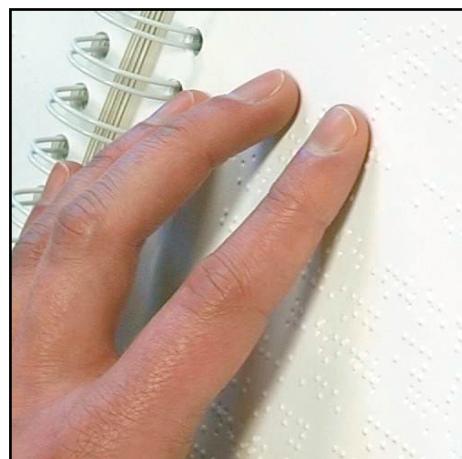
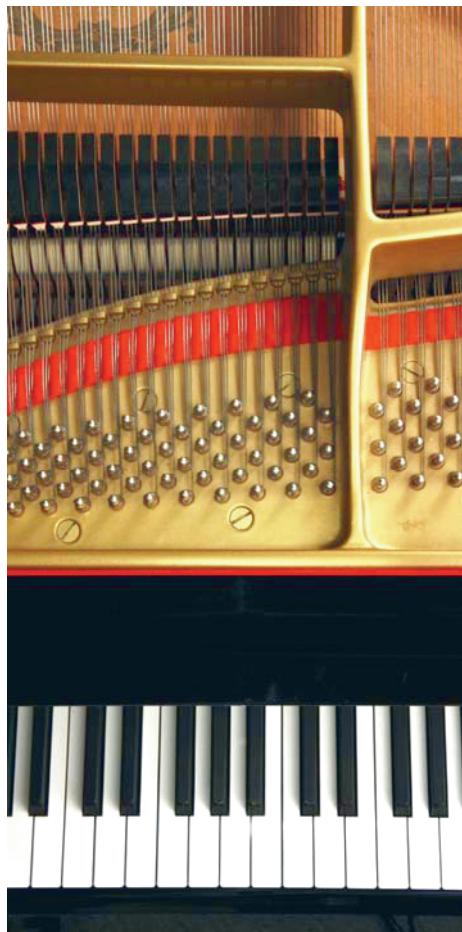


INTRATA

Innføring i punktskriftnoter

Del 2



Gunleik Bergrud

Huseby kompetansesenter

2010

INTRATA

Innføring i punktskriftnoter

Del 2

Gunleik Bergrud
Huseby kompetansesenter

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INNHOLD

Forord	7
NOTER FOR KLAVIATURINSTRUMENTER	9
Håndtegn	9
Øvelser med flere stemmer	10
Intervalltegn	13
Øvelser med intervaller.....	15
Treklinger og firklinger	24
Øvelser med treklinger og firklinger	24
Bistemmetegn	27
Øvelser med bistemmetegn.....	28
Kort bistemmetegn og taktdelingstegn.....	31
Øvelser med kort bistemmetegn og taktdelingstegn.....	31
4-stemmig sats.....	32
Øvelser med akkordprogresjoner	32
Øvelser med 4-stemmig sats	35
Kor med solist	41
Solostemme og piano	47
Øvelser med buer	48
Øvelser med trioler.....	51
Pustetegn.....	53
Øvelser med pustetegn	53
To solostemmer og piano.....	53
ØVELSE MED TRANSPONERENDE INSTRUMENTER	57
ØVELSE MED STRYKEINSTRUMENTER.....	60
Repetisjonstegn	62
Fermate.....	63
FORSIRINGER.....	65
Øvelser med forslag	65
Triller	66
Øvelser med triller	66
NYANSER	68
Staccato	68
Portamento	69
Tenuto	70
Aksenter	70
SEGNO.....	71
FINGERSETNING	74
NOTER FOR GITAR	75
NOTER FOR ORGEL.....	82
NOTER FOR TREKKSPILL	88
TEGNOVERSIKT	95
Note- og pausetegn	95
Oktavtegn.....	95
Fortegn.....	95
Fingersetning	96
Angivelse av strenger	96
Posisjoner	96
Prefiks for stemmer.....	97

Dobbelstrek og repetisjonstegn.....	98
Taktarter.....	98
Forsiringer og buer.....	98
BRAILLES GRUNNLAG FOR NOTESYSTEMET	99
LESETABELL	100

Forord

Intrata del 2 er en videreføring av Intrata del 1 (skriftserie nr. 74), og gir videre innføring i punktskriftnoter. Intrata del 2 gir opplæring i punktskriftnoter for forskjellige instrumentgrupper, som klaviaturinstrumenter - piano, orgel og trekkspill, blåseinstrumenter som ett og to soloinstrumenter sammen med piano, og dessuten noter for gitar. Heftet inneholder også noter for kor, notasjon av ornamentikk og en tegnoversikt.

Heftet gis ut i to identiske utgaver, en taktil utgave for punktskriftbrukere og en visuell utgave for seende. Heftet er beregnet for musikklærere som skal undervise i punktskriftnoter, men kan også benyttes av punktskriftbrukere som skal lære noter.

Det er nødvendig å ha gått gjennom Intrata del 1, eller inneha tilsvarende kunnskaper i punktskriftnoter, før en begynner på Intrata del 2.

Intrata del 2 har en bestemt progresjon når det gjelder generell notekunnskap. For øvrig kan brukeren konsentrere seg om noter for sin instrumentgruppe eller om noter for sang.

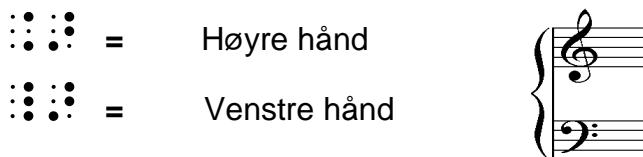
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Oslo 2010

Gunleik Bergrud

NOTER FOR KLAVIATURINSTRUMENTER

Håndtegn

I musikk for klaviaturinstrumenter skrives notene for hver hånd for seg. Notene for høyre hånd skrives på linja over notene for venstre hånd. Alle taktene begynner rett over hverandre. Håndtegnene ser slik ut:



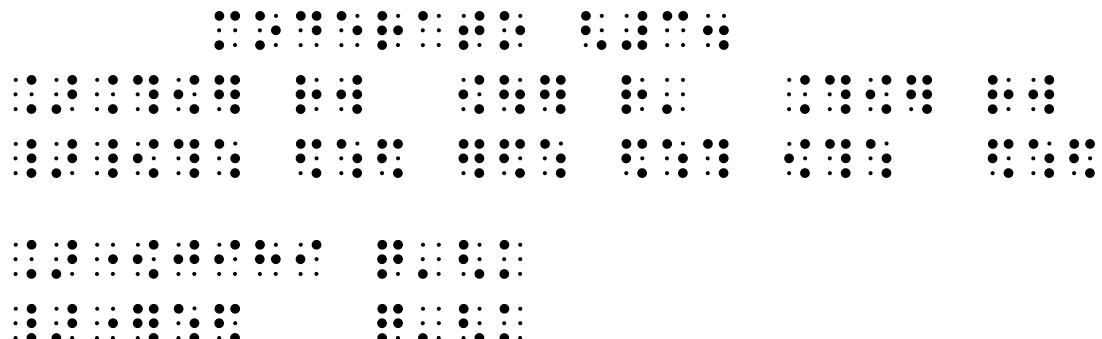
Det skal stå punkt tre etter håndtegnene - hvis det ikke umiddelbart etterfølges av et oktavtegn.

A musical score page featuring a treble clef staff at the top and a bass clef staff below it. The treble clef staff has six eighth notes. The bass clef staff has two quarter notes. The music is set against a background of vertical bar lines.

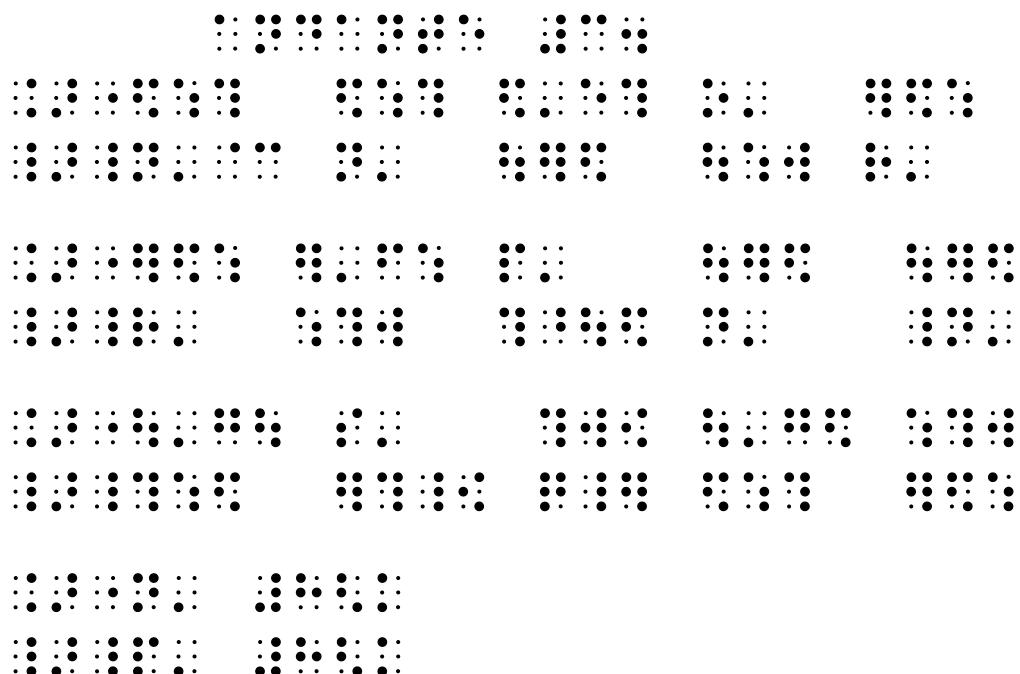
A musical score for two voices. The top voice is in treble clef, 2/4 time, dynamic p, playing eighth-note chords. The bottom voice is in bass clef, 2/4 time, dynamic o, also playing eighth-note chords. The score consists of three measures.

Øvelser med flere stemmer

Disse øvelsene kan spilles med begge hender på et klaviaturinstrument. Men de kan også spilles som duett med andre instrumenter. Hvis tonene går utenfor instrumentets omfang, kan de spilles dem i en annen oktav.

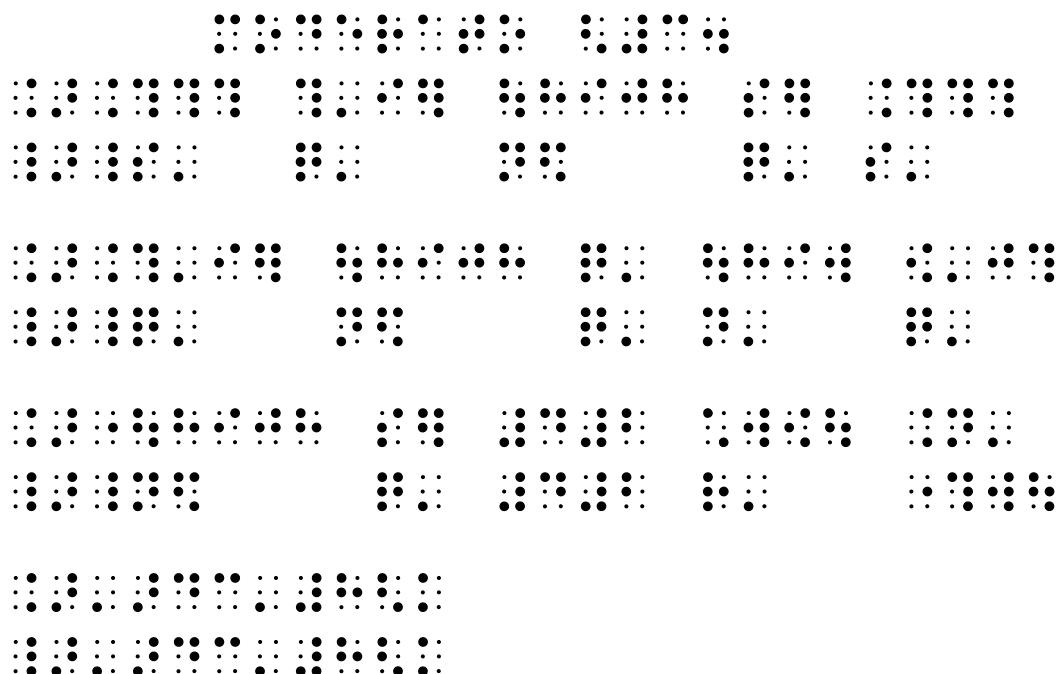


Moderato



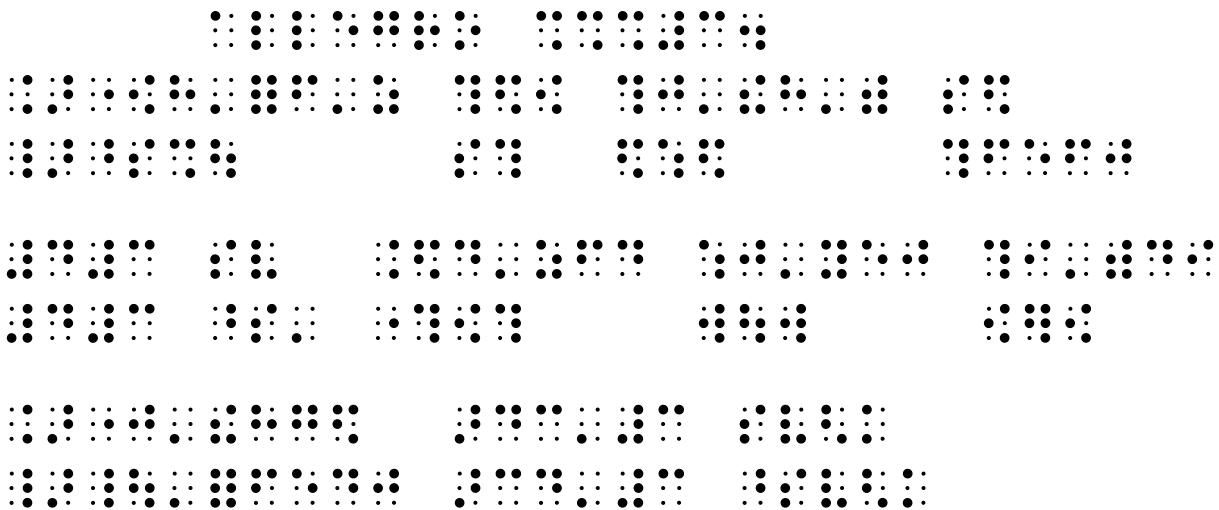
Andante

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The music is in G major and 3/4 time. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The third staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes.



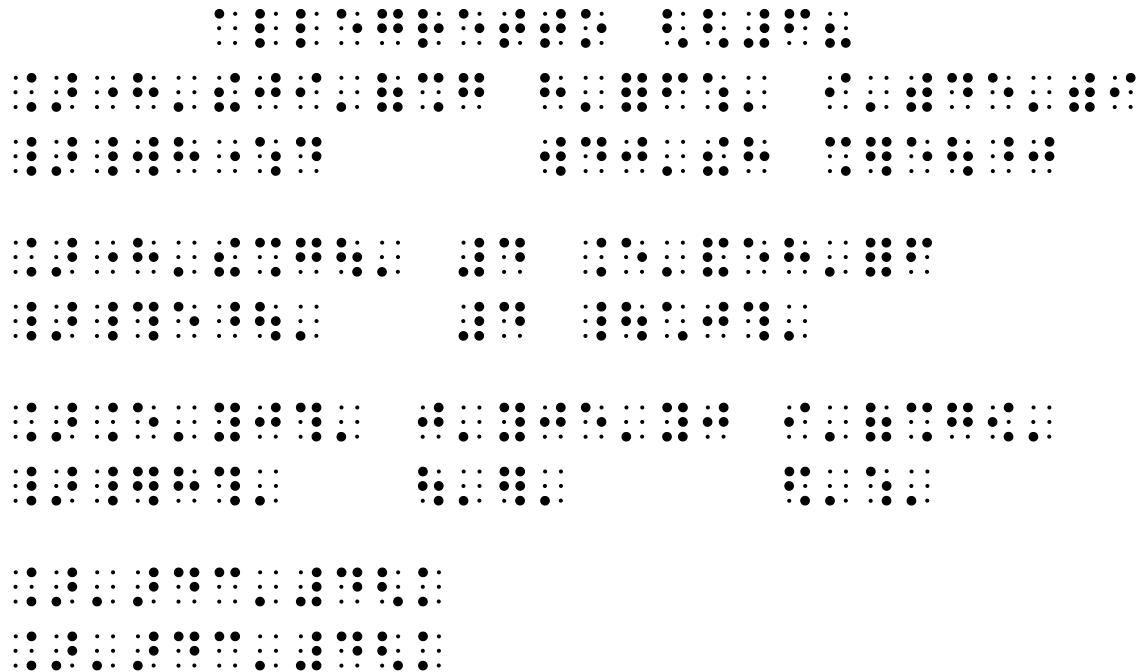
Moderato

The musical score consists of one staff of music. It uses a treble clef and is in G major and 3/4 time. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes.



Allegro





Allegretto

Intervaltegn

Når det er flere stemmer som skal spilles med samme hånd, skrives melodistemmen med notetegn og understemmen med intervaltegn. Dette gjelder bare når melodistemmen og understemmen har helt like noteverdier. Intervaltegnene settes umiddelbart etter noten.

Her går intervallene ovenfra og ned.



d¹ sammen med c¹ - **sekund**



e¹ sammen med c¹ - **ters**



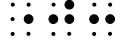
f¹ sammen med c¹ - **kvart**



g¹ sammen med c¹ - **kvint**



a¹ sammen med c¹ - **sekst**



h¹ sammen med c¹ - **septim**



c² sammen med c¹ - **oktav**



g¹# sammen med c¹ - **forstørret kvint**



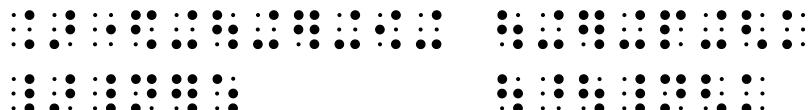
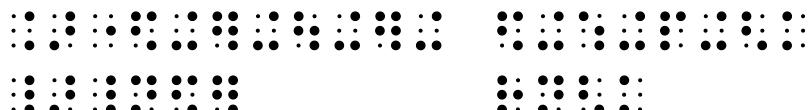
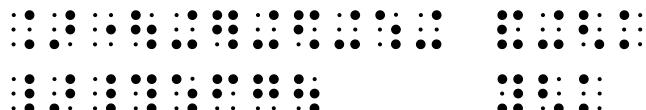
g¹ sammen med c¹# - **forminsket kvint**



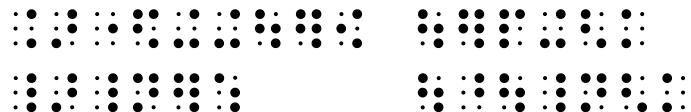
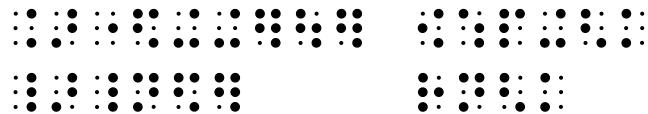
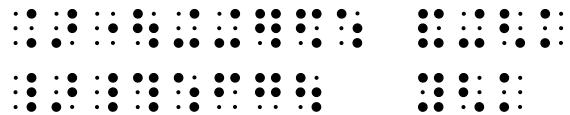
Øvelser med intervaller

Her er noen øvelser der understemmen ligger en ters under melodistemmen. Intervalltegnet står umiddelbart etter noten. Dersom det er et fortegn i understemmen, skal dette stå foran intervalleitegnet.

