

Abel Carlevaro

SERIE DIDACTICA
PARA GUITARRA

CUADERNO N° 2

Técnica de la mano derecha



barry
buenos aires

MANO DERECHA.

Es sabido que la técnica instrumental no debe ser nunca un fin, pero si el medio necesario por el cual se irá elevando el alumno en su condición de músico. El estudio serio de la guitarra exige por un lado el trabajo mental, que permite resolver los problemas con relación al instrumento, por otra parte el trabajo físico, es decir, el mecanismo ordenado de los dedos. La experiencia podrá demostrar que es más conveniente el estudio razonado y consciente, que pretender el dominio de la técnica por medio de movimientos defectuosos que darían como único resultado una lamentable pérdida de tiempo.

Todo ejercicio debe estudiarse MUY LENTAMENTE, y una vez dominado puede acelerarse, PERO NUNCA A UN TIEMPO QUE IMPIDA EL CONTROL DE LOS MOVIMIENTOS.

Cuando un dedo se contrae, los que están a su lado no deben contraerse también, sino por el contrario, deben permanecer aislados y en completo descanso. Los dedos deben sentirse completamente libres los unos de los otros, para responder con toda presteza a la intención del pensamiento, evitando toda ligazón o traba entre ellos. Esta transmisión del movimiento o contracción de un dedo al compañero inmediato, representa un entorpecimiento, influyendo por consecuencia en la nitidez del ataque y en la claridad general de la ejecución.

El descanso e inmovilidad de los dedos que no actúan es tan importante como el movimiento de los otros dedos. Es necesario trabajar las dos manos por separado, es decir, fijar la atención en cada una de ellas separadamente, con el objeto de permitir una mayor concentración en el estudio. Esto no quiere decir que se trabaje exclusivamente con una mano; pueden y deben trabajar juntas, lo importante es utilizar durante el estudio, todo el máximo de atención en una de las manos. Este es el motivo por el cual se utiliza en estos ejercicios un simple acorde de séptima con el fin de concentrar toda la atención en la mano derecha.

Los dedos de las manos no están exactamente constituidos y es necesaria nivelar sus fuerzas en lo posible. El dedo pulgar de la mano derecha requiere un estudio especial. Podríamos decir que se opone a los demás, la dirección de sus movimientos, está en oposición a los otros dedos. Es el dedo mejor constituido por su fortaleza, pero a pesar de ello, resulta difícil obtener un bello sonido debido a cierta torpeza en el movimiento lateral y por esta insuficiencia, muchas veces se le ayuda con el movimiento de la mano. El pulgar debe hacer en la casi totalidad de los casos el bajo, fundamento de la armonía. Es el más pesado y asimismo el más fuerte y tiene a su cargo el basamento armónico.

Después del pulgar, merece también un trabajo aparte, el dedo anular de la mano derecha. El dedo anular es el menos independiente de los cuatro, puesto que el meñique no se usa. Se encuentra influido por los movimientos de su fuerte vecino, el mayor, y sin embargo, por su posición dentro de las cuerdas, debe desempeñar un papel de gran importancia debiendo casi siempre estar a su cargo la voz superior —la voz cantante—. El anular es un dedo poco dotado por la li-

RIGHT HAND.

It is an established fact that instrumental technique is only the necessary means by which student will become a musician but never his final objective. Conscious study of guitar demands, in the first place, intense mental work in order to resolve problems concerning the instrument and secondly requires physical effort in order to mechanise fingers methodically. Experience shows that reasoned and conscientious study is the only way of obtaining technical command and avoid faulty movements.

All exercises must be studied VERY SLOWLY, and only once mastered may be accelerated, BUT NEVER AT A SPEED WHICH PREVENTS CONTROL OF MOVEMENTS.

When one finger is contracting, the others must not do the same, contrarily, they must remain separated and in complete repose. Fingers have to feel completely independent of each other: responding with all their agility to what the performer has in mind, avoiding all relations and connections among each other. This transmission of movements or contraction of a finger to the one next to it, represents a numbness and consequently influences the neatness of the touch and of a performance.

Repose and inmobility of the fingers which are not working is as important as the movement of the other fingers. It is necessary to work with both hands separately, and to pay attention to each one of them separately also, so as to permit greater concentration. This does not mean working exclusively with one hand, both can and must work together, but it is important to concentrate greatest attention to one of the hands. This is the reason for utilizing in these exercises a simple seventh chord, with the purpose of concentrating all the attention to the right hand.

Fingers are not of equal constitution and it is necessary to harmonize their efficiency in every possible way.

The thumb of the right hand requires special study, it can be said that it opposes the others, and its movements are in opposition to the other fingers. It is the best constituted finger, due to its strength. But nevertheless, it is difficult to obtain a good quality sound with this finger due to its clumsiness in its lateral movements, in order to compensate this, it is helped by movement of the hand. The thumb almost in every case, will perform the bass, foundation of harmony. The thumb is the heaviest as well as the strongest finger and is in charge of the harmonious base. Following the thumb, the ring-finger of the right hand deserves special work.

The ring-finger is the least independent of all four, since the little finger is not used. The ring-finger is influenced by the movements of its strong neighbor the middle-finger, and nevertheless due to its position with the strings, has a very important part: it usually has the main voice —the singing voice—. Since the ring-finger is the one with least autonomy of movement, it becomes necessary to dedicate greater work to same in order to achieve maximum independence of same, and equal the possibilities of the first and middle fingers. The little finger of the right hand is not used and therefore

gazón de sus dedos vecinos, circunstancia que le resta autonomía. Por esta razón debe trabajarse con gran esfuerzo para conseguir en lo posible esa independencia porque de lo contrario nunca podría igualar su fuerza y agilidad con sus apreciables compañeros, los dedos índice y medio. El meñique de la mano derecha no se usa y por lo tanto debe estar en estado de descanso. A causa de ciertas ligazones musculares, este dedo es influenciado por el anular, llegando a participar torpemente en sus movimientos. Es necesario superar en lo posible esta imperfección, obligando al meñique a quedar aislado de los movimientos del anular, cuando sus movimientos entorpezcan la labor de éste.

El presente trabajo se propone dar una idea general de los distintos problemas que presenta el estudio de la mano derecha, partiendo del elemento mismo de cada problema particular aisladamente, cuyas soluciones ya han sido encontradas en el trabajo diario y a través de la propia experiencia.

should remain in repose. Due to certain muscular relations this finger is influenced by the ring-finger, and may clumsily move. It is necessary to neutralize this imperfection through exercise so that the small finger remains in repose and avoid its movement.

The author has tried, in the present work to cover general problems which the study of right hand presents, starting from the element itself, considering each particular problem separately which are to be solved through daily exercise and experience.

CUADERNO N° 2*

Técnica de la MANO DERECHA (Arpegios y Ejercicios Varios)

ABEL CARLEVARO

ACCION CONJUNTA DE LOS DEDOS PUL.
GAR Y ANULAR.

JOINT ACTION OF THUMB AND RING
FINGER.

Los dedos deben sentirse completamente libres los unos
de los otros.

Fingers must feel free from one another.

Fórmula 1

*) El uso de la enarmonía está destinado a facilitar la lectura.

The use of enharmony is intended to facilitate reading.

The image displays a musical score for a single melodic instrument, such as a recorder or flute. It is arranged in six staves, each starting with a treble clef and a common time signature (indicated by the number '1'). The music is composed of eighth-note patterns. Fingerings are marked above the notes: '(2) (3)' for the first two fingers, '(4)' for the fourth finger, and '(2) (3)' for the first two fingers again. The key signature varies across the staves, including major keys with one sharp and one flat, and minor keys with one sharp and one flat. The score includes vertical bar lines and repeat signs.

Todos los ejercicios se harán en la misma forma que el 1º, es decir: se repetirá la misma Fórmula en 2º, 3º, etc. posición hasta la 11º; luego se descenderá hasta la 1º posición.

All exercises will be executed in the same manner as the first one; e.g. the same Formula will be repeated in the 2nd., 3rd. etc. positions until the 11th. and then will descend to the first position.

Fórm. 2 Fórm. 3 Fórm. 4

ACCION CONJUNTA DE LOS DEDOS PUL- GAR Y MEDIO

JOINT ACTION OF THE THUMB AND MIDDLE FINGER.

Fórm. 5 Fórm. 6 Fórm. 7 Fórm. 8

ACCION CONJUNTA DE LOS DEDOS PUL-
GAR E INDICE

*JOINT ACTION OF THE THUMB AND FIRST
FINGER.*

Fórm. 9 *i m a m* etc.

Fórm. 10 *i a m a* etc.

Fórm. 11 *i m i a* etc.

Fórm. 12 *i a i m* etc.

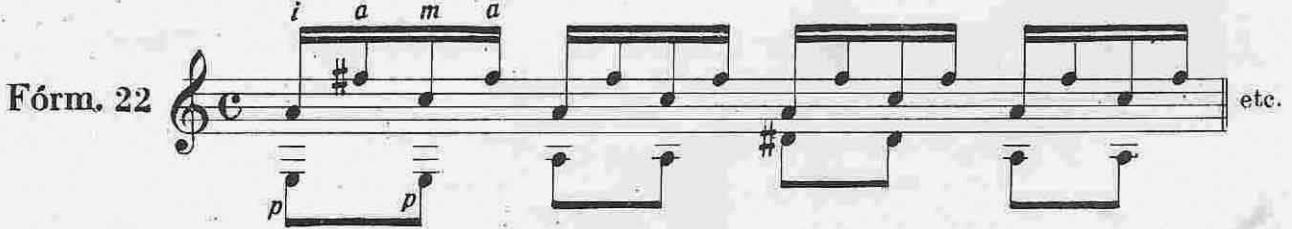
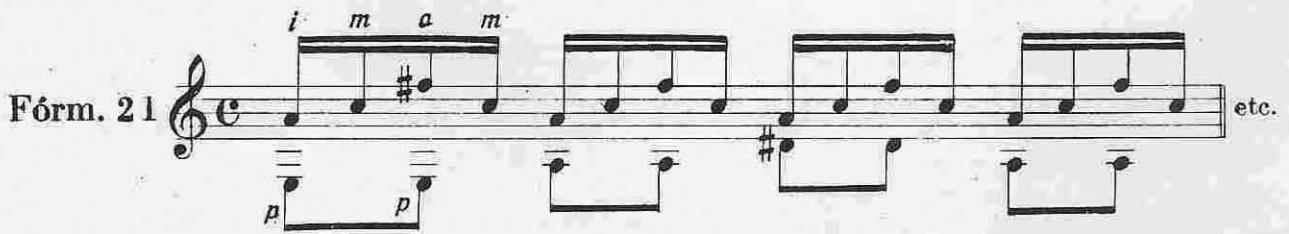
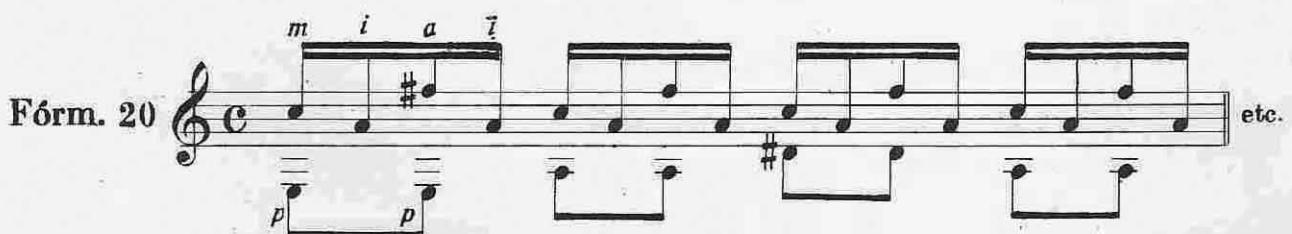
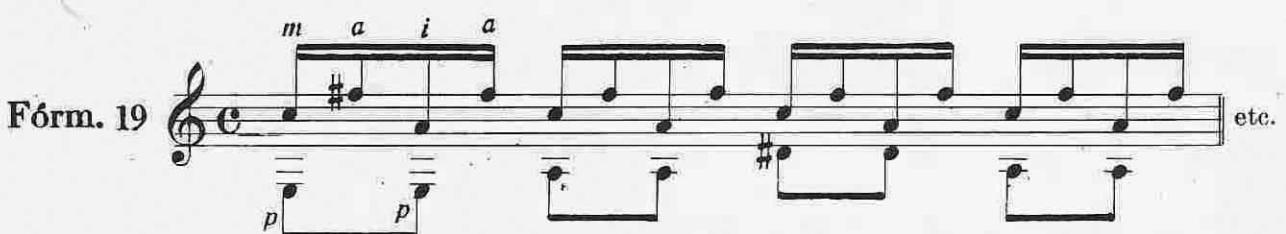
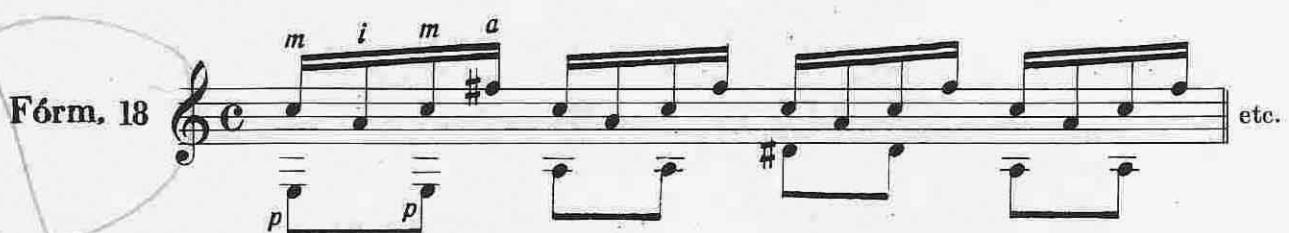
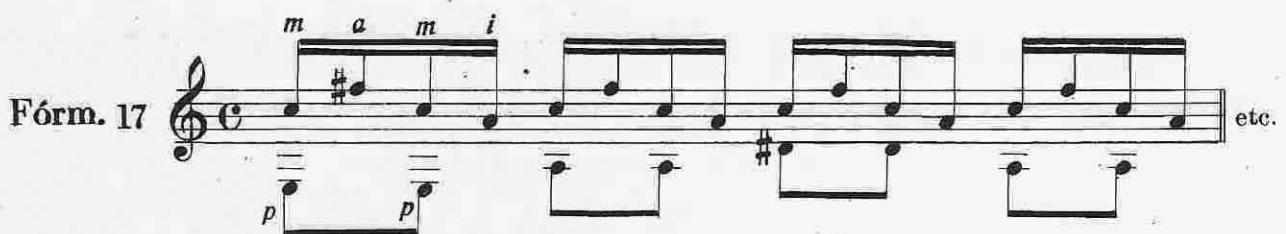
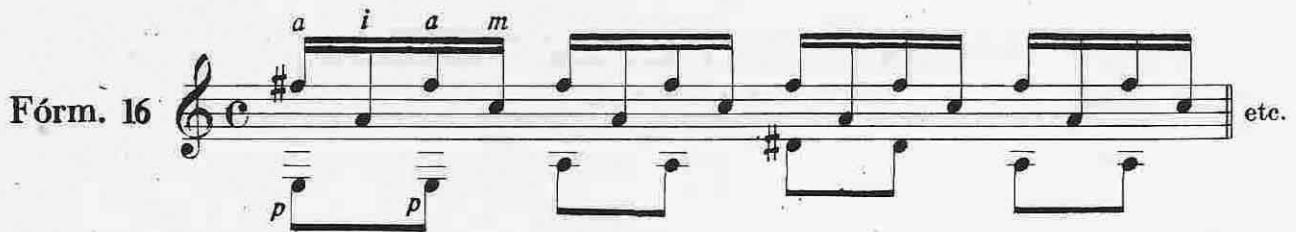
ACCION DOBLE DEL PULGAR

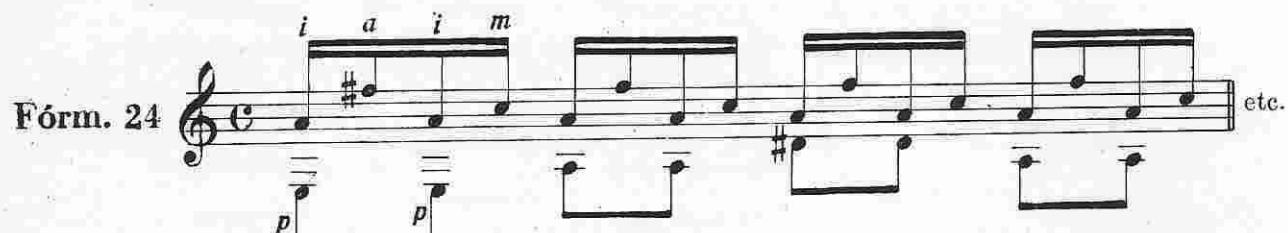
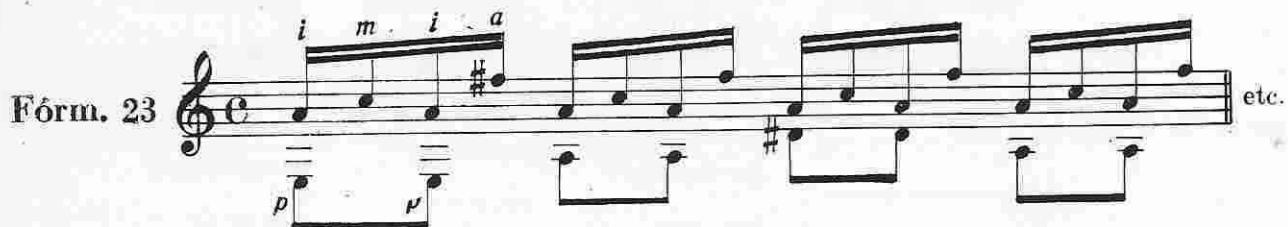
DOUBLE ACTION OF THUMB.

Fórm. 13 *a m i m* etc.

Fórm. 14 *a l m i* etc.

Fórm. 15 *a m a i* etc.

