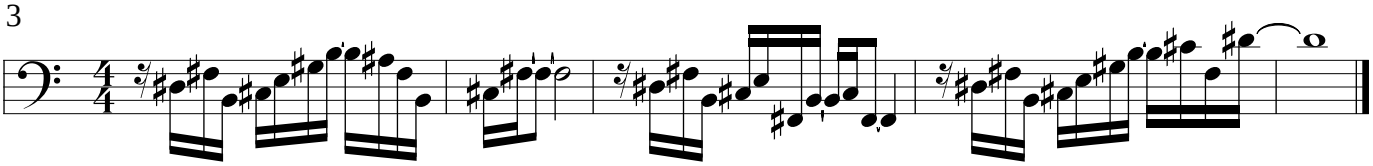

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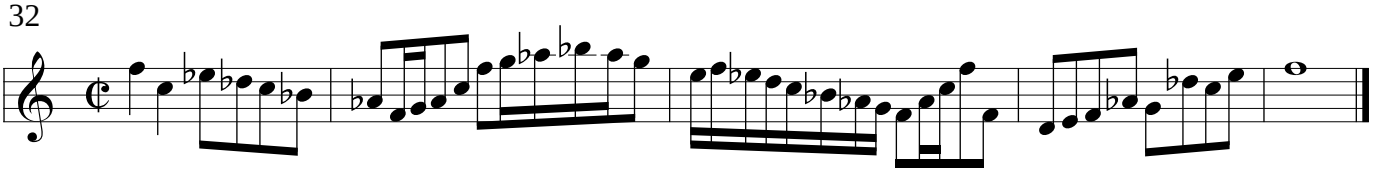

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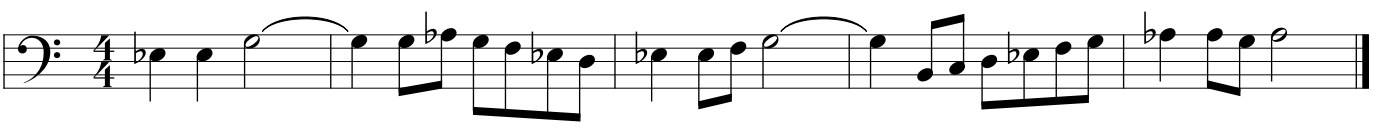

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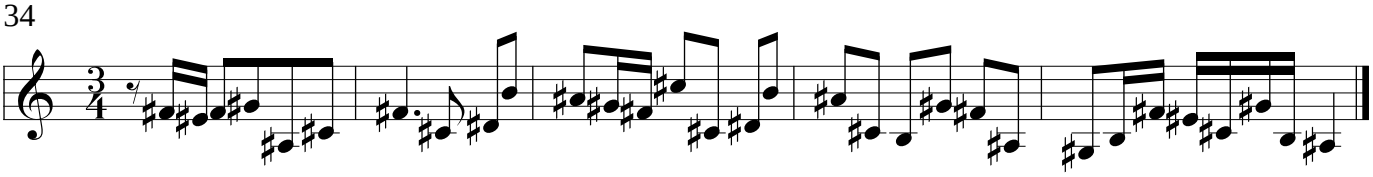


2. Tónbil

Milli tveggja mismunandi tóna myndast tónbil. Þetta tónbil er hægt að greina með því að telja nöfnin á milli nótnanna meðtalinn 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.

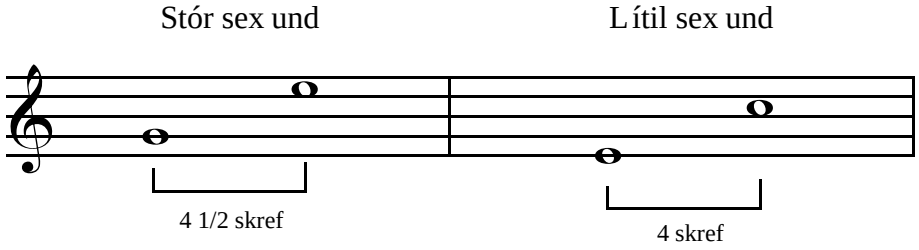
Tónbilin sem við lærum eru: Tvíundir, þríundir, ferundir, fimmundir sex undir og sjöundir.
Tvíundir, þríundir, sex undir og sjöundir geta verið stórar eða litlar eftir því hvað mörg skref eru í tónbilinu. Ferundir og fimmundir eru hreinar.

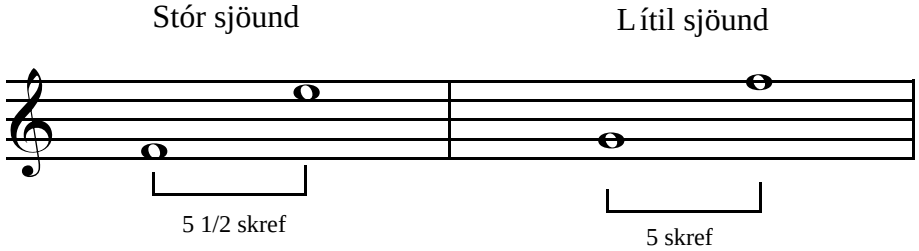
Tónbilin E til F og H til C hafa hálft skref og eru þess vegna litlar tvíundir

Taflan segir okkur hvað eru mörg skref í hverju tónbili.

	Stór	Lítil	Hrein
2und	1	1/2	
3und	2	1 1/2	
4und			2 1/2
5und			3 1/2
6und	4 1/2	4	
7 und	5 1/2	5	

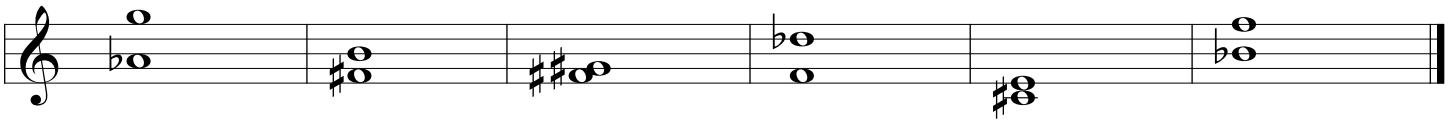
Ef tónbili er snúið við, þ.e.a.s ef lægri nótan er sett fyrir ofan þá hærri, þá verður stórt bil lítið og lítið bil verður stórt en hreint bil verður ávallt hreint.



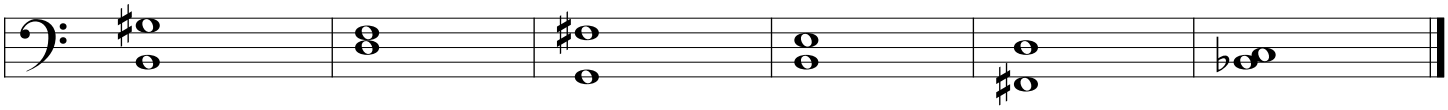


Greinið þessi tónbil

1.



2.



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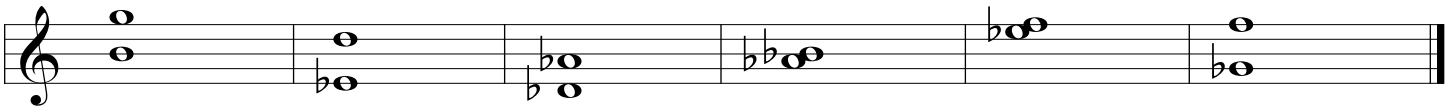

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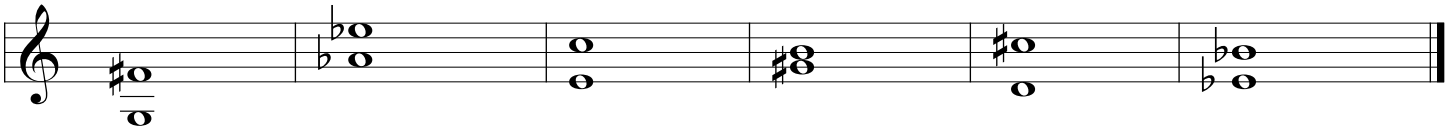

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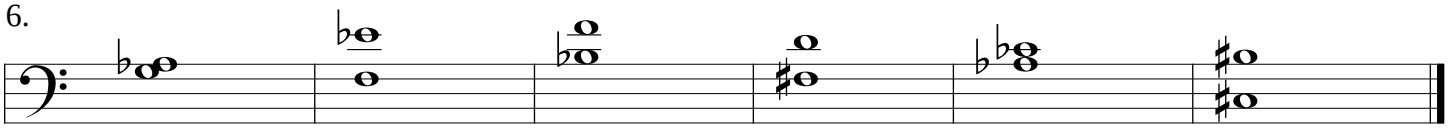

Skrifið fyrir ofan hverja nótu aðra svo út komi umbeðið tónbil

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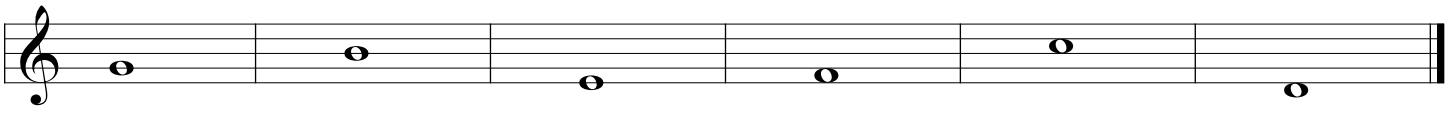

S 6 L 6 S 3 H 4 L 3 H 5

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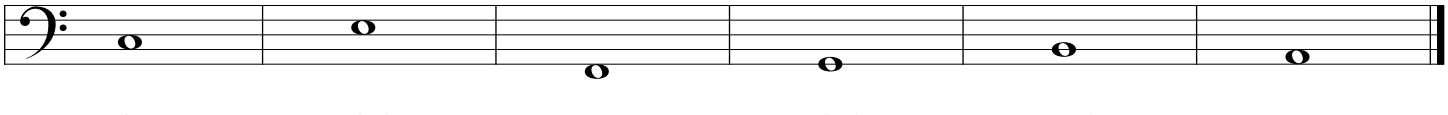

S 7 S 3 H 4 S 6 L 6 H 5

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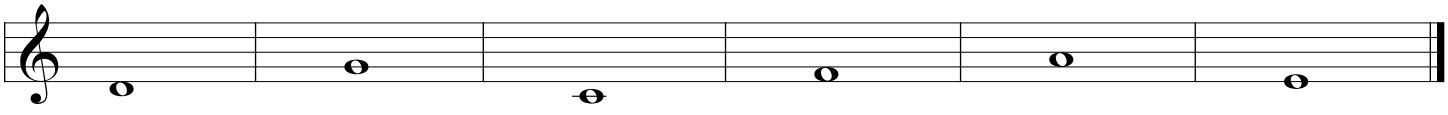

S 7 L 7 S 6 L 6 L 3 S 3

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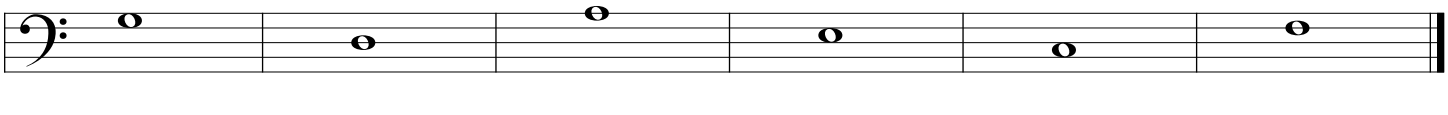

L 2 H 5 S 2 S 6 S 7 H 5

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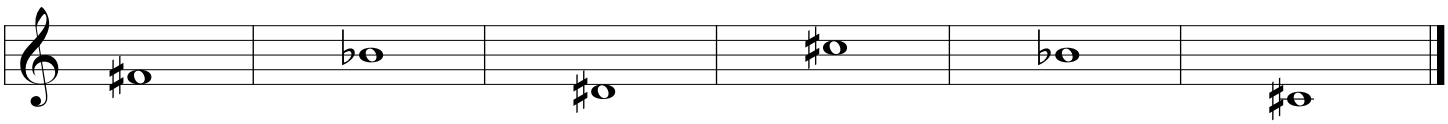

