


El Tango
desde la
Armónica

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Introducción

El/la músicx de Tango (quizás como la mayoría de lxs músicxs populares) se encuentra en su oficio con diferentes necesidades, herramientas, espacios sociales -cada cual con sus códigos y formas-. Para este universo tan amplio, existen diferentes posibilidades de planificar y llevar a cabo el estudio.

Tengo la intención de que este libro contribuya a la comprensión de las características estilísticas del género, brindando herramientas con las que armar arreglos, intervenir en conjuntos e interpretar melodías; todo esto aplicado a la ejecución de la armónica cromática.

Este capítulo en particular atiende principalmente al toque “a la parrilla⁽¹⁾” y a la transposición de tonalidades, prácticas cotidianas en los circuitos sociales de músicxs del Tango. Es claro que este proceso solo puede completarse tocando con otrxs músicxs. Hay algo que no se puede teorizar, es probablemente el ingrediente más importante y se adquiere en el juego junto a otrxs seres humanxs: tocar escuchando al resto.

Sin embargo tocar a la parrilla se hace fluido y disfrutable cuando no abundan las dudas sobre las estructuras formales y armónicas de los temas y las características diatónicas de cada tonalidad. Esos mismos conocimientos son esenciales al transportar ideas musicales de una tonalidad a otra.

Por todo esto, comienzo con una propuesta metodológica para el estudio técnico de la armónica cromática (escalas, intervalos y arpeggios⁽²⁾) ya que una cosa es entender qué alteraciones tiene cada tonalidad y otra es poder expresar con la armónica fluidamente respondiendo a cualquier armadura de clave. A esas dos instancias las separan cientos de horas de estudio paciente y constante.

El estudio sobre los arpeggios lo presento en tres bloques. Primero, por especies de acordes, desarrollando el estudio técnico sobre los acordes más usados en el género. Luego, por tonalidad, con el fin de entender psicomotorizmente la naturaleza armónica de cada tonalidad. Por último propongo enlaces de arpeggios en secuencias armónicas típicas en la música del Río de la Plata.

Entre los arpeggios por especie y los que están ordenados por tonalidad agregué un apartado con esquemas de las “familias de acordes”, que nos pueden servir para desarrollar un pensamiento tonal-funcional.

La segunda parte de este capítulo está dedicada al trabajo sobre repertorio.

En primer lugar planteo un desarrollo de lo que podría ser un abordaje integral de una obra, con distintas actividades que buscan ligar el discurso melódico a la estructura armónica.

Introduction

The Tango musician (perhaps like most musicians of popular music) encounters in his/her trade different necessities, tools, social spaces - each with its own codes and forms. For this so wide universe, there are different possibilities to plan and carry out the study.

I have the intention that this book contributes to the comprehension of the stylistic characteristics of the genre, providing tools with which to put together arrangements, participate in ensembles and interpret melodies; all this applied to the performance of the chromatic harmonica.

This particular chapter deals mainly with the “a la parrilla” playing and the tonal transposition, daily practices in the social circuits of Tango musicians. It is clear that this process can only be completed by playing with other musicians. There is something that cannot be theorized, it is probably the most important ingredient and is acquired in the game together with other human beings: playing while listening to the others.

However, playing “a la parrilla”⁽¹⁾ becomes fluid and enjoyable, when doubts do not abound over the formal and harmonic structures of the songs and the diatonic characteristics of each key. That same knowledge is essential when transporting musical ideas from one key to another.

For all this, I begin with a methodological proposal for the technical study of the chromatic harmonica (scales, intervals and arpeggios⁽²⁾) since one thing is to understand what accidentals each key has and another is to be able to express with the harmonica fluidly responding to any key signature. These two instances are separated by hundreds of hours of patient and constant study.

The study on arpeggios is presented in three parts. First, by type of chord, developing the technical study on the most used chords in the genre. Then, by key, in order to psychomotorically understand the harmonic nature of each key. Finally, I propose connecting arpeggios in typical harmonic sequences in the music of the Río de la Plata.

Between the arpeggios by type and those that are ordered by key, I added a section with diagrams of the “chord families”, which can help us develop a tonal-functional thinking.

The second part of this chapter is dedicated to work over repertoire.

In the first place, I propose what could be a comprehensive approach to a piece, with different activities that seek to link the melodic discourse to the harmonic structure.

Then I propose a repertoire of nine songs in different keys and a series of exercises to progressively acquire a parallel way of thinking over the 12 tonal centers. The proposed activities

Luego propongo un repertorio de nueve temas en distintas tonalidades y una serie de ejercicios para ir adquiriendo progresivamente un pensamiento paralelo sobre los 12 centros tonales. Las actividades propuestas (que apuntan a la práctica de la transposición) las planteo desde lo melódico, lo armónico, lo mental, la lectoescritura y el fraseo.

Creo que este capítulo aborda aspectos que no han sido muy teorizados y sistematizados, y puede incluso servir a músicos de otros instrumentos melódicos.

Si bien pensé las distintas partes de este capítulo con un orden lógico y conducente, no es necesario estudiar todo esto como se presenta, esperando a terminar con un ejercicio para continuar con el siguiente. Invito a quien aborde este material a revisarlo y explorarlo, apropiándose de lo que le sirva.

Considero el material de este capítulo como transversal a todo lo desarrollado en el libro. Creo que tanto el aspecto técnico como el juego sobre el repertorio son ocupaciones a abordar en simultáneo al contenido del resto de los capítulos y al estudio de las obras y los arreglos. Se trata de una construcción que se retroalimenta con el resto de los temas (fraseo, acompañamiento, ornamentos, contracantos, etc...).

(which point to the practice of transposition) are raised from the melodic, the harmonic, the mental, the musical literacy and the phrasing.

I think this chapter addresses aspects that have not been much theorized and systematized, and may even be useful for musicians of other melodic instruments.

While I have well thought of the various parts of this chapter in a logical and conducive order, it is not necessary to study all of this as it is presented, waiting to finish with one exercise before moving on to the next. I invite whoever approaches this material to review and explore it, appropriating what is useful to them.

I consider the material in this chapter as transversal to all that is developed in the book. I believe that both the technical aspect and the play over the repertoire are occupations to be addressed simultaneously with the content of the rest of the chapters and the study of the works and arrangements. It is a construction that is fed back with the rest of the themes (phrasing, accompaniment, ornaments, counter melody, etc ...).

1. Este concepto viene de una práctica antigua en la que se utilizaban las partituras para piano de las cuales los músicos deducían las armonías y melodías. Se hablaba de "parrilla" en alusión a los atriles. Actualmente se entiende por toque "a la parrilla" la creación de arreglos en forma espontánea, sin pautas preestablecidas y generalmente sin partituras ni cifrados. Es muy común en algunos ámbitos donde el tango se desarrolla el acordar un tango, vals o milonga y una tonalidad y comenzar a tocar. También sucede que se deba garantizar un trabajo-concierto para el que se prepara una lista de temas sin tener tiempo a ensayar.

2. Como se mencionará luego considero esta parte muy importante ya que, creo, nos puede servir para desarrollar un pensamiento armónico y una comprensión estructural de la relación entre acordes, muy necesaria para quienes principalmente tocamos un instrumento melódico.

1. This concept comes from an old practice in which piano scores were used from which the musicians deduced the harmonies and melodies. The term "parilla" (grill) was used to refer to music stands. Nowadays, "a la parilla" playing is understood as the creation of arrangements in a spontaneous way, without pre-established guidelines and generally without scores or lead sheets. It is very common in some areas where tango is created to agree on a tango, vals or milonga and a key and start playing. It also happens that a job-concert must be arranged for which a list of themes is prepared without having time to rehearse.

2. As will be mentioned later, I consider this part very important since, I believe, it can help us develop harmonic thinking and a structural understanding of the relationship between chords, which is very necessary for those of us who mainly play a melodic instrument.

Trabajo técnico sobre una tonalidad

A continuación, propongo una metodología de trabajo técnico para la armónica cromática de 64 voces orientado a las necesidades propias de la música criolla del Río de la Plata. Llevar esta serie de ejercicios a nuestro instrumento sin dudas servirá para tener mejor dominio, tocar con más comodidad y abordar casi cualquier música, pero el criterio tonal, las especies de acordes propuestas y la elección de cadencias están ligadas a mi búsqueda por construir una forma “tanguera” de aprender la técnica en la armónica cromática.

Buscaremos trabajar con una respiración relajada y equilibrada, atendiendo a la posición y distensión de nuestra laringe, mandíbula y lengua. Con esto podremos ir buscando la afinación de las notas que nos generen dificultad⁽³⁾.

Es importante realizar un manejo consciente del pistón e ir incorporando prolijidad en el salto de una nota a otra evitando sonidos no deseados.

Creo que una de las cualidades más importantes que nos brinda el estudio de la técnica es el ahorro de energías en pos de la comodidad. Ya que en nuestro instrumento contamos con tres notas Do (enarmónicas) en las primeras tres octavas y dos notas Fa (enarmónicas) en las cuatro octavas, sugiero pensar constantemente cuales son más convenientes en cada frase que toquemos.

Cada ejercicio lo realizaremos sobre todo el registro del instrumento⁽⁴⁾. Se propone partir de la tónica más grave ascendiendo hasta la nota más aguda de la tonalidad en nuestro instrumento para luego descender a la más grave y finalizar ascendiendo hasta la nota de partida.

Empezaremos por cada escala Mayor y luego trabajaremos sobre el relativo menor la escala menor armónica y melódica. Acompañaré la enumeración de los distintos ejercicios con los ejemplos correspondientes en C Mayor, Am Armónica y Am Melódica (no se incluye el trabajo sobre la escala menor Antigua por contener la misma estructura y elementos que su relativo Mayor con otro centro tonal). La/el interesadox deberá pasar por todos los centros tonales del círculo de quintas⁵.

En pos de ir aumentando la dificultad gradualmente, una buena alternativa de estudio para trabajar todas las tonalidades es comenzar por C – Am, continuar por la primera tonalidad en sentido horario (5ta) donde tendremos un sostenido, luego la primera en sentido anti horario (4ta) donde incorporaremos un bemol, luego la segunda en sentido horario (dos sostenidos), continuar con la segunda en sentido anti horario (dos bemoles) y así hasta completarlas. De esta forma el orden sería:

Technical work on one key

In the following, I propose a technical work methodology for the 64-voice chromatic harmonica oriented to the specific needs of the Criolla music of the Río de la Plata. Bringing this series of exercises to our instrument will undoubtedly serve on having better control, playing more comfortably and tackling almost any music, but the tonal criteria, the type of chord proposed and the choice of cadences are linked to my quest to build a tango form of learning the technique in the chromatic harmonica.*

We will seek to work with a relaxed and balanced breathing, paying attention to the position and distention of our larynx, jaw and tongue. With this we will be able to go looking for the tuning of the notes that generate us difficulty³.

It is important to achieve a conscious handling of the slide and to incorporate precision in the jump from one note to another, avoiding undesired sounds.

I think that one of the most important qualities that the study of the technique provides us with, is the conservation of energy in pursuit of comfort. Since in our instrument we have three C (enharmonics) notes in the first three octaves and two F (enharmonics) notes in the four octaves, I suggest thinking constantly about which ones are more convenient in each phrase we play.

Each exercise we will perform on the entire register of the instrument⁴. It is proposed to start from the lowest tonic, ascending till the highest note of the key in our instrument, to later descend to the lowest and finish ascending to the starting note.

We will start with each Major scale and then work over the relative minor the harmonic and melodic minor scale. I will accompany the enumeration of the different exercises with the corresponding examples in C Major, Am Harmonic and Am Melodic (the work on the minor scale is not included because it contains the same structure and elements as its relative Major with another tonal center). The person interested must go through all the tonal centers of the circle of fifths⁵.

In order to gradually increase the difficulty, a good alternative study to work on all the keys is to start with C - Am, continue with the first key clockwise (5th) where we will have a sharp, then the first counterclockwise (4th) where we will incorporate a flat, then the second in a clockwise direction (two sharps), continue with the second in an anti-clockwise direction (two flats) and so on until completing them. In this way the order would be:

Do-Lam - Sol-Mim - Fa-Rem - Re-Sim - Sib-Solm - La-Fa#m - Mib-Dom - Mi-Do#m - Lab-Fam - Si-Sol#m - Reb-Sibm - Fa# o Solb-Mibm

Después de haber trabajado las tonalidades de esta manera podemos volver a hacer los ejercicios en distintos órdenes:

Realizar completo el círculo de quintas:

Do-Lam - Sol-Mim - Re-Sim - La-Fa#m - Mi-Do#m - Si-Sol#m - Fa# o Solb-Mibm - Reb-Sibm - Lab-Fam - Mib-Dom - Sib-Solm - Fa-Rem

Realizar completo el círculo de cuartas:

Do-Lam - Fa-Rem - Sib-Solm - Mib-Dom - Lab-Fam - Reb-Sibm - Solb o Fa#-Mibm - Si-Sol#m - Mi-Do#m - La-Fa#m - Re-Sim - Sol-Mim

Por semitono ascendente:

Do-Lam - Reb-Sibm - Re-Sim...

Por semitono descendente:

Do-Lam - Si-Sol#m - Sib-Solm...

O la forma que más nos guste.

Si bien podemos encontrar escritos o material teórico donde se tienen en cuenta las escalas Mayores de Do y Do#, en la práctica no son de uso frecuente debido a que sus enarmonías (Si y Db) cuentan con menos alteraciones. Es por esto que no las incluyo en este material. En cambio, las escalas de Fa# y Solb son por igual utilizables ya que tienen la misma cantidad de alteraciones (una 6 sostenidos y la otra 6 bemoles). Por eso recomiendo trabajar los ejercicios desde ese centro tonal pensando en algunas ocasiones la escala con bemoles y en otras con sostenidos. En el caso del relativo menor es diferente. Si bien se usa la tonalidad de Mibm es raro hallar obras del tango en Re#m⁶.

Me es importante aclarar que las siguientes páginas no buscan ser un completo método del estudio técnico. Lo que se pretende es adquirir una base técnica que nos facilite utilizar nuestro instrumento en todas las tonalidades, con la que podamos realizar holgadamente los ejercicios de transposición propuestos más adelante. Lo que expongo es solo una propuesta de abordaje, cualquiera sea la variante que se emplee será fructífera en tanto se dediquen decenas de horas al estudio de la naturaleza de cada tonalidad.

Recomiendo a la persona interesada dibujar el gráfico de este círculo de relaciones tonales en algún lugar visible que frecuente para desarrollar la labor propuesta con un anclaje visual.

3. Es frecuente que en los oficios 2, 3 y 4 de la octava grave cueste afinar las notas. En algunas personas también sucede con la última octava del instrumento.

4. Aunque en un principio pueda ser engorroso para quien incursione en este material, utilizo en los ejercicios hasta 4 líneas adicionales ascendentes y descendentes. Comparto con colegas que estamos en un momento histórico de gran crecimiento de nuestro instrumento y creo que es tiempo de ampliar los horizontes también en lo que respecta a la lectoescritura de la armónica cromática.

5. Incluyo solo algunos ejemplos para ilustrar. Si bien el-la interesadx tiene la posibilidad de escribir en todas las totalidades todos los ejercicios, yo recomiendo realizar esa construcción mentalmente, en forma gradual y paciente.

6. Se me ocurre que puede tener que ver con que una nota de uso tan frecuente en esta música tonal como la sensible tonal (3ra Mayor del acorde dominante A#7) tenga doble sostenido.

C-Am - G-Em - F-Dm - D-Bm - Bb-Gm - A-F#m - Eb-Cm - E-C#m - Ab-Fm - B-G#m - Db-Bbm - F# or Gb - Ebm

After having worked the keys in this way, we can return to do the exercises again in different orders:

Complete the circle of fifths:

C-Am - G-Em - D-Bm - A-F#m - E-C#m - B-G#m - F# or Gb - Ebm - Db-Bbm - Ab-Fm - Eb-Cm - Bb-Gm - F-Dm

Complete the circle of fourths:

C-Am - F-Dm - Bb-Gm - Eb-Cm - Ab-Fm - Db-Bbm - Gb or F# - Ebm - B-G#m - E-C#m - A-F#m - D-Bm - G-Em

By ascending semitone:

C-Am - Db-Bbm - D-Bm ...

By descending semitone:

C-Am - B-G#m - Bb-Gm ...

Or in the way we like the most.

Although we can find texts or theoretical material where the Major scales of Cb and C# are taken into account, in practice they are not frequently used because their enharmonics (B and Db) have fewer accidentals. That is why I do not include them in this material. In contrast, the F# and Gb scales are equally usable since they have the same amount of accidentals (the first 6 sharps and the other 6 flats). That is why I recommend working the exercises from that tonal center, thinking in some occasions the scale with flats and in others with sharps. In the case of the relative minor it is different. Although the key of Ebm is used, it is rare to find tango works in D#m⁶.

It is important for me to clarify that the following pages do not seek to be a complete method of technical study. what is intended is to acquire a technical base that makes it easier for us to use our instrument in all keys, with which we can comfortably perform the transposition exercises proposed ahead. What I present is only a proposal for an approach, whatever the variant that is employed, it will be fruitful as long as tens of hours are dedicated to the study of the nature of each key.

I recommend that the interested person draws the graph of this circle of tonal relationships in a visible and convenient place to process the proposed work with a visual base.