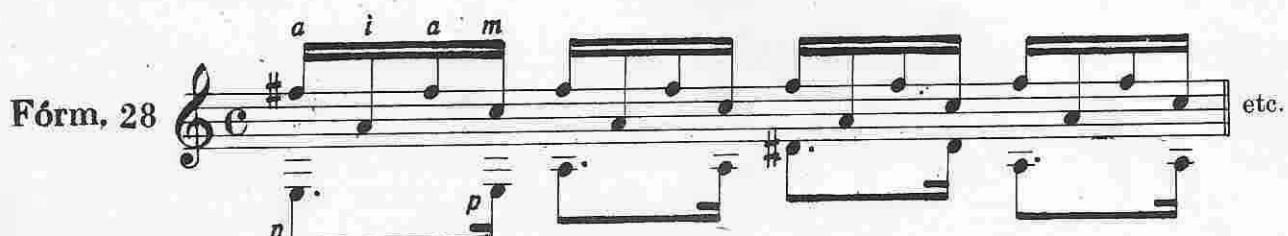
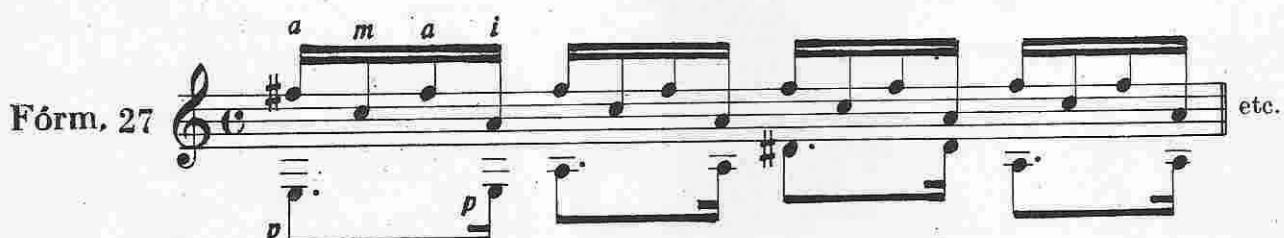
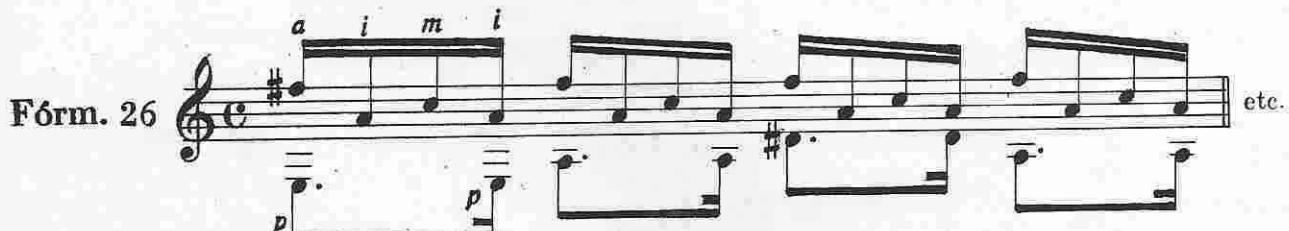
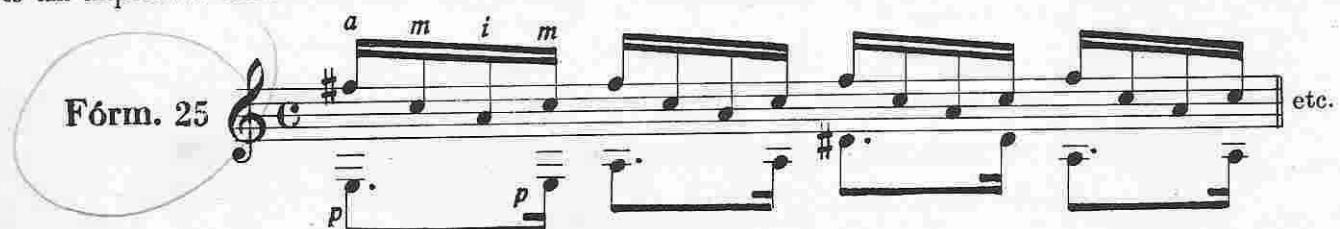


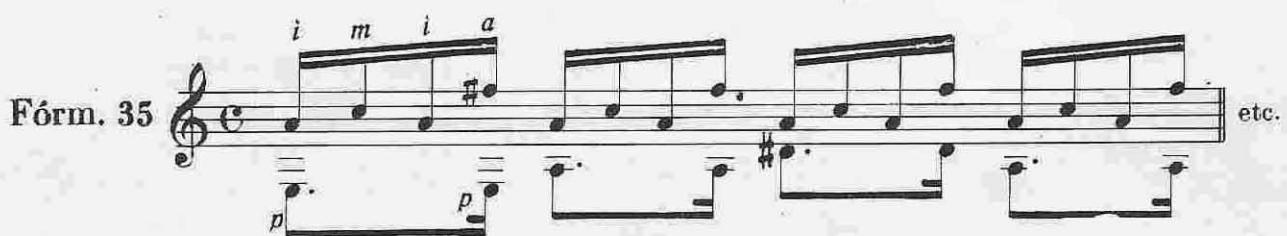
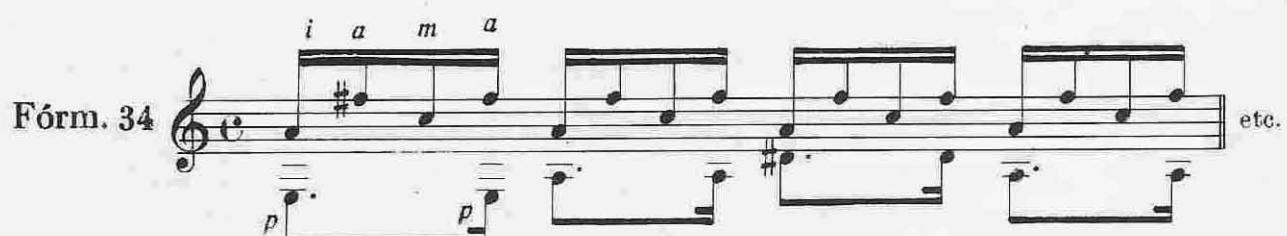
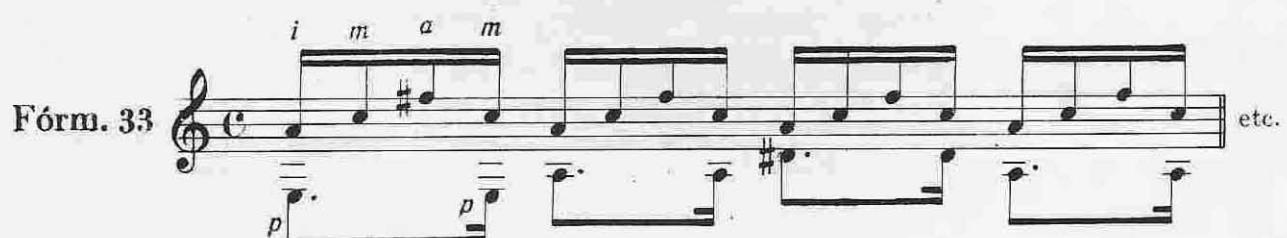
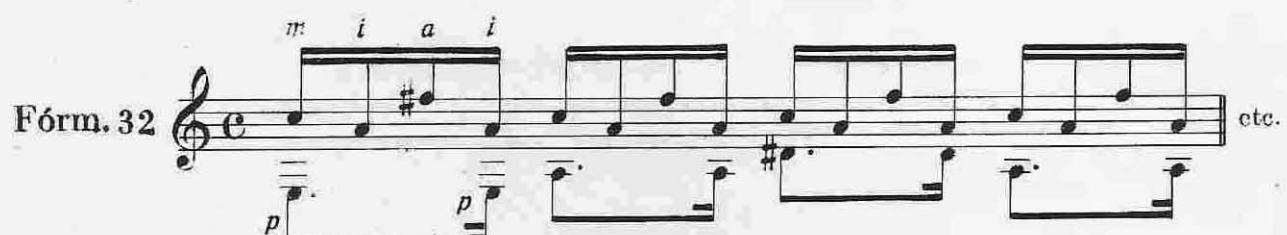
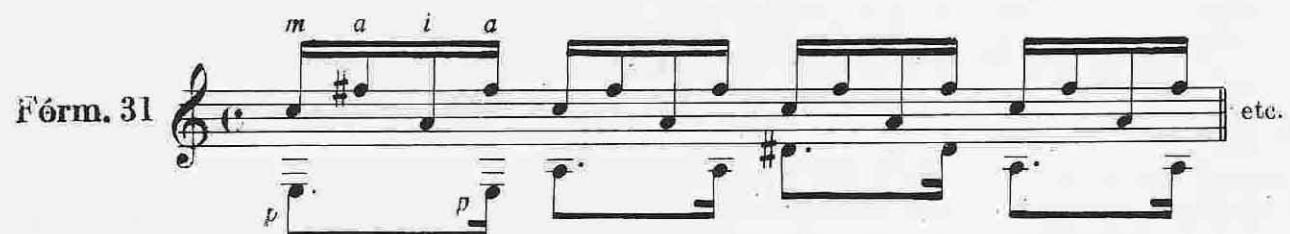
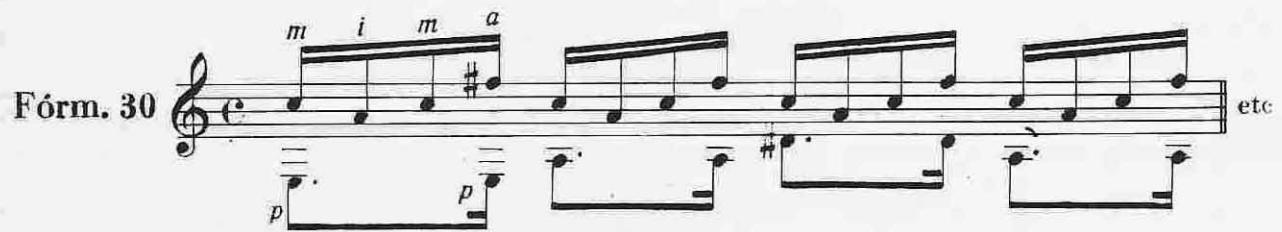
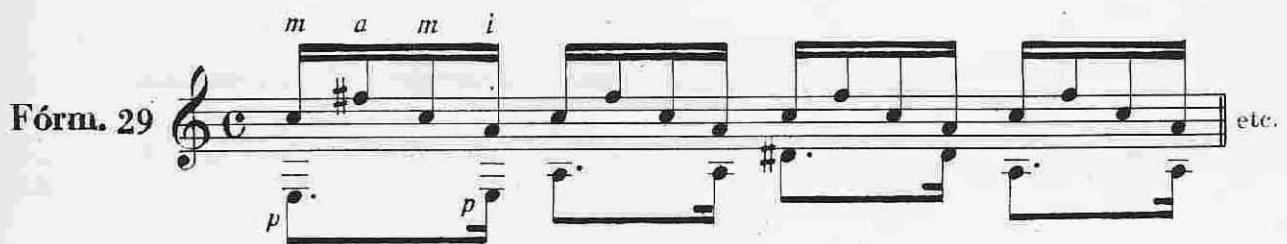


VARIANTES RITMICAS EN EL PULGAR RHYTHMIC VARIATIONS ON THE THUMB

El descanso e inmovilidad de los dedos que no actúan es tan importante como el movimiento de los otros.

The rest and immobility of the fingers that do not perform is just as important as the movement of the other fingers.





The musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is a melodic line in common time, treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp. It features eighth-note patterns with grace notes and rests. The lower staff is a basso continuo part in common time, bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp. It includes sustained notes and bassoon entries marked 'p'.

OTRAS FORMAS RITMICAS.

Todo ejercicio debe estudiarse MUY LENTAMENTE; una vez dominado puede acelerarse, PERO NUNCA A UN TIEMPO QUE IMPIDA EL CONTROL DE LOS MOVIMIENTOS.

OTHER RHYTHMIC FORMS

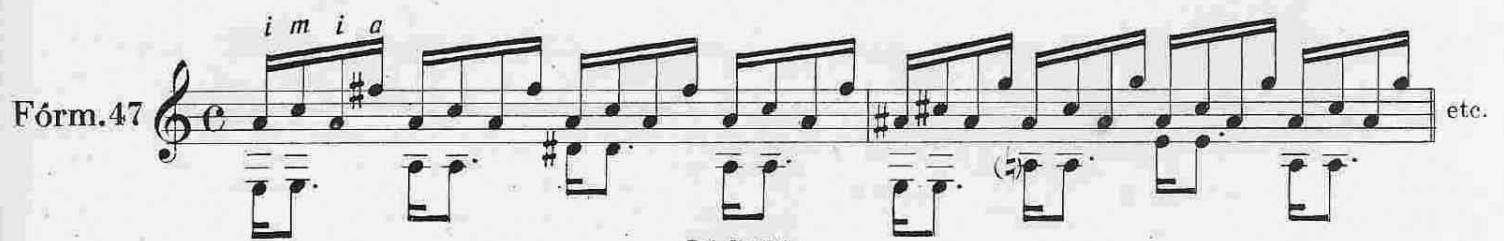
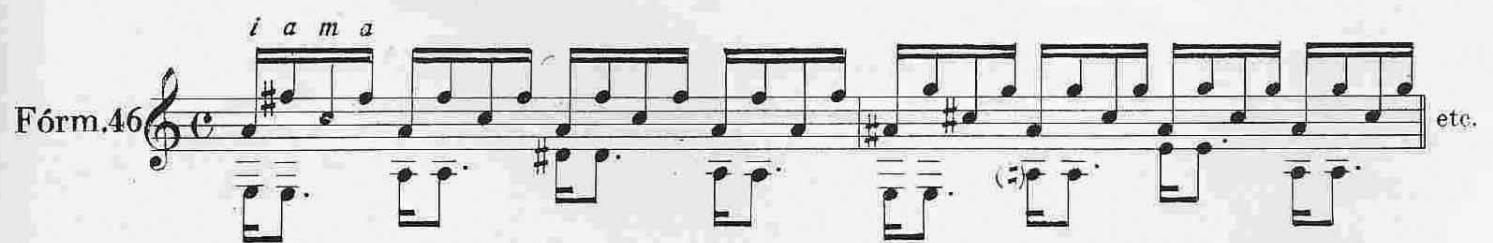
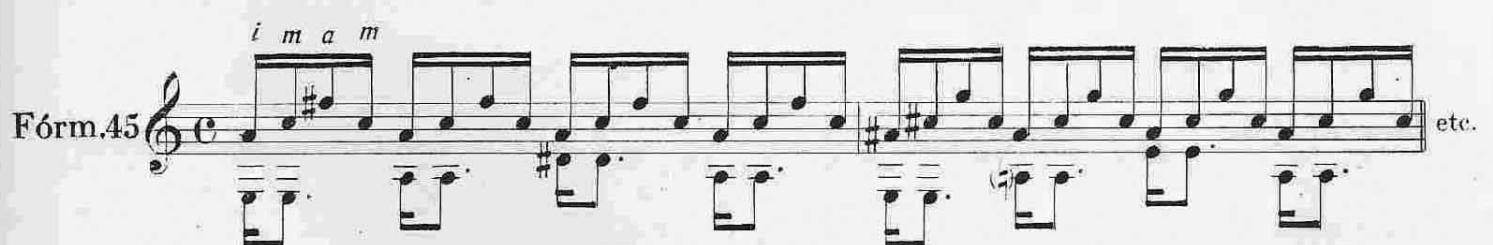
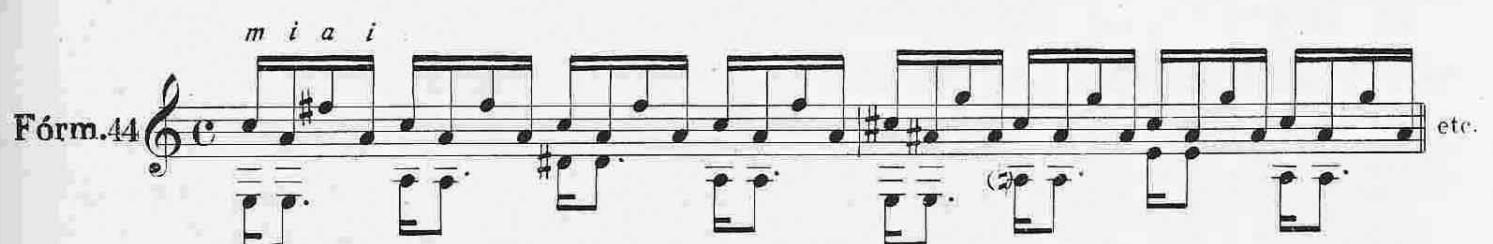
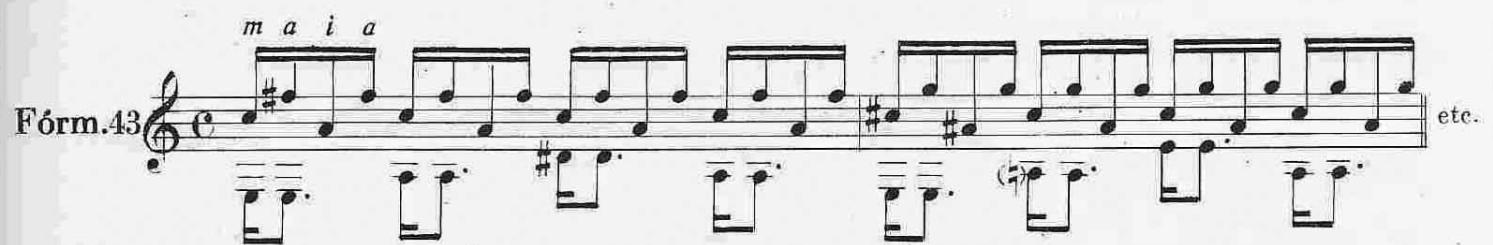
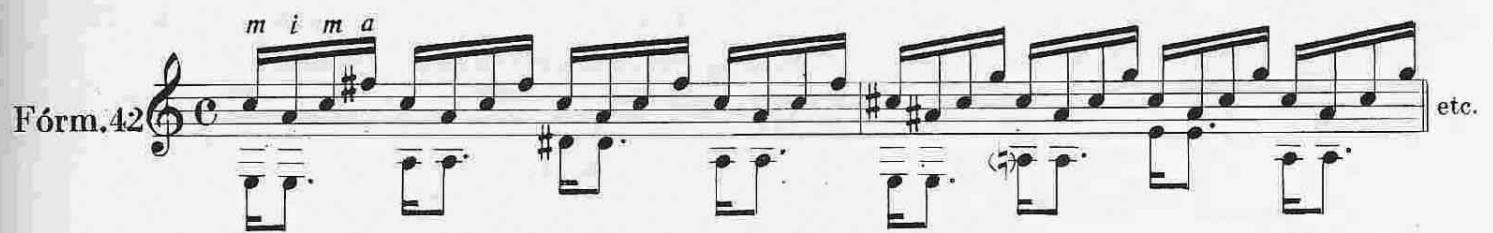
Each exercise must be studied VERY SLOWLY and once mastered can be accelerated, BUT NEVER AT A "TEMPO" THAT PREVENTS CONTROL OF MOVEMENTS.