H 4 L 2 L 3 L 6 S 6 L 7

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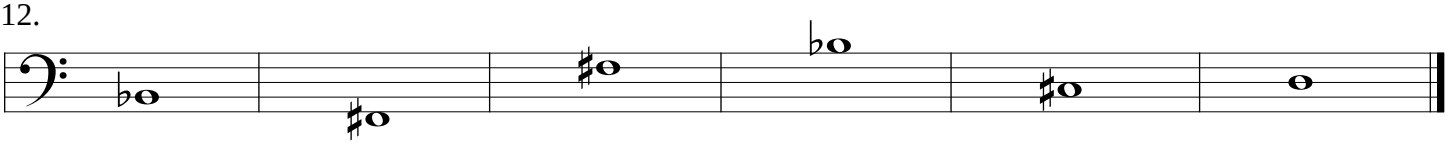

S 6 L 7 H 4 L 2 S 3 L 3

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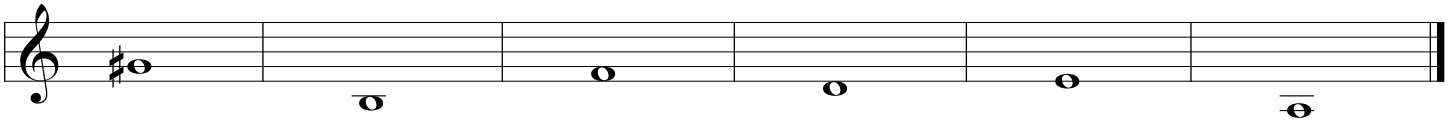
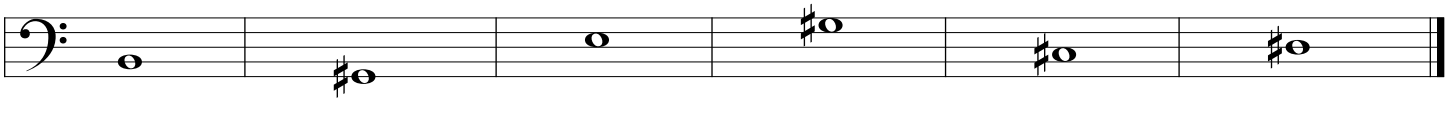


S 2 L 7 H 5 L 6 L 7 S 6

14.

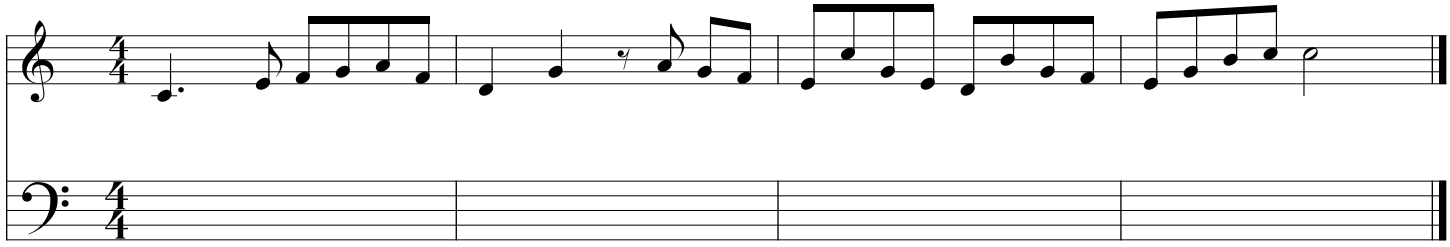


H 5 L 6 L 3 L 2 L 7 L 6

3 Tónflutningur

Skrifið þessi dæmi áttund neðar í F lykli

1.



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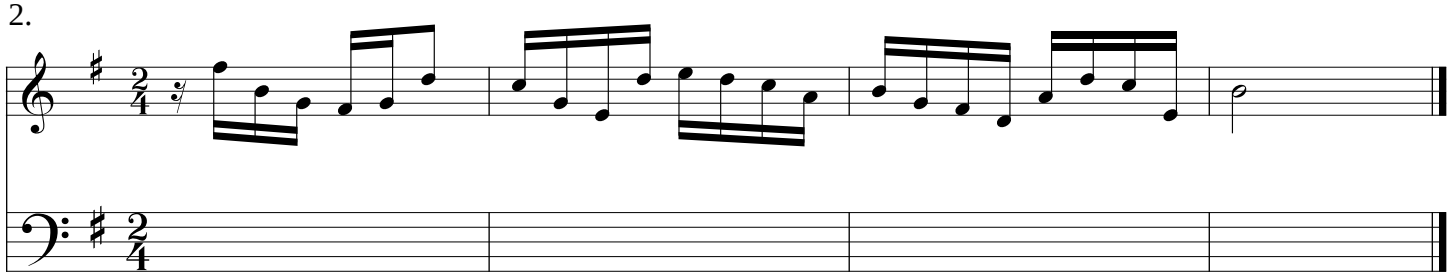

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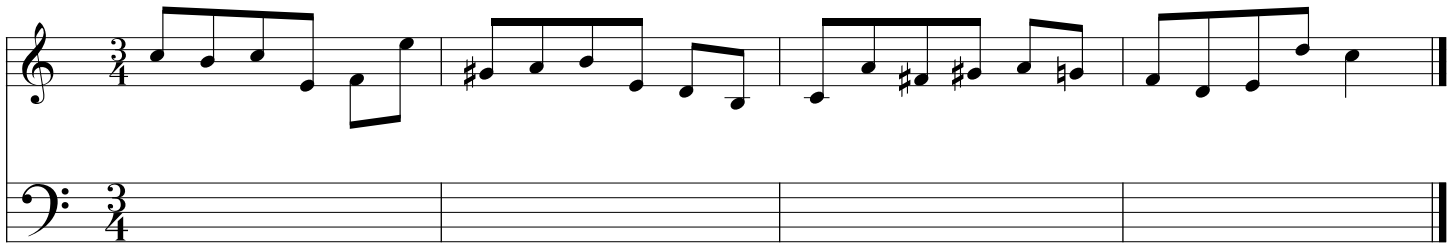

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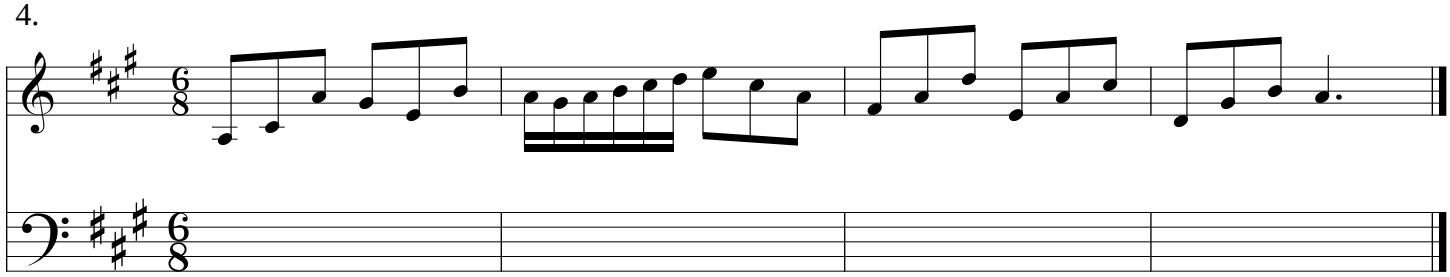

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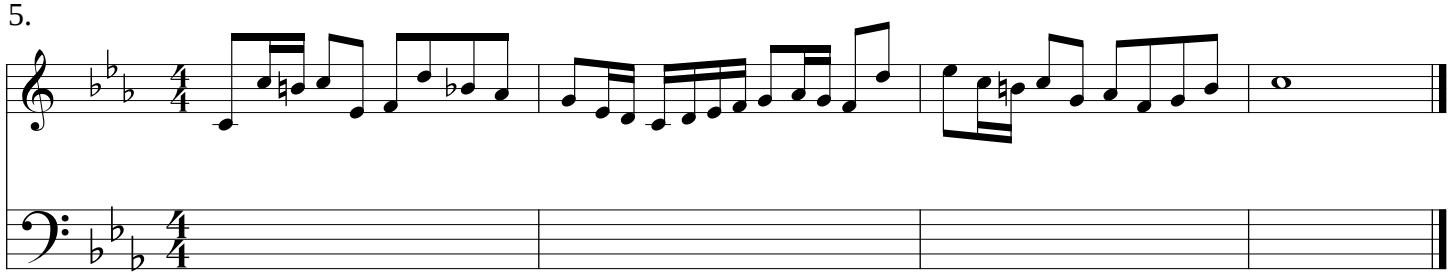
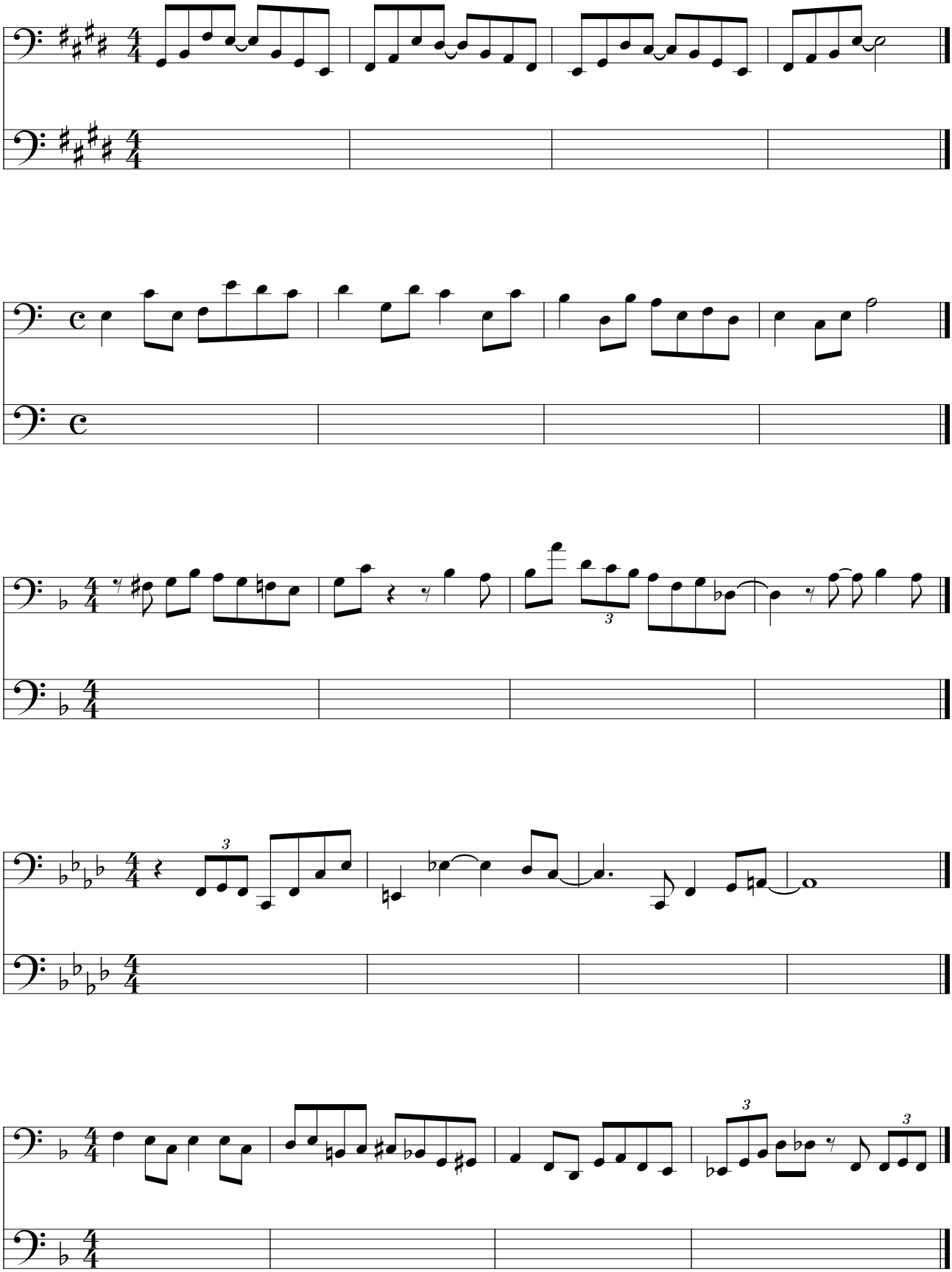


Endurritið þessi dæmi áttund ofar í G lykli



4. Takttegundir

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

Neðri tala taktboðans er það lengdargildi sem talið er.

