

ESTUDO DE ESCALAS

em duas oitavas

GUIA COMPILADO DAS ESCALAS DIATÔNICAS NO VIOLINO

- **Maiores**
- **Menores**
- **Terças**
- **Arpejos**



Profissão *Música*



ESTUDO DE ESCALAS MAIORES E MENORES, TERÇAS E ARPEJOS

Um guia compilado das escalas diatônicas maiores e menores

(EM DUAS OITAVAS)

por Arthur Lauton

Opa! Aqui é o Arthur Lauton do Profissão Músico!

Fico feliz em saber do seu interesse em estudar as escalas de forma mais profunda. Nesse livro você verá as primeiras escalas a serem estudadas, ou seja, as escalas diatônicas (dó, ré, mi, fá, sol, lá e si) nos modos maiores e menores em duas oitavas. Isso significa um conteúdo substancial para ser internalizado e compreendido completamente.

Por que estudar escalas?

Essa é a primeira pergunta que devemos fazer e sempre tomar muita atenção com o que estamos produzindo durante os estudos.

As escalas servem para quase tudo na técnica do violino: primeiramente para afinação (óbvio), mas também para controle de arco, divisão do espaço do arco, ritmo, consolidar as posições da mão esquerda, definir a forma da mão, qualidade do som, ponto de contato e uma série de outras características. Por isso quando avaliamos alguém, a primeira coisa que se pede é uma escala.

Como estudar as escalas?

A minha recomendação varia de acordo com o seu tempo disponível para estudo: se você consegue tocar pelo menos um pouquinho por dia, estude por uma semana cada página do livro (ou seja, uma escala por semana). Agora se o seu tempo é mais apertado e nem todos os dias consegue tocar o violino, sugiro que fique pelo menos duas semanas em cada escala para memorizar os sons e entender como funciona cada uma.

Ahh, e não precisa ficar 5 horas estudando escala viu? É parte do seu estudo, um pouco por dia dentro da sua rotina normal de estudos (métodos, músicas, peças, etc.), julgando sempre a qualidade do seu estudo de forma que faça as escalas sempre prestando atenção no que está produzindo.

Não deixe ficar no automático fazendo de qualquer jeito.

Tipos de escalas:

Você verá em cada página a **escala**, as **terças** (intervalos musicais entre as notas com espaço de 3 notas entre cada uma delas) e os **arpejos** (a sequência do acorde da escala). E ainda nas escalas menores, você sempre terá 3 tipos de escalas: natural, melódica e harmônica. Aos poucos você entenderá a diferença entre elas, mas basicamente, se trata de algumas pequenas notas diferentes no meio, de forma que muda um pouquinho como a sentimos.

A **escala natural** não tem alteração nenhuma da armadura de compasso que estamos.

A **escala harmônica** tem uma alteração de meio tom acima no 7º grau da escala (a 7ª nota).

A **escala melódica** é uma junção das duas, a subida da escala (ascendente) é igual à escala harmônica, já a descida (descendente) igual à escala natural, deixando assim a escala mais melódica (por isso o nome).

Indicações nas partituras:


Você verá sempre escrito onde está localizada cada categoria (tipos de escalas, terças e arpejos), além de algumas indicações numéricas em cima de notas específicas mostrando qual dedo deve ser utilizado naquela nota.

Agora você está pronto, pode começar!




Bons estudos!

SOL MAIOR

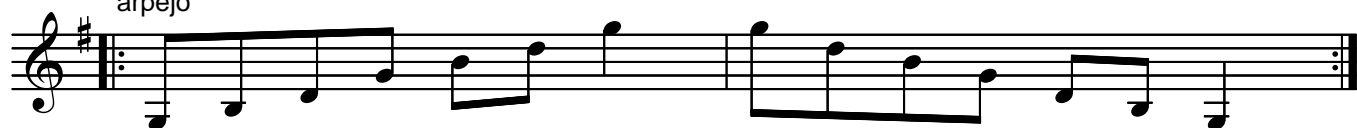
escala



terças



arpejo




SOL menor

The image displays a musical score for the Sol menor (G minor) scale, consisting of eight staves of music. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb), and the time signature is common time (C). The exercises are as follows:


- Staff 1:** Labeled "arpejo" (arpeggio) and "escala melódica" (melodic scale). It shows an ascending arpeggio of G-Bb-D-Eb-F-G, followed by a double bar line, and then an ascending melodic scale starting on G.
- Staff 2:** Continues the ascending melodic scale from the previous staff.
- Staff 3:** Labeled "escala harmônica" (harmonic scale). It shows an ascending harmonic scale starting on G, with a "4" above the first measure indicating a four-measure phrase.
- Staff 4:** Labeled "escala natural" (natural scale). It shows an ascending natural scale starting on G, with "4" above the first and third measures.
- Staff 5:** Labeled "terças" (thirds). It shows ascending and descending thirds starting on G, with a "4" above the final measure.
- Staff 6:** Continues the thirds exercise from the previous staff.
- Staff 7:** Continues the thirds exercise from the previous staff.
- Staff 8:** Continues the thirds exercise from the previous staff.

LÁ MAIOR




escala



arpejo



terças



LÁ menor

escala natural

escala melódica

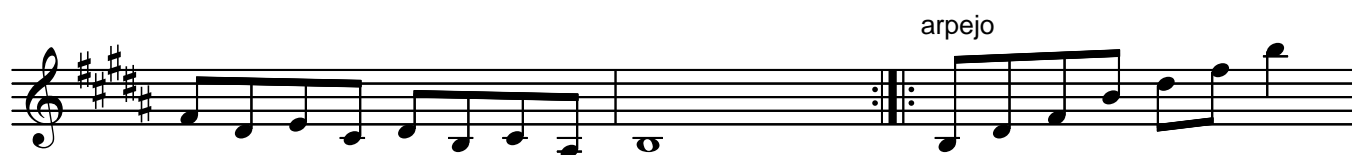
escala harmônica

arpejo

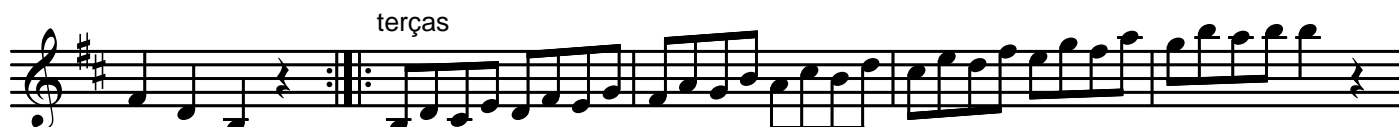
terças

The image displays musical notation for the A minor scale in treble clef, 4/4 time. It includes five exercises: 1. 'escala natural' (natural scale) spanning two staves. 2. 'escala melódica' (melodic scale) spanning two staves, with the ascending line marked with sharps for F# and C#. 3. 'escala harmônica' (harmonic scale) spanning two staves, with the descending line marked with sharps for F# and C#. 4. 'arpejo' (arpeggio) spanning two staves, showing the notes of the A minor triad in a broken pattern. 5. 'terças' (thirds) spanning two staves, showing the intervals of a third. A final empty staff with a treble clef and a common time signature is at the bottom.

SI MAIOR



Si menor



DÓ MAIOR

The image displays five staves of musical notation for Dó Maior exercises, all in C major and 4/4 time. The first staff, labeled 'escala', shows an ascending and descending scale starting on middle C, with fingerings 1 and 2 indicated. The second staff, labeled 'terças', shows a sequence of triads starting on middle C, with a first fingering indicated. The third staff continues the triad sequence. The fourth staff shows a sequence of four-note chords starting on middle C, with first and fourth fingerings indicated. The fifth staff, labeled 'arpejo 1', shows a sequence of arpeggiated chords starting on middle C.

escala

terças

arpejo 1

DÓ menor

The image displays a musical score for Dó menor (D minor) in 4/4 time, featuring eight staves of music. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb).

