

Reflexión n° 2 sobre Pablo Sarasate

Rafael Diaz



Guitar

Normas generales

- = Las alteraciones afectarán sólo a la nota que las lleve o repetidas y siempre dentro del mismo compás o división y no a las distintas octavas, (a veces se ponen para evitar confusión) tampoco de un compás a otro.
- = Los trinos serán siempre con la nota cromática superior (salvo indicaciones)
- = Siempre que sea posible, en los armónicos se levantarán los dedos para que resuenen y también las notas al aire salvo indicación en contra (secco) y percusión sobre la caja se dejarán vibrar (l.v.). Los armónicos en el traste X y XI se escribirán con las notas reales que se producen en esos trastes y no con el sonido producto del armónico.
- = Cuando se indica rasgueado (ras) quiere decir "graneado, extendido etc." en resumen; con un abaniqueo de dedos y por el tiempo que indica la figura que lo lleve, cuando la figura es muy corta, se hará un solo rasgueado que junto a los trémolos se indicarán con 3 barras pero siempre especificando la acción.
- = Los acordes de 3, 4, incluso de 5 notas, salvo que se indique, no se arpeggiarán.
- = la escritura sobre 2 pentagramas, no indica mano derecha mano izquierda, es para que sea más clara la partitura.
- = Determinados acontecimientos se indican directamente sobre la partitura por ser más práctico y otros por muy conocidos no se indican.
- = Los armónicos siempre se escribirán con la cabeza de la nota en forma de rombo.
- = La escritura en 2 pentagramas, es para facilitar la lectura.

Específicas

- 1) Cuando se señala cuerda al aire, el "0" se pondrá dependiendo del espacio arriba o al lado, las ligaduras fraccionadas que a veces se ponen, es para recordar que se deben dejar vibrar (l.v.) / Percusión sobre la caja del instrumento.
- 2) Ejecutar con la mano izquierda
- 3) Con un vibrato muy denso / Vibrando las dos 2 notas.
- 4) Glisado desde la 6ª cuerda o la que se indique, en este caso la nota de llegada no se liga, enlazándola y atacándola en distinta cuerda / Glisado donde la segunda nota se hace en la misma cuerda ligándola.
- 5) Glisado tremolando desde la cuerda que se indica, en este caso la nota de llegada no se liga, atacándola y enlazándola en distinta cuerda
- 6) Armónico a la octava
- 7) Arpeggiar en el sentido de la flecha.
- 8) Arpegiando en el sentido de la flecha, empezando con sordina y terminando con cuerda al aire, la sordina se produce tocando en la posición indicada extendiendo el dedo índice de la mano izquierda y oprimiendo las cuerdas sin que estas rocen la tastiera (como si fuese un armónico) pero en el centro del espacio, provocando una sonoridad seca y sorda / Arpeggiar en el sentido de la flecha pero de forma ordinaria que significa tocar de la manera habitual y en el sitio habitual.
- 9) Rasgueando (ras) en el traste y cuerda indicado. / Rasgueado de armónicos en el traste y cuerdas indicados.
- 10) Sobre la misma cuerda hacer un trémolo irregular percutiendo con el dedo índice o medio de la mano izquierda alternando la nota entre paréntesis y cuerda al aire.
- 11) Trémolo.
- 12) Tremolando mientras se hace la figuración exacta, como no coincidirán el ataque del trémolo y las figuras, se producirá una sonoridad que llamo "rota"
- 13) Repitiendo la figuración mientras se glisa ad lib. sobre la cuerda indicada.
- 14) Rasgueando sobre las 6 cuerdas con sordina por todo el tiempo que dura la figura, mientras se glisa arriba abajo como indica el gráfico.

Nota, si cualquier grupo ligado de 3, 4 o 5 notas resultara incómodo, se puede ambiar la articulación.

