

LilyPond

El tipografiador de música

Ensayo sobre grabado musical automatizado

El equipo de desarrolladores de LilyPond

Este ensayo trata de las funciones de grabado musical automatizado dentro de LilyPond version 2.24.0.

Para mayor información sobre la forma en que este manual se relaciona con el resto de la documentación, o para leer este manual en otros formatos, consulte Sección “Manuales” en *Información general*.

Si le falta algún manual, encontrará toda la documentación en <https://lilypond.org/>.

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Para la versión de LilyPond 2.24.0

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el resultado es una partitura más fácil de leer. En la partitura de ordenador, todas las líneas son casi idénticas y si el músico levanta la mirada por un momento probablemente se pierda por la página.

LilyPond se diseñó para resolver los problemas que encontramos en el software existente y para crear notación musical bella que emulara a las mejores partituras trazadas a mano.

Bärenreiter BA 320, ©1950:

Suite I

BWV 1007

PRÉLUDE

3

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Henle núm. 666, ©2000:

Prélude BWV 1007

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1.2 Detalles del grabado

El arte de la tipografía musical recibe el nombre de *grabado (en plancha)*, un término que deriva del proceso manual de la impresión musical¹. Hace tan sólo unas décadas, las partituras se hacían cortando y estampando la música en una plancha de zinc o estaño en imagen invertida como en un espejo. La plancha se entintaba, y las depresiones producidas por el grabado y el estampado retenían la tinta. Se formaba una imagen presionando el papel contra la plancha. El cortado y estampado se hacía completamente a mano y era muy fastidioso hacer una corrección, por lo que el grabado había de ser casi perfecto a la primera. El grabado era una habilidad fuertemente especializada; un artesano tenía que cursar unos cinco años de entrenamiento antes de poder obtener el título de maestro grabador, y se necesitaban otros cinco años para adquirir una verdadera habilidad en el oficio.

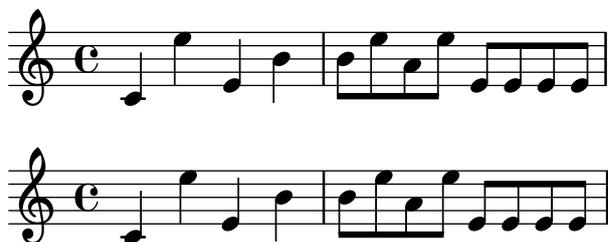


La inspiración de LilyPond proviene de los grabados manuales tradicionales publicados por los editores de música europeos de y hasta la primera mitad del s.XX, entre ellos Bärenreiter, Duhem, Durand, Hofmeister, Peters y Schott. En ocasiones se consideran a éstos como la cima de la práctica del grabado musical tradicional. Según hemos estudiado estas ediciones, hemos aprendido una gran lección sobre el trabajo implícito en una partitura bien trazada, y los aspectos de ella que queríamos tratar de imitar en LilyPond.

Fuentes tipográficas de música

Las imágenes de abajo ilustran algunas de las diferencias entre el grabado musical tradicional y la típica impresión por ordenador. La imagen de la izquierda presenta un símbolo de bemol procedente de una edición Bärenreiter grabada a mano, mientras que la imagen de la derecha representa un símbolo procedente de una edición de la misma música, publicada en el año 2000. Aunque las dos imágenes están impresas en el mismo tono de tinta, la versión antigua parece más oscura: las líneas del pentagrama son más gruesas, y el bemol de Bärenreiter tiene una apariencia pesada y redonda, casi voluptuosa. La imagen escaneada de la derecha, en cambio, tiene líneas más finas y una disposición simple con esquinas afiladas.

¹ Los impresores europeos de la antigüedad exploraron diversos procesos, entre los que se incluían los bloques de madera tallados a mano, los tipos móviles y planchas finas de metal grabadas. La composición tipográfica tenía la ventaja de poderse corregir más fácilmente y facilitar la inclusión de textos y la letra de las canciones, pero sólo el grabado ofrecía la posibilidad de elaborar notación libre de compromisos y limitaciones anticipadas. Al final, las partituras grabadas a mano se convirtieron en el estándar de toda la música impresa, con la excepción de algunos himnarios y cancioneros en los que la composición tipográfica estaba justificada por su comodidad y economía, incluso bien entrado el s.XX.