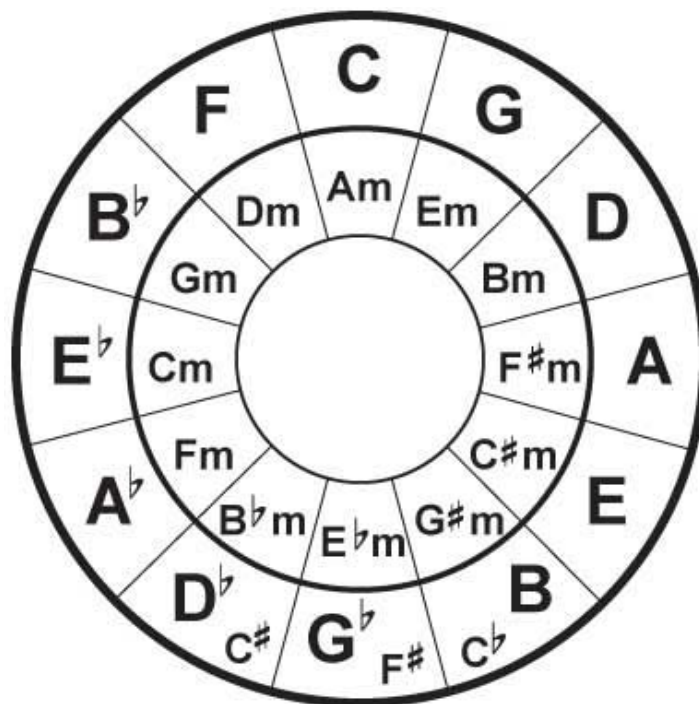
3. In holes 2, 3 and 4 of the low octave it is often difficult to be in tune. In some people it also happens with the last octave of the instrument.

* Criolla/o specifies belonging to and originating from old Argentina's culture and tradicion

4. Although in the beginning it may be unwieldy for those who venture into this material, I utilize in the exercises up to 4 additional ascending and descending lines. I concur with colleagues that we are in a historical moment of great growth of our instrument and I believe that it is time to extend the horizons also in regard to the musical reading and writing of the chromatic harmonica.

5. I include only a few examples to demonstrate this. Although the person interested has the possibility of writing all the exercises in all the keys, I recommend to carry out that construction mentally, in a gradual and patient form.

6. It occurs to me that it may have to do with the fact that a note so frequently used in this tonal music as the leading tone (3rd Major of the dominant chord A#7) has a double sharp.



Escalas

1. Recorrido simple
2. Grupos de 3 notas
3. Grupos de 4 notas volviendo una 3da
4. Grupos de 4 notas volviendo una 2da
5. Grupos de 5 notas volviendo una 4ta
6. Grupos de 5 notas volviendo una 3ra
7. Grupos de 5 notas volviendo una 2da
8. En la escala menor: Realizar el recorrido simple uniendo cromáticamente las quintas con las octavas en el ascenso y las octavas con las quintas al descender. Se propone este ejercicio por tratarse de un recurso melódico usual en el género.

Scales

1. Simple run
2. Groups of 3 notes
3. Groups of 4 notes then jumping back a 3rd
4. Groups of 4 notes then jumping back a 2nd
5. Groups of 5 notes then jumping back a 4th
6. Groups of 5 notes then jumping back a 3rd
7. Groups of 5 notes then jumping back a 2nd
8. On the minor scale: Carry out the simple run chromatically connecting the fifths with the octaves on the ascent and the octaves with the fifths on the descent. This exercise is proposed because it is a common melodic resource in the genre.

Do Mayor - C Major

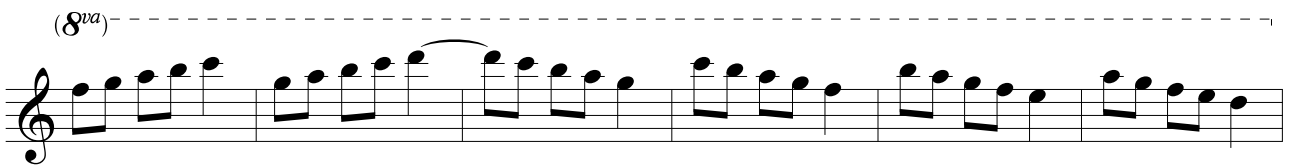
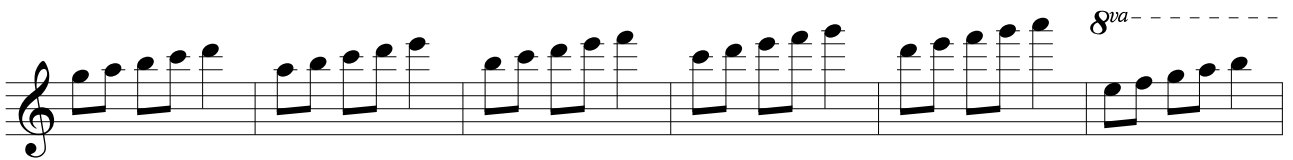
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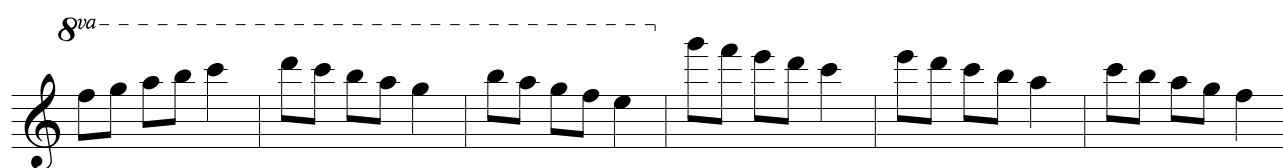
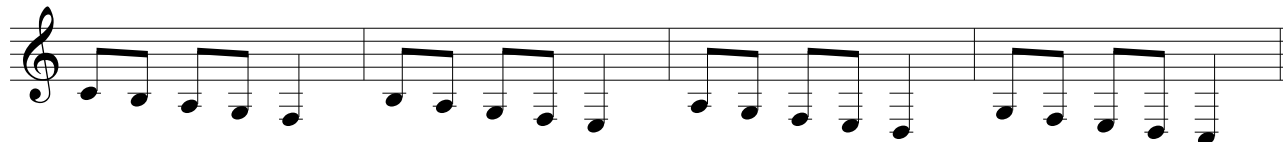
Musical notation for exercise 1, measures 1-4. The first staff is in 4/4 time and contains a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The second staff continues with eighth notes: C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, B5, A5, G5, F5, E5, D5, C5. The third staff continues with eighth notes: C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7, B6, A6, G6, F6, E6, D6, C6. The fourth staff continues with eighth notes: C7, D7, E7, F7, G7, A7, B7, C8, B7, A7, G7, F7, E7, D7, C7. A dashed line labeled '8va' is positioned above the fourth staff, indicating the starting point for the eighth octave.

2.

Musical notation for exercise 2, measures 1-12. The first staff is in 6/8 time and contains a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The second staff continues with eighth notes: C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, B5, A5, G5, F5, E5, D5, C5. The third staff continues with eighth notes: C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7, B6, A6, G6, F6, E6, D6, C6. The fourth staff continues with eighth notes: C7, D7, E7, F7, G7, A7, B7, C8, B7, A7, G7, F7, E7, D7, C7. A dashed line labeled '8va' is positioned above the fourth staff, indicating the starting point for the eighth octave. The fifth staff continues with eighth notes: C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, A8, B8, C9, B8, A8, G8, F8, E8, D8, C8. The sixth staff continues with eighth notes: C9, D9, E9, F9, G9, A9, B9, C10, B9, A9, G9, F9, E9, D9, C9. The seventh staff continues with eighth notes: C10, D10, E10, F10, G10, A10, B10, C11, B10, A10, G10, F10, E10, D10, C10. The eighth staff continues with eighth notes: C11, D11, E11, F11, G11, A11, B11, C12, B11, A11, G11, F11, E11, D11, C11. The ninth staff continues with eighth notes: C12, D12, E12, F12, G12, A12, B12, C13, B12, A12, G12, F12, E12, D12, C12. The tenth staff continues with eighth notes: C13, D13, E13, F13, G13, A13, B13, C14, B13, A13, G13, F13, E13, D13, C13. The eleventh staff continues with eighth notes: C14, D14, E14, F14, G14, A14, B14, C15, B14, A14, G14, F14, E14, D14, C14. The twelfth staff continues with eighth notes: C15, D15, E15, F15, G15, A15, B15, C16, B15, A15, G15, F15, E15, D15, C15.

The image displays a musical score for guitar, organized into ten staves. The music is written in a 4/4 time signature, indicated by the '4' at the beginning of the first and eighth staves. The notation is complex, featuring a dense pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a '4' time signature. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third and fourth staves feature a melodic line with a dashed line above it labeled '8va', indicating an octave shift. The fifth and sixth staves continue the melodic development. The seventh staff shows a change in the rhythmic pattern, with more spaced-out notes. The eighth staff begins with a treble clef and a '4' time signature, similar to the first staff. The ninth and tenth staves continue the melodic line, with the tenth staff ending with a double bar line. The overall texture is intricate and rhythmic, characteristic of tango guitar.





7.

Musical score for exercise 7, harmonic minor scale in 3/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff shows the ascending scale: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The second staff shows the descending scale: C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The third staff shows the ascending scale with a dashed line above it labeled '8va'. The fourth staff shows the descending scale with a dashed line above it labeled '8va'.

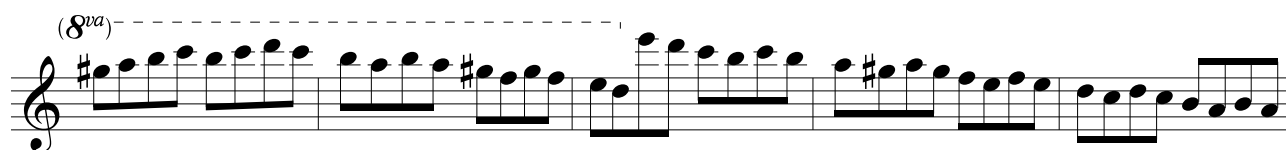
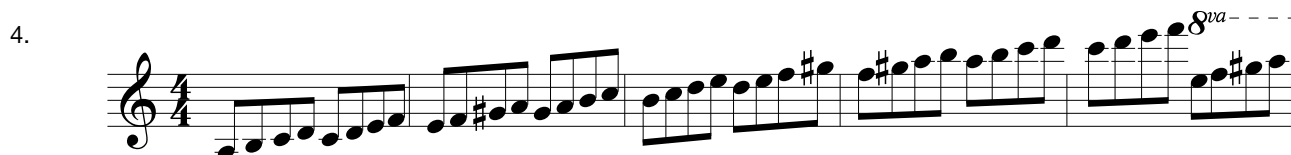
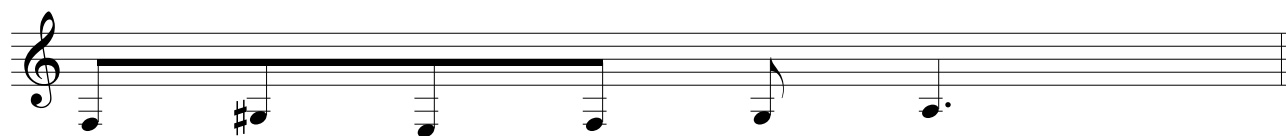
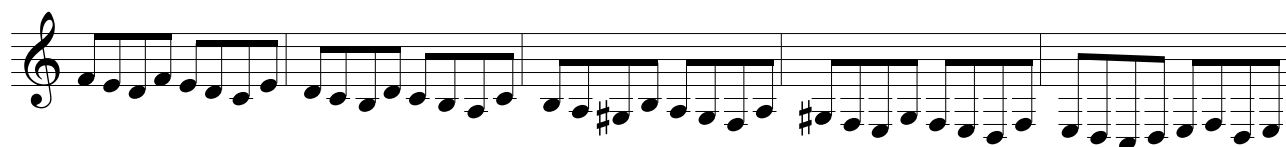
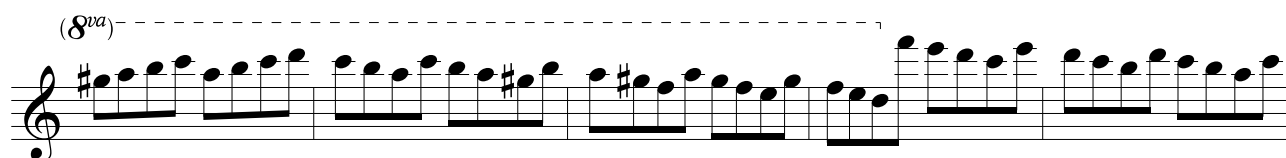
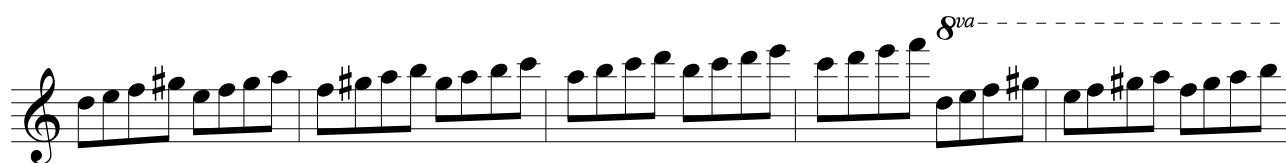
La menor armónica - *A harmonic minor*

1.

Musical score for exercise 1, harmonic minor scale in 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The first staff shows the ascending scale: C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The second staff shows the descending scale: C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. A dashed line above the second staff is labeled '8va'.

2.

Musical score for exercise 2, harmonic minor scale in 6/8 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff shows the ascending scale: C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The second staff shows the descending scale: C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. A dashed line above the second staff is labeled '8va'. The third staff shows the ascending scale with a dashed line above it labeled '(8va)'.



5.

The musical score for exercise 5 is written in treble clef, 3/4 time, and one sharp (F#) key signature. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The music is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff features a *8^{va}* (octave) marking above the staff, indicating an octave transposition. The fourth staff has a *(8^{va})* marking below the staff, indicating an octave transposition. The fifth staff also has a *(8^{va})* marking below the staff. The sixth staff continues the melodic development. The seventh staff shows a change in the rhythmic pattern, with more eighth notes. The eighth staff continues with eighth notes. The ninth staff continues with eighth notes. The tenth staff concludes the exercise with a final note and a fermata.

6.

Musical score for exercise 6, consisting of six staves of music in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in eighth and quarter notes. The second staff includes an *8va* marking above a dashed line, indicating an octave shift. The third staff includes a *(8va)* marking below a dashed line, indicating an octave shift. The fourth and fifth staves continue the melodic line. The sixth staff shows a bass clef, indicating a change in register or instrument.

7.

Musical score for exercise 7, consisting of three staves of music in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in eighth and quarter notes. The second staff includes an *8va* marking above a dashed line, indicating an octave shift. The third staff continues the melodic line. The fourth staff shows a bass clef, indicating a change in register or instrument.

La menor melódica - A melodic minor

2.

Two staves of musical notation in 4/4 time. The first staff contains a melodic line starting on middle C, moving up stepwise to G4, then descending. The second staff contains a bass line starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3, then descending. An 8va bracket is placed above the first staff, indicating an octave shift for the final notes.

2.

Five staves of musical notation in 8/8 time. The first staff contains a melodic line starting on middle C, moving up stepwise to G4, then descending. The second staff contains a bass line starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3, then descending. An 8va bracket is placed above the second staff, indicating an octave shift for the final notes. The third staff contains a melodic line starting on middle C, moving up stepwise to G4, then descending. The fourth staff contains a bass line starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3, then descending. The fifth staff contains a melodic line starting on middle C, moving up stepwise to G4, then descending. An 8va bracket is placed above the third staff, indicating an octave shift for the final notes.

3.

Musical score for exercise 3, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score consists of seven staves. The first six staves contain a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and dynamic markings. The seventh staff contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes.

4.

Musical score for exercise 4, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score consists of four staves. The first three staves contain a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and dynamic markings. The fourth staff contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes.

5.

The musical score for exercise 5 is written in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. It consists of nine staves of music. The first staff begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The melody starts on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The second staff continues the melody with quarter notes D5, E5, F#5, and G5. The third staff features a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, and G5. The fourth staff continues with eighth notes: A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, and A5. The fifth staff has eighth notes: B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, and B5. The sixth staff continues with eighth notes: C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, and C6. The seventh staff has eighth notes: D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, and D6. The eighth staff continues with eighth notes: E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, and E6. The ninth staff concludes the exercise with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes F#4, E4, and D4.

6.

Musical score for exercise 6, consisting of five staves of music in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff features a melodic line with a dashed line above it labeled "8va". The third staff has a melodic line with a dashed line above it labeled "(8va)". The fourth and fifth staves continue the melodic development with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

7.

Musical score for exercise 7, consisting of four staves of music in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff features a melodic line with a dashed line above it labeled "8va". The third and fourth staves continue the melodic development with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

8.

The image shows a musical score for exercise 8, consisting of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody starts with a series of eighth notes, moving up stepwise. A dynamic marking of *8^{ma}* (octave) is placed above the staff, with a dashed line indicating the pitch contour. The second staff continues the melody, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with another *8^{ma}* marking. The third staff shows a sequence of quarter notes, some with accidentals, and ends with a double bar line.

Intervalos

Intervals

En los ejercicios de intervalos en lugar de la escala menor melódica utilizaremos la bachiana (el 6^{to} y 7^{mo} aumentados tanto en el ascenso como en el descenso) con el fin de aprovechar también estos saltos, ya habiendo ejercitado en la relativa mayor los intervalos de la menor antigua, que a su vez corresponderían a los del descenso de la melódica.

In the interval exercises, instead of the melodic minor scale, we will use the bachian minor (the 6th and 7th augmented both while ascending and descending) in order to also take advantage of these jumps, having already exercised the intervals of the minor scale in the relative major, which in turn would correspond to those of the descent of the melodic minor.

1. Segundas
2. Terceras
3. Cuartas
4. Quintas
5. Sextas
6. Séptimas
7. Octavas

1. Seconds
2. Thirds
3. Fourths
4. Fifths
5. Sixths
6. Sevenths
7. Octaves

1. Segundas - Seconds

The musical notation consists of three staves in 4/4 time. The first staff shows an ascending line of eighth notes starting on G4 and ending on G5. The second staff shows a descending line of eighth notes starting on G5 and ending on G4, with a dashed line labeled '8va' indicating an octave jump. The third staff shows a descending line of eighth notes starting on G4 and ending on G3.

