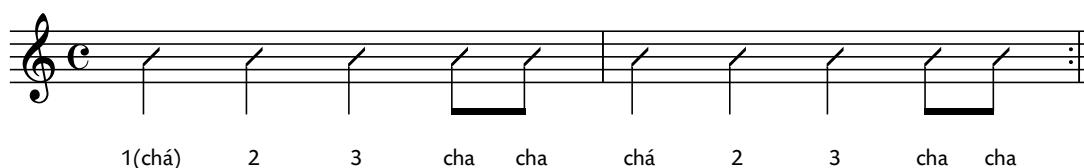


CHA-CHA-CHÁ

Este género fue creado por Enrique Jorrín en la década de los cuarenta. Se puede citar a grosso modo que a petición del director de la orquesta "America" Ninón Mondeja (Habana, Cuba) a Jorrín para que hiciera un tema nuevo más movido es que el autor crea este nuevo ritmo.

En el análisis de su forma musical podemos decir que su creador partió por así decirlo, de la estructura de la segunda parte del Danzón "Silver Star". El se fijó que los bailadores le daban un paso peculiar en esta parte de la pieza, dándole fonéticamente el nombre de Cha-cha-chá posteriormente.

A continuación demostraremos graficamente cómo el bailador le dá ese sentido.



En el siguiente ejemplo musical se mostrará auditiva y gráficamente este género. Una característica a señalar con respecto al flautista es que este, cuando el Cha-cha-chá es cantado, pues "adorna" con pequeñas frases entre estrofas de la canción o muchas veces "cuatro y cuatro" entre el cantante y el, después al "saltar" para el "estribillo" le tocará hacer su solo el cual será largo o corto en dependencia del contexto donde se esté tocando.

Como característica técnica musical podemos señalar que este género es influenciado (por decirlo de alguna forma) en muchos aspectos de el estilo clásico, como el apoyar el primer sonido de dos ligadas y los dos sonidos siguientes en staccato así como en la utilización de los diferentes adornos como trinos, mordentes, apoyaturas, etc.

A continuación en un ejemplo de este clásico del Cha-cha-chá "El Bodeguero" compuesto por el flautista cubano Richard Egües, usted podrá apreciar estos detalles.

EJEMPLO #3 – PARA ESCUCHAR (CD TRACK 3)

CHA-CHA-CHÁ

This genre was created by Enrique Jorrín in the 1940s meeting a request uttered by Ninón Mondeja, the band leader of the "America" Orchestra, who wanted Jorrín to come up with a new and more lively kind of theme. When analyzing its musical structure, you can see that Jorrín used the structure of the second part of the Danzón "Silver Star" – so to speak – as a starting point for the creation of this style. He noticed that, during that part of the piece, the dancers added a peculiar little step which was later phonetically translated into Cha-cha-chá, thus giving this genre its name.

The following graphic example shows what the dancer does to create that special feel.

The example to follow illustrates this style both musically and graphically. Whenever the Cha-cha-chá is performed as a vocal version, the flutist embellishes the piece with short phrases inserted between the verses of the song or, as is often the case, the vocalist and the flutist trade fours. Afterwards, the flute "jumps" to the "chorus" and plays its solo, either long or short depending on the context where it is being performed.

Another characteristic trait of this style worth mentioning is the fact that the musical technique used is influenced in many aspects by classical music; examples to this effect are the sustaining of the first sounds of two legati and the following two in staccato, or the use of different kinds of embellishments like trills, mordents, appoggiaturas, and so on.

The following classic of Cha-cha-chá, "El Bodeguero," composed by the Cuban flutist Richard Egües, will illustrate these features.

EXAMPLE #3 – LISTEN (CD TRACK 3)

EJEMPLO #4 (CD TRACK 4)

EXAMPLE #4 (CD TRACK 4)

Chá en el 20a

Javier Zalba

CHA-CHA-CHÁ

D *E-7* *A*

1. *E-7* *A* *D*

2. *E-7* *A* *D*

F#ø *B7* *G-*

E-7 *A*

"cinquillo cubano"

fade out

D

F#ø *B7*

10

PACHANGA

Este género, rápido en su tempo, marca la diferencia con el Cha-cha-chá, el flautista en este caso ejecutará con el mismo concepto cuando se toca en función de la canción. Sólo hay que aclarar que en general al tocar la música tradicional cubana se debe tener el cuidado de no hacer “gala de virtuosismo” como frases complicadas lo cual se justifica en género como el latin jazz. Un comentario al respecto del afamado flautista cubano José Fajardo con el cual tuve el honor de compartir en New York fue “... pocas notas y bien colocadas es lo importante a la hora de hacer un solo en este tipo de música ...” Lo cual usted podrá comprobar a lo largo de este libro.