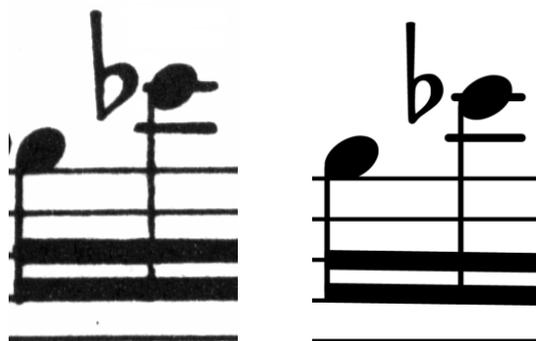


Cada compás de este fragmento utiliza figuras de duración constante. El espaciado debe reflejarlo. Desgraciadamente, el ojo nos traiciona; no sólo aprecia la distancia entre la cabeza de las figuras, también tiene en cuenta la distancia entre las plicas consecutivas. Como resultado, las notas de una combinación plica arriba plica abajo deben separarse más, y las notas de una combinación plica abajo plica arriba se deben colocar más juntas, dependiendo siempre de las posiciones verticales relativas de las notas. Los dos compases inferiores están impresos con esta corrección; los dos superiores, por el contrario, forman conglomerados de notas plica abajo plica arriba. Un grabador maestro ajustaría el espacio según se necesite para agradar al ojo.

Los algoritmos de espaciado de LilyPond tienen incluso en cuenta a las líneas divisorias que es la razón por la que la última plica dirigida hacia arriba en el ejemplo bien espaciado ha recibido un poco más de espacio antes de la línea divisoria para evitar que tenga un aspecto aglomerado. Una plica hacia abajo no necesitaría este ajuste.

Líneas adicionales

Las líneas adicionales presentan un desafío tipográfico: hacen más difícil juntar los símbolos musicales y deben ser lo bastante claras como para identificar la altura de la nota de un vistazo. En el ejemplo siguiente, vemos que las líneas adicionales deben ser más gruesas que las líneas normales del pentagrama y que un grabador experto acortará una línea adicional para permitir un espaciado más cercano con las alteraciones accidentales. Hemos incluido esta posibilidad en el grabado que hace LilyPond.



Escalado óptico

Puede ser necesario imprimir la música en distintos tamaños. Originalmente esto se conseguía mediante la creación de punzones de estampado en cada uno de los tamaños necesarios, lo que significaba que cada punzón estaba diseñado para presentar el mejor aspecto a ese tamaño. Con la llegada de las fuentes tipográficas digitales, un solo diseño se puede escalar matemáticamente a cualquier tamaño, lo que es sin duda muy conveniente, pero a los tamaños menores los glifos aparecen en tipo muy delgado.

En LilyPond hemos creado las fuentes tipográficas en un cierto rango de pesos que corresponden a la correspondiente variedad de tamaños de notación musical. He aquí un grabado musical de LilyPond a un tamaño de pentagrama de 26:



y éste es el mismo fragmento a un tamaño de 11, aumentado posteriormente en un 236% para que se imprima al mismo tamaño que el ejemplo anterior:



A tamaños más pequeños, LilyPond utiliza líneas proporcionalmente más gruesas de manera que la música siga leyéndose con comodidad.

This also allows staves of different sizes to coexist peacefully when used together on the same page:

¿Para qué tanto esfuerzo?

Los músicos están normalmente más absortos en su interpretación que en el estudio del aspecto gráfico de una partitura impresa, por lo que las minucias sobre los detalles tipográficos pueden parecer académicas. Pero no lo son. La música impresa es material de interpretación: todo se hace para ayudar al músico a tocar mejor, y todo aquello que no está claro o no es agradable se convierte en un obstáculo.

La música grabada de forma tradicional utiliza símbolos gruesos sobre pautas de líneas pesadas para producir una notación de aspecto fuerte y equilibrado que adquiere gran presencia cuando el papel está lejos del lector: por ejemplo, sobre un atril. Una distribución cuidadosa del espacio vacío permite que la música se pueda disponer de forma muy apretada sin aglomerar los símbolos entre sí. El resultado reduce a un mínimo el número de saltos de página, lo que es una gran ventaja.

Ésta es una característica común de la tipografía. La disposición sobre la página debe ser bonita, no sólo por sí misma, sino especialmente porque ayuda al lector en su cometido. Para las partituras musicales esto es de doble importancia porque los músicos tienen una cantidad de atención limitada. Cuanta menos atención necesitan para leer, más pueden centrarse en tocar la música. En otras palabras, una mejor tipografía lleva a mejores interpretaciones.

Estos ejemplos demuestran que la tipografía musical es un arte sutil y complejo, y que producirla requiere una considerable experiencia, algo que los músicos no suelen tener. LilyPond

es el resultado de nuestro esfuerzo para llevar a la era de los ordenadores la excelencia gráfica de la música grabada a mano, y ponerla a disposición de los músicos normales. Hemos ajustado nuestros algoritmos, el diseño de nuestras fuentes tipográficas y los valores predeterminados del programa para producir una impresión que iguala en calidad a la de las antiguas ediciones que tanto nos gusta ver y a partir de las que tanto nos gusta tocar.