2. Terceras - Thirds

Musical notation for Terceras (Thirds) exercise, consisting of three staves in 4/4 time. The first staff shows a sequence of eighth notes ascending and then descending. The second staff shows a sequence of eighth notes ascending and then descending, with an *8va* marking above the first few notes. The third staff shows a sequence of eighth notes ascending and then descending, ending with a double bar line.

3. Cuartas - Fourths

Musical notation for Cuartas (Fourths) exercise, consisting of three staves in 4/4 time. The first staff shows a sequence of eighth notes ascending and then descending. The second staff shows a sequence of eighth notes ascending and then descending, with an *8va* marking above the first few notes. The third staff shows a sequence of eighth notes ascending and then descending, ending with a double bar line.

4. Quintas - Fifths

Musical notation for Quintas (Fifths) exercise, consisting of three staves in 4/4 time. The first staff shows a sequence of eighth notes ascending and then descending. The second staff shows a sequence of eighth notes ascending and then descending, with an *8va* marking above the first few notes. The third staff shows a sequence of eighth notes ascending and then descending, ending with a double bar line.

5. Sextas - Sixths

Musical notation for '5. Sextas - Sixths' in 4/4 time. The piece consists of three staves. The first staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes. The second staff features a harmonic line with a '8va' (octave) marking above a dashed line, indicating an octave shift. The third staff continues the melodic line.

6. Séptimas - Sevenths

Musical notation for '6. Séptimas - Sevenths' in 4/4 time. The piece consists of three staves. The first staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes. The second staff features a harmonic line with a '8va' (octave) marking above a dashed line, indicating an octave shift. The third staff continues the melodic line.

7. Octavas - Octaves

Musical notation for '7. Octavas - Octaves' in 4/4 time. The piece consists of three staves. The first staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes. The second staff features a harmonic line with a '8va' (octave) marking above a dashed line, indicating an octave shift. The third staff continues the melodic line.

La menor armónica - A harmonic minor

1 Segundas - Seconds

Musical notation for 1 Segundas - Seconds in A harmonic minor, 4/4 time. The piece consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth notes, starting on A4 and ascending to A5. The second staff is an octave higher, indicated by an 8va bracket, and continues the eighth-note melody. The third staff shows the bass line, also in eighth notes, starting on A3 and ascending to A4.

2. Terceras - Thirds

Musical notation for 2. Terceras - Thirds in A harmonic minor, 4/4 time. The piece consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth notes, starting on A4 and ascending to A5. The second staff is an octave higher, indicated by an 8va bracket, and continues the eighth-note melody. The third staff shows the bass line, also in eighth notes, starting on A3 and ascending to A4.

3. Cuartas - Fourths

Musical notation for 3. Cuartas - Fourths in A harmonic minor, 4/4 time. The piece consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth notes, starting on A4 and ascending to A5. The second staff is an octave higher, indicated by an 8va bracket, and continues the eighth-note melody. The third staff shows the bass line, also in eighth notes, starting on A3 and ascending to A4.

4. Quintas - Fifths

Musical notation for the exercise '4. Quintas - Fifths'. It consists of three staves in 4/4 time. The first staff shows a sequence of chords: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The second staff shows the corresponding fifths: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4. The third staff shows the bass line: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The exercise is marked with an 8va (octave) sign at the end of the first and second staves.

5. Sextas - Sixths

Musical notation for the exercise '5. Sextas - Sixths'. It consists of three staves in 4/4 time. The first staff shows a sequence of chords: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The second staff shows the corresponding sixths: E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4. The third staff shows the bass line: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The exercise is marked with an 8va (octave) sign at the end of the first and second staves.

6. Séptimas - Sevenths

Musical notation for the exercise '6. Séptimas - Sevenths'. It consists of three staves in 4/4 time. The first staff shows a sequence of chords: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The second staff shows the corresponding sevenths: B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3. The third staff shows the bass line: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The exercise is marked with an 8va (octave) sign at the end of the first and second staves.

7. Octavas - Octaves

Three staves of musical notation in 4/4 time, featuring eighth-note patterns and octave markings. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is marked with an octave sign (8^{va}) and a dashed line above it. The third staff continues the pattern with a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#).

La menor bachiana - *A melodic minor*

1. Segundas - Seconds

Three staves of musical notation in 4/4 time, featuring eighth-note patterns and octave markings. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is marked with an octave sign (8^{va}) and a dashed line above it. The third staff continues the pattern with a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#).

2. Terceras - Thirds

Three staves of musical notation in 4/4 time, featuring eighth-note patterns and octave markings. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is marked with an octave sign (8^{va}) and a dashed line above it. The third staff continues the pattern with a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#).

3. Cuartas - *Fourths*

Musical notation for '3. Cuartas - Fourths' in 4/4 time. It consists of three staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth notes. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth notes, with an 8va (octave) marking above the staff. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth notes.

4. Quintas - *Fifths*

Musical notation for '4. Quintas - Fifths' in 4/4 time. It consists of three staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth notes. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth notes, with an 8va (octave) marking above the staff. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth notes.

5. Sextas - *Sixths*

Musical notation for '5. Sextas - Sixths' in 4/4 time. It consists of three staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth notes. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth notes, with an 8va (octave) marking above the staff. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth notes.

6. Séptimas - Sevenths

Musical notation for exercise 6, consisting of three staves in 4/4 time. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is marked with an 8va line above it. The third staff continues the melody. The exercise features eighth-note patterns and dyads with a seventh interval.

7. Octavas - Octaves

Musical notation for exercise 7, consisting of three staves in 4/4 time. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is marked with an 8va line above it. The third staff continues the melody. The exercise features eighth-note patterns and dyads with an octave interval.

Arpeggios

Al tocar un instrumento melódico que ofrece una reducida variedad de acordes (ejecución de notas en forma simultánea) necesitamos hacer un esfuerzo extra para lograr una cómoda ubicación en el contexto armónico donde expresaremos nuestra música. Creo que el conocimiento de los acordes y sus arpeggios no solo tiene el beneficio de brindarnos herramientas con las que construir bellas frases, también está íntimamente vinculado a nuestra orientación armónica e inteligencia musical, en el sentido de saber resolver/crear rápidamente y con seguridad.

Tiene enorme importancia que este conocimiento sea racional pero también sensorial. A la par de entender las estructuras armónicas es necesario desarrollar nuestro oído armónico.

Comentario aparte, recomiendo enormemente el estudio en simultáneo de un instrumento armónico.

Para trabajar los arpeggios con un criterio tonal y funcional a las necesidades musicales planteo este orden:

En principio expongo la construcción estructural (interválica) de las distintas “especies” de acordes normalmente utilizados en el Tango, ejemplificados (y cifrados) todos desde la nota Do.

Más abajo, las “familias de acordes” que suelen orbitar cada centro tonal. Un mapa de las distintas tríadas y tétradas que podemos encontrar frecuentemente en el género.

Luego para incorporar el estudio técnico en un contexto tonal, propongo 6 ejercicios para trabajar en tríadas los arpeggios de cada grado de la escala Mayor y las menores armónica y melódica. Al igual que los ejercicios sobre escalas e intervalos ejemplifico en las tonalidades de Do Mayor y La menor y propongo utilizar esa metodología partiendo de las 12 notas del círculo de quintas.

Finalmente propongo enlaces de arpeggios en algunas secuencias armónicas típicas del género, aplicando lo visto en armonías de uso frecuente en nuestro estilo criollo.

Arpeggios

In a melodic instrument such as harmonica, the possibilities with chords (two or more notes played simultaneously) are very limited. So, we have to make an extra effort to execute and improvise melodies that support and embellish the underlying harmony of each piece. Studying chord and arpeggios not only will provide us with tools to create beautiful melodies, but will also enable us to navigate intelligently through the music's harmony, and sensibly create and resolve our melodies when writing or improvising.

It is extremely important that this knowledge is rational but also sensory. Along with understanding harmonic structures, it is necessary to develop our harmonic hearing.

That's why I highly recommend the simultaneous study of a harmonic instrument.

To work the arpeggios with a tonal and functional criterion to the musical needs I propose this order:

Firstly, I present the structural construction (intervallic) of the different “types” of chords normally used in Tango, exemplified (and coded) all from the C note.

After that, the “chord families” that usually orbit each tonal center. With a map of the different triads and tetrads that we can frequently find in the genre.

Then to incorporate the technical study in a tonal context, I propose 6 exercises to practice the arpeggios of each degree of the Major scale and the harmonic and melodic Minor in triads. Like the exercises on scales and intervals, I exemplify in the keys of C Major and A minor and I propose to use this methodology starting from the 12 notes of the circle of fifths.

Finally, I propose connecting arpeggios in some harmonic sequences typical of the genre, applying what has been seen in harmonies frequently used in our Criollo style.

Arpeggios / Por especie - Arpeggios / By Type

(Entiéndase en las siguientes páginas la "X" como nombre del acorde).

(In the following pages, consider "X" as the name of the chord).

Acordes Mayores - Major Chords

X (tríada Mayor): Fundamental + 3^{ra} Mayor + 5^{ta} Justa.

X (Major Triad): Root + Major 3rd + Perfect 5th.



XMaj⁷: Fundamental + 3^{ra} Mayor + 5^{ta} Justa + 7^{ma} Mayor.

XMaj⁷: Root + Major 3rd + Perfect 5th + Major 7th.

CMaj⁷



X⁷ (dominante): Fundamental + 3^{ra} Mayor + 5^{ta} Justa + 7^{ma} menor.

X⁷ (dominant): Root + Major 3rd + Perfect 5th + minor 7th.

C7



X⁶: Fundamental + 3^{ra} Mayor + 5^{ta} Justa + 6^{ta} Mayor.

X⁶: Root + Major 3rd + Perfect 5th + Major 6th.

Musical notation for X⁶ chord in 4/4 time. The first staff shows the chord voicing (C4, E4, G4, A4) and a melodic line starting on C4. The second staff shows the melodic line continuing, with an octave sign (8va) at the end.

X^{Add9}: Fundamental + 3^{ra} Mayor + 5^{ta} Justa + 9^{na} Mayor.

X^{Add9}: Root + Major 3rd + Perfect 5th + Major 9th.

Cadd9

Musical notation for X^{Add9} chord in 4/4 time. The first staff shows the chord voicing (C4, E4, G4, A4, C5) and a melodic line starting on C4. The second staff shows the melodic line continuing, with an octave sign (8va) at the end.

X⁹: Fundamental + 3^{ra} Mayor + 5^{ta} Justa + 7^{ma} menor + 9^{na} Mayor.

X⁹: Root + Major 3rd + Perfect 5th + minor 7th + Major 9th.

C9

Musical notation for X⁹ chord in 4/4 time. The first staff shows the chord voicing (C4, E4, G4, Bb4, C5) and a melodic line starting on C4. The second staff shows the melodic line continuing, with an octave sign (8va) at the end.

X^{7(b9)}: Fundamental + 3^{ra} Mayor + 5^{ta} Justa + 7^{ma} menor + 9^{na} menor.⁽⁷⁾

X^{7(b9)}: Root + Major 3rd + Perfect 5th + minor 7th + minor 9th.

C7(b9)

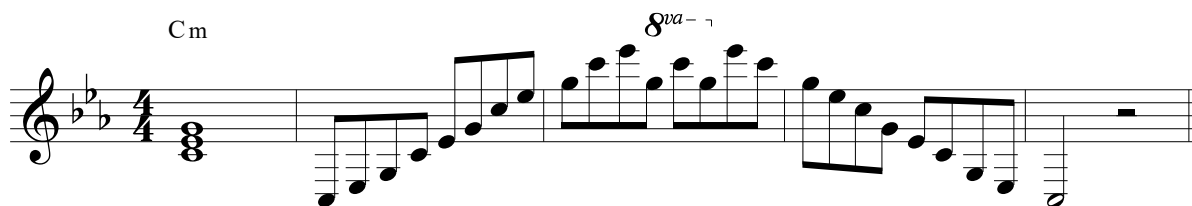
Musical notation for X^{7(b9)} chord in 4/4 time. The first staff shows the chord voicing (C4, E4, G4, Bb4, Ab4) and a melodic line starting on C4. The second staff shows the melodic line continuing, with an octave sign (8va) at the end.

7. Este acorde suele utilizarse con la fundamental omitida, en forma de disminuido con 7^{ma} disminuida.

Acordes menores. Xm (tríada menor): Fundamental + 3ra menor + 5ta Justa.

Minor Chords. Xm (minor triad): Root + minor 3rd + Perfect 5th.

Cm



8^{va}- 7

Musical notation for Cm triad in 4/4 time. The first staff shows the chord Cm (C4, Bb3, Eb3) and a melodic line starting on C4. The second staff continues the melodic line, with an octave sign 8^{va}- 7 indicating an octave shift.

Xm⁷: Fundamental + 3^{ra} menor + 5^{ta} Justa + 7^{ma} menor.

Xm⁷: Root + minor 3rd + Perfect 5th + minor 7th.

Cm7



8^{va} - - -

(8^{va}) - - - - 1

Musical notation for Cm7 chord in 4/4 time. The first staff shows the chord Cm7 (C4, Bb3, Eb3, Gb3) and a melodic line starting on C4. The second staff continues the melodic line, with an octave sign 8^{va} - - - and a first ending bracket (8^{va}) - - - - 1.

Xm⁶: Fundamental + 3^{ra} menor + 5^{ta} Justa + 6^{ta} Mayor.

Xm⁶: Root + minor 3rd + Perfect 5th + Major 6th.

Cm6



8^{va} - - -

(8^{va}) - - - - 1

Musical notation for Cm6 chord in 4/4 time. The first staff shows the chord Cm6 (C4, Bb3, Eb3, F4) and a melodic line starting on C4. The second staff continues the melodic line, with an octave sign 8^{va} - - - and a first ending bracket (8^{va}) - - - - 1.

Xm^{add9}: Fundamental + 3^{ra} menor + 5^{ta} Justa + 9^{na} Mayor.

Xm^{add9}: Root + minor 3rd + Perfect 5th + Major 9th.

Cmadd9



8^{va} -

(8^{va}) - - - - - 1

Musical notation for Cmadd9 chord in 4/4 time. The first staff shows the chord Cmadd9 (C4, Bb3, Eb3, Gb3, F4) and a melodic line starting on C4. The second staff continues the melodic line, with an octave sign 8^{va} - and a first ending bracket (8^{va}) - - - - - 1.

Xm⁹: Fundamental + 3ra menor + 5^{ta} Justa + 7^{ma} menor + 9^{na} Mayor.

Xm⁹: Root + minor 3rd + Perfect 5th + minor 7th + Major 9th.

C m9

8^{va}-----

(8^{va})⁻

Acordes disminuidos. X^o (tríada disminuida): Fundamental + 3^{ra} menor + 5^{ta} disminuida.

Diminished Chords. X^o (diminished triad): Root + minor 3rd + diminished 5th.

C^o

8^{va}-----

(8^{va})⁻

Xm^{7b5} (semi disminuido): Fundamental + 3^{ra} menor + 5^{ta} disminuida + 7^{ma} menor.

Xm^{7b5} (half-diminished): Root + minor 3rd + diminished 5th + minor 7th.

Cm7b5

8^{va}-----

(8^{va})⁻-----

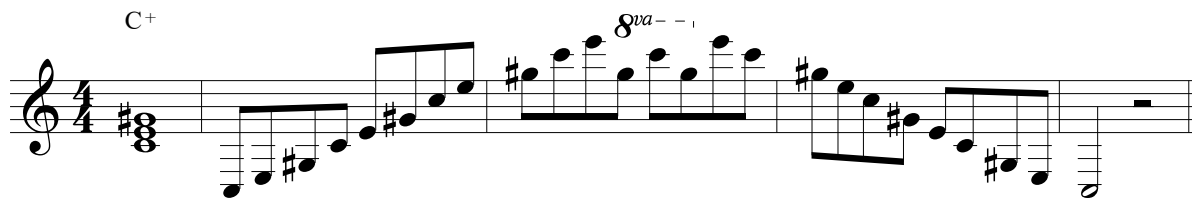
X^{o7} (disminuido): Fundamental + 3^{ra} menor + 5^{ta} disminuida + 7^{ma} disminuida.

X^{o7} (diminished): Root + minor 3rd + diminished 5th + diminished 7th.

(8^{va})⁻-----

Acorde aumentado. X+: Fundamental + 3^{ra} Mayor + 5^{ta} Aumentada.

Augmented chord. X+: Root + Major 3rd + Augmented 5th.

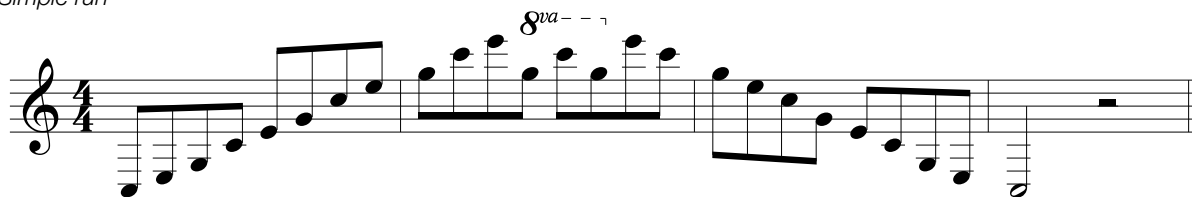


A continuación algunos ejercicios para trabajar las distintas especies de arpeggios (se ejemplifica con el arpeggio de C):

1. Recorrido simple

Here are some exercises to work on the different types of arpeggios (exemplified by the arpeggio of C):

1. Simple run



2. Esquivando la siguiente

2. Skipping the next one



3. Grupos de 3 notas

3. Groups of 3 notes



Propongo tomar la primera especie (tríada mayor) y tocarla desde las 12 notas de la escala cromática a lo largo de todo el registro en forma lineal (ejercicio 1), luego saltarse de a una nota (ejercicio 2) para finalizar agrupando de a 3 notas (ejercicio 3). Al día siguiente pasar por todos los tonos la tétrada Mayor con 7^{ma} Mayor, al otro día trabajar la tétrada "dominante" y así ir completando todos los acordes en cada una de las tonalidades.

