

Gustavo Becerra-Schmidt

III. Sonata

para Guitarra sola
für Gitarre solo / for Solo Guitar

Herausgegeben von / Edited by
Grant Gustafson

GA 497



SCHOTT

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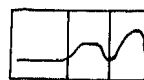
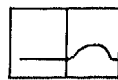
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Anmerkungen des Herausgebers:

- 1) I Die rechte Hand (M. D.) bildet eine lockere Faust und schlägt mit den Fingernägeln die Saiten so an, daß sie perkussiv gegen die Bundstäbe schlagen. Der nachfolgende Rasgueadoanschlag erfolgt direkt aus dieser Stellung.

- 2) II Jedes Fenster bildet eine Einheit. Die Progression erfolgt durch ständige Repetition und Zunahme der Anzahl der Fenster, bis der jeweilige „Takt“ zu Ende ist.

Bsp.:



usw.

- 3) Vento (Wind). p, i, m kratzen die Baßsaiten mit den Fingernägeln. Eine relative Tonhöhenveränderung erfolgt aus einer schnell-langsamem Bewegung.

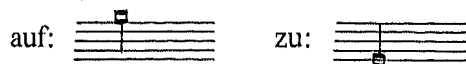
- 4) Tambora e (kleiner Finger) auf den Steg.
p übers Schalloch auf die Decke.

- 5) A-go-go-(Kuhglocken)
Die Saiten werden am jeweiligen Bund gekreuzt.

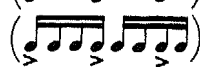
- 6) Die Einheit soll weiter wiederholt werden.

- 7) Arpin (kleine Harfe)
Rasgueado bzw. Einzeltöne zwischen Obersattel und Mechanik.

- 8) M. D. schlägt tambora auf den Steg. M. S. (linke Hand) verändert die relativen Tonhöhen durch Auf- und Zumachen des Schallocks (mit der Handfläche).



- 9) III Ein Batucada ist eine polyrhythmische afro-brasilianische Tanzform, die vorwiegend zur Karnevalszeit in Brasilien getanzt wird. Der Grundrhythmus, 3 + 3 + 2 () muß ständig dominieren.



Grant Gustafson

Notes of the editor:

- 1) I The right hand (M. D.) forms a loose fist and strikes the strings with the fingernails so that they strike the frets (percussive effect). The following rasgueado is played directly out of this position.

- 2) II Each window represents one unit. The progression consists of a constant repetition and increase of the amount of windows until the respective "measure" is completed.

ex.:  etc.

- 3) Vento (Wind). p, i, m scratch the bass strings with the fingernails. A relative change of pitch is produced through a fast-slow movement.

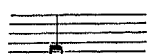
- 4) Tambora e (little finger) on the bridge.
p over the soundhole on the soundboard.

- 5) A-go-go-(cow bells)
The strings are crossed at the respective fret.

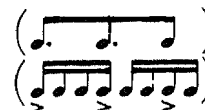
- 6) The unit should be further repeated.

- 7) Arpin (little harp)
Rasgueado or single tones between nut and mechanik.

- 8) M. D. strikes tambora on the bridge. M. S. (left hand) varies the relative pitch through an opening and closing of the soundhole (with the palm of the hand).

open:  closed: 

- 9) III A batucada is a polyrhythmical afro-brasilian dance form that is mostly danced during the carnival season. The basic 3 + 3 + 2 rhythm must always dominate.



Grant Gustafson

III. Sonata

Gustavo Becerra-Schmidt
(1979)

$d = 84$

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16 $\bar{a}$ i m $\bar{a}$ $\bar{a}$ i VII

p

20

III I

24

mp $dim.$

28

mf mp

32

p

40

cresc. poco a poco

[illegible]

60

64

68

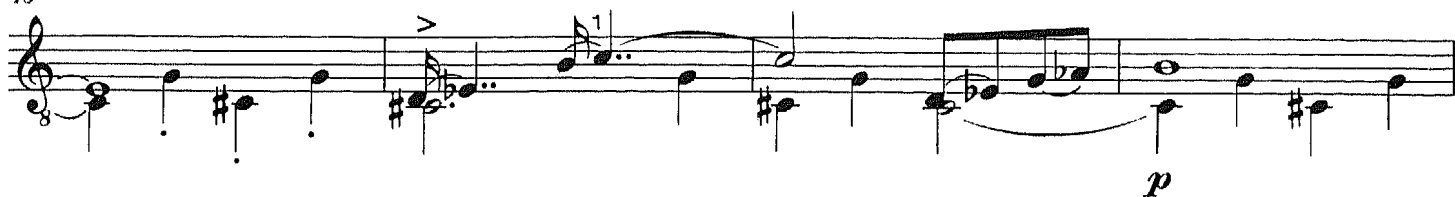
72

72

pp
pizzicato (ostinato possibile)

poco cresc.

