

L'ART D'ACCOMPAGNER

SVR LA BASSE CONTINVE

Pour l'Orgue & le Clavecin.

POUR accompagner ou joüer sur la Partie regulierement, il faut parfaitement connoistre la Musique, & sçavoir les Elemens de la Composition sur le Clavier, pour ensuite proceder aux Regles de la Basse continuë.

Les Elemens consistent à sçavoir les Intervalles qui se composent de Tons & de Semitons.

Le Semiton est la difference qu'il y a d'un son à un autre son prochain. Il se divise en majeur & mineur. Le majeur contient deux degrez differents; & le mineur est sur le mesme degre.

Le Ton contient un Semiton majeur & un mineur.

Les Exemples des Tons & des Semitons, sont en la page 154.

Les Intervalles sont Simples, ou Repliques. Il y a sept Intervalles simples, sçavoir Seconde,

Tierce, Quarte, Quinte, Sexte, Septième, OËtave. Toutes les autres par-delà sont les Repliques de celles-cy. Par exemple la Neuvième est la Replique de la Seconde. La Dixième est la Replique de la Tierce. Et ainsi des autres. Mais les Repliques s'appellent ordinairement du nom de leurs Simples.

Les Exemples des Intervalles, Simples & Repliques, sont en la page 154- où remarquez que la Seconde occupe deux degrez, la Tierce trois, & ainsi des autres.

Les Intervalles se divisent en justes & fausses. Les Intervalles justes se divisent en Consonances & Dissonances. Les Consonances se divisent en parfaites & imparfaites.

Les Consonances parfaites sont la Quinte & l'OËtave. Les Consonances imparfaites sont la

Exemples , Et Pratique des Chants qui se traitent par becarre.

*P*our monter et descendre d'un degré, c'est à dire par deux degrés conioints, en seconde majeure, ce qui on appelle d'un Ton

The first musical example consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. It shows a sequence of chords and notes. The notes in the upper staff are: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The notes in the lower staff are: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. This illustrates the concept of moving by a tone (two degrees) through a major second.

Les Parties hors l'Etendue de l'Octave

The second musical example consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. It shows a sequence of chords and notes. The notes in the upper staff are: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The notes in the lower staff are: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. This illustrates the concept of moving by a tone (two degrees) through a major second.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of chords and melodic lines, with several notes marked with a sharp sign (#). The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a series of chords, with some notes marked with a sharp sign (#). The music is written in a style typical of 18th-century pedagogical works.

Pratique de la fausse quinte et de la fausse Quarte ou du Triton.

The second system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of chords and melodic lines, with several notes marked with a sharp sign (#). The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a series of chords, with some notes marked with a sharp sign (#). The music is written in a style typical of 18th-century pedagogical works.

The third system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of chords and melodic lines, with several notes marked with a sharp sign (#). The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a series of chords, with some notes marked with a sharp sign (#). The music is written in a style typical of 18th-century pedagogical works.