

Rodrigo Riera

FOUR VENEZUELAN PIECES

Guitar Solo

Guitar Series Edited by John W. Duarte



Universal Edition

UE 29174

FOREWORD

Rodrigo Riera (b. 1926) is a prominent Venezuelan guitarist/composer who, together with Alirio Diaz, attended the summer schools given in Siena (Italy) by Segovia in the 1950s. He now lives and works in his own country. His son, Ruben Riera, who studied at the Guildhall School of Music and with the present writer (1979-1982) is now establishing his own career.

These four pieces, the first three of which form a triptych, are among Rodrigo Riera's simplest works, attractive student material at about Grade Four level. All fingerings and left-hand slurs are original.

VORWORT

Rodrigo Riera (geb. 1926) ist prominenter venezuelischer Gitarrist und Komponist. In den Fünfzigerjahren nahm er zusammen mit Alirio Diaz Unterricht bei Segovia während der Sommerkurse in Siena (Italien). Er lebt und wirkt heute in seiner Heimat. Sein Sohn Ruben Riera, der an der Guildhall School of Music und beim Herausgeber dieser Serie studierte (1979-1982) ist eben dabei, seine eigene Karriere zu beginnen.

Diese vier Stücke, von denen die ersten drei einen Triptychon bilden, gehören zu Rodrigo Rieras einfachsten Kompositionen und bieten ein attraktives Übungsmaterial mit etwa Schwierigkeitsgrad vier. Alle Fingersätze und Bindebögen für die linke Hand sind original.

John W. Duarte (1983)

FOUR VENEZUELAN PIECES

1. MELANCOLIA

RODRIGO RIERA
(b. 1926)

*Lentamente, pero con todo el sentir popular **

The musical score for 'Melancolia' is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in 3/4 time, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo/mood is 'Lentamente, pero con todo el sentir popular *'. The score consists of five staves of music. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Ornaments (z) are placed above certain notes. Chord symbols (cII, cIV, cVIII, cVI, cVII) are written above the staff. A 'rit.' (ritardando) marking appears above the final staff. The piece ends with a double bar line.

* *Slowly, but with an entirely 'popular' feeling*

2. MONOTONIA

Moderatamente

The musical score for "2. MONOTONIA" is written for a single melodic line in 3/4 time, key of D major. It consists of six staves of music. The tempo markings are "Moderatamente", "Lento", and "sonoro". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The score ends with a double bar line and the text "sonoro".

UE 29174 A

3. NOSTALGIA

Con tenuta

The musical score for "3. NOSTALGIA" is written in 3/4 time and consists of five staves. The tempo/mood is marked "Con tenuta".

- Staff 1:** Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures and a "cII" marking. Fingerings include 4, 2, 1, 3, 2, 2, 1, 4, 0, 2, 3.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic line with fingerings 4, 2, 3, 0, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 4, 0, 1, 1.
- Staff 3:** Features a "cI" marking and continues the melodic line with fingerings 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 0, 1, 1, 3, 2.
- Staff 4:** Features a "cV" marking and continues the melodic line with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 3, 2.
- Staff 5:** Features a "cV" marking and concludes the piece with fingerings 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 0.

4. VALSE

a Nando Riera

Lento, con tenuta

The musical score for "4. VALSE" by Nando Riera is written in 3/8 time. It consists of six staves of music. The tempo and style are indicated as "Lento, con tenuta". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Above the staves, there are labels for chords: cIII, cVI, cV, 1/2 cI, cIII, cVI, cIII, and 1/2 cII. The music is marked "Lento, con tenuta".

The musical score consists of six staves of music, primarily in treble clef. The notation includes various fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 2, 3, 4), accidentals (sharps, naturals), and performance markings such as *secco* and *p dim.*. The score is divided into sections by repeat signs and first/second endings.

Staff 1: Features a sequence of chords and single notes with fingerings like 1 3, 2 3, and 1 2. A bracket labeled $\frac{1}{2}cII$ spans several measures.

Staff 2: Continues the sequence with fingerings like 4, 2, 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 3. It includes a first ending marked '1' and a second ending marked '2'.

Staff 3: Includes fingerings like 1, 0, 4, 3, 1, 0, 4, 3. A bracket labeled $\frac{1}{2}cI$ is present. Further along, there are markings for *cV* and *cVII*.

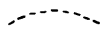
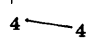
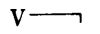
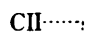
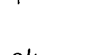
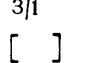
Staff 4: Features fingerings like 1, 4, 2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3. A bracket labeled *cVII* and *cV* spans several measures.

Staff 5: Includes fingerings like 3, 1, 0, 0, 2, 4, 2, 0, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 1. A *secco* marking is placed above a measure, and *p dim.* is written below the final measures.

