

2006年1月21日
楽譜点訳の会「星」

部分けとステムの使い分け

① 基本的には部分けで記す

譜例：チェルニー50番 No.45より

Musical notation for the first example, showing a treble clef, a key signature of three flats, and a melody with fingerings (4, 2, 5, 2, 5, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3) and a dynamic marking of *p*.

Braille musical notation for the first example, consisting of five lines of Braille characters.

譜例：ブルグミュラー25の練習曲 No.7より

Musical notation for the second example, showing a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a melody with triplets and dynamic markings of *pp morendo* and *cresc.*

Braille musical notation for the second example, consisting of five lines of Braille characters.

② ステム記号で記す

- ・部分けにすると煩雑になる場合
- ・部分けでは書き表せない場合

譜例：ショパン バラード No.1より

espr.

dolce *p*

1 5 5 4 5

譜例：ショパン バラードNo. 4より

> *p* cresc.

4 5 3 5 4 5 3 3 4 3 5 4 5 4

強弱記号（松葉）

長い松葉と短い松葉記号が同じ場所にある場合の記し方

- ・長い松葉の開きのあと続けて 3の点 を2つ記し、
止めは 3・4・5の点と3の点 とする。
- また、これについては、注または凡例で説明をする。

譜例：シモネッティ マドリガルより

The image shows a musical score for a Madrigal by Simonecchi. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The treble staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). Above the treble staff, there are two sets of long hairpins (crescendos) and two sets of short hairpins (decrescendos) indicating dynamic changes. The bass staff contains a few notes, including a half note and a quarter note.

The image shows the Braille musical notation for the score. It consists of four lines of Braille. The first line is a blank line. The second line contains the first staff of the score. The third line contains the second staff of the score. The fourth line contains the dynamic marking *mf*.