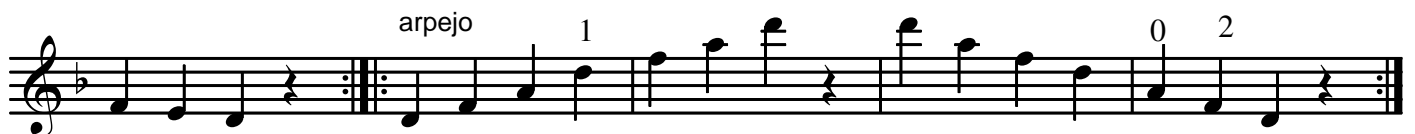
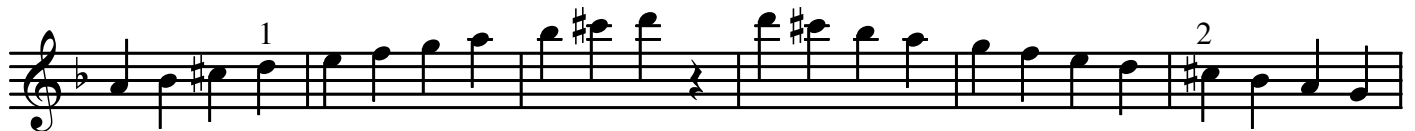
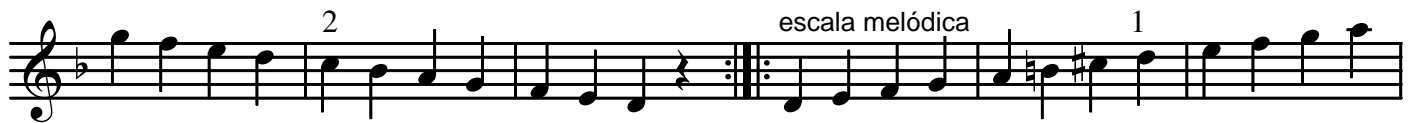
- Staff 1:** Labeled "escala natural" (natural scale). It shows the ascending and descending natural scale of D minor, starting on D4. A finger number "1" is placed above the first note of the ascending scale.
- Staff 2:** Labeled "escala melódica" (melodic scale). It shows the ascending and descending melodic scales of D minor. A finger number "2" is placed above the second note of the ascending scale.
- Staff 3:** Continues the melodic scale exercises, showing the ascending and descending scales with fingerings. A finger number "1" is placed above the first note of the ascending scale, and a "2" is placed above the second note of the descending scale.
- Staff 4:** Labeled "escala harmônica" (harmonic scale). It shows the ascending and descending harmonic scales of D minor. A finger number "1" is placed above the first note of the ascending scale.
- Staff 5:** Labeled "arpejo" (arpeggio). It shows the ascending and descending arpeggios of D minor. A finger number "2" is placed above the second note of the ascending arpeggio.
- Staff 6:** Labeled "terças" (thirds). It shows the ascending and descending thirds of D minor. Fingerings are indicated: "2" for the first note, "4" for the second, and "2" for the third.
- Staff 7:** Continues the thirds exercise. Fingerings are indicated: "4" for the first note, "3" for the second, "4" for the third, and "2" for the fourth.
- Staff 8:** Shows the ascending and descending fourths of D minor. A finger number "4" is placed above the fourth note of the ascending scale.

RÉ MAIOR

The image displays five staves of musical notation for the Ré Maior (D Major) scale exercises. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C). The exercises are as follows:

- Staff 1:** Labeled "escala". It shows the ascending and descending scales of Ré Maior. The ascending scale is marked with a "4" above the fourth measure and a "1" above the first measure of the descending scale.
- Staff 2:** Labeled "terças". It contains two measures of triads (thirds) in the key of D major, each marked with a "2" above the first measure and a "4" above the second measure.
- Staff 3:** Continues the triad exercises, showing two measures of triads in the key of D major.
- Staff 4:** Continues the triad exercises, showing two measures of triads in the key of D major.
- Staff 5:** Labeled "arpejo". It shows two measures of arpeggios (broken chords) in the key of D major, each marked with a "1" above the first measure.

