
Leo Brouwer

**Nuevos Estudios
Sencillos**

for guitar

Chester Music

NUEVOS ESTUDIOS SENCILLOS

I

Leo Brouwer

Omaggio a Debussy

Tempo di Giga (Comodo)

p i m $(\text{♩} = \text{♩})$ *p p* marcato

4 *legato* *p p*

7 *p i m* *p m i* *p p* *mf marcato*

10

13 $\text{♩}1$ *cresc. molto*

16 *f* $\text{♩}2$

19 $\text{♩}3$ $\text{♩}2$

22 $\text{♩}3$ $\text{♩}3$ *(marc.)*

26 *dim.* *ppp*

Estudio no. 1

Esta colección es para principiantes o niños (pequeños).

Pequeños arpeggios (*p, i, m*) y facilidad de mano izquierda.

Poner atención en la dinámica ($< >$).

Carácter *legato*.

El *tempo* es relativo. $\text{♩} = 100 - 120$. No muy rápido.

Study no. 1

This collection is for beginners or children.

This study is for short arpeggios (*p, i, m*) and developing left hand facility.

Pay attention to the dynamic marking ($< >$).

Maintain a *legato* style.

The *tempo* is relative. $\text{♩} = 100 - 120$. Not too fast.

Omaggio a Mangore

Vivace

1 *vivace*

a *m i* *a* *i p i p* *a* *i p i* *i m i m* *p legato*

marc. m i *dim. marcato*

6 *a tempo*

p dolce e legato

11 *poco rit.*

a *i p i p* *dim.*

16 *a tempo*

p i m *dim.*

21 *a tempo*

rit. *a* *m i* *a* *i p i* *dim.*

marc. m i

31 *a* *i p i* *dim.*

f

36 *a tempo*

a *m i* *rasg.*

marcato *p legato* *ff*

Estudio no. 2

Es un estudio sobre ritmos con pequeñas disonancias.

Observar el contraste de las secciones 1a (algo *staccato*) y 2a (*legato e dolce*).

El trabajo constante es sobre alternancia de p, m_i (mano der.)

Sólo por excepción hay "adelantos" técnicos para el principiante al final con a y rasgueado.
 m_i

Study no. 2

This is a study for rhythms and mild dissonances.

Note the contrast between the sections 1a (somewhat *staccato*) and 2a (*legato e dolce*).

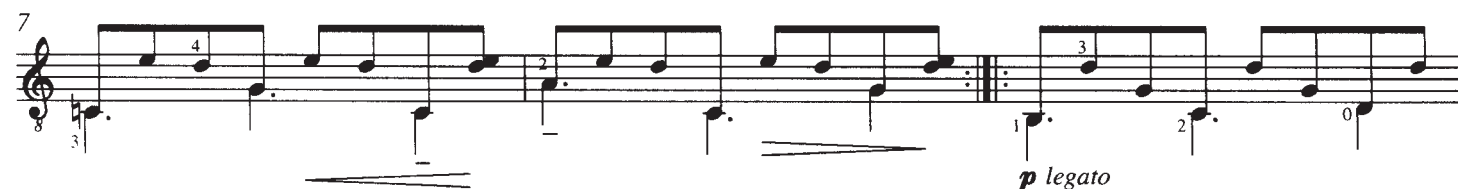
The technique of alternating p, m_i (right hand) is featured throughout.

Technical "advances" for the beginner occur only at the end, with the use of a and rasgueado.
 m_i

III

Omaggio a Caturla

Moderato assai ♩ = 108 - 144

sempre legato1a volta **mf** cantabile2a volta **pp** (come eco)2a volta **pp****p** legato

staccato



(dim.)



rall.

a tempo



rall. molto

Estudio no. 3

Estudio sobre patrones rítmicos afrocubanos.

Dinámicas de onda (< >) y *pulgar* (mano derecha).

Study no. 3

A study on afro-cuban rhythmic patterns.

It also emphasises wave-like dynamics (< >) and the right hand thumb.

IV
Omaggio a Prokofiev

Vivace *m i* *p m i*

f marcato il basso *f* *a tempo*

ff pp sub. *f* *pp sub.* *f*

rit. **Poco meno** *mp dolce e legato*

poco rit. *dolce* *rit.* *accel.* *p*

cresc. *f*

m i *p m i*

f marcato il basso *f* *(non rit.)*

Estudio no. 4

Estudio sobre el pulgar.

Mano izquierda en II^a posición.

Contrastes dinámicos (***f** marc.* y ***p***)

Importante guardar las articulaciones de *staccato*, *legato*, y notas más largas y cortas ( )

Study no. 4

This is a study for the right hand thumb (*p*).

The left hand is in second position.