76



80



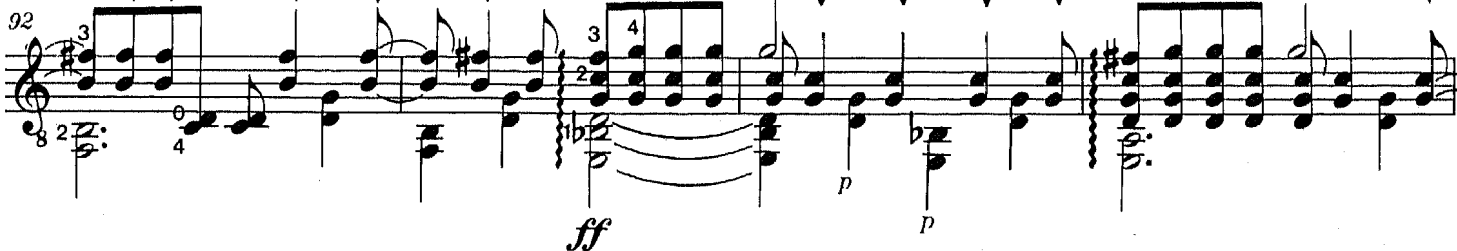
84



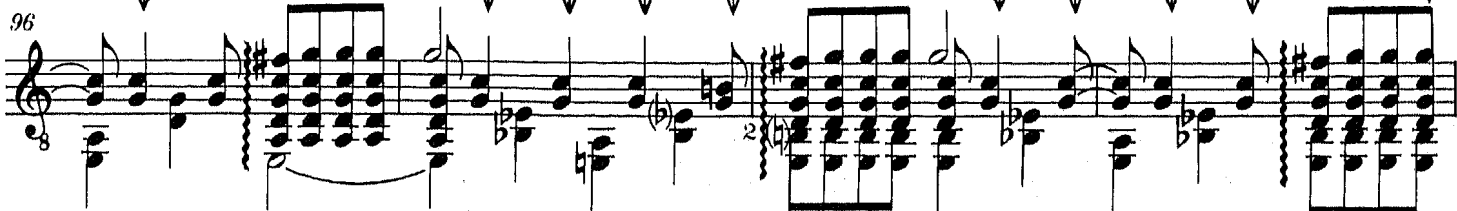
88



92



96



100

ff

f

V

104

VI

V

108

IX

mp

112

VII

VIII

VI

cresc.