1.3 Grabado automatizado

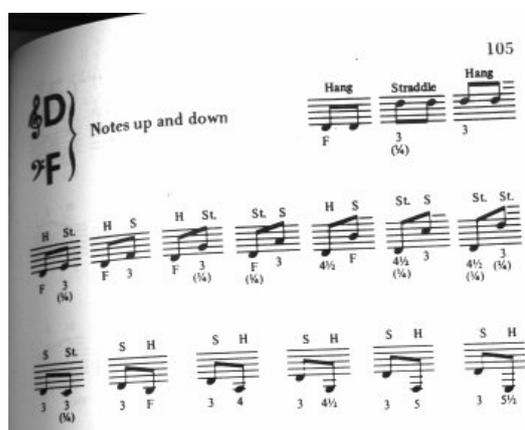
Aquí describimos lo que se necesita para crear un software que pueda recrear la disposición de las partituras grabadas: un método de explicar las buenas disposiciones al ordenador, y gran cantidad de comparaciones detalladas con grabados de música reales.

Concursos de belleza

¿Cómo realizamos las decisiones de formateo? En otras palabras, ¿cuál de las tres configuraciones elegiríamos para la siguiente ligadura?



Están a nuestra disposición unos cuantos libros sobre el arte del grabado musical. Desgraciadamente, contienen unas sencillas reglas prácticas y unos pocos ejemplos. Dichas reglas pueden ser instructivas, pero están muy lejos de constituir un algoritmo preparado para poderlo implementar dentro de un programa. Siguiendo las instrucciones de esta literatura nos lleva a algoritmos con gran cantidad de excepciones codificadas manualmente. Hacer todo este análisis de casos es mucho trabajo, y a menudo no todos los casos están cubiertos completamente:



(Fuente de la imagen: Ted Ross, *The Art of Music Engraving*)

En lugar de intentar escribir detalladas reglas de disposición para cada uno de los escenarios posibles, únicamente tenemos que describir los objetivos lo suficientemente bien como para que LilyPond pueda juzgar el nivel de atractivo visual de varias alternativas. Después, para cada posible configuración calculamos una puntuación de fealdad y seleccionamos la configuración menos fea.

Por ejemplo, tenemos aquí tres configuraciones posibles para la ligadura, y LilyPond ha otorgado una puntuación a cada una en ‘puntos de fealdad’. El primer ejemplo obtiene 15.39 puntos por rozar la cabeza de una de las figuras:



El segundo es mejor, pero la ligadura no comienza ni termina sobre la cabeza de las notas. Obtiene 1.71 puntos por el lado izquierdo y 9.37 puntos por el lado derecho, más otros 2 puntos porque la ligadura asciende mientras la melodía descende, dando un total de 13.08 puntos de fealdad:



La ligadura final obtiene 10.04 puntos por el salto de la derecha y 2 puntos por la inclinación hacia arriba, pero es la más atractiva de las tres configuraciones, así que LilyPond selecciona ésta:



Esta técnica es bastante general, y se utiliza para tomar decisiones óptimas para la configuración de las barras, ligaduras y puntillos de los acordes, saltos de línea y saltos de página. El resultado de estas decisiones se puede juzgar por comparación con grabados reales.

Mejoras por medio de pruebas

La salida de LilyPond ha mejorado paulatinamente con el tiempo, y continúa mejorando mediante su comparación con partituras grabadas a mano.

Por ejemplo, he aquí una línea de una pieza utilizada como banco de pruebas procedente de una edición realizada a mano (Bärenreiter BA320):



y el mismo fragmento grabado tal y como lo hacía una versión muy antigua de LilyPond (versión 1.4, mayo de 2001):



Ciertamente, la salida de LilyPond 1.4 es legible pero una comparación detenida con la partitura hecha a mano mostraba numerosos errores en los detalles de formateo:

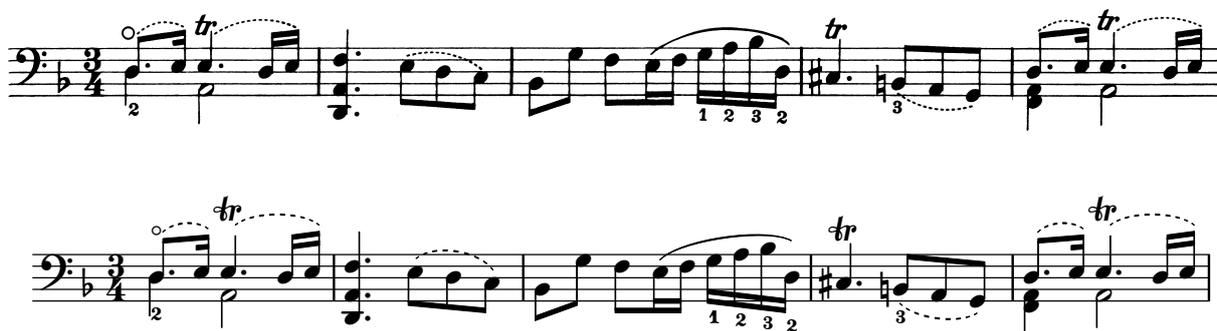


- hay demasiado espacio antes de la indicación de compás
- las plicas de las notas unidas por una barra son muy largas
- los compases segundo y cuarto son muy estrechos

- la ligadura tiene un aspecto extraño
- el símbolo del trino es demasiado grande
- las plicas son delgadas

(También faltaban dos cabezas de nota y varias anotaciones editoriales, y ¡la altura de una nota era incorrecta!)