:: = ters

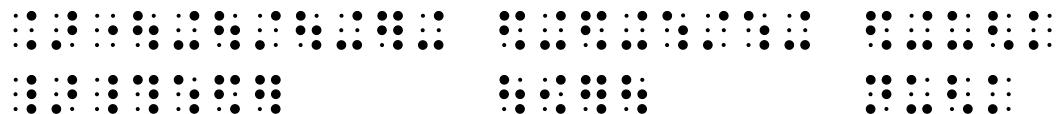


I dette tilfellet, når vi har mange terser etter hverandre, kan vi forenkle notasjonen ved å sette "dobbeltters". To terstegn etter hverandre betyr at de følgende notene skal ha ters. Dette gjelder helt til det står et nytt terstegn. Når det altså står dobbelt terstegn etter første noten og enkelt terstegn etter siste noten, skal alle notene ha ters. Denne forenklingen kan vi benytte når det kommer minst fire terser etter hverandre. Disse tre øvelsene kan altså se slik ut:

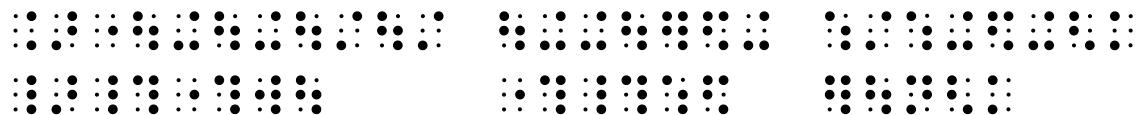


Her er tre øvelser der intervallene veksler mellom ters og sekund.

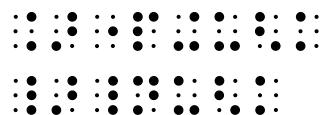
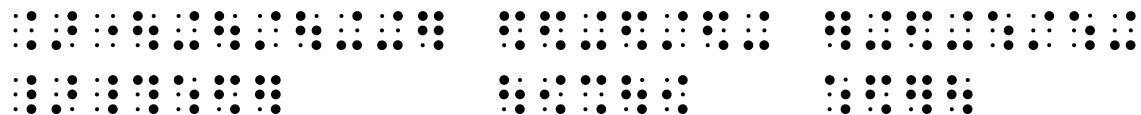
= sekund



A musical score for piano. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves show quarter notes and rests. The first measure has four quarter notes. The second measure has two quarter notes followed by a rest. The third measure has one quarter note followed by a rest.



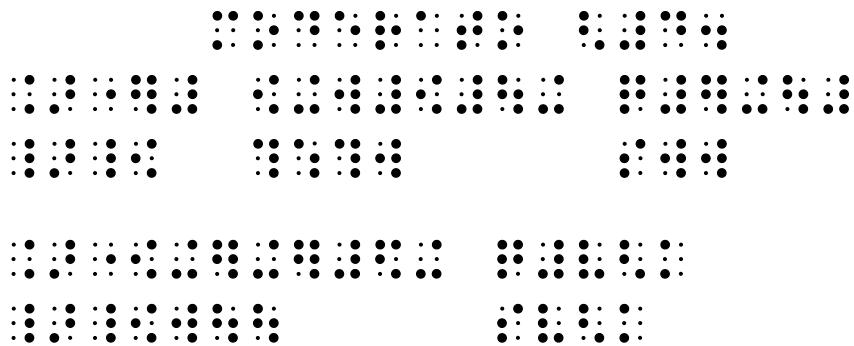
A musical score for piano. The top staff shows quarter notes and rests. The first measure has four quarter notes. The second measure has two quarter notes followed by a rest. The third measure has one quarter note followed by a rest.



A musical score for piano. The top staff shows quarter notes and rests. The first measure has four quarter notes. The second measure has two quarter notes followed by a rest. The third measure has one quarter note followed by a rest.

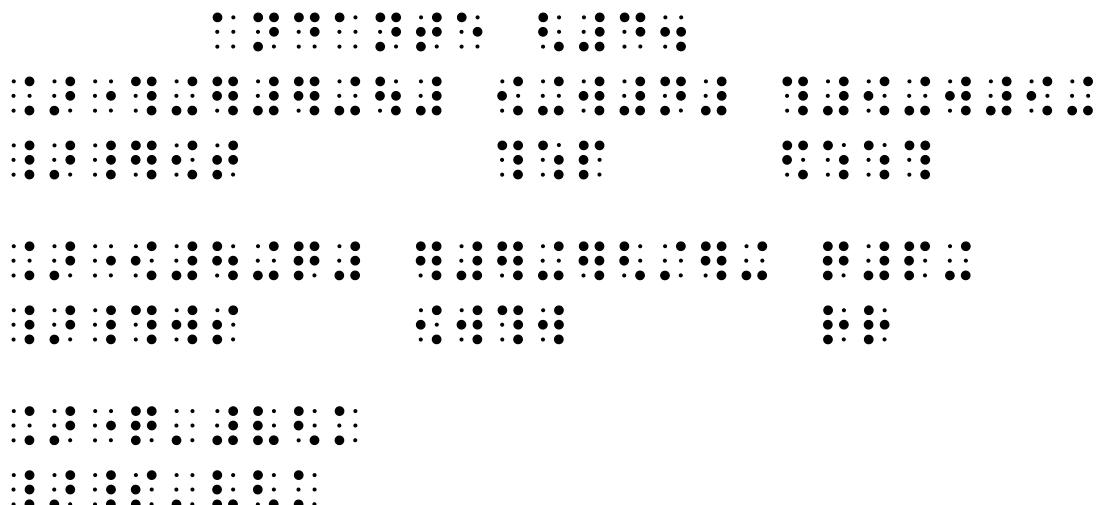
Så følger øvelser der også kvart er med.

= kvart



Moderato

Musical score for the 'Moderato' section, featuring two staves. The top staff uses treble clef and 4/4 time, with notes primarily on the first and third beats. The bottom staff uses bass clef and 4/4 time, with notes primarily on the second and fourth beats. The music consists of a series of eighth-note chords.

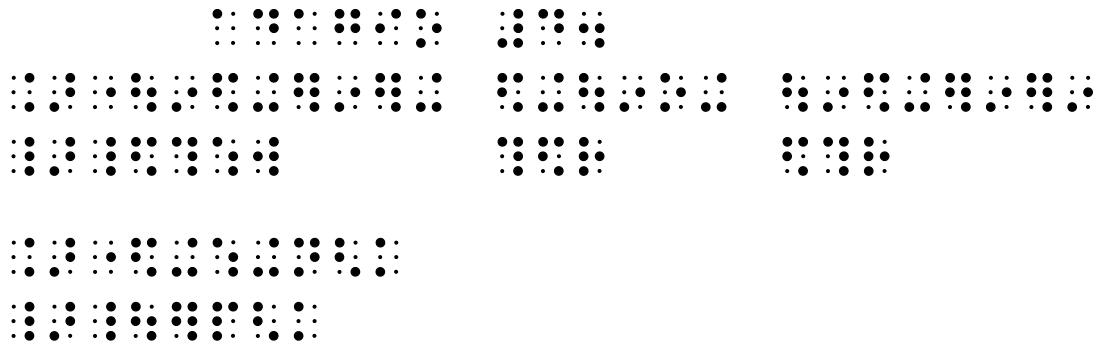


Andante

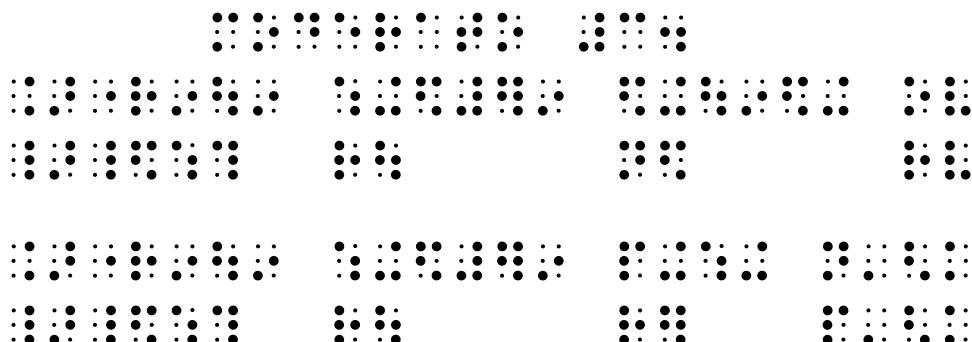
Musical score for the 'Andante' section, featuring two staves. The top staff uses treble clef and 4/4 time, with notes primarily on the first and third beats. The bottom staff uses bass clef and 4/4 time, with notes primarily on the second and fourth beats. The music consists of a series of eighth-note chords, similar to the 'Moderato' section but with a slower tempo.

Kvintintervallet skrives med nedflyttet i - punkt 3,5. Her er noen eksempler med hyggig bruk av kvint.

= kvint

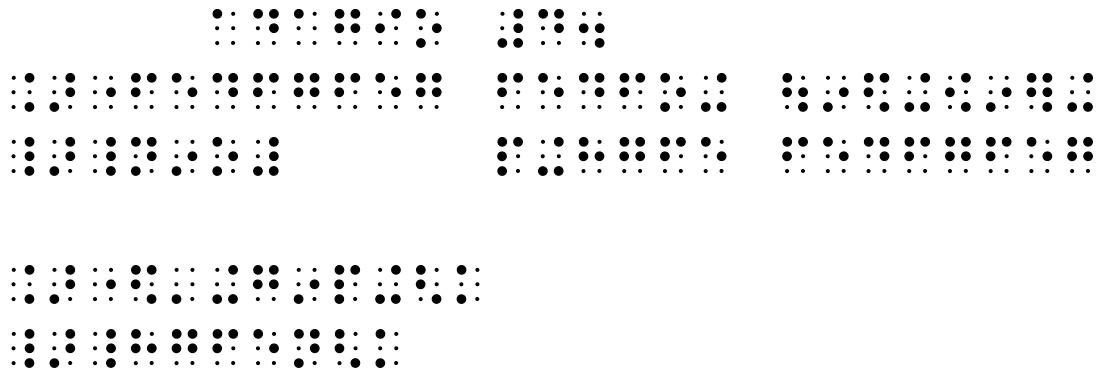


Adagio



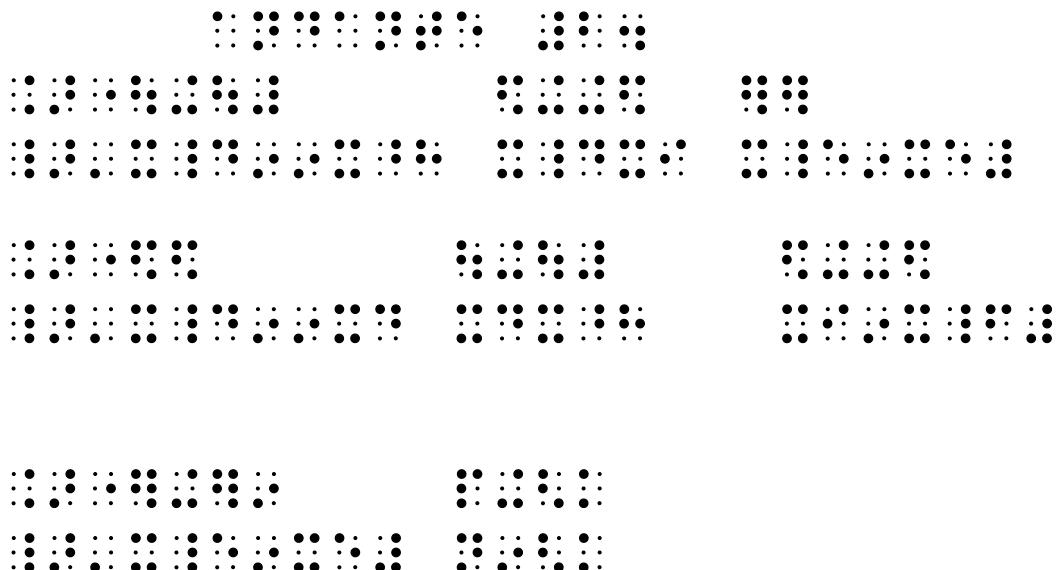
Moderato

I venstre hånd regnes intervallet fra nederste tone og oppover. Det vil si at i følgende eksempel har høyre og venstre hånd de samme tonene:



Adagio

Musical score for the Adagio section. It features two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and common time, with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is in bass clef and common time, with a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of eighth-note patterns and quarter notes.

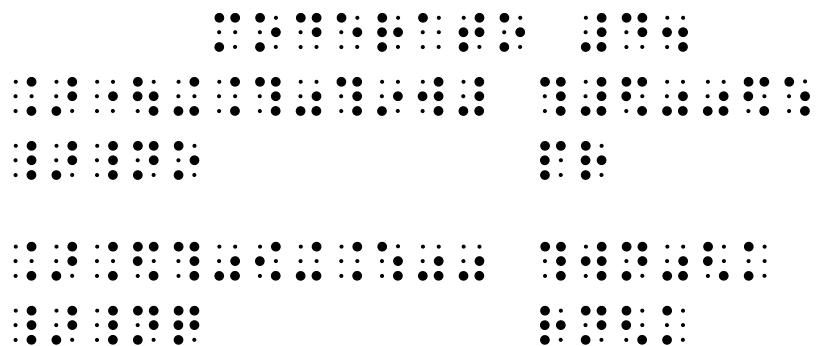


Andante

Musical score for the Andante section. It features two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and common time, with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is in bass clef and common time, with a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of eighth-note patterns and quarter notes.

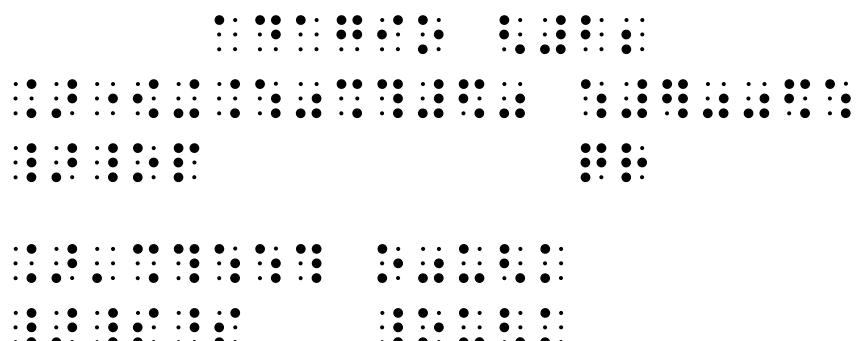
I likhet med ters så er sekst et intervall som forekommer ofte. Her er noen øvelser der seksten stadig er med.

= sekst



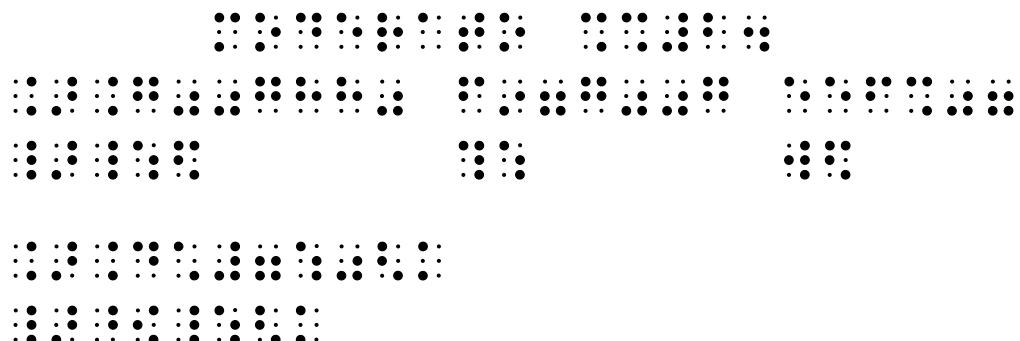
Moderato

Musical score for the first section, labeled "Moderato". It features two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a common time signature. The music consists of eighth-note patterns.

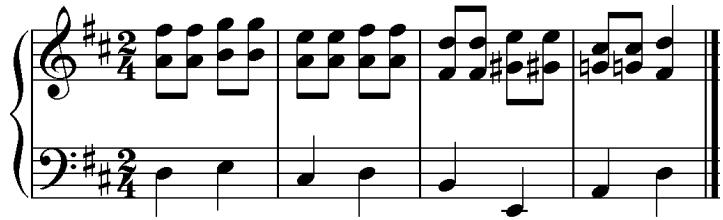


Adagio

Musical score for the first section, labeled "Adagio". It features two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a common time signature. The music consists of eighth-note patterns.



Moderato



Tegnene for septim og oktav er nokså like; derfor er det viktig å huske at septim er i midten og oktav er nederst:

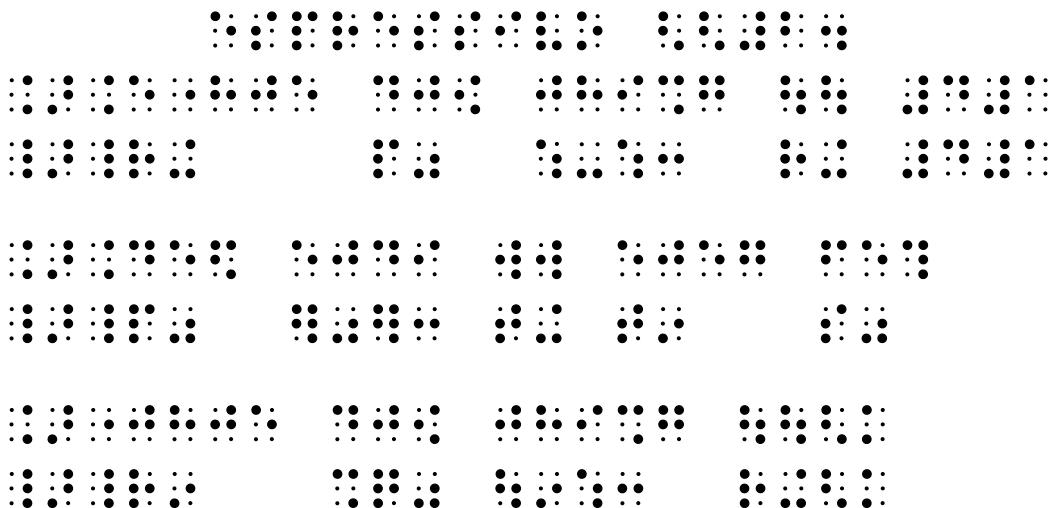
⋮⋮ = **septim**

⋮⋮ = **oktav**

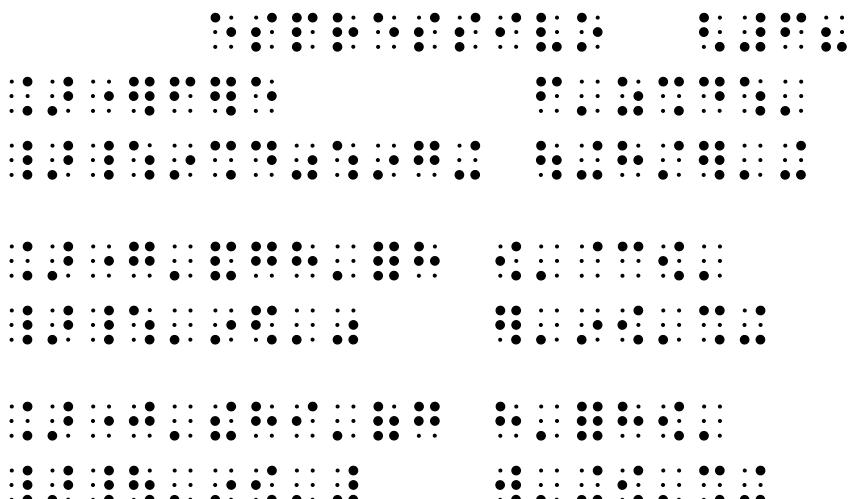
Nå har du gjennomgått alle intervalltegnene, og du kan spille inntil fire stemmer på et klaviaturinstrument. Her er øvelser der alle intervallene er med.

