

Various types of attack

Distintos tipos de ataque

Ataque suave-nota larga/ soft tonguing - long note



Ataque fuerte-nota larga/ loud tonguing - long note



Ataque suave-nota corta/ soft tonguing - short note



Ataque fuerte-nota corta/ loud tonguing - short note



The following bass line presents an example of how to combine these types of articulation:

Como ejemplo de combinación de estos tipos de articulación, podemos tomar una línea de bajo:



Staccato

This articulation is very useful when it comes to executing unison passages together with string instruments playing *pizzicato*. It can be achieved by means of a hard attack, leaving an interval between two consecutive notes.

Staccato

Esta articulación es de gran utilidad para unísonos con *pizzicati* de instrumentos de cuerda. Se logra con un fuerte ataque y dejando un intervalo entre nota y nota.



Staccato generated by breath attack

Contrary to common *staccato*, this type of articulation is based on breath support and not on tongue attack and, therefore, the initial sound is less defined. This tool is a highly effective alternative when playing unisons in ensembles featuring a traditional tango instrumentation, where the common staccato articulation on the saxophone might in some cases actually sound too dry or aggressive compared to the staccato effected by the remaining instruments.

Staccato de aire o de respiración

A diferencia del *staccato* común, en esta articulación la nota se ataca con el aire y no con la lengua. De este modo, el sonido inicial es menos definido. Este recurso es una alternativa de gran utilidad para los unísonos con instrumentos tradicionales del tango ya que el *staccato* común, en algunos casos puede resultar demasiado seco o agresivo en comparación con el de dichos instrumentos.

Accents + ligature + staccato

This type of articulation is frequently employed by the bandoneon. Let's have a look at the exemplary fragment of *Responso* by Aníbal Troilo:

Acentuación + ligadura + staccato

Este tipo de articulación es de uso muy frecuente en el bandoneón. Podemos tomar como ejemplo un fragmento de *Responso* de Aníbal Troilo:

ENDINGS

Among the distinct features which determine the style of an orchestra, it is the endings that generally leave their unmistakable mark on the band's profile. This is why it is very important to choose the adequate type of ending to comply with the respective style we are interpreting.

FINALES

Entre los distintos rasgos que determinan el estilo de una orquesta, los finales suelen ser un recurso para dejar el sello distintivo de la misma. De ahí que de acuerdo al estilo que estemos interpretando, sea muy importante respetar el tipo de final correspondiente.



A) Piano

Bm^{7(b5)} E⁷ Am

B) Bm^{7(b5)} E⁷ Am *pp*

C) Bm^{7(b5)} E⁷ Am *pp*

D) F⁷ E⁷ Am(ma7)⁹ Am(ma7)⁹

E) Bm^{7(b5)} E⁷ Am Am⁹

The musical score consists of five endings (A-E) for piano. Each ending is written in 4/4 time. Ending A starts with a whole rest in the right hand and a half note G# in the left hand, followed by chords Bm^{7(b5)}, E⁷, and Am. Ending B has a whole rest in the right hand and a half note G# in the left hand, followed by chords Bm^{7(b5)}, E⁷, and Am, ending with a *pp* dynamic. Ending C has a whole rest in the right hand and a half note G# in the left hand, followed by chords Bm^{7(b5)}, E⁷, and Am, ending with a *pp* dynamic. Ending D starts with a whole rest in the right hand and a half note G# in the left hand, followed by chords F⁷, E⁷, and Am(ma7)⁹, ending with a *pp* dynamic. Ending E starts with a whole rest in the right hand and a half note G# in the left hand, followed by chords Bm^{7(b5)}, E⁷, and Am, ending with a *pp* dynamic.

SOME CHARACTERISTIC ELEMENTS OF PIAZZOLLA'S STYLE

Concept

Despite his presenting himself as a band leader in milongas at the beginning of his career, Piazzolla's compositions, generally speaking, were not conceived as dance music. The rhythmic complexity and long duration of many of his works turn Piazzolla's style into "music for listening" or being played "in concert". Nevertheless, many dancers have embraced his music as a challenge, and nowadays most dance events feature some of his works.

Ostinatos

Michelangelo 70 (original en/in F#m)



Zum (original en/in Bm)



3-3-2

In many of his works, the rhythmic accompaniment and/or the melodies are based on this rhythmic cell. Ex.: *Libertango*, *Calambre*, *Decarísimo*, *Bandó*, *Revirado*, *Vardarito*.

Fugue, canon and counterpoint

Ex.: *La muerte del ángel*, *Toccata y fuga*, *Fuga 9*, *Fugata*.

Typical rhythmic motifs

Many of his melodies have rhythmic cells in common. One of these starts on the first off-beat of the bar, and has an accent on the third beat. The following examples are not presented in the original tonality but are transposed to one key in order to make the concept better accessible:

Adiós Nonino



Calambre



ALGUNOS ELEMENTOS CARACTERÍSTICOS DEL ESTILO DE PIAZZOLLA

Concepto

Si bien en sus inicios como líder se presentaba en milongas, en términos generales la música de Piazzolla no fue concebida para el baile. La complejidad rítmica y la larga duración de muchas de sus obras hacen del estilo Piazzolla un tango "para escuchar" o "de concierto". Sin embargo, muchos bailarines lo han adaptado como un desafío y hoy en día casi todos los espectáculos de baile incluyen alguna de sus obras.

Ostinatos

Libertango



3-3-2

En muchas obras el acompañamiento rítmico y/o las melodías están compuestas sobre esta célula rítmica. Ej. *Libertango*, *Calambre*, *Decarísimo*, *Bandó*, *Revirado*, *Vardarito*.

