

Part First.

Preludio I.

Allegro. (♩ = 112.)

J. S. BACH.

The musical score is presented in five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The right hand (RH) plays a continuous eighth-note pattern, often with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 5) indicated above the notes. The left hand (LH) plays a bass line with various chords and intervals, often with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 5) indicated below the notes. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, *pp*, and *dimin.*

All figures in the fingering which are set above the notes are intended, whether in inner or outer parts, for the right hand; whereas, the figures below the notes are for the left hand. This explanation will suffice to show, in doubtful cases, by which hand any note in the inner parts is to be played.

Alle Fingersatz-Zahlen, welche über den Noten stehen, gelten (auch in den Mittelstimmen) stets der rechten Hand. Dagegen sind die unter den Noten stehenden Zahlen immer für die linke Hand bestimmt. Dieses reicht hin, um in zweifelhaften Fällen anzuzeigen, von welcher Hand jede Note in den Mittelstimmen gegriffen werden muss.

Musical notation system 1. Treble clef contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bass clef contains a bass line with a fermata over the first measure. Dynamics: *p*. Fingerings: 3, 2, 1.

Musical notation system 2. Treble clef contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bass clef contains a bass line with a fermata over the first measure. Dynamics: *pp* and *cresc.*. Fingerings: 5, 2.

Musical notation system 3. Treble clef contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bass clef contains a bass line with a fermata over the first measure. Dynamics: *dimin.* and *pp*. Fingerings: 4, 5.

Musical notation system 4. Treble clef contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bass clef contains a bass line with a fermata over the first measure. Dynamics: *cresc.*. Fingerings: 4, 5.

Musical notation system 5. Treble clef contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bass clef contains a bass line with a fermata over the first measure. Dynamics: *f*. Fingerings: 4, 5.

Musical notation system 6. Treble clef contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bass clef contains a bass line with a fermata over the first measure. Dynamics: *ff* and *dimin.*. Fingerings: 4, 5.

Musical notation system 7. Treble clef contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bass clef contains a bass line with a fermata over the first measure. Dynamics: *pp* and *calando*. Fingerings: 4 2 1 4, 5 4 2 4 1 3.

Clave bien temperado: Preludio I

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of chords and arpeggios. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of red notes, some with accidentals (sharps and flats), representing a chromatic scale.

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and shows a melodic line with eighth notes and quarter notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and shows a bass line with whole notes and rests. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Texturas rítmicas