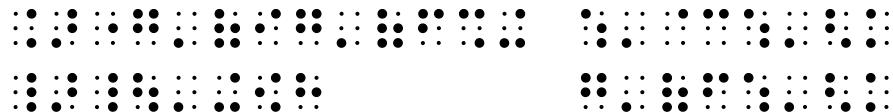
Largo





Espressivo

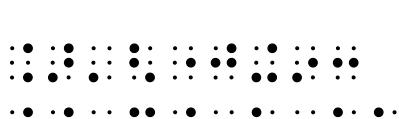
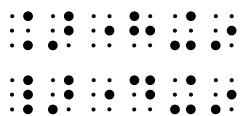




Espressivo

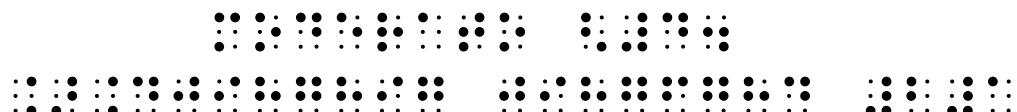
Treklanger og firklanger

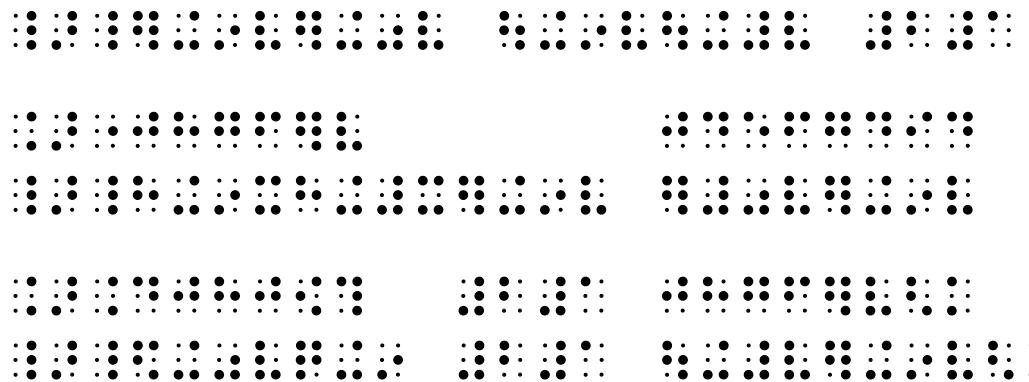
En akkord skrives med noten for ytterstemmen og to eller tre intervalltegn. Intervallet regnes alltid fra ytterstemmen - øverste tone i høyre hånd og dypeste tone i venstre. Intervallene regnes ut fra skalatonene. Disse akkordene i høyre og venstre klinger likt:



Øvelser med treklinger og firklanger

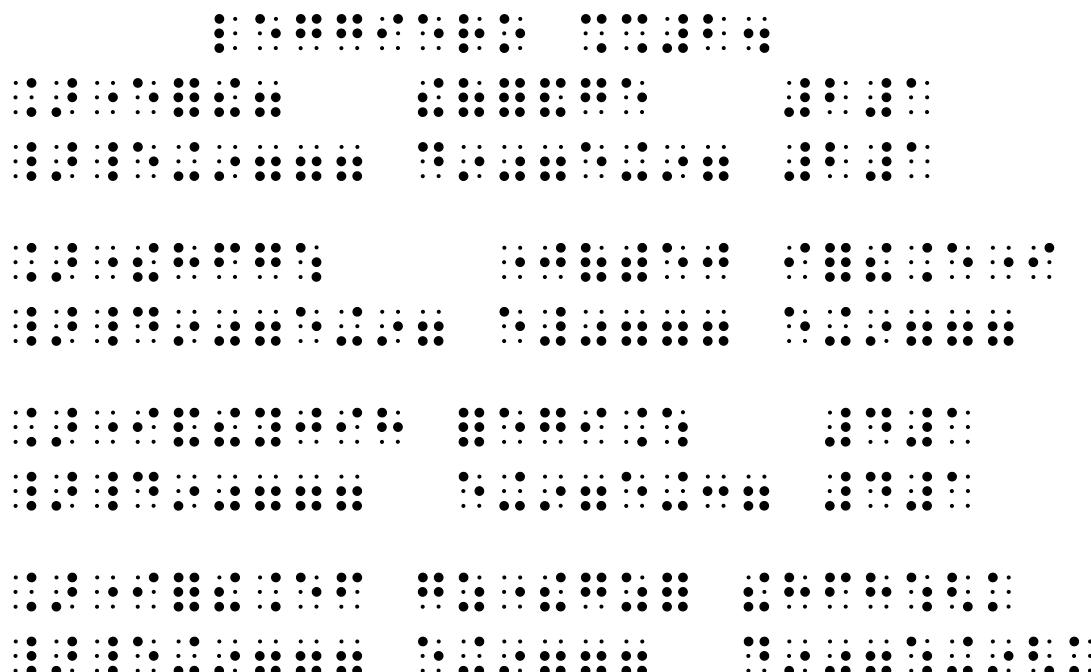
I de første øvelsene spilles akkordene i venstre hånd (hvis du spiller et klaviatur-instrument), og høyre hånd spiller melodien. Her regnes altså intervallene nedenfra og oppover.





Moderato

Musical score for two voices (Treble and Bass clefs) in common time (4). The top voice has eighth-note patterns, and the bottom voice has quarter-note patterns.



Leggiero

Musical score for two voices (Treble and Bass clefs) in common time (2). The top voice has sixteenth-note patterns, and the bottom voice has eighth-note patterns.



Denne akkordrekken spilles i høyre hånd (hvis du spiller et klaviaturinstrument). I akkordrekken kan du både forenkle og utvide akkordrepertuaret.

A series of ten lines of Braille musical notation. Each line represents a measure of music. The notation uses dots to represent notes and rests. Measures 1-3: The first measure shows a sequence of eighth notes: G, B, D, G, B, D. The second measure shows a sequence of eighth notes: C, E, G, C, E, G. The third measure shows a sequence of eighth notes: D, F#, A, D, F#, A. Measures 4-6: The fourth measure shows a sequence of eighth notes: E, G, B, E, G, B. The fifth measure shows a sequence of eighth notes: F#, A, C#, F#, A, C#. The sixth measure shows a sequence of eighth notes: G, B, D, G, B, D. Measures 7-9: The seventh measure shows a sequence of eighth notes: G, B, D, G, B, D. The eighth measure shows a sequence of eighth notes: C, E, G, C, E, G. The ninth measure shows a sequence of eighth notes: D, F#, A, D, F#, A. The tenth measure shows a sequence of eighth notes: E, G, B, E, G, B.

Largo

A musical score for 'Largo' in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. It consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The music features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note chords.

Bistemmetegn

Følgende tonerekke kan spilles med to hender på et klaviaturinstrument, og da noteres den slik:

A diagram illustrating a tone row. It shows a sequence of vertical dots representing notes, followed by a sequence of horizontal dots representing notes, and then another sequence of vertical dots. Below this, a piano keyboard diagram shows the notes being played simultaneously by both hands. The left hand plays the vertical notes, and the right hand plays the horizontal notes.

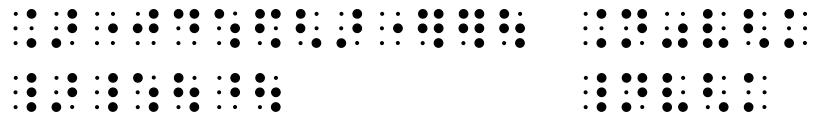
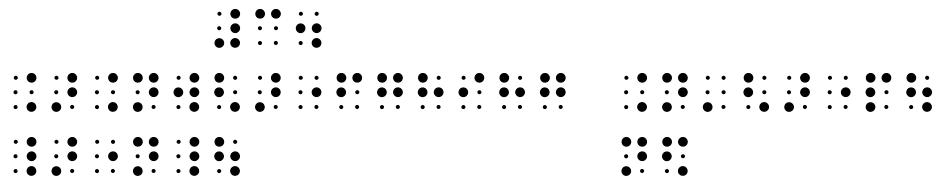
Men disse notene kan godt også spilles med én hånd. Da må det av notasjonen gå klart fram at begge stemmer skal spilles med samme hånd. Til det bruker vi "bistemmetegn" - som forteller at begge stemmer skal spilles samtidig (ikke etter hverandre). Bistemmetegnet som gjelder for hele takter, ser slik ut:

= **Bistemmetegn**

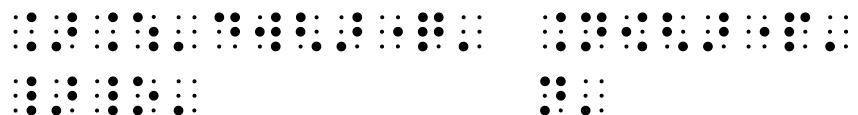
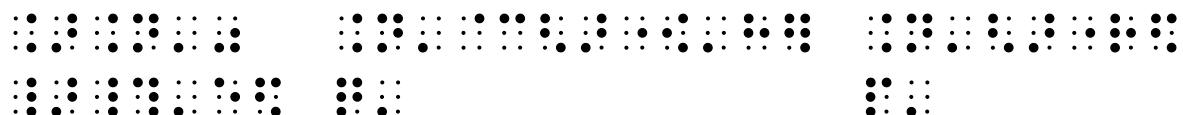
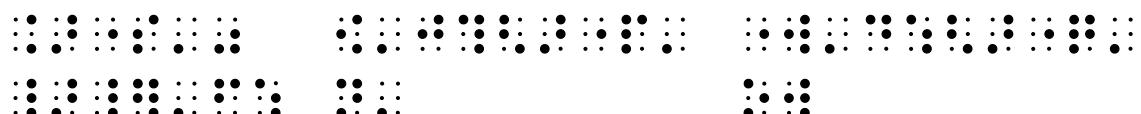
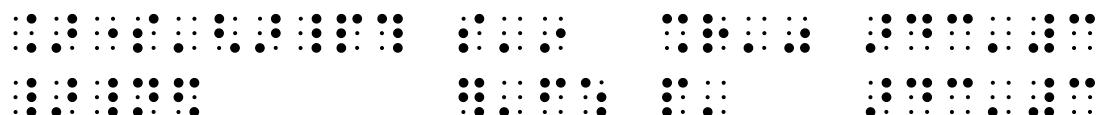
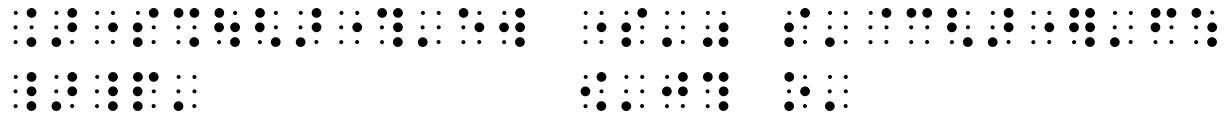
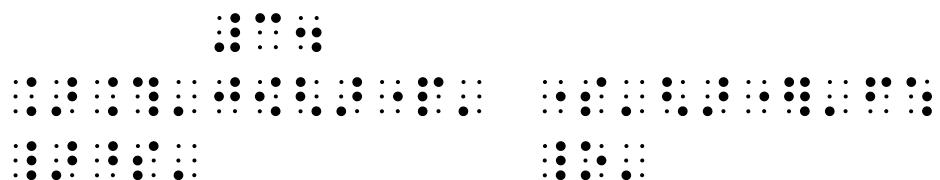
Bistemmetegnet settes umiddelbart etter siste tone i stemmen. Notene i den andre stemmen følger umiddelbart. Eksemplet ovenfor kan da også se slik ut:

Øvelser med bistemmetegn

I likhet med intervaller regnes bistemmene ovenfra og nedover. Unntaket er venstre hånds noter i en klaverstemme; der regnes de nedenfra og oppover.



Musical score for measures 1-4 of a piece in 3/4 time. The score is written on two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bass staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of eighth-note patterns: measures 1-3 have a sixteenth-note pattern followed by a dotted half note; measure 4 has a sixteenth-note pattern followed by a dotted half note.



3/4

3/4

2/4

2/4

Andante

Kort bistemmetegn og taktdelingstegn

Den siste øvelsen kan skrives på en enklere måte. Her er det stort sett bare første taktslag som har 8-deler i øverste stemme, mens det er treklinger på de andre taktslagene. Her kan vi bruke "to taktdelingstegn", slik at første taktslag skrives for seg og de to siste taktslagene for seg - med taktdelingstegn mellom. Taktdelingstegnet består av to celler: 4,6 og 1,3.

 = **Taktdelingstegn**

Når vi deler takten på denne måten, må vi bruke "kort bistemmetegn" - et bistemmetegn som gjelder bare for en del av takten. Dette tegnet består også av to celler:

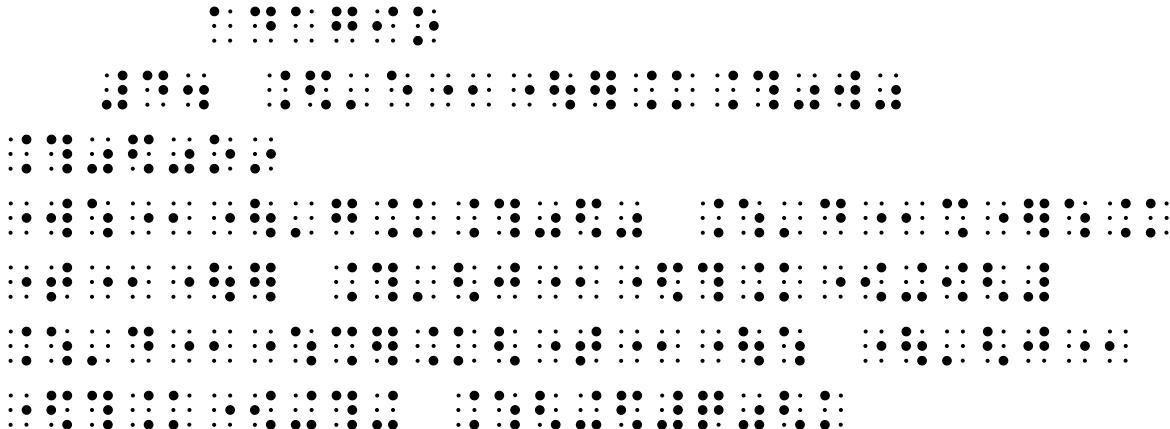
punkt 5 og 2.

 = **Kort bistemmetegn**

Øvelser med kort bistemmetegn og taktdelingstegn

Først kommer øverste stemme i første firedel; deretter følger understemmene for samme firedel. Deretter kommer resten av takten skrevet som treklinger. Forrige øvelse vil da se slik ut:

Andante



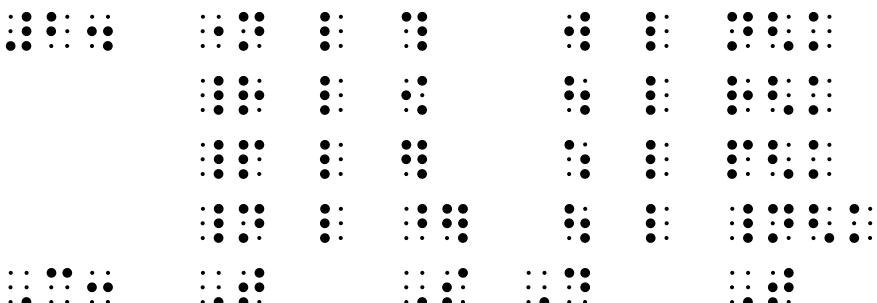
Adagio

4-stemmig sats

Vi har flere oppstillinger av 4-stemmig sats, avhengig av bruksområdet. 4-stemmig sats kan være eksempler og oppghaver i harmonilæreundervisningen. Da har hver stemme sin betydning, samtidig som også akkordprogresjonen er viktig. Vi sier at vi må lese satsen både vannrett og loddrett. Videre kan 4-stemmig sats være en korsats. Da må hver stemme ha sine aktuelle noter, mens korleder/dirigent må ha hele partituret. For en som skal spille en 4-stemmig sats på et klaviaturinstrument er det nok å ha satsen ut fra akkordene.

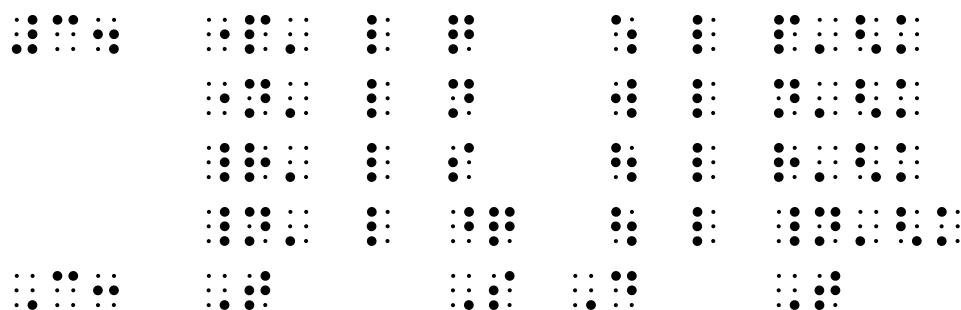
Øvelser med akkordprogresjoner

Til å begynne med er det greit å sette stommene over hverandre. Da kan vi lese hver enkelt stemme vannrett, og vi kan lese akkordene loddrett.



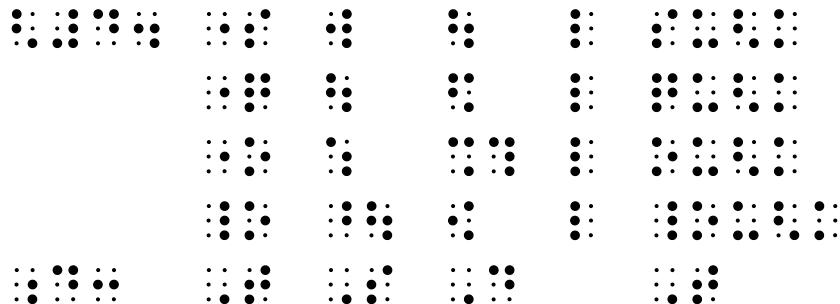
(C:)

T S D T



(C:)

T S D T



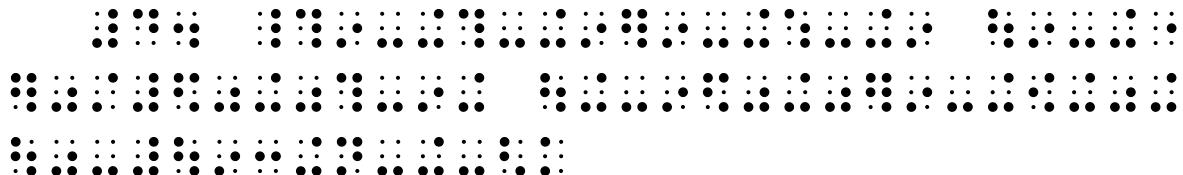
(Dm:)

T S D T

Hvis disse tre eksemplene skal spilles på et klaviaturinstrument, er det mest praktisk å bruke "akkordnotasjon" - akkordene skrives med note for basstonen og intervaller ut fra denne. Eksemplene ser da slik ut:

Øvelser med 4-stemmig sats

Disse øvelsene er satt opp som akkordprogresjoner, som klaver/orgel-noter, som akkordnotasjon og som 4-stemmig korsats. Her kan korstemmene erstattes med instrumenter.



A musical staff in common time with a treble clef. It consists of eight measures, each containing a single note. The notes are represented by vertical stems with dots at the top, indicating pitch. The staff concludes with a double bar line.

A musical staff in common time with a treble clef. It consists of five measures. The first measure contains a single note. The subsequent four measures contain groups of notes: a pair of eighth notes, a pair of sixteenth notes, a pair of eighth notes, and a pair of sixteenth notes. The staff concludes with a double bar line.

Sopran

A musical staff in common time with a treble clef. It consists of five measures. The first measure contains a single note. The subsequent four measures contain groups of notes: a pair of eighth notes, a pair of sixteenth notes, a pair of eighth notes, and a pair of sixteenth notes. The staff concludes with a double bar line.



A musical staff in common time with a treble clef. It consists of five measures. The first measure contains a single note. The subsequent four measures contain groups of notes: a pair of eighth notes, a pair of sixteenth notes, a pair of eighth notes, and a pair of sixteenth notes. The staff concludes with a double bar line.

