# A Lesson In Proper Interpretation

One of the most common faults of amateur musicians is the failure to adjust note values to fit the character and tempo of the composition being played. If the student is to develop any semblance of style and if his music is to be expressive in any degree, this important phase of musicianship must be given careful consideration.

There is no foundation for the idea that proper interpretation cannot be taught and that definite rules dealing with the subject of note values cannot be established. Exceptions to such rules can be found, but the performer who has been thoroughly drilled on the subject will find his knowledge an asset in intelligent music reading.

The habit of playing with acceptable style can be firmly established if the following suggestions are applied to the simplest of exercises, including the scale and chord studies which are contained in this book.



### Scale and Chord Patterns

All scales and chords appearing in this book should be practiced according to the various patterns given below in C Major. In addition to the detached half, quarter, eighth and sixteenth notes, it is important for the sake of flexibility that ALL SCALES AND CHORDS BE PRACTICED SLURRED. All scales and chords should be memorized.

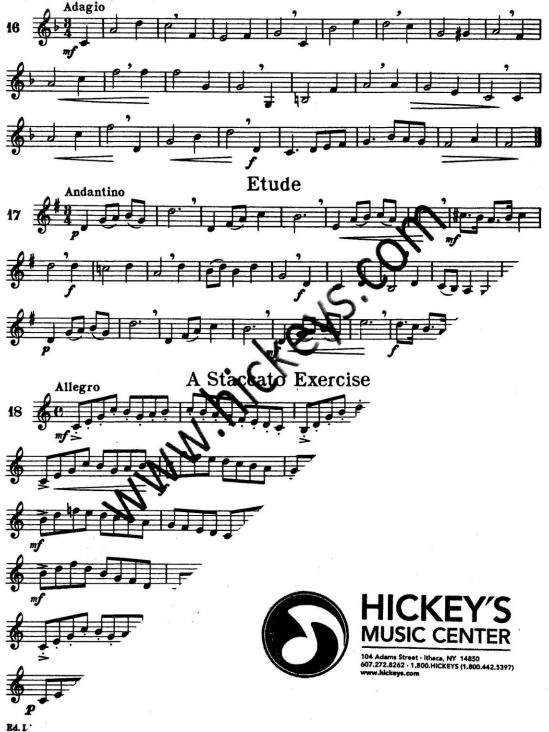
Note: Play all scale exercises written in half notes in a broad style, but with a good clean attack.



# A Tone Study

All "Tone Studies" should be practiced as slowly as possible, for tone development, soft tonguing, phrasing & breath control.

Adagio









#### **Embellishments**

Embellishments have the purpose of enchancing or intensifying a simple note, to add grace to a singing but otherwise simple line of melody, or to imply humor, elegance, or capriciousness. They are divided into two groups:

- A. Those which are written out in small print, including:
- 1. The short grace note or Acciaccatura
- 2. The long grace note or Appoggiature
- 3. Two or more grace notes
- B. Those which are implied and which are indicated by signs, including:
- 1. The Trill
- 2. The Shake or Mordent
- 8. The Turn or Grupetto

#### The Short Grace Note (Acciaccatura)

A dash through the stem of a grace note indentifies it as the short variety. It derives its value from the preceding beat and is light, unaccented, and usually slurred to the following principal note.



### The Long Grace Note (Appoggiate

The long grace note has no dash through its stem Contrary to the short the beat. Its duration is generally half the time value of the following appoggiatura precedes a dotted note a receives two-thirds the time



Two Or M

These should take their time value fr the beat, they must be written out?



