

Paisajes de Cuyo

para flauta y piano

sobre tres ritmos populares cuyanos

Claudio Ceccoli

(2020)

FLAUTA

Pieza ganadora de una Beca a la Creación del FNA 2019

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Flauta

Paisajes de Cuyo

Sobre tres ritmos populares cuyanos

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Introducción

Adagio (♩ = 66)
calmado y reflexivo

2

2

4

11

mf

3

3

14

3

3

18

Allegro (♩ = 132)

12

35

42

7

4

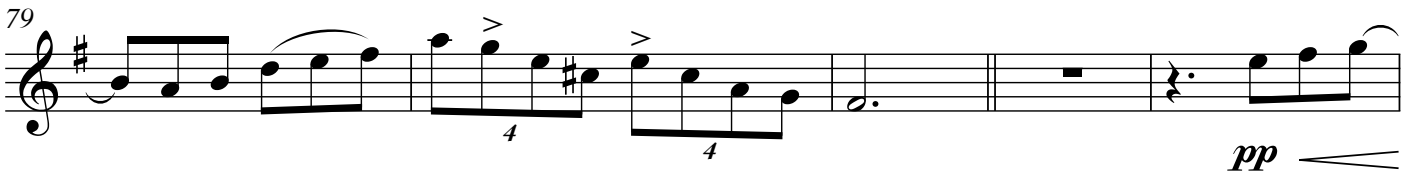
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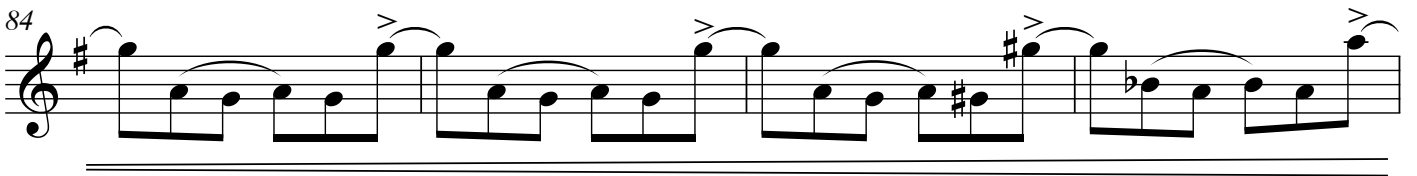
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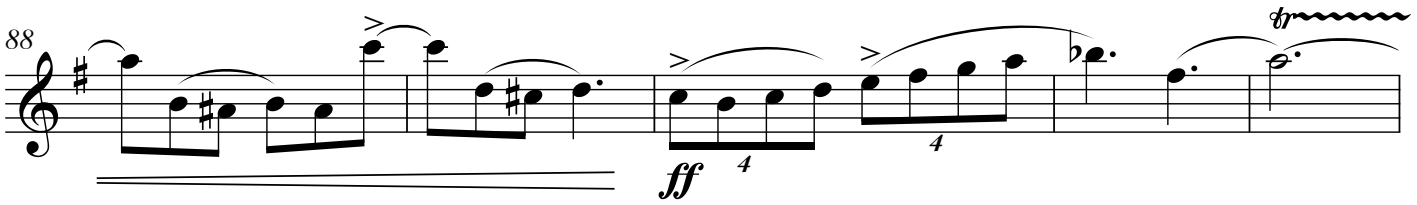
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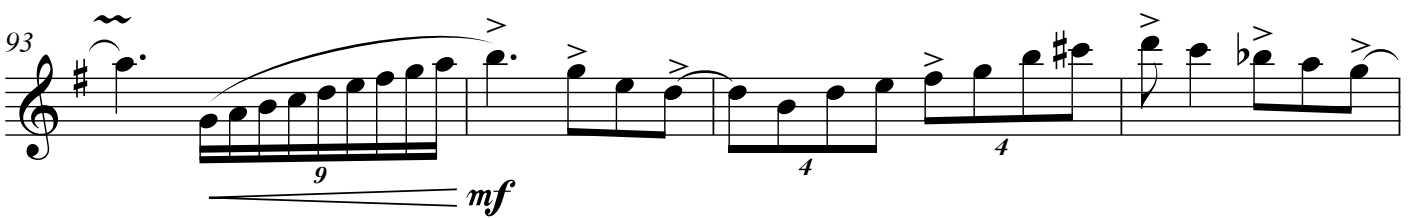
62  8