Alt

A musical staff in common time with a treble clef. It consists of five measures. The first measure contains a single note. The subsequent four measures contain groups of notes: a pair of eighth notes, a pair of sixteenth notes, a pair of eighth notes, and a pair of sixteenth notes. The staff concludes with a double bar line.



A musical staff in common time with a treble clef. It consists of five measures. The first measure contains a single note. The subsequent four measures contain groups of notes: a pair of eighth notes, a pair of sixteenth notes, a pair of eighth notes, and a pair of sixteenth notes. The staff concludes with a double bar line.

Tenor

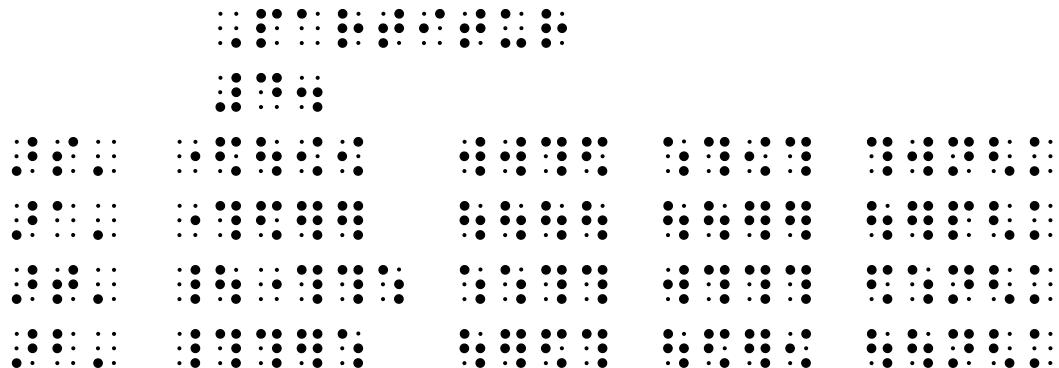
A musical staff in common time with a bass clef. It consists of five measures. The first measure contains a single note. The subsequent four measures contain groups of notes: a pair of eighth notes, a pair of sixteenth notes, a pair of eighth notes, and a pair of sixteenth notes. The staff concludes with a double bar line.



A musical staff in common time with a bass clef. It consists of five measures. The first measure contains a single note. The subsequent four measures contain groups of notes: a pair of eighth notes, a pair of sixteenth notes, a pair of eighth notes, and a pair of sixteenth notes. The staff concludes with a double bar line.

Bass

A musical staff in common time with a bass clef. It consists of five measures. The first measure contains a single note. The subsequent four measures contain groups of notes: a pair of eighth notes, a pair of sixteenth notes, a pair of eighth notes, and a pair of sixteenth notes. The staff concludes with a double bar line.



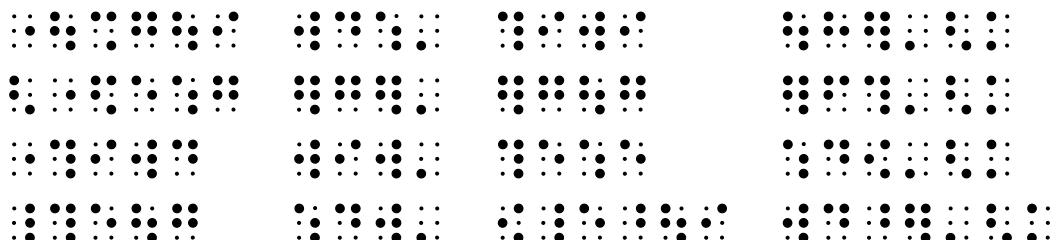
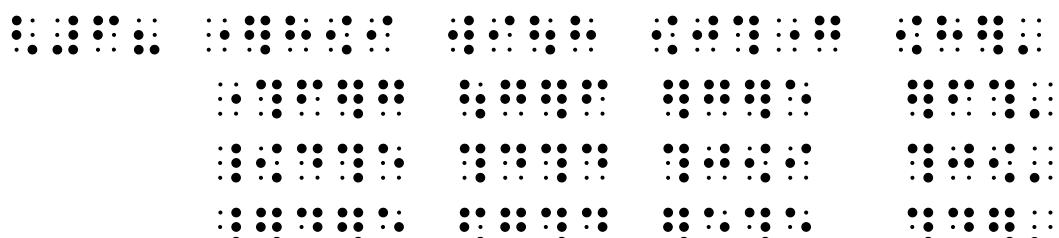
Partitur

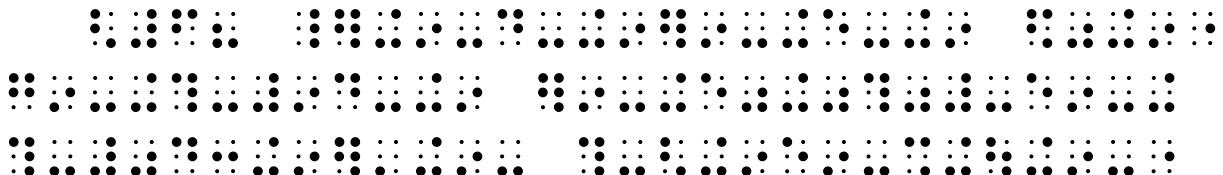
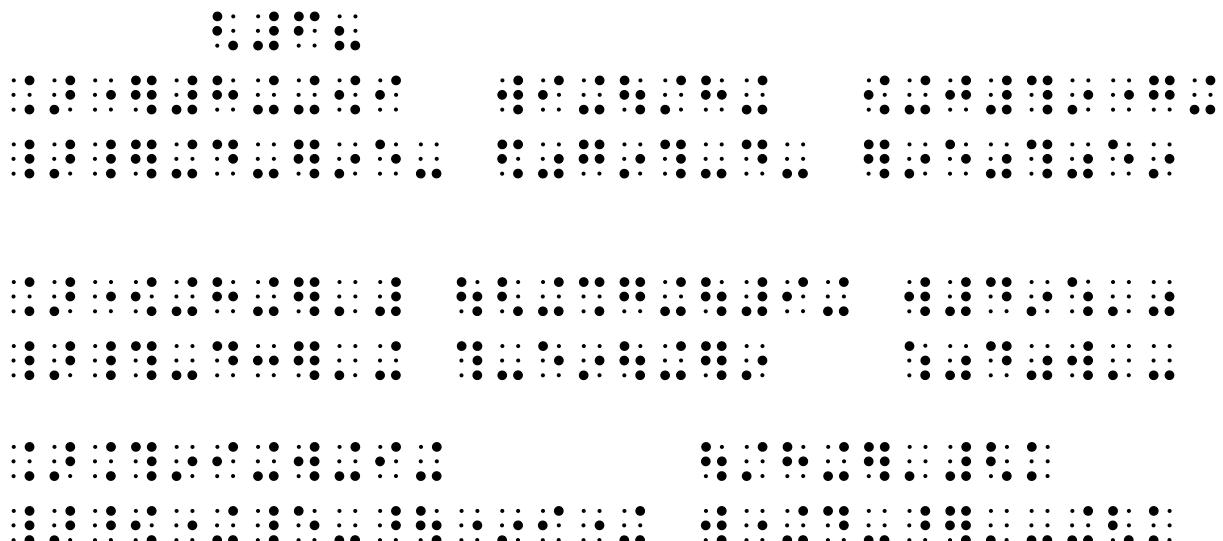
SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS





String Quartet and Basso Continuo Part

6/8 time signature

Key signature: one flat (B-flat)

Instrumentation: String Quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello) and Basso Continuo (represented by a bass clef and a bass staff).

Music consists of two staves. The top staff shows eighth-note patterns for the strings. The bottom staff shows sixteenth-note patterns for the basso continuo.

String Quartet and Vocal Parts

6/8 time signature

Key signature: one flat (B-flat)

Instrumentation: String Quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello) and Vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor).

Music consists of three staves. The top staff shows eighth-note patterns for the strings. The middle staff shows eighth-note patterns for the Soprano. The bottom staff shows eighth-note patterns for the Alto.

Sopran

Soprano Part

6/8 time signature

Key signature: one flat (B-flat)

Instrumentation: Soprano vocal line.

Music consists of a single staff showing eighth-note patterns for the Soprano.

Alt

Alto Part

6/8 time signature

Key signature: one flat (B-flat)

Instrumentation: Alto vocal line.

Music consists of a single staff showing eighth-note patterns for the Alto.

Tenor

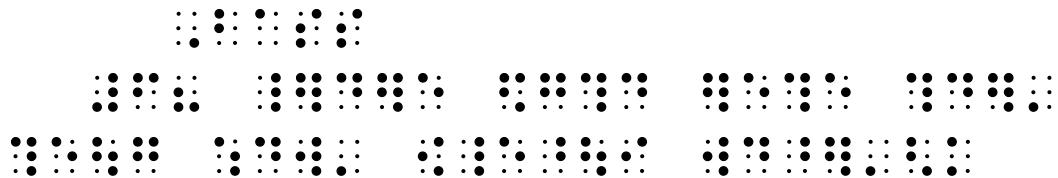
Tenor Part

6/8 time signature

Key signature: one flat (B-flat)

Instrumentation: Tenor vocal line.

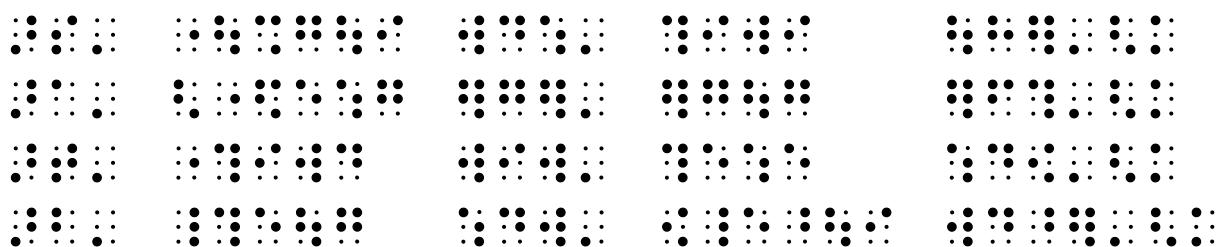
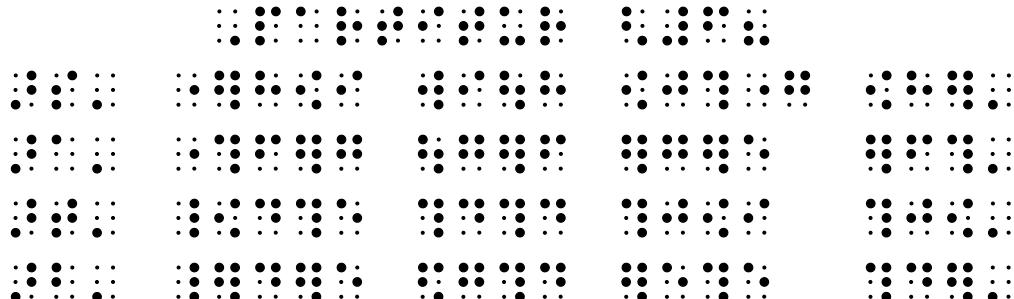
Music consists of a single staff showing eighth-note patterns for the Tenor.



Bass

Bass

Standard musical notation for the first measure of the Bass part. The measure consists of six eighth notes. The first note has a vertical stem pointing up. The second note has a vertical stem pointing down. The third note has a vertical stem pointing up. The fourth note has a vertical stem pointing down. The fifth note has a vertical stem pointing up. The sixth note has a vertical stem pointing down.



Partitur

SOPRANO

Musical notation for the soprano part in G major, 8/8 time. The soprano part consists of six eighth notes per measure. The first note has a vertical stem pointing up. The second note has a vertical stem pointing down. The third note has a vertical stem pointing up. The fourth note has a vertical stem pointing down. The fifth note has a vertical stem pointing up. The sixth note has a vertical stem pointing down.

ALTO

Musical notation for the alto part in G major, 8/8 time. The alto part consists of six eighth notes per measure. The first note has a vertical stem pointing up. The second note has a vertical stem pointing down. The third note has a vertical stem pointing up. The fourth note has a vertical stem pointing down. The fifth note has a vertical stem pointing up. The sixth note has a vertical stem pointing down.

TENOR

Musical notation for the tenor part in G major, 8/8 time. The tenor part consists of six eighth notes per measure. The first note has a vertical stem pointing up. The second note has a vertical stem pointing down. The third note has a vertical stem pointing up. The fourth note has a vertical stem pointing down. The fifth note has a vertical stem pointing up. The sixth note has a vertical stem pointing down.

BASS

Musical notation for the bass part in G major, 8/8 time. The bass part consists of six eighth notes per measure. The first note has a vertical stem pointing up. The second note has a vertical stem pointing down. The third note has a vertical stem pointing up. The fourth note has a vertical stem pointing down. The fifth note has a vertical stem pointing up. The sixth note has a vertical stem pointing down.

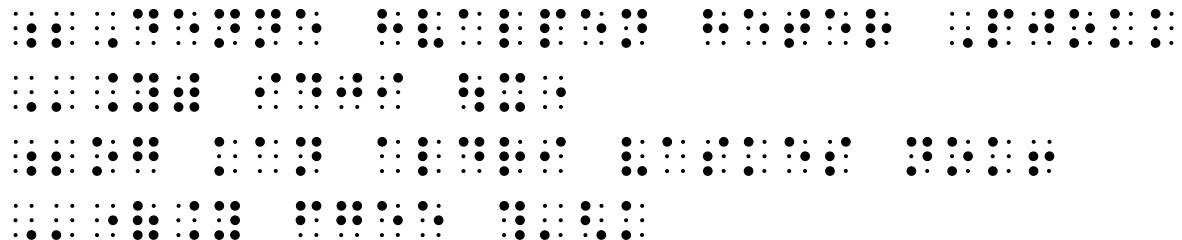
Kor med solist

En eventuell solostemme settes før/over de andre korstemmene. Tegnet sløyfes i partituret. I venstre marg står taktnummer (uten talltegn). Tegnet for solostemme er:

= **Solostemme**

Når teksten gjentas mange ganger, bruker vi gjentakelsestegn (2,5) som viser antall repetisjoner.

= **Gjentakelsestegn**



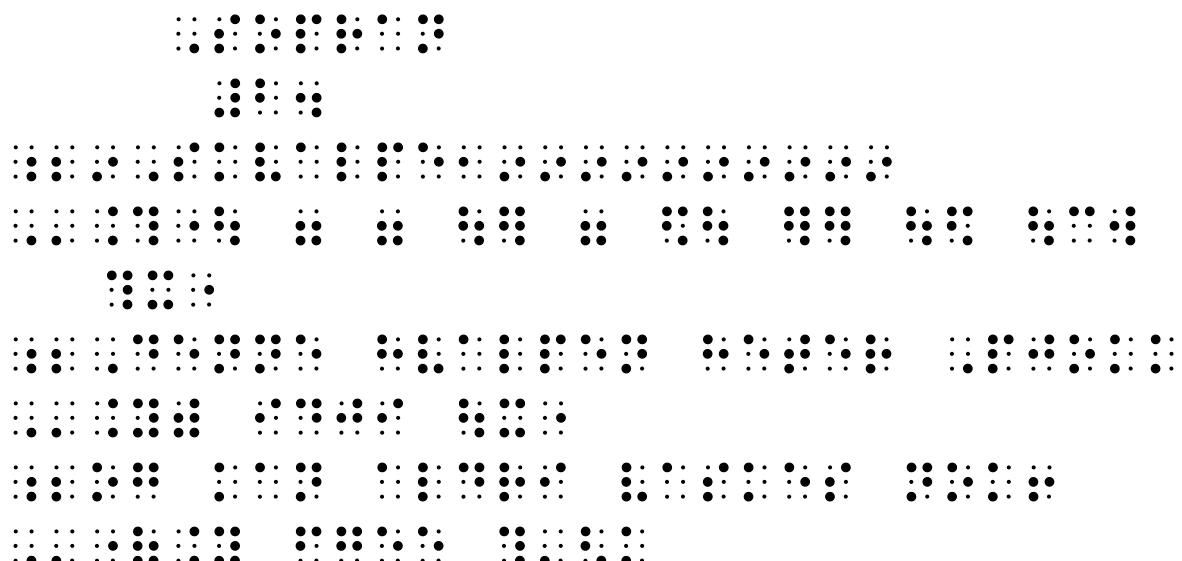
Skvalpe vann på hvalpemann

(André Bjerke)

Solo



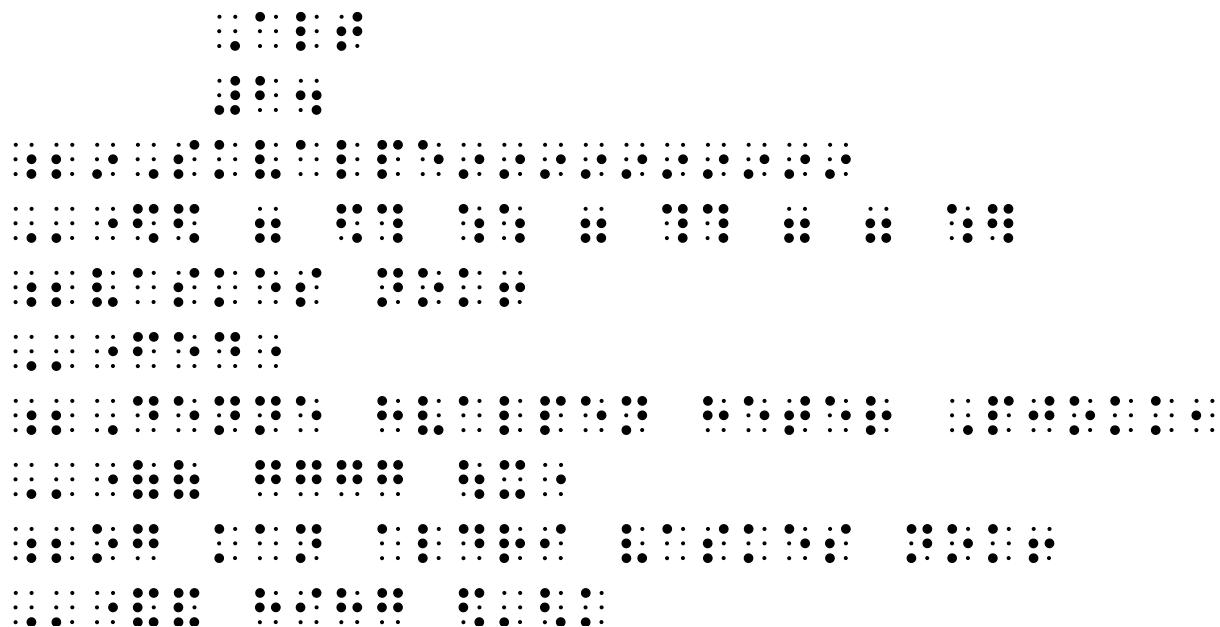
Ser du bar-na skval-pe vann på en li-ten hval-pe - mann den-ne hval-pen he- ter
Pjokk og kan al - dri vas - kes nok! den - ne hval-pen he - ter Pjokk og kan ald - ri vas - kes nok!



Sopran



skval - pe, skval - pe Den-ne
hval-pen he-ter Pjokk og kan ald - ri vas-ker nok!