Performance note

- = The alterations will affect only the note that carries them or repeated and always inside the same bar or division and not to the different octaves, (sometimes they are put to avoid confusion) neither from one bar to another.
- = The trills will always be with the upper chromatic note (unless otherwise indicated).
- = Whenever possible, in the harmonics the fingers will be raised to resonate and also the notes to the air except indication against (secco) and percussion on the box will be allowed to vibrate
- The harmonics at fret X and XI will be written with the real notes that occur at those fret X and XI and not with the sound product of the harmonic.
- = When rasgueado (ras) is indicated it means "graneado, extended etc." in summary; with a finger fanning and for the time indicated by the figure that carries it, when the figure is very short, a single rasgueado will be made that next to the tremolos will be indicated with 3 lines but always specifying the action.
- = The chords of 3, 4, even of 5 notes, unless indicated, will not be arpeggiato.
- = writing on 2 staves, does not indicate right hand left hand, is to make the score more clear.
- = Certain events are indicated directly on the score because they are more practical and easier to use, other as well known are not indicated.
- = The harmonics will always be written with the head of the note in the shape of a rhombus.
- = The writing in 2 staves, is to facilitate the reading.

Specific

- 1) When pointing open string, the "0" will be placed depending on the space above or to the side.
Fractionated ligatures sometimes appear, is to remember to let them vibrate (l.v.) /
Percussion over the instrument case.
- 2) Execute with left hand
- 3) With a very dense vibrato / Vibrating both notes.
- 4) Gliss from the 6th string or the one indicated, in this case the arrival note is not linked, linking it and attacking it on a different string / Gliss where the second note is made on the same string by linking it.
- 5) Gliss. with tremolo from the string indicated, in this case the note of arrival is not linked, attacking it and linking it on a different string.
- 6) Harmonic to octave
- 7) Arpeggio in the direction of the arrow.
- 8) Arpeggio in the direction of the arrow, beginning with sordina and ending with open string, the sordina is produced by playing in the indicated position by extending the index finger of the left hand and pressing the strings without touching the tastiera (as an harmonic) but in the center of space, causing a dry and dull sonority / Arpeggio in the direction of the arrow but in an ordinary way, means playing in the usual way and place.
- 9) Rasgueando (ras) on the fret and string indicated / Rasgueado of harmonics in the fret and strings indicated.
- 10) On the same string make an irregular tremolo percussing with the index or middle finger of the left hand alternating the note in brackets and open string.
- 11) Tremolo.
- 12) Trembling while doing the exact figuration, as the attack of the tremolo and the figures will not coincide resulting in a sonority that I call broken "rota"
- 13) Repeat the figuration while gliss ad lib. on the indicated string.
- 14) Rasgueando on the 6 strings with sordina by all the time that the figure lasts, while it is ad lib., gliss. at the top at the bottom as indicated by the graph.

Note, if any bound group of 3, 4 or 5 notes is uncomfortable, the joint can be adjusted.

Reflexión nº 2 sobre Pablo Sarasate

(Ejemplos musicales, el compás 1 se corresponde a la parte teórica nº 1 de la página anterior y sucesivamente
(Musical examples, measure 1 corresponds to the theoretical part nº 1 of the previous page and so on.)

Measures 1-4 of the musical score. Measure 1 features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a sequence of notes with fingerings 0, 0, 0, 0. A dashed line labeled 'l.v.' (left hand) connects the first two notes. Measure 2 has a box with the number 2 and a '+' sign. Measure 3 has a box with the number 3 and a wavy line. Measure 4 has a box with the number 4 and a wavy line. The system ends with a double bar line and a glissando (gliss.) marked with a wavy line and a circled 6.

Measures 5-8 of the musical score. Measure 5 has a box with the number 5 and a glissando (gliss.) marked with a wavy line. Measure 6 has a box with the number 6. Measure 7 has a box with the number 7 and a wavy line. Measure 8 has a box with the number 8 and a wavy line. The system ends with a double bar line and a wavy line.

Measures 9-12 of the musical score. Measure 9 has a box with the number 9 and a wavy line. Measure 10 has a box with the number 10 and a wavy line. Measure 11 has a box with the number 11 and a wavy line. Measure 12 has a box with the number 12 and a wavy line. The system ends with a double bar line and a wavy line.

Measures 13-15 of the musical score. Measure 13 has a box with the number 13 and the text 'desfasado ----'. Measure 14 has a box with the number 14 and a wavy line. Measure 15 has a box with the number 15 and a wavy line. The system ends with a double bar line and a wavy line.