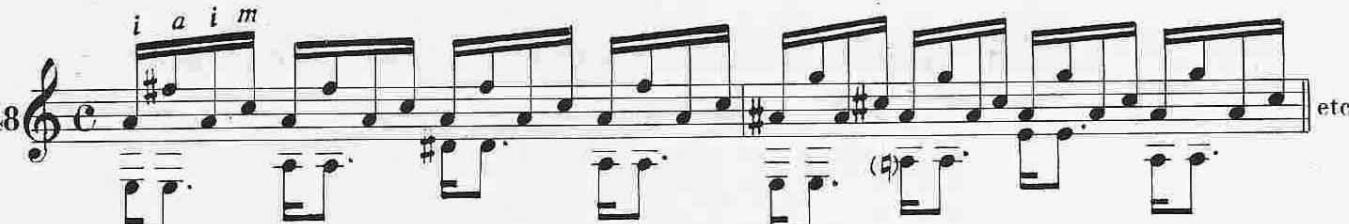
Musical score for Form 39, measures 1-8. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, common time, with a tempo marking of *a m a i*. It contains eight measures of eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is bass clef, common time, featuring eighth-note patterns with various rests and dynamic markings like f , p , and mf . The score concludes with the word "etc.".

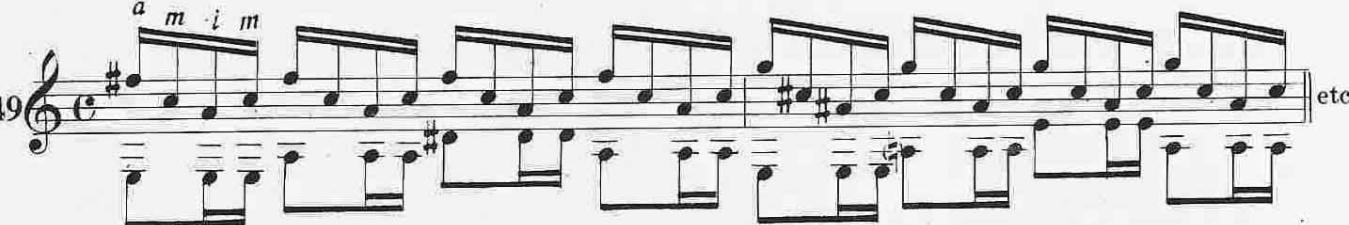
a i a m

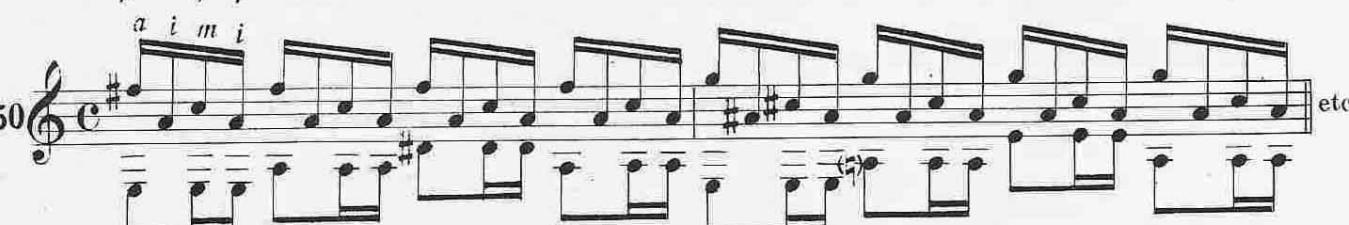
Fórm. 40

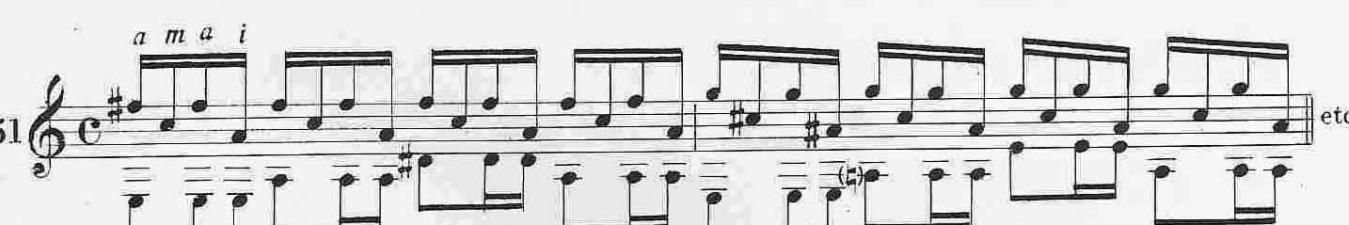
etc.



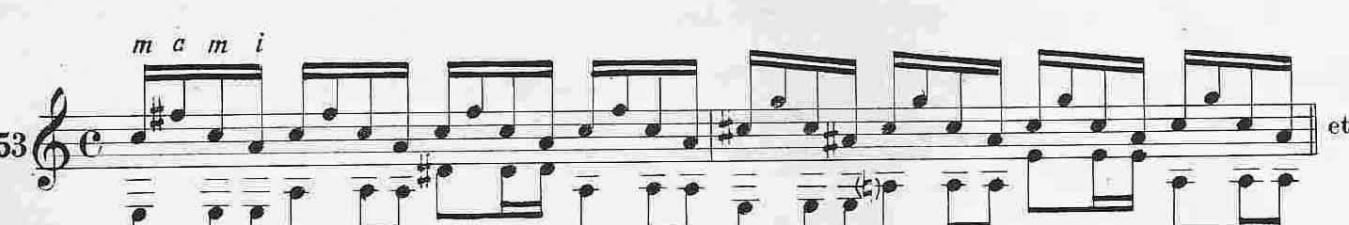
Fórm.48 

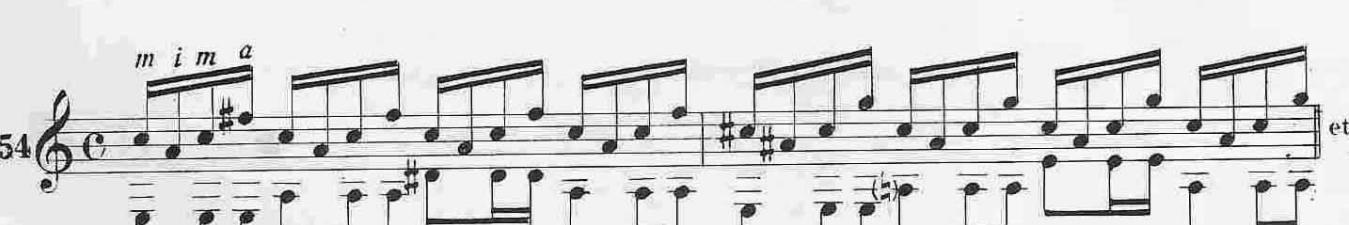
Fórm.49 

Fórm.50 

Fórm.51 

Fórm.52 

Fórm.53 

Fórm.54 

m a i a

Fórm.55

etc.

m i a i

Fórm.56

etc.

i m a m

Fórm.57

etc.

i a m a

Fórm.58

etc.

i m i a

Fórm.59

etc.

i a i m

Fórm.60

etc.

a m i m

Fórm.61

etc.

Fórm.62 *a i m i* etc.

Fórm.63 *a m a i* etc.

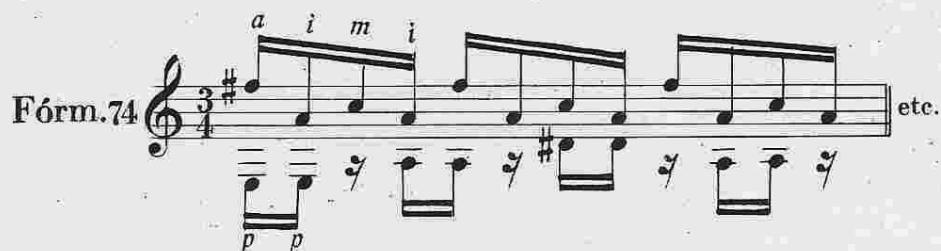
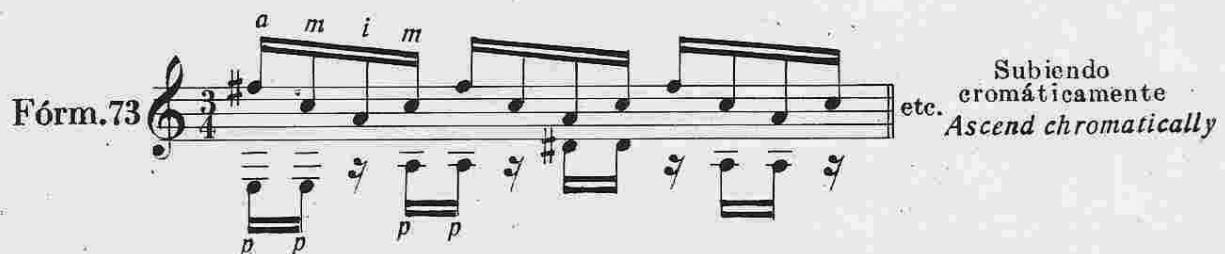
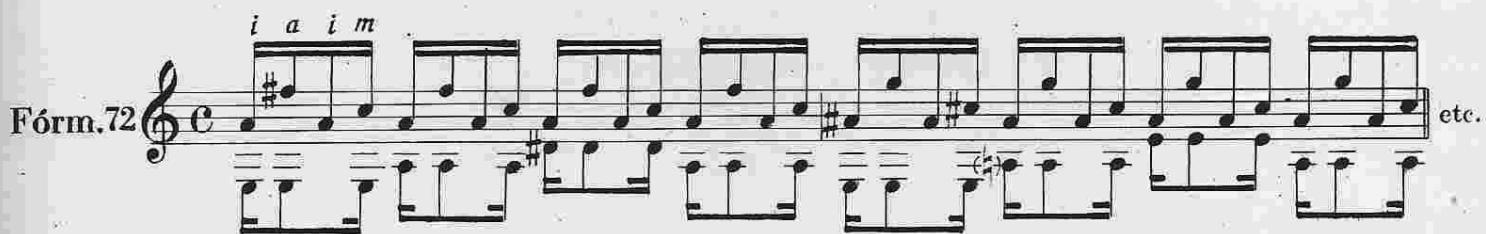
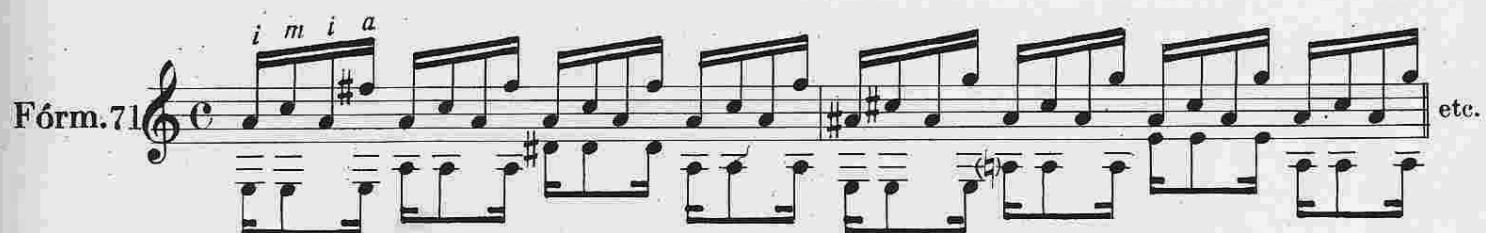
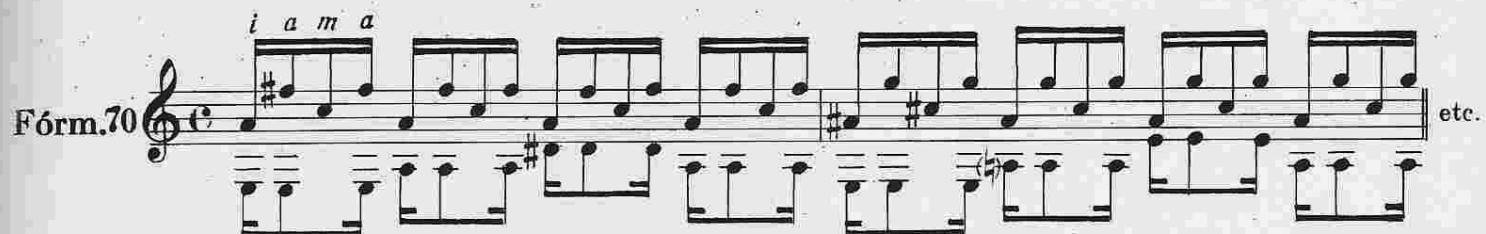
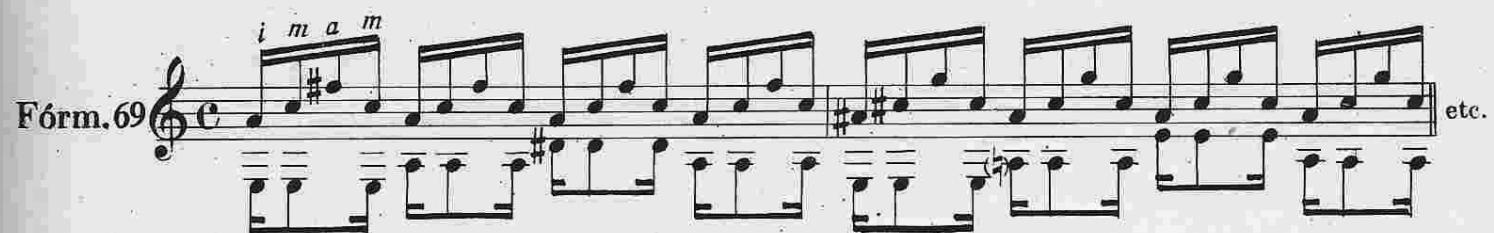
Fórm.64 *a i a m* etc.

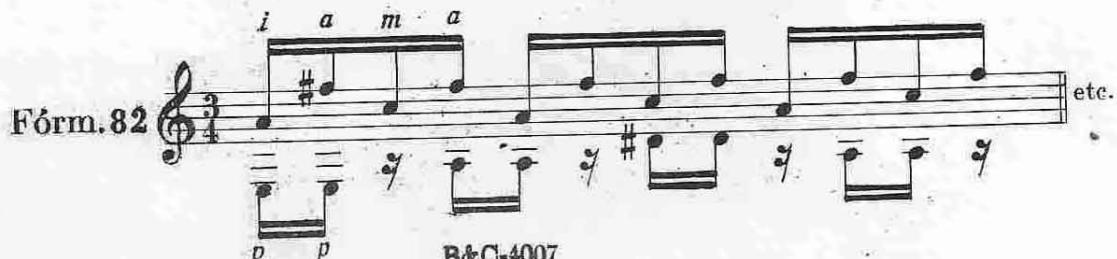
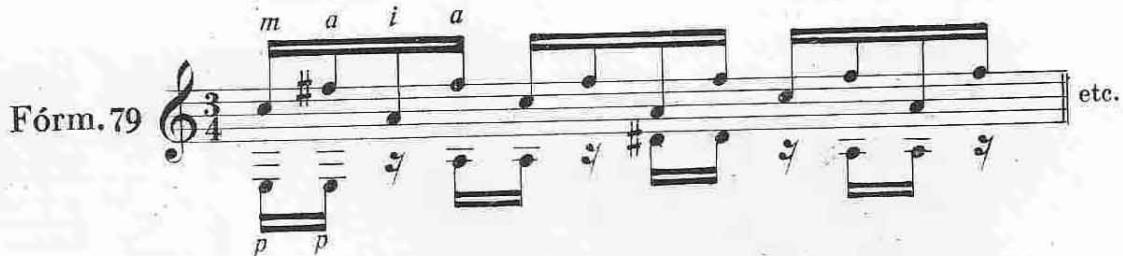
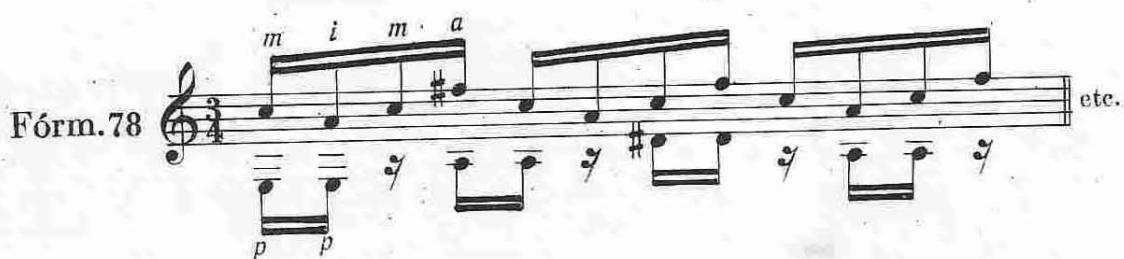
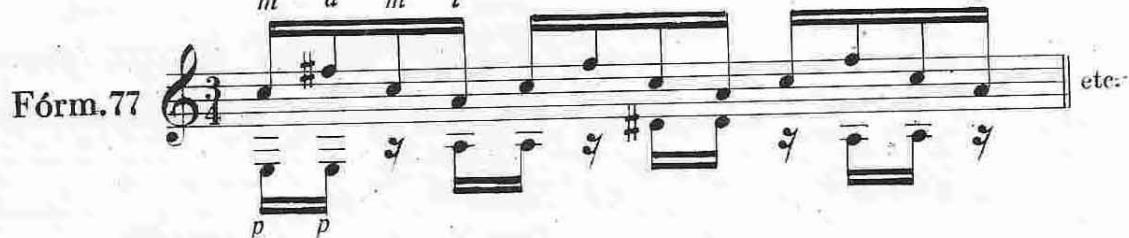
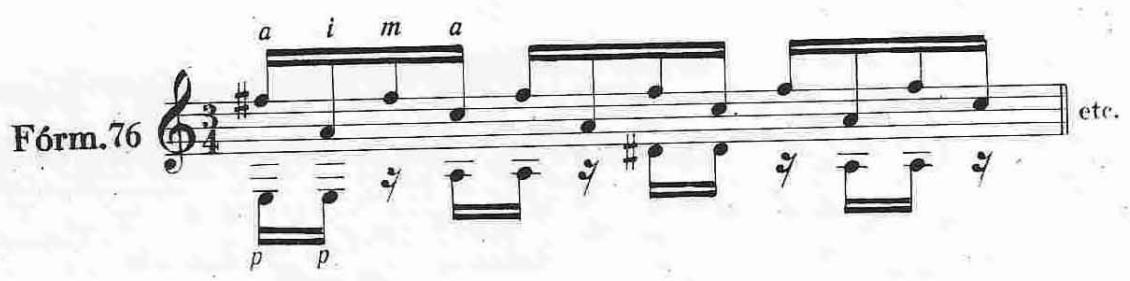
Fórm.65 *m a m i* etc.