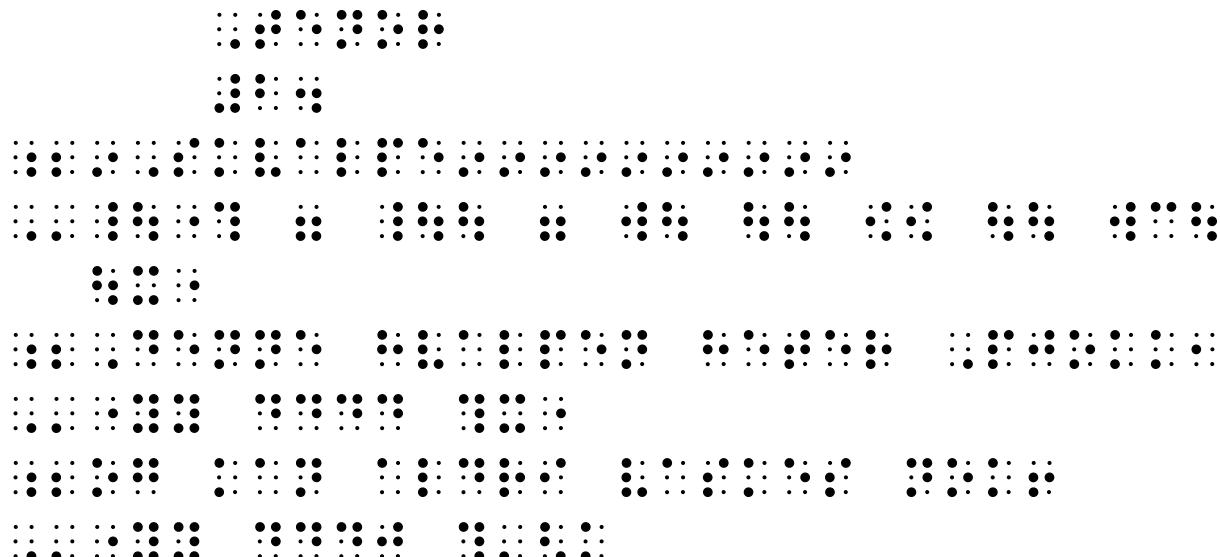
Alt



skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe vas - kes nok! Den-ne



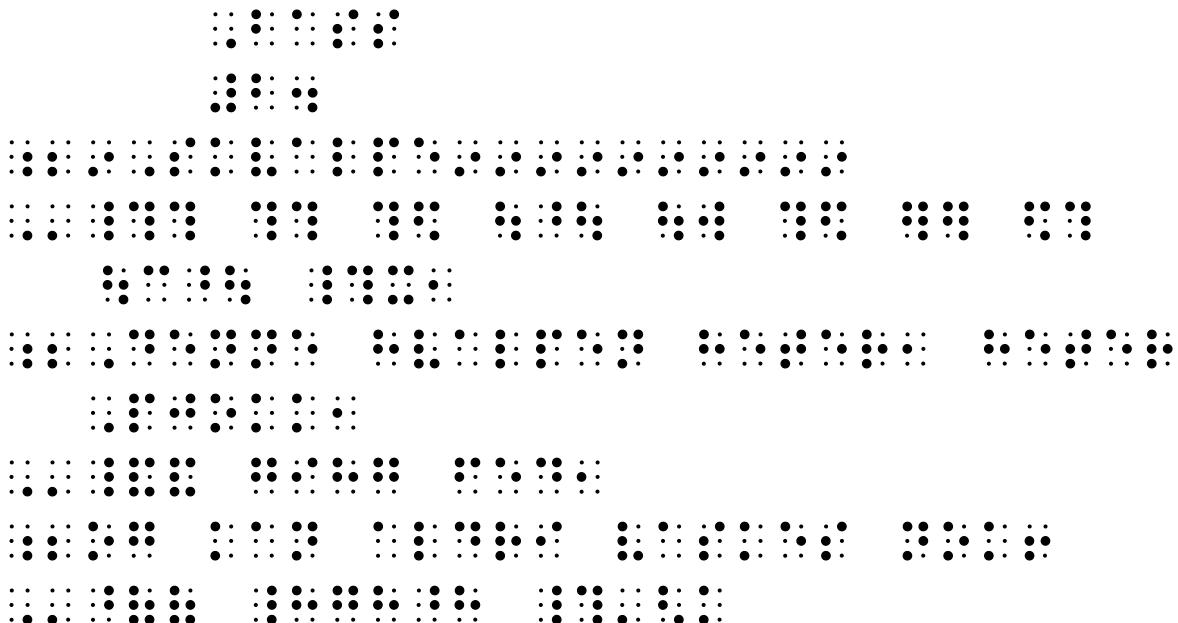
hval-pen he - ter Pjokk, og kan ald - ri vas-kes nok!



Tenor

2/4

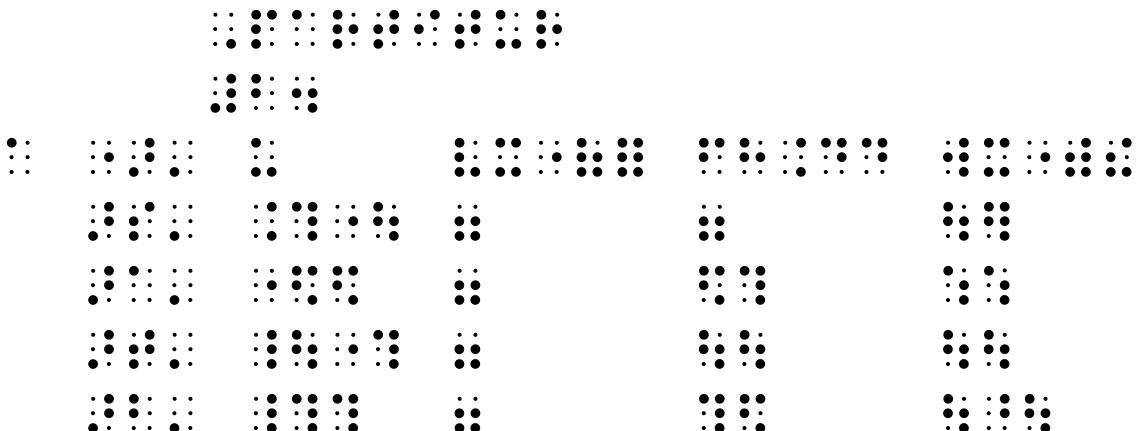
skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe Den-ne
hval - pen he - ter Pjokk, og kan ald - ri vas - kes nok!



Bass

2/4

Skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe skval-pe Den-ne
hval-pen he - ter he - ter Pjokk. og kan ald - ri vas - kes nok!



The image shows a 5x5 grid of Braille characters. The characters are arranged in five rows and five columns. Each character is a 2x2 square of dots, where the presence or absence of a dot at a specific position indicates the presence or absence of a particular stroke in the corresponding letter. The letters in the grid are: H, E, L, L, O. The 'H' is at the top left. The 'E' is to its right. The first 'L' is below the 'E'. The second 'L' is to its right. The 'O' is at the bottom right.

The image shows a 5x5 grid of Braille characters. Each character is composed of a 2x5 dot matrix. The characters represent the word "HELLO" in uppercase Braille. The first character (row 1, col 1) has dots 1-4. The second character (row 1, col 2) has dots 1-5. The third character (row 1, col 3) has dots 1-4. The fourth character (row 1, col 4) has dots 1-4. The fifth character (row 1, col 5) has dots 1-4. The second row contains characters with dots 1-5. The third row contains characters with dots 1-4. The fourth row contains characters with dots 1-4. The fifth row contains characters with dots 1-5.

The image shows a 4x8 grid of Braille characters. Each character is represented by a 2x5 grid of dots. The characters are arranged in four rows and eight columns. The first row contains the characters 'A', 'B', 'C', and 'D'. The second row contains the characters 'E', 'F', 'G', and 'H'. The third row contains the characters 'I', 'J', 'K', and 'L'. The fourth row contains the characters 'M', 'N', 'O', and 'P'. The characters are rendered in black on a white background.

Partitur

SOLO

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

5

Solo

S.

A.

T.

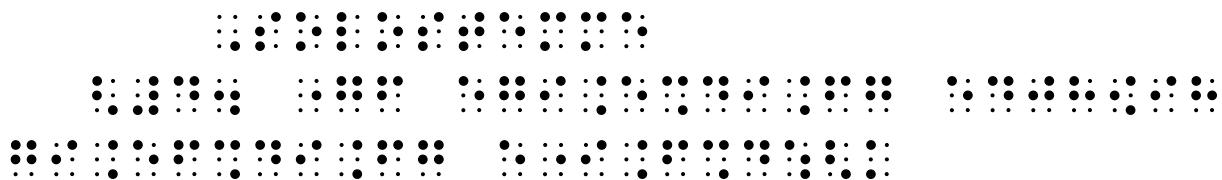
B.

9

13

Solostemme og piano

Solostemme skrives først; her tas med alle foredragstegn. Deretter skrives solostemme og pianostemme i partitur. Her sløyfes som regel foredragstegnene i solostemmen.



Solostemme



A system of musical notation in Braille. It consists of two staves. The top staff is the vocal line (solostemme), starting with a C-clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bottom staff is the piano accompaniment (pianostemme), starting with a F-clef and a common time signature. Both staves show a series of eighth-note patterns.

Solo og piano

3

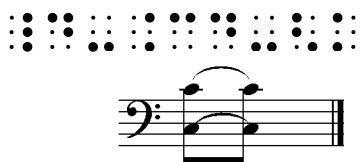
5

Øvelser med buer

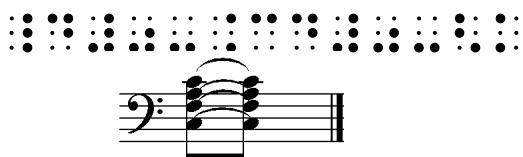
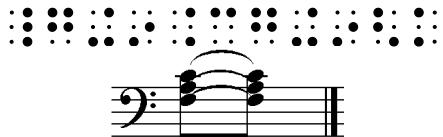
Den buen vi har brukt til nå i denne boka er bindebue. Egentlig er det bindebue mellom to like toner i samme stemme.



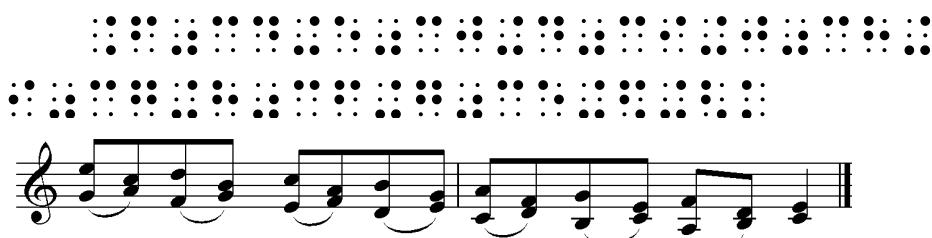
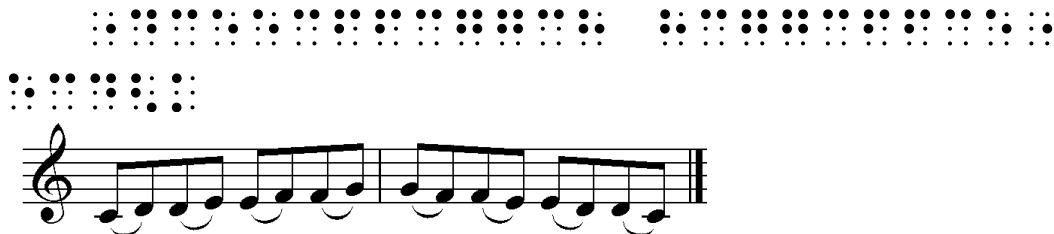
Hvis bindebuen gjelder flere stemmer, brukes dette tegnet:



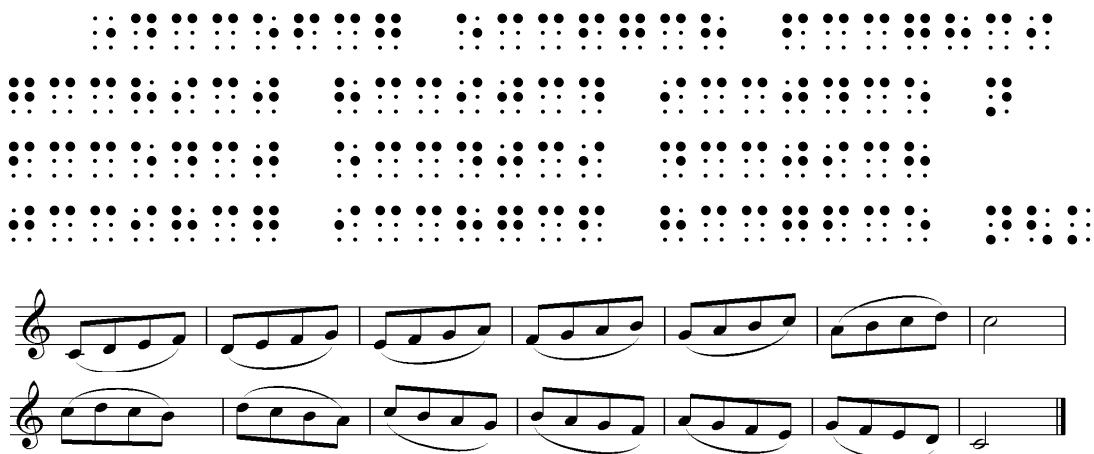
Dette tegnet brukes når det dreier seg om to stemmer eller mer:



Enkel legatobue består av punktene 1,4 (bokstaven c). Vanligvis kan en slik buetegn gjelde både for én enkel stemme og for flere stemmer:

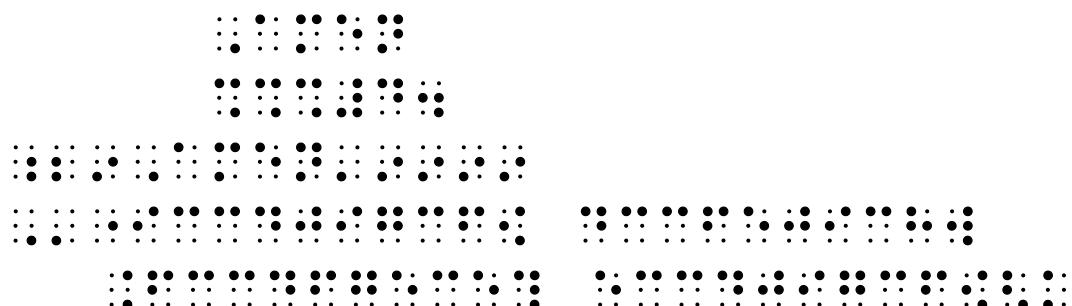
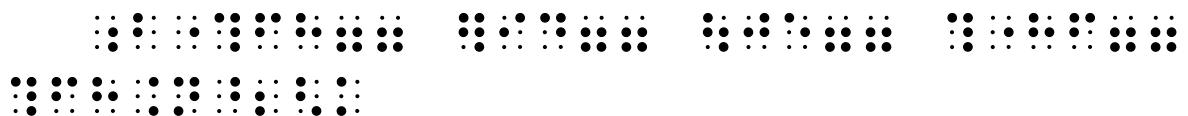


En slik legatobue kan stå mellom to eller tre noter. Står legatobuen over mer enn tre toner, setter vi dobbel buetegn etter første tone og enkel buetegn etter nest siste tone. Hvis fire og fire toner skal spilles legato, står det slik:

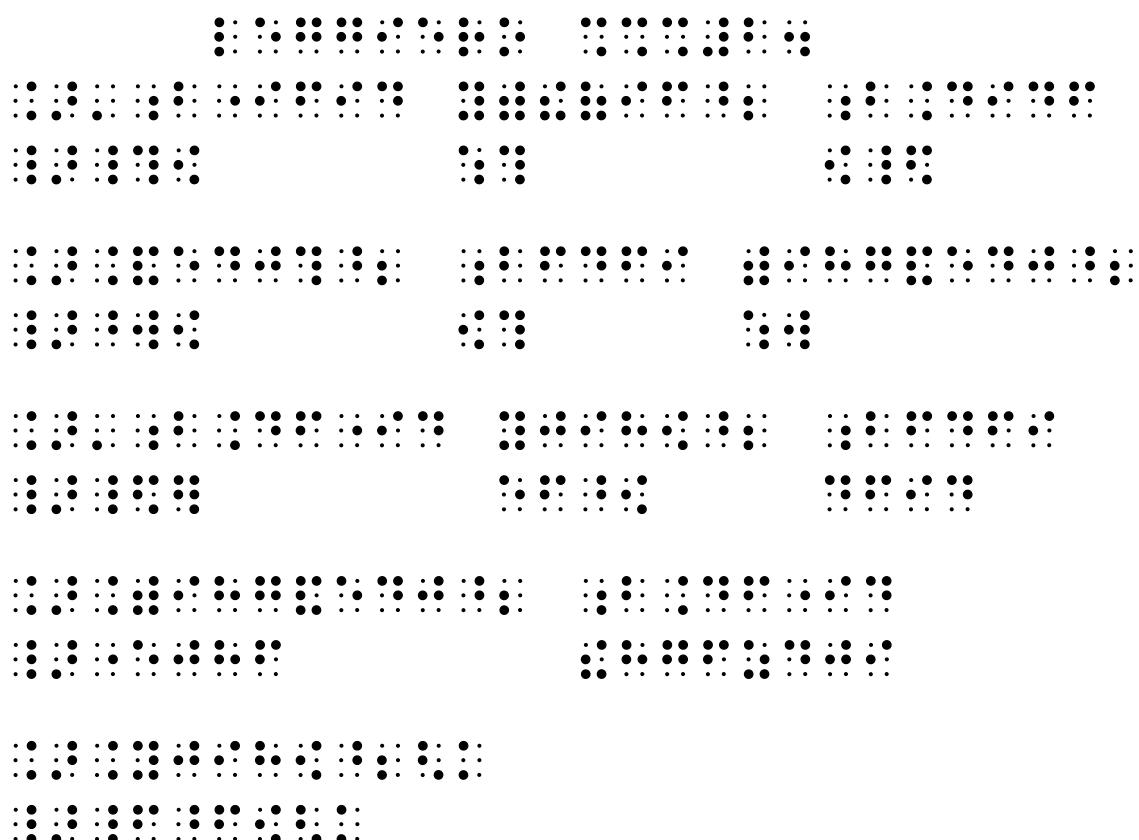
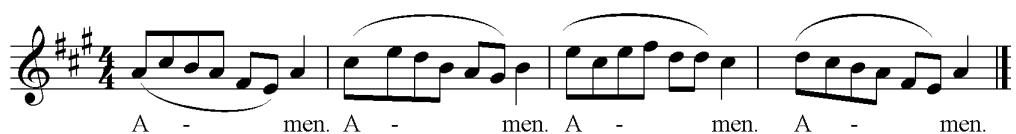


I melodier med tekst vil denne buen alltid bli brukt. I instrumentalmusikk, vil strofebue i vesentlig grad bli brukt. En strofebue må omfatte minst fire toner - eller gjelde for flere stemmer. Strofebuen omslutter en strofe eller et helt avsnitt. Tegnet for denne buen går over to celler ved "bue begynner" og to celler ved "bue slutter". Tegnet ser slik ut:





Amen



Leggiero

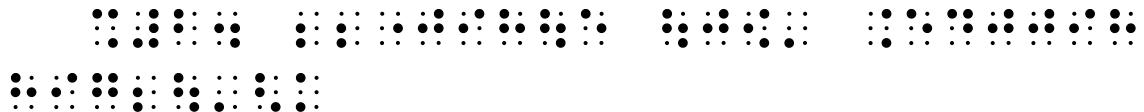
Øvelser med trioler

En rekke melodier kan skrives i en taktart som er delelig med tre - 3, 6, 9, 12 osv. Men den samme melodien kan skrives i en taktart som er delelig med to - 2, 4, 8 osv., men da må melodien skrives med trioler. Vi ser svært ofte at slike melodier skrives med punktert rytme, men de framføres alltid med trioler. Trioltegnet er punkt 2,3.