Measures 16-19 of the musical score. Measure 16 has a box with the number 16 and the text 'sul pont. ----'. Measure 17 has a box with the number 17 and the text 'sul tasto'. Measure 18 has a box with the number 18. Measure 19 has a box with the number 19. The system ends with a double bar line and a wavy line.

Measure 20 of the musical score. It has a box with the number 20. The system ends with a double bar line and a wavy line.

Reflexión n° 2 sobre Pablo Sarasate (Bolero)

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♩ = 80 ma flessibile

Guitarra

(afinación)

Armonicos y cuerdas al aire se dejarán vibrar. (l.v.)

Guit.

5

6

gliss.

f

Guit.

10

gliss.

5

6

5

3

3

0

4

arm. 8ª

p — f

Guit.

arm. 8ª

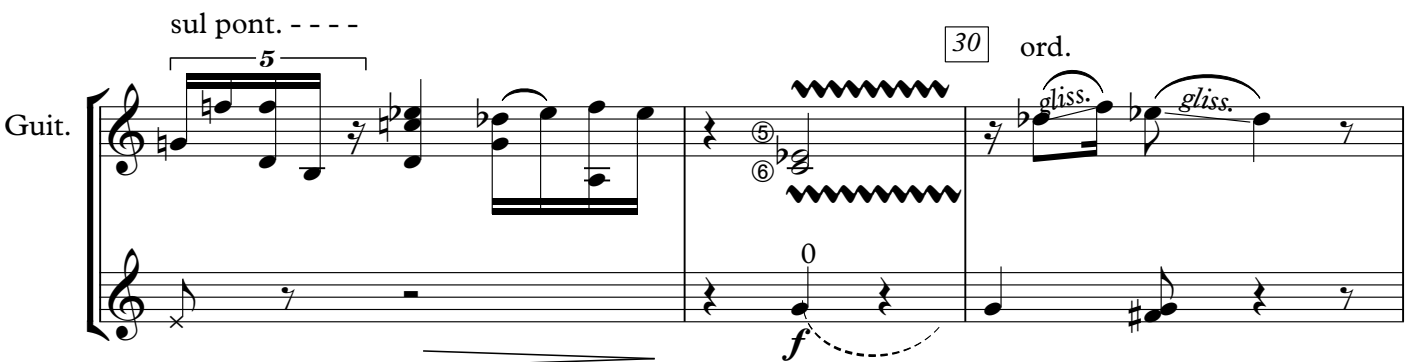
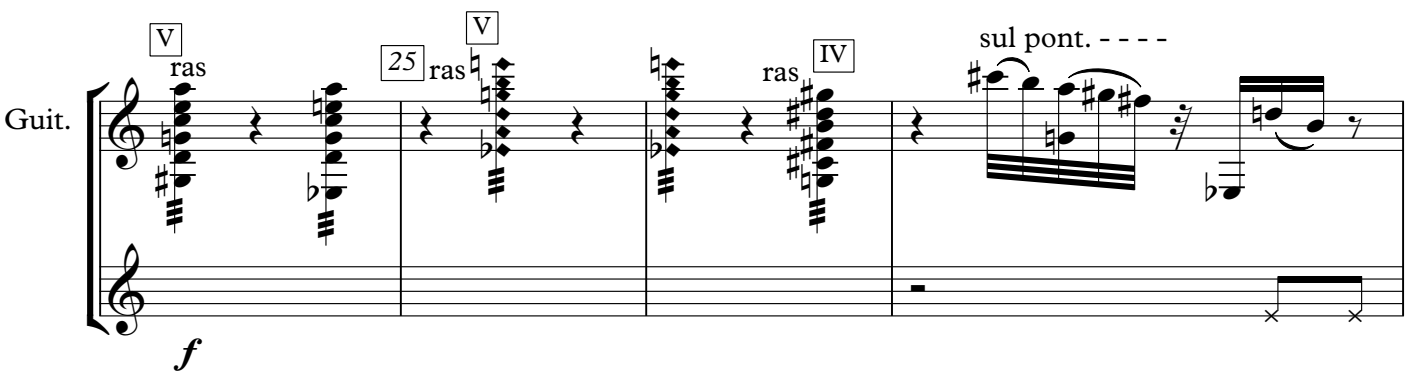
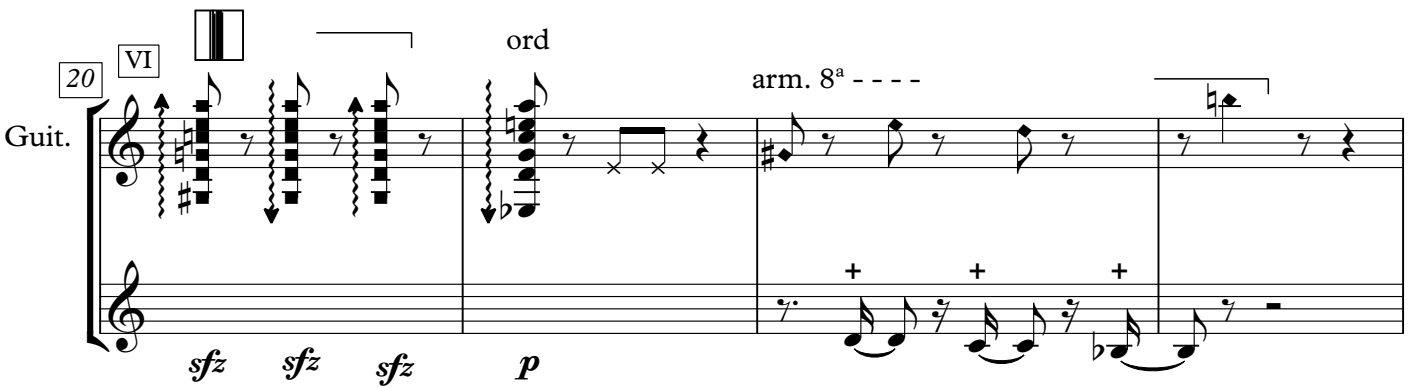
5