Dynamic contrasts (***f** marc.* and ***p***)

It is important to observe the articulation marks for *staccato*, *legato*, and the longer and shorter notes ( )

V

Omaggio a Tarrega

Comodo *p i m*

mp *l.v. sempre* *(come timpani)*

marc. *legato* *marc.*

legato *marc.* *legato*

f marc. *f sempre, intenso e marcato*

p *poco*

riten.

rit. *ritmico*

28

31

36

come prima

legato

marc.

riten.

lunga

poco pesante

p

f molto

Estudio no. 5

Pequeño *tremolo* de 3 notas (preparatorio para 4 notas).

Estilo minimalista con extensiones temáticas.

Las pausas rítmicas son resonancias, no silentes.

Atención a igualdad de pulsación rítmica (♩ = ♩).

Study no. 5

This study introduces *tremolos* of 3 notes (acting as a preparation for the more usual four note version).

It is in the minimalist style, with thematic extensions.

The notes should be allowed to resonate through the rhythmic pauses, without any silences.

Pay attention to the equality of the rhythmic pulse (♩ = ♩).

VI

Tempo libero ♩ = 116 - 160

Omaggio a Sor

p i m

mf marcato il basso

p accompagnando

mf marc.

f

p legato

mp cresc.

(mf) p

mf

sfz

p

p legato

mf

p accompagnando

mf marc.

Estudio no. 6

Este estudio de arpeggios rectos de 3 notas y el pulgar es sencillo, sólo la sección central - compases 22 al 29 ofrece un cambio al registro agudo (cuerdas primas).

Atender las dinámicas "de onda" (< >) para hacerlas gradualmente.

La fórmula del arpeggio puede invertirse (*p, m, i*). Ej. 1

La fórmula del arpeggio puede ampliarse a 4 notas (*p, i, m, a*) con cuerda (1). Ej. 2

Study no. 6

This simple study is built up of continuous three note arpeggios with the thumb playing the melody. Only in the central section, at bars 22-29, is the upper register (the top strings) used.

Make sure that the "wave-like" dynamics (< >) are executed gradually.

The arpeggio pattern can be inverted (*p, m, i*). Ex. 1

The arpeggio pattern can be extended to 4 notes (*p, i, m, a*) by adding the first string. Ex. 2

Ej. 1 / Ex. 1

Ej. 2 / Ex. 2

VII

Omaggio a Piazzolla

A Allegro ♩ = 116 - 152

i m m i

B

m i m i

C

p i m a

rit.

p dolce

a tempo

D

p i a m i a m i

p legato (vibrare tutti)

sempre p

rit.

breve a tempo

i m m i

mf

p m i

33

36

39

m i m i

m i m i

m i m i

p i m a

i m

legato

f

f

Estudio no. 7

Para las notas repetidas, acentos y ligados.

El esquema de notas repetidas debe ser tocado de ligero a intenso (mano derecha).

Acentos salen mejor tocando la nota después más *p*, que tocando el acento más fuerte.

Los compases 5 y 6, así como el 13 son contrastantes (*ponticello*, *staccato*)

La sección [D] es *p* haciendo *staccato* la última corchea de compas.

Study no. 7

This study is for repeated notes, accents, and slurs.

The repeated note figure should be played moving from a light to an intense touch in the right hand.

Accents come out better by playing the following note more quietly, rather than by playing the accented note more strongly.

Bars 5 and 6 as well as bar 13 should be contrasted with the others by the use of *ponticello* and *staccato*.

Section [D] is *p*, with the last quaver of each bar to be played *staccato*.

VIII

Omaggio a Villa-Lobos

Tranquilo ♩ = 80

♯2 VII^o ④ XII^o ② XII^o ① ♯2 VII^o ④

mf *p* *p*

rit.

Mosso ♩ = 116

XII^o ② XII^o ① ♯2

p

1. 2. ♯5 ♯5

9

12

rit. *ten.* *a tempo*

15 VII^o ④ XII^o ② XII^o ① XII^o VII^o

mp

Poco meno

p l.v. *poco*

18

22 *poco* *cantabile*

26

The musical score is written for guitar on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It consists of eight systems of music. The first system is marked 'Tranquilo' with a tempo of 80 beats per minute. It begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and includes guitar-specific notation such as natural harmonics (indicated by a small circle) at frets 2, 4, and 12, and a natural sign at fret 2. The second system is marked 'Mosso' with a tempo of 116 beats per minute and starts with a piano (p) dynamic. It features a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking and continues with fretted notes and natural harmonics. The third system contains first and second endings, both marked with a 5/8 time signature. The fourth system continues the piece with a 12-measure rest indicated. The fifth system includes 'rit.' and 'ten.' (tension) markings, followed by a 'poco meno' section. The sixth system begins the 'Poco meno' section with a piano (p) dynamic and a 'l.v.' (lento vivace) marking. The seventh system is marked 'cantabile' and includes a 'poco' marking. The eighth system concludes the piece. Throughout the score, various fret numbers (e.g., 2, 4, 5, 12) and natural signs are used to indicate specific guitar techniques.

29 *rall. molto* *ten.* *a tempo*

32

36 *rit.*

39 *mp* *perdendosi*

Estudio no. 8

Para acordes, armónicos y pequeña "cejà".