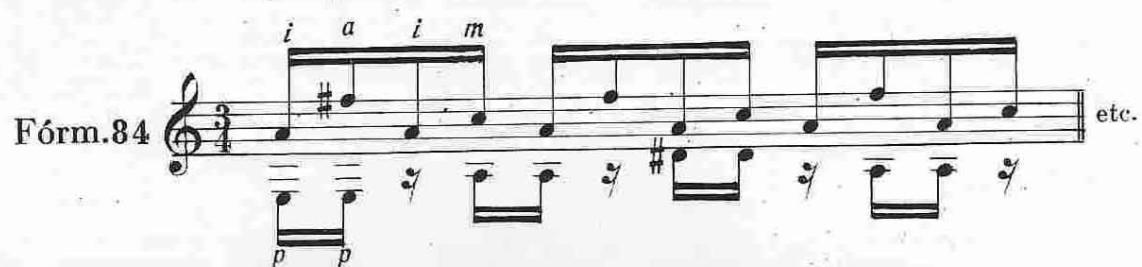
Fórm.66 *m i m a* etc.

Fórm.67 *m a i a* etc.

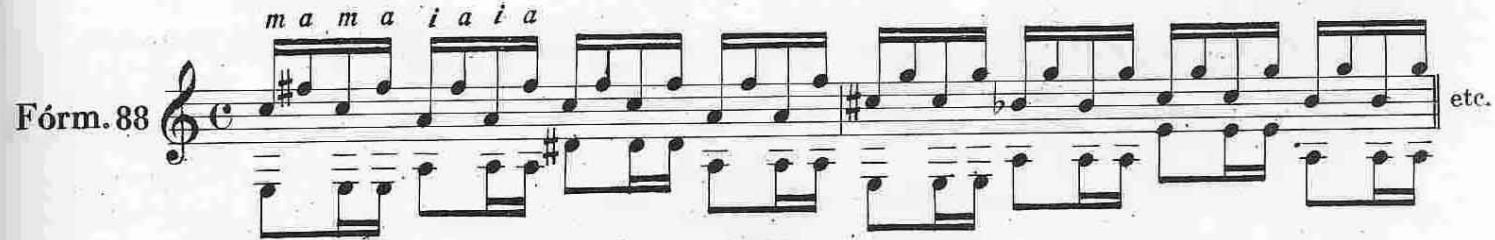
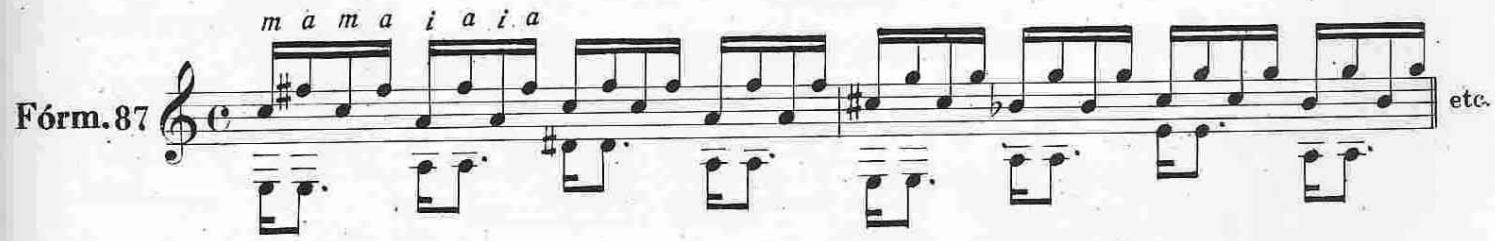
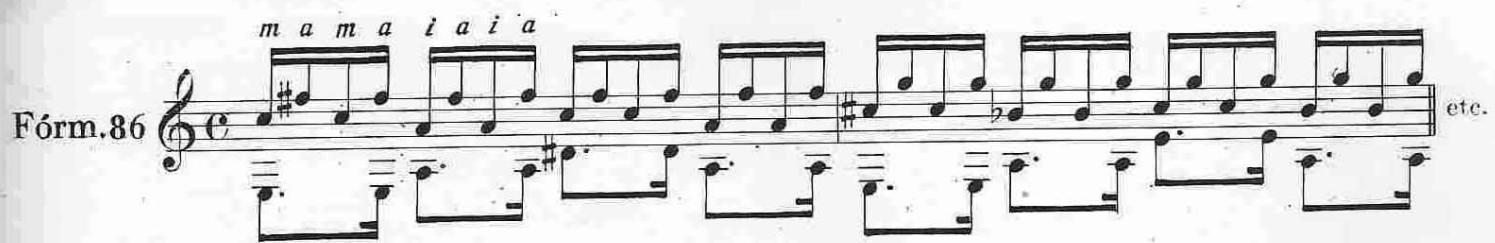
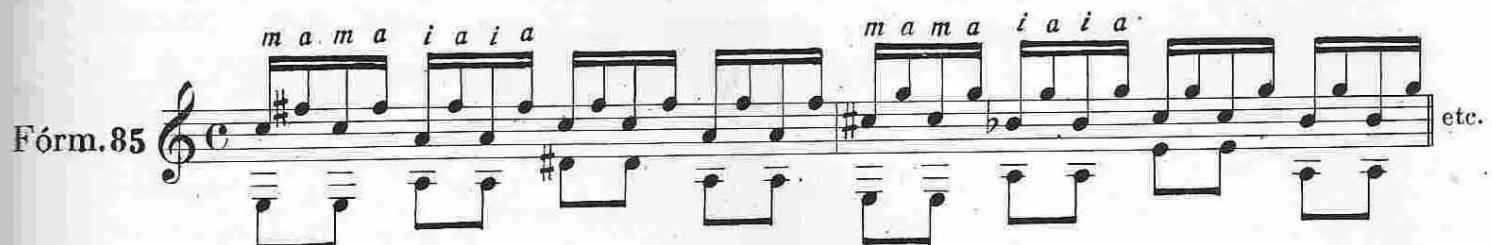
Fórm.68 *m i a i* etc.

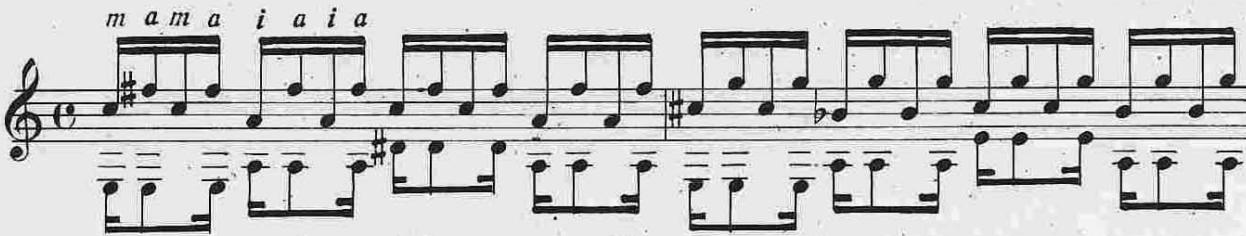






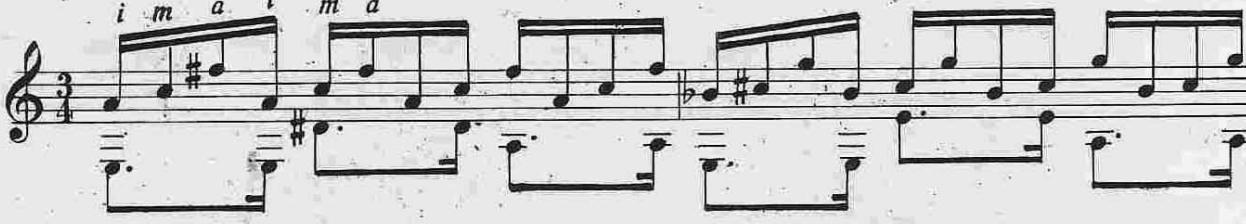
EJERCICIOS VARIOS *VARIOUS EXERCISES*

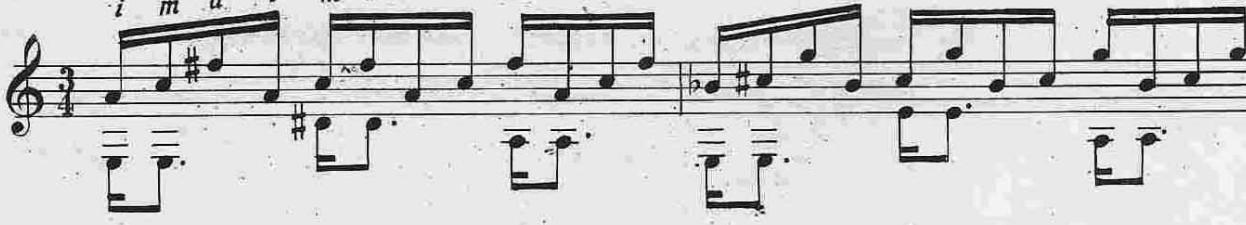


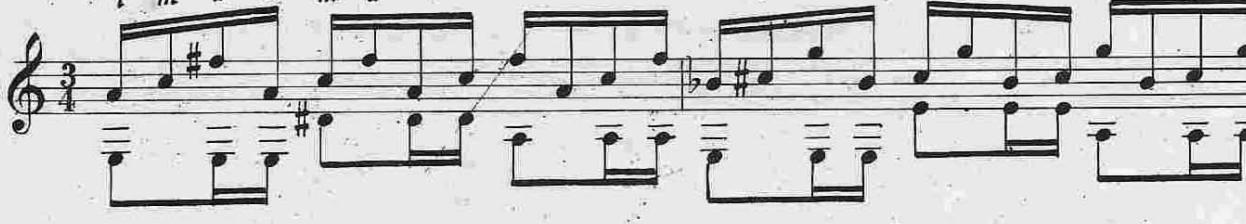
m a m a i a i a
 Fórm. 89 
etc.

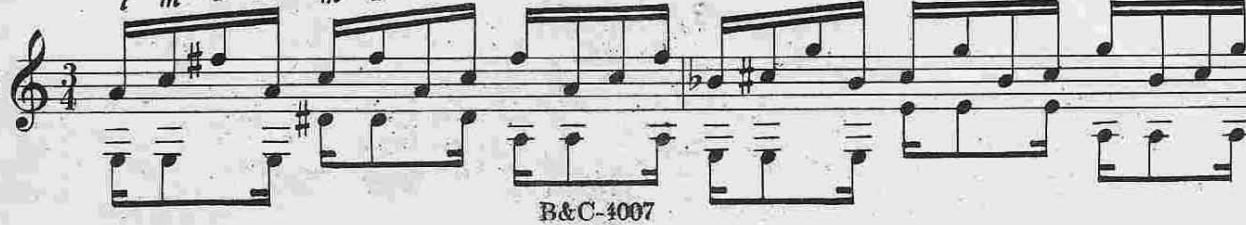
m a m a m a i a i a i a m a i a
 Fórm. 90 
etc.

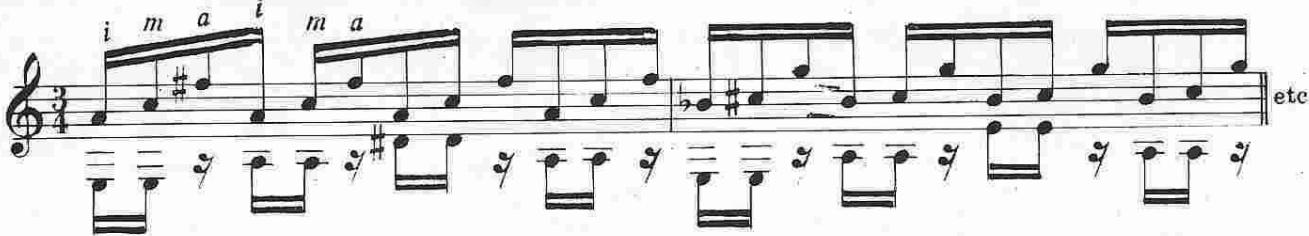
i m a i m a i m a i m a i m a i m a
 Fórm. 91 
etc.

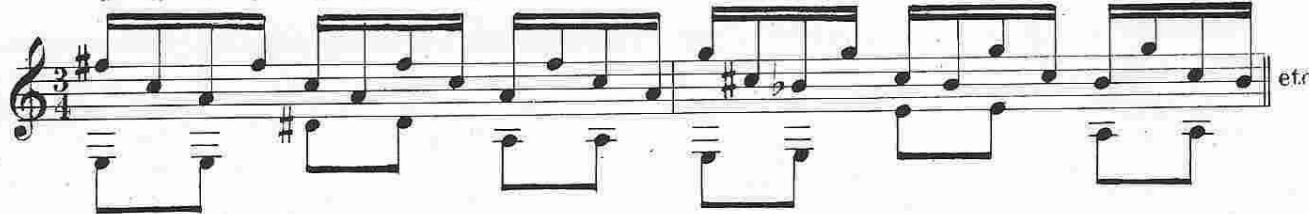
i m a i m a
 Fórm. 92 
etc.

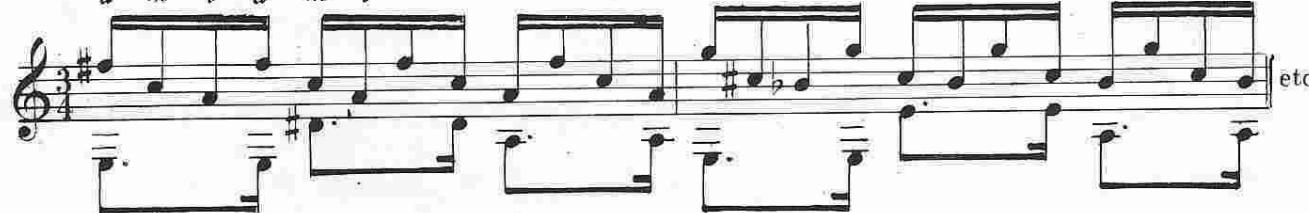
i m a i m a
 Fórm. 93 
etc.

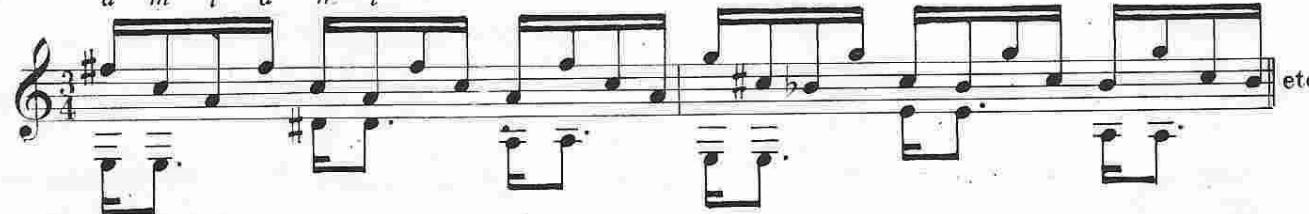
i m a i m a
 Fórm. 94 
etc.

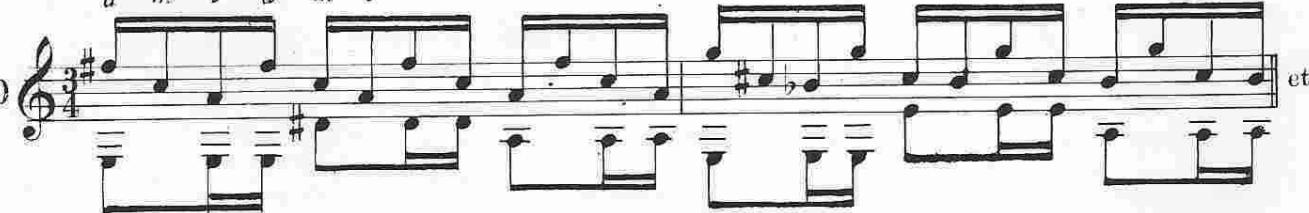
i m a i m a
 Fórm. 95 
etc.

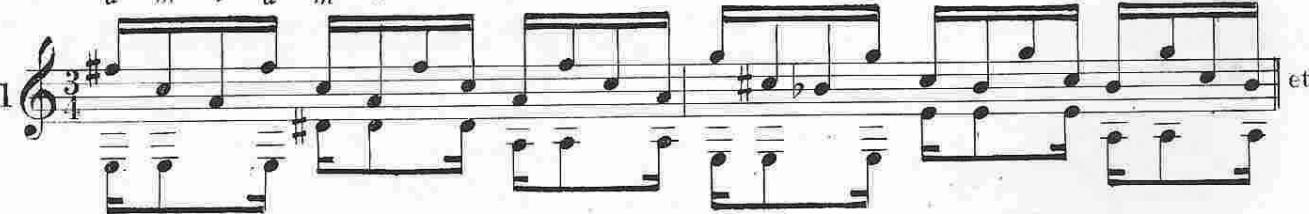
Fórm. 96  etc.

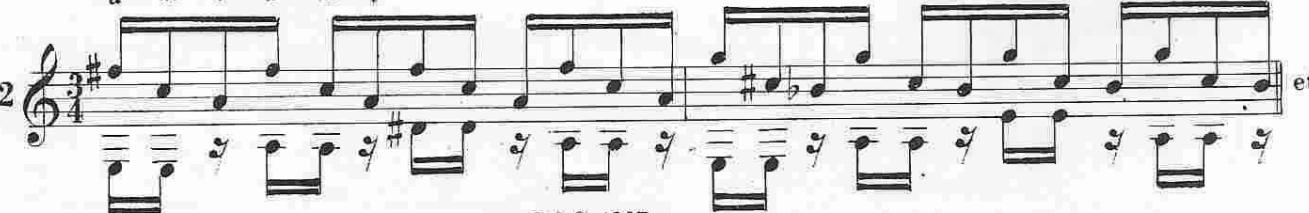
Fórm. 97  etc.