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

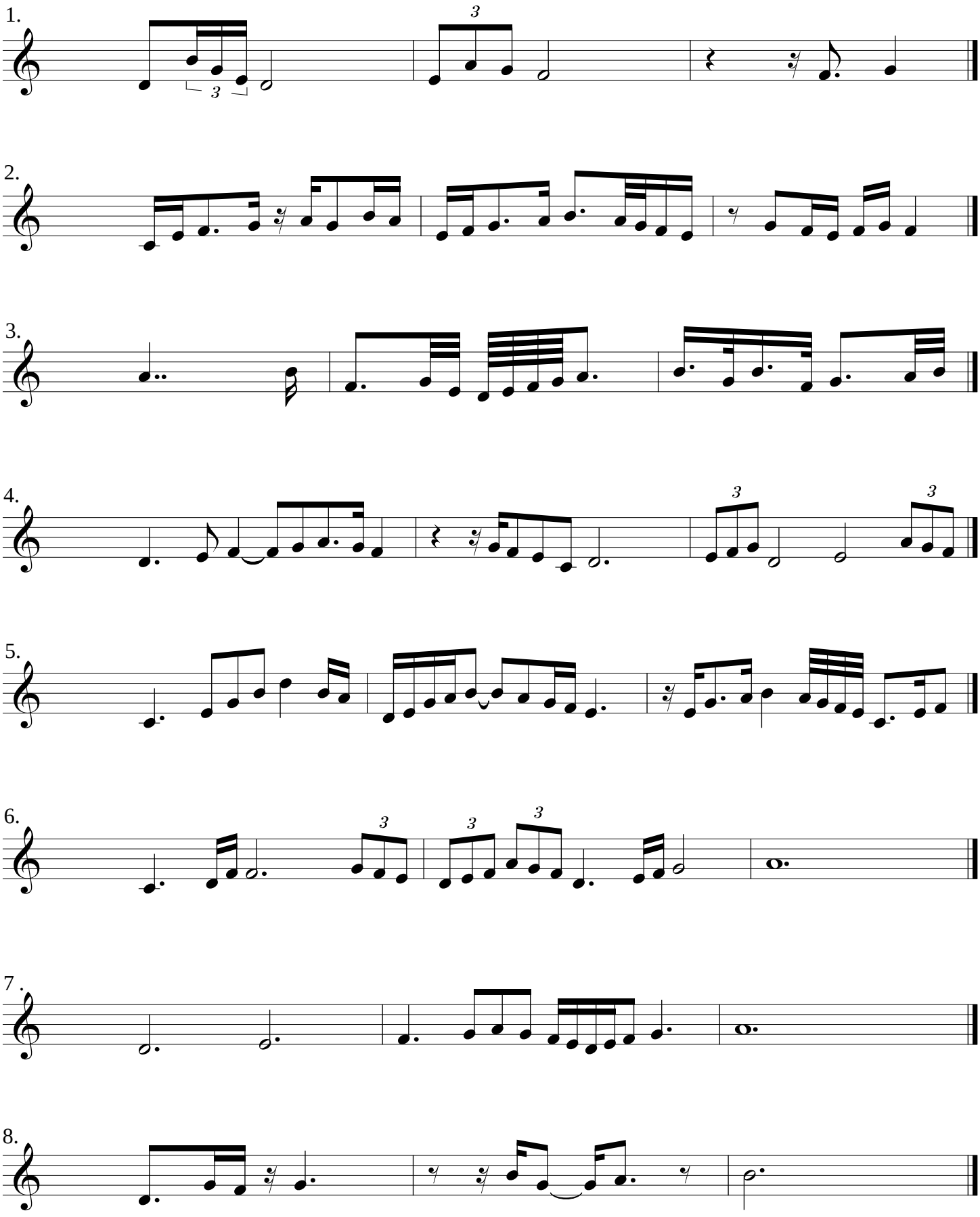
Samsettar takttegundir eru notaðar þegar 1, 3, og 6 nótur eru á hvert taktslag. Í takttegundinni 6 / 8 eru þrjár áttundaparts nótur á hvert taktslag, sex sex tándapartsnótur eða ein punkteruð fjórðapartsnóta.

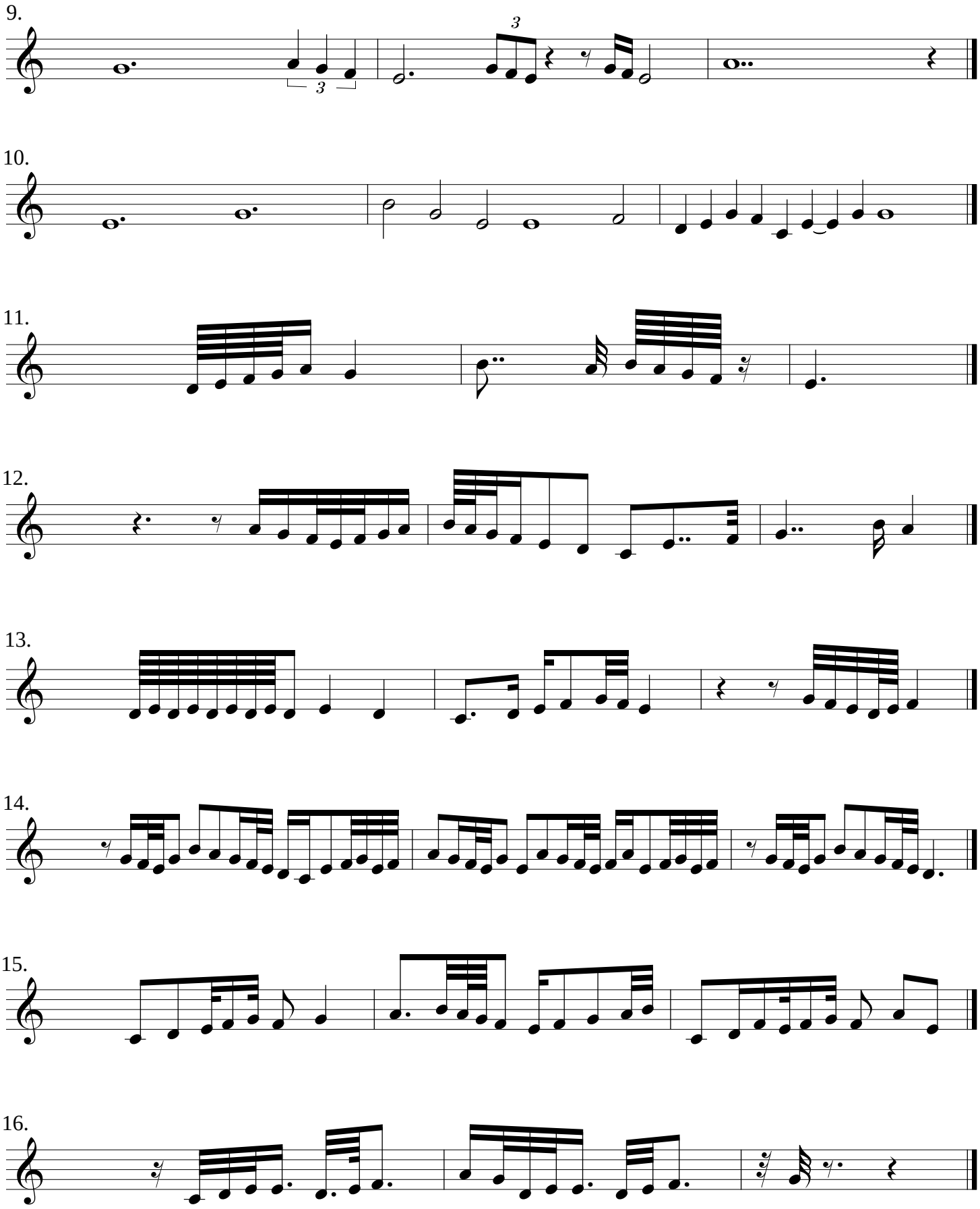
Í bæði samsettum og einföldum takttegundum þá verður að bjálka saman áttundaparts og sex tándaparts nótur í taktslög. Í einföldum takti eru 2 áttundaparts og 4 sex tándaparts nótur bjálkaðar saman þegar þær eru saman á taktslagi. Í samsettum takti þá eru 3 áttundaparts og 6 sex tándaparts nótur bjálkaðar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

Setjið taktboða fyrir þessi dæmi



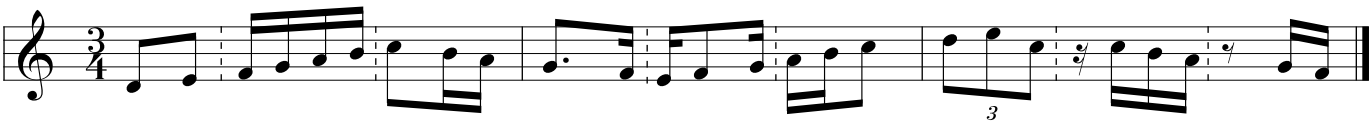

9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.

5 Riháttarreglur

Varðandi bjálka

Í söngnótum eru áttundapartsnótur og styttri nótur alltaf skrifaðar óbjálkaðar þegar ein nóta á við hvert atkvæði en bjálkaðar þegar fleiri nótur eiga við hvert atkvæði
Í hljóðfæranótum eru nóturnar teknar saman í taktslög og þær nótur sem mynda hvert taktslag eru bjálkaðar saman

Dæmi um bjálka í einföldum þrískiptum takti



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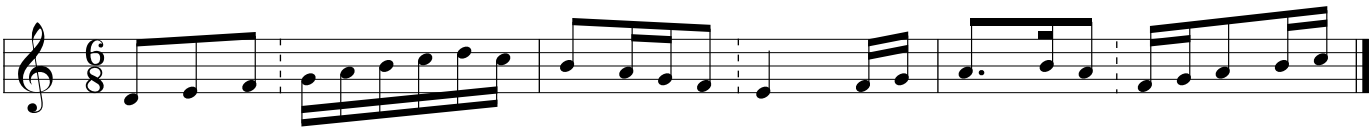
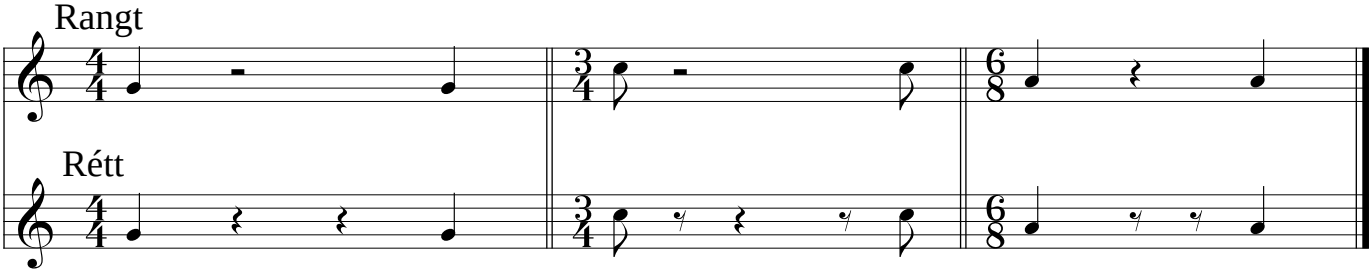