A continuación se mostrará un ejemplo de este género. Primero, escuchará como la sección ritmico-armónica hace el acompañamiento, después lo escuchará con el tema el cual usted podrá practicar en el capítulo 5 al igual que el Danzón anterior.

EJEMPLO #5 (CD TRACK 5)

(Basic Patterns)

The musical score consists of four staves representing different instruments:

- COWBELL:** A single vertical line with a small square at the top, followed by a series of diamond shapes connected by horizontal lines.
- GÜIRO:** A single vertical line with a small square at the top, followed by a series of vertical strokes with small circles at the top.
- CONGA DRUMS:** A single vertical line with a small square at the top, followed by a series of vertical strokes with small circles at the top.
- DOUBLE BASS:** A staff with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of common time. It features vertical strokes with small circles at the top.

The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The Cowbell and Double Bass staves have a key signature of one sharp. The Conga Drums and Güiro staves have a key signature of one flat.

PACHANGA

This genre with its fast tempo clearly differs from the Cha-cha-chá, with the flutist performing on basis of the same concept as applied to the tune.

It should be pointed out that when it comes to playing traditional Cuban music you should abstain from “showing off” as a virtuoso playing fancy phrases which might rather be appropriate in Latin jazz. I would like to add here a comment on this subject made by the famous Cuban flutist José Fajardo I once had the honour of meeting in New York: “... to play few and well-placed notes – that's the most important thing to do when it comes to performing a solo in this kind of music ...” This is something that will prove to be true throughout the lecture of this entire book.

The example to follow will illustrate this style. First, you will hear how the harmony and rhythm section performs the accompaniment; then, in the second version, you can listen to it performed in combination with the theme, which, along with the Danzón previously treated with, can be used as a practical exercise in chapter 5.

EXAMPLE #5 (CD TRACK 5)

EJEMPLO #6 (CD TRACK 6)

EXAMPLE #6 (CD TRACK 6)

Homenaje

(a José Fajardo)

Javier Zalba

Lyrics: Enriquito Peterssen

PACHANGA

$\text{♩} = 100$ INTRO

Flute

Vocal

8va

5

5

quie-ro bai-lar la pa-chan-ga y no lo pue-do lo-grar quie-ro bai-lar la pa-chan-ga

8

8

y no lo pue-do lo-grar fal-ta_el rit-mo de Fa-jar - do y sus es-tre-las que han de bri-llar co-

11

mien - za su ban - da a to - car con un rit - mo sin ri - val y

EJEMPLO #9 (CD TRACK 9)

EXAMPLE #9 (CD TRACK 9)

Barbarito's Dance

Comp.: Javier Zalba

Arr.: Roberto A. Fonseca

CONTRADANZA

The musical score consists of four staves of music for flute, arranged in two systems. The first system starts with a piano intro (labeled '(Piano intro)') in 2/4 time, followed by a melodic line. The second system begins at measure 12 in 12/8 time, featuring chords F, D7, G-7, C7, and F. Measures 17 through 22 continue the melody in 12/8 time, ending with a 'fade out'. The score includes dynamic markings such as 7, (2nd x), and various slurs and grace notes.

EJEMPLO #11 (CD TRACK 12)

$\text{♩} = 120$
8va sempre

D E-7

1. A7

EXAMPLE #11 (CD TRACK 12)

4 D

2. A7

D

"cinquillo cubano"

Hay que destacar una característica en el final de un Danzón tradicional. Esta puede ser "a tempo" o "rubateado", lo que si es importante es que el flautista tiene que "ponerse de acuerdo" con el resto de los músicos (sección rítmico-armónica) para hacer el final. A continuación el siguiente ejemplo mostrará esto.

It is important to emphasize the special character of the final part of the traditional Danzón, which can be played either "a tempo" (on time) or "rubateado" (rubato). The most essential thing for the flutist to do is to "reach an agreement" with the other musicians (the harmony and rhythm section) on how to play the ending. The following example shows how it is done.

EJEMPLO #12 (CD TRACK 13)

FLUTE

PIANO

EXAMPLE #12 (CD TRACK 13)

EJEMPLO #12A (CD TRACK 14)

FLUTE

PIANO

EXAMPLE #12A (CD TRACK 14)

EJERCICIO #2 (CD TRACKS 16 & 54)

EXERCISE #2 (CD TRACKS 16 & 54)

1.

