

# CAVAQUINHO



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### Transcrição pela Partitura (Pegando as Cifras)

O objetivo dessa postagem é demonstrar que, mesmo sem conhecimento na leitura de partituras, podemos utilizar somente as “cifras” para transcrição de uma determinada música.

Para isso será necessário:

- identificar as cifras na partitura;
- identificar os sinais de repetição e;
- saber o momento de troca das cifras.

- Identificar as cifras na partitura

Identificar as cifras é a parte mais simples, pois geralmente estão dispostas logo acima do pentagrama, ficando separadas do restante. No exemplo abaixo as cifras estão circuladas em vermelho para facilitar a visualização. Na primeira linha teremos os acordes de Bb, Bb7, Eb, Eb, F, F, Bb, F7, e na segunda teremos os acordes de Bb Bb7 C7 C7 F7 e F7. Estas duas linhas formam a seqüência de introdução.

The image shows a musical score for the piece "Aventureiro" by Revelação 2008. It features three staves of music. The first staff is labeled "Base" and contains a sequence of chords: Bb, Bb7, Eb, Eb, F, F, Bb, and F7. The second staff contains chords: Bb, Bb7, C7, C7, F7, F7, Bb, and Ebm6. The third staff contains chords: Bb, Gb7, Gm7, Gm7, Cm7, and F7. The chords are circled in red. There are also some musical notations like "Desenho 3. vez" and a double bar line with a repeat sign.

b) Identificar os sinais de repetição

O sinal de repetição mais comum que encontraremos em partituras é o “ritornello” (símbolo dentro dos quadrados vermelhos). Significa que as cifras contidas entre os dois sinais devem ser repetidas, mas somente as cifras e não a parte cantada. Na figura abaixo repetiremos o trecho que se inicia em Bb e termina em F7/4.

The image shows a musical score for the song "Aventureiro" (Revelação 2008). The score is written in a single system with a treble clef. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The time signature is 4/4. The notes are: Bb (quarter), Eb (quarter), Eb (quarter), F (quarter), F (quarter), Bb (quarter), F7 (quarter). Below the notes, there are several chords: Bb, Bb7, C7, C7, F7, F7, Bb, Ebm6. A red box highlights a repeat sign (ritornello) and a 4/4 time signature. Below the time signature, there are several chords: Bb, Gb7, Gm7, Gm/F, Cm7, F7, F7.

c) Saber o momento de troca das cifras

Geralmente essa troca ocorre na sílaba tônica (forte) da palavra, mas não é uma regra. Muitos conseguem perceber essa troca naturalmente, mas uma dica para aqueles que sentem dificuldade é que tentem perceber essa troca acompanhando a música, não como um todo, mas por partes. Logo abaixo segue o trecho já transcrito da partitura.

## AVENTUREIRO

GRUPO REVELAÇÃO

Bb Bb7 Eb F Bb F7 Bb Bb7 C7 F7 F7

Bb Ebm6  
Eu sou aventureiro e você não merece isso

Bb Gb°  
Eu tô comprometido em me amarrar jamais

Gm7 Gm/F  
Aliás, eu tenho medo de sofrer

Cm7 F7/4  
Antes que seja tarde, então, vamos parar com isso

Bb Ebm6  
Não, não tem outro jeito, já que está ficando sério

Bb Ebm6  
É, quando um não quer, dois nunca formam um casal

Gm7 Gm/F  
Eu tô mal só de pensar que vai doer

Cm7 F7/4  
Antes que seja tarde, então, vamos parar com isso

Abaixo disponibilizamos algumas partituras.

Bons Estudos!

♩ = 92

The first system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a series of chords, starting with a double bar line and a repeat sign. A dynamic marking > is placed above the first chord after the repeat. The middle staff is a guitar fretboard diagram with six strings and fret numbers (0-7) indicated. Arrows point to specific frets: up arrows at frets 2, 4, 6, and 7; down arrows at frets 3, 5, and 6. A circled 'etc...' is written below the diagram. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff with the same key signature and time signature, showing a sequence of chords.

The second system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps and a 2/4 time signature, containing a series of chords with a dynamic marking > above the first chord after a double bar line. The middle staff is a guitar fretboard diagram with fret numbers (0-7) indicated. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff with the same key signature and time signature, showing a sequence of chords.

1<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>a</sup>

The third system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps and a 2/4 time signature, containing a series of chords with first and second endings marked 1<sup>a</sup> and 2<sup>a</sup>. The middle staff is a guitar fretboard diagram with fret numbers (0-7) indicated. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff with the same key signature and time signature, showing a sequence of chords.

# Minhas Mãos, Meu Cavaquinho

Choro

Waldir Azevedo

♩ = 100

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 100. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a G chord and a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff features a C chord, a D7 chord, and a G chord. The third staff includes an E7 chord, an F chord, and a D7 chord. The fourth staff has a first ending with a G chord and a D7 chord, and a second ending with a G chord, a B7 chord, and an Em chord. The fifth staff contains an Am chord and a D7 chord. The sixth staff features a G chord, a B7 chord, and an Em chord. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and repeat signs.

Chords: G, Em, Am, C, D7, F, B7, Dm/F, E7, Am, D7, G, B7, Em.

# Brasileirinho

Choro

Waldir Azevedo

$\text{♩} = 90$

The musical score for "Brasileirinho" is written in G major and 2/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of  $\text{♩} = 90$ . The first staff starts with a D7 chord and a treble clef. The melody is characterized by eighth-note patterns. The second staff features a first ending (1. G) and a D7 chord. The third staff has a second ending (2. G) and a D7 chord. The fourth staff includes a G chord. The fifth staff has D7 and G chords. The sixth staff concludes with a G chord, Cm6, D7, and Gm chords. The score is presented on six staves of music.

# Mundo Novo

135-♩

Base

G

Perc. Segno

Todos

D7

Cham. Rep.

9

G C G C G D7 G

17

G D7 G

30

G D7 C

41

G C G

53

D F# G D7 G D7 C G D F# D7

67

G G C G C G C D F# Cadd9 E D7 G

3X na 2ª vez

78

C G C G D7

87

Todos

G

**NOTÍCIA - choro-canção**  
autor - Nelson do Cavaquinho  
arranjo - Outubrinho D. Moraes

Bandolim

The musical score for Bandolim is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of nine staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A repeat sign appears at the beginning of the third staff. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the ninth staff. There are three trills (marked with a '3') in the fourth, sixth, and seventh staves.