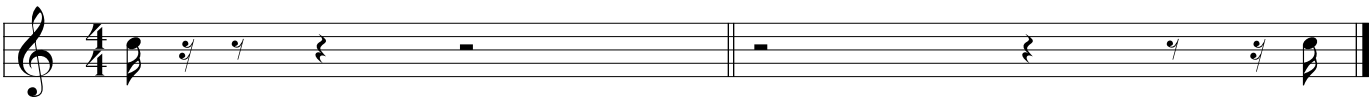
Varðandi þagnir

Ekki má skrifa þögn sem jafngildir nótu sem myndar sínkópu Í öðrum orðum ekki má skrifa þögn
sem byrjar á veiku taktslagi og framlengist yfir á sterkt taktslag



Þegar þarf að skrifa margar þagnir á eftir nótu þá verður að skrifa þagnirnar í röðinni stystu til þeirrar lengstu en öfugt ef þagnirnar eiga að vera á undan nótunni

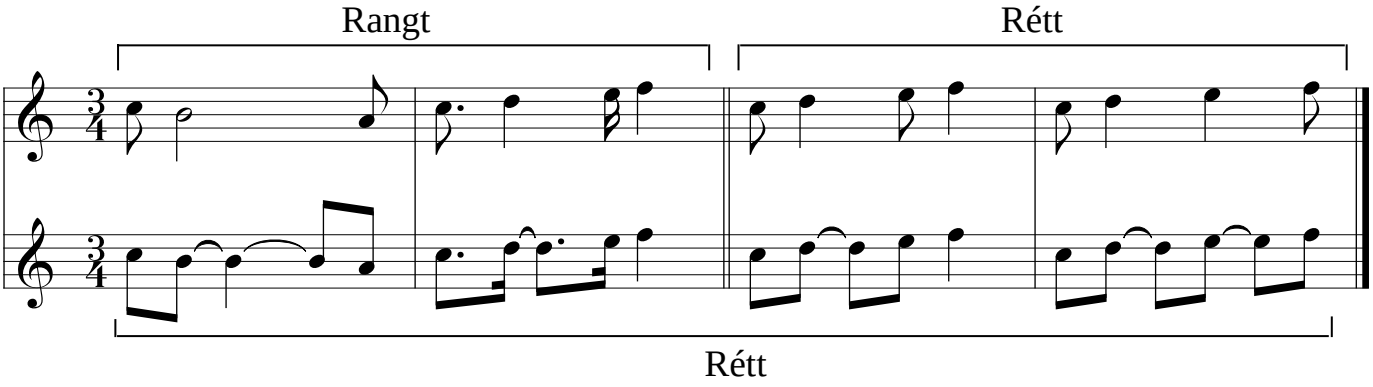
Dæmi



Varðandi sínkópur

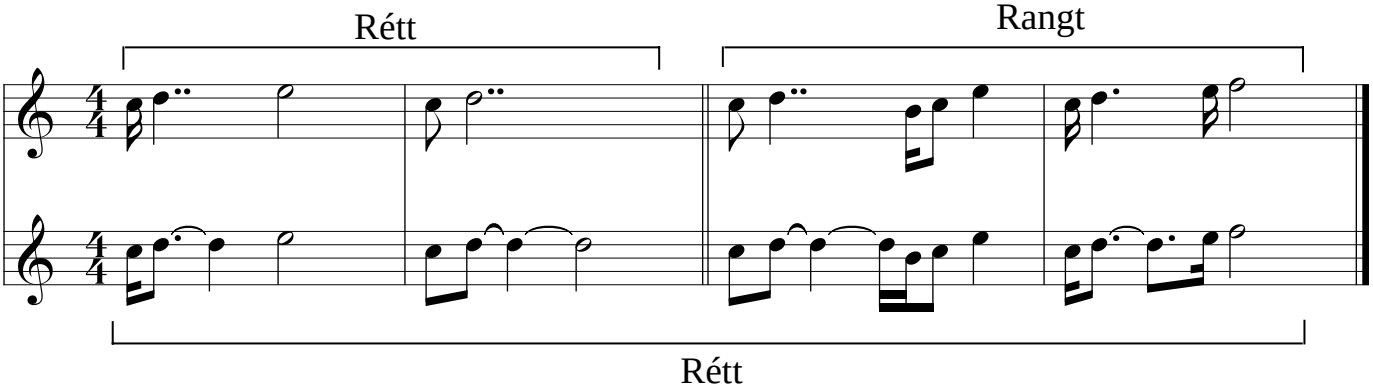
Sínkóperaða nótu má ekki skrifa nema að nótan taki jafnan part af hvoru taktslagi Nótan verður að taka tvo jafna hluta úr hvoru taktslaginu

Dæmi



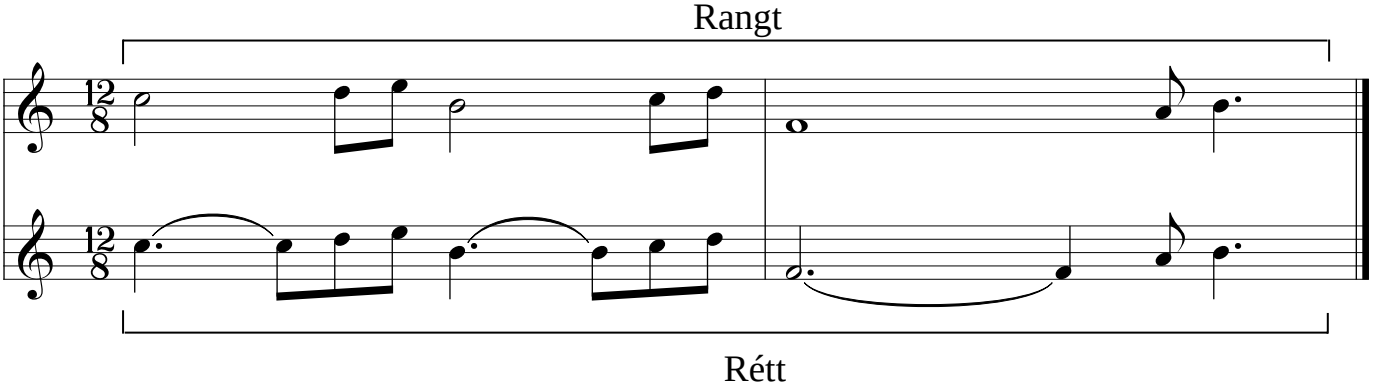
Punkteruð nóta sem byrjar ekki á taktslagi verður að enda á taktslagi

Dæmi



Í samsettum takttegundum má ekki skrifa nótur sem eru stærri en taktslag og enda ekki á taktslagi

Dæmi



Endurritið dæmin og bjálkið nóturnar rétt saman

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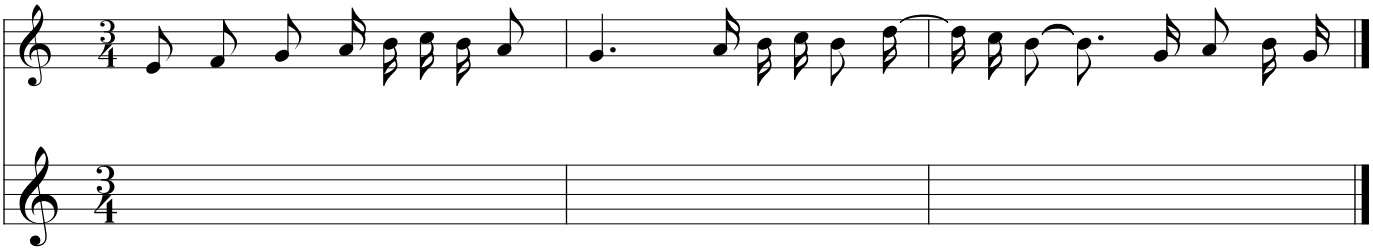

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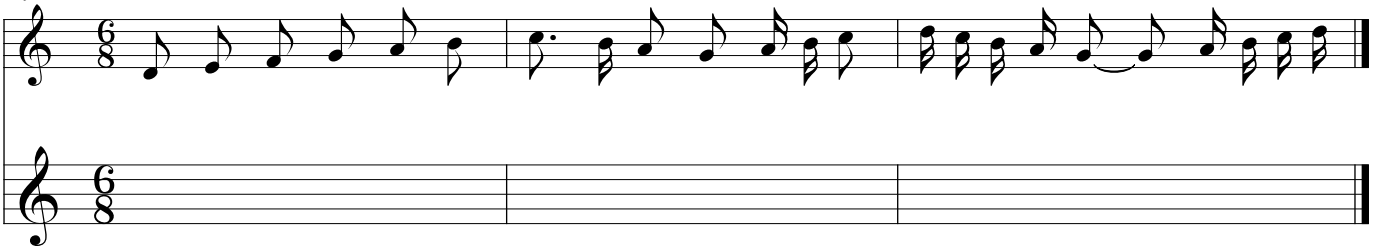

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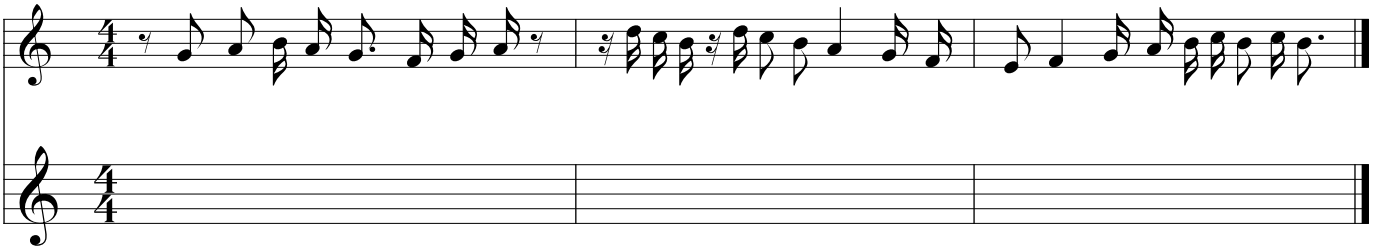

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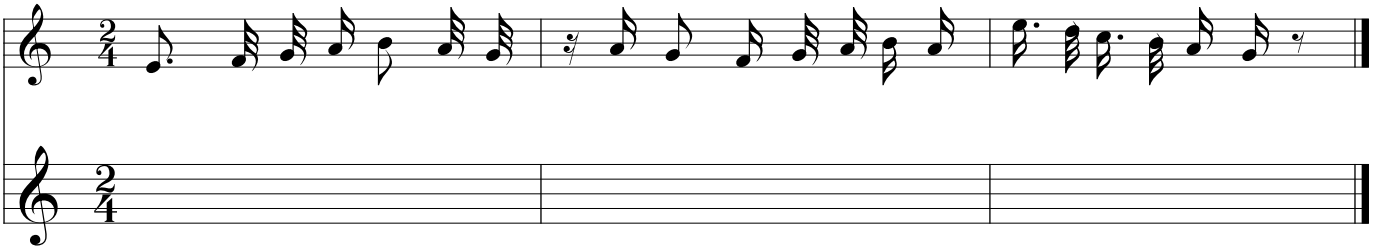