2. 8va

loco

ACERCA DE LOS ADORNOS

La utilización de este aspecto técnico tan importante, va en primer término, al dominio del género que se esté ejecutando. El saber cómo adornar para evitar el exceso de los mismos es de suma importancia ya que depende de esto el que una pieza musical sea del agrado de todos y por si, esté bien ejecutada.

Apoyaturas (ascendentes y descendentes), trinos, mordentes, grupettos, son en sí los adornos por preferencia al ejecutar un solo o melodía.

Por ejemplo, acá tenemos una melodía sin ningún tipo de adorno y después cómo se ejecutaría agregándole los mismos. Esto es sin duda alguna, a gusto del instrumentista donde pondrá su capacidad y gusto interpretativo.

Para que usted practique, componga una melodía sobre este play-along y realice esta de igual forma.

EJERCICIO #9 (CD TRACKS 23 O 61)

DANZÓN

$\text{♩} = 80$

EMBELLISHMENTS

The employment of these important technical features primarily aims at refining the genre being played. Learning how to use embellishments without exaggerating is of the greatest importance since it determines whether the piece of music is being well performed and whether its performance is enjoyed by everyone.

Appoggiature – ascending and descending –, trills, mordents, *grupetti* are the embellishments preferred when playing a solo or a melody.

Below, you will find an example of a melody first played without any kind of embellishment, then followed by the same tune again but this time as it should be performed in case embellishments are used. It is, of course, up to the instrumentalist to decide where and how to use his or her musical skills and performing taste.

The exercise is designed for you to practise, create a melody over the play-along and put your ideas into music.

EXERCISE #9 (CD TRACKS 23 O 61)

DANZÓN

EJERCICIO #14A (CD TRACKS 30 & 66)
GUARACHA

$\text{♩} = 116$

4th x Tacet

EJERCICIO #14B (CD TRACKS 31 & 66)**EXERCISE #14A (CD TRACKS 30 & 66)**

$\text{♩} = 116$

EJERCICIO #14C (CD TRACKS 32 & 66)**EXERCISE #14B (CD TRACKS 31 & 66)**

$\text{♩} = 116$

EJERCICIO #14D (CD TRACKS 33 & 66)**EXERCISE #14C (CD TRACKS 32 & 66)**

$\text{♩} = 116$

EJERCICIO #14E (CD TRACKS 34 & 66)**EXERCISE #14D (CD TRACKS 33 & 66)**

$\text{♩} = 116$

Nota: Se utilizará el mismo track 66 (play-along) para estos 5 ejercicios.

Note: Please use the same track 66 (play-along) for this 5 exercises.



Antes de Llegar a Jagüey

$\text{♩} = 120$

Javier Zalba
Solo by Javier Zalba

1 A-7 BØ E7 E7

8va - - - loco Fru

fade in

5 A-7 BØ E7 E7

9 A-7 BØ E7 E7

13 A-7 BØ E7 E7

17 A-7 BØ E7 E7

21 A-7 BØ E7 E7

25 A-7 BØ E7 E7



Duet #3
For Two Flutes and Percussion

 $\text{♩} = 104$

Javier Zalba

FLUTE 1

FLUTE 2

5

9

13

Musical score for flute, page 67, measures 17-20. The score consists of two staves. The top staff starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff begins with a quarter note. Measure 17 concludes with a fermata over the first note of the next measure. Measures 18-19 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 20 ends with a half note.

Musical score for flute, page 67, measures 21-24. The top staff features eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff has eighth-note pairs with a fermata over the first note of the next measure. Measures 23-24 show eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for flute, page 67, measures 25-28. The top staff includes eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff shows eighth-note pairs. Measures 27-28 conclude with eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for flute, page 67, measures 29-32. The top staff contains eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff shows eighth-note pairs. Measures 31-32 end with eighth-note patterns.

*Barbarito's Dance*a Barbarito Torres
Contradanza

Javier Zalba

arr. Roberto Fonseca

♩ = 108

F

G-7

7 (2nd x)

C7

F

D7

G-7

C7

F

C7

D7

G-7

D7

G-7

C7

F

C

F

F

B♭

B♭

C7

C7

F

C7#9

F

G-7

Sheet music for flute, featuring four staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and includes the following chords:

- Staff 1: C7, F, D7, G-7
- Staff 2: C7, F, F, D7, G-7
- Staff 3: G-7, C7, F, D7, G-7
- Staff 4: C7, F

The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns with various dynamics and rests.