Este estudio puede tocarse en los primeros grados, alcanzando la pequeña cejà.

Los armónicos naturales son muy fáciles y pueden anticiparse en el progreso curricular, añadiendo interés colorístico.

La pequeña cejà sólo ocurre en II, IV y V posición con los cambios de posición preparados.

Study no. 8

A study for chords, harmonics and the partial *barré*.

This can be played by elementary students who are able to manage a partial *barré*.

Natural harmonics are very easy and can be learnt at an earlier stage than usual here, so as to add colour.

The partial *barré* is only employed in II, IV and V positions, and with the position changes prepared.

6a in Fá (opcionalmente)
6th in F (optional)

IX

Omaggio a Szymanowski

Lento assai

mp
sempre legato

legato
p *accompagnando*
l.v.

pp (*eco*)

mf *canta il basso*

mp

dal Σ al FINE

Estudio no. 9

Estudio sobre el legato melódico. Para las melodías quebradas.

En [B] son frases de 2 compases en $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{<} & \text{>} \\ \text{poco} \end{smallmatrix}$.

Algún salto (compases 5 al 6; 16 al 17; 18 al 19) no impide el *legato* melódico.

Como dificultad no pasa de V posición.

Study no. 9

The object of this study is to maintain a *legato* line in a melody which often moves around in leaps.

At [B] there are phrases of two bars with wave-like dynamics ($\begin{smallmatrix} \text{<} & \text{>} \\ \text{poco} \end{smallmatrix}$).

The few changes of position (bars 5-6; 16-17; 18-19) should not be allowed to affect the melodic *legato*.

The technical demands do not require going beyond V position.

Toccata

Omaggio a Stravinsky

♩5

f ⑥

4 [A]

p

7

p i p m/p p i p m/p p i i m i m i p p i

10

p i m i i m

13

f m i p p p i m i p

16 [B]

p i p m i p

19

p i m i m i

21 [C]

p cresc. p sub. cresc. molto

The musical score for Estudio no. 10 is presented in two systems. The first system (measures 24-27) is in 4/4 time and features a guitar staff with a treble clef and a bass staff with a bass clef. The guitar staff includes a C5 natural sign, a 7-measure rest, and a series of eighth notes with slurs and accents. The bass staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and the instruction "come prima". The second system (measures 27-30) is in 3/4 time. The guitar staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The bass staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and the instruction "molto". The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

Estudio no. 10

Este estudio se concentra en las cuerdas graves, ligados y alternancia de *p* (pulgar) con *i*, *m* (*a*), obligando a la mano derecha a articular en "bloque".

Los 9 compases de [A] y los 6 de [B] pueden repetirse cada uno consecutivamente o el período completo *ad lib.*

Hay recursos compositivos como "caesuras" cortas (') y largas (G.P.) que resultan poco usuales para principiantes; rogamos al profesor los explique, vale.

La violencia de los acordes permite algún color distinto y *staccato* de izquierda (levantando la cejilla, lo cual relaja la izquierda también. Esta técnica es poco común en la técnica tradicional pero se le encuentra muchas veces en el jazz.

Study no. 10

This study concentrates on the lower strings, slurs and the alternation of *p* with *i*, *m* (*a*).

The 9 bars of [A] and the 6 of [B] can be repeated; either each one consecutively, or the entire period *ad lib.*

There are "caesuras", both short (') and long (G.P.), which are perhaps unusual for beginners. Teachers will explain.

The violence of the chords makes possible the use of some distinctive tone colour, as well as for left hand *staccato*. (The raising of the *barré* in producing this *staccato* also relaxes the left hand.) This is a bit unusual in traditional technique, but is often used in jazz.

Selected Works by Leo Brouwer

An Idea

for guitar

Balada

for flute and strings

Cancion de Gesta

for chamber orchestra

Canciones Amatorios

for unaccompanied SATB

Concerto No. 7 'La Habana'

for guitar and orchestra

**Concerto No. 8 'Concerto Cantata
de Perugia'**

for guitar, SATB and orchestra (1999)

Un Dia de Noviembre

for guitar (2000)

Sonata for Solo Cello**String Quartet No. 3****La Vida Misma**

for piano, violin, cello, percussion (1999)

Viaje a la Semilla

for guitar

**LEO BROUWER**

Composer, guitarist and music director Leo Brouwer was born in Havana, Cuba in 1939 and studied at the Julliard School of Music and at Hartt College of Music.

He has appeared at many of the world's leading music events as a classical guitarist and has conducted major international orchestras that include the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, the Scottish National Symphony Orchestra and the BBC Concert Orchestra. His famous composition *Cancion de Gesta* has been performed throughout the world.

Brouwer has also made over a hundred commercial recordings and his compositions have been recorded by John Williams, Julian Bream, Franz Bruggen and many others.

His film scores include *A Walk in the Clouds* and *Like Water For Chocolate*.

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