Mediante el ajuste de las reglas de disposición y del diseño de la fuente tipográfica, la salida ha mejorado de forma considerable. Compare la misma partitura de referencia y la salida de la versión actual de LilyPond (2.24.0):



La salida actual no es un clon de la edición de referencia, pero está mucho más cerca de la calidad de publicación que la salida más antigua.

Hacer las cosas bien

También podemos medir la capacidad de LilyPond para tomar decisiones de grabado musical automáticamente comparando su salida con la de un producto de software comercial. En este caso hemos elegido Finale 2008, que es uno de los editores de partituras comerciales más populares, especialmente en los Estados Unidos. Sibelius es su principal competidor y parece tener especial presencia en el mercado europeo.

Para nuestra comparación elegimos la fuga en Sol menor del Clave bien temperado de Bach, libro I, BWV 861, cuyo sujeto inicial es



Hemos realizado nuestra comparación grabando los últimos siete compases de la pieza (28 al 34) en Finale y en LilyPond. Éste es el punto de la pieza en que el sujeto vuelve a aparecer en un estrecho a tres partes y conduce a la sección conclusiva. En la versión de Finale, hemos resistido la tentación de hacer cualquier ajuste sobre la salida predeterminada porque tratamos de mostrar qué cosas hace bien cada programa sin ayuda. Las únicas manipulaciones de importancia que hemos hecho ha sido los ajustes del tamaño de la página para que se corresponda con este ensayo y forzar que la música quepa en dos sistemas para facilitar la comparación. De forma predeterminada, Finale habría compuesto dos sistemas de tres compases cada uno y un último sistema de plena anchura con un solo compás.

Muchas de las diferencias entre los dos grabados son visibles en los compases 28 al 29, como se muestra aquí con Finale en primer lugar y LilyPond en segundo:



A una escala microscópica, esta sintaxis es fácil de usar. A una escala mayor, la sintaxis necesita también una estructura. ¿De qué otra forma podríamos introducir piezas complejas como sinfonías u óperas? La estructura se forma por medio del concepto de expresiones musicales: combinando pequeños fragmentos de música dentro de otros más grandes, se puede expresar una música más compleja. Por ejemplo:

f '4



Las notas simultáneas se pueden construir encerrándolas dentro de << y >>:

<<c4 d4 e4>>



La expresión se pone en secuencia encerrándola dentro de llaves { ... }:

{ f4 <<c4 d4 e4>> }



Esto es también una expresión, y así se puede combinar de nuevo con otra expresión simultánea (una blanca) utilizando <<, \\ y >>:

<< g2 \\ { f4 <<c4 d4 e4>> } >>



Tales estructuras recursivas se pueden especificar limpia y formalmente dentro de una gramática independiente del contexto. El código del analizador sintáctico también se genera a partir de esta gramática. Dicho de otra forma, la sintaxis de LilyPond está definida claramente y sin ambigüedades.

Los interfaces de usuario y la sintaxis son aquello que la gente ve y con lo que trata más frecuentemente. Son, en parte, cuestión de gusto, y también objeto de mucha discusión. Aunque las discusiones sobre el gusto tienen su mérito, no son muy productivas. Bajo el punto de vista más amplio de LilyPond, la importancia de la sintaxis de la entrada es pequeña: inventarse una sintaxis limpia es fácil, pero escribir un código de formatead que sea decente es mucho más difícil. Esto queda ilustrado por la cantidad de líneas que están dedicadas a los componentes respectivos: el análisis sintáctico y la representación se llevan menos del 10% del código fuente.

Cuando estábamos diseñando las estructuras utilizadas dentro de LilyPond, tomamos algunas decisiones de forma diferente a como es aparente en otros programas. Consideremos la naturaleza jerárquica de la notación musical:

de símbolo se maneja por parte de un módulo separado conocido como plug-in. Cada plug-in es completamente modular e independiente, de manera que cada uno se puede desarrollar y mejorar por separado. Estos plug-ins reciben el nombre de engravers o “grabadores”, por analogía con los artesanos que traducían las ideas musicales en símbolos gráficos.