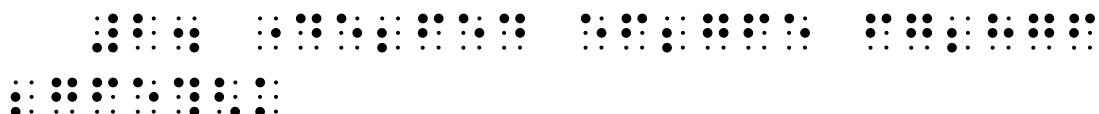
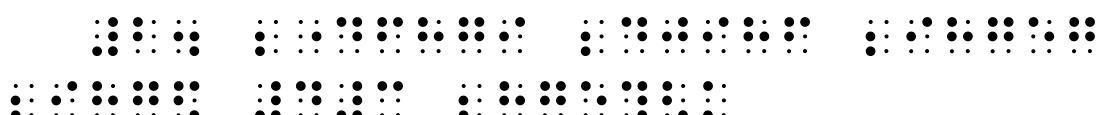
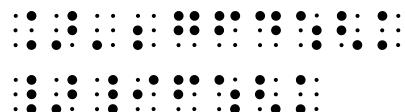
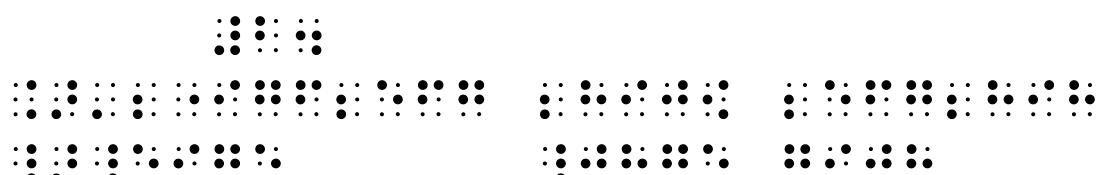
⋮ ⋮ = Trioltegn

Denne strofen kan skrives på to måter, men framføringen bør være lik:

Her kan vi bruke Brailles fine forkortingsprinsipp: vi setter dobbel triol foran den første og enkel foran den siste - og vet dermed at det dreier seg om en rekke trioler.



Når vi trioler gjennom hele melodien, byr ikke rytmen på særlige problemer. Derimot kan det være større utfordringer i å veksle mellom trioler og "jevne" note verdier. I de tilfellene har triolen samme varighet som to like noter.

Pustetegn

I noter for sang, blåseinstrumenter og strykeinstrumenter settes gjerne "pustetegn" mellom strofene. Egentlig kunne det stått en pause, men med pustetegn er det opp til utøveren hvor lang denne pausen skal være.

Øvelser med pustetegn

Pustetegnet noteres som et komma. I punktskrift må det stå ordtegn foran. Etter pustetegnet må det stå nytt oktavtegn.

The image contains four musical examples. The first two are in common time (C) and the last two in 6/8 time (G). Each example consists of two staves of music. The top staff of each example shows a series of notes separated by vertical breathing marks (commas). The bottom staff shows the corresponding musical notation in standard staff notation. The first example uses quarter notes and eighth notes. The second example uses eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The third example uses eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The fourth example uses eighth notes and sixteenth notes.

To solostemmer og piano

Solostemmene i dette eksemplet kan spilles på forskjellige instrumenter - blåseinstrumenter, strykeinstrumenter eller de kan synges. Pianostemmen kan også spilles på et annet akkordinstrument, f.eks gitar. For å skille stommene fra hverandre, settes nedflyttet tall etter prefikset; tallet har ikke talltegn:

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| • • • • • | 1. solostemme |
| • • • • • | 2. solostemme |
| • • • • • | 3. solostemme |

Allegretto

3

5

Allegretto

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a '4'). The key signature is one sharp, indicating G major. The score consists of ten measures. Measures 1-4 are mostly rests. Measure 5 begins with a treble clef note followed by a bass clef note. Measures 6-7 show a bass line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 8-9 show a treble line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 10-11 show a bass line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 12-13 show a treble line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 14-15 show a bass line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 16-17 show a treble line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 18-19 show a bass line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 20-21 show a treble line with eighth-note patterns.

ØVELSE MED TRANSPONERENDE INSTRUMENTER

Skal den samme øvelsen spilles på instrumenter som ikke er stemt i c, "transponerende instrumenter", ser det ut som om soloinstrumentene og pianostemmen har forskjellige tonearter - men det klinger riktig. Vi ser hvordan dette ser ut når øvelsen er skrevet for to ess-trompeter (kornetter) og piano. C-dur på en ess-trompet er Ess dur på et piano. Her velger vi F-dur for piano-stemmen; det blir D-dur for trumpetene. Trompet 1 og trompet 2 markeres slik.

 = Trompet 1

 = Trompet 2

Allegretto

Trompet 1

Trompet 2

Allegretto

3

5

7

9

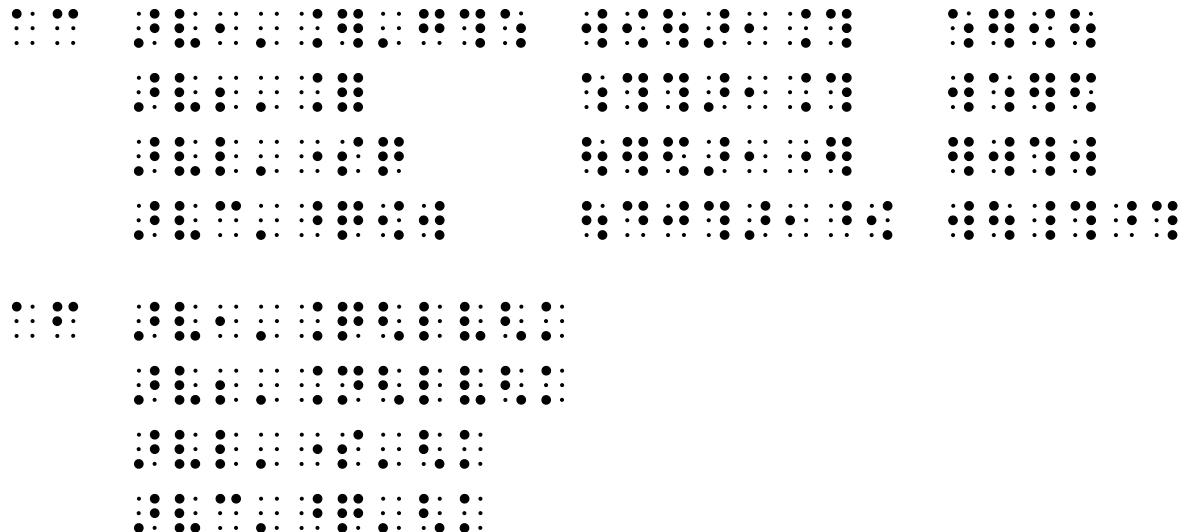
11

13

15

17

19



Moderato

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Violoncello

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

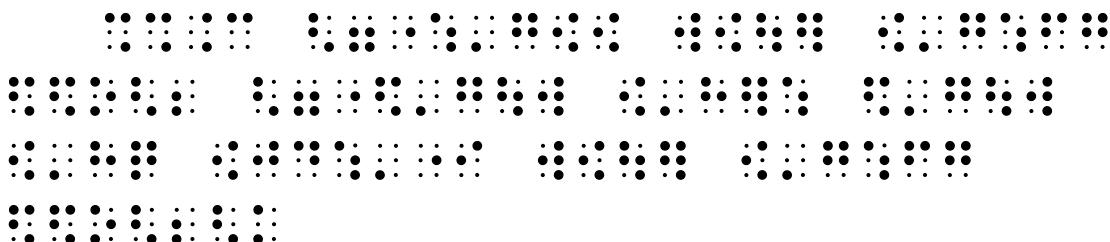
Repetisjonstegn

Hvis 8 takter skal gjentas, setter vi i punktskrift bare 8 - eller dc.8. Men vi kan også gjøre slik det gjøres i svartskrift: la repetisjonstegn "omslutte" det som skal repeteres. Repetisjonstegene ser slik ut:

 = repetisjonstegn begynner



 = repetisjonstegn slutter



Braille notation for a musical phrase consisting of four staves of sixteenth-note patterns. The patterns are identical across all staves.



Musical notation in G major, 2/4 time, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. The melody consists of two measures followed by a repeat sign and two more measures.



Braille notation for a musical phrase consisting of four staves of sixteenth-note patterns. The patterns are identical across all staves.



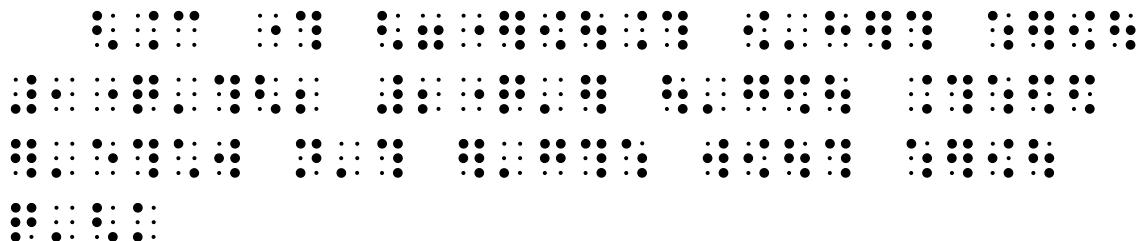
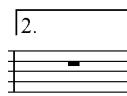
Musical notation in G major, 2/4 time, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. The melody consists of two measures followed by a repeat sign and two more measures.

I følgende melodi repeteres de fire 4 taktene, men opptakten i 4. takt er ikke lik første og annen gang. Vi markerer derfor disse taktene med følgende tegn:

 = 1. gang



 = 2. gang



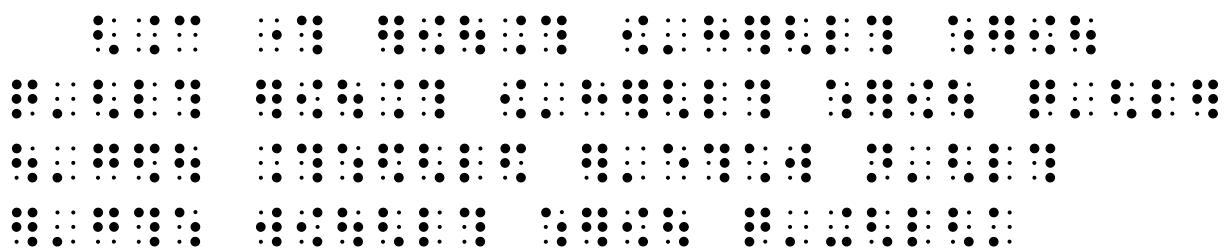
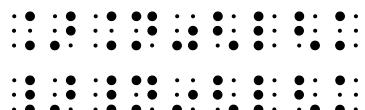
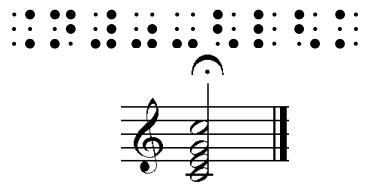
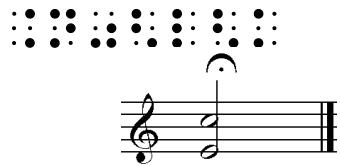
Fermate

Tegnet for fermate settes i punktskrift like etter noten. Det er lurt å tenke tegnet for fermate i sammenheng med repetisjonstegn og slutttegn - prefikset for alle disse tegnene er 1,2,6. Fermatetegnet er slik:

 = Fermatetegn



Står en fermate over et intervall eller en akkord, skal fermatetegnet stå etter intervalltegnet/intervalltegnene. Noter som skrives for to hender må ha fermate i begge systemene.



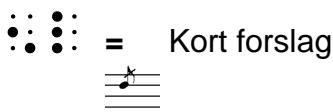
FORSIRINGER

Forsiringer - eller ornamenter - kan oversettes med "pynt". De skrives enten med smånoter eller med egne tegn. Det finnes svært mange slike tegn, men her skal vi bare ta med noen få av dem.

En forsiring som skrives med smånoter er "forslag". Det finnes to typer forslag - langt og kort. Som det framgår av navnet er langt forslag lengre, og det kan komme på betonet takttid. Kort forslag er alltid lett og kort. I tidligere musikk skrev de langt forslag når dissonanser kom på betonet takttid. Langt forslag stjeler tid av den etterfølgende noten, mens kort forslag stjeler tid fra den foregående noten.

Øvelser med forslag

Tegnet for forslag består av punktene 2,6 - begge typer forslag har dette tegnet. Kort forslag i vanlig skrift er gjennomstrøket; i punktskrift får det I (1,2,3) etter seq.



The image displays a grid of Braille characters arranged in four rows. The first row contains a single character consisting of three columns of two dots each. The second row contains four characters, each with four columns of two dots. The third row contains three characters, each with five columns of two dots. The fourth row contains four characters, each with six columns of two dots.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (indicated by '4'). The score consists of ten measures. Measures 1-4 show a pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 5-8 show a more complex pattern with sixteenth-note chords. Measures 9-10 conclude the section.

The image shows a horizontal row of four identical Braille labels. Each label is a 2x5 grid of dots. The top row contains two dots in the first column, three dots in the second column, and one dot in the third column. The bottom row contains one dot in the first column, three dots in the second column, and one dot in the third column.

A musical score for two voices. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and has a treble clef. The bottom staff is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and has a bass clef. The vocal parts are written in a simple, melodic style.

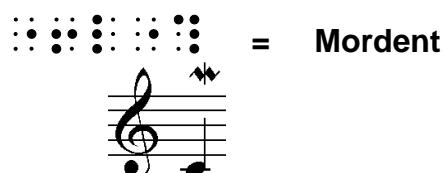
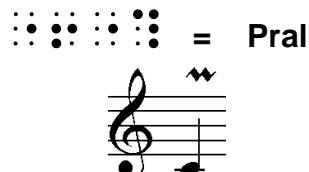
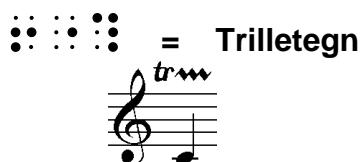
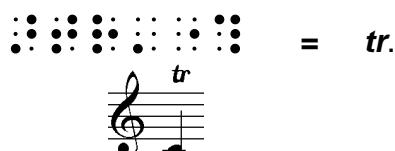
Triller

Trille er veksling mellom hovednote og oversekund. Markering av trille kan gjøres ved å sette **tr** foran noten, men det finnes også eget tegn for trille. Er trillen over flere taktslag, settes gjerne **tr** foran, mens kortere triller markeres med trilletegnet. Utenom "vanlig" trille har vi to spesielle triller - med egne tegn:

Pral - én eller to vekslinger mellom hovednote og oversekund

Mordent - én eller to vekslinger mellom hovednote og undersekund

I svartskrift er tegnet for pral og tegnet for mordent temmelig like; forskjellen er at tegnet for mordent er et gjennomstrøket praltegn.



Øvelser med triller

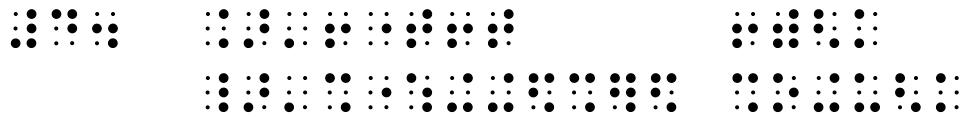
A row of musical exercises for practicing trills, consisting of various patterns of dots and dashes on a staff. The first pattern is a single note followed by a trill symbol. The second pattern is a sequence of notes with a trill symbol over them. The third pattern is a sequence of notes with a trill symbol over them. The fourth pattern is a sequence of notes with a trill symbol over them. The fifth pattern is a sequence of notes with a trill symbol over them.

tr

4

4

\sharp \sharp \sharp \sharp

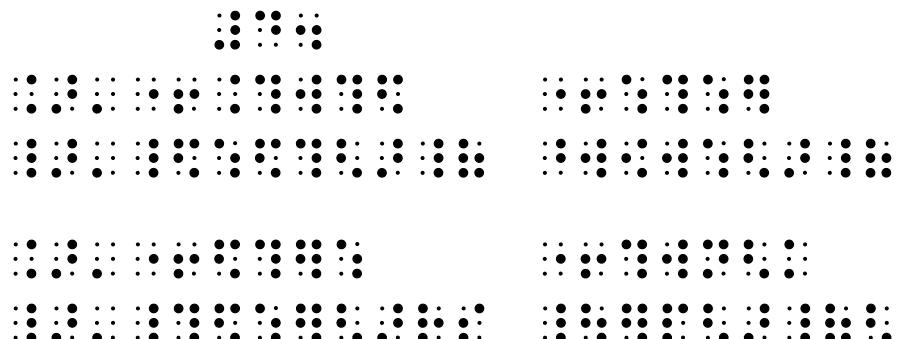


tr tr tr

4

4

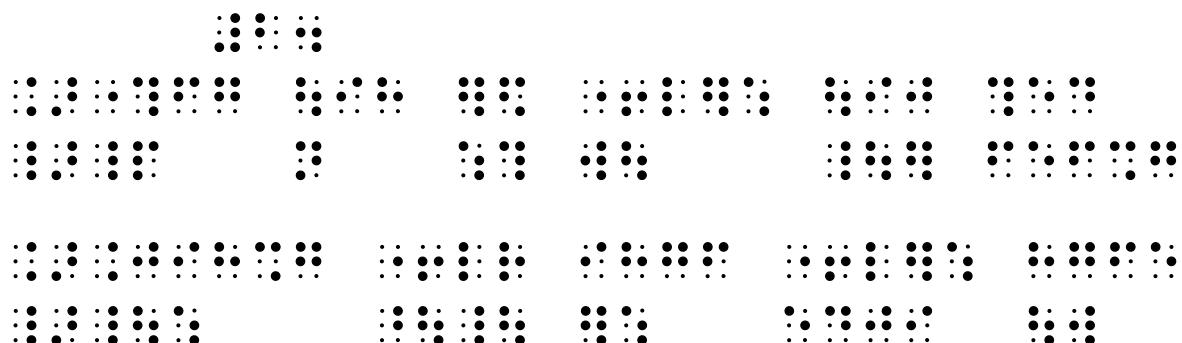
\sharp \sharp \sharp \sharp



4

4

\circ \circ \circ \circ





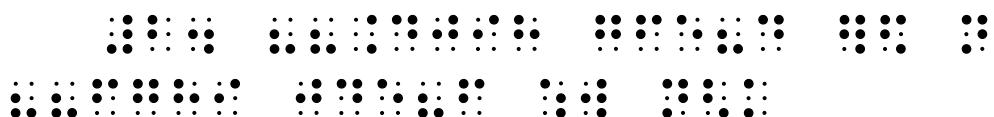
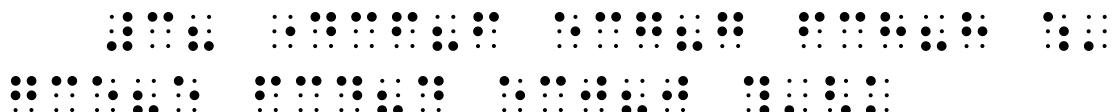
NYANSER

Staccato

Tegn for staccato i punktskrift består av punktene 2,3,6 - (parentes begynner):

 = Staccatotegn

Staccatotegnet står foran noten. Ved mer enn tre staccati på rad settes dobbelttegn foran første og enkelttegn foran siste noten som har staccato.

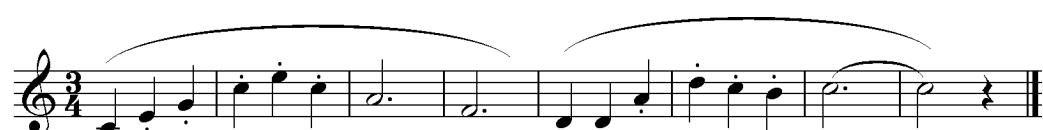
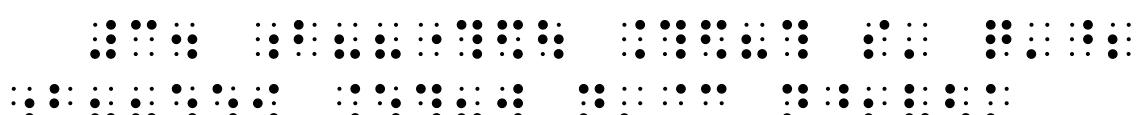
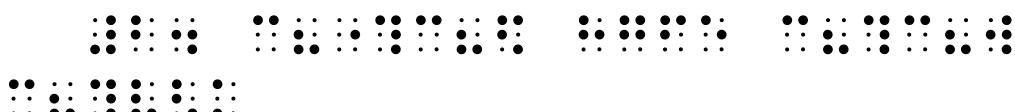


Portamento

Portamento skrives med staccato og bue. Når det er 1-3 påfølgende toner som skal spilles portamento, brukes bue og staccatotegn på hver tone. Er det 4 påfølgende toner eller mer som skal være portamento, kan det settes to dobbelttegn foran første og enkeltegn foran siste tone. Men i slike tilfeller kan en også sette strofebue og staccatto.

