

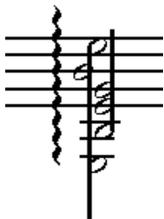
DÉBIL BLUES

para grupo de violões

Marcelo Mello
(set - nov 2007)

INSTRUÇÕES GERAIS (violão)

Os sinais abaixo são convencionados para todas as partituras para violão, em instruções quanto à execução da mão direita, da mão esquerda, articulações etc.

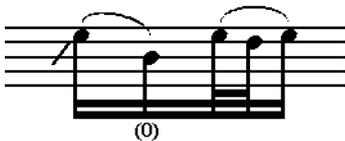


- a linha ondulada à esquerda da nota é o *rasgueado*, um tipo de articulação no violão onde as cordas das notas que compõem o acorde são tocadas uma de cada vez rapidamente, de preferência todas com o polegar da mão direita.



- em partituras para violão, um número dentro de um círculo representa sempre o número da corda na qual deve ser tocada a nota (2 = 2ª corda- Si).

- um traço entre duas notas indica um *glissando*, onde o dedo da mão esquerda que toca a nota é deslizado pelo braço, sem soltar a corda (deixando-a vibrar), até atingir a segunda nota. Um glissando que não indica a nota que começa pode começar em qualquer casa do braço do violão, na mesma corda que a nota onde termina o glissando. Nesse caso, a direção do glissando indica se a casa onde começa o glissando deve ser mais aguda ou mais grave que a nota do fim do glissando.



- nas partituras para violão, um número zero (0) associado a uma nota indica que ela deve ser tocada na corda solta (Si com o sinal zero = 2ª corda solta).

- as ligaduras de expressão, na escrita para violão, indicam que as notas devem ser tocadas *ligadas*: só a primeira nota é atacada com um dedo da mão direita, e as outras notas que fazem parte da ligadura são tocadas com os dedos da mão esquerda “puxando” a corda (ligadura descendente) ou “batendo” na corda (ligadura ascendente).



- um número comum associado a uma nota geralmente indica a digitação da nota, pelos dedos da mão esquerda.

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The musical score is divided into two systems, labeled 1 and 2. Each system contains four staves, labeled A, B, C, and D from top to bottom.

- Staff A:** Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), 4/4 time. It begins with a rest, followed by a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. It features a triplet of eighth notes and another triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff B:** Treble clef, same key signature and time signature. It starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a circled '2' above a measure, indicating a second ending or a specific fingering.
- Staff C:** Treble clef, same key signature and time signature. It is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano) and includes the instruction "(sempre ligando de 2 em 2)". It consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- Staff D:** Treble clef, same key signature and time signature. It features a bass line with chords and includes a circled '0' below a measure and the instruction "(simile)".

System 2 continues the piece with similar notation and dynamics across all four staves, including various fingerings and articulations.

Musical score for *Débli blues* for guitar group. The score is divided into two systems, labeled 3 and 4. Each system contains four staves: two for the melody and two for the accompaniment. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 3 begins with a circled '3' in a box. Measure 4 begins with a circled '4' in a box. Fingerings are indicated by circled numbers 2, 3, and 2. Open string notes are marked with '(0)'. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

5

b

6

b

7

(sempre ligando de 2 em 2)

8

3

2 1 3

1 2

9

10

6

Detailed description: The image shows a musical score for guitar, consisting of two systems of four staves each. The first system, labeled '9', contains measures 9 through 12. The second system, labeled '10', contains measures 13 through 16. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 9 features a melodic line in the first staff with a slur over the first two notes, and a bass line in the fourth staff with a complex chordal structure. Measure 10 features a melodic line in the first staff with a slur over the first six notes, with a bracket and the number '6' underneath. The second and third staves in both systems are mostly empty, indicating rests for those parts. The fourth staff in the second system shows a complex bass line with many notes.

11

(sem fermata)

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(<http://marcelomelloweb.net/mmdebilblues.htm>)

DÉBIL BLUES

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The musical score for guitar A consists of seven numbered staves (1-7) in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. Staff 1 starts with a measure of rest, followed by a measure with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. Staff 2 continues with eighth notes and includes fingering numbers 2 and 1, and open string markers (0). Staff 3 features a half note followed by a measure with a triplet of eighth notes. Staff 4 contains eighth notes with fingering numbers 2, 3, and 2. Staff 5 includes a triplet of eighth notes, a bend (*bend*), and a first finger (*1*) on a subsequent note. Staff 6 also features a bend (*bend*) and eighth notes. Staff 7 concludes with a triplet of eighth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

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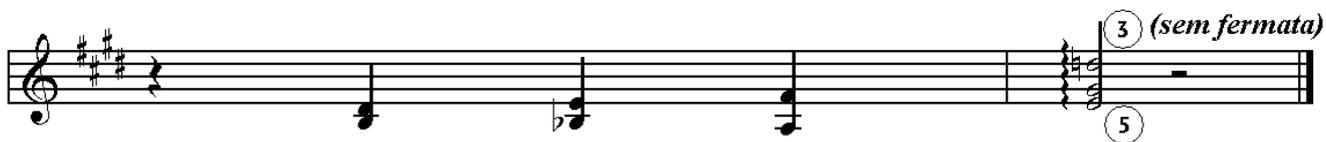
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(sempre ligando de 2 em 2)

The musical score is written for guitar C in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mp* and the instruction *(sempre ligando de 2 em 2)*. The first two measures of the first staff have fingering numbers 1 and 3 below the notes. The second staff has fingering numbers 3, 4, 2, 3, and 4. The third staff has a flat symbol (b) under the final measure. The fourth staff has a flat symbol (b) under the final measure. The fifth and sixth staves feature slurs over the first three measures of each staff, indicating a melodic line to be played across multiple chords.

(sempre ligando de 2 em 2)



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D

(sem fermata)