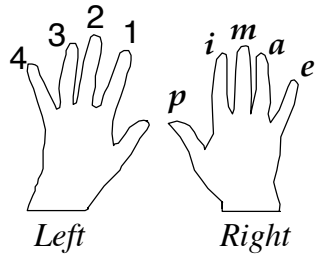
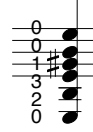


Symbols and Notation

NOTATION The music is transcribed in both standard staff notation and guitar tablature (*cifra*). For the sake of clarity, time-values of notes and details of fingering are indicated only in relation to the staff notation and have not been duplicated in the *cifra*. Pitch is notated as relative to the capo (*cejilla*) where the latter is used, not the actual pitch.

FINGERING Left hand fingering is indicated by numbers beside notes, with 0 denoting an open string and the fingers numbered 1 to 4, e.g. for an E major chord position:



Right hand fingering:
p = thumb (*pulgar*)
i = index finger (*indice*)
m = middle finger (*medio*)
a = third or ring finger (*anular*)
e = little finger (*meñique*), in strummed *rasgueos*.

POSITION Ringed numbers beneath notes indicate string to be played: e.g. ⑤. Roman numerals above the staff indicate fret position relative to the capo (*cejilla*). C before a roman numeral denotes a first finger *barré*, e.g. CV means that the left index finger stops all six strings at the 5th fret. Small numbers written as a fraction before the C show the number of strings stopped by the first finger if the number is less than all six. Thus $\frac{4}{6}$ CV indicates that the top four strings are stopped by the first finger.

TAB (CIFRA) The six-line staff represents the six strings of the guitar with the first string at the top. Numbers on each line indicate the fret at which notes are played on that string, relative to the capo (*cejilla*) if the latter is used. o denotes open string.

RASGUEOS *Rasgueos* are strummed strokes.



A down-stroke, (towards the first string from bass to treble) is indicated by an arrow pointing upwards on the page.



This is an up-stroke, from treble to bass.

The arrows are drawn this way to show the order in which the strings are struck. The letter beneath each arrow in the notation and in the *cifra* shows the right hand finger which makes the stroke. The stroke of each finger is shown separately, in both the notation and the *cifra*. Time-values are shown in the notation. This allows an accurate representation of the rhythm in different forms of *rasgueo*. In the example (*above right*), for instance, the accents fall on beats 1 and 2. A slur above the staff and another above the *cifra* link the strokes of the *rasgueo*.

Bulerías

Opening Theme

The score is divided into five systems. The first four systems consist of a treble clef staff with melodic notation and a bass clef staff with fret numbers. The fifth system features a treble clef staff with chords and fingerings, and a bass clef staff with fret numbers and fingerings. The key signature is one flat (Bb) and the time signature is 3/4. The piece concludes with the word 'etc.' in the first system.

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Alegrías

First Example (without cejilla)

Ex.1

Count
Rhythm

1 2 3 4 5 6

ma ma e a m i i i i i i i i

7 8 9 10 11 12

i e a m i i i e a m i i i i i i

1 2 3 4 5 6

e a m i i e a m i i i i i i i i

7 8 9 10 11 12

i e a m i i i e a m i i

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