f

116

VII

I

120

III

VI

V

VI

124 *p* *a* *m* *i* *m* *a* *m* *i* *p* *i* *m* *mp* *dim.*

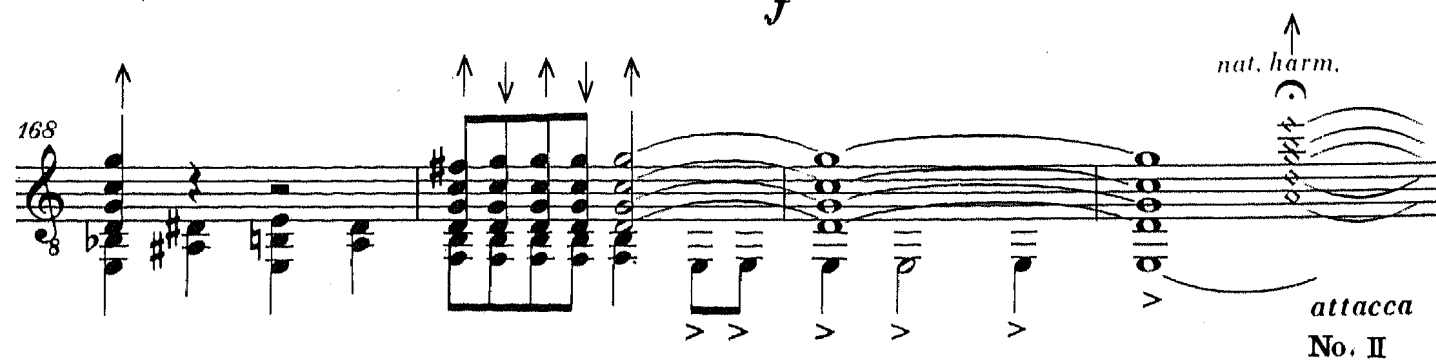
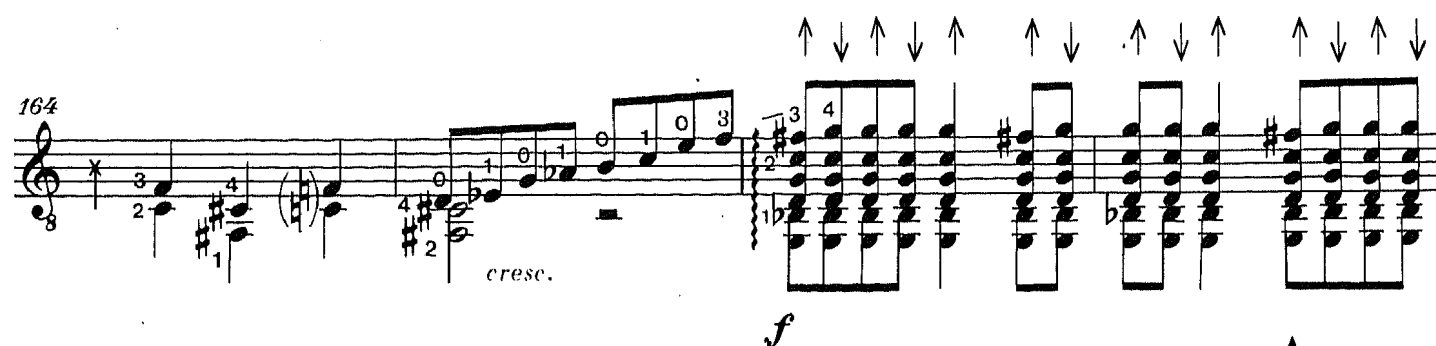
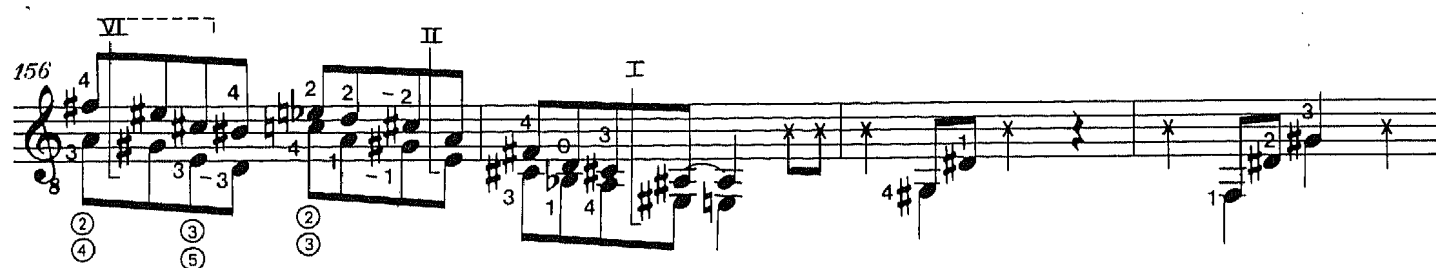
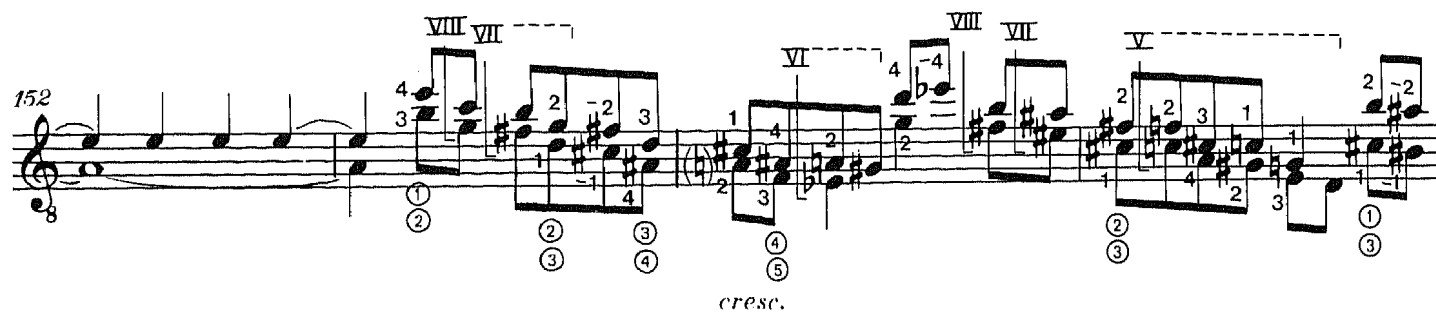
128 *mf* *mp*

