

Versión beta | Beta Version

Nivel 3, Lección 17 | Level 3, Lesson 17

***| Long and Short Beat Markings, Musical Motion Using Articulation

[Digitaciones](#) | [Fingerings](#) | | [Drones](#) | | [Métodos de studio](#) | [Practice Methods](#)

Técnica | Technique

1. Ritmos (marque e interprete) | Rhythm (Tap and Perform)

Toque estos ritmos con varias escalas y arpegios | Play the rhythms with various scales and arpeggios.

*** (Spanish translation) (0.49) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NRoehqdtDs>

Using long and short beat markings: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v0aTj1B7agA&t=49s>

Wedge, p. 307

12
8

2

2

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12
8

1 
 2 
 3 
 4 

 1 
 2 
 3 
 4 

2. Articulación | Articulation

Ewell



The musical notation consists of two staves, each with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first staff starts with a sixteenth-note pattern: T T T T T T T T T. The second staff starts with a sixteenth-note pattern: T T T K T T T K T. Below each staff, a series of letters (T or K) indicates the articulation point for each note. The first staff has a 'K' under the third note and a 'T' under the ninth note. The second staff has a 'T' under the first note, a 'K' under the second note, a 'T' under the fourth note, a 'K' under the fifth note, a 'T' under the seventh note, a 'K' under the eighth note, and a 'T' under the tenth note.

3. Entonación y sincronización | Intonation and Synchronization

A musical score for Bassoon and Piano. The score is in 6/8 time, key of G major (three sharps). The piano part includes dynamic markings 'mf' and '#'. The score is labeled 'Ewell' in the top right corner.

Bassoon

Piano

Ewell

Bsn.

Pno.

mp3, piano, mm. 60: [A442](#) | [A440](#)

4. Tocar en eco | Echo Playing

Escucha la música y luego tócala. El ejercicio completo está al final de la lección |
Listen to the music and then play it. The full exercise is at the end of the lesson.

A musical score for Bassoon. The score is in 4/4 time, key of A major (two sharps). The tempo is indicated as quarter note = 50. The bassoon part consists of a single eighth-note stroke followed by a fermata.

Eco | Echo: [442](#) | [440](#)

Beethoven 4th Symphony, IV.

<https://s9.imslp.org/files/imglnks/usimg/a/a8/IMSLP440313-PMLP01585-Bassoons.pdf>

Practique en segmentos como en el ejemplo de Mozart más abajo. Use cuatro formas de articular: 1) estacato simple 2) estacato simple blando 3) estacato blando con la formula TKTT 4) estacato blando con la formula TTKT | Practice in segments similar to the Mozart example below. Use four methods of tonguing: 1) staccato single tongue, 2) legato single tongue, 3) legato TKTT, 4) legato TTKT



Vídeo, Tips Fagotísticos: Dedos rítmicos (Gonzalez): [YouTube](#)

Video, Bassoon Tips: Rhythmic Fingering (Gonzalez): English Subtitles [YouTube](#)

Métodos de studio | Practice Methods

Fin- Comienzo | End-Beginning

Practicar: B después A, después A B C D E F | Practice: B then A; then A B C D E F.

Usa la llave del portavoz | Use the whisper key lock.

W. A. Mozart, *Le nozze di Figaro*, K.492. Obertura Las Bodas de Figaro

Marriage of Figaro Overture

http://vmirror.imslp.org/files/imglnks/usimg/7/7c/IMSLP682999-PMLP3845-Mozart_Marriage_of_Figaro,_K.492_B.H._-Bassoon_1.pdf

Ouverture.

Presto.



Direccionando la articulación | Articulation Drives

El uso de la “dirección” en la articulación puede ser usada como recurso expresivo. Por ejemplo, hay evidencia manuscrita que Beethoven pide a los músicos variar la duración de las notas staccato (ver el artículo de Nicholas Kitchen sobre este tema) | Articulation drives can be used for musical expression. For instance, there is manuscript evidence that Beethoven calls upon musicians to vary the length of their staccato notes (see the Kitchen article).

Utilizar Dirección de 7 (1 el más corto y 7 el más largo) para la frasear con la articulación en “Aimons!” | Use the 7-drive (1 shortest, 7 longest) for articulation phrasing in “Aimons!”

original (numbers by Ewell)

6 Monótono | Monotone rall.

rall.

Estudio | Etude

Langsam. (Amoll-Tonleiter durch 2 Octaven.) - (A minor scale through 2 Octaves.)

a. Slowly.

Mit vollem Ton.
With full tone.

Weissenborn, p. 41

Melodía | Melody

Brasil | Brazil

Aimons!

[https://imslp.org/wiki/Aimons!_\(Levy%2C_Alexandre\)](https://imslp.org/wiki/Aimons!_(Levy%2C_Alexandre))

Allegretto

Alexandre Levy, arr. Ewell

5 6 7 5 6 7 4 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 5 6 7 5 6 7

rall. A tempo

8 ten.

4 4 5 6 7 7 5 6 7 5 6 7 4 4 5 6 7

rall.

Gloriosae Virginis Mariae

[https://imslp.org/wiki/Glorios%C3%A6_Virginis_\(Silva%2C_Francisco_Manuel_da\)](https://imslp.org/wiki/Glorios%C3%A6_Virginis_(Silva%2C_Francisco_Manuel_da))

Andante

Francisco Manuel da Silva, arr. Ewell

p

6 f

13

Cantigas | Songs

Alberto Nepomuceno, arr. Ewell

$\text{♩} = 66\text{-}72$

1

3

5

3

3

3

3

9

3

3

14

3

3

3

3

19

3

3

mp3: fagot (bassoon) 1 | fagot (bassoon) 2

Extracto | Excerpt

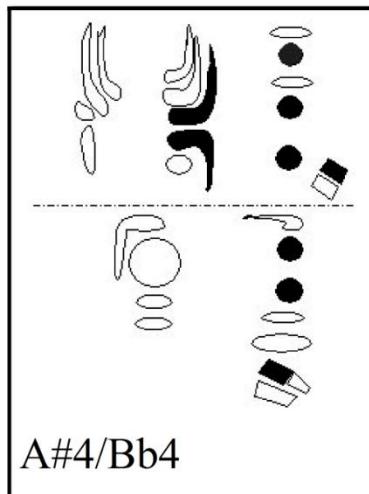
Johannes Brahms, Variations on a Theme by Haydn, Op. 56.

<http://javanese.imslp.info/files/imglnks/usimg/1/13/IMSLP44924-PMLP03585-Brahms-Op056a.Bassoon.pdf>

Extractos de fagot con dificultad escalonada | Graded Bassoon Excerpts

Bassoon 1. Var. II quarter note = 120. Var. III. The meter is 2/4. Quarter note = 96.

The musical score consists of two parts: Var. II and Var. III. Var. II starts at measure 59 with a dynamic of *f*, followed by *p*. Measures 67 and 79 show transitions between different dynamics: *pp*, *f*, and *dim.* Var. III begins at measure 88 with a dynamic of *p dolce e legato*. The score includes two sections labeled A and B, each with its own dynamic marking: *p molto dolce* and *p* respectively. The score is written in bass clef and includes various rests and grace notes.



A#4/Bb4

Bassoon 2.

Var. II
Più vivace

Var. III
Con moto

p dolce e legato

A

p molto dolce

B

mp3: fagot (bassoon) 1 | fagot (bassoon) 2

Reproducción de eco | Echo Playing

$\text{♩} = 50$

Ewell



<https://www.2reed.net/Metodo/>



<https://2reed.net/>

<https://terryewell.com/>

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