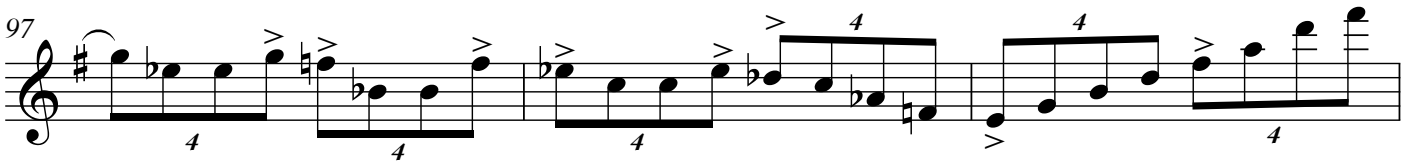
74  9 *ff*

79  4 4 *pp*

84 

88  *ff* 4 4

93  9 *mf* 4 4

97  4 4 4 4 4

rallentando

100  6/8

(♩ = ♪) **Tranquilo** (♩. = 48)

105 *libremente*
cant.

Musical staff 105-110: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), 3/4 time signature. The music is marked 'libremente' and 'cant.'. It features a melodic line with slurs and accents, and dynamic markings of *mf* and *f*.

Andante (♩. = 60)
a tempo

110

Musical staff 110-115: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The music is marked 'Andante' and 'a tempo'. It continues the melodic line with slurs and accents, and dynamic markings of *mf* and *f*.

115

Musical staff 115-122: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The music is marked 'Andante' and 'a tempo'. It continues the melodic line with slurs and accents, and dynamic markings of *mf* and *f*.

poco rall.

Piano

Plácido y calmo (♩. = 54)

122

Musical staff 122-127: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The music is marked 'poco rall.' and 'Piano'. It features a piano accompaniment with chords and a melodic line with slurs and accents, and dynamic markings of *mf* and *f*.

127

Musical staff 127-134: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The music is marked 'poco rall.' and 'Piano'. It features a piano accompaniment with chords and a melodic line with slurs and accents, and dynamic markings of *mf* and *f*.

134

Musical staff 134-138: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The music is marked 'poco rall.' and 'Piano'. It features a piano accompaniment with chords and a melodic line with slurs and accents, and dynamic markings of *mf* and *f*.

poco rall.

138

Musical staff 138-142: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The music is marked 'poco rall.' and 'Piano'. It features a piano accompaniment with chords and a melodic line with slurs and accents, and dynamic markings of *mf* and *f*.

142

Musical staff 142-153: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The music is marked 'poco rall.' and 'Piano'. It features a piano accompaniment with chords and a melodic line with slurs and accents, and dynamic markings of *mf* and *f*.

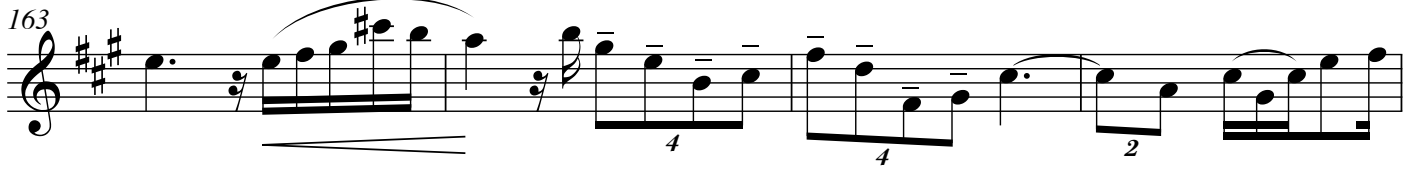
153

Musical staff 153-158: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The music is marked 'poco rall.' and 'Piano'. It features a piano accompaniment with chords and a melodic line with slurs and accents, and dynamic markings of *mf* and *f*.