arm. 8ª

15

3

mf



Guit.

f



Guit.

35

ord. XII

XII

pp *f*



Guit.

40

sul pont. - - - - ad lib.

1 2

0 ② ②

pp *f*



Guit.

sul tasto - - - -

ord. ad lib.

1 2

0 ② ②

pp *f* *f*

Guit. 45 ord.

5

5

5



Guit. 50

pp

f

5

0

2

3/4



Guit. 55

gliss.

0

2

4

2

5



Guit. 55

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

5

0

Guit. *desfasado* - - - -

60

5

pp *f*

Guit. *sul tasto* - - - -

65

gliss.

mp *f*

Guit. *sul pont.* - - - -

70

mf *f*

Guit. *gliss.*

1

mf *f*

Musical score for guitar and piano. The guitar part (top staff) features a melodic line with a dashed line above it labeled "sul pont.". The piano part (bottom staff) has a bass line with "secco" markings. The score includes dynamic markings like "sfz" and "gliss.", and a tempo change to 80 BPM indicated by a box with "80".

[illegible]

Guit.

3

3

3

pp

ras

I

ff

ras ord.

ras

IV

pp

Guit. *sul pont.* ---- *tasto* ----- *sul pont.*

Guit. *gliss.* *gliss. ord.* *ras + glis sobre las 6 cuerdas* *XII* *gliss.*

Guit. *ord.* *3* *0* *6* *gliss.*

Guit. *sul tasto* *0* *XII* *110* *mp*

Guit.

0

3

f



Guit.

115

5

pp

f



Guit.

119

gliss.

gliss.

ord ras

120

mp

f

ras + glis sobre las 6 cuerdas



Guit.

5

5

0

mp

Guit. arm. 8^a 125

f *mp*



Guit. ord. 130

sfz *sfz* *sfz* *sfz* *mp*



135

Guit.

The musical score for measures 135-137 features a guitar part and a piano accompaniment. The guitar part, written in treble clef, begins with a whole rest in measure 135, followed by a melodic line in measure 136 that includes a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 137 continues the melodic line with another triplet. The piano accompaniment, written in treble clef, consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in measure 135, followed by a more complex rhythmic pattern in measure 136 that includes eighth and sixteenth notes, and a final measure 137 with a whole rest. The tempo is marked 'mp' (moderato piano).

Guit.

sfz sfz sfz mp

Guit.

140

pp f

Guit.

145

pp f

Guit.

arm. 8^a ----

pp f