Fórm. 98  etc.

Fórm. 99  etc.

Fórm. 100  etc.

Fórm. 101  etc.

Fórm. 102  etc.

Destacar las notas pulsadas por el dedo índice.

Detaching notes plucked by the first finger.

Fórm. 103

etc.

Destacar las notas pulsadas por el dedo mayor.

Detaching notes plucked by the middle finger.

Fórm. 104

etc.

Cantando las notas pulsadas por el dedo anular.

Singing notes plucked by the ring finger.

Fórm. 105

etc.

Separación de los dedos anular y mayor.

Separation of ring and middle fingers.

Fórm. 106

etc.

Variante de la Fórmula N° 60.

Variants of Formula 60.

Fórm. 107

etc.

Desplazamiento y salto del dedo índice.

Displacement and jump of the first finger.

Fórm. 108

etc.

B & C - 4007

Desplazamiento y salto del dedo mayor.

Displacement and jump of the middle finger.

Fórm. 109

etc.

Fórm. 110

etc.

Fórm. 111

etc.

Desplazamiento y salto del dedo anular.

Displacement and jump of the ring finger.

Fórm. 112

etc.

Fórm. 113

etc.

Desplazamiento y salto del dedo pulgar.

Displacement and jump of the thumb.

Fórm. 114

B&C-4007 p

etc.

Fórm. 115

etc.

Notas repetidas en el pulgar.

Repeated notes by the thumb.

Fórm. 116

etc.

NOTAS REPETIDAS

REPEATED NOTES

Las combinaciones indicadas para los dedos índice, mayor y anular que se encuentran en la parte primera de este cuaderno (Fórmulas 1 a 12) deben también utilizarse en una sola cuerda.

The combinations indicated for the first, middle and ring fingers included in the first part of this book (Form. 1 to 12) must be also applied on one string.

Fórm. 117

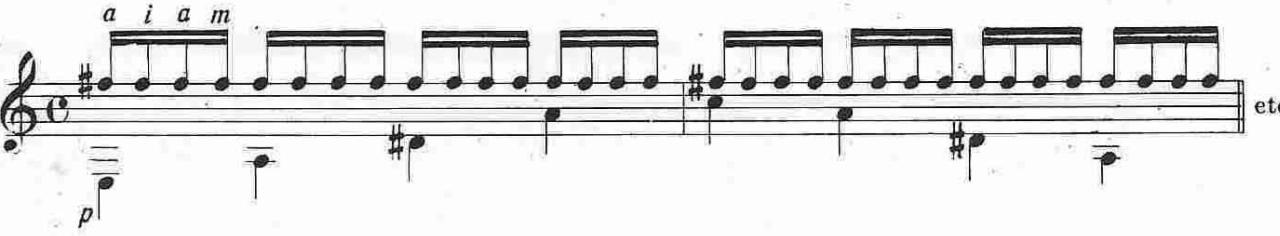
etc.

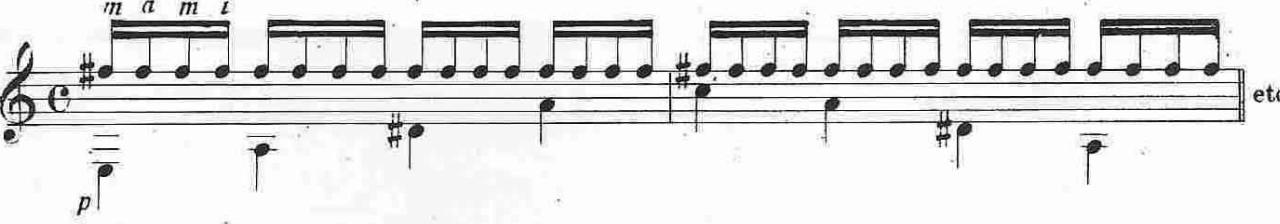
Fórm. 118

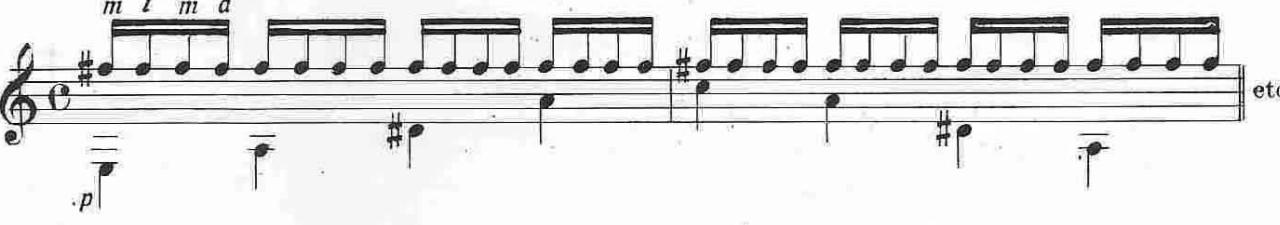
etc.

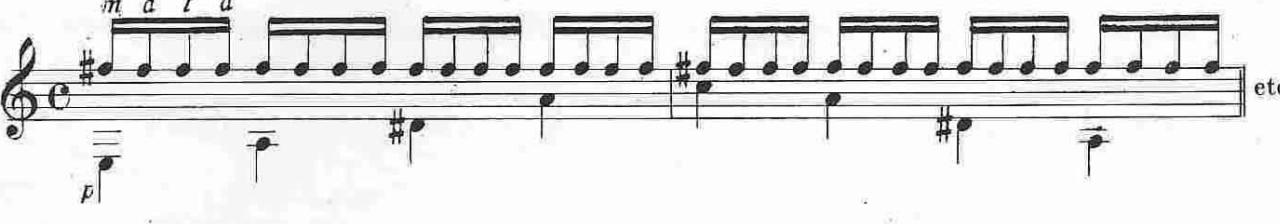
Fórm. 119

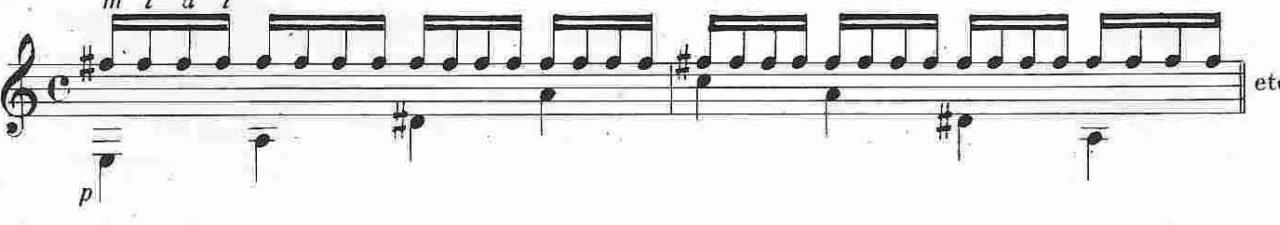
etc.

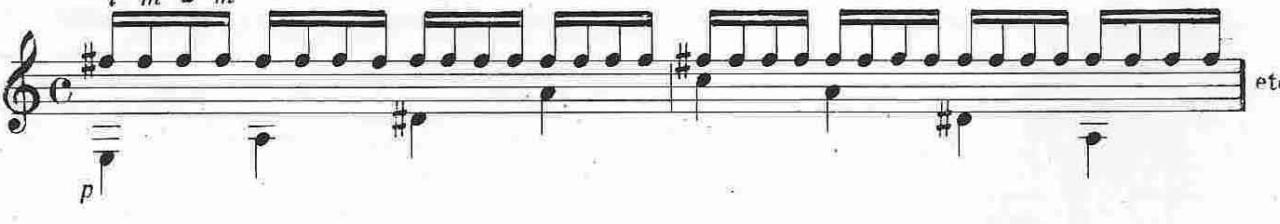
Fórm. 120  etc.

Fórm. 121  etc.

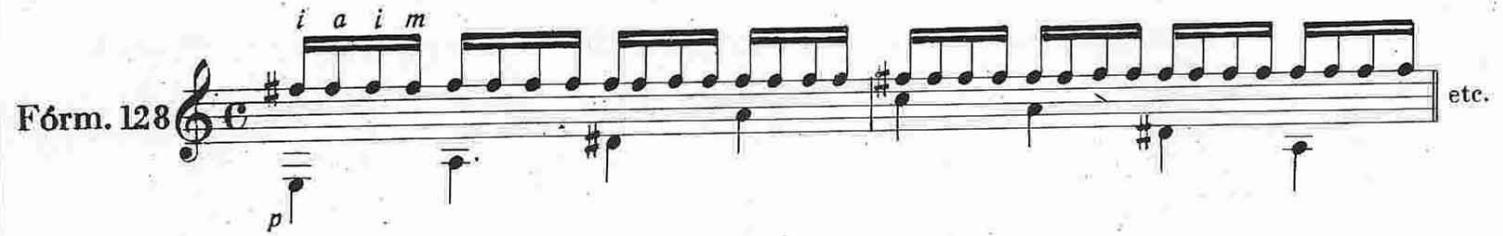
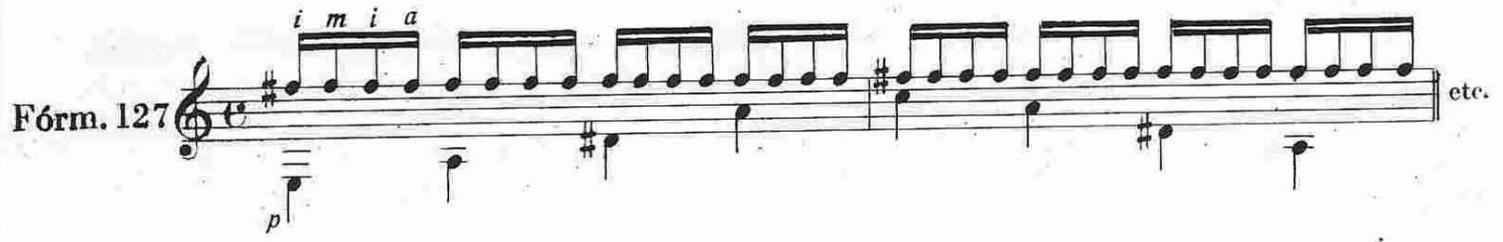
Fórm. 122  etc.

Fórm. 123  etc.

Fórm. 124  etc.

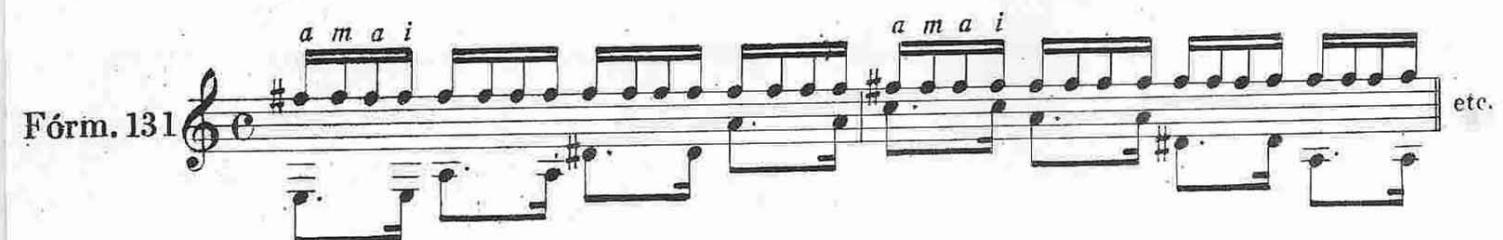
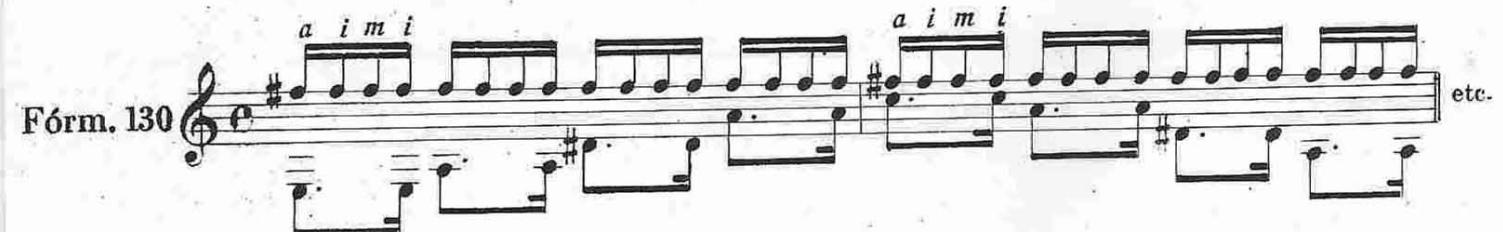
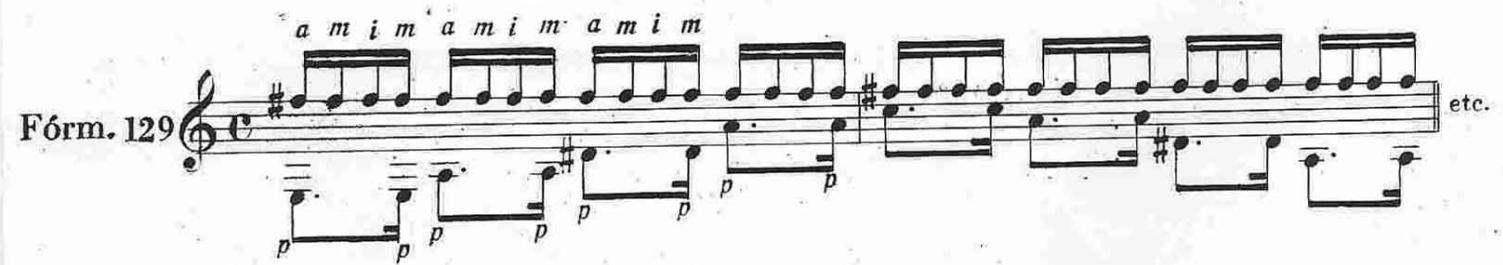
Fórm. 125  etc.

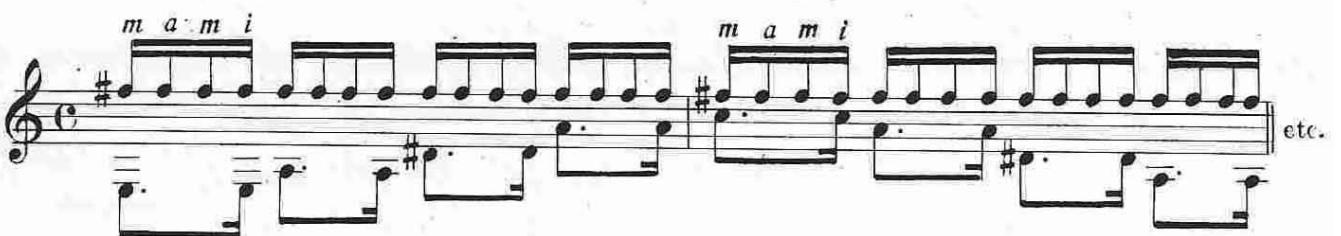
Fórm. 126  etc.

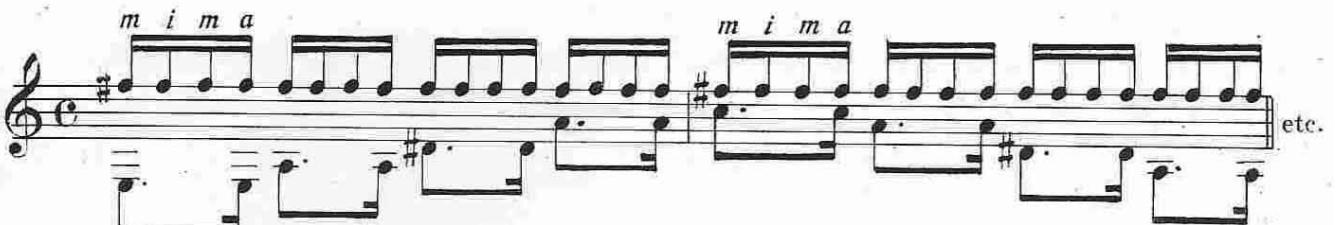


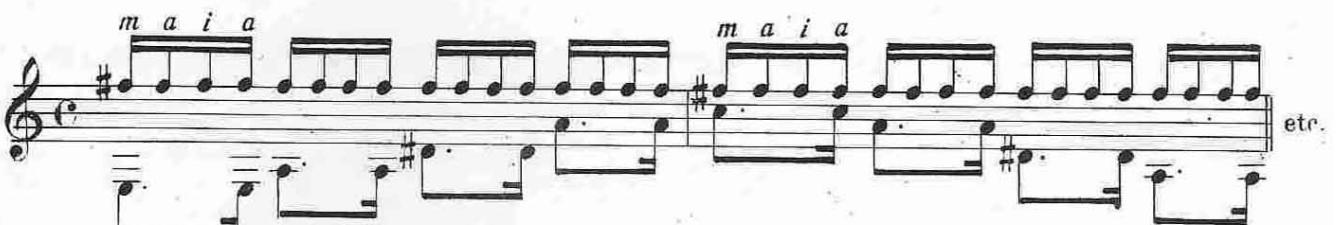
DEBEN TAMBIÉN UTILIZARSE TODAS LAS VARIANTES
RÍTMICAS EN EL PULGAR.

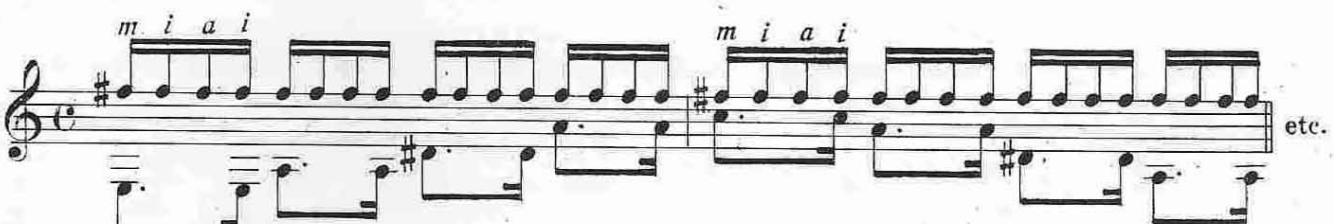
ALL THE VARIANTS MUST ALSO BE APPLIED TO THE
THUMB.