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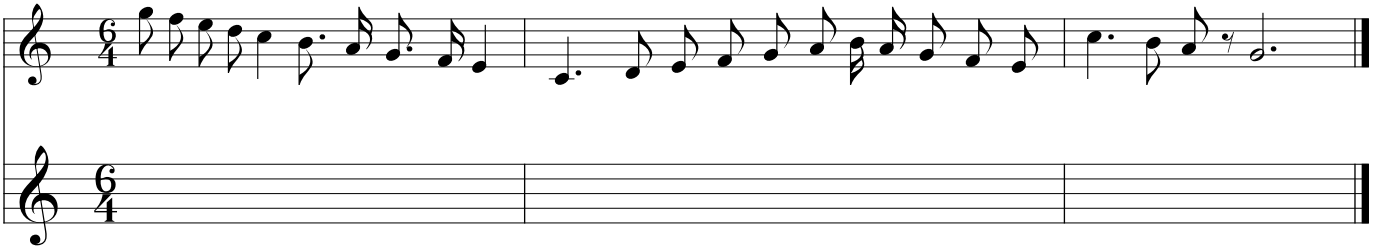

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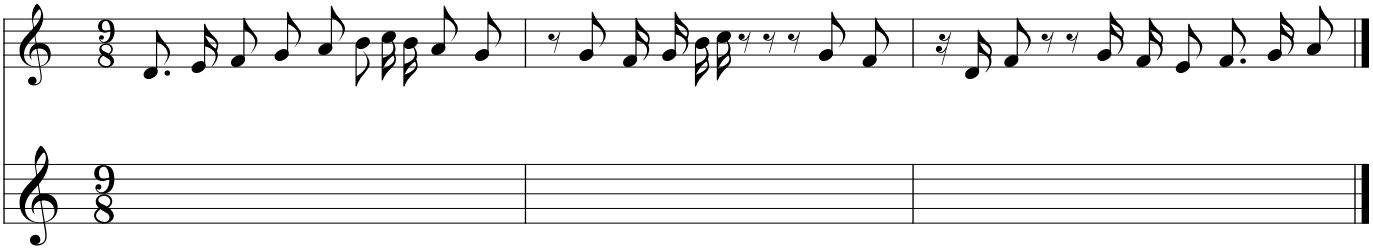

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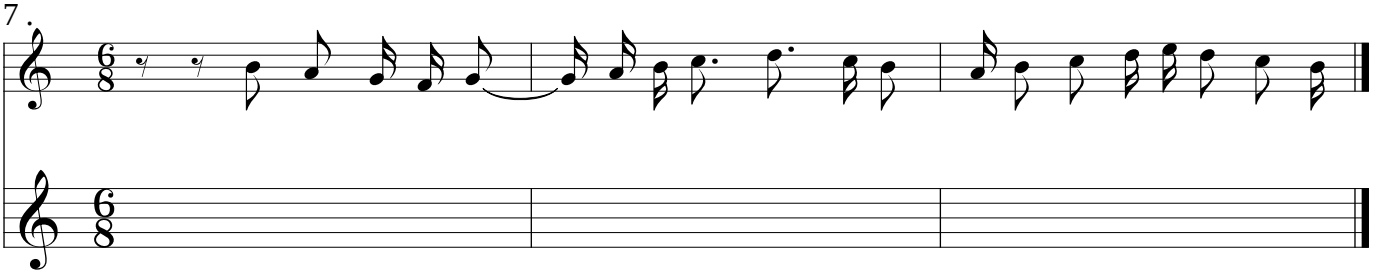

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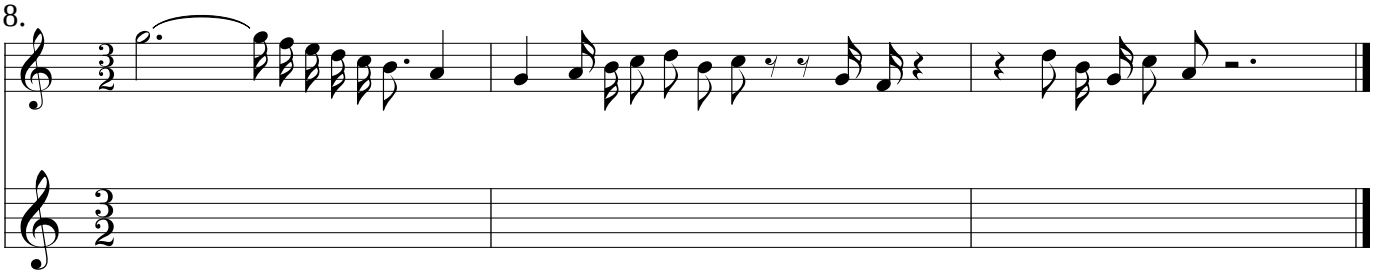

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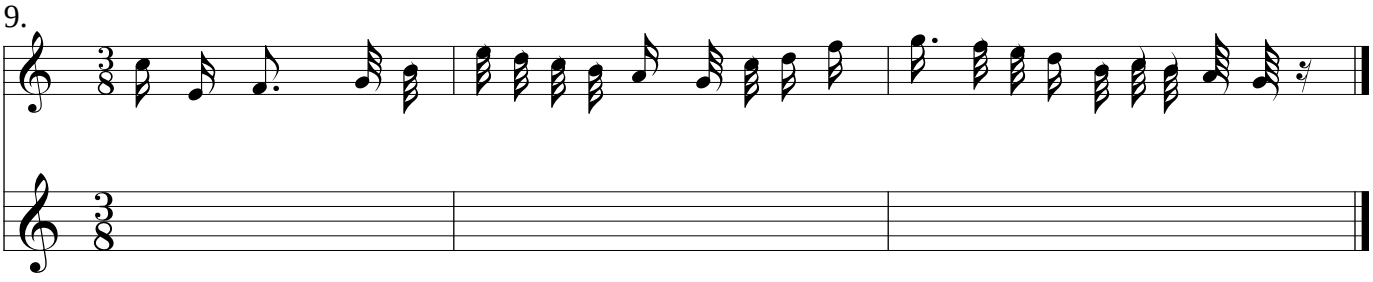

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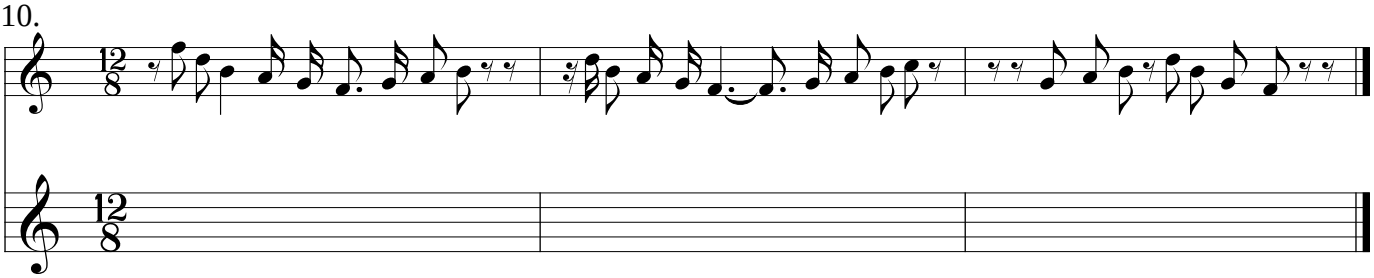
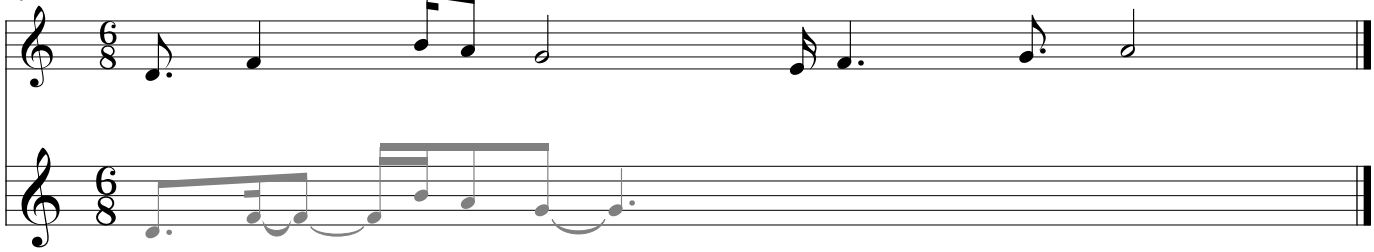


6 Taktskipting

Endurritið eftirfarandi dæmi skiptið þeim í takta og bjálkið nóturnar rétt saman

1.



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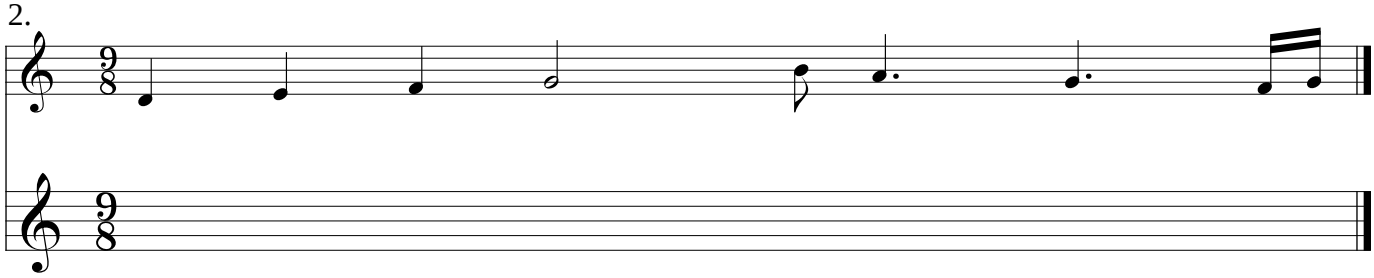

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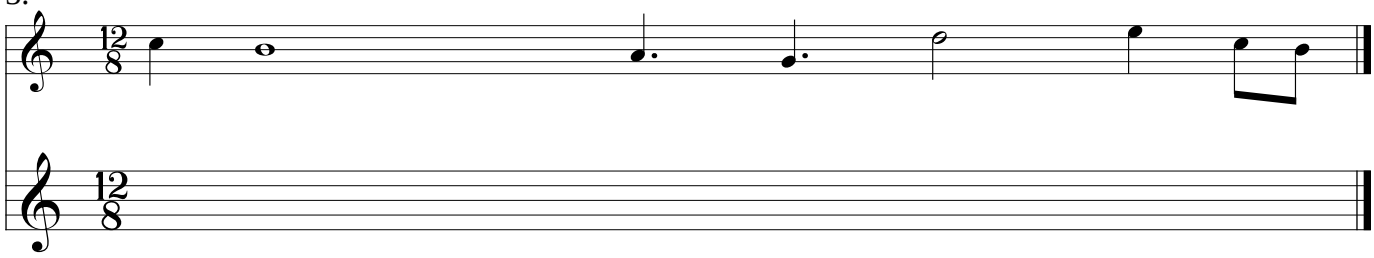

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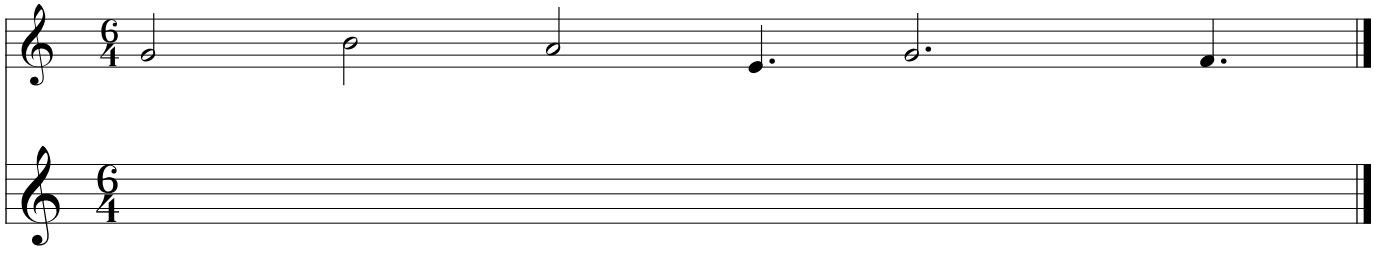

