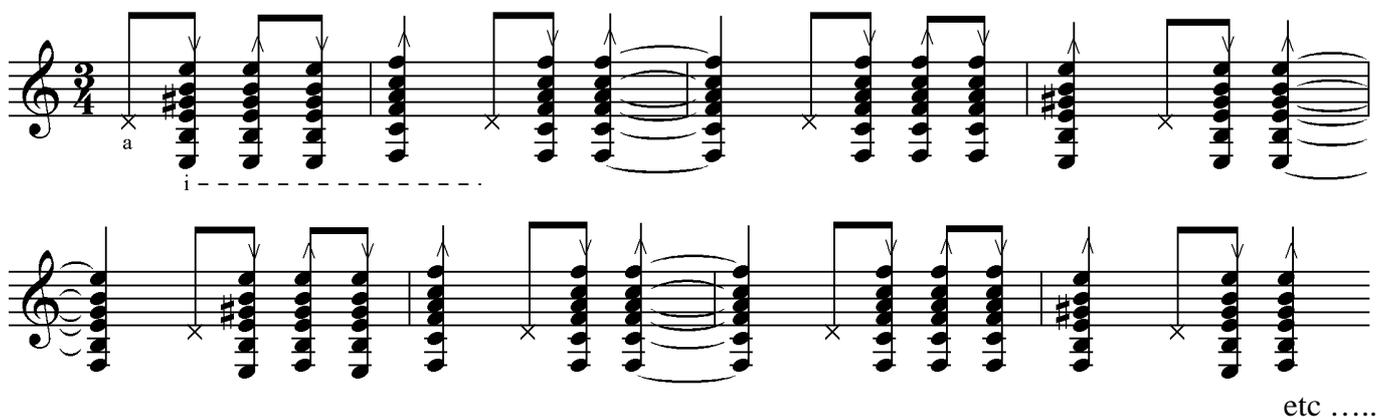


Ritmo de Fandango de Huelva

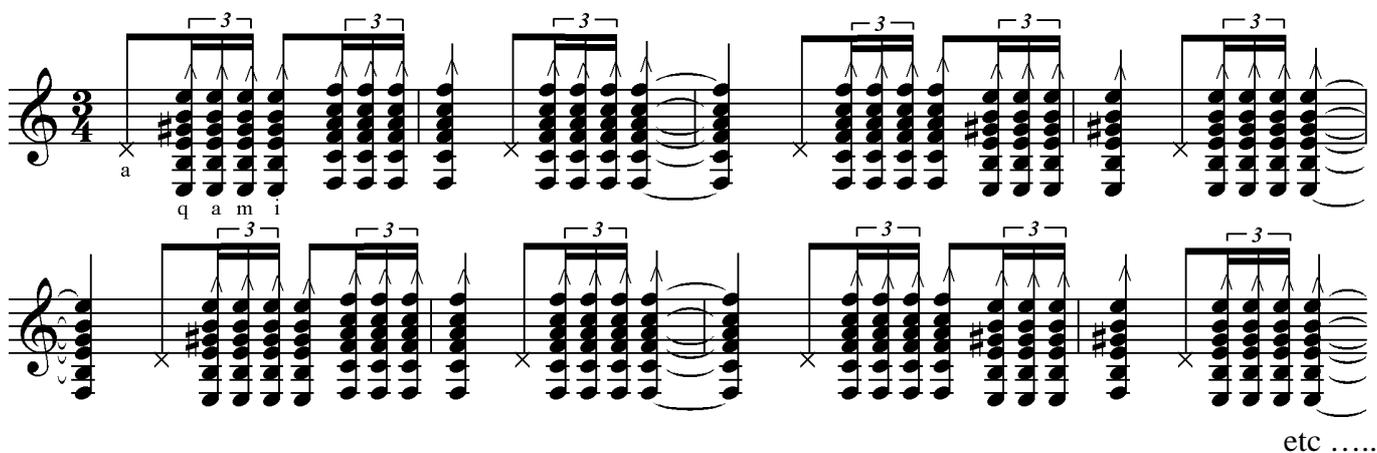
Antes de exponer el ritmo de Fandango de Huelva conviene hacer una aclaración con respecto a su origen. Hay mucha gente que asegura equivocadamente que los fandangos son una forma originaria del folclore andaluz y concretamente de Huelva. Esto es un error, ya que su origen es incierto y de ningún modo se puede documentar su verdadera procedencia y antigüedad. Lo cierto es que numerosos compositores a lo largo de varios siglos, y no todos españoles, compusieron fandangos: Soler, Aguado, Boccherini, Mozart, Rimsky-Korsakov, Falla, Vives, etc. En España existen muchas modalidades y derivaciones, siendo muy característicos los de Huelva y los llamados “abandolaos”. De estos últimos son representativos las malagueñas, las rondeñas, las jaberas, los verdiales, los zánganos, “El Robao” de Baza (Granada), El Fandango de Almería, El Fandango de la Siega (Málaga), etc. y trataré de su ritmo básico en un apartado específico.

Ritmo 1



Musical notation for Ritmo 1, showing two staves of music in 3/4 time. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff continues the pattern. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed notes and rests. The first staff has a dashed line under the first few notes. The second staff ends with "etc

Ritmo 2



Musical notation for Ritmo 2, showing two staves of music in 3/4 time. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff continues the pattern. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed notes and rests. The first staff has a dashed line under the first few notes. The second staff ends with "etc

Estos mismos ritmos los podemos encontrar también escritos por disminución de la siguiente forma:

Ritmo 1 (bis)

Two staves of musical notation in 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a sequence of chords with arrows indicating fingerings and directions. A dashed line is drawn under the first few chords. The second staff continues the sequence. The text "etc" is written at the end of the second staff.

Ritmo 2 (bis)

Two staves of musical notation in 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a sequence of chords with arrows indicating fingerings and directions. Above the first few chords are brackets with the number "3", indicating triplets. The second staff continues the sequence. The text "etc" is written at the end of the second staff.

(Extracto del Cursillo “Técnica Básica de Rasgueo”, Nivel II, de Miguel Ángel Gutiérrez)