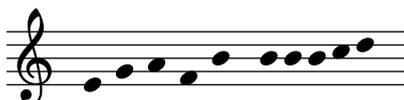
En el ejemplo siguiente, comenzamos con un plug-in para la cabeza de las notas, el grabador `Note_heads_engraver`.



A continuación, un grabador del pentagrama, el `Staff_symbol_engraver`, añade la pauta:



el grabador de la clave o `Clef_engraver` define un punto de referencia para el pentagrama:



y el grabador de las plicas `Stem_engraver` añade las plicas.



El grabador `Stem_engraver` que traza las plicas recibe una notificación por cada nota que le llega. Cada vez que se ve la cabeza de una nota (o más, en el caso de un acorde), se crea un objeto plica y se conecta a la cabeza. Añadiendo grabadores para las barras, ligaduras, acentos, alteraciones, líneas divisorias, la indicación de compás y la armadura, obtenemos un fragmento de notación musical completo.



Este sistema funciona bien para la música a una voz, pero ¿qué tal para la polifonía? En la notación polifónica, muchas voces pueden llegar a compartir el mismo pentagrama.



En esta situación, las alteraciones accidentales y la pauta se comparten, pero las plicas, ligaduras, barras, etc., son privadas para cada voz. De aquí que los grabadores deban estar agrupados. Los grabadores de la cabeza de las notas, plicas, ligaduras, etc., van a un grupo llamado ‘contexto de voz’, mientras que los grabadores de la armadura, las alteraciones, los compases, etc., van a un grupo llamado ‘contexto de pauta’. En el caso de la polifonía, un solo contexto de pauta contiene más de un contexto de voz. De forma similar, varios contextos de

pentagrama se pueden reunir dentro de un único contexto de partitura. El contexto de partitura es el contexto de notación del nivel más alto que hay.



Véase también

Referencia de funcionamiento interno: Sección “Contexts” en *Referencia de Funcionamiento Interno*.

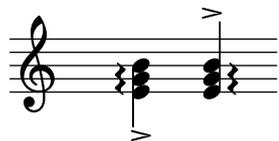
Arquitectura flexible

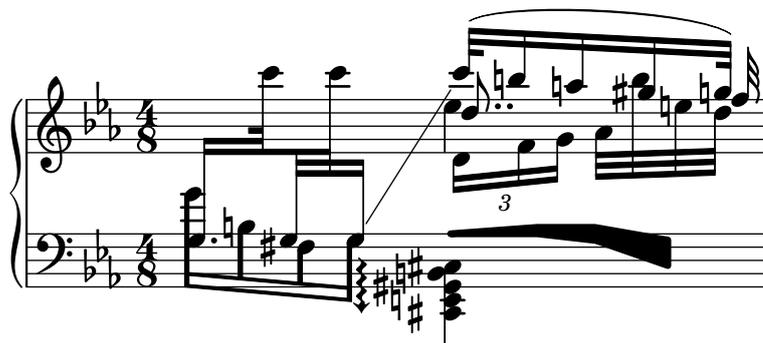
Al principio escribimos el programa LilyPond completamente en el lenguaje de programación C++; la funcionalidad del programa estaba grabada en piedra por parte de los desarrolladores. Se comprobó que esto no era satisfactorio por unas cuantas razones:

- Cuando LilyPond comete errores, los usuarios necesitan sobrecribir las decisiones de formateo. Por tanto, el usuario debe tener acceso al motor de formateo. De aquí que las reglas y los ajustes predeterminados no se puedan fijar por nuestra parte en el tiempo de compilación sino que deben estar accesibles para los usuarios en el tiempo de ejecución.
- El grabado musical es cuestión de juicio visual, y por tanto está en el terreno del buen gusto. Por más entendidos que pretendamos ser, nuestros usuarios siempre podrían discrepar de nuestras decisiones personales. Por ello, las definiciones del estilo tipográfico debe también ser accesible para el usuario.
- Finalmente, nos encontramos refinando continuamente los algoritmos de formateo, por lo que necesitamos un enfoque flexible para las reglas. El lenguaje C++ fuerza un cierto método de agrupación de las reglas que no está preparado para aplicarse al formateo de la notación musical.

Estos programas se han solucionado integrando un intérprete para el lenguaje de programación Scheme y reescribiendo partes de LilyPond en Scheme. La arquitectura de formateo actual está construida alrededor de la noción de objetos gráficos, descritos por medio de variables y funciones de Scheme. Esta arquitectura coordina las reglas de formateo, el estilo tipográfico y las decisiones de formateo individuales. El usuario tiene acceso directo a la mayoría de esos controles.

Las variables de Scheme controlan las decisiones de disposición en la página. Por ejemplo, muchos objetos gráficos tienen una variable de dirección que codifica la elección entre arriba y abajo (o izquierda y derecha). A continuación vemos dos acordes, con acentos y símbolos de arpeggio. En el primer acorde, los objetos gráficos tienen todas las direcciones hacia abajo (o hacia la izquierda). El segundo acorde tiene todas las direcciones hacia arriba (o hacia la derecha).