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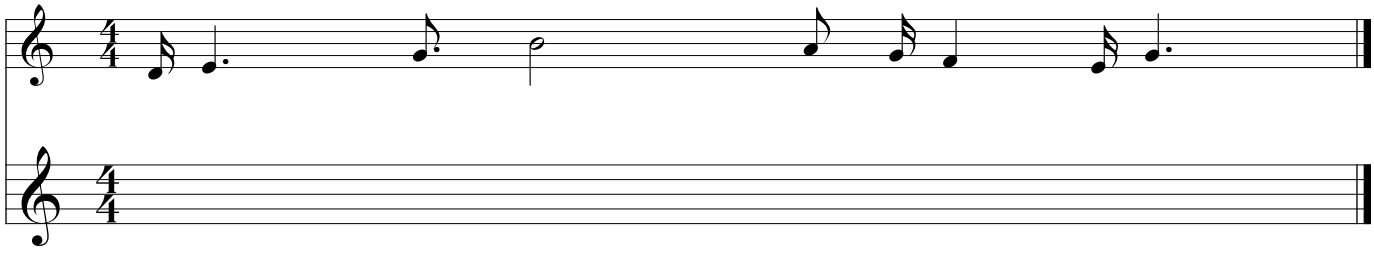

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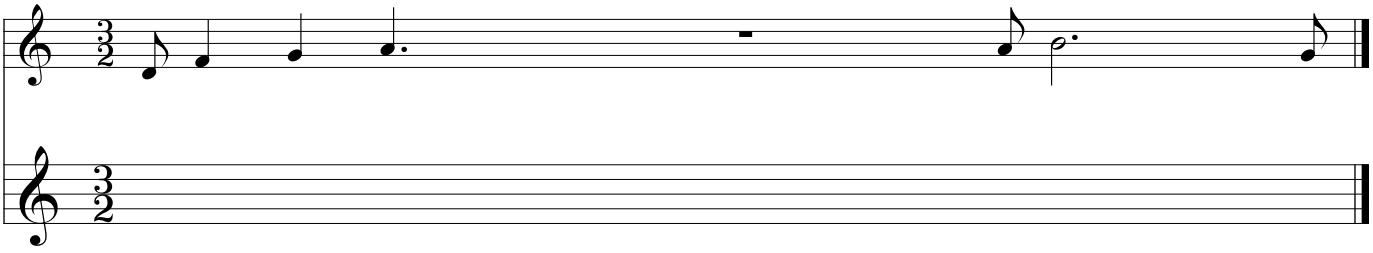

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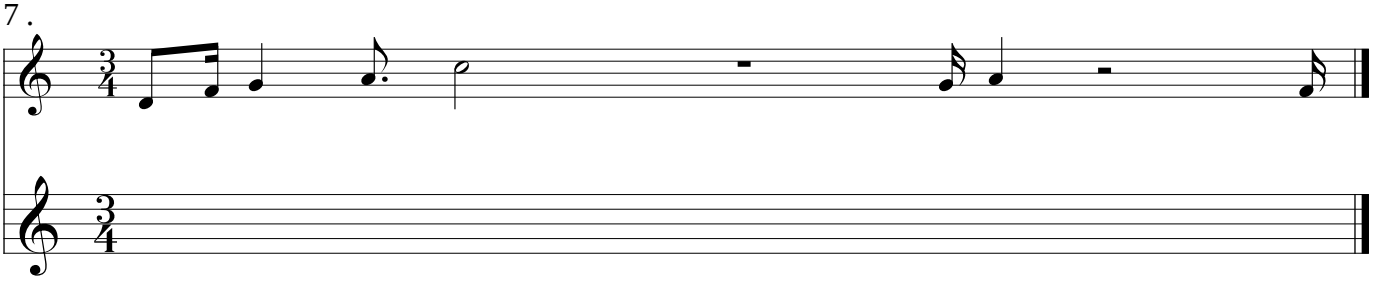

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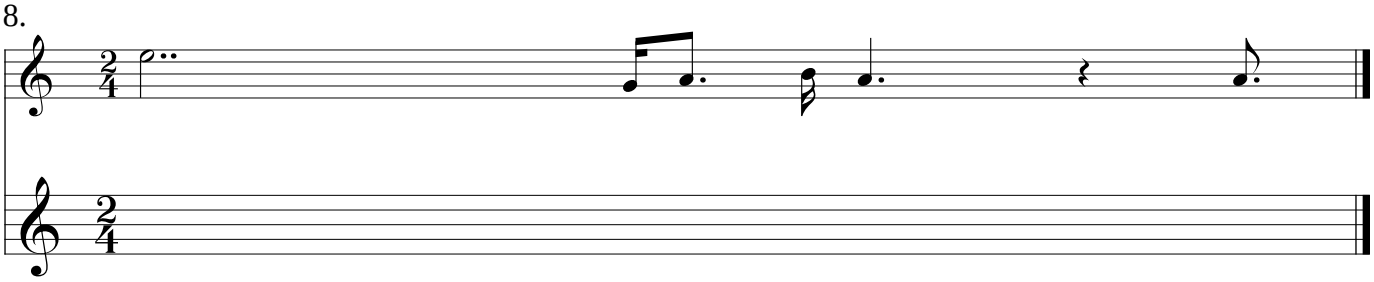

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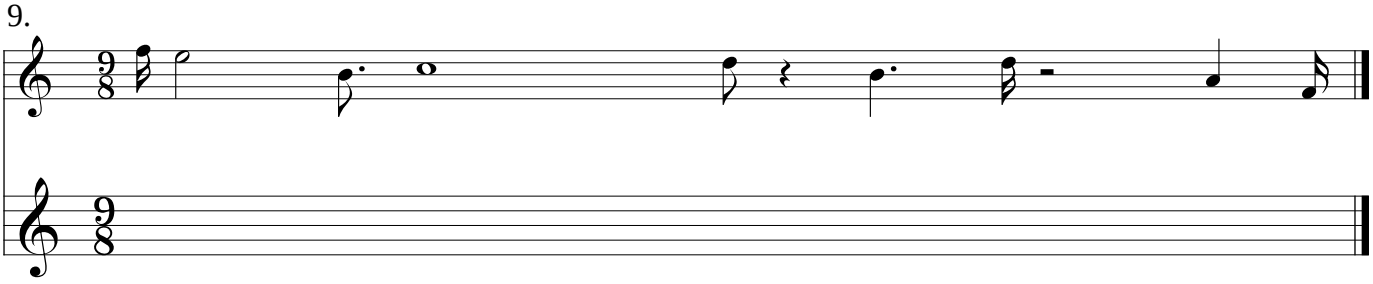

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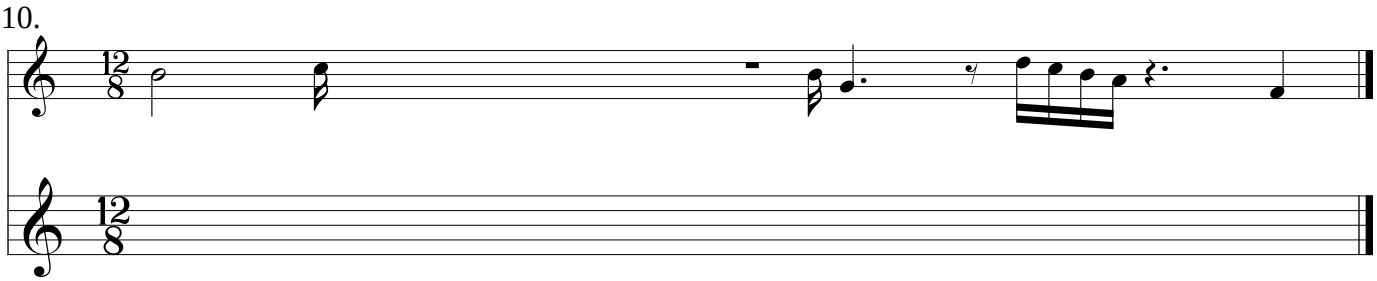


7 . Ólur

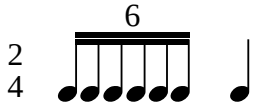
Dúóla: J afngildir alltaf þremur lengdargildum sem í henni eru.
Hún er notuð til þess að fá tvær nótur á taktslag í samsettum takti.

Tríóla: J afngildir alltaf tveimur lengdargildum sem í henni eru.
Hún er notuð til þess að fá þrjár nótur á takteiningu.

Kvartóla: J afngildir alltaf sex lengdargildum sem í henni eru.
Hún er notuð til þess að fá fjórar nótur á taktslag í samsettum takti.

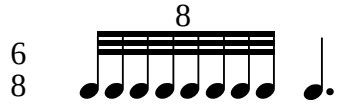
Fimmóla: J afngildir aðeins sex lengdargildum sem í henni eru ef
það jafngildir heilu taktslagi. Annars jafngildir hún fjórum lengdargildum.

Sex óla: J afngildir fjórum lengdargildum sem í henni eru .



Sjööla: J afngildir sex eða fjórum lengdargildum eins og fimmólan.

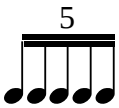
Áttóla: J afngildir alltaf tólf lengdargildum sem í henni eru.



Níólur, tíólur og ellefuólur: J afngilda aðeins 12 lengdargildum þegar ólan jafngildir heilu taktslagi eða heilum takti. Í öllum öðrum tilfellum jafngilda þær átta lengdargildum.

1. Skrifið lengdargildið sem jafngildir þessum ólum:

6/8 _____

2/4  _____

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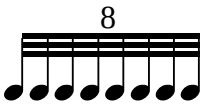
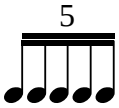
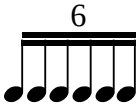
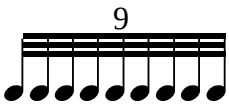
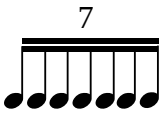
6/8  _____

