

SYMBOLS AND NOTATION

Notation The music is transcribed in both standard staff notation and guitar tablature (gita), for the sake of clarity, time-values of notes and details of fingering are indicated only in relation to the staff notation and have not been duplicated in the gita.

Pitch is notated as relative to the capo (gita) where the letter is used, not as the actual pitch.

Fingering Left hand fingering is indicated by numbers beside notes, with 0 denoting an open string and the fingers numbered 1 to 4, e.g. for an E major chord position:



Right hand fingering:

- p** = thumb (pulgar)
- i** = index finger (índice)
- m** = middle finger (medio)
- a** = third or ring finger (anular)
- e** = little finger, in canguro (meñique)



Position Ringed numbers beneath notes indicate string to be played, e.g. ⑤. Roman numerals above the staff indicate fret position relative to the capo (gita). **C** before a roman numeral denotes a first finger bend, e.g. **CV** means that the left index finger stops all six strings at the 5th fret. Small numbers written as a fraction before the **C** show the number of strings stopped by the first finger if the number is less than all six, thus **4CV** indicates that the top four strings are stopped by the first finger.

Capa The six-line staff represents the six strings of the guitar with the first string at the top. Numbers on each line indicate the fret at which notes are played on that string, relative to the capo (gita) if the letter is used. 0 denotes open string.

Arrows Arpeggios are strummed strokes.

A down-stroke, towards the first string (from bass to treble) is indicated by an arrow pointing upwards on the page.

This is an up-stroke, from treble to bass.

The arrows are drawn this way to show the order in which the strings are struck. The letter beneath each arrow in the notation and in the gita shows the right hand finger which makes the stroke. The stroke of each finger is shown separately in both the notation and the gita. Time-values are shown in the notation. This allows an accurate representation of the rhythm in different keys of canguro. In the example (gita), for instance, the accents fall on beats 1 and 2.



A star above the staff and above the gita links the strokes of the canguro.

A double arrow indicates a stroke made with two fingers (**m** and **a**) simultaneously.

A wavy line below a chord indicates that it is played as an arpeggio from bass to treble, so that the strings sound one after the other.

Here the wavy line has an arrow and the letter **p** beneath it, indicating that the arpeggio is played as a single stroke by the thumb from bass to treble.

Tangos

Festejo (Celebration)

FASTER VERSION

Cage at 2nd fret
Cgths at 6th



Juan Martín, Abel Salas (España)

Juan Cár (España) (En
"La Sombra") (España)
Paco Jarama (España), Juan
Martín, José Manuel (España)
Benigno (El Encanto)
(España), Chano Cár
(España), Soaya Cár
(España) (España)

Soaya Cár
(España)



Juan Martín, Paco Jarama
Casa de Música, (España)



Juan Martín, David Muñoz (España), Miki Amos (España) y (España),
Juan Carlos Berenguer (España), Miki del Mar Berenguer (España) -
sostenido del (España) (España), Amos (España) (España) La
Sombra (España), (España) (España) (España) (España)



Rosari de Luna, (España)

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The system contains two staves with various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*. A fermata is placed over a note in the second measure of the upper staff.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes two staves with musical notation and dynamic markings. A fermata is present over a note in the second measure of the upper staff.

Third system of musical notation, featuring two staves with musical notation and dynamic markings. A fermata is placed over a note in the second measure of the upper staff.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves with musical notation and dynamic markings. A fermata is placed over a note in the