Los fragmentos que se muestran arriba se han escrito a mano, pero esto no es obligatorio. Puesto que el motor de formateado es casi totalmente automático, puede servir como un medio de salida para otros programas que manipulan música. Por ejemplo, también se puede usar para convertir bases de datos de fragmentos musicales en imágenes orientadas a su utilización en páginas web y presentaciones multimedia.

Este manual muestra también una aplicación: el formato de entrada es texto, y puede ser por tanto fácilmente empotrado dentro de otros formatos basados en texto como \LaTeX , HTML, o en el caso de este manual, Texinfo. Utilizando el programa `lilypond-book`, que viene incluido con LilyPond, los fragmentos de entrada se pueden reemplazar por imágenes de la música en los archivos de salida PDF o HTML resultantes. Otro ejemplo es la extensión (de terceras partes) `OOoLilyPond` para OpenOffice.org o LibreOffice, que hace de la inclusión de ejemplos musicales dentro de los documentos, una tarea extremadamente sencilla.

Para ver más ejemplos de LilyPond en acción, la documentación completa, y el programa propiamente dicho, visite nuestra página principal: www.lilypond.org.

1.6 Ejemplos de partituras (BWV 861)

Esta sección contiene cuatro grabados musicales de referencia y dos versiones grabadas por ordenador de la fuga en Sol menor del libro I del Clave Bien Temperado, BWV 861, de Bach (los últimos siete compases).

Bärenreiter BA5070 (Neue Ausgabe Sämtlicher Werke, Serie V, Band 6.1, 1989):

Musical score for BWV 861, measures 28-34, Bärenreiter edition. The score is in G minor and 3/4 time. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system starts at measure 28 and the second system starts at measure 31. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of two flats, and various rhythmic values and articulations.

Bärenreiter BA5070 (Neue Ausgabe Sämtlicher Werke, Serie V, Band 6.1, 1989), una fuente musical alternativa. Aparte de las diferencias textuales, esto presenta ligeras variaciones en las decisiones de grabado, incluso de la misma editorial y edición:

Musical score for BWV 861, measures 28-34, Breitkopf & Härtel edition. The score is in G minor and 3/4 time. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system starts at measure 28 and the second system starts at measure 31. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of two flats, and various rhythmic values and articulations.

Breitkopf & Härtel, editado por Ferruccio Busoni (Wiesbaden, 1894), disponible también a través de la Biblioteca Musical Petrucci (IMSLP #22081). Las indicaciones editoriales (digitaciones, articulaciones, etc.) se han suprimido para una comparación más clara con las otras ediciones que presentamos aquí:



Edición Bach-Gesellschaft (Leipzig, 1866), disponible a través de la Biblioteca Musical Petrucci (IMSPL #02221):



Musical score for measures 28-30. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measure 28 features a treble clef with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The bass clef has a whole note G3. Measure 29 has a treble clef with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The bass clef has a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3. Measure 30 has a treble clef with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The bass clef has a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3.

Musical score for measures 31-34. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measure 31 has a treble clef with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The bass clef has a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3. Measure 32 has a treble clef with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The bass clef has a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3. Measure 33 has a treble clef with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The bass clef has a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3. Measure 34 has a treble clef with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The bass clef has a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3.

LilyPond, versión 2.24.0:

Musical score for measures 28-30. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measure 28 features a treble clef with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The bass clef has a whole note G3. Measure 29 has a treble clef with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The bass clef has a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3. Measure 30 has a treble clef with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The bass clef has a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3.

Musical score for measures 31-34. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measure 31 has a treble clef with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The bass clef has a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3. Measure 32 has a treble clef with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The bass clef has a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3. Measure 33 has a treble clef with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The bass clef has a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3. Measure 34 has a treble clef with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The bass clef has a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3.

2 Lista de referencias bibliográficas

A continuación presentamos algunas listas de referencias que se utilizan en LilyPond.

2.1 Lista bibliográfica resumida

Si tiene necesidad de aprender más acerca de la notación musical, le presentamos a continuación algunos títulos interesantes que puede leer.

Ignatzek 1995

Klaus Ignatzek, *Die Jazzmethode für Klavier*. Schott's Söhne 1995. Mainz, Germany ISBN 3-7957-5140-3.

Instructiva introducción a la interpretación de Jazz al piano. Uno de los primeros capítulos contiene una panorámica de los acordes más comunes de la música de Jazz.

Gerou 1996

Tom Gerou and Linda Lusk, *Essential Dictionary of Music Notation*. Alfred Publishing, Van Nuys CA ISBN 0-88284-768-6.