6/8  _____

2/4  _____

6/8  _____

2/4  _____

2. Skrifið ólur sem jafngilda þessum lengdargildum:

Dúóla = _____

Tríóla = _____

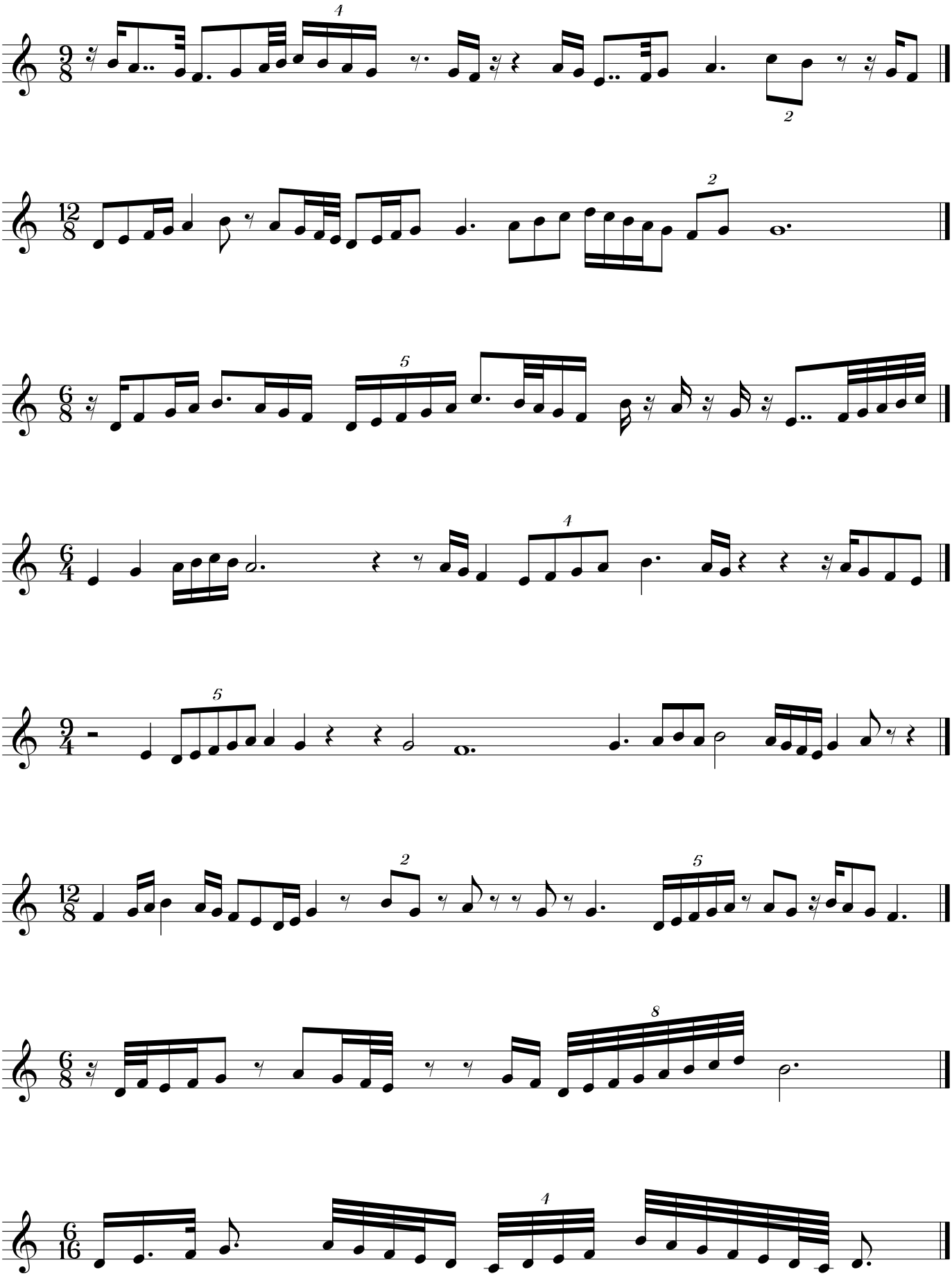
Kvartóla = _____

Fimmóla = _____

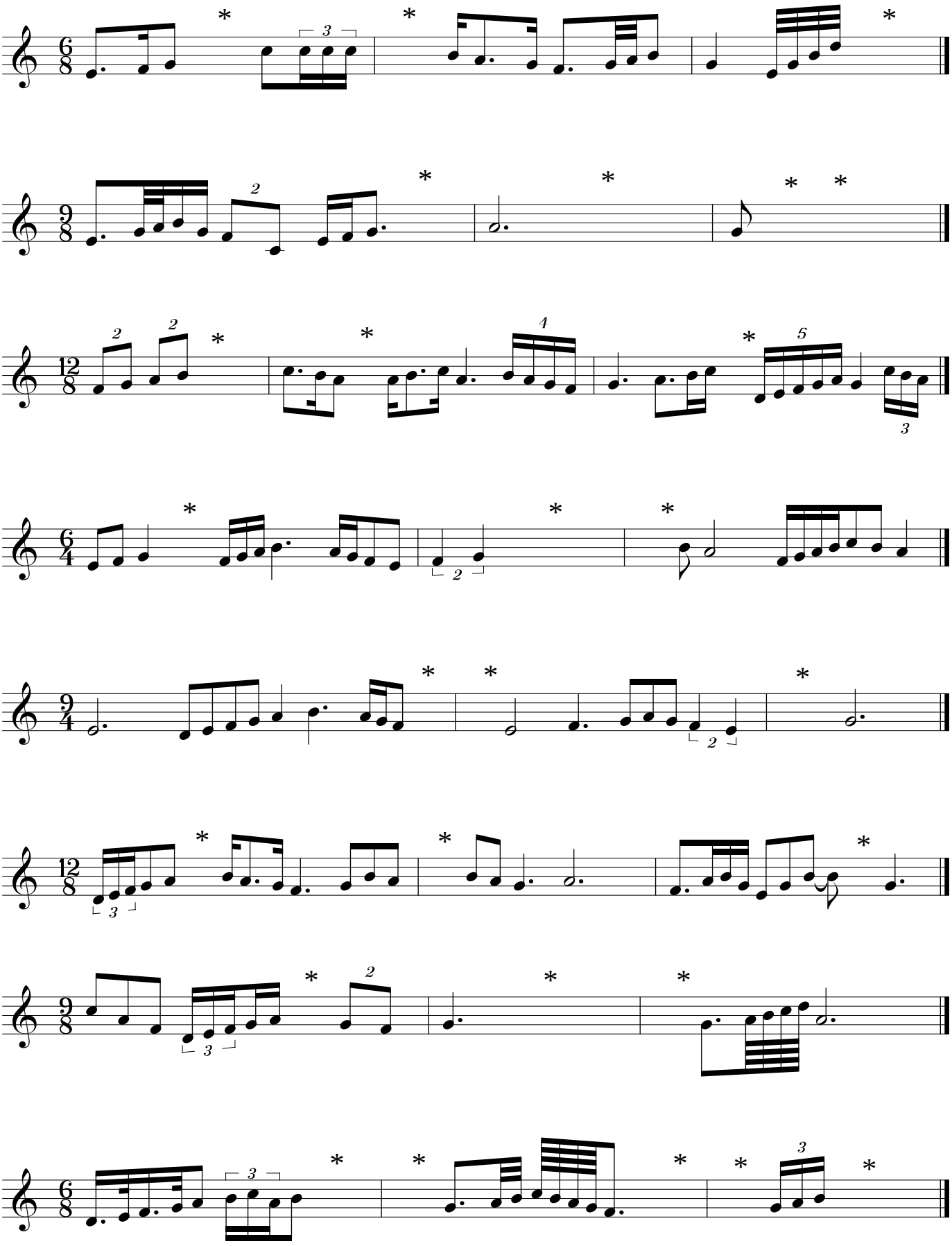
Sex óla = _____

Sjööla = _____

3 Setjið taktstrik í eftirfarandi dæmi



4 Setjið þagnir þar sem merkið er



8. Ítölsk orð

HRAÐATÁKN

Orð fyrir jafnan hraða

Largo	Breitt
Grave	Alvarlega
Lento	Hægt
Adagio	Rólega og gega og gætætilega
Andante	Gangandi
Moderato	Hóflega eða miðlungi hratt
Allegro	Glaðlega
Vivo	Lifandi
Vivace	Líflega
Presto	Fljótt

Endingin -issimo herðir merkingu orðsins

Vivacissimo	Mjög líflega
Gravissimo	Mjög alvarlega

Endingin -ino eða -etto dregur úr merkr merkingu orðsins

Andantino	Létt gangandi
Larghetto	Hraðar en Largo
Allegretto	Hægar en Allegro

Orð sem tákna endurkomu hraða

Come prima	Eins og fyrst
Primo tempo	Fyrsti hraði
Lo stesso tempo	Óbreyttur hraði

HRAÐABREYTINGAR

Orð sem tákna minnkandi hraða

rallentando	Hægar
ritardando	Seinka
ritenendo	Íhugandi
ritenuto	Varlega
allargando	Útvíkkandi

Orð sem tákna vaxandi hraða

animando	Upplífgandi
accelerando	Hraðar
affrettando	Flýtaincrjun í coda

Orð fyrir endurkomu breyts hraða

A tempo	Sami hraði
In tempo	í hraða

Orð sem merkja breytingu á jöfnum hraða

ad libitum	Að vild
senz a tempo	Án hraða
senz a rigore	Án styrðleika
rubato	Frjálst

STYRKLEIKATÁKN

Orð fyrir ákveðinn styrk

forte (f)	Sterkt
fortissimo (ff)	Sterkar
fortefortissimo (fff)	Enn sterkar
piano (p)	Veikt
pianissimo (pp)	Veikar
pianopianissimo (ppp)	Enn veikar
mez z o piano (mp)	Miðlungi veikt
mez z o forte (mf)	Miðlungi sterkt
forz ando (fz)	Með valdi og krafti
tutta forz a	Af öllum krafti

Orð fyrir styrkleika breytingu

crescendo (cresc.)	Með vax andi styrk
decrescendo (decresc.)	Með minnkandi styrk
diminuendo (dim.)	Með minnkandi styrk

Orð fyrir styrkleika og hraðabreytingu

calando	Dvínandi
mancando	Missandi
morendo	Deyjandi
perdendosi	Hverfandi
smorz ando	Minnkandi

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

L egato	Bundið
Marcato	Auðkennt
P esante	Þ unglega
Rinforz ando (rinf.)	Með meiri krafti
Staccato (stacc.)	Snöggt
Tenuto (ten.)	Haldið

VIÐBÓTAR ORÐ

Assai	Mjög
P oco	L ítið
Molto	Mikið
Meno	Minna
P iu	Meira
Ancor piu	Enn meira
Sempre piu	Alltaf meira
Non troppo	Ekki mikið
Affettuoso	Með kærleika

ÖNNUR LÝSINGARORÐ

Affettuoso	Kærleikafullt
Animato	L íflega
Brillante	Glansandi
Cantabile	Syngjandi
Dolce	Blíðlega
Espressivo	Túlkandi
Furioso	Ofsafengið
Giocoso	Skemmtilega
Graz ioso	Spaugilega
Innocente	Sakleysislega
L eggiero	L éttilega
Maestoso	Virðulega
Religioso	Trúarlega
Spiritoso	Andlega

1. Þýðið þessi ítölsku orð

ritenuto	_____	*dolce*	_____
rubato	_____	*furioso*	_____
rinforzando	_____	*grazioso*	_____
ritardando	_____	*cantabile*	_____
religioso	_____	*marcato*	_____
allargando	_____	*perdendosi*	_____
accelerando	_____	*leggiero*	_____
agitato	_____	*spiritoso*	_____
affrettando	_____	*giocoso*	_____
animato	_____	*brillante*	_____

2. Þýðið þessar setningar.

Senza tempo	_____
Molto allegro	_____
Quasi presto	_____
Allegro non troppo	_____
Ad libitum	_____
Poco ritardando	_____
Poco a poco diminuendo	_____
Senza crescendo	_____
Molto pesante	_____
Andante giocoso	_____
Presto furioso	_____
Andante e maestoso	_____
Lo stesso tempo	_____
Poco agitato	_____
Sempre legato	_____

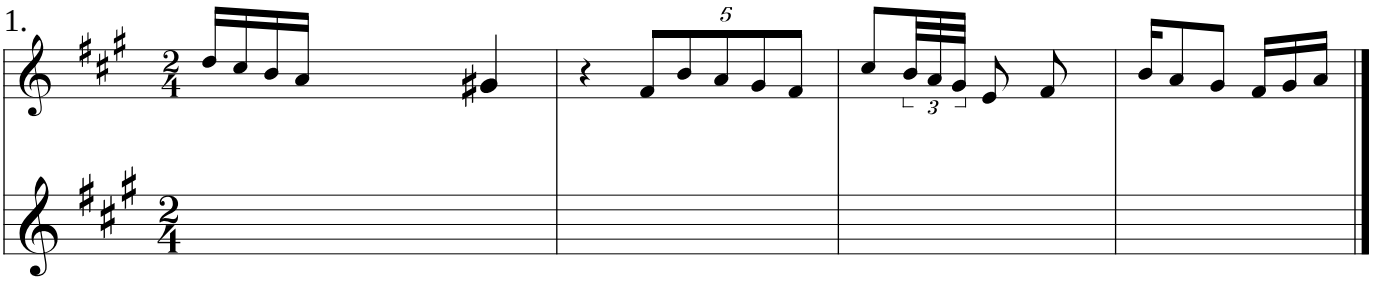
3. Þýðið þessar skammstafanir yfir á íslensku:

ten.	_____	*rall.*	_____
D. S. al Fine	_____	*string.*	_____
leg.	_____	*rinf.*	_____
decresc.	_____	*ppp*	_____
stacc.	_____	*accel.*	_____

9 Nótnaskrift

Endurritið eftirfarandi dæmi og leiðréttið villur

1.