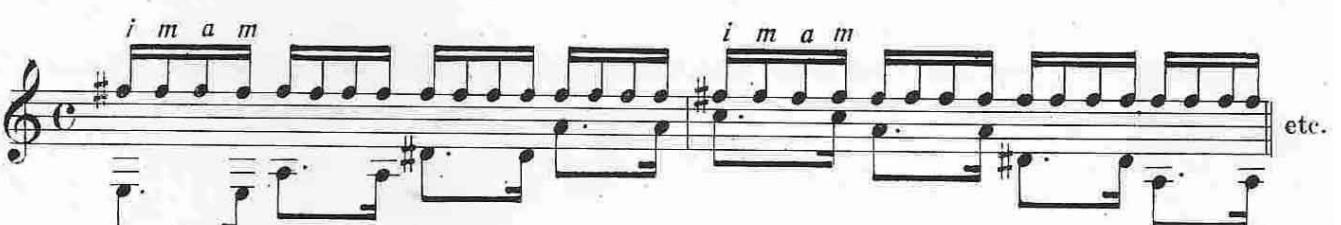


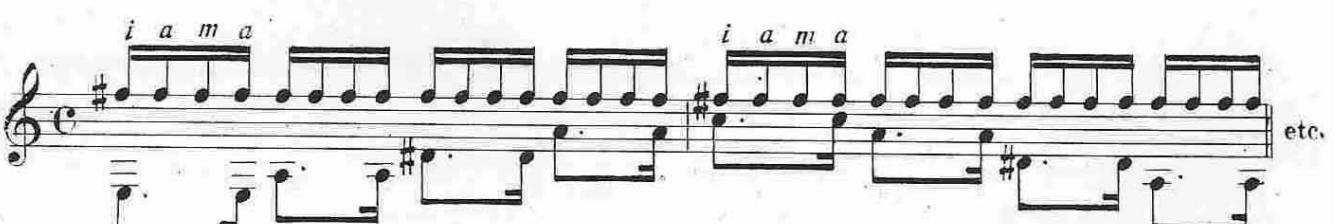
Fórm. 133 

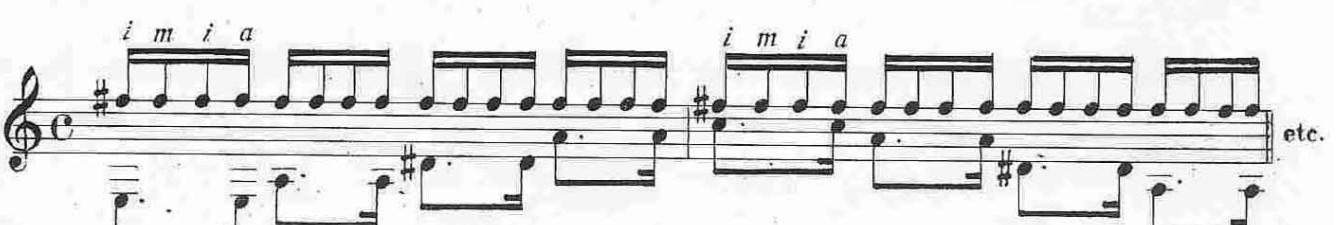
Fórm. 134 

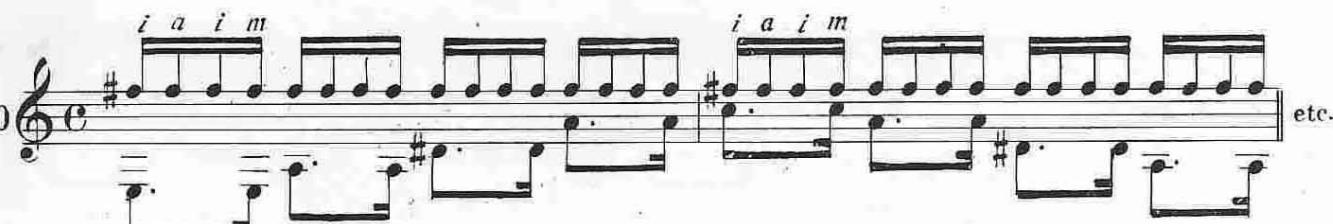
Fórm. 135 

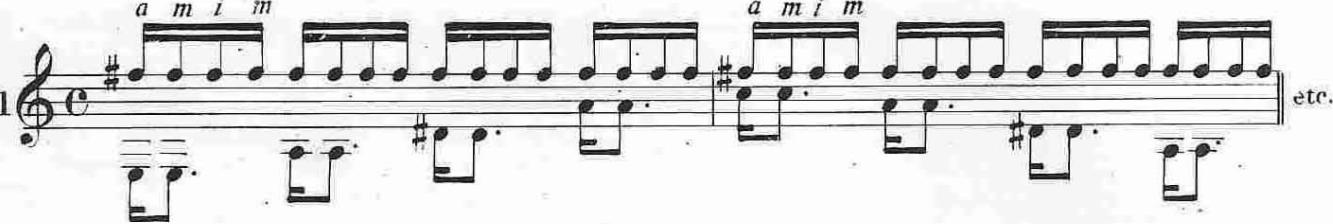
Fórm. 136 

Fórm. 137 

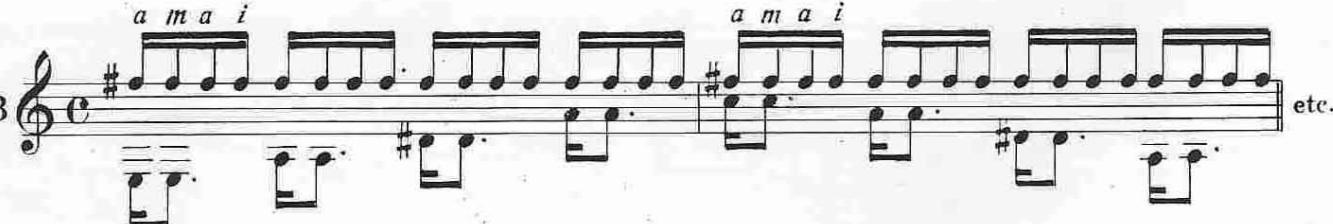
Fórm. 138 

Fórm. 139 

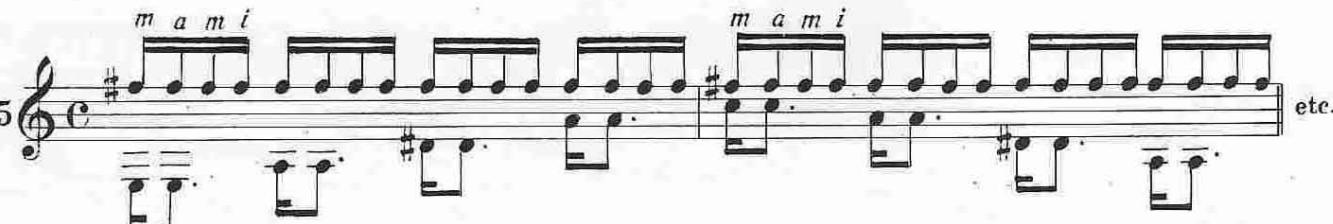
Fórm. 140  etc.

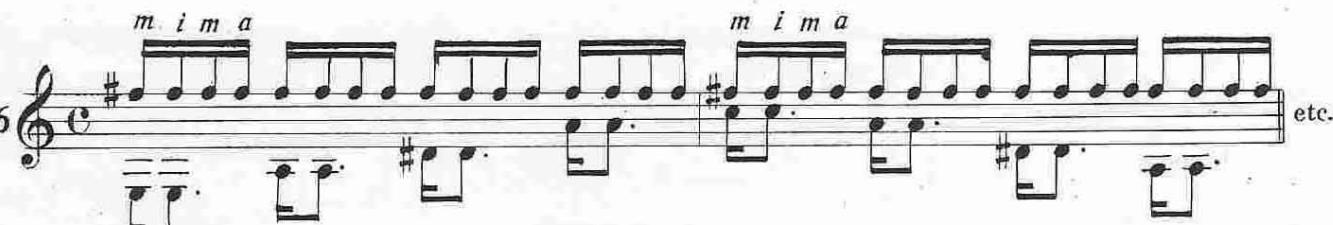
Fórm. 141  etc.

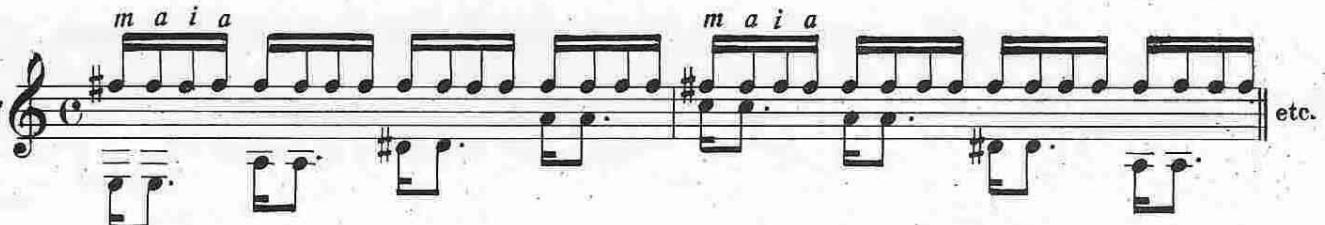
Fórm. 142  etc.

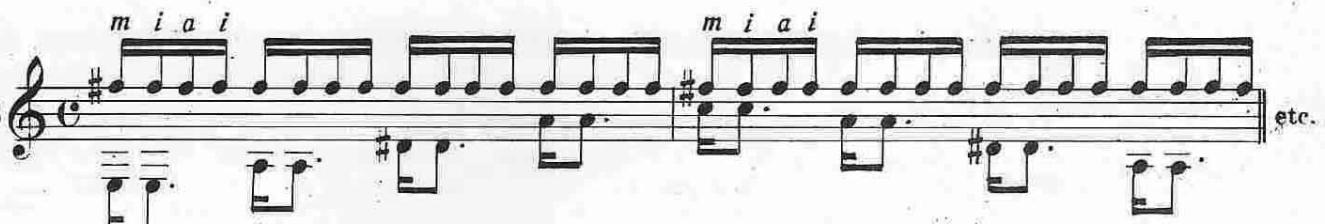
Fórm. 143  etc.

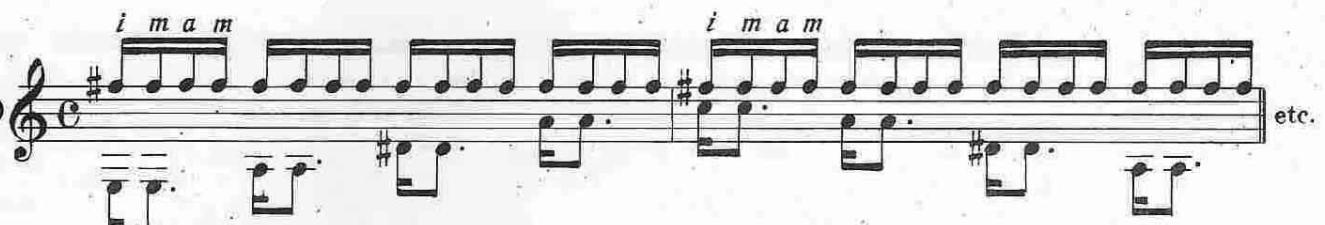
Fórm. 144  etc.

Fórm. 145  etc.

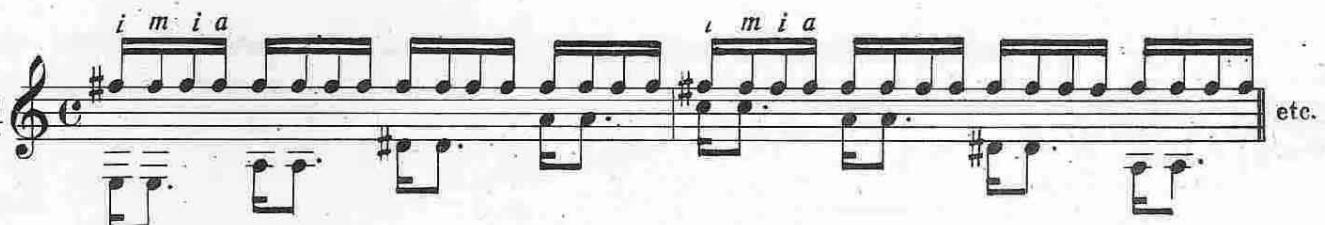
Fórm. 146  etc.

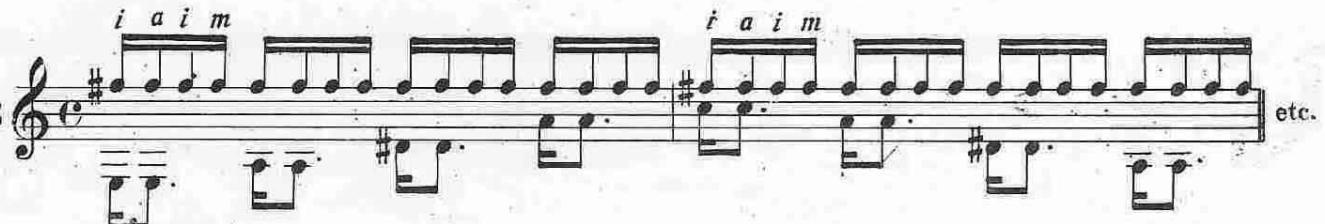
Fórm. 147 

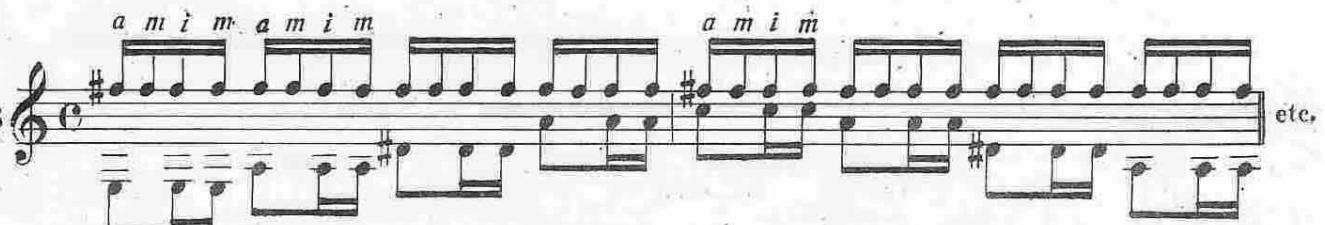
Fórm. 148 

Fórm. 149 

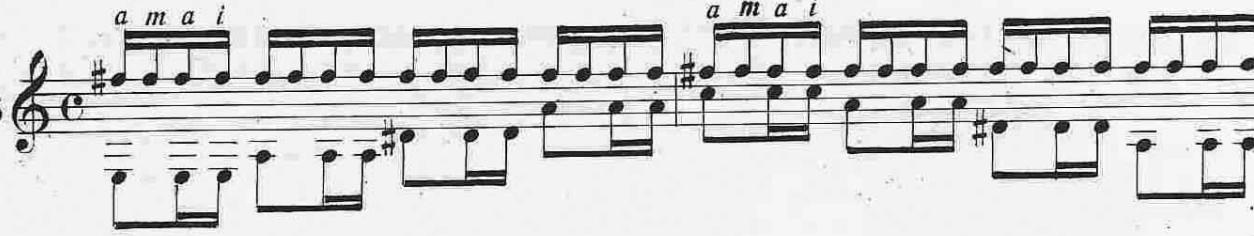
Fórm. 150 

Fórm. 151 

Fórm. 152 

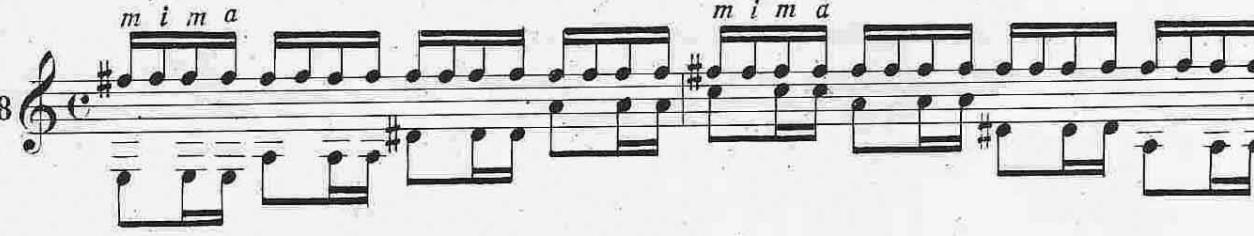
Fórm. 153 

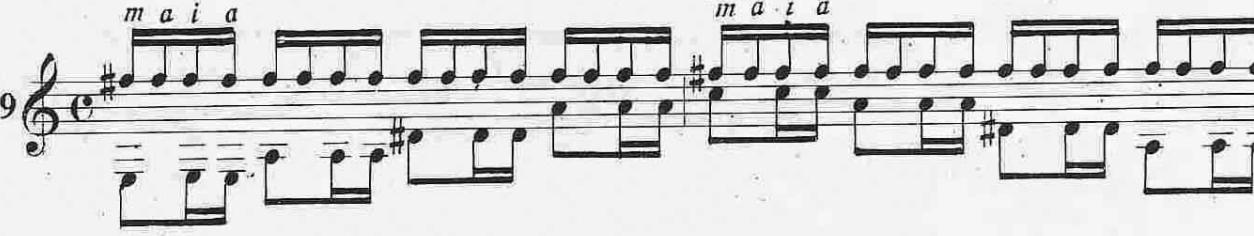
Fórm. 154  etc.

Fórm. 155  etc.