Original

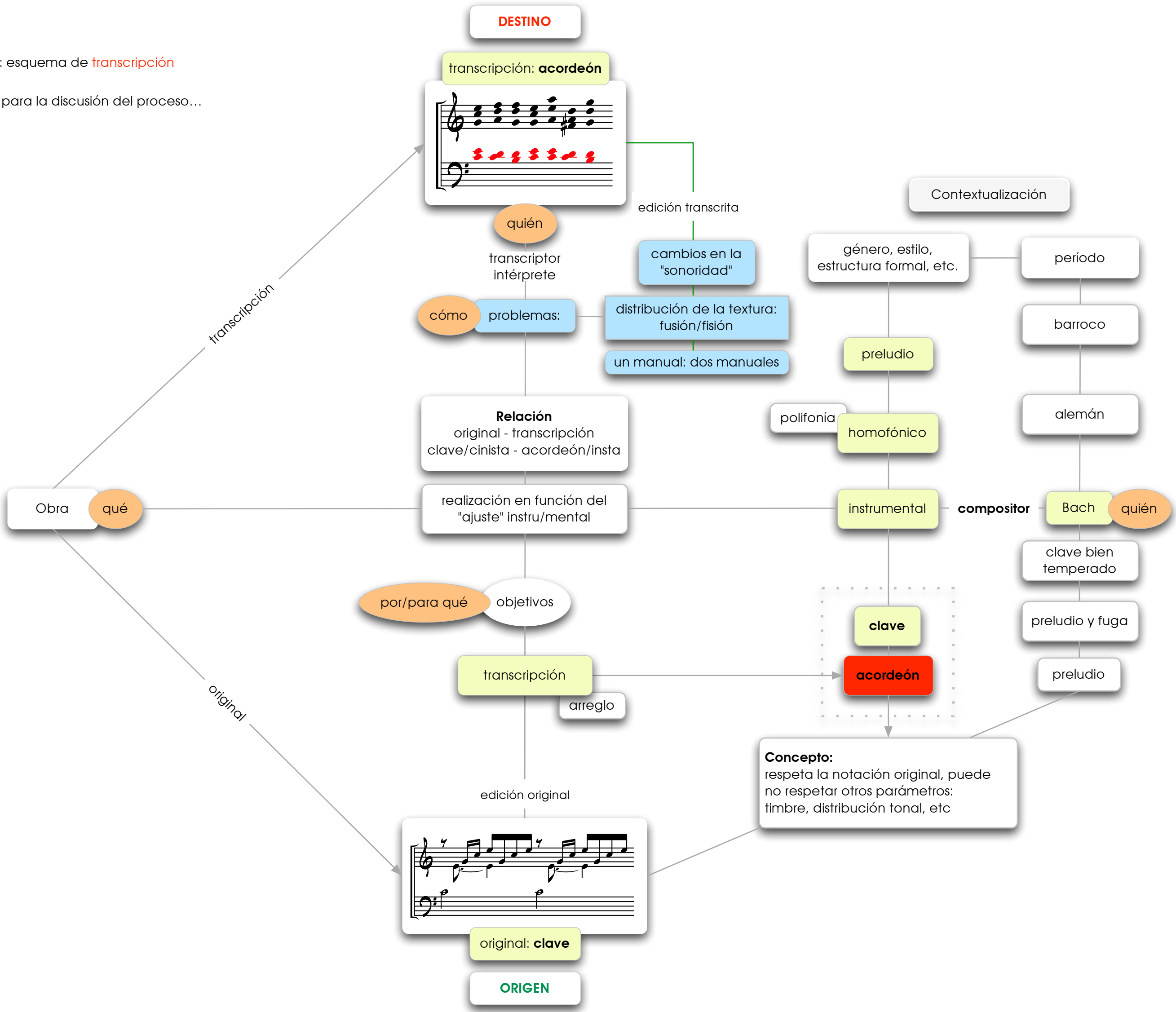
The 'Original' section shows a musical score with two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and quarter notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with whole notes and rests.

Variantes

The 'Variantes' section shows a musical score with two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and quarter notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth notes and quarter notes, providing a different rhythmic texture compared to the original.

Ejemplo: esquema de **transcripción**

Modelo para la discusión del proceso...



CUADRO COMPARATIVO DE LOS INSTRUMENTOS POLIFÓNICOS DE TECLADO ⁽¹⁾

(Características interpretativas y compositivas)⁽²⁾

	(Lengüeta/insufle manual) ACORDEÓN	(Cuerda pulsada) CLAVE	(Tubo/insufle mecánico) ÓRGANO	(Cuerda percutida) PIANO
Registros: posibilidad de combinación de distintos “registros” o “juegos” (cuerdas, tubos o lengüetas) en un único manual.	1 Lengüeta libre (accionada por aire).	1	1 Lengüeta batiente y tubo flautado	0
Control dinámico de ataque.	1 Antebrazo: control global de la textura interpretativa.	0	0	1 “Digital”, individual de cada sonido.
Fraseos dinámicos independientes en cada mano (independencia dinámica de cada sonido).	0 Monodinámico: fraseo dinámico único para ambos manuales.	0	0	1 Control de la acentuación métrica y rítmica.
Posibilidad de hasta tres “registros” tímbrico-tonales independientes y disponibles simultáneamente.	1 Antebrazo: control global de la textura interpretativa.	0	1 Dos manuales y un pedal	0 Un único registro tímbrico-tonal.
Posibilidad de un único “registro” distribuido entre ambas manos.	0 Fragmentación tímbrica y espacial de los manuales.	1	1	1
Mantenimiento prolongado del sonido.	1 Con cambios de fuelle; independencia entre la dinámica -antebrazo- y la pulsación -dedos-.	0 Ataque-resonancia	1	0 Ataque-resonancia
Simultaneidad de dos registros tonales unísonos (especializados cada uno en una caja armónica).	1 MI-MIII	0	0	0
Control dinámico del mantenimiento y cese del sonido.	1 Monodinámico	0 Resonancia “natural” del instrumento.	0	0 Resonancia “natural” del instrumento.

(1) No se tienen en cuenta otros instrumentos polifónicos como: Arpas, Guitarras, Salterios, Tímpanos, Vibráfonos, Teclados electrónicos, etc.

(2) No se tienen en cuenta otras características como: sonoridad, emergencia histórica, integración social y pedagógica, distribución geográfica, etc.