132

136 *XI* *VI* *V*

140 *cresc. poco a poco*

144 *p*

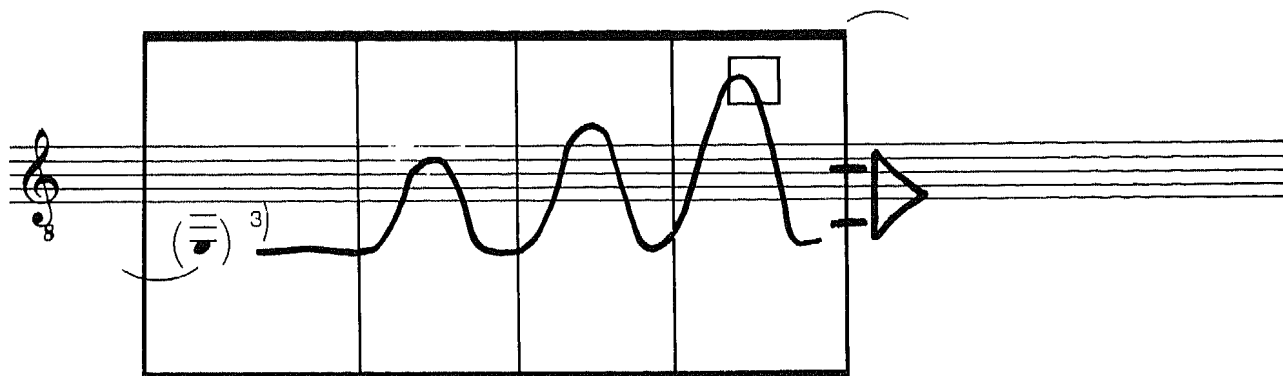


II. Fantasía (transcición)

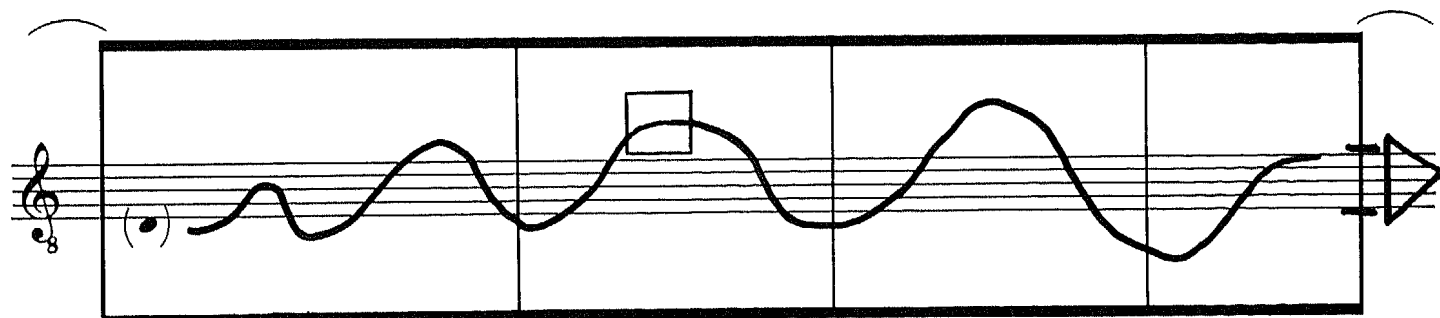
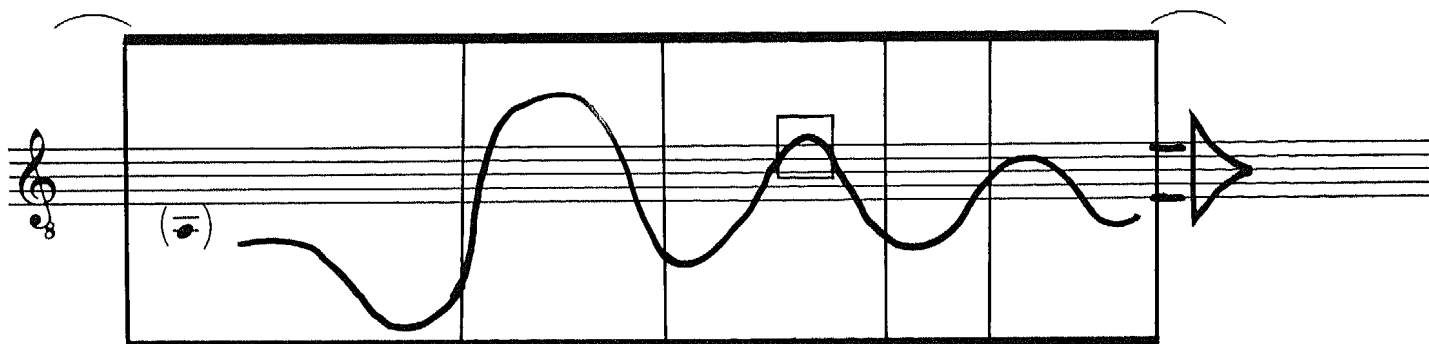
Lento

(vento)