RÉ menor

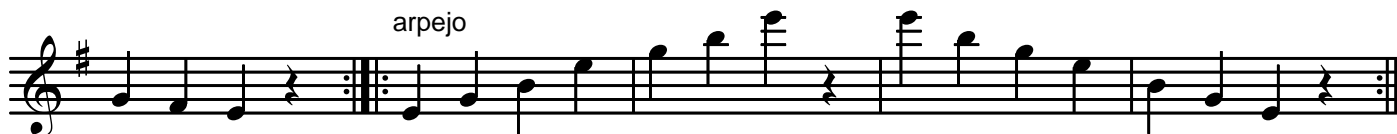
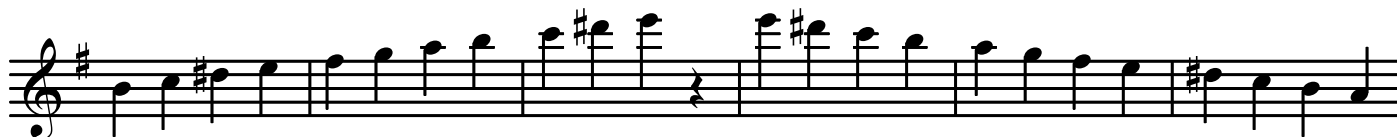
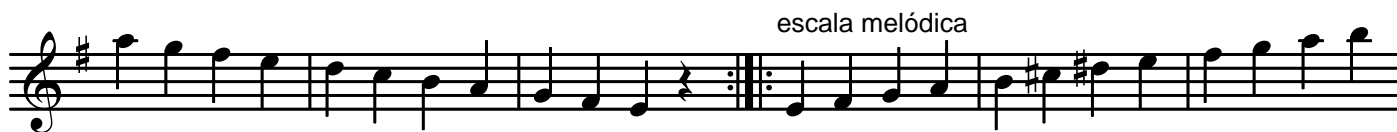


MI MAIOR

The image displays a musical score for the key of E major (MI MAIOR) in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The score is organized into five staves, each containing a different exercise:

- Staff 1:** Labeled "escala" (scale), it shows the ascending and descending E major scale. The ascending scale starts on E4 and ends on E5, while the descending scale starts on E5 and ends on E4. A finger number "1" is placed above the final E5 note.
- Staff 2:** Labeled "terças" (thirds), it shows a sequence of ascending and descending thirds. The ascending sequence starts on E4 and ends on E5, and the descending sequence starts on E5 and ends on E4. A finger number "3" is placed above the first note of the descending sequence.
- Staff 3:** Labeled "2", it shows a sequence of ascending and descending pairs of eighth notes, starting on E4 and ending on E5. A finger number "2" is placed above the first note of the ascending sequence.
- Staff 4:** Labeled "2", it shows a sequence of ascending and descending pairs of eighth notes, starting on E4 and ending on E5. A finger number "2" is placed above the first note of the ascending sequence.
- Staff 5:** Labeled "arpejo" (arpeggio), it shows a sequence of ascending and descending arpeggios. The ascending arpeggio starts on E4 and ends on E5, and the descending arpeggio starts on E5 and ends on E4. A finger number "1" is placed above the first note of the ascending sequence.

MI menor



FÁ MAIOR

The image displays five staves of musical notation for F major exercises. The first staff, labeled 'escala', shows an ascending and descending scale with fingering 1-2-3-4-5-4-3-2-1. The second staff, labeled 'terças', shows ascending and descending triads with fingering 2-3-4-5-4-3-2-1. The third staff shows ascending and descending sixteenth-note runs with fingering 2-3-4-5-4-3-2-1. The fourth staff shows ascending and descending eighth-note runs with fingering 2-3-4-5-4-3-2-1. The fifth staff, labeled 'arpejo', shows ascending and descending arpeggios with fingering 1-2-3-4-3-2-1.

FÁ menor

The image displays a musical score for F minor (FÁ menor) scale exercises, organized into eight staves. The key signature consists of four flats (Bb, Eb, Ab, Db), and the time signature is common time (C). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 and 2 above the notes.

- escala natural**: The first staff shows the natural scale starting on F4, moving up to F5. It includes a first ending (1) and a second ending (2).
- escala melódica**: The second staff shows the melodic scale, which includes a natural Bb in the ascending direction and a natural B in the descending direction. It includes a first ending (1) and a second ending (2).
- escala harmônica**: The third staff shows the harmonic scale, which includes a natural Bb in the ascending direction and a natural B in the descending direction. It includes a first ending (1) and a second ending (2).
- arpejo**: The fourth staff shows arpeggiated exercises, including a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. It includes a first ending (1) and a second ending (2).
- terças**: The fifth staff shows triad exercises, including a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. It includes a first ending (1) and a second ending (2).
- escala harmônica**: The sixth staff shows the harmonic scale, which includes a natural Bb in the ascending direction and a natural B in the descending direction. It includes a first ending (1) and a second ending (2).
- escala melódica**: The seventh staff shows the melodic scale, which includes a natural Bb in the ascending direction and a natural B in the descending direction. It includes a first ending (1) and a second ending (2).
- escala natural**: The eighth staff shows the natural scale starting on F4, moving up to F5. It includes a first ending (1) and a second ending (2).