 = enkelttegn

 = dobbelttegn



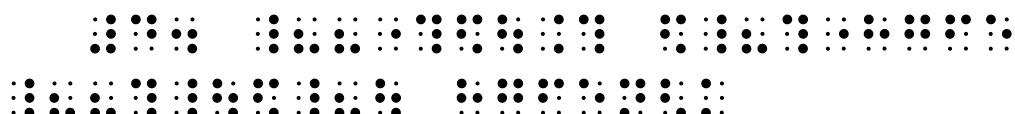
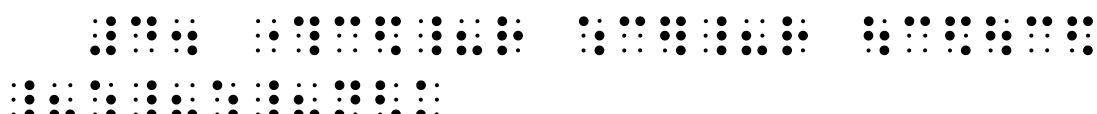
Tenuto

Tegnet for tenuto i punktskrift er punkt 4,5,6 foran staccatotegnet. Dobbelttegn følger samme prinsipp som portamento - dobbelt staccato etter 4,5,6. Tenutotegnet står også foran noten. Dersom en note har både staccato og tenuto, må staccatotegnet stå foran tenutotegnet.

 = enkelttegn

 = dobbelttegn

= staccato tenuto



Aksenter

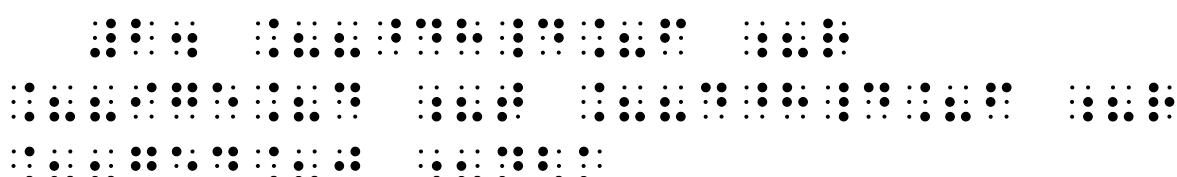
Det finnes to typer aksenter, disse blir vanligvis kalt "aksent" og "sterk aksent". Disse følger samme prinsipp som portamento og tenuto med hensyn til enkelt- og dobbelttegn. Prefikset for aksent er punkt 4,6, mens prefikset for sterke aksenter er 5,6:

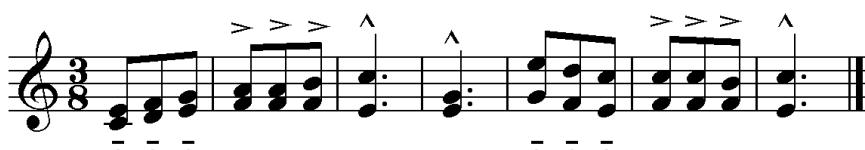
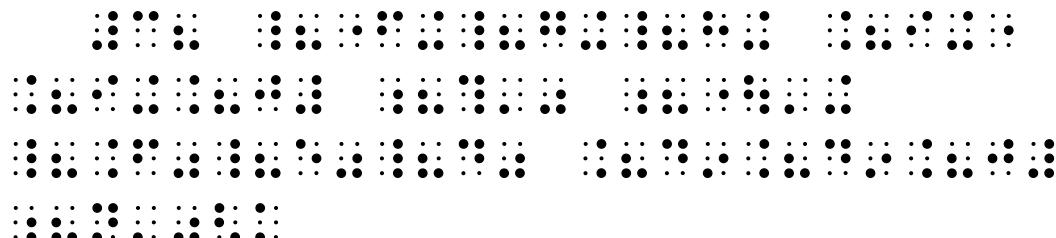
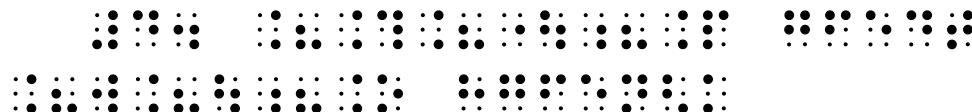
= aksent enkelttegn

= aksent dobbelttegn

= sterk aksent enkelttegn

= sterk aksent dobbelttegn





SEGNO

Dersom det står segno i **svartskrift**, vil det alltid også stå tilsvarende i punktskriftnotene. Men i punktskrift kan systemet med segno brukes, selv om det ikke brukes i **svartskriftnoten**. Der det er flere deler som repeteres, brukes flere ganger segno. De forskjellige delene nummereres fortløpende med forkortede tall. Dette noteres slik:

= **segno 1**

= **repeter fra segno 1**

= **segno 2**

= **repeter fra segno 2**

= **segno 3**

= **repeter fra segno 3**

Bruremarsj

Gunleik Bergrud

The sheet music for "Bruremarsj" features 12 staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The key signature is A major (two sharps). The time signature is 2/4 throughout. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers are placed at the beginning of each staff: 1, 9, 17, 25, 33, 41, 50, 58, 66, 74, 82, and 90. Measure 90 concludes with a double sharp sign at the end of the staff, indicating a key change to A major.

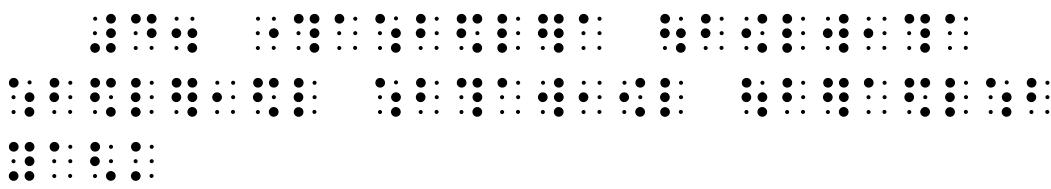
Musical score for piano, featuring six staves of music:

- Staff 1 (Measures 99-106): Treble clef, key signature of two sharps, time signature common time. The music consists of eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 2 (Measures 107-114): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp, time signature common time. The music consists of eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 3 (Measures 115-122): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp, time signature common time. The music consists of eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 4 (Measures 123-130): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp, time signature common time. The music consists of eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 5 (Measures 131-138): Treble clef, key signature of two sharps, time signature common time. The music consists of eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 6 (Measures 139-146): Treble clef, key signature of two sharps, time signature common time. The music consists of eighth-note patterns.

FINGERSETNING

Fingersetting noteres umiddelbart etter noten, før eventuelle buer. Alle fingersettingstegn står i venstre søyle:

- = 1. finger (punkt 1)
 - = 2. finger (punkt 1,2)
 - = 3. finger (punkt 1,2,3)
 - = 4. finger (punkt 2)
 - = 5. finger - eller løs streng (punkt 1,3)



1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

På strykeinstrumenter og gitar brukes bare fire fingre på venstre hånd. På disse instrumentene er punkt 1,3 løs streng.

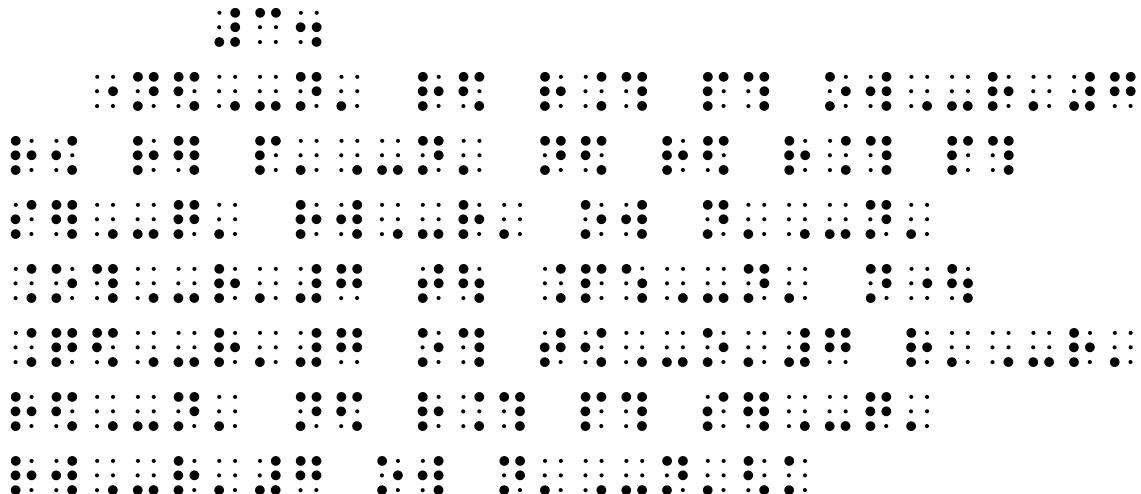
NOTER FOR GITAR

Gitar kan både være et akkordinstrument og et soloinstrument. Når gitaren brukes som et akkordinstrument, skrives besifring i tillegg til melodi. Da kan bokstavbesifring eller notebesifring nytties. Rytmen kan i noen tilfeller være opp til utøveren, men den kan også angis i notene. Her har vi et eksempel der utøveren bestemmer rytmen selv:

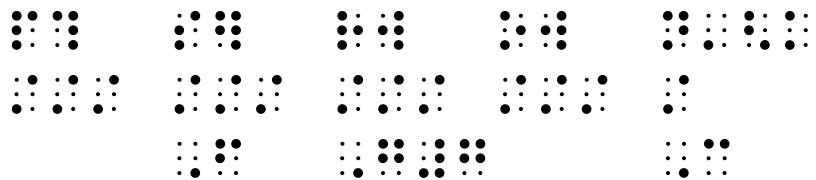
Med bokstavbesifring:



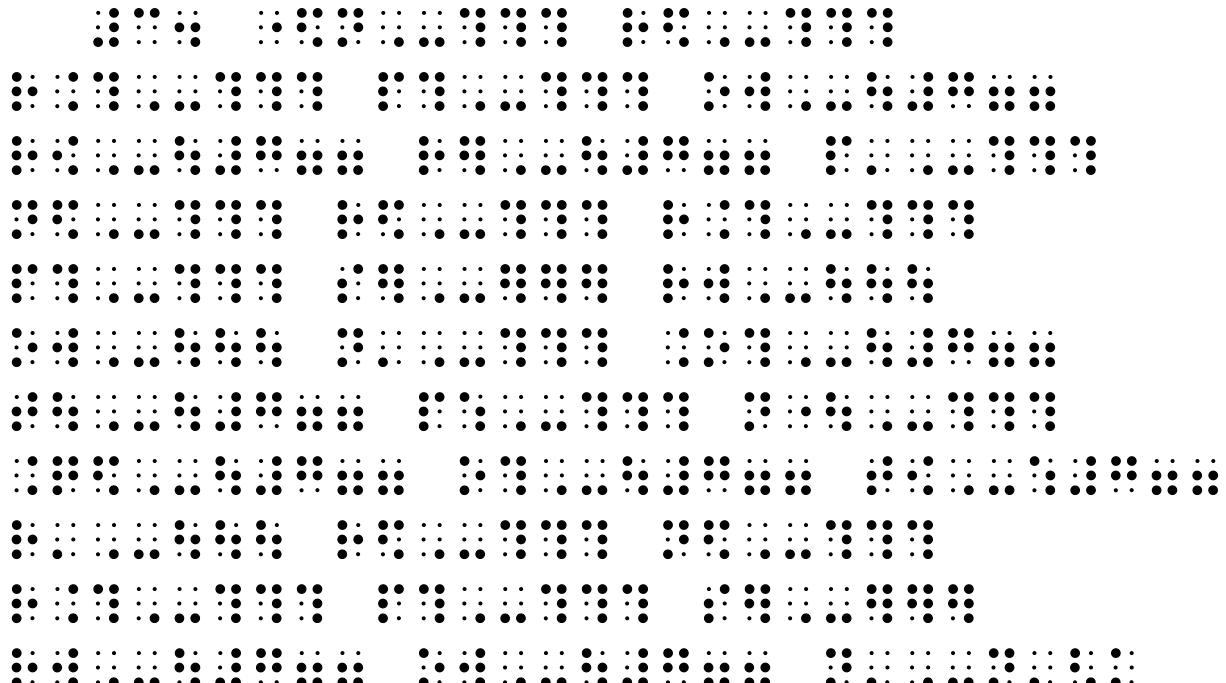
Med notebesifring:



Her er den samme melodien med angitt rytme. Med bokstavbesifring må det være tre linjer i hver parallel.



Den samme melodien med angitt rytme og notebesifring.



For å angi hvor de enkelte tonene finnes på en gitar, må vi angi aktuell streng og posisjon. Det er også nødvendig å angi fingersetning.

= 1. streng

= 2. streng

= 3. streng

= 4. streng

= 5. streng

= 6. streng

 = 1. posisjon

 = 2. posisjon

 = 3. posisjon

 = 4. posisjon

 = 5. posisjon

 = 6. posisjon

 = 7. posisjon

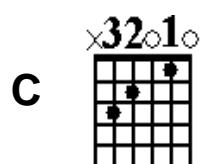
 = 8. posisjon

 = 9. posisjon

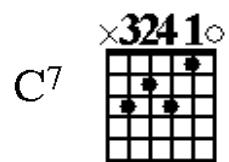
 = 10. posisjon

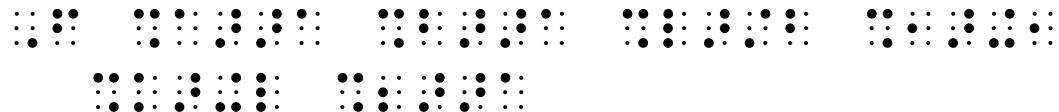
Angivelsen av akkorder kan se slik ut:







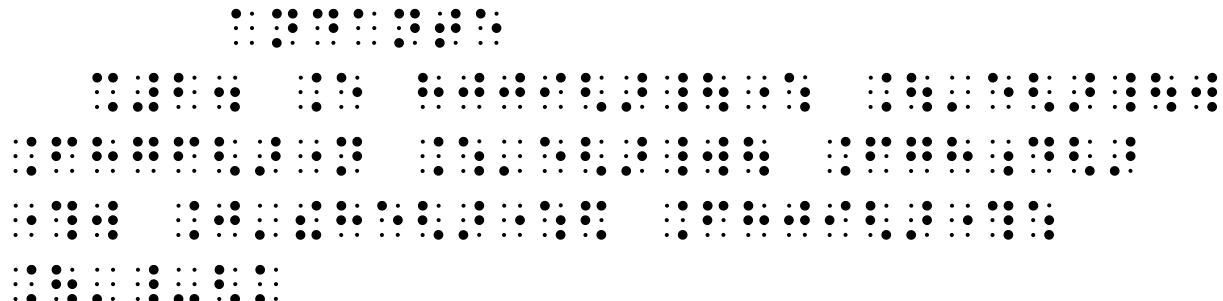




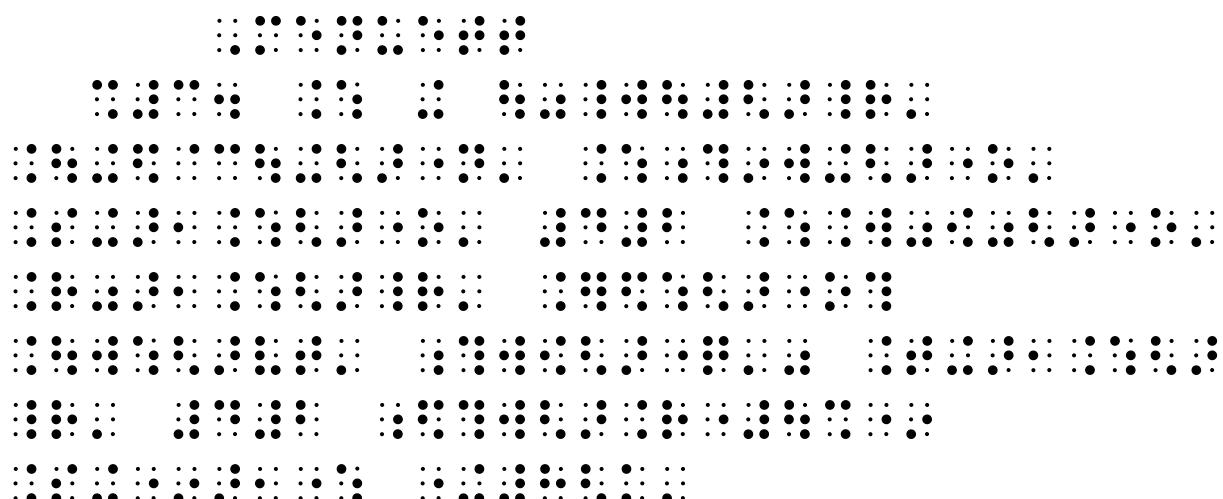
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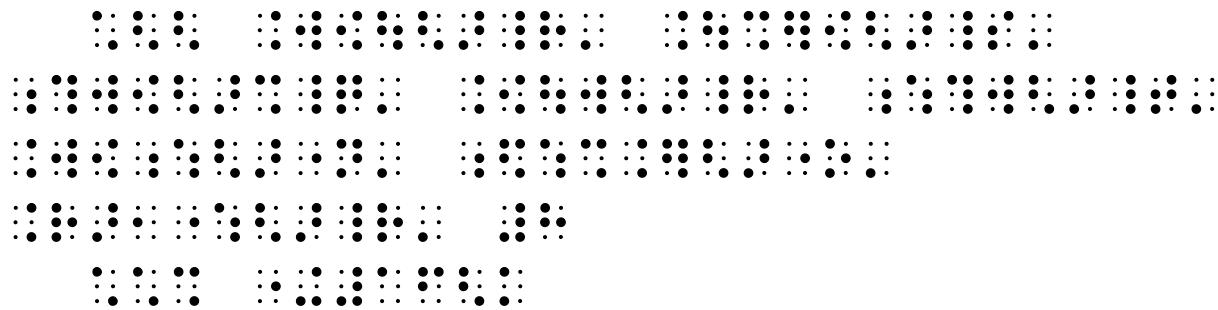
F

Her følger to eksempler med fingerspill. Her er det nødvendig å ha med fingersetning og/eller posisjonene.



Andante





Menuett

The sheet music for the Menuett is composed of eight staves of two-measure phrases. The key signature starts at G major (two sharps), changes to F# major (one sharp) in the middle section, and then changes back to D major (no sharps or flats) towards the end. The time signature is 3/4 throughout. The music features eighth-note patterns and rests. Dynamic markings include $p.$ (piano) and $f.$ (forte). The first four staves are in G major, the next two in F# major, and the last two in D major.