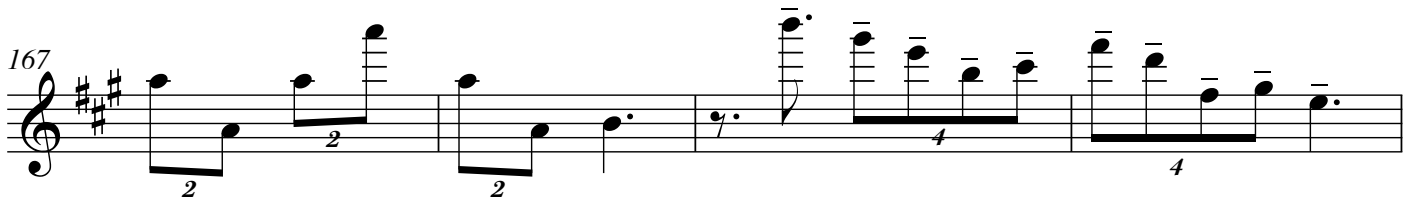
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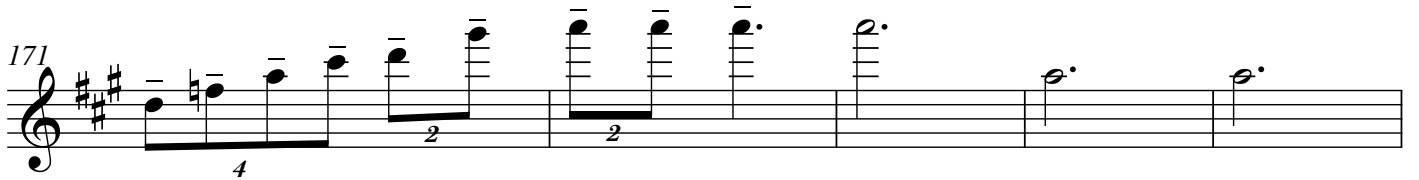
163



167

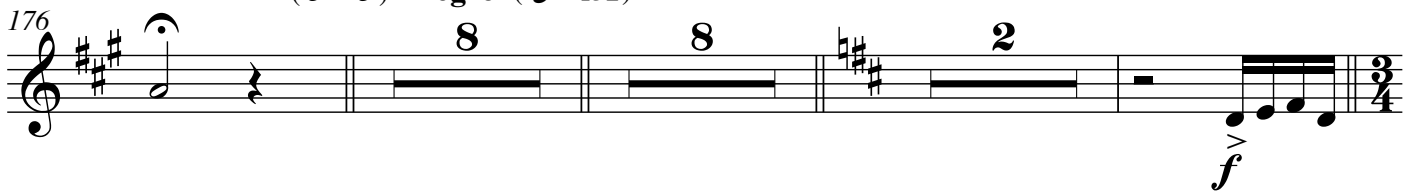


171



(♩ = ♩) **Allegro** (♩ = 132)

176

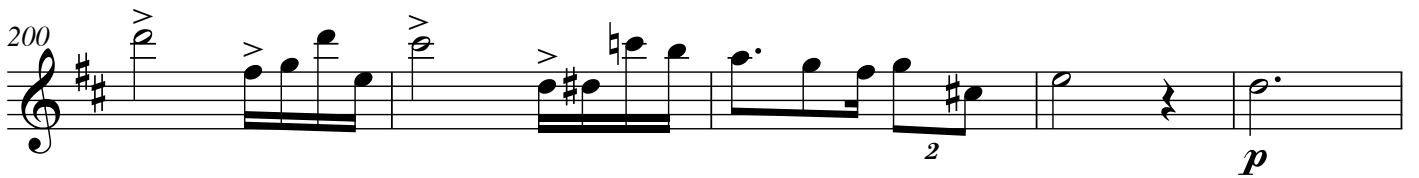


Allegro (♩ = 132)

196



200



205



211



216

222

228

234

239

248

253

259

Coda

264

269

275

280

284

mp *f*

289

294

298

301

304

pp

309

313

ff

Glosario de especies de referencia

Claudio Ceccoli

Los ejemplos fueron realizados en guitarra por ser la referencia rítmica de la región y por la tradición cuyana de no usar percusión folklórica.

Estilo (introducción e interludios)

Adagio (♩ = 66)

arpeggio

The musical notation for Adagio is written in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. It consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The melody is primarily composed of eighth notes, with several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above the notes). The accompaniment consists of dotted half notes, each with a downward-pointing arrow indicating a rasgueo stroke. The second staff continues the melody and accompaniment, ending with a double bar line.

Gato cuyano (compás 23)

Allegro (♩ = 132)

The musical notation for Gato cuyano is written in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. It features a 6/8 feel. The notation includes a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The melody is composed of eighth notes with accents. The accompaniment consists of dotted half notes with downward-pointing arrows indicating rasgueo strokes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Variantes rítmicas

rasguido

The musical notation for Rasguido variants is written in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. It shows two different rhythmic patterns. The first pattern consists of a sequence of notes with downward-pointing arrows indicating rasgueo strokes. The second pattern is similar but includes upward-pointing arrows, indicating a different direction of rasgueo. The notation includes a repeat sign and a first ending bracket.