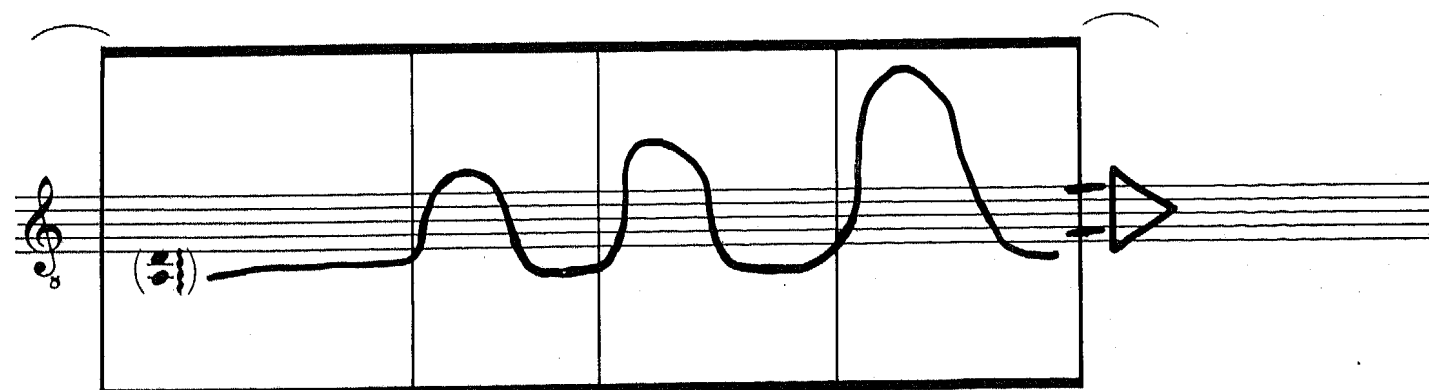
2) $\square = 52 - 90$

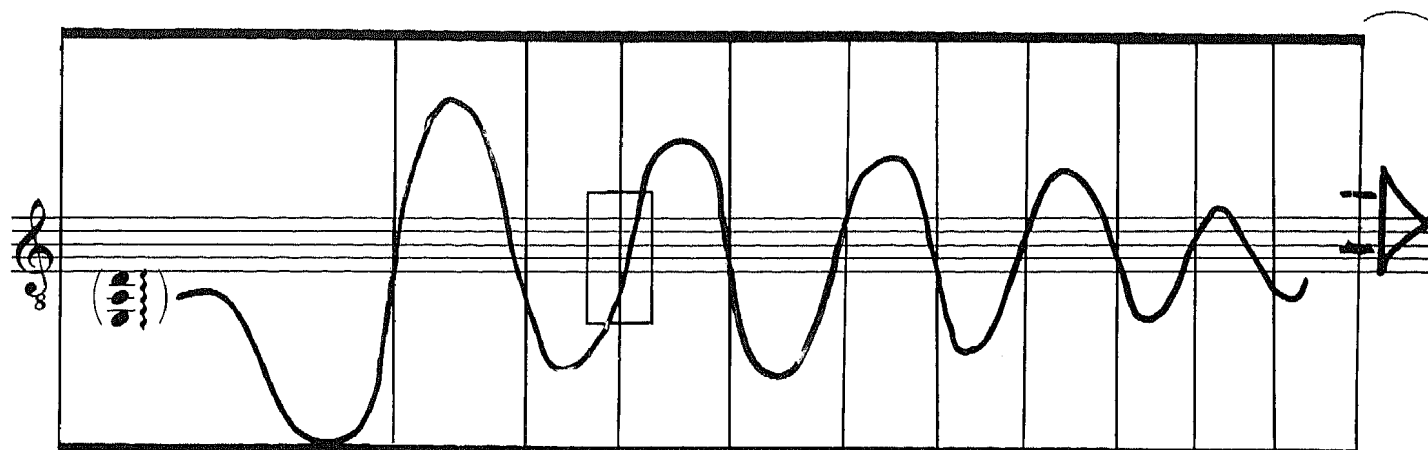


animado, poco a poco.....