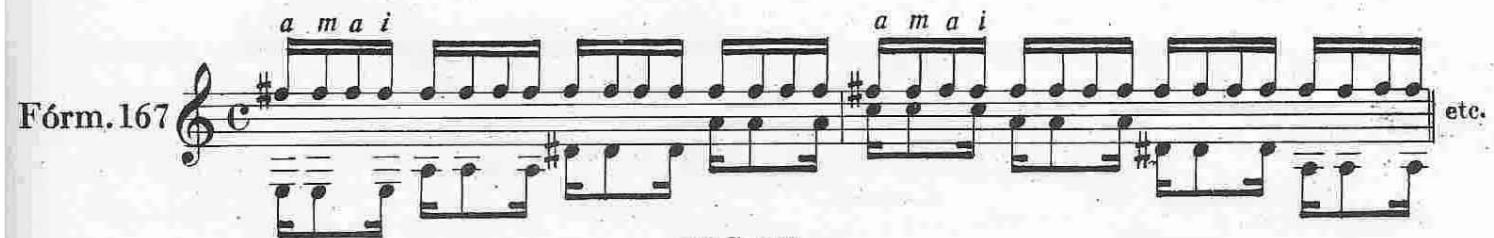
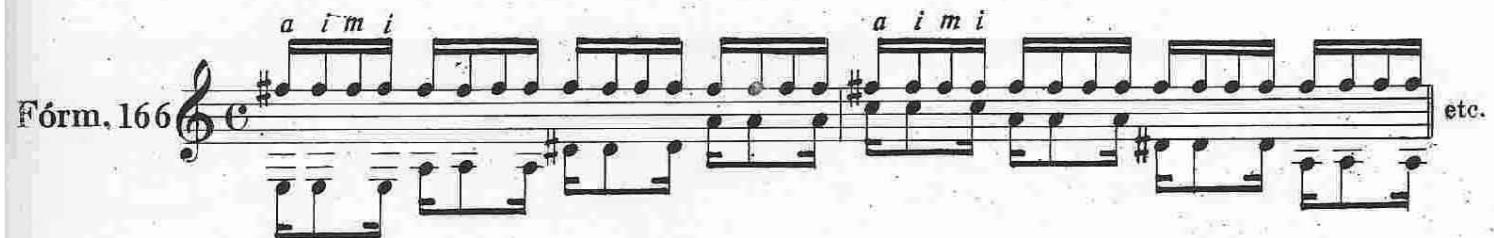
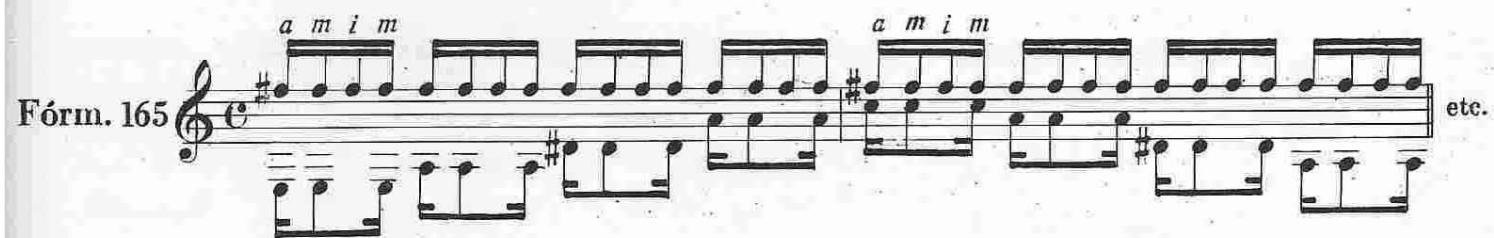
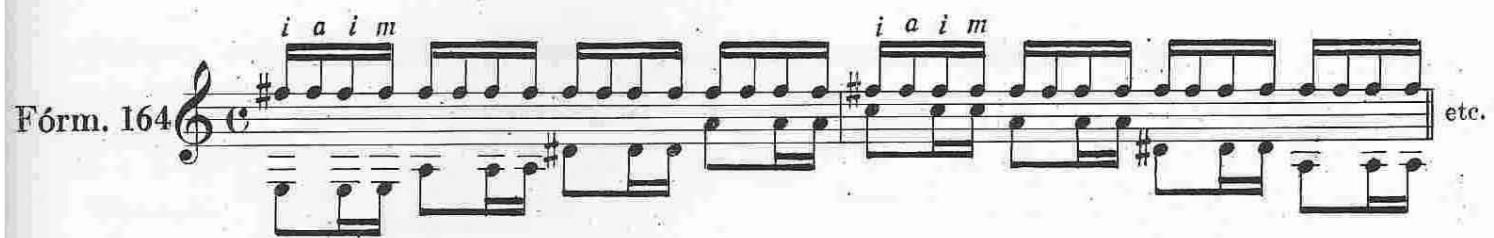
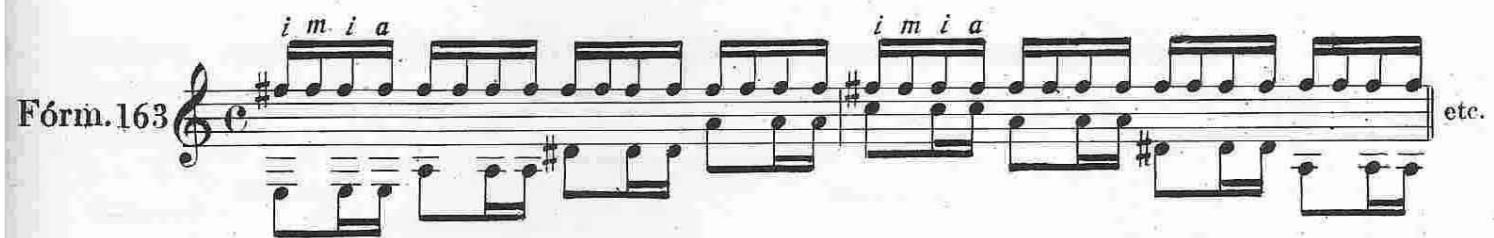
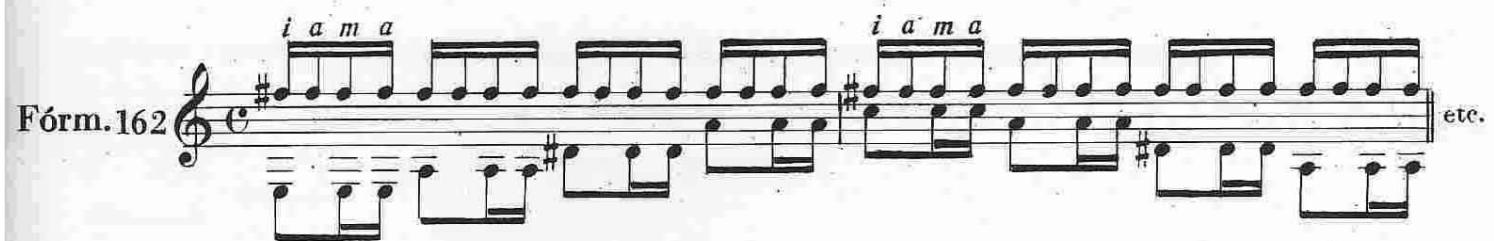
Fórm. 156  etc.

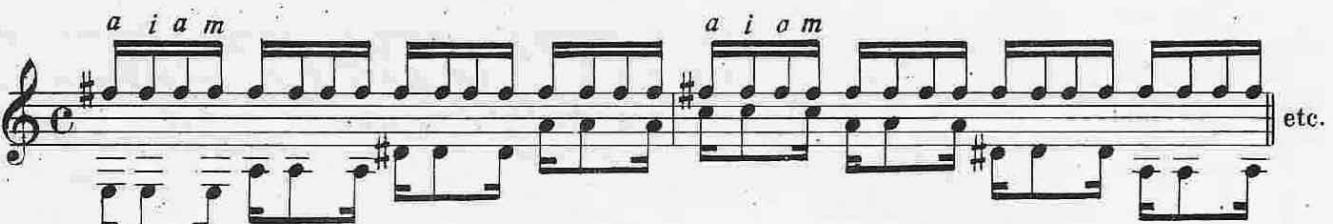
Fórm. 157  etc.

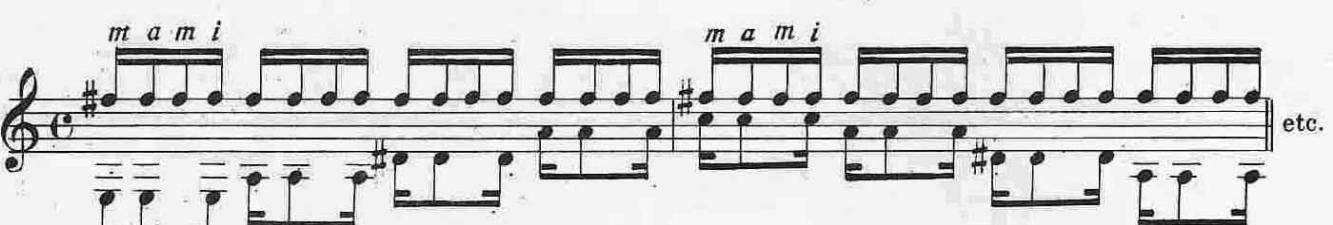
Fórm. 158  etc.

Fórm. 159  etc.

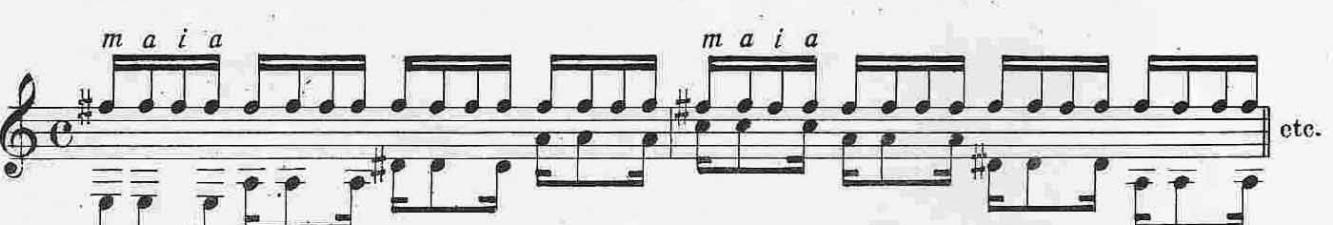
Fórm. 160  etc.

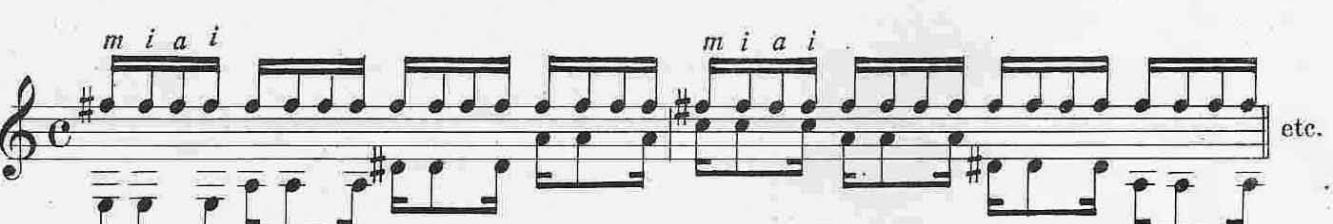


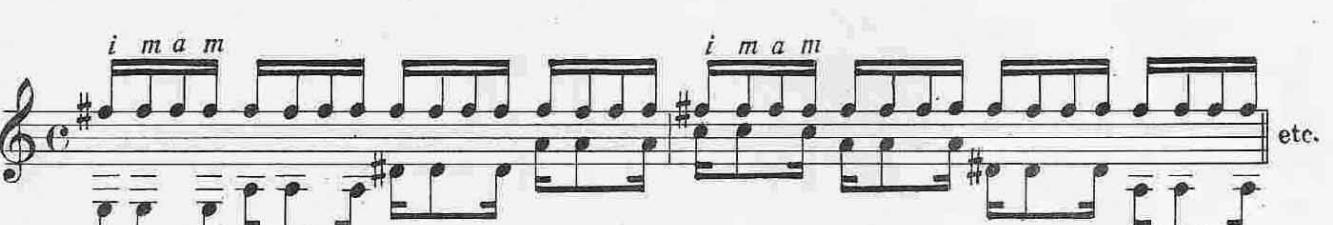
Fórm. 168 

Fórm. 169 

Fórm. 170 

Fórm. 171 

Fórm. 172 

Fórm. 173 

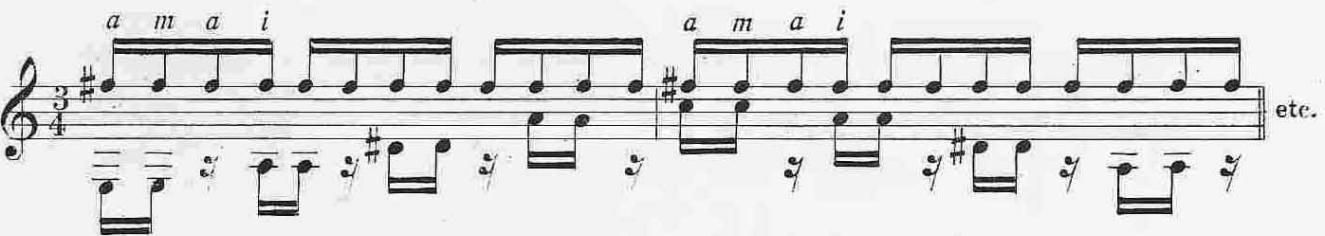
Fórm. 174 

Fórm. 175 

Fórm. 176 

Fórm. 177 

Fórm. 178 

Fórm. 179 

Fórm. 180 

Fórm. 181 

Fórm. 182

etc.

Fórm. 183

etc.

Fórm. 184

etc.

Fórm. 185

etc.

Fórm. 186

etc.

Fórm. 187

etc.

Fórm. 188

etc.

NOTAS REPETIDAS USANDO UNICAMENTE LOS DEDOS INMEDIATOS

REPEATED NOTES USING THE IMMEDIATE FINGERS.

Digitaciones que deberán utilizarse en las Fórmulas 189 a 195.

Fingering to be employed in Form 189 to 195.

Los siguientes ejercicios están indicados en la 1^a Combinación: a); el alumno debe trabajarlos además con las combinaciones b), c) y d).

The following exercises are indicated in the 1st. combination a); the pupil must perform same also with combinations b), c) and d).

Fórm. 189

Fórm. 190

Fórm. 191

Fórm. 192

Fórm. 193

Fórm. 195

Fórm. 197

<img alt="Musical score for Fórmula 197 in common time (C). The treble clef has a sharp sign. The bass staff shows eighth-note patterns. Measure 1 starts with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 3-4 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 5-6 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 7-8 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 9-10 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 11-12 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 13-14 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 15-16 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 17-18 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 19-20 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 21-22 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 23-24 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 25-26 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 27-28 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 29-30 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 31-32 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 33-34 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 35-36 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 37-38 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 39-40 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 41-42 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 43-44 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 45-46 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 47-48 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 49-50 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 51-52 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 53-54 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 55-56 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 57-58 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 59-60 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 61-62 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 63-64 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 65-66 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 67-68 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 69-70 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 71-72 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 73-74 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 75-76 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 77-78 start with 'i m a' over two measures. Measures 79-

EJERCICIOS PARA LA ELASTICIDAD

ELASTICITY EXERCISES

(Amplitud de Movimientos)

DEBE TRABAJARSE CON LA MAYOR LENTITUD.
REALIZAR EL MÁXIMO ESFUERZO EN EL DEDO Y LOGRAR LA MÁXIMA AMPLITUD DEL MOVIMIENTO.
 Pulsar la cuerda y apoyar el dedo en la cuerda inmediata anterior, levantando el otro en ángulo recto ("paso militar": abertura vertical), sin doblar la falange. En la mano izquierda se utilizarán los dedos 1, 2, 3 y 4 en cada cuerda, prestando total atención a la derecha. Estos ejercicios se realizarán con dedos inmediatos (i,m) y (m,a); la combinación (i,a) no debe emplearse. La sonoridad obtenida en la ejecución de esta Fórmula no debe ser tenida en cuenta, pues es el simple resultado de la acción de los dedos. La importancia radica en la amplitud de los movimientos que se van a efectuar; lo demás es secundario.

Se empieza el ejercicio en la quinta cuerda para poder apoyar los dedos en la cuerda inmediata: VI.

Fórm. 198

El alumno debe repetir este ejercicio con los dedos (m,a).

Fórm. 198 bis

Mano izquierda igual al ejercicio anterior. **REALIZAR TRESILLOS ACENTUANDO LA PRIMER NOTA DE CADA UNO DE ELLOS.** La atención se concentra en el (i) y en el (m), que en cada grupo de tresillos van a tener que acentuar la primera nota, alternadamente. No se hace con cuatro notas por coincidir en ese caso la primera nota de cada grupo con un mismo dedo. Trabajar siempre con dedos inmediatos: (i,m), (m,a).

Fórm. 199

(Extent of Movements)

TO BE STUDIED WITH MAXIMUM SLOWNESS.
REALIZE MAXIMUM EFFORT WITH THE FINGER AND OBTAIN MAXIMUM EXTENT OF MOVEMENTS.
Pluck the string and rest the finger on the adjoining previous string, lifting the other finger in a right angle ("Military Step", vertical opening), without bending the phalanx. In the left hand, fingers 1, 2, 3 and 4 will be employed in each string, watching carefully the right hand. These exercises will be done with immediate fingers (i,m) and (m,a); the combination (i,a) must not be employed. The sound obtained in this exercise is unimportant as it is the consequence of physical effort only: the importance lies in the extent of the movements to be performed; the rest is secondary.

The exercise starts on string V to allow fingers to rest on the immediate string VI.

Idem en las cuerdas
 ④, ③, ② y ①.
 Repeat same with strings
 ④, ③, ② and ①..

Pupil must repeat this exercise with fingers (m,a).

Idem en las cuerdas
 ④, ③, ② y ①.
 Repeat same with strings
 ④, ③, ② and ①..

The left hand will do the same as in the previous exercise. TRIPLETS MUST BE PERFORMED ACCENTUATING THE FIRST NOTE IN EACH ONE.

Attention is concentrated on (i) and (m), which alternatively will accentuate the first note in each group of triplets. This is not done with four notes because the first note of each group coincides with the same finger. Work must be done always with immediate fingers (i,m) and (m,a).

Idem en las demás cuerdas
 Repeat same with the other string.

Fórm. 199 bis

Idem en las demás cuerdas
Repeat same with the other string.

Mano izquierda idem. La derecha realiza grupos de trencillos con el mismo valor de duración y fuerza. LA ATENCIÓN DEBE CONCENTRARSE EN LA OBTENCIÓN DE UNA MAYOR VELOCIDAD. Todas las notas deben oírse igualmente nítidas. No debe pues marcarse la acentuación señalada en el ejercicio anterior. Realizarlo con dedos inmediatos: (i,m), (m,a). La mano derecha debe desplazarse a medida que los dedos van cambiando de cuerda, con el fin de que aquellos no se "estiren" para alcanzarlas.

Repeat same with the left hand. The right hand will play groups of triplets with equal value of duration and strength. ATTENTION MUST CONCENTRATE ON OBTAINING MORE SPEED. All notes must be equally bright. The accentuation indicated in the previous exercises must not be marked.

To be performed with immediate fingers (i,m) and (m,a). The right hand must displace itself as the fingers change string, so that they do not stretch to reach same. The same is to be done with the other strings.

Fórm. 200

Idem en las demás cuerdas
Repeat same with the other strings.