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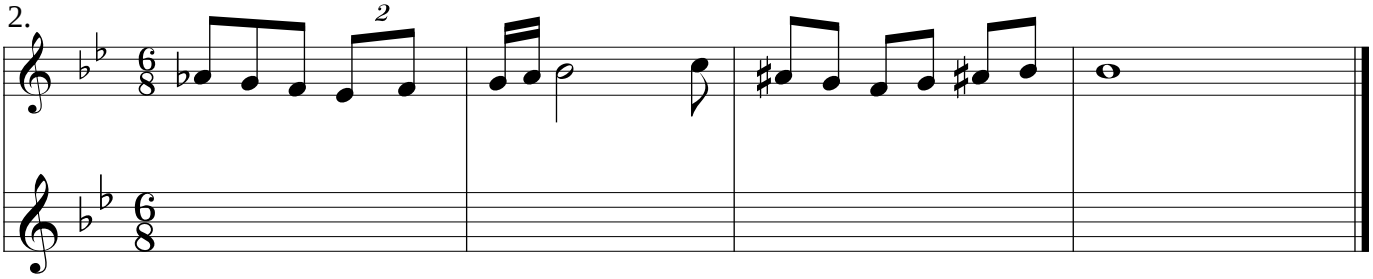

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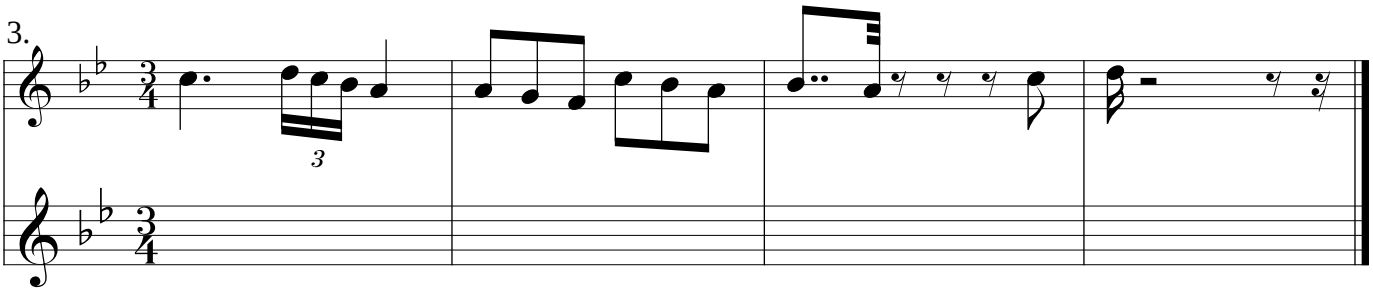

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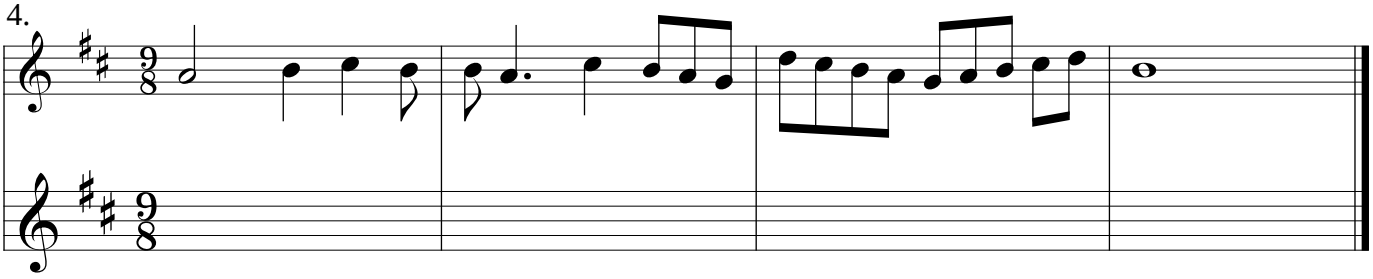

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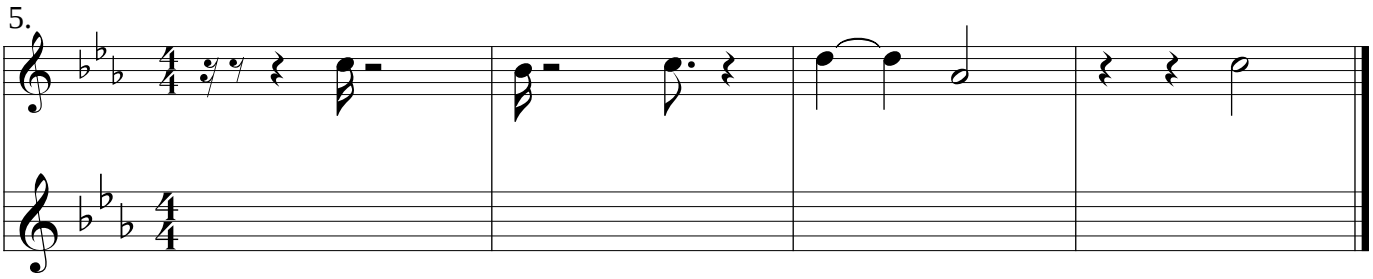

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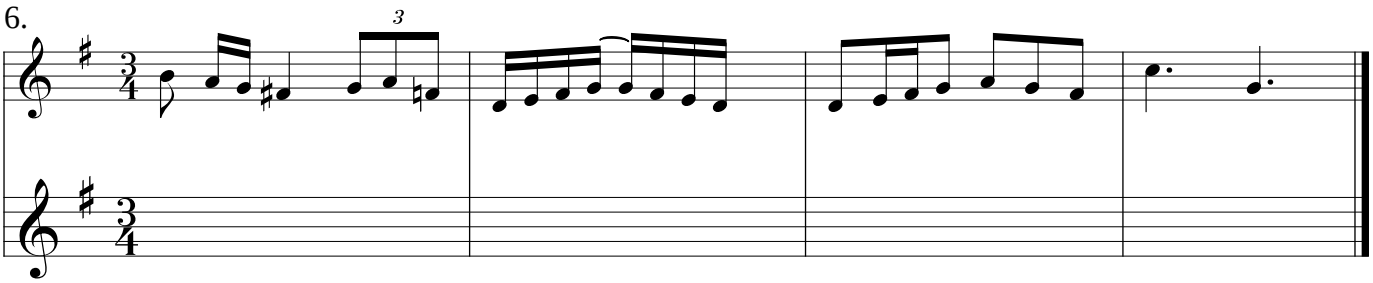

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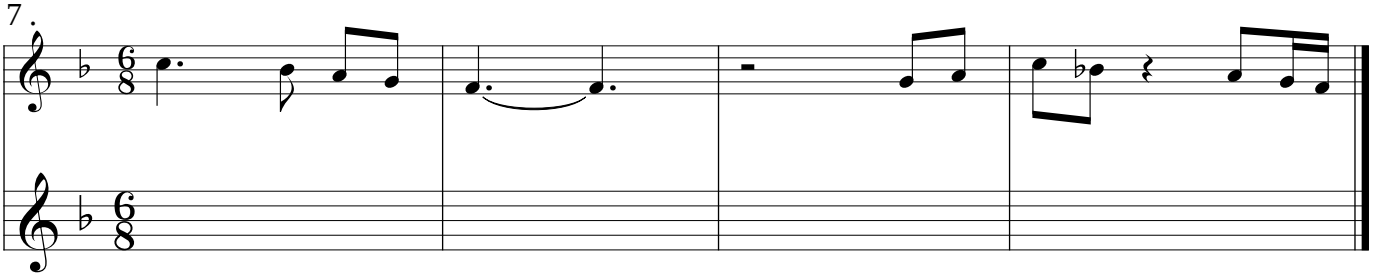

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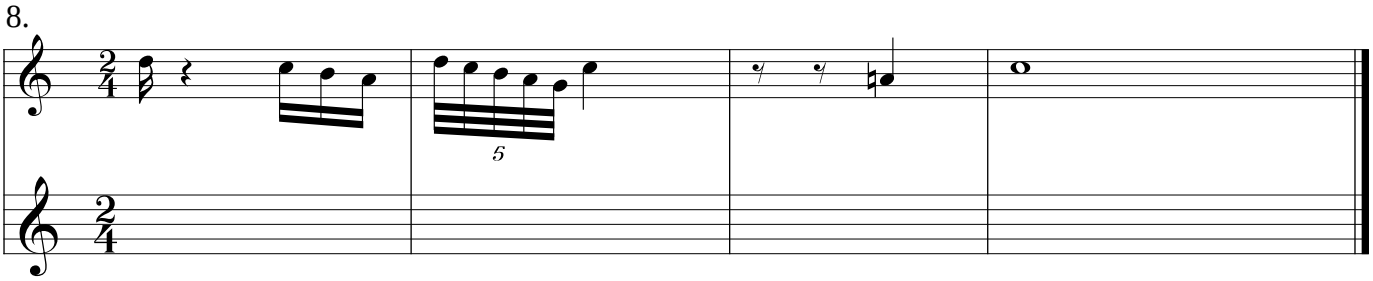

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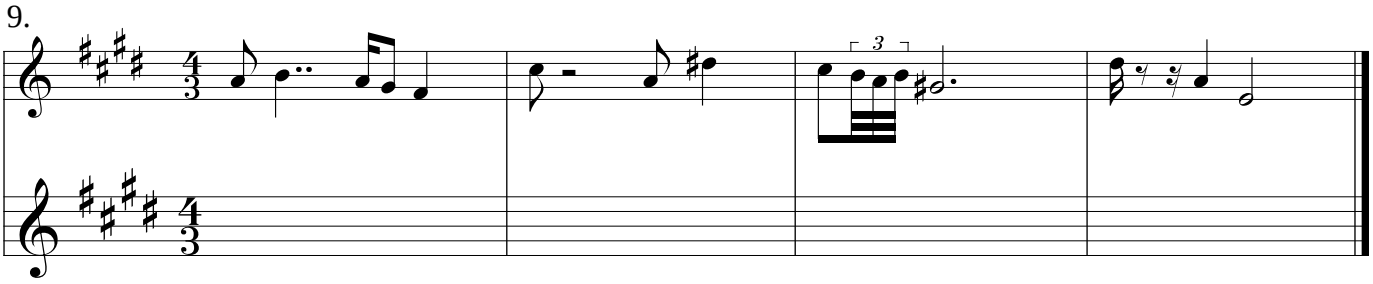

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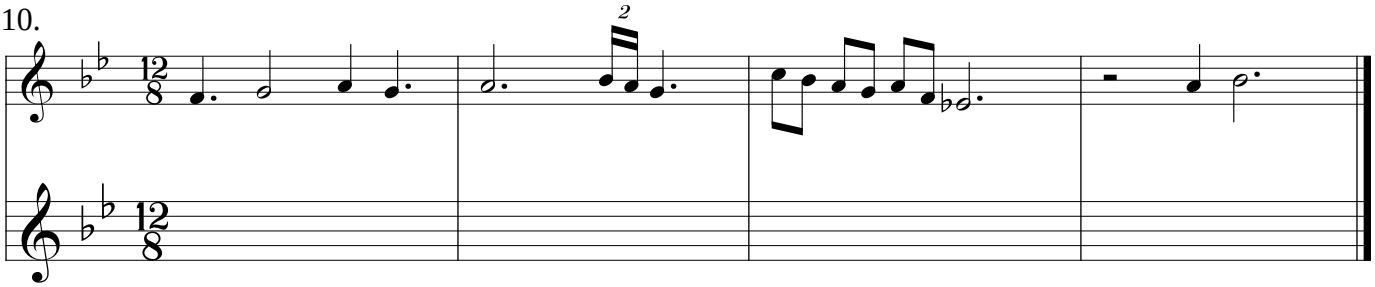

ISBN: 978-9935-446-76-3

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