Fuga, canon y contrapunto

Ej. *La muerte del ángel*, *Toccata y fuga*, *Fuga 9*, *Fugata*.

Motivos rítmicos característicos

Muchas de sus melodías tienen células rítmicas en común. Una de ellas comienza en el primer contratiempo del compás, con un acento en el tercer tiempo. Las melodías expuestas están en una misma tonalidad y no en sus tonalidades originales para mejor apreciación del concepto:

Verano porteño



Lo que vendrá



D)
Finally, this is a variation where the saxophone acts like
a second bandoneon:

D)
Por último, la variación en la cual el saxofón actúa como
segundo bandoneón:



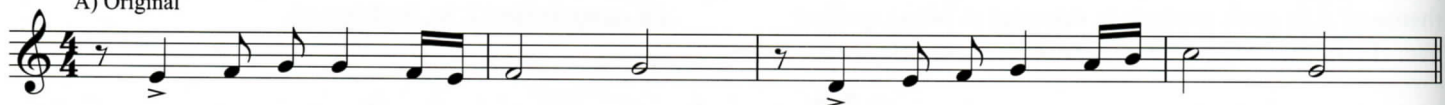
musical score for Soprano, Violin, Bandoneon, Piano, and Contrabajo. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. The Soprano part is marked *f* and *unis./ban*. The Violin part is marked *f* and *unis./sax*. The Bandoneon part is marked *f* and *unis./sax*. The Piano part is marked *f* and *unis./sax*. The Contrabajo part is marked *f* and *unis./sax*. The score includes measures 1, 2, and 3. Chords indicated are Cm, Dm7(b5), and G7.

musical score for Soprano, Violin, Bandoneon, Piano, and Contrabajo. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. The Soprano part is marked *f* and *unis.*. The Violin part is marked *f* and *unis.*. The Bandoneon part is marked *f* and *unis.*. The Piano part is marked *f* and *unis.*. The Contrabajo part is marked *f* and *unis.*. The score includes measures 4, 5, and 6. Chords indicated are Cm, Fm, and G7.

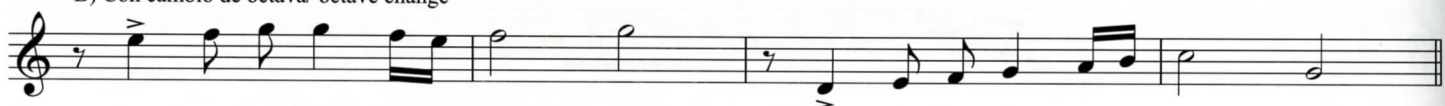
SUBDIVIDING THE INSTRUMENT INTO TWO VOICES

This tool is also very useful for the interpretation of a melody. It consists in dividing our instrument into two octaves, assigning a musical phrase to each of them and, thus, creating some kind of dialogue or counterpoint.

A) Original



B) Con cambio de octava/ octave change



In a solo, this might look as follows:

En un solo, el resultado sería el siguiente:



It is also conceivable to utilize pedal notes in one of the voices while the other one is moving. The pedal note can be low (inferior) or high (superior):

También es posible utilizar notas pedal en una de las voces mientras la otra se mueve. El pedal puede ser inferior (compuesto de una nota grave) o superior (nota aguda):



A further technique is the so-called “double sequence”, wherein both voices move symmetrically in themselves. In the following example, each voice sticks to an unchanging sequence and a curve of its own:

Otro recurso es el de una “doble secuencia” en la cual ambas voces tendrán movimientos simétricos en sí mismas. En el siguiente ejemplo, cada voz tiene una secuencia y curva propia constante:



5.

Exercise 5 is a four-measure piece in 4/4 time, key of D major. The first staff contains four measures of eighth-note runs: D4-E4-F#4-G4, A4-B4-C#4-D5, E4-F#4-G4-A4, and B4-C#4-D5-E4. The second staff continues with eighth-note runs: F#4-G4-A4-B4, C#4-D5-E4-F#4, G4-A4-B4-C#4, and D5-E4-F#4-G4. The third staff features quarter-note pairs: D4-E4, F#4-G4, A4-B4, and C#4-D5. The fourth staff continues with quarter-note pairs: E4-F#4, G4-A4, B4-C#4, and D5-E4, followed by a whole note D4, a half note G4, and a quarter note D4. The piece concludes with a triplet of eighth notes (D4-E4-F#4) and a final whole note D4. The tempo marking 'rall.' is placed below the first measure of the fourth staff.

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6.

Exercise 6 is a four-measure piece in 4/4 time, key of B minor. The first staff contains eighth-note runs with accents: B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4; C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5; D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5; and E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E4. The second staff continues with eighth-note runs: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E4, F#4; G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E4, F#4, G4; A4, B4, C5, D5, E4, F#4, G4, A4; and B4, C5, D5, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4. The third staff features eighth-note runs with accents: B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4; C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5; D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5; and E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E4. The fourth staff continues with eighth-note runs: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E4, F#4; G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E4, F#4, G4; A4, B4, C5, D5, E4, F#4, G4, A4; and B4, C5, D5, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4. The piece concludes with a triplet of eighth notes (B4-C5-D5) and a final whole note B3. The tempo marking 'rall.' is placed below the first measure of the fourth staff.

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ESTUDIO 5

TROILO-PLATA

Bernardo Monk

$\text{♩} = 105$

A

f *rit.*

5 *subito p* *f*

9 *f*

13 *p*

B

17 *tr* *mf*

C

21 *leggiere*

25

29

33 *subito mp*

D

37 *tr* *rall.* *lento/ slow*

41 **Tempo primo**

45