Una lista concisa y ordenada alfabéticamente de los problemas de la composición tipográfica y la notación musical, que abarca la mayor parte de los casos más comunes.

Gould 2011

Elaine Gould, *Behind Bars: the Definitive Guide to Music Notation*. Faber Music Ltd. ISBN 0-571-51456-1.

Hals über Kopf: Das Handbuch des Notensatzes. Edition Peters. ISBN 1843670488.

Una completa guía de las reglas y convenciones de la notación musical que cubre todo desde los temas básicos hasta las técnicas más complejas y ofrece una fundamentación exhaustiva de los principios notacionales.

Read 1968

Gardner Read, *Music Notation: A Manual of Modern Practice*. Taplinger Publishing, New York (2nd edition).

Una obra estándar sobre notación musical.

Ross 1987

Ted Ross, *Teach yourself the art of music engraving and processing*. Hansen House, Miami, Florida 1987.

Este libro trata del grabado musical, es decir, composición tipográfica profesional. Contiene instrucciones sobre el estampado, la utilización de las plumillas y las convenciones notacionales. También son interesantes las secciones sobre los tecnicismos y la historia de la reproducción.

Schirmer 2001

The G.Schirmer/AMP Manual of Style and Usage. G.Schirmer/AMP, NY, 2001. (Este libro se puede pedir al departamento de alquiler.)

Este manual se centra específicamente en la preparación de los manuscritos para la publicación por Schirmer. Discute muchos detalles que no se pueden encontrar en otros libros de notación más normales. También proporciona una buena idea sobre lo que se necesita para llevar la impresión hasta la calidad editorial.

Stone 1980

Kurt Stone, *Music Notation in the Twentieth Century*. Norton, New York 1980.

Este libro describe la notación musical para la música seria moderna, pero empieza por una amplia panorámica de las prácticas existentes de la notación tradicional.

2.2 Lista bibliográfica ampliada

Bibliografía sobre edición de música de la Universidad de Colorado

- Willi Apel. **The notation of polyphonic music, 900-1600**. Cambridge, Mass, 1953. Musical notation.
- Ernest Austin. **The Story of Music Printing**. Lowe and Brydone Printers, Ltd., London. subject: history of music printing and engraving.
- Anna Maria Busse Berger. **Mensuration and proportion signs : origins and evolution**. Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, 1993. subject: early notation.
- Roger Bowers. **Music & Letters**, volume 73. August 1992. Some reflection upon notation and proportion in Monteverdi's mass and vespers.
- Paul Brainard. **Current Musicology**. Number 50. July-Dec 1992. Proportional notation in the music of Schutz and his contemporaries in the 17th Century.
- Carl Brandt and Clinton Roemer. **Standardized Chord Symbol Notation**. Roerick Music Co., Sherman Oaks, CA. subject: musical notation.
- Earle Brown. **Musical Quarterly**, volume 72. Spring 1986. The notation and performance of new music.
- John Cage. **Notations**. Something Else Press, New York, 1969. Music, Manuscripts, Facsimiles. Facsimiles of holographs from the Foundation for Contemporary Performance Arts, with text by 269 composers, but rearranged using chance operations.,V).
- J Carter. **New Paths in Book Collecting**. London, 1934. subject: history of music printing and engraving.
- F. Chrsander. **A Sketch of the HHistory of Music printing, from the 15th to the 16th century**. 18??. subject: history of music printing and engraving.
- Henry Cowell. **Our Inadequate Notation**. *Modern Music*, 4(3), 1927. subject: 20th century notation.
- Henry Cowell. **New Musical Resources**. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, 1930. subject: 20th century notation.
- O.F. Deutsch. **Music Publishers' Numbers**. London, 1946. subject: history of music printing and engraving.
- Suzanne Eggleston. **Notes**. *New periodicals*, 51(2):657(7), Dec 1994. A list of new music periodicals covering the period Jun.-Dec. 1994. Includes aims, formats and a description of the contents of each listed periodical. Includes Music Notation News.
- Hubert Foss. **Music Printing**. Practical Printing and Binding. Oldhams Press Ltd., Long Acre, London. subject: musical notation.
- Jean Charles Francois. **Writing without representation, and unreadable notation..** *Perspectives of New Music*, 30(1):6(15), Winter 1992. subject: Modern music has outgrown notation. While the computer is used to write down music with accuracy never before achieved, the range of modern sounds has surpassed the relevance of the computer...
- David Fuller. **The Journal of Musicology**, volume 7. Winter 1989. Notes and inegales unjoined: defending a definition. (written-out inequalities in music notation).
- Virginia Gaburo. **Notation**. Lingua Press, La Jolla, California, 1977. A Lecture about notation, new ideas about.
- Keith A Hamel. **A design for music editing and printing software based on notational syntax**. *Perspectives of New Music*, 27(1):70(14), Winter 1989.
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- O Kinkeldey. **Music And Music Printing in Incunabula.** *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, xxvi:89-118, 1932. subject: history of music printing and engraving.
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- Jeffrey Lependorf. ?. *Perspectives of New Music*, 27(2):232(20), Summer 1989. Contemporary notation for the shakuhachi: a primer for composers. (Tradition and Renewal in the Music of Japan).
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- K. Meyer and J O'Meara. **The Printing of Music, 1473-1934.** *The Dolphin*, ii:171–207, 1935. subject: history of music printing and engraving.
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- Carl Parrish. **The Notation of Medieval Music.** Carl Fischer, Inc., New York, 1946. subject: early notation.
- Carl Parrish. **The notation of medieval music.** Norton, New York, 1957. Musical notation.
- Harry Patch. **Genesis of a Music.** University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, 1949. subject: early notation.
- B Pattison. **Notes on Early Music Printing.** *The Library*, xix:389-421, 1939. subject: history of music printing and engraving.
- Sandra Pinegar. **Current Musicology.** Number 53. July 1993. The seeds of notation and music paleography.
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- Nabil Bouzaiene, Loïc Le Gall, and Emmanuel Saint-James. **Une bibliothèque pour la notation musicale baroque**. LNCS. In *EP '98*, 1998. Describes ATYS, an extension to Berlioz, that can mimick handwritten baroque style beams.
- Donald Byrd. **A System for Music Printing by Computer**. *Computers and the Humanities*, 8:161-72, 1974.
- Donald Byrd. **Music Notation by Computer**. PhD thesis, Indiana University, 1985. Describes the SMUT (sic) system for automated music printout.
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- John S. Gourlay. **Spacing a Line of Music**. Technical Report OSU-CISRC-10/87-TR35, Department of Computer and Information Science, The Ohio State University, 1987.
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- John Grøver. **A computer-oriented description of Music Notation. Part I. The Symbol Inventory**. Technical Report 133, Department of informatics, University of Oslo, 1989. The