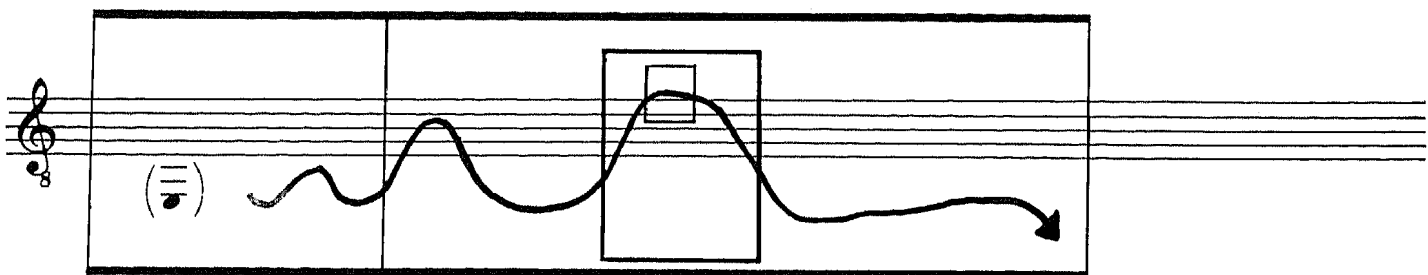
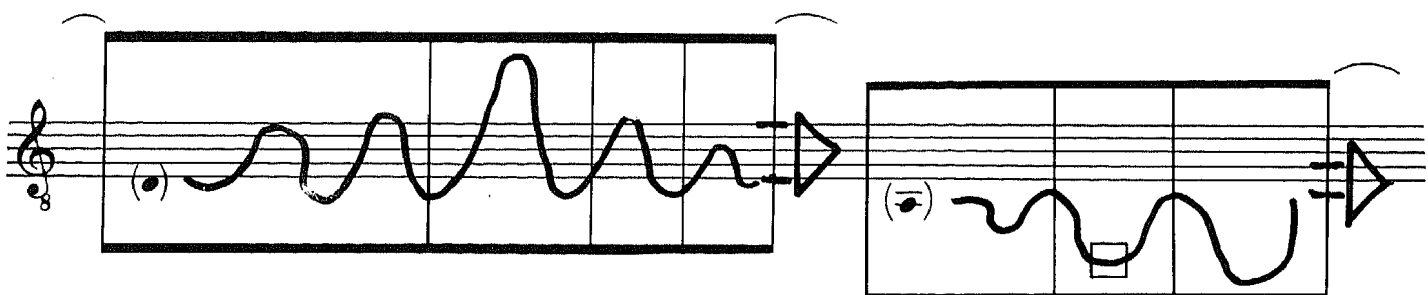
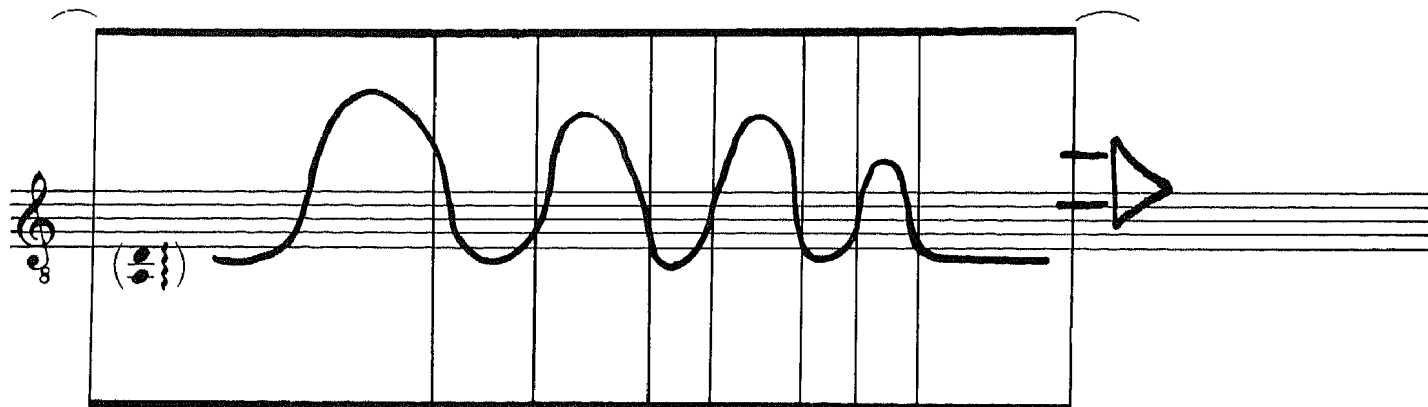


.....più animato.....

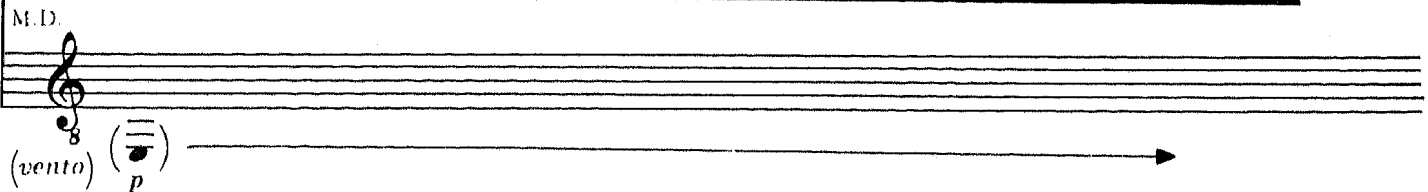
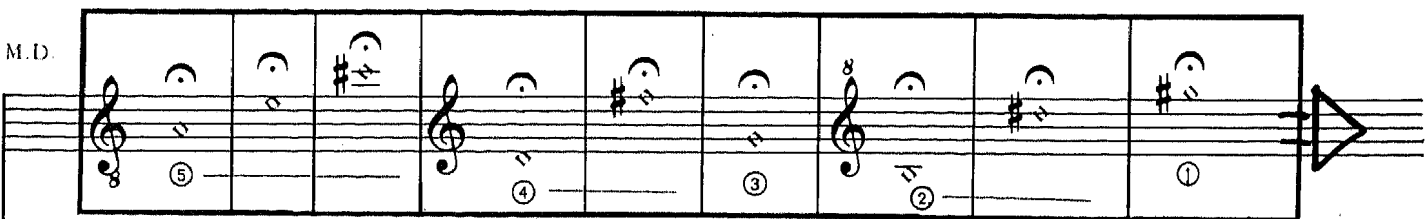