Fórm. 200 bis

etc.

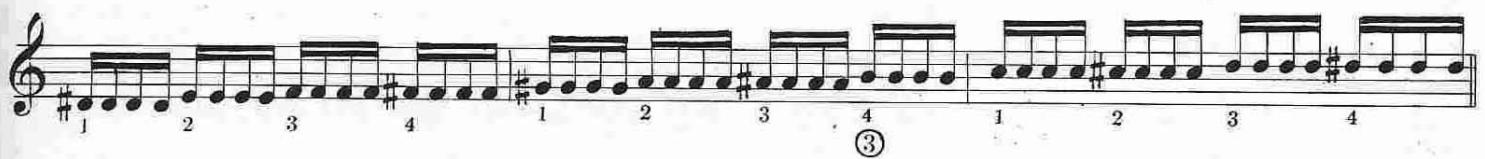
Mano izquierda ídem. La derecha ejecutará grupos de cuatro notas en cada posición. Se realiza en todas las cuerdas desde la sexta a la prima, retornando a la sexta inclusive. Debe seguirse subiendo cromáticamente de la misma forma hasta el 5º espacio inclusivo en todas las cuerdas. El alumno debe centrar su esfuerzo en la velocidad, SIN QUE LAS NOTAS PIERDAN SU NATURAL EQUILIBRIO al ser consideradas aisladamente (valor de duración e intensidad). El ejercicio resultará útil siempre que el alumno lo ejecute en 1 m. 50 s. de duración total como máximo. Poco a poco el alumno podrá superar esa velocidad siempre y cuando las notas conserven su limpieza y nitidez. Es decir que debe ser preocupación fundamental atender a la limpieza en el ataque de las notas, como paso previo a la obtención de una mayor velocidad. Lo contrario es negativo y no debe permitirse bajo ningún concepto en detrimento de esa primera etapa.

The same is to be done with the left hand. The right hand will play groups of four notes in each position. This is done with all strings from VI to I, returning to the VIth. inclusively. Ascending chromatically must be followed in the same manner until the 5th. space inclusively with all strings.

The student must concentrate his efforts on speed, AVOIDING THAT NOTES DO NOT LOSE THEIR NATURAL EQUILIBRIUM, when considered individually (value of duration and intensity). The exercise will be successful if played with a maximum total duration of 1 m. 50 s. Step by step the student will be able to improve this speed provided notes maintain their neatness. It is therefore fundamental to look after the clearness of attack of the notes, as a previous step to obtaining more speed. Doing the opposite is negative and must not be allowed.

1^a posición

Fórm. 201



2^a posición

Seguir en la misma forma hasta la quinta posición inclusive.

LA ATENCIÓN DEBE CONCENTRARSE EN LA OBTENCIÓN DE UNA MAYOR VELOCIDAD.

Mano izquierda idem. La derecha ejecuta tresillos con intervención del pulgar.

El orden de digitación es: (p,m,i) siendo ésta más lógica que (p,i,m) desechara en este ejercicio. Es importante que el alumno comience a actuar como aprendiz y maestro al mismo tiempo, ejecutando el trabajo con ambas combinaciones; comprobará así que por encima de una velocidad crítica surgen en la combinación (p,i,m) movimientos subalternos (movimientos ondulantes) propios de la mano y no de los dedos, que entorpecen la marcha natural del trabajo de los mismos a causa de los innecesarios desplazamientos de éstos sobre las cuerdas. La combinación (p,m,i), para este trabajo mecánico, debe emplearse con preferencia salvo en determinadas obras musicales. Con ella puede entonces aumentarse la velocidad sin que la mano actúe con el movimiento ondulatorio resultante de la combinación desecharada.

Continue in the same manner up to the 5th. position inclusive.

CONCENTRATE ON OBTAINING MORE SPEED.

The same is to be done with the left hand. The right hand plays triplets including the thumb. The order of fingering is (p,m,i), which is more logical than (p,i,m) excluded for this exercise. It is important that the student assumes the role of pupil and teacher at the same time, working with both formulae; he will find that beyond a critical speed, subordinate movements of the hands and not of the fingers (ondulating movements) appear in the (p,i,m) combinations, which obstruct the natural work of the fingers; this is caused by the unnecessary displacement of these on the strings. For this kind of mechanical work, combination (p,m,i) is preferable except for certain musical works. With this combination speed can be increased without the hand doing the ondulatory movement consequence of the rejected combination.

Fórm. 202

ACORDES REPETIDOS REPEATED CHORDS

LOS ACORDES DEBEN EJECUTARSE SIN ARPEGIAR.

CHORDS ARE TO BE PLAYED "SENZA ARPEGGIARE" (*Avoiding similarity with broken chords*).

SEPARACION DE LOS DEDOS ANULAR Y PULGAR.

Deben escucharse con claridad las notas pulsadas por el anular.

SEPARATION OF RING FINGER AND THUMB.

Notes plucked by the ring finger must be heard clearly.

Fórm. 203

Music for Form 203 in C major, 2/4 time. It consists of two staves. The top staff shows chords with the ring finger (3) and thumb (1). Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3. The bottom staff shows the same chords with the thumb (1) and ring finger (3). Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. Dynamics: p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p. The notation includes measure numbers 1 through 8.

Fórm. 204

Music for Form 204 in C major, 2/4 time. It consists of two staves. The top staff shows chords with the middle finger (3) and thumb (1). Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3. The bottom staff shows the same chords with the thumb (1) and middle finger (3). Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. Dynamics: p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p. The notation includes measure numbers 1 through 8.

SEPARACION DE LOS DEDOS MAYOR Y PULGAR

Deben percibirse nítidamente las notas pulsadas con el dedo mayor.

SEPARATION OF MIDDLE FINGER AND THUMB.

Notes plucked by the middle finger must be heard clearly.

Fórm. 205

Music for Form 205 in C major, 2/4 time. It consists of two staves. The top staff shows chords with the middle finger (3) and thumb (1). Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3. The bottom staff shows the same chords with the thumb (1) and middle finger (3). Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. Dynamics: p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p. The notation includes measure numbers 1 through 8.

SEPARACION DE LOS DEDOS INDICE Y PULGAR

Debe prestarse atención al dedo índice.

SEPARATION OF FIRST FINGER AND THUMB.

Special attention to be given to the first finger.

Fórm. 206

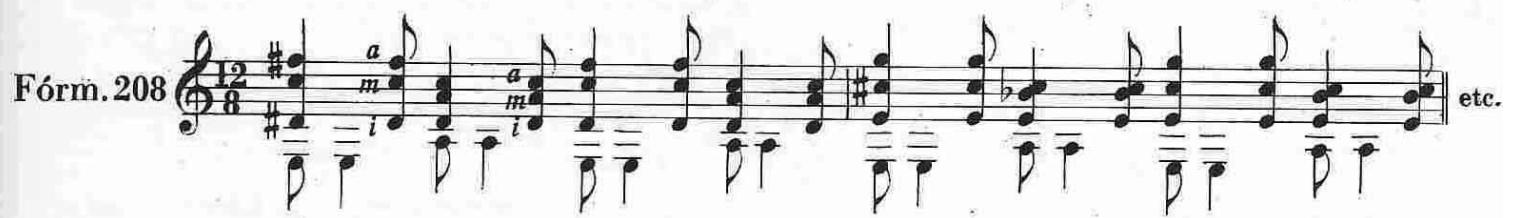
Music for Form 206 in C major, 2/4 time. It consists of two staves. The top staff shows chords with the index finger (3) and thumb (1). Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3. The bottom staff shows the same chords with the thumb (1) and index finger (3). Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. Dynamics: p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p. The notation includes measure numbers 1 through 8.

DESPLAZAMIENTO DE LOS DEDOS ANULAR Y MAYOR

DISPLACEMENT OF RING AND MIDDLE FINGERS.

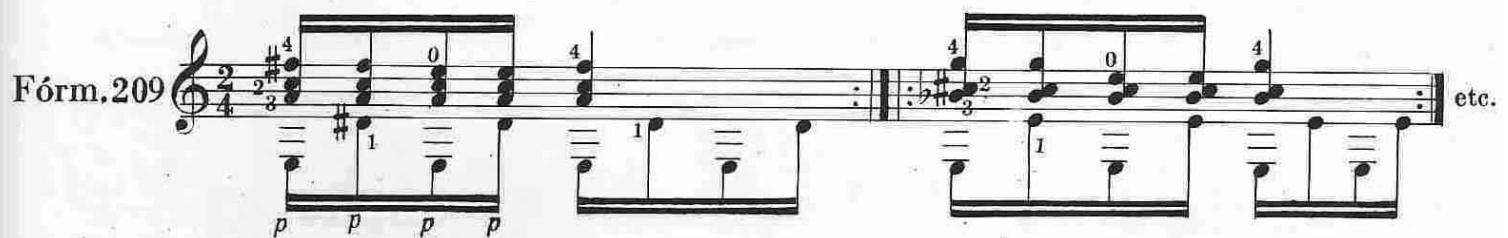
Fórm. 207

Music for Form 207 in C major, 2/4 time. It consists of two staves. The top staff shows chords with the ring finger (3) and middle finger (2). Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3. The bottom staff shows the same chords with the middle finger (2) and ring finger (3). Fingerings: 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2. Dynamics: p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p. The notation includes measure numbers 1 through 8.



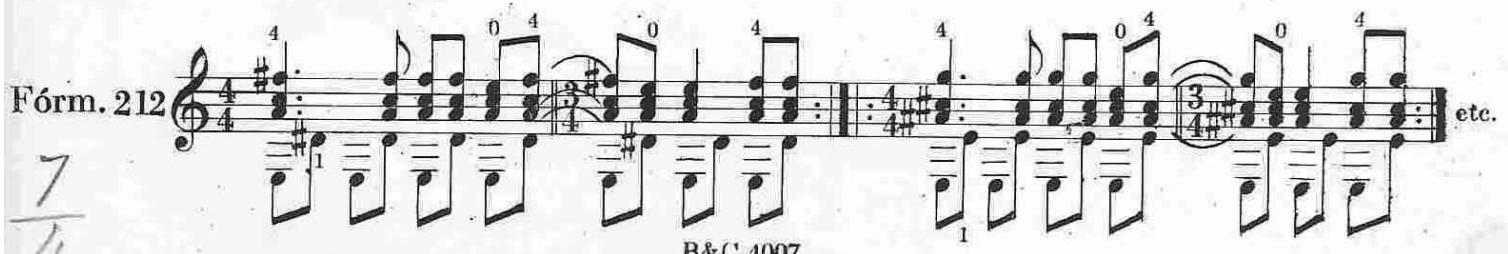
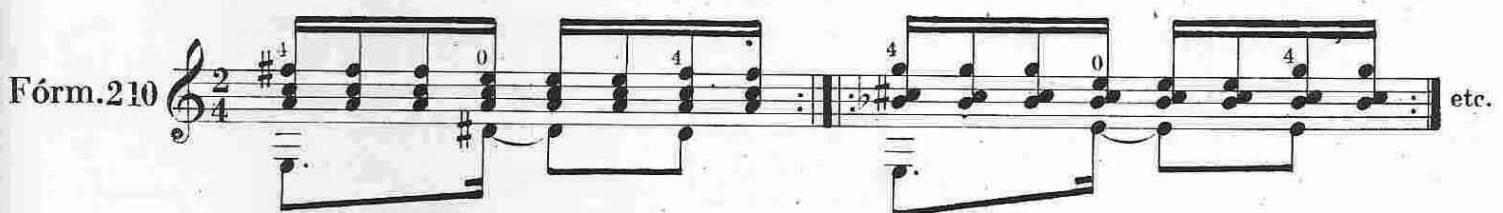
DESPLAZAMIENTO DEL PULGAR

DISPLACEMENT OF THUMB.



VARIANTES RITMICAS

RHYTHMIC VARIATIONS



RITMOS SIMULTANEOS

SIMULTANEOUS RHYTHMS

INDEPENDENCIA DEL PULGAR

INDEPENDENCE OF THUMB.

Fórm. 213

etc.

Fórm. 214

etc.

Fórm. 215

etc.

Fórm. 216

etc.

Fórm. 217

etc.

PEQUEÑO DISEÑO MELODICO POR GRADO CONJUNTO PARA FACILITAR EL MOVIMIENTO DEL PULGAR.

Cada dedo tiene su constitución propia y es necesario nivelar sus fuerzas en lo posible. El dedo pulgar de la mano derecha requiere un estudio especial; es el más pesado y asimismo el más fuerte y tiene a su cargo el basamento armónico.

LITTLE MELODIC SKETCH BY CONJUNCT DEGREES TO FACILITATE MOVEMENT OF THE THUMB.

Each finger has its own constitution and it is necessary to level their strength as much as possible. The thumb of the right hand requires special study: it is the heaviest and strongest finger and the harmonic basis relies on same.

Fórm. 218

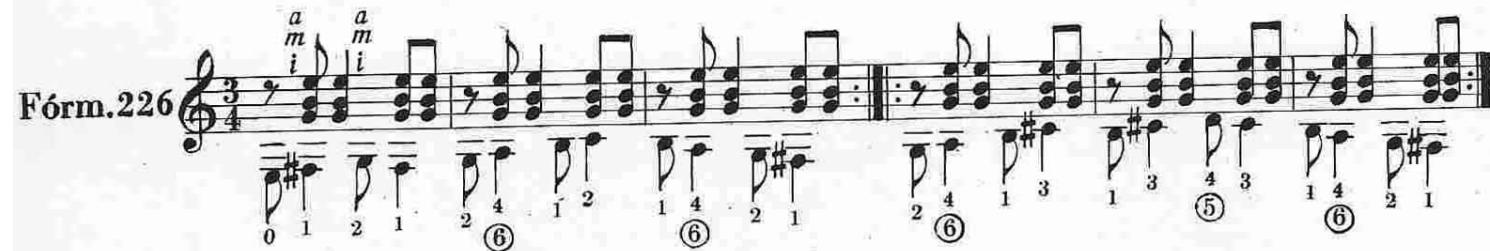
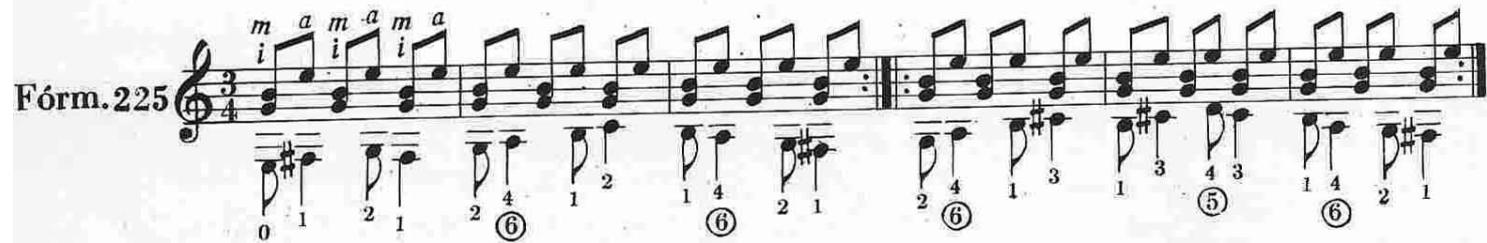
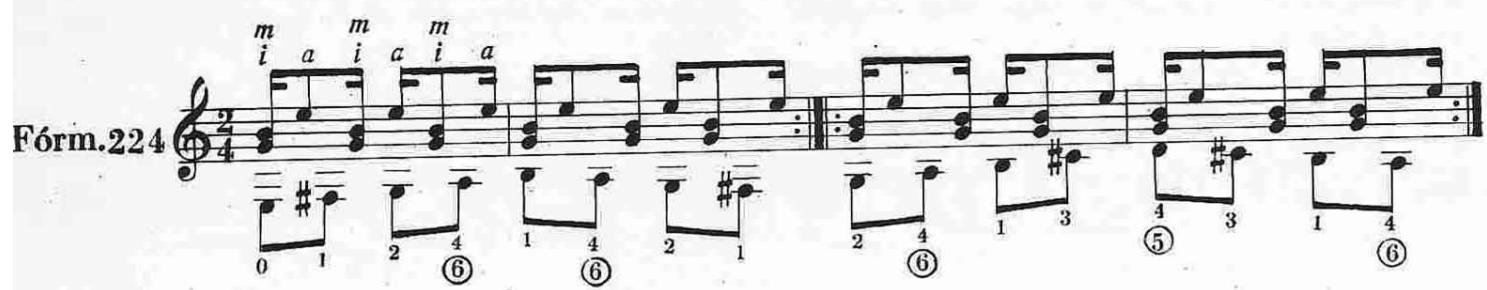
Fórm. 219

Fórm. 220

Fórm. 221

Fórm. 222

Fórm. 223



EJERCICIOS COMBINADOS

COMBINED EXERCISES

Fórm. 227

p a m i
marcado

Subiendo cromáticamente
en la forma indicada.
*Ascend chromatically in
the indicated manner.*

B&C-4007

El elemento invariable (sol-la), con que actúa el índice y la línea melódica que lleva el pulgar, deben escucharse con toda claridad.

The unvariable element (sol-la) played by the first finger and the melodic line carried by the thumb, must be heard clearly.

Fórm. 228

EJERCICIOS CON NOTAS REPETIDAS

Debe prestarse atención al anular. Los dedos índice, mayor y anular de la mano derecha deben estar separados, actuando libremente.

Estos ejercicios están basados en la utilización sistemática de una combinación con el fin de vencer una dificultad técnica y bajo ningún concepto deben tomarse como obras musicales; pero sí deben estudiarse como tales.

(♩ = 66, circa)

Fórm. 229

B&C-4007

EXERCISE WITH REPEATED NOTES

Attention must be given to the ring finger. The first, middle and ring fingers of the right hand must be separate, moving freely.

These exercises are based on the systematic use of a combination in order to overcome technical difficulties. They must be studied as if they were musical compositions, but must not be considered as such.

EJERCICIO CON ACORDES REPETIDOS

EXERCISE WITH REPEATED CHORDS

45

LOS ACORDES NO DEBEN SER ARPEGGIADOS.

Los dedos índice, mayor y anular de la mano derecha deben permanecer unidos como un solo dedo, para mayor seguridad en la ejecución.

CHORDS ARE TO BE PLAYED "SENZA ARPEGGIARE".

The first, middle and ring fingers of the right hand must remain together as if they were one finger, to obtain accurate performance.

(♩ = 80 circa)

Fórm. 230

mp

crescendo

poco a poco

f *m*

Stentando

A tempo

B&C-4007

B&C-4007