I propose to take the first type (major triad) and play it from the 12 notes of the chromatic scale throughout the entire register in a linear way (exercise 1), then skip one note at a time (exercise 2) to finish grouping by 3 notes at a time (exercise 3). The following day take the Major tetrad with 7th Major through all the keys, the next day work the "dominant" tetrad and thus complete all the chords in each key.

Familias de Acordes

Chord Families

En este apartado se adjuntan esquemas con los que estudiaremos la vinculación entre los distintos acordes; tomando como centro de gravedad el de tónica y a partir de allí los grados diatónicos, dominantes secundarios, segundos secundarios y acordes provenientes del intercambio modal.

Esto nos será útil en lo práctico para analizar la armonía de cada tema y fundamentalmente para comprender que, si bien las posibilidades armónicas son muchísimas, hay un grupo más bien reducido de acordes (de cada tonalidad) que componen el mapa de los movimientos armónicos típicos en la gran mayoría de los tangos, valeses y milongas.

En la línea central de cada esquema ubico los Grados Diatónicos.

- > En el modo Mayor: I - II^m - III^m - IV - V⁷ - VI^m
- > En el modo menor: I^m - II^{m7b5} - III - IV^m - V⁷ - VI - VII

El VII^{m7b5} del modo Mayor solo se suele usar como segundo del VI, es por esto que no lo incluyo en la línea de los grados diatónicos.

Debido al carácter tonal de la música que estudiamos, en el modo menor ubico a la altura de los grados diatónicos el V⁷ (proveniente de la escala menor armónica) ya que, comparado con este, es muy excepcional el uso del V^m (proveniente de la escala menor antigua)⁸.

Sobre ellos los Dominantes Secundarios: acordes tríada Mayor con 7^{ma} menor que buscan la resolución en algún grado diatónico que no sea el I (su dominante es un grado diatónico) ni el II en el modo menor que, al ser semi disminuido, no es lo suficientemente "estable" como para ocupar el lugar de un acorde de resolución.

- > En el modo Mayor: V⁷/II - V⁷/III - V⁷/IV - V⁷/V - V⁷/VI
- > En el modo menor: V⁷/III - V⁷/IV - V⁷/V - V⁷/VI - V⁷/VII

El VI y VII grado de la tonalidad menor no son de uso muy frecuente. Menos aún sus dominantes (V⁷/VI y V⁷/VII). Un caso donde sí se emplean es en la llamada "Cadencia Frigia":

I ^m	VII	VI	V ⁷	
A ^m	G	F	E ⁷	
A ^m D ⁷	G C ⁷	F	E ⁷	

In this section there are attached diagrams with which we will study the connection between the different chords; taking as the center of gravity the tonic and from there the diatonic degrees, secondary dominants, secondary seconds and chords coming from the modal interchange.

This will be useful in practice to analyze the harmony of each song and fundamentally to understand that, although the harmonic possibilities are many, there is a rather reduced group of chords (of each key) that make up the map of typical harmonic movements in the vast majority of tangos, valeses and milongas.

In the central line of each diagram I place the Diatonic Degrees.

- > Major: I - II^m - III^m - IV - V⁷ - VI^m
- > Minor: I^m - II^{m7b5} - III - IV^m - V⁷ - VI - VII

The VII^{m7b5} of the Major mode is usually only used as a second of the VI, that is why I do not include it in the line of the diatonic degrees.

Due to the tonal character of the music we are studying, in the minor I place V⁷ (from the harmonic minor scale) at the level of diatonic degrees, since compared to this, the use of V^m (from the minor scale) .is very rare⁸.

Over them the Secondary Dominants: Major triad chords with minor 7th that seek resolution in some diatonic degree other than the I (its dominant is a diatonic degree) or the II in the minor mode which, being semi diminished, is not sufficiently "stable" to occupy the place of a resolution chord.

- > Major: V⁷/II - V⁷/III - V⁷/IV - V⁷/V - V⁷/VI
- > Minor: V⁷/III - V⁷/IV - V⁷/V - V⁷/VI - V⁷/VII

The VI and VII degree of the minor key are not very frequently used. Even less are their dominants (V⁷/VI and V⁷/VII). One case where they are used is in the so-called "Phrygian Cadence":

Sobre los Dominantes Secundarios encontramos los Segundos Secundarios correspondientes a cada uno de los grados recién mostrados.

- > En el modo Mayor: $IIm^{7b5}/II - IIm^{7b5}/III - IIm/IV$
- > En el modo menor: $IIm^{7b5}/IV - IIm/VI$

En el modo menor no figura el II/III y el II/VII que ya aparecen como $VIIm$ y Im respectivamente.

En el modo Mayor no figura el $II/VIIm$ que ya aparece como VII .

En ninguno de los modos figura el Segundo Secundario del V^7 dado que no es de uso frecuente.

Por debajo de los grados diatónicos encontraremos acordes de Intercambio Modal que frecuentemente se toman prestados de otros modos.

- > En el modo Mayor: $IIIb$ descendido - $V^7/IIIb$ - IVm (los tres provenientes del modo eólico)
- > En el modo menor: I o "3^{ra} de picardía" (proveniente del jónico) - $IIbMaj^7$ o "Napolitano" (proveniente del frigio) - IV (proveniente del jónico)

Otros acordes que no incluyo en los esquemas (para no sobrecargar este material) y podremos encontrar en el género son los "sustitutos tritonales", acordes mayores con 7ma menor que sirven de alternativa a los dominantes, conservando su función. Se encuentran a semitono ascendente del acorde de resolución:

C	A ⁷	Dm	
C	Eb ⁷	Dm	
Cm D ⁷	G ⁷		
Cm Ab ⁷	G ⁷		⁽⁹⁾

Encontraremos también con frecuencia (sobre todo en arreglos o re armonizaciones, pero también algunas veces como armonía original) acordes **disminuidos con séptima disminuida**, generalmente con alguno de estos tres usos:

C	E ^{b9} /G#	Am	
C	G# ^{o 7}	Am	
C	A ⁷	Dm	
C	C# ^{o 7}	Dm	⁽¹⁰⁾

a) Reemplazo de dominante. Estructuralmente este disminuido es el dominante que reemplaza con 9^{na} bemol y fundamental omitida.

b) Disminuido en el $IIIb$. Se usa entre un I y un $IIIm$, siempre en modo Mayor. Si armamos el acorde tónica en 1^{ra} inversión (con el bajo en su 3^{ra}) conseguimos una linda conducción cromática de los bajos

On the Secondary Dominants we find the Secondary Seconds corresponding to each of the degrees just shown.

- > Major: $IIm^{7b5}/II - IIm^{7b5}/III - IIm/IV$
- > Minor: $IIm^{7b5}/IV - IIm/VI$

In minor, the II / III and II / VII , which already appear as $VIIm$ and Im respectively, do not appear.

In Major, $II / VIIm$ does not appear, which already appears as VII .

In none of the modes is the V^7 Second Secondary shown since it is not often used.

Below the diatonic degrees we will find Modal Interchange chords that are often borrowed from other modes.

- > Major: $IIIb$ descended - $V^7/IIIb$ - IVm (all three coming from the Aeolian mode)
- > Minor: I o "picardy 3rd" (coming from the Ionian) - $IIbMaj^7$ or "Neapolitan" (coming from the Phrygian) - IV (coming from the Ionian)

Other chords that I do not include in the schemes (so as to not overload this material) and we can find in the genre are the "tritone substitutes", major chords with 7th minor that serve as an alternative to the dominant ones, preserving their function. They are found in the ascending semitone of the resolution chord:

*We will also often find (especially in arrangements or reharmonizations, but also sometimes as original harmony) **diminished chords with diminished sevenths**, usually with one of these three uses:*

a) Replacement of dominant. Structurally this diminished is the dominant that it replaces with 9th flat and fundamental omitted.

b) Diminished in $IIIb$. Used between an I and $IIIm$, always in Major mode. If we set the tonic chord in 1st inversion (with the bass in its 3rd) we get a nice chromatic connection of the bass.

C	E^b° 7	Dm	
C/E	E^b° 7	Dm	

c) Disminuido en el IV#. Se usa entre un IV y un I.

c) *Diminished in the IV#. Used between an IV and an I.*

F	F#° 7	C	
Fm	F#° 7	C	

Otros criterios:

En el caso de los acordes que se repiten solo los escribo una vez. Por ejemplo, en la tonalidad menor, si bien se usa el II^m/III ya figura como IV grado diatónico.

Si bien todos los acordes se podrían cifrar con séptimas (e incluso con demás tensiones) elijo solo utilizar acordes de cuatro notas en los dominantes, los semi disminuidos y los II^b Napolitano. En los dos primeros porque son los únicos que es raro encontrarlos en tríada. El Napolitano lo cifro con su 7^{ma} Mayor para evitar que se confunda con el sustituto tritonal del V⁷, que se ubicaría de igual modo a semitono ascendente del acorde tónica pero tendría una 7^{ma} menor.

Como la gran mayoría de las obras del género que modulan lo hacen manteniendo el centro tonal y cambiando de modo ordeno los esquemas de esa manera.

Other criteria:

In the case of the chords that are repeated I only write them once. For example, in the minor key, although II^m/III is used, it already appears as IV degree diatonic.

Although all the chords could be written with sevenths (and even with other tensions) I choose only to use four-note chords in the dominant, half-diminished and Neapolitan II^b. In the first two because they are the only ones that are rarely found in triads. The Neapolitan I write it with its Major 7th to avoid confusion with the tritone substitute of the V⁷, which would be placed in the same way in the ascending semitone of the tonic chord but would have a minor 7th.

As the great majority of works of the genre that modulate do so by maintaining the tonal center and changing mode, I arrange the diagrams in that way.

8. Lo encontraremos por ejemplo en las secciones menores de Por Una Cabeza, Soledad y La Noche Que te Fuiste.

9. Cuando, como en este caso, son sucedidos por otros dominantes se suelen nombrar popularmente como "apoyaturas".

10. Cuando se encuentra entre dos acordes a tono de distancia se lo suele llamar "disminuido de paso" por la conducción cromática de las fundamentales.

8. We find it, for example, in the minor sections of Por Una Cabeza, Soledad and La Noche Que te Fuiste.

9. When, as in this case, they are succeeded by other dominants, they are usually named "appoggiaturas".

10. When it is between two chords at a distance of a tone it is usually called "passing diminished" because of the chromatic connection of the roots.

Actividades

Tocar los acordes de cada "Familia" con un instrumento armónico escuchando las sensaciones que nos genera cada uno de ellos.

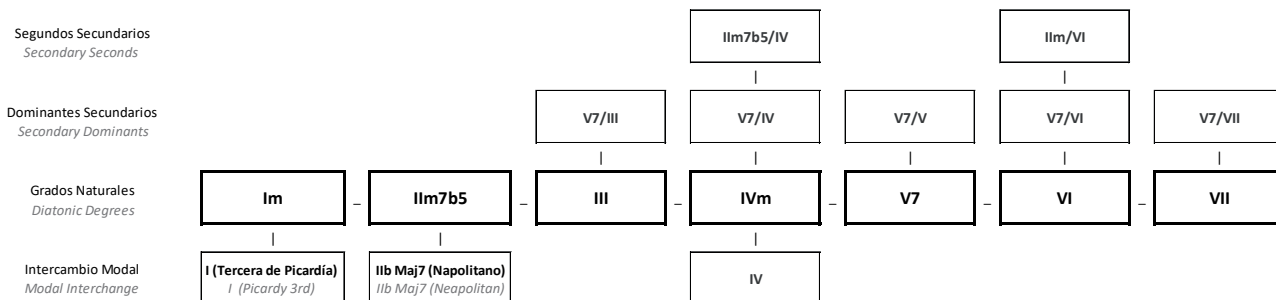
Repasar los temas del repertorio de este material (o cualquiera sea) comparando la armonía con los esquemas.

Activities

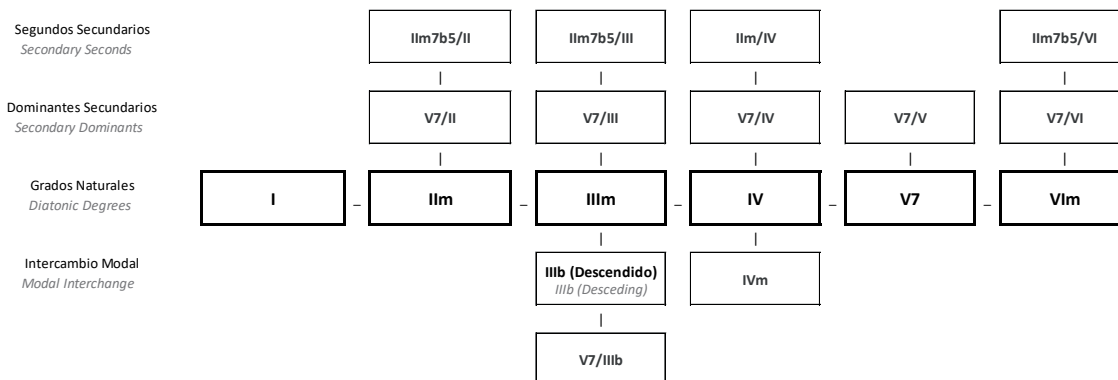
Play the chords of each "Family" with a harmonic instrument listening to the sensations that each one of them gives us.

Go over the themes of the repertoire of this material (or any other) comparing the harmony with the diagrams.

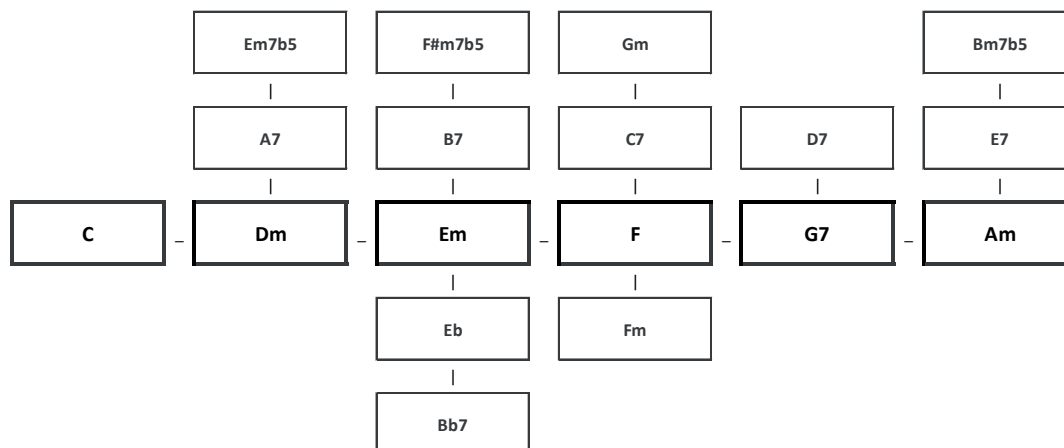
Modo Mayor - Major

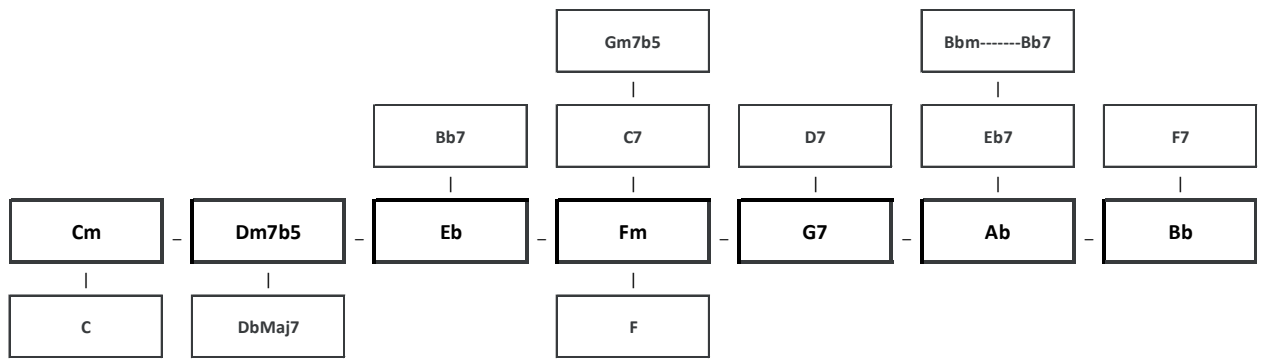


Modo menor - Minor

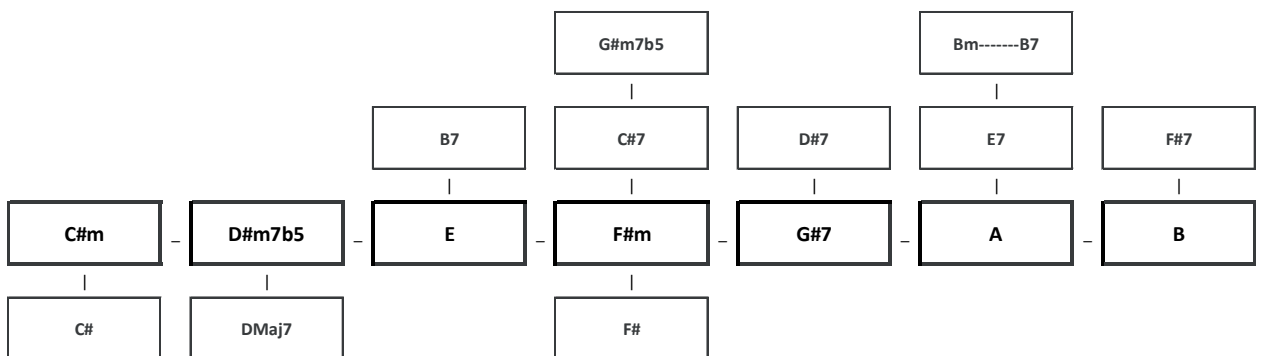
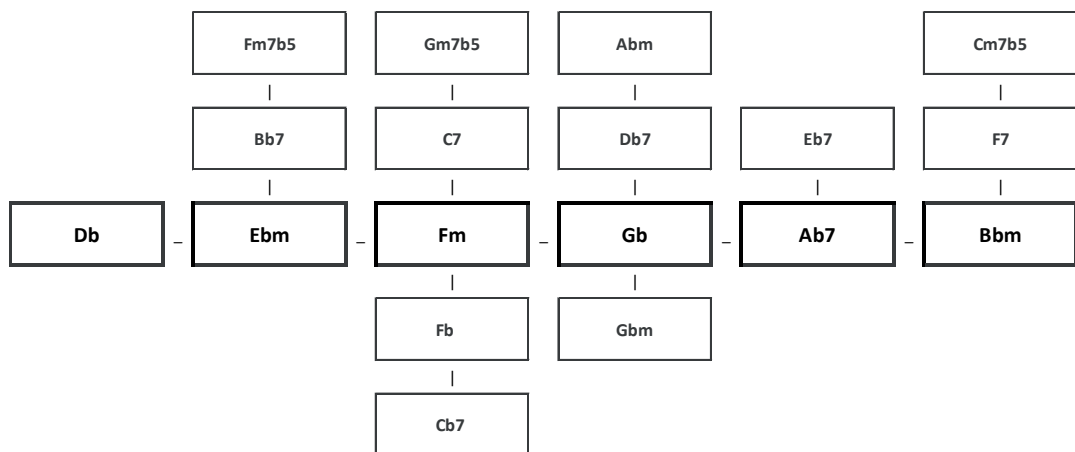