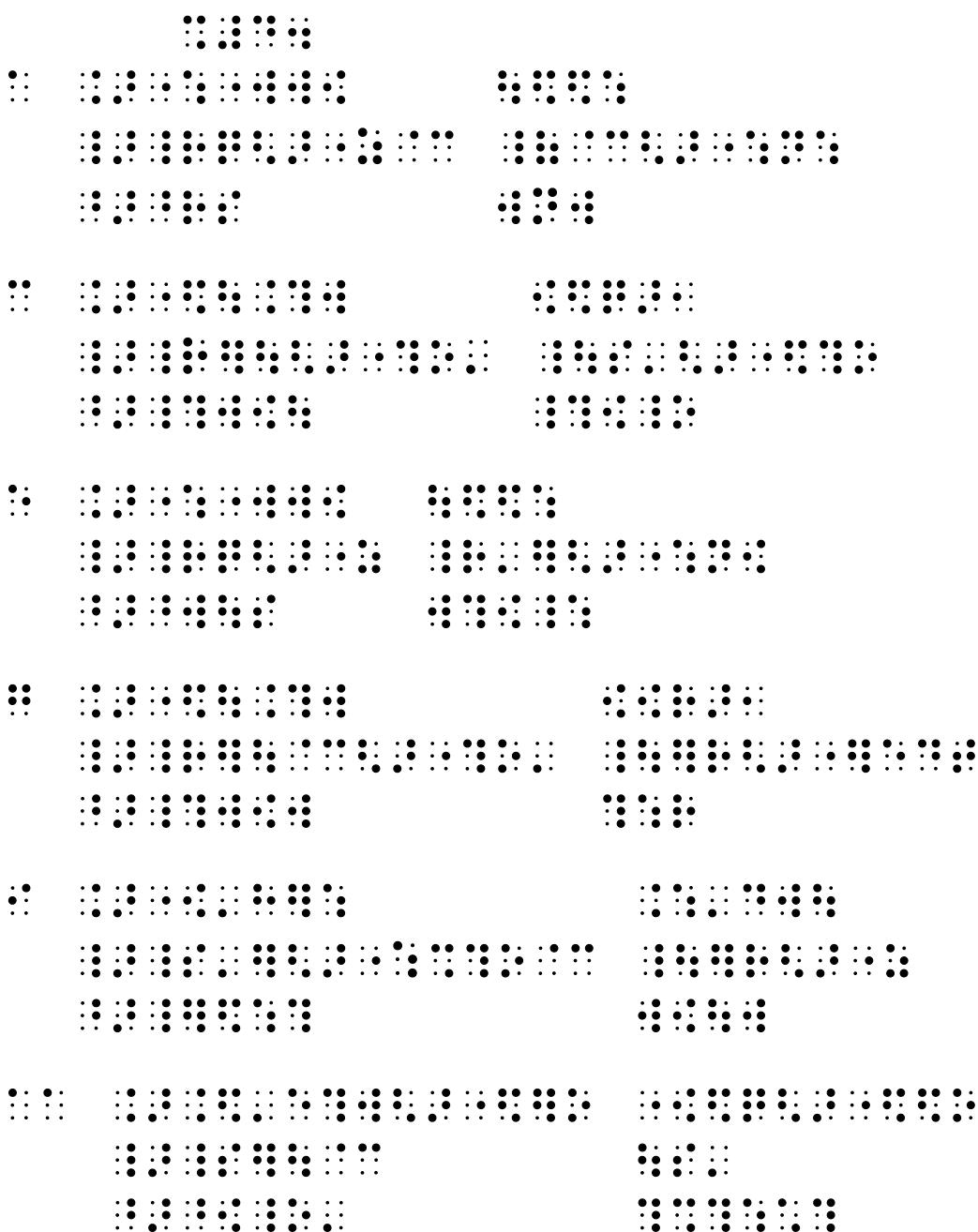
NOTER FOR ORGEL

Orgelnoter for høyre og venstre hånd er identisk med noter for piano. I orgelnoter kommer pedal (bass) i tillegg. Tegn for pedal samt høyre og venstre hånd ser slik ut:

 = høyre hånd

 = venstre hånd

≡ pedal



The musical score consists of six staves. The top two staves are groups of organ registration symbols, each containing three rows of dots and dashes. The bottom four staves are musical notation for organ, divided into three systems by vertical bar lines. Each system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The first system has a tempo marking of quarter note = 12. The second system has a tempo marking of quarter note = 16. The third system has a tempo marking of quarter note = 16. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal lines. Measures 1-5 are identical in all systems. Measures 6-10 show a transition, with measure 10 being the last measure of the piece.

I orgelnoter står ofte også aktuell registrering. Det tar vi ikke med her. Når det er nummererte takter, kan vi ved repetisjoner angi hvilke takter som skal repeteres. Da skrives tallene i nedre kvadrat med enkel bindestrek mellom tallene (ikke nytt talltegn).

= 1-25

Heimleg Fantasi

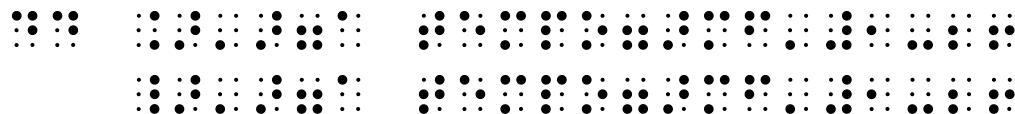
Gunleik Bergrud

Allegretto

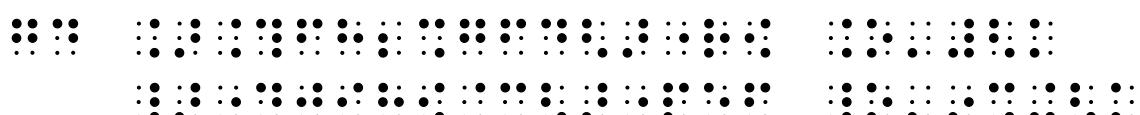
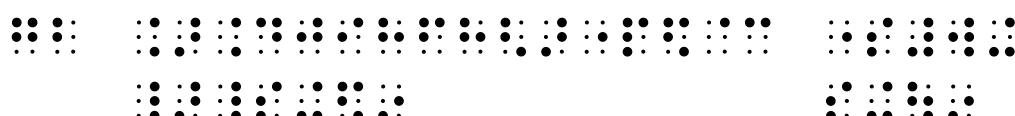
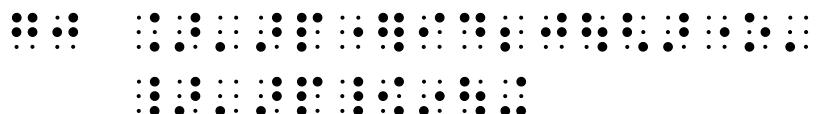
The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for two voices. The first four staves are in 3/4 time, while the last two are in 2/4 time. The key signature changes frequently, including G major, F# major, E major, D major, C major, and B major. The vocal parts are labeled '1.' and '2.'. The music includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *p*, and *p* (fortissimo). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' at the beginning and 'Adagio' later in the piece. The final section is marked 'A tempo'. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Adagio

p



.....



NOTER FOR TREKKSPILL

Høyre hånds noter for trekkspill har tegn for høyre hånd, på samme måte som piano eller orgelnoter. Tegnet for venstre hånd (bassene) er 6 3,4,5:

..... = **venstre hånd (bassene)**

For bassen markeres hvilken rad som skal brukes (med samme tegn som oktavtegnene, men her gjelder det altså ikke oktavtegn):

..... = **1. rad - vekselbass**

..... = **2. rad - grunnbass**

..... = **3. rad - dur**

..... = **4. rad - moll**

..... = **5. rad - septim**

..... = **6. rad - dim**

Det er også symboler for valg av register, men det tar vi ikke med her.

Denne valsen er satt sammen av de aller mest vanlige vendinger - treklanger og skalaer. Vi kan si at det er en sammenhengende rekke floskler. Men det ER en vals!

Vals

The sheet music displays a continuous sequence of musical phrases, primarily consisting of eighth-note patterns. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Subsequent staves maintain this pattern, though some measures may have different time signatures (e.g., 3/4). The music is annotated with various symbols below the notes: 'M' (major third), 'm' (minor third), and '7' (seventh). These symbols likely indicate specific fingerings or performance techniques. The measures are numbered 1, 7, 14, 21, 28, 36, and 43 across the staves.

50

57

64

71

78

85

91

97

103

109

115

123

131

138

The image shows a horizontal row of five groups of Braille characters. Each group consists of a single dot in the first column followed by two dots in the second column. The first group has one dot in the first column and no dots in the second column. The second group has one dot in the first column and one dot in the second column. The third group has one dot in the first column and two dots in the second column. The fourth group has one dot in the first column and three dots in the second column. The fifth group has one dot in the first column and four dots in the second column.

The image shows a single row of Braille characters. The first four characters represent the word "WATER". Each character is a 2x3 grid of dots. The first character has dots 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 raised. The second character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 raised. The third character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 raised. The fourth character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 raised. There are two empty spaces after these characters, each consisting of a 2x3 grid with no raised dots.

The image shows a row of five Braille labels, each consisting of two rows of Braille dots. The first label has four dots in the top row and three in the bottom. The second has five dots in the top row and four in the bottom. The third has six dots in the top row and five in the bottom. The fourth has seven dots in the top row and six in the bottom. The fifth has eight dots in the top row and seven in the bottom.

The image shows a single row of Braille characters. Each character is a 2x5 grid of dots. The first character has dots in positions (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), and (2,2). The second character has dots in positions (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), and (2,1). The third character has dots in positions (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), and (2,2). The fourth character has dots in positions (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), and (2,1). The fifth character has dots in positions (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), and (2,2).

The image shows a single row of Braille characters. From left to right, the characters represent the letters H, E, L, L, O. Each character is a 2x3 grid of dots. The first dot in each grid is raised, while the other five dots are flat. The sequence of raised dots follows the standard Braille pattern for the letters H, E, L, L, O.

The image shows a single row of Braille characters. The first character consists of two columns of three dots each, forming a 'W'. The second character has four columns of three dots, forming 'A-T-E-R'. The third character has four columns of three dots, forming 'W-A-T-E-R'. The fourth character has four columns of three dots, forming 'W-A-T-E-R'.

The image shows a horizontal row of five Braille labels, each consisting of two rows of dots. The first label has three dots in the top row and four dots in the bottom row. The second label has four dots in the top row and five dots in the bottom row. The third label has five dots in the top row and six dots in the bottom row. The fourth label has six dots in the top row and seven dots in the bottom row. The fifth label has seven dots in the top row and eight dots in the bottom row.

The image shows a row of five Braille labels, each consisting of two rows of Braille dots. The first label contains the characters 'A1'. The second label contains 'A2'. The third label contains 'A3'. The fourth label contains 'A4'. The fifth label contains 'A5'.

The image shows a horizontal row of four groups of Braille dots. Each group consists of a single vertical column of five dots, representing a single digit from 1 to 4. The first group has one dot at the top; the second has two dots at the top; the third has three dots at the top; and the fourth has four dots at the top. This visual representation corresponds to the standard Braille encoding for the digits 1 through 4.

The image shows a single row of Braille characters. Each character consists of a 2x5 grid of dots. The first character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 raised. The second character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 raised. The third character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 raised. The fourth character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 raised. The fifth character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 raised. The sixth character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 raised. The seventh character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 raised. The eighth character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 raised. The ninth character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 raised. The tenth character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 raised.

The image shows a single row of Braille characters. Each character consists of a 2x5 grid of dots. The first character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 filled. The second character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 filled. The third character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 filled. The fourth character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 filled. The fifth character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 filled. The sixth character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 filled. The seventh character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 filled. The eighth character has dots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 filled.

A 3x5 grid of Braille dots, arranged in three rows and five columns. The dots are represented by small black circles. The first two columns of the first row are empty. The third column has one dot at the top, two in the middle, and one at the bottom. The fourth column has two dots at the top, one in the middle, and two at the bottom. The fifth column has one dot at the top, two in the middle, and one at the bottom.

TEGNOVERSIKT

Note- og pausetegn

	noter							pauser
Nøytral	::	:::	:::	:::	:::	:::	:::	
1/8 og 1/128	::	:::	:::	:::	:::	:::	:::	::
1/4 og 1/64	::	:::	:::	:::	:::	:::	:::	::
1/2 og 1/32	::	:::	:::	:::	:::	:::	:::	::
1/1 og 1/16	::	:::	:::	:::	:::	:::	:::	::

Oktavtegn

- :: :: kontra oktav
- :: :: store oktav
- :: :: lille oktav
- :: :: enstrøken oktav
- :: :: tostrøken oktav
- :: :: trestrøken oktav
- :: :: firstrøken oktav

Fortegn

- :: kryss
- :: :: dobbeltkryss
- :: be
- :: :: dobbeltbe
- :: opplørningstegn - kvadrat

Fingersetning

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| | 1. finger |
| | 2. finger |
| | 3. finger |
| | 4. finger |
| | 5. finger - løs streng |

Angivelse av strenger

- | | |
|--|------------|
| | 1. streng |
| | 2. streng |
| | 3. streng |
| | 4. streng |
| | 5. streng |
| | 6. strengt |

Posisjoner

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| | 1. posisjon |
| | 2. posisjon |
| | 3. posisjon |
| | 4. posisjon |
| | 5. posisjon |
| | 6. posisjon |
| | 7. posisjon |
| | 8. posisjon |
| | 9. posisjon |
| | 10. posisjon |

Prefiks for stemmer

Piano/orgel:		høyre hånd
		venstre hånd
		pedal på orgel
 Kor:	 	 solostemme
		sopran
		alt
		tenor
		bass
 Strykkere:	 	 1. violin
		2. violin
		bratsj (viola)
		cello
		contrabass
 Trekkspill:	 	 høyre hånd
		venstre hånd (bass)

Dobbelstrek og repetisjonstegn

	dobbelstrek
	repetisjonstegn begynner
	repetisjonstegn slutt
	1. gang
	2. gang
	segno
	fra segno
	1. segno
	fra første segno

Taktarter

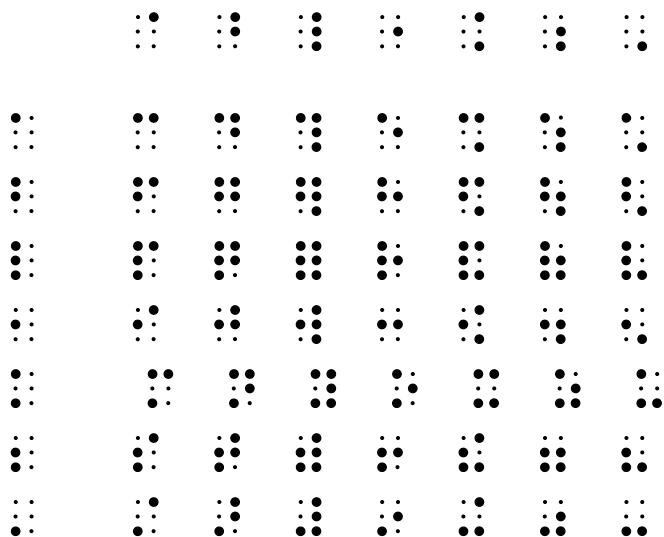
	2/2
	3/2
	2/4
	$\frac{3}{4}$
	4/4
	6/8

Forsiringer og buer

	legatobue
	bindebue
	akkordbindebue
	strofebue
	trille
	pral
	mordent

	staccato
	portamento
	tenuto
	aksent
	sterk aksent
	fermate

BRAILLES GRUNNLAG FOR NOTESYSTEMET



LESETABELL

⋮⋮	1. finger
⋮⋮	2. finger
⋮⋮	3. finger
⋮⋮	4. finger
⋮⋮	5. finger / løs streng
⋮⋮	triol
⋮⋮	punktert note / forkortingspunktum i tekst
⋮⋮	legatobue / slutt på lang legatobue
⋮⋮⋮⋮	legatobue over mer enn tre toner
⋮⋮	c nøytral / c 8-delsnote / c 128-delsnote
⋮⋮	c 4-delsnote / c 64-delsnote
⋮⋮	d nøytral / d 8-delsnote / d 128-delsnote
⋮⋮	kryss
⋮⋮⋮⋮	dobbelt kryss / prefiks for angivelse av streng
⋮⋮⋮⋮	1. streng
⋮⋮⋮⋮	2. streng
⋮⋮⋮⋮	3. streng
⋮⋮⋮⋮	4. streng
⋮⋮⋮⋮	5. streng
⋮⋮⋮⋮	6. streng
⋮⋮	d 4-delsnote / d 64-delsnote
⋮⋮	oppløsningsstegn – kvadrat
⋮⋮	e nøytral / d 8-delsnote / d 128-delsnote
⋮⋮	f nøytral / f 8-delsnote / f 128-delsnote
⋮⋮	f 4-delsnote / f 64-delsnote

::	e nøytral / e 8-delsnote / e 128-delsnote
::	e 4-delsnote / e 64-delsnote
::	g 4-delsnote / g 64-delsnote
::	be
:: ::	dobbelt be
:: ::	fermate
:: ::	sluttegn - dobbeltstrek
:: ::	repetisjon begynner
:: ::	repetisjon slutter
:: ::	bistemmetegn over en hel takt
::	e halvnote / e 32-delsnote
::	f halvnote / f 32-delsnote
::	f helnote / f 16-delsnote
::	g halvnote / g 32-delsnote
::	e helnote / e 16-delsnote
::	g helnote / 16-delsnote
::	4-dels pause / 64-dels pause
::	a nøytral / a 8-delsnote / a 128-delsnote
::	h nøytral / h 8-delsnote / h 128-delsnote
::	h 4-delsnote / h 64-delsnote
::	intervalltegn for septim
:: ::	7. posisjon på gitar
::	a 4-delsnote / a 64-delsnote
::	4-deler i taktaart
::	langt forslag / gjentakelse i tekst
:: ::	kort forslag
::	helpaust / 16-dels pause

::	c halvnote / c 32-delsnote
::	c helnote / c 16-delsnote
::	d halvnote / d 32-delsnote
::	8-dels pause / 128-dels pause
::	d helnote / d 16-delsnote
::	halvpause / 32-dels pause
::	a halvnote / a 32-delsnote
::	h halvnote / h 32-delsnote
::	h helnote / h 16-delsnote
::	trille / plusstegn
::	a helnote / a 16-delsnote
::	likhetstegn / tekstparentes i noter
::	staccato
::	intervalltegn for sekund
::	ordtegn
:: ::	crescendopil begynner
:: ::	diminuendopil begynner
:: ::	crescendopil slutter
:: ::	diminuendopil slutter
:: ::	pustetegn
:: ::	sopran
:: ::	alt
:: ::	tenor
:: ::	bass
:: :: ::	1. violin
:: :: ::	2. violin
:: :: ::	bratsj

:: :: ::	cello
:: :: ::	kontrabass
:: :: ::	contra basso
::	intervalltegn for kvart
:: ::	1. gang repetisjon
:: ::	2. gang repetisjon
::	intervalltegn for kvint
::	intervalltegn for ters / segnotegn
:: ::	1. segno
:: ::	2. segno
:: ::	3. segno
::	intervalltegn for sekst
::	intervalltegn for oktav
::	tegn for kontra oktav
:: ::	tegn for subkontra oktav
:: ::	bindebue for én stemme
::	tegn for store oktav
:: ::	frasebue slutter
:: ::	pedal i orgelnoter
::	tegn for lille oktav
:: ::	tenuto
:: :: ::	venstre hånd
::	tegn for enstrøken oktav / bindep
:: ::	kort bistemmetegn
:: :: ::	pral
:: :: :: ::	mordent
:: :: ::	solo stemme

:: : :	dal segno
:: :: ::	gå til 1. segno
:: :: ::	gå til 2. segno
:: :: ::	gå til 3. segno
::	tegn for tostrøken oktav
:: ::	taktdelingstegn
:: ::	venstre hånd
::	tegn for trestøken oktav
:: ::	frasebue begynner
:: ::	teksttegn
::	tegn for firstrøken oktav
:: ::	tegn for femstrøken oktav
:: ::	notetegn
:: :: ::	trekkspillbass
:: :: ::	besifringstegn

INTRATA

Innføring i punktskriftnoter **Del 2**

Intrata del 2 er en videreføring av Intrata del 1(skriftserie nr. 74), og gir videre innføring i punktskriftnoter. Intrata del 2 gir opplæring i punktskriftnoter for forskjellige instrumentgrupper, som klaviaturinstrumenter - piano, orgel og trekkspill, blåseinstrumenter som ett og to soloinstrumenter sammen med piano, og dessuten noter for gitar. Heftet inneholder også noter for kor, notasjon av ornamentikk og en tegnoversikt.

Heftet gis ut i to identiske utgaver, en taktil utgave for punktskriftbrukere og en visuell utgave for seende. Heftet er beregnet for musikklærere som skal undervise i punktskriftnoter, men kan også benyttes av punktskriftbrukere som skal lære noter.

Forfatter: Gunleik Bergrud
Utgiver: Huseby kompetansesenter
 Gamle Hovsetervei 3, 0768 OSLO
Telefon: 22 02 95 00
Faks: 22 92 15 90
E-post: huseby@statped.no
 www.statped.no

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