.....molto animato, poco a poco dim. il tempo

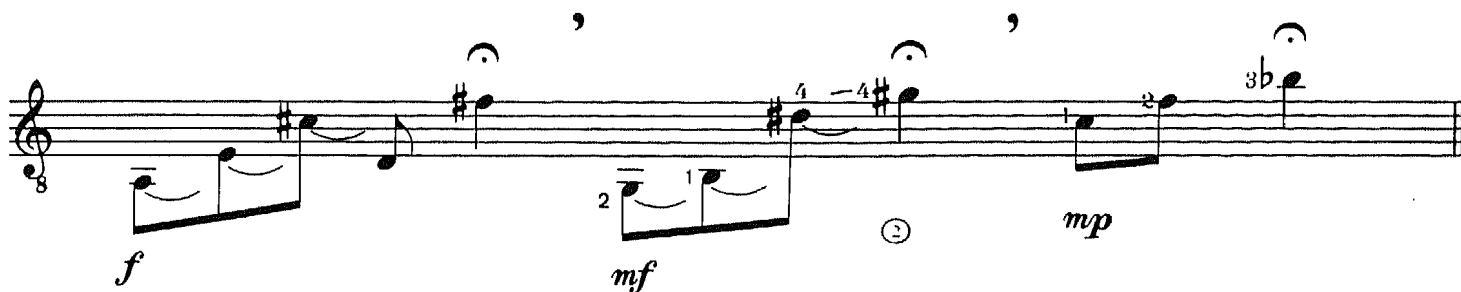
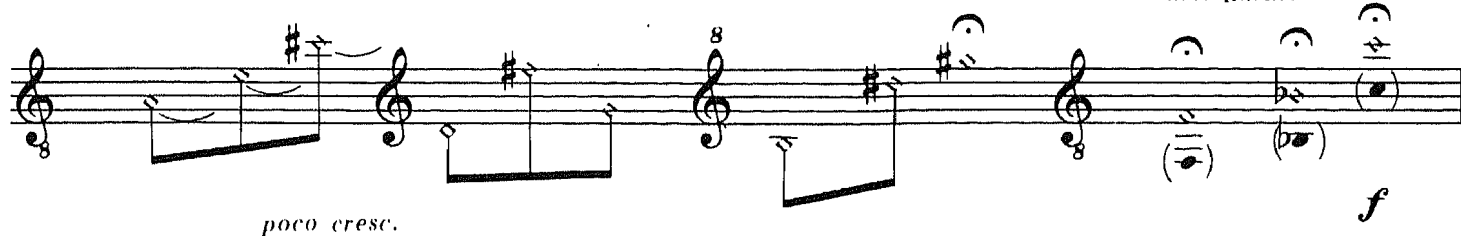


nat. harm.

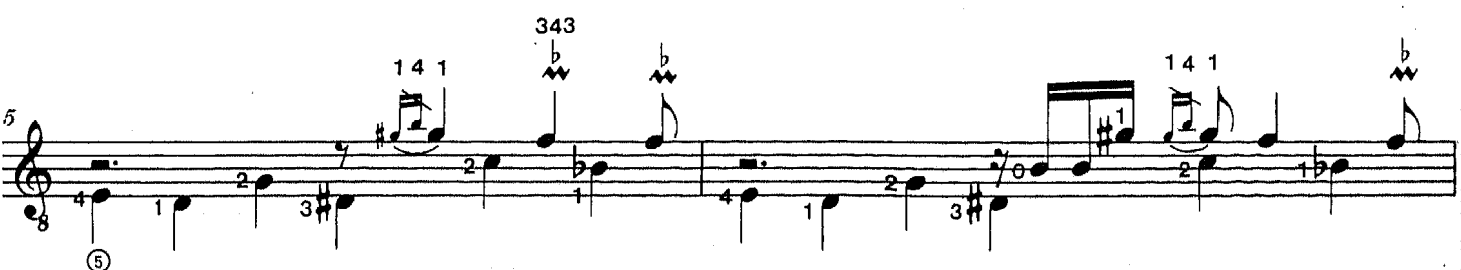
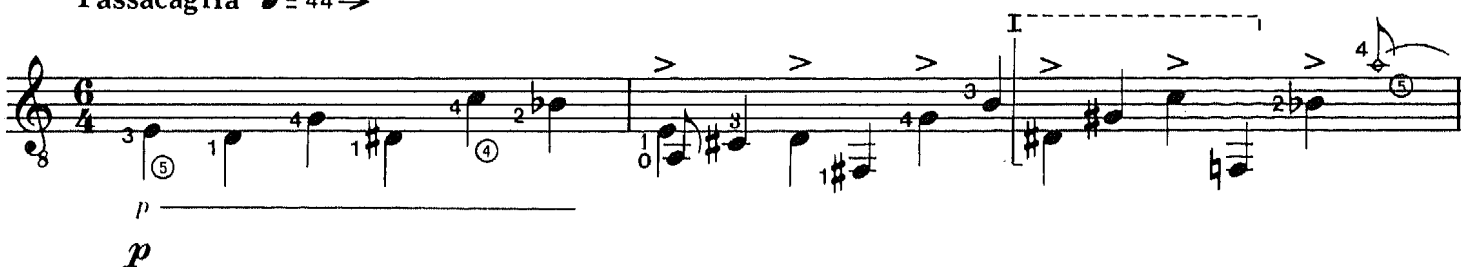