Staff 6: Features a first ending marked '1' and a second ending marked '2'. The second ending includes a circled '4' and a final note with a '0' below it.

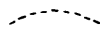
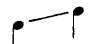
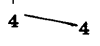
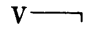
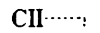
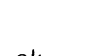
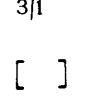
NOTATION

In order to keep the music itself as unencumbered as possible, fingering directives are placed, as far as practicable, **outside** the staff.

-  Left-hand legato (ligado).
-  Glissando (or portamento), maintaining pressure on string.
-  Left-hand finger guided along string, relaxing pressure.
-  All notes to be played in the position indicated, but not with a **barré**.
-  **Barré** to be hinged (lifted at one end) for the duration of the dotted line.
-  Natural (open-string) harmonics shown at actual sounding pitch. Artificial (stopped) harmonics written one octave below sounding pitch. Both shown as diamond-headed notes, accompanied by the letter H or, occasionally, Har.
-  Left-hand fingering for ornaments. Commence with note played by the finger first shown.
-  All matter enclosed in square brackets, whether notes, rests or tempi, represents editorial change or suggestion.

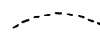
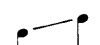
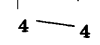
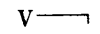
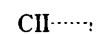
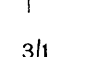
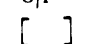
NOTATION

Um das Notenbild so wenig wie möglich zu belasten, wurden Griffanweisungen tunlichst außerhalb des Systems plaziert.

-  Legato (ligado) der linken Hand.
-  Glissando (oder Portamento) bei unverändertem Druck auf die Saite.
-  Der Finger der linken Hand gleitet bei nachlassendem Druck über die Saite.
-  Alle Töne sind in der vorgeschriebenen Position wiederzugeben, aber ohne Barré.
-  Der Barrégriff ist auf die der punktierten Linie entsprechende Dauer auf einer Seite zu lockern.
-  Natürlicher Flageoletton (auf der leeren Saite), notiert wie er klingt. Künstlicher (mit festem Fingeraufsatz produzierter) Flageoletton, eine Oktav tiefer notiert als er klingt. Beide sind durch rautenförmige Notenköpfe dargestellt und mit dem Buchstaben H, gelegentlich auch mit dem Sigel Har. gekennzeichnet.
-  Bei Ornamenten angewandter Griff der linken Hand. Begonnen wird mit dem Ton, den der zuerst angezeigte Finger zu spielen hat.
-  Alles, was zwischen eckigen Klammern steht, seien es Noten, Pausen oder etwa Tempoangaben, ist als Änderung oder Vorschlag des Herausgebers zu betrachten.

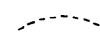
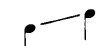
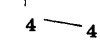
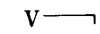
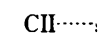
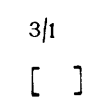
NOTATION

Afin de ne pas surcharger l'écriture, les doigtés ont été placés à l'extérieur de la portée chaque fois que cela était possible.

-  Légato de la main gauche (ligado).
-  Glissando ou portamento, le doigt maintenant sa pression sur la corde.
-  Le doigt de la main gauche glisse sur la corde, sans appuyer.
-  Toutes les notes sont jouées à la position indiquée, sans utiliser le barré.
-  Maintenir la position pendant toute la durée du pointillé, le doigt étant soulevé à l'une de ses extrémités.
-  Harmonique naturel (corde à vide) représentant le son réel. Harmonique artificiel écrit à l'octave inférieure du son réel. Dans les deux cas la note carrée est surmontée de l'indication H ou Har.
-  Doigté de la main gauche pour les ornements. La première note est indiquée par le premier doigt.
-  Les notes, silences et tempi compris entre crochets sont des modifications ou des suggestions de l'éditeur.

NOTACION

Las indicaciones de digitación de la música serán dispuestas tan distantes como sea posible de las líneas del pentagrama con la finalidad de conservarla clara y sin complicaciones de lectura.

-  Ligado.
-  Portamento o glisando.
-  El dedo indicado en la mano izquierda se desplaza sobre la misma cuerda haciendo un mínimo de presión.
-  Todas las notas serán tocadas en la posición indicada pero sin barra.
-  Barra para ser sostenida por la duración de tiempo que la línea segmentada indica.
-  Esta notación designa los armónicos naturales que se producen en cuerdas al aire y muestran exactamente a las notas sobre la que ha sido escrito. También designa a los armónicos artificiales cuyos sonidos corresponden una octava por encima de la nota escrita. Ambos tipos de armónicos son mostrados por este símbolo musical con cabeza de diamante y acompañado por la letra H ó Har.
-  Digitación para los ornamentos en la mano izquierda. La primera nota a tocar es la señalada por el primer dedo.
-  Todo aquello, como notas, silencios o tiempos, que se encuentre encerrado dentro de corchetes representan sugerencias o cambios hechos por la editorial.