Diferenciar graves de agudos

Las cruces representan el chasquido (golpe seco sobre las cuerdas agudas)

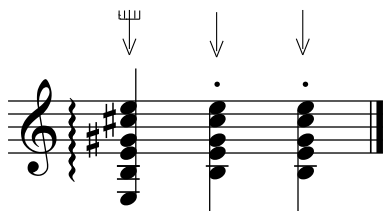
Las flechas indican de un modo literal la dirección en que se mueve la mano derecha

al rasguear: 1) flecha hacia abajo, dirección de sexta a primera cuerda

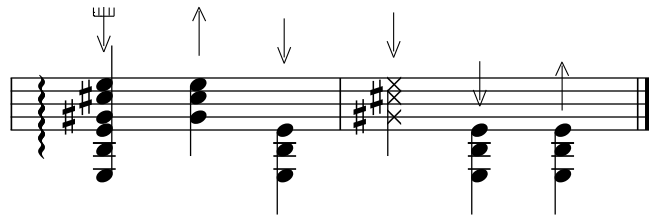
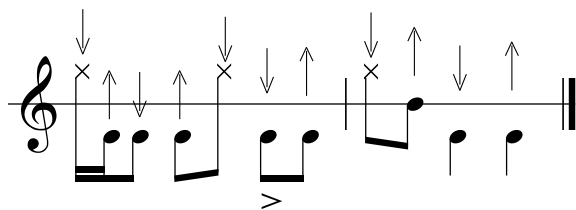
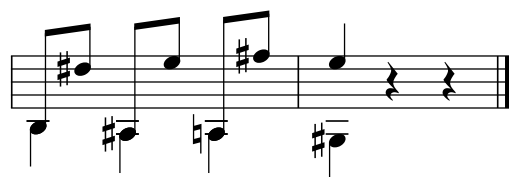
2) flecha hacia arriba, dirección de primera a sexta cuerda

Recordar que en la guitarra la cuerda más aguda se denomina primera y la más grave sexta

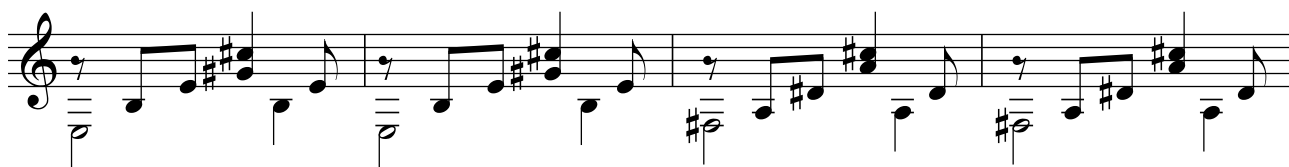
Comienzo



Comienzo

Finales de frase
para seguirModelo posible de conducción
en finales de frase

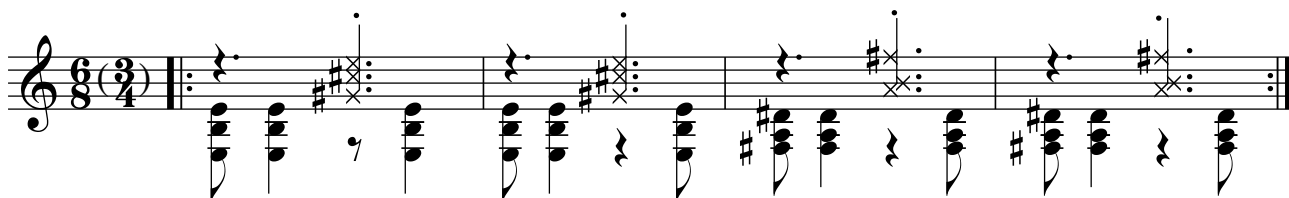
Modelo de introducción



Tonada cuyana (compás 105)

Tranquilo (♩ = 48)

(♩ = ♩) Plácido y calmó (♩ = 54)



Variantes rítmicas

rasguido

Chasquido liviano o toque en los agudos

Sobre las bordonas

Modelos posibles de conducción en finales de frase

Cueca cuyana (compás 177)

(♩=♩) **Allegro** (♩=132)

Variantes rítmicas

rasguido

Chasquido liviano

Sobre las bordonas