goal of this series of reports is a full description of music formatting. As these largely depend on parameters of fonts, it starts with a verbose description of music symbols. The subject is treated backwards: from general rules of typesetting the author tries to extract dimensions for characters, whereas the rules of typesetting (in a particular font) follow from the dimensions of the symbols. His symbols do not match (the stringent) constraints formulated by eg. [wanske].

- John Grøver. **A computer-oriented description of Music Notation. Part II: Two Voice Sharing a Staff, Leger Line Rules, Dot Positioning.** Technical Report 134, Department of informatics, University of Oslo, 1989. A lot rules for what is in the title are formulated. The descriptions are long and verbose. The verbosity shows that formulating specific rules is not the proper way to approach the problem. Instead, the formulated rules should follow from more general rules, similar to [parrish87-simultaneities].
- Lippold Haken and Dorothea Blostein. **The Tilia Music Representation: Extensibility, Abstraction, and Notation Contexts for the Lime Music Editor.** *Computer Music Journal*, 17(3):43–58, 1993.
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- Wael A. Hegazy. **On the Implementation of the MusiCopy Language Processor.** Technical Report OSU-CISRC-10/87-TR34, Department of Computer and Information Science, The Ohio State University, 1987. Describes the "parser" which converts MusiCopy MDL to MusiCopy Simultaneities and columns. MDL is short for Music Description Language [gourlay86]. It accepts music descriptions that are organised into measures filled with voices, which are filled with notes. The measures can be arranged simultaneously or sequentially. To address the 2-dimensionality, almost all constructs in MDL must be labeled. MDL uses begin/end markers for attribute values and spanners. Rightfully the author concludes that MusiCopy must administrate a "state" variable containing both properties and current spanning symbols. MusiCopy attaches graphic information to the objects constructed in the input: the elements of the input are partially complete graphic objects.
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- Giovanni Müller. **Interaktive Bearbeitung konventioneller Musiknotation.** PhD thesis, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich, 1990. This is about engraver-quality typesetting with computers. It accepts the axiom that notation is too difficult to generate automatically. The result is that a notation program should be a WYSIWYG editor that allows one to tweak everything.

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- Stephen Dowland Page. **Computer Tools for Music Information Retrieval**. PhD thesis, Dissertation University of Oxford, 1988. Don't ask Stephen for a copy. Write to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, or to the British Library, instead. SP.
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- René Roelofs. **Een Geautomatiseerd Systeem voor het Afdrukken van Muziek**. Number 45327. Master's thesis, Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam, 1991. This dutch thesis describes a monophonic typesetting system, and focuses on the breaking algorithm, which is taken from Hegazy & Gourlay.
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- Dean K. Roush. **Using MusiCopy**. Technical Report OSU-CISRC-18/87-TR31, Department of Computer and Information Science, The Ohio State University, 1987. User manual of MusiCopy.
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