Do y Dom - C and Cm



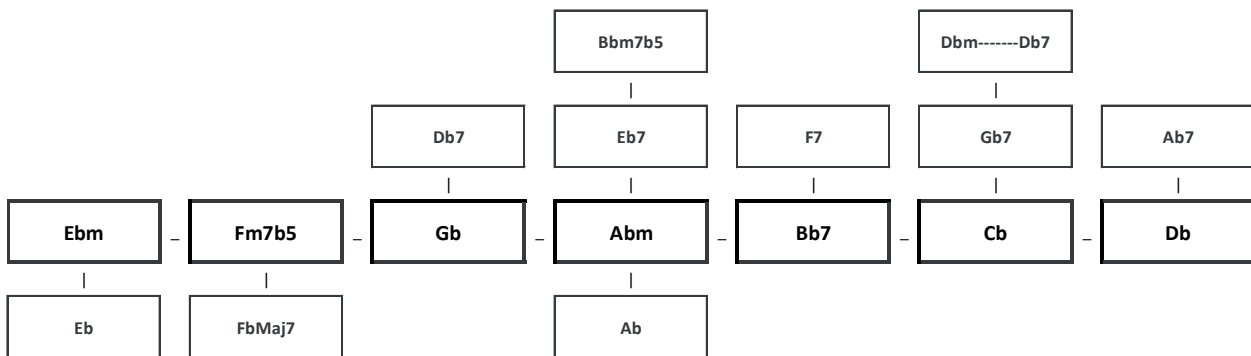
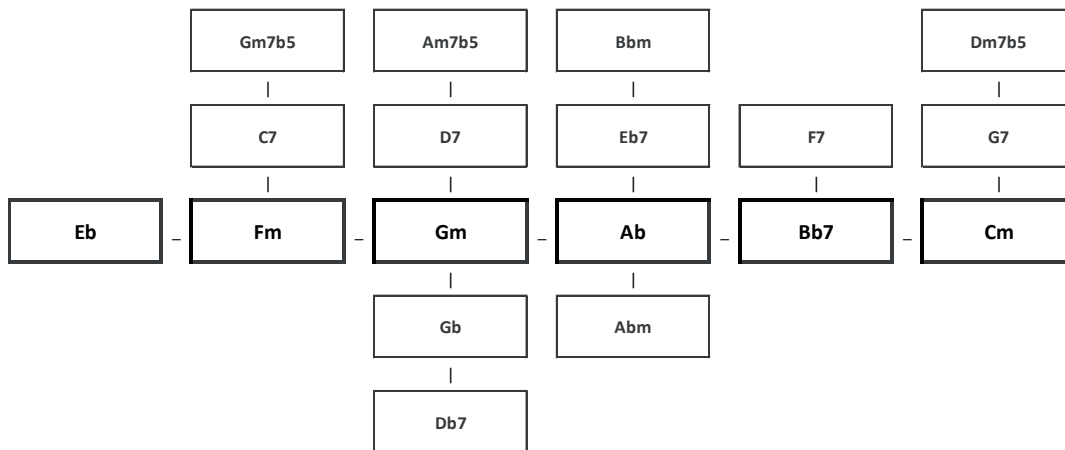


Reb y Do#m - Db and C#m

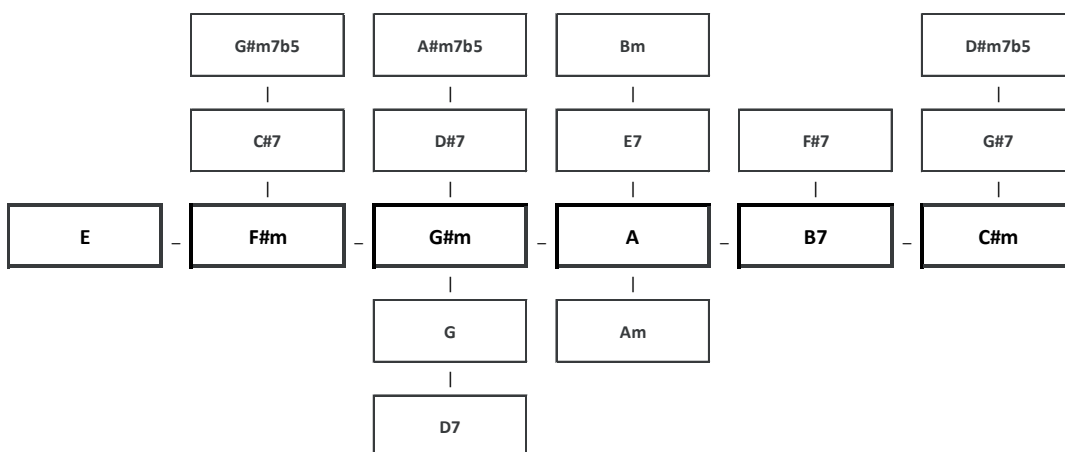


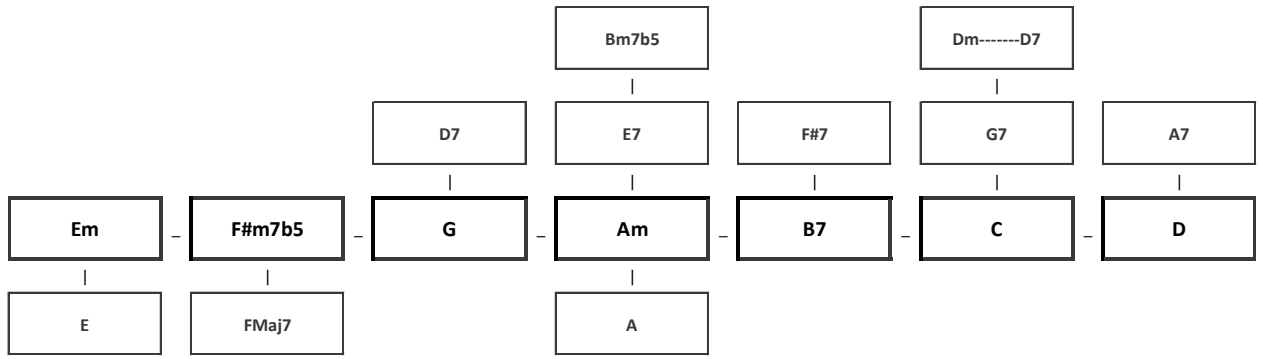
Mib y Mibm

Eb and Ebm

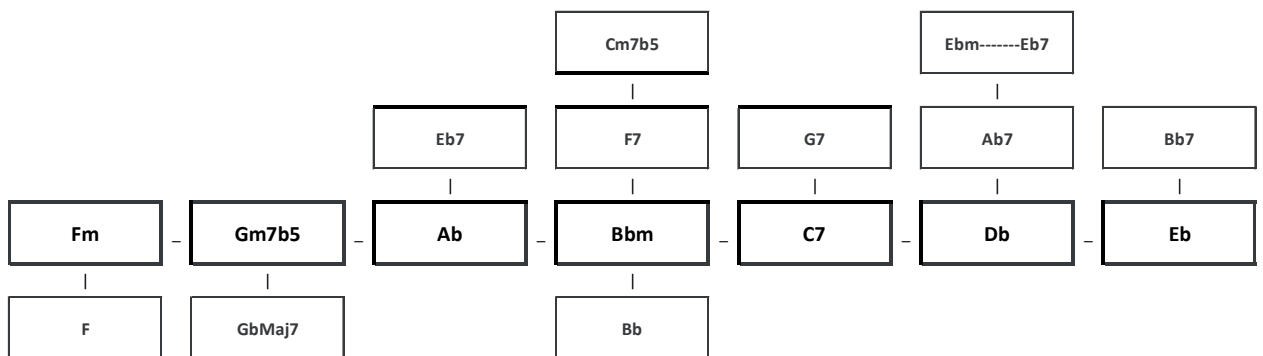
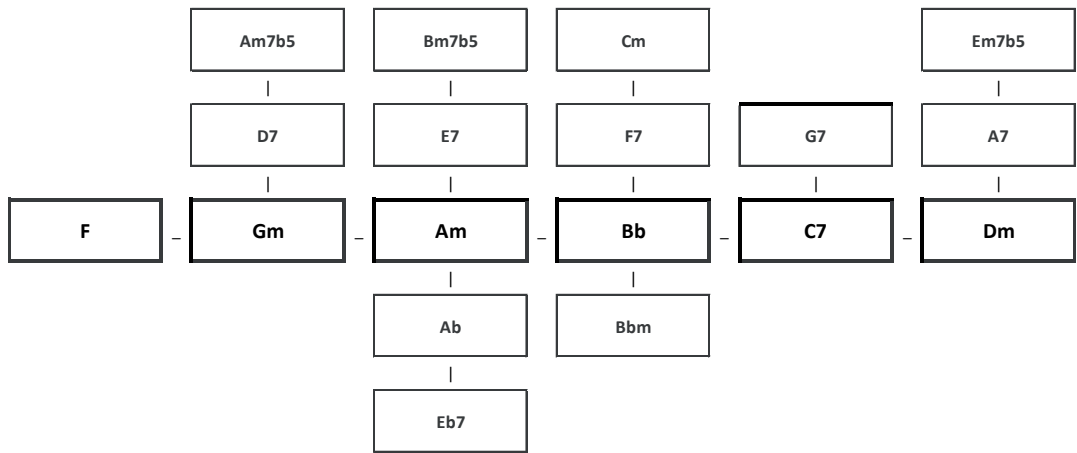


Mi y Mim - E and Em

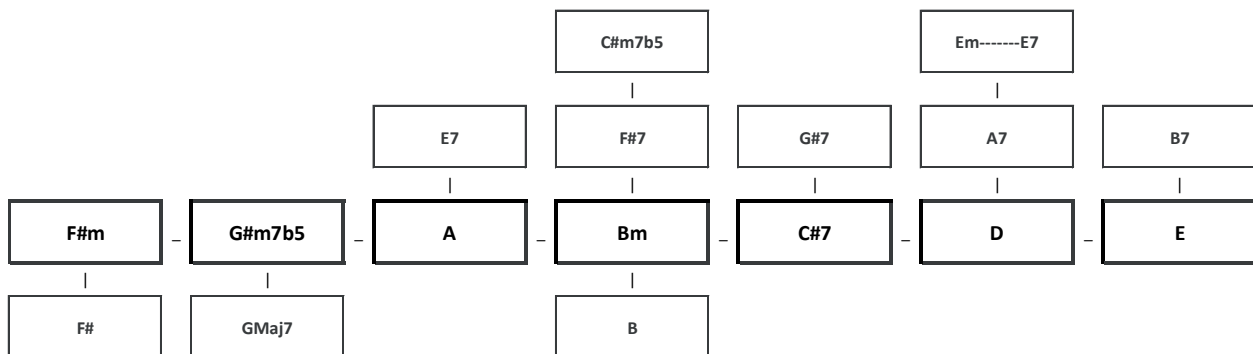
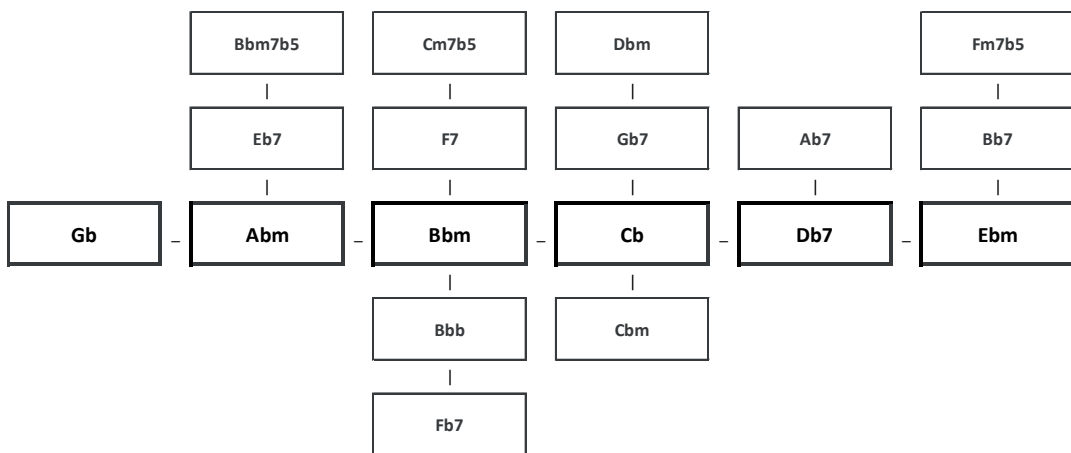
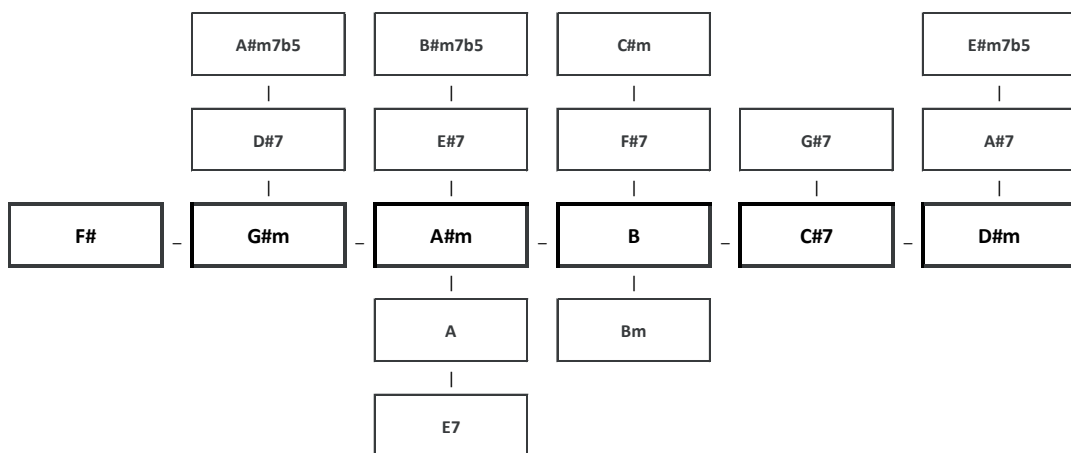




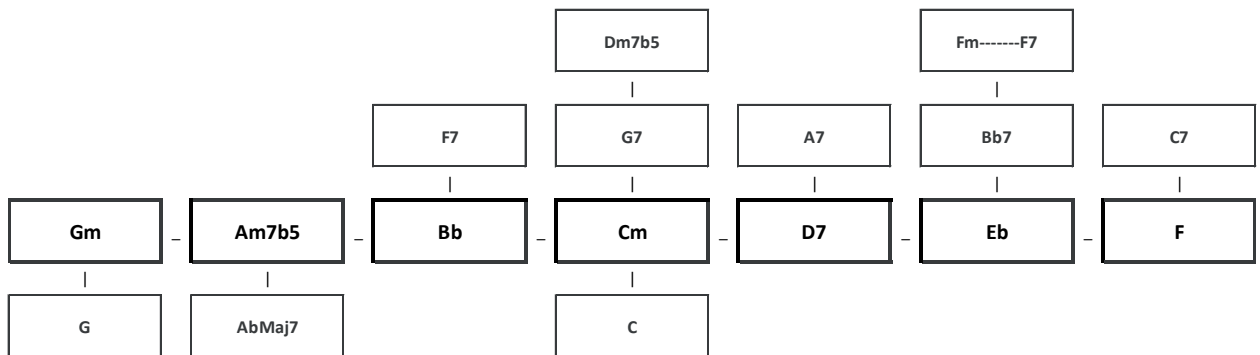
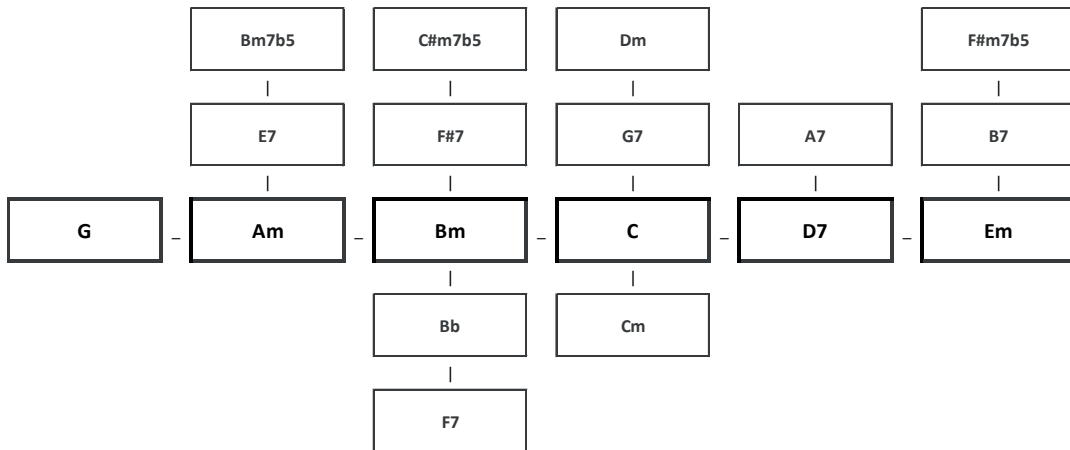
Fa y Fam - F and Fm



