

En Noi de la Mare

(traditional Catalan Christmas song)

Miguel Llobet
(1878-1938)

The musical score is written for guitar in standard notation, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 6/8. The score is divided into six systems, each containing a single staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with specific guitar techniques indicated by numbers (1-4) and symbols like '3/6 CII', '2/6 CV', and '5/6 CVII'. The score begins with a common chord symbol '6 = D' and includes measure numbers 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15. The piece concludes with a final chord symbol '3/6 CII'.

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First system of guitar notation for "En Noi de la Mare". The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/8 time signature. The melody is written in a single staff, with fingerings (1-4) and breath marks indicated. The guitar tablature (TAB) is written below the staff, showing fret numbers (0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10) and string numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6). The system is divided into four measures, with a 3/8 CII time signature at the beginning and 2/6 CV, 2/6 CVII, and 2/6 CV time signatures at the end of the measures.

Second system of guitar notation for "En Noi de la Mare". The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/8 time signature. The melody is written in a single staff, with fingerings (1-4) and breath marks indicated. The guitar tablature (TAB) is written below the staff, showing fret numbers (0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10) and string numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6). The system is divided into four measures, with a 3/8 CII time signature at the beginning and 5/6 CVII, 2/6 CV, and 3/8 CII time signatures at the end of the measures.

Third system of guitar notation for "En Noi de la Mare". The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/8 time signature. The melody is written in a single staff, with fingerings (1-4) and breath marks indicated. The guitar tablature (TAB) is written below the staff, showing fret numbers (0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10) and string numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6). The system is divided into four measures, with a 3/8 CII time signature at the beginning and 2/6 CV, 2/6 CVII, and 2/6 CV time signatures at the end of the measures.

Fourth system of guitar notation for "En Noi de la Mare". The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/8 time signature. The melody is written in a single staff, with fingerings (1-4) and breath marks indicated. The guitar tablature (TAB) is written below the staff, showing fret numbers (0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10) and string numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6). The system is divided into four measures, with a 3/8 CII time signature at the beginning and 2/6 CV, 2/6 CVII, and 2/6 CV time signatures at the end of the measures.

2

($\frac{5}{6}$ CVII)

$\frac{2}{6}$ CV

$\frac{3}{6}$ CII

12

15

$\frac{2}{6}$ CII

18

$\frac{3}{6}$ CII

$\frac{6}{6}$ CIV

21

$\frac{2}{6}$ CII

$\frac{3}{6}$ CII

$\frac{6}{6}$ CIV

24

$\frac{3}{6}$ CI

arm 8^{va}

arm VII

arm XII

TAB

Musical Tip Sheet

The Big 5:

1. Reduce work with posture and a positive attitude
2. Troubleshoot - Everything should be easy
3. Breathe
4. Trust yourself to play accurately and musically inspired (instead of judging)
5. Always play as a gift to yourself and others

The 7 Steps to Learn Any Piece:

1. Make small sections
2. Know all the notes and musical markings
3. Clap and count the rhythm aloud
4. Play the right hand alone, counting aloud
5. Play the left hand alone, counting aloud
6. Play hands together, pausing when needed (no mistakes!)
7. Play hands together slowly in rhythm, counting aloud

Musical Starting Points:

1. Decide which notes are melody (probably stems up), and play the others quieter
2. Connect all melody notes smoothly (no gaps)
3. When a musical line or melody goes up in pitch, get quieter
4. When a musical line or melody goes down in pitch, get louder
5. Don't let the high notes stand out (any note higher than the ones before and after)

Practice Tips:

1. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato) master it at a steady pace.
2. For tricky spots, state out loud exactly what the problem is, in every detail.
3. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
4. Have a purpose behind each repetition (so you don't ingrain bad habits).
5. Video yourself for performance practice, and to hear what is working.

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