(vento) *p*

art. harm.



Passacaglia ♩ = 44 →



7

232

242

9

mp cresc. ed accel. poco a poco

11

4) e p e

e p e

13

e p e

e p e

15

e p e

e p e

ritardando

17

Tempo I^o Passacaglia

Cadenza

L' istesso tempo

M.D.

nat. harm.

*mp*M.S. *legato*

The musical score is written for two staves, both in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 8/8, indicated by the number '8' at the beginning of each staff. The first staff begins with a whole note chord of F#4 and C#5, marked 'nat. harm.'. The second staff begins with a whole note chord of F#4 and C#5, marked 'M.S. legato'. The music consists of several measures of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 in circles. The score is divided into four sections labeled I, II, III, and IV. Section I is marked 'mp'. Section II is marked 'rit.'. Section III is marked 'rit.'. Section IV is marked 'rit.'. The score ends with a double bar line.

Scherzo $\text{♩} = 100$

nat. harm.

5) *p* VII

②

A - go - go

④ ③

normal étouffez *mp* dim.

6)

pp mp arpin poco cresc. *f* dim.

p Arpin *mf* cresc. *f*

8)

f poco dim. *p* *pp* *ppp* attacca No. III

III. Batucada

Allegro molto ♩ = 100

*deciso**f*

4)

e p p e p p e p

XII

A-go-go

12

16

p p p

m i p m i p m i

3 2

[illegible]

The right hand part of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four. There are several measures with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The piece concludes with a final chord marked with a sharp sign (#). The dynamic marking *mp* (mezzo-piano) is indicated at the beginning.

44 

48 VI VII

cresc.

I $\bar{a}$ m i $\bar{a}$ m i m i $\bar{a}$ m i $\bar{a}$ m i

52 ā m i ā m i

The musical score for piano spans measures 52 to 60. Measure 52 begins with the vocal melody "ā m i ā m i". The piano accompaniment features chords marked with circled numbers 3 and 4. Measures 53 through 60 contain complex piano textures with multiple voices and various fingering indications (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). A section starting at measure 57 is bracketed and labeled "VI". The piece concludes with a dynamic marking of *mf*.

p

cresc. poco a poco

mf

60

mf

64

p

68

cresc. *f*

72

dim. *ppp*

76

pp *p*

80

mp *mf*

84

84

85

86

87

VI

VII

VII

88

88

89

90

91

VII

XI

ff

92

92

93

94

95

sffz (tutta forza)

fff

p

p

p

p

96

96

97

98

99

ff

100

100

101

102

103

f

104

104

105

106

107

mf

100

mp

112

p

116

p

120

pp

124

p

128

mp *mf* *cresc.*

XII 8

132

8

étouffez

f

136

8

cresc.

140

8

ff

f

mf

144

8

mp

p

cresc.

148

8

mf

152

8

p

cresc. molto

156

ff *p sub. cresc.*

160

mf

164

m

168

p

172

p

176

p

180 $\bar{a}$ 4 $\bar{a}$ 0 m i m a i p i m m i

dim. *pp*

184 $\bar{a}$ m i $\bar{a}$ m i a m i a m i a i p

p *mp*

188 $\bar{a}$ m i $\bar{a}$ m i a m i a m i a i p

mf

192 $\bar{a}$ m i $\bar{a}$ m i a m i a m i a i p

f

196 $\bar{a}$ m i $\bar{a}$ m i a m i a m i a i p

pp (!) *cresc. molto*

200 $\bar{a}$ m i $\bar{a}$ m i a m i a m i a i p

ff

204

XII

208

A-go-go

212

ff *crese.*

216

sfz (*tutta forza*) *dim. molto*

220

f *mf* *mp*

M.S. M.S. M.S.

M.D. M.D. M.D.

224

p **pp** **ppp** *morendo*