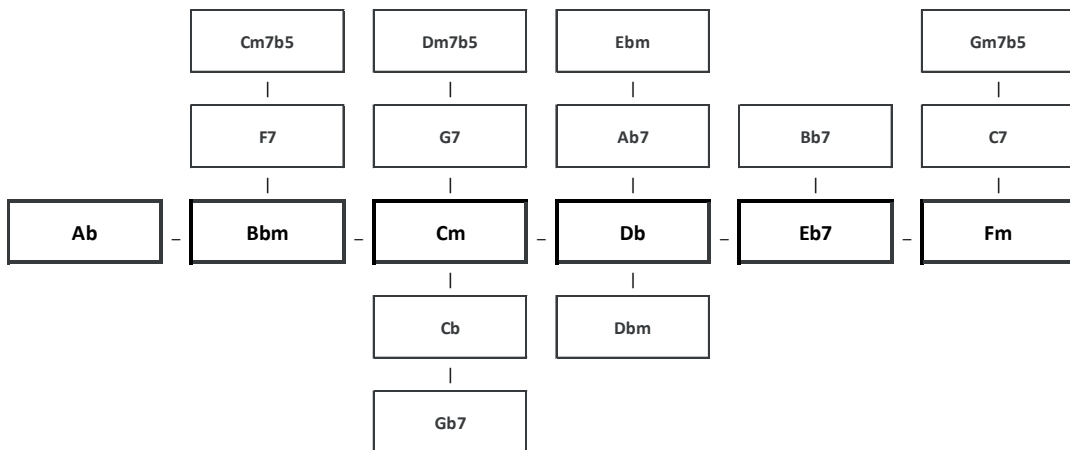
Fa# - Solb y Fa#m - F# - Gb and F#m

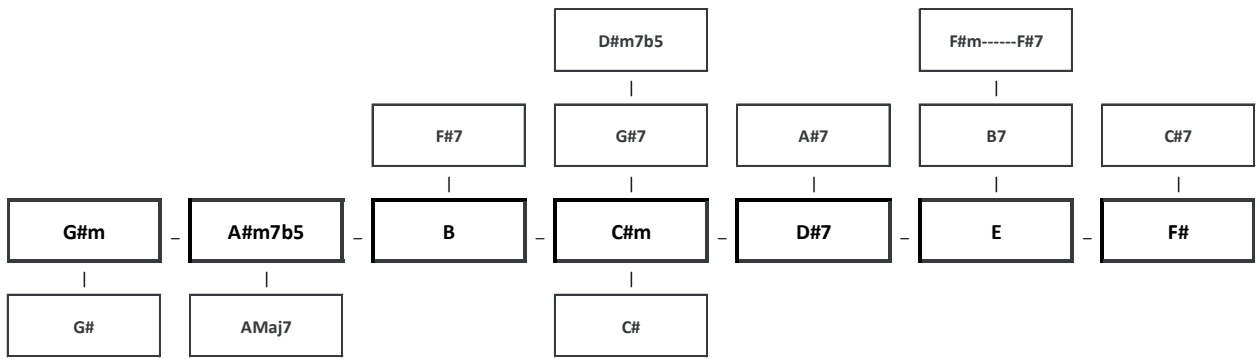


Sol y Solm - G and Gm

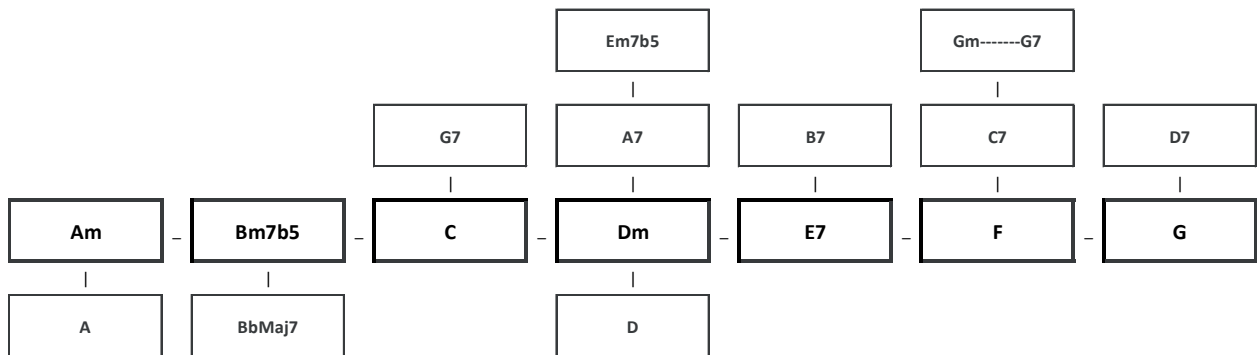
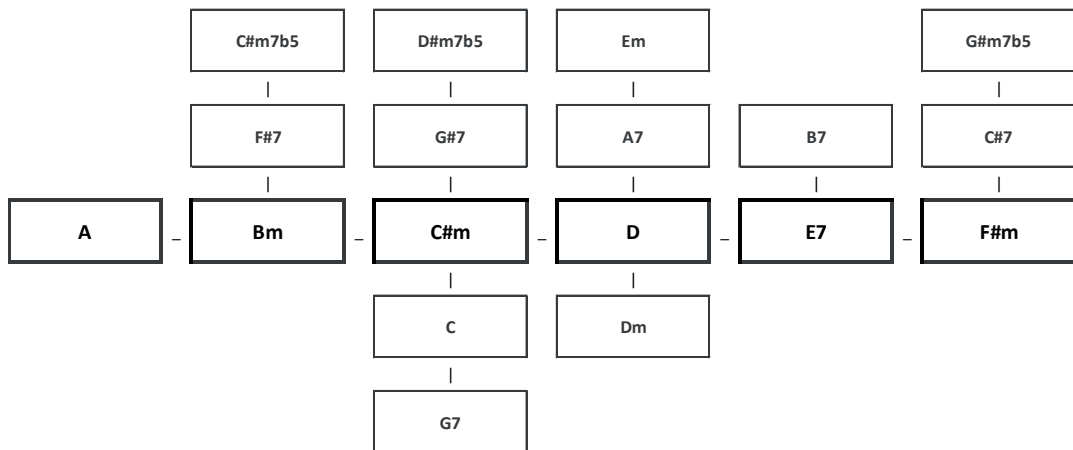


Lab y Sol#m - Ab and G#m

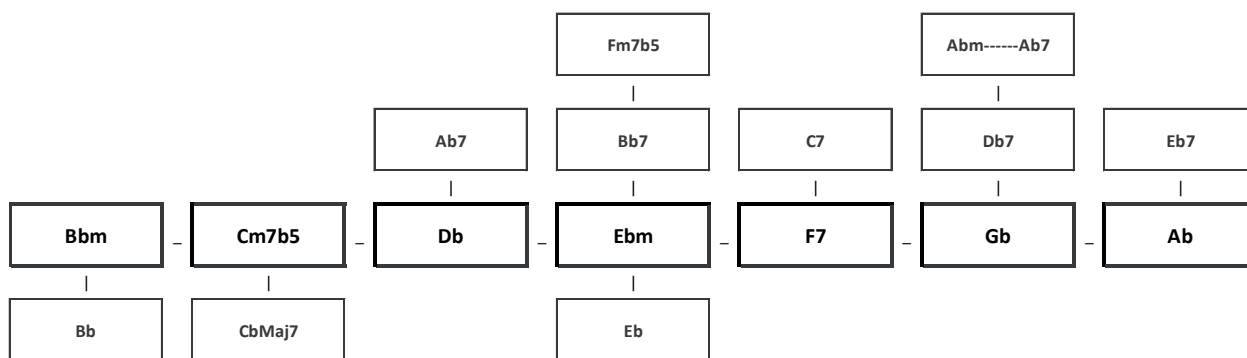
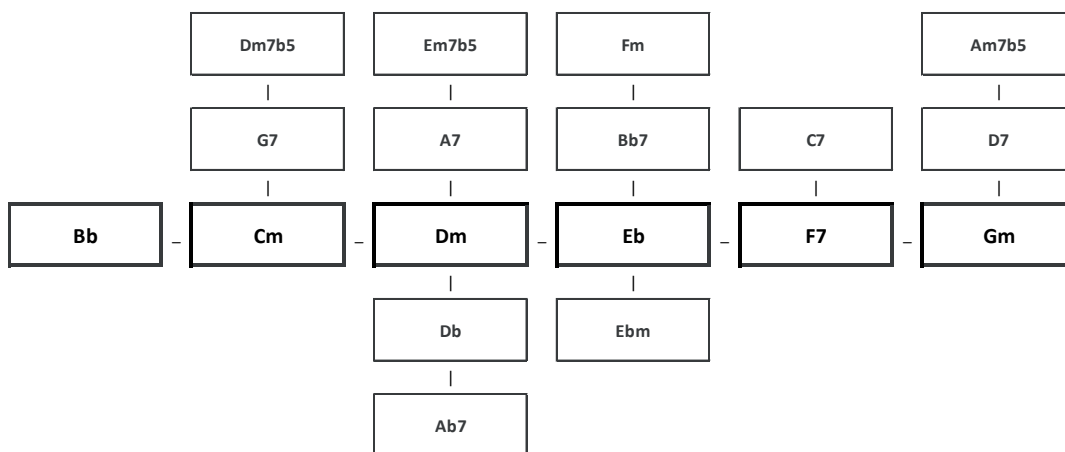




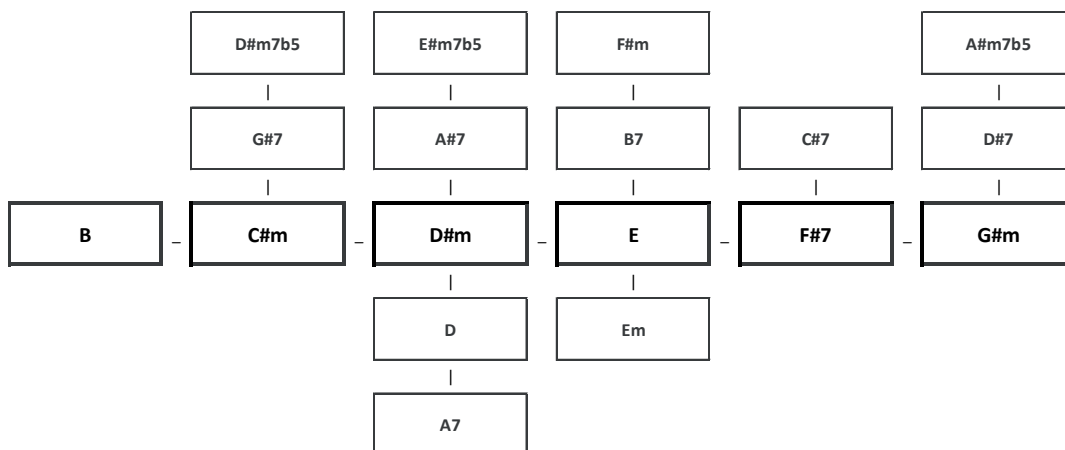
La y Lam - A and Am

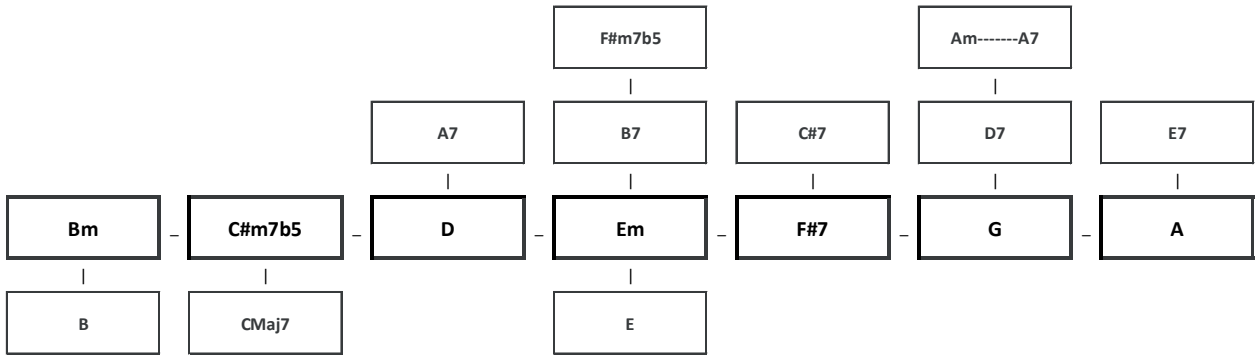


Sib y Sibm - Bb and Bbm



Si y Sim - B and Bm





Arpeggios - Por tonalidad Arpeggios - By key

Tríadas en cada grado de la tonalidad:

Entiéndase que la intención es proponer una metodología de trabajo. Para fijar una base muestro los ejercicios sobre las tríadas de cada grado de la tonalidad. Recomiendo realizarlos de esta manera y continuar este estudio sumando 7^{as}, 9^{as} y demás tensiones.

1. Recorrido simple.
2. Esquivando la siguiente.
3. Grupos de 3 notas.
4. Grupos de 4 notas volviendo a la anteúltima
5. Grupos de 4 notas volviendo a la última.
6. Grupos de 5 notas precipitando la figuración hacia la última.

Triads in every degree of the key:

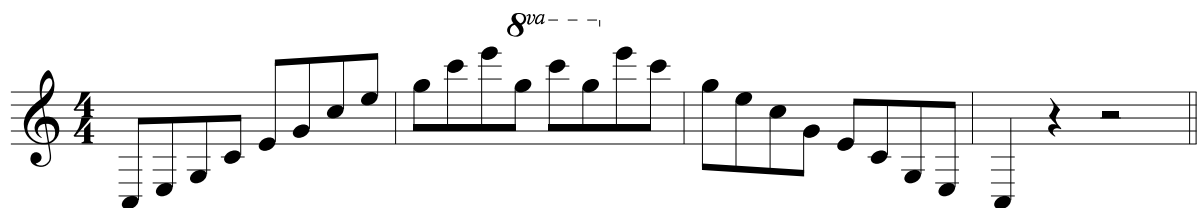
Understand that the intention is to propose a work methodology. To establish a base I display the exercises on the triads of each degree of the key. I recommend to perform them in this way and to continue this study adding 7^{as}, 9^{as} and other tensions.

1. Simple run.
2. Skipping the next one.
3. Groups of 3 notes.
4. Groups of 4 notes returning to the second to last one.
5. Groups of 4 notes returning to the last one.
6. Groups of 5 notes accelerating the pattern moving towards the last one.

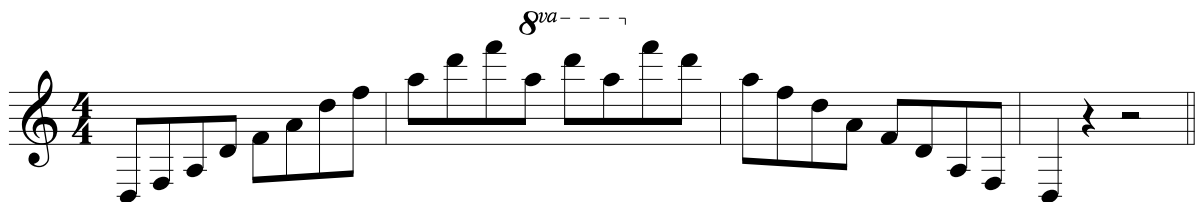
Do Mayor. 1. Recorrido simple.

C Major. 1 Simple run.

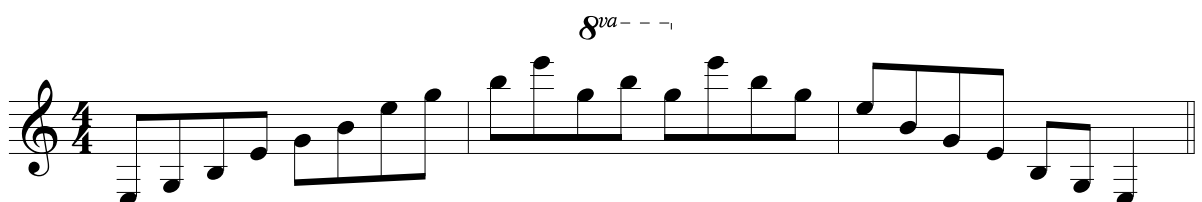
C



Dm



Em



F

8va - - - ,

Musical notation for F major in 4/4 time. The melody consists of eighth notes: F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. A dynamic marking *8va* is placed above the second measure.

G

8va - - - ,

Musical notation for G major in 4/4 time. The melody consists of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. A dynamic marking *8va* is placed above the second measure.

Am

8va - - - ,

Musical notation for Am major in 4/4 time. The melody consists of eighth notes: A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. A dynamic marking *8va* is placed above the second measure.

B°

8va - - - ,

Musical notation for B diminished in 4/4 time. The melody consists of eighth notes: B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. A dynamic marking *8va* is placed above the second measure.

2. Esquivando la siguiente.

2 *Skipping the next one.*

Musical notation for the first exercise, consisting of two staves in 4/4 time. The melody is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The notation includes eighth and quarter notes. A '8va' marking with a dashed line indicates an octave shift for the final two measures.

Em

Musical notation for the second exercise, consisting of two staves in 4/4 time. The melody is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The notation includes eighth and quarter notes. A '8va' marking with a dashed line indicates an octave shift for the final two measures.

Em

Musical notation for the third exercise, consisting of two staves in 4/4 time. The melody is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The notation includes eighth and quarter notes. A '8va' marking with a dashed line indicates an octave shift for the final two measures.

F

Musical notation for the fourth exercise, consisting of two staves in 4/4 time. The melody is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The notation includes eighth and quarter notes. A '8va' marking with a dashed line indicates an octave shift for the final two measures.

G

Two staves of musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The first staff contains the first four measures, with an 8va marking above the final measure. The second staff contains the next four measures, ending with a double bar line.

Am

Two staves of musical notation in Am major, 4/4 time. The first staff contains the first four measures, with an 8va marking above the final measure. The second staff contains the next four measures, ending with a double bar line.

B°

Two staves of musical notation in B diminished, 4/4 time. The first staff contains the first four measures, with an 8va marking above the final measure. The second staff contains the next four measures, ending with a double bar line.

3. Grupos de 3 notas.

3 Groups of 3 notes.

C

Two staves of musical notation in C major, 6/8 time. The first staff contains the first six measures, with an 8va marking above the final measure. The second staff contains the next six measures, starting with an 8va marking above the first measure, and ending with a double bar line.

Dm

Two staves of musical notation in 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with an octave sign (8^{va}) above the final measure. The second staff continues the melody, also ending with an octave sign (8^{va}).

Em

Two staves of musical notation in 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with an octave sign (8^{va}) above the final measure. The second staff continues the melody, also ending with an octave sign (8^{va}).

FX

Two staves of musical notation in 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with an octave sign (8^{va}) above the final measure. The second staff continues the melody, also ending with an octave sign (8^{va}).

G X

Two staves of musical notation in 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with an octave sign (8^{va}) above the final measure. The second staff continues the melody, also ending with an octave sign (8^{va}).

Am X

Two staves of musical notation for the Am X exercise. The first staff shows a sequence of eighth notes ascending from G3 to G4, with a dashed line and '8va' above the final notes. The second staff shows a sequence of eighth notes descending from G4 to G3, with a dashed line and '(8va)-' above the first notes.

B° X

Two staves of musical notation for the B° X exercise. The first staff shows a sequence of eighth notes ascending from B2 to B3, with a dashed line and '8va' above the final notes. The second staff shows a sequence of eighth notes descending from B3 to B2, with a dashed line and '(8va)-' above the first notes.

4. Grupos de 4 notas volviendo a la anteúltima.

4. Groups of 4 notes returning to the second to last one.

Two staves of musical notation for exercise 4. The first staff shows a sequence of eighth notes in groups of four, ascending from G3 to G4, with a dashed line and '8va' above the final notes. The second staff shows a sequence of eighth notes in groups of four, descending from G4 to G3, with a dashed line and '(8va)-' above the first notes.

Dm

Two staves of musical notation for the Dm exercise. The first staff shows a sequence of eighth notes ascending from D3 to D4, with a dashed line and '8va' above the final notes. The second staff shows a sequence of eighth notes descending from D4 to D3, with a dashed line and '(8va)-' above the first notes.

Em

Two staves of musical notation in 4/4 time for the Em chord. The first staff contains the first eight measures, and the second staff contains the next eight measures. The melody is written in treble clef. The eighth measure of the first staff has an 8va marking above it with a dashed line extending to the right.

FX

Two staves of musical notation in 4/4 time for the FX chord. The first staff contains the first eight measures, and the second staff contains the next eight measures. The melody is written in treble clef. The eighth measure of the first staff has an 8va marking above it with a dashed line extending to the right.

G

Two staves of musical notation in 4/4 time for the G chord. The first staff contains the first eight measures, and the second staff contains the next eight measures. The melody is written in treble clef. The eighth measure of the first staff has an 8va marking above it with a dashed line extending to the right. The eighth measure of the second staff has a (8va) marking above it with a dashed line extending to the right.

Am

Two staves of musical notation in 4/4 time for the Am chord. The first staff contains the first eight measures, and the second staff contains the next eight measures. The melody is written in treble clef. The eighth measure of the first staff has an 8va marking above it with a dashed line extending to the right.

B° X

Musical notation for exercise B° X in 4/4 time. The first staff shows an ascending eighth-note scale from G4 to G5, with a dashed line and '8va' indicating the octave. The second staff shows a descending eighth-note scale from G5 to G4.

5. Grupos de 4 notas volviendo a la última.

5. Groups of 4 notes returning to the last one.

C

Musical notation for exercise C in 4/4 time. The first staff shows an ascending eighth-note scale from C4 to C5, with a dashed line and '8va' indicating the octave. The second staff shows a descending eighth-note scale from C5 to C4.

Dm

Musical notation for exercise Dm in 4/4 time. The first staff shows an ascending eighth-note scale from D4 to D5, with a dashed line and '8va' indicating the octave. The second staff shows a descending eighth-note scale from D5 to D4.

Em

Musical notation for exercise Em in 4/4 time. The first staff shows an ascending eighth-note scale from E4 to E5, with a dashed line and '8va' indicating the octave. The second staff shows a descending eighth-note scale from E5 to E4.

F

Musical notation for the F major chord in 4/4 time. The first staff contains the melody, starting with a quarter rest followed by a sequence of eighth notes: F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4. The second staff contains the bass line, starting with a quarter rest followed by a sequence of eighth notes: F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3. An 8va marking is present above the final notes of the melody.

G

Musical notation for the G major chord in 4/4 time. The first staff contains the melody, starting with a quarter rest followed by a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. The second staff contains the bass line, starting with a quarter rest followed by a sequence of eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. An 8va marking is present above the final notes of the melody.

Am

Musical notation for the Am major chord in 4/4 time. The first staff contains the melody, starting with a quarter rest followed by a sequence of eighth notes: A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The second staff contains the bass line, starting with a quarter rest followed by a sequence of eighth notes: A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3. An 8va marking is present above the final notes of the melody.

B°

Musical notation for the B diminished chord in 4/4 time. The first staff contains the melody, starting with a quarter rest followed by a sequence of eighth notes: B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3. The second staff contains the bass line, starting with a quarter rest followed by a sequence of eighth notes: B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2. An 8va marking is present above the final notes of the melody.

6. Grupos de 5 notas precipitando la figuración hacia la última.

6. Groups of 5 notes accelerating the pattern moving towards the last one.

C

The musical score for C major is presented in 3/4 time. It consists of six staves of rhythmic exercises. Each staff begins with a group of five notes (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth) that are repeated and then accelerated towards the final note. The exercises are arranged in two pairs of three staves each. The first pair of three staves starts on a middle C (C4) and moves up to a G4. The second pair of three staves starts on a G4 (labeled 8^{va}) and moves up to a D5. The final staff of the second pair starts on a D5 (labeled 8^{va}) and moves up to a G5. The exercises are marked with slurs and accents to indicate the acceleration.

Dm

The musical score for D minor is presented in 3/4 time. It consists of three staves of rhythmic exercises. Each staff begins with a group of five notes (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth) that are repeated and then accelerated towards the final note. The exercises are arranged in two pairs of two staves each. The first pair of two staves starts on a D4 and moves up to a G4. The second pair of two staves starts on a G4 (labeled 8^{va}) and moves up to a D5. The exercises are marked with slurs and accents to indicate the acceleration.

(8va)

E

8va

F

Musical score for section F, consisting of seven staves of music in 3/4 time. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 3/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A dashed line labeled "8va" is positioned above the third staff, indicating an octave transposition for the notes below it.

G

Musical score for section G, consisting of three staves of music in 3/4 time. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 3/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A dashed line labeled "8va" is positioned above the third staff, indicating an octave transposition for the notes below it.

(8va) -----

Musical score for the first system, consisting of three staves of music in treble clef. The first staff has an 8va marking above it. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations and slurs.

Am

Musical score for the second system, consisting of six staves of music in treble clef. The first staff has a 3/4 time signature. The second and third staves have 8va markings above them. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and articulations.

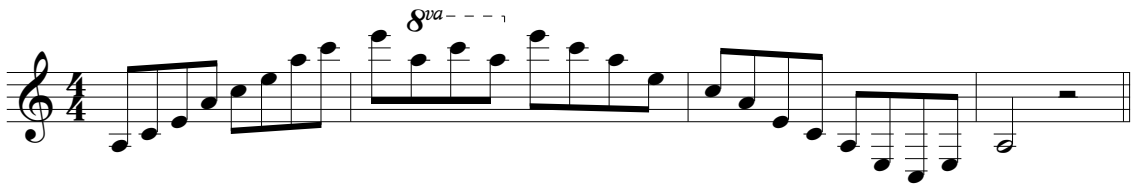
B°

The image displays a musical score for a piece in B-flat major, marked with a B° symbol. The music is written in 3/4 time and consists of six staves. The notation is primarily in treble clef. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped with beams. Many notes are beamed together in eighth-note patterns. There are several instances of slurs and ties. The second and third staves include dynamic markings: *8va* above the staff and *(8va)* below the staff, indicating an octave transposition. The fourth staff continues the melodic and rhythmic development. The fifth and sixth staves conclude the piece with similar rhythmic motifs and melodic lines. The overall texture is light and rhythmic, typical of a piano or harp accompaniment.

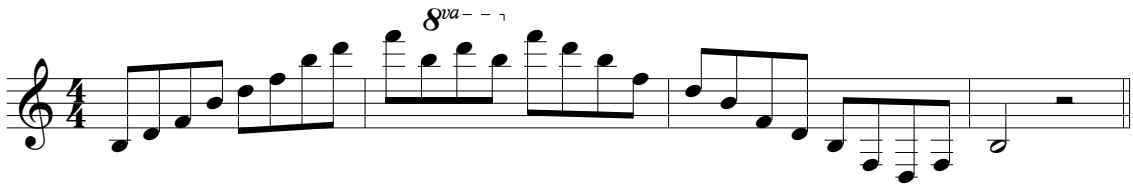
Continuar con los 6 ejercicios ejemplificados en Do Mayor abordando cada uno de los grados de las tonalidades de:
Continue with the 6 exercises exemplified in C Major addressing each of the degrees of the keys of:

La menor armónica - A minor harmonic

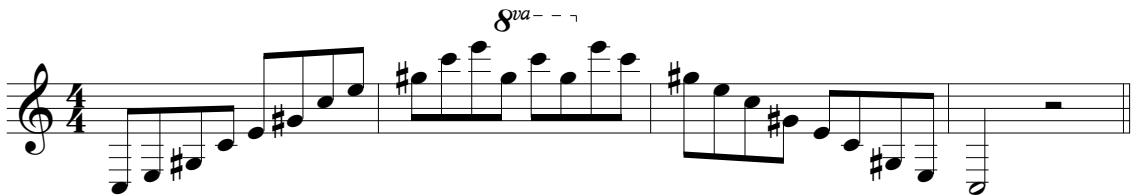
Am



B°



C+



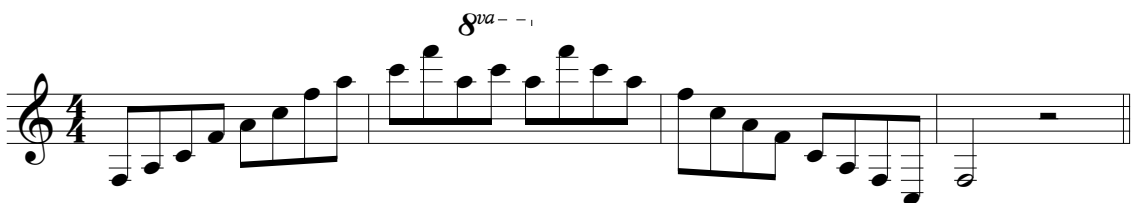
Dm



E



F



G#°



Enlace de arpeggios

Connecting Arpeggios

Entendamos por enlace de arpeggios la práctica de desplegar en forma de notas sucesivas los sonidos componentes de cada acorde que forman parte de una secuencia armónica determinada.

Es de libre elección la dirección interválica (movimiento entre nota y nota ascendente o descendente) así como la nota con la que comenzamos cada arpeggio.

Para ir de a poco se puede empezar partiendo siempre desde la tónica de cada acorde, luego practicar partiendo siempre desde las 3^{ras}, luego desde las 5^{tas}, para finalmente mezclar todas esas posibilidades.

Comenzaremos con negras, luego con corcheas, para después jugar con el ritmo de nuestros enlaces, inventando melodías.

Realizaremos el enlace de cada secuencia en las 12 tonalidades.

Recomiendo tocar la base con un instrumento armónico, escuchar la sonoridad de los acordes y enlazar con nuestra armónica cromática sobre cada armonía.

Cuando ya el/la practicante se sienta cómodo con los enlaces podemos sumar notas que no son del acorde (notas de paso, bordaduras, apoyaturas, etc.) para seguir enriqueciendo nuestro discurso.

Ejemplifico el trabajo propuesto con una de las tantas secuencias que figuran más abajo (I | VI | II | V7). Los distintos enlaces que nuestro son solo algunas opciones entre las millones de posibilidades. En línea con lo explicado al principio del capítulo ejemplifico tanto en Fa# como en Solb.

We call it "connecting arpeggios" when we successively play the key notes of the chords of an underlying harmonic cadence.

The melodic direction of the intervals (ascending or descending) is freely chosen, as is the note with which we begin each arpeggio.

To go little by little, you can begin by starting from the tonic of each chord, then practice always starting from the 3rd, then from the 5th, and finally mix all these possibilities.

We will start with quarter notes, then with eighth notes, and then play with the rhythm of our arpeggio connectings, inventing melodies.

We will make the arpeggio connecting of each sequence in the 12 keys.

I recommend playing the cadences with a harmonic instrument, listening to the sound qualities of each chord and then play the arpeggios with our chromatic harmonica on every harmonic sequence.

When the student feels comfortable with the connecting arpeggios we can add notes that are not of the chord (passing notes, neighbor tones, appoggiatura, etc.) to continue enriching our speech.

I illustrate the proposed work with one of the many sequences below (I | VI | II | V7). The different connections I show are just a few options among the millions of possibilities. In line with what was explained at the beginning of the chapter I give examples in both F# and Solb.

En negras:

In quarter notes:



En corcheas:

In eighth notes:



Rítmica libre:

Free rhythm:

Musical notation for free rhythm in C major. The sequence of chords is C, Am, Dm, and G7. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

Ejemplos transportando la secuencia a las demás tonalidades:

Examples transposing the sequence to the rest of the keys:

Musical notation for free rhythm in D-flat major. The sequence of chords is D \flat , B \flat m, E \flat m, and A \flat 7. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

Musical notation for free rhythm in D major. The sequence of chords is D, Bm, Em, and A7. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

Ejemplo utilizando notas de paso:

Example using passing notes:

Musical notation for free rhythm using passing notes. The sequence of chords is E \flat , C \flat m, F \flat m, and B \flat 7. The melody includes passing notes between the chords.

Ejemplo utilizando bordaduras:

Example using neighbor tones:

Musical notation for free rhythm using neighbor tones. The sequence of chords is E, C \sharp m, F \sharp m, and B7. The melody includes neighbor tones and triplets.


Musical notation for free rhythm using neighbor tones. The sequence of chords is F, Dm, Gm, and C7. The melody includes neighbor tones.

Musical notation for free rhythm using neighbor tones. The sequence of chords is F \sharp , D \sharp m, G \sharp m, and C \sharp 7. The melody includes neighbor tones.

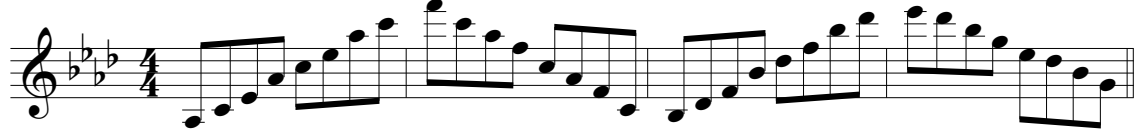
G \flat E \flat m A \flat m D \flat 7



G Em Am D7




A \flat Fm B \flat m E \flat 7



A F \sharp m Bm E7



B \flat Gm Cm F7



B G \sharp m C \sharp m F \sharp 7



A continuación algunas de las tantas secuencias usadas en el género ejemplificadas en las tonalidades de Do Mayor y La menor.

Todas las secuencias propuestas a continuación figuran con barra de repetición, aconsejo repetir muchas veces cada ejemplo, sin buscar “cumplir”, sino tomar esta práctica como un juego y hacer cada secuencia cuantas veces queramos.

Si bien las secuencias figuran con indicación de compás en 4/4 el/la estudiante puede realizar la misma práctica en 3/4, 2/4, o el ritmo que quiera.

Following below, there are some of the many sequences used in the genre exemplified in the keys of C Major and A Minor.

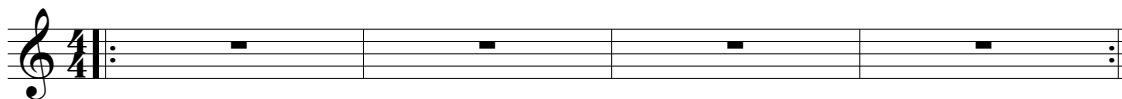
All the proposed sequences below have a repetition bar, I recommend repeating each example many times, without trying to “complete”, but taking this practice as a game and performing each sequence as many times as we want.

Although the sequences are shown with a 4/4 time signature, the student can perform the same practice in 3/4, 2/4, or any other rhythm he or she wishes.

Modo Mayor - Major

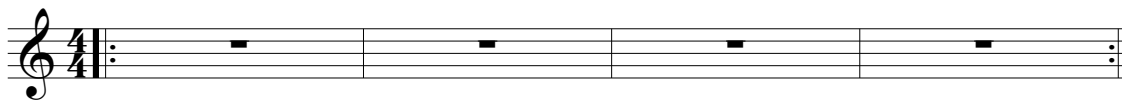
I | V⁷ | V⁷ | I

C G7 G7 C



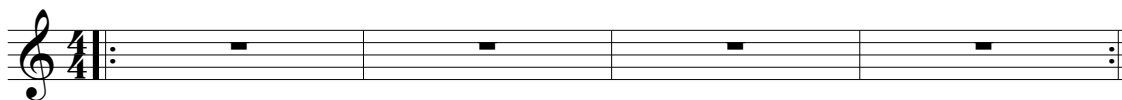
V⁷ | I | V⁷ | I

G7 C G7 C



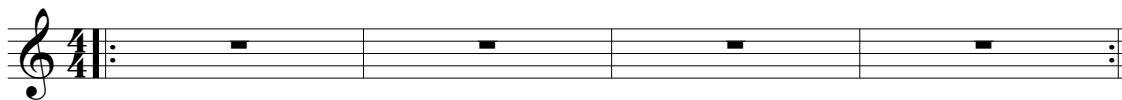
I | IIm | V⁷ | I

C Dm G7 C



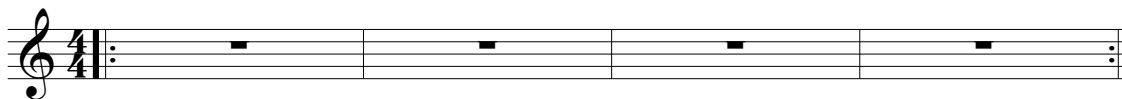
I | IIIIm | V⁷ | I

C Em G7 C



I | IV | V⁷ | I

C F G7 C



I | VIm | IIIm | V⁷
C

Am

Dm

G7



Con dominantes secundarios - With dominant seconds

I | V⁷/II | IIIm | V⁷

C

A7

Dm

G7



I | V⁷/III | IIIIm | V⁷

C

B7

Em

G7



I | V⁷/IV | IV | V⁷

C

C7

F

G7



I | V⁷/V | V⁷ | I

C

D7

G7

C



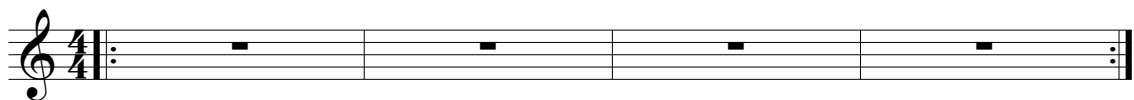
I | V⁷/VI | VIIm | V⁷

C

E7

Am

G7



Con Intercambio Modal - With Modal Interchange

I | IV | IVm | I

C F Fm C



I | IIIm | II/IIIIdesc V7/IIIIdes | IIIIdesc V7 | I

C Fm Bb7 Eb G7 C



Modo menor - Menor

Im | V7 | V7 | Im

Am E7 E7 Am



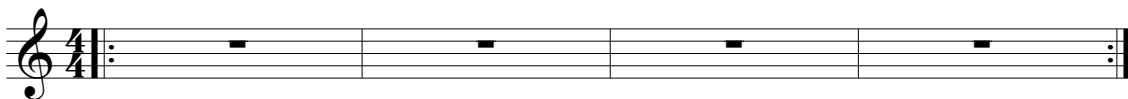
V7 | Im | V7 | Im

E7 Am E7 Am



Im | IIIm7b5 | V7 | Im

Am Bm7b5 E7 Am



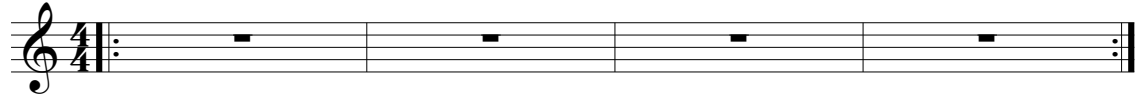
Im | III | IIIm7b5 | V7

Am C Bm7b5 E7



Im | IVm | V⁷ | Im

Am Dm E7 Am




Im | VI | IIIm^{7b5} | V⁷

Am F Bm7b5 E7



Im | VII | VI | V⁷

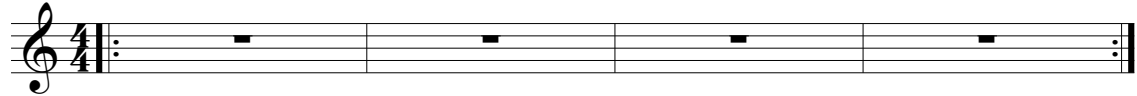
Am G F E7



Con dominantes secundarios - With dominant seconds


Im | V⁷/III | III | V⁷

Am G7 C E7



I | V⁷ | IV | IV | V⁷

Am A7 Dm E7




Im | V⁷/V | V⁷ | Im

Am B7 E7 Am



Im | V⁷/VI | VI | V⁷

Am C7 F E7



Con Intercambio Modal - With Modal Interchange

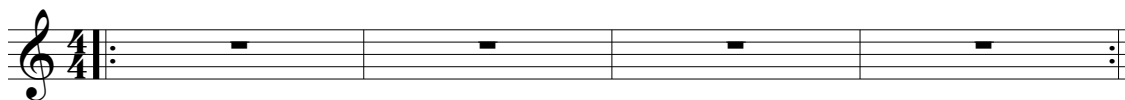
Im | IIIm^{7b5} | V⁷ | I⁽¹¹⁾

Am Bm7b5 E7 A



Im | IIInap | V⁷ | Im⁽¹²⁾

Am B^b E7 Am



Im | IV | IVm | Im

Am D Dm Am



Trabajo sobre repertorio

Abordaje integral de la obra recorriendo las distintas tonalidades

A continuación propongo una serie de actividades aplicables a cualquier obra, con las que buscaremos adentrarnos en las cualidades melódico-armónicas de las mismas y continuar estudiando la técnica de nuestro instrumento en un contexto musical propio del género.

- a.** Tocar la melodía varias veces.
- b.** Desplegar en todo el registro del instrumento los arpeggios de los acordes de la armonía en el orden en que aparecen, sin necesidad de repetir el arpeggio si se toca el mismo acorde en compases consecutivos. En este ejercicio no es importante el tempo sino la búsqueda de fluidez sobre la sucesión de notas que componen los acordes. El tocar los arpeggios en el orden en que el autor los eligió nos propone realizar un estudio técnico, de construcción psicomotriz a la par de situarnos en armonías más o menos usuales del repertorio criollo.
- c.** Volver a tocar la melodía varias veces intentando ubicar mentalmente los cambios armónicos y relacionando las notas que estamos tocando con la naturaleza del acorde vigente en cada momento. Es importante hacer este ejercicio bien lento y pausadamente para darle tiempo a nuestro cerebro de que realice las asociaciones correspondientes.
- d.** Tocar la melodía sin respetar un tempo, interrumpiéndola en cada cambio armónico para desplegar el arpeggio del acorde en el de una octava, continuando luego con la melodía hasta el siguiente cambio armónico.
- e.** Tocar y grabar la armonía con algún instrumento armónico respetando un tempo.
- f.** Tocar, sobre la base grabada la melodía, volviendo ahora sí con un tempo establecido, a prestar atención a los cambios armónicos y al rol de cada nota respecto a cada acorde. Ahora sabiendo cual es el nombre y la función de cada acorde pondremos la atención en la sonoridad del mismo y en la relación melodía-armonía.
- g.** Enlazar arpeggios sobre la base grabada.
- h.** Tocar la melodía sobre la base buscando aprovechar en nuestra interpretación los arpeggios y las escalas.

Work on repertoire

Comprehensive approach to the piece, going through the different keys.

Next I propose a series of activities applicable to any piece, with which we will try to get into the melodic-harmonic qualities of them and continue studying the technique of our instrument in a musical context typical of the genre.

- a.** Playing the melody many times.
- b.** Unfolding in the entire register of the instrument the chord arpeggios of the harmony in the order in which they appear, without having to repeat the arpeggio if the same chord is played in consecutive bars. In this exercise, it is not the tempo that is important, but rather the search for fluidity over the succession of notes that make up the chords. Playing the arpeggios in the order in which the author chose them proposes a technical study, of psychomotor construction, while placing us in harmonies more or less common in the criollo repertoire.
- c.** Returning to play the melody several times trying to mentally locate the harmonic changes and relating the notes we are playing with the nature of the chord active in each moment. It is important to do this exercise very slowly and pausing to give our brain time to make the corresponding associations.
- d.** Playing the melody without following a tempo, interrupting it at each harmonic change to unfold the arpeggio of its chord in an octave, then continuing with the melody until the next harmonic change.
- e.** Playing and recording the harmony with a harmonic instrument following a certain tempo.
- f.** Playing the melody, on the recorded base, now with an established tempo, paying attention to the harmonic changes and the role of each note with respect to each chord. Now that we know the name and function of each chord, we will pay attention to its sonority and the melody-harmony relationship.
- g.** Connecting arpeggios on the recorded base.
- h.** Playing the melody on the base trying to take advantage of the arpeggios and scales in our interpretation.

Introducción a la Transposición

Introduction to Transposition

Podemos usar dos procedimientos para comenzar a transportar un discurso musical de una tonalidad a otra teniendo “de donde agarrarnos”.

- a. Pensar los grados de la escala donde se encuentra cada nota respecto de la fundamental
- b. Ubicando una nota de partida, ir imitando los intervalos y la dirección interválica de las notas a transponer.

We can use two procedures to begin to transpose a musical discourse from one key to another having “where to hold on to”.

- a. Consider the grades of the scale where each note is located with respect to the root.
- b. Locating a starting note, imitate the intervals and the intervallic direction of the notes to be transposed.

Primeros dos compases de “Garúa”:

En Rem

The image shows two staves of musical notation in 4/4 time. The first staff is in the key of A major (one sharp) and is labeled 'A7' above the first measure and 'Dm' above the second measure. The second staff is in the key of B major (two sharps) and is labeled 'B7' above the first measure and 'Em' above the second measure. Both staves show a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note.

Si siguiendo el procedimiento a) deberíamos pensar en primer lugar como se conforma la armadura de clave de la tonalidad a la que queremos transportar. Luego pensaríamos que la melodía comienza con tres notas en el 2º grado de la tonalidad, luego una nota en el 4º, dos notas descendiendo al 7º Mayor, vuelve una nota al 2º, una nota en la tónica, otra en la 3ª para finalizar con la 2da que resuelve en la tónica.

Si siguiendo el procedimiento b) necesitamos ubicarnos en la primera nota que en la tonalidad de Mim sería el Fa#. Tocáramos 3 veces esa nota para luego realizar un salto ascendente de 3ram (Fa#-La), luego uno descendente de 5tadism. (La-Re#), repetir una vez esa nota para luego ascender una 3ram (Re#-Fa#), descender una 2daM (Fa#-Mi), ascender una 3ram (Mi-Sol), descender una 2dam (Sol-Fa#), para terminar descendiendo una 2daM (Fa#-Mi).

Estos procedimientos o formas de pensar nos pueden ayudar a tomar seguridad a la hora de encarar esta práctica de transponer. A medida que vayamos avanzando en los ejercicios buscaremos pensar de una forma más integral, combinando esos dos caminos propuestos y la relación de las distintas notas con la armonía.

Es muy importante en todo esto invitar al oído a que registre

Following the procedure a) we should first think about how the signature of the key we want to transpose is shaped. Then we would think that the melody begins with three notes in the 2nd degree of the key, then one note in the 4th, two notes descending to the 7th Major, one note returns to the 2nd, one note in the tonic, another in the 3rd to finish with the 2nd that resolves in the tonic.

Following the procedure b) we need to place ourselves in the first note that in Em's key would be F#. We would play 3 times that note and then make an upward jump of 3rdm (F#-A), then a downward jump of 5thdim. (A-D#), repeat that note once and then ascend a 3rdm (D#-F#), descend a 2ndM (F#-E), ascend a 3rdm (E-G), descend a 2ndm (G-F#), and finally descend a 2ndM (F#-E).

These procedures or ways of thinking can help us to feel safe when facing this practice of transposition. As we advance in the exercises, we will seek to think in a more integral way, combining these two proposed paths and the relationship of the different notes with harmony.

It is very important in all this to encourage the ear to register the acoustic sensations of the melodies in each harmonic context. Having acquired fluency and comfort in the scales, arpeggios, intervals and the different harmonic constructions,

Repertorio

Las partituras que siguen son síntesis mías de las versiones más emblemáticas, las partituras de editorial y distintos libros de melodía y armonía que figuran en Bibliografía. En estas síntesis busco plasmar un equilibrio entre las versiones originales y lo que se suele tocar.

Repertoire

The following scores are my compositions of the most emblematic versions, the publisher's scores and different books of melody and harmony that appear in Bibliography. In these compositions I try to strike a balance between the original versions and what is usually played.

1. **Mi Vieja Viola (C-Am)**
2. **Al Compás del Corazón (Gm-G)**
3. **Tardecitas de Lanús (Dm-F)**
4. **Duelo Criollo (Fm)**
5. **Pedacito de Cielo (Bm-B)**
6. **Soledad (Eb-Ebm)**
7. **Qué te Importa que te Llore (C#m-Db)**
8. **Silbando (F#m-F#)**
9. **Ché, Bandoneón (Todas)**

Consignas:

1. **a)** Realizamos el trabajo técnico sobre las escalas sin alteraciones y las que tienen 1 sostenido y 1 y 2 bemoles.
1. **b)** Estudiamos los 3 primeros temas del repertorio (Mi Vieja Viola, Al Compás del Corazón y Tardecitas de Lanús) siguiendo la metodología de trabajo explicada en "Abordaje Integral...".
1. **c)** Transportamos cada uno de esos 3 temas a las otras tres tonalidades vistas (Mi Vieja Viola a G-Em, F-Dm y Bb-Gm, Al Compás del Corazón a C-Am, F-Dm, Tardecitas de Lanús a Am-C, Em-G y Gm-Bb).
2. **a)** Realizamos el trabajo técnico sobre las tonalidades con 2 y 5 sostenidos y 3, 4 y 6 bemoles.
2. **b)** Estudiamos los siguientes 3 temas (Duelo Criollo, Pedacito de Cielo y Soledad) siguiendo la metodología de trabajo explicada en "Abordaje Integral...".
2. **c)** Transportamos los 6 primeros temas a las tonalidades sin alteraciones y con 1, 2, 3, 4 y 6 bemoles y 1, 2 y 5 sostenidos.
2. **d)** Construimos un modelo de acompañamiento para la primera sección de Soledad y la grabamos con algún instrumento armónico en todas las tonalidades.
2. **e)** Estudiamos la armonía de la segunda sección de Pedacito de Cielo, las dos variantes armónicas propuestas y las grabamos en todas las tonalidades.
3. **a)** Realizamos el trabajo técnico sobre las tonalidades con 3, 4 y 6 sostenidos y 5 bemoles. Completando así las 12 tonalidades.
3. **b)** Estudiamos, los siguientes 2 temas (Qué te Importa que te Llore y Silbando) utilizando lo propuesto en "Abordaje Integral...".

Instructions:

1. **a)** We carry out the technical work on the scales without accidentals and those with 1 sharp and 1 and 2 flats.
1. **b)** We study the first 3 songs of the repertoire (Mi Vieja Viola, Al Compás del Corazón and Tardecitas de Lanús) following the work methodology explained in "Comprehensive Approach...".
1. **c)** We transpose each of these 3 themes to the other three keys seen (Mi Vieja Viola a G-Em, F-Dm y Bb-Gm, Al Compás del Corazón a C-Am, F-Dm, Tardecitas de Lanús a Am-C, Em-G y Gm-Bb).
2. **a)** We carry out the technical work on the keys with 2 and 5 sharps and 3, 4 and 6 flats.
2. **b)** We study the following 3 themes (Duelo Criollo, Pedacito de Cielo y Soledad) following the work methodology explained in "Comprehensive Approach...".
2. **c)** We transpose the first 6 themes to the keys without accidentals and with 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 flats and 1, 2 and 5 sharps.
2. **d)** We build an accompaniment model for the first section of Soledad and record it with a harmonic instrument in all the keys.
2. **e)** We study the harmony of the second section of Pedacito de Cielo, the two harmonic variants proposed and we record them in all the keys.
3. **a)** We carry out the technical work on the keys with 3, 4 and 6 sharps and 5 flats. Thus completing the 12 keys.
3. **b)** We study the following 2 themes (Qué te Importa que te Llore and Silbando) using what is proposed in "Comprehensive Approach...".

3. c) Estudiamos la Variante Melódica de Qué te Importa que te Llore, la transportamos con nuestra armónica a todas las tonalidades y luego la escribimos en cada una de ellas.

3. d) Construimos una variante melódica para la segunda sección de Duelo Criollo, la escribimos (se sugiere hacerlo en papel) en las 12 tonalidades y luego las grabamos. Utilicemos para este ejercicio las distintas zonas del registro de nuestro instrumento, la ejecución de notas simultáneas (que cambiarán en cada tonalidad), el contraste entre fraseos rítmicos y ligados y demás recursos vistos.

3. e) Construimos un arreglo sencillo de Silbando que cuente con un modelo de acompañamiento y un fraseo de la melodía y lo transportamos a las 12 tonalidades.

4. Trabajamos en las 12 tonalidades Ché, Bandoneón utilizando la metodología propuesta en “Abordaje Integral...”.

3. c) *We study the Melodic Variant of Qué te Importa que te Llore, we transpose it with our harmonica to all the keys and then we write it in each one of them.*

3. d) *We build a melodic variant for the second section of Duelo Criollo, we write it (it is suggested to do it on paper) in the 12 keys and then we record it. For this exercise, let's use the different zones of the register of our instrument, the execution of simultaneous notes (which will change in each key), the contrast between rhythmic and slurred phrases and other resources we have seen.*

3. e) *We build a simple arrangement of Silbando that has an accompaniment model and a phrasing of the melody and we transpose it to the 12 keys.*

4. *We work Ché, Bandoneón in the 12 keys using the methodology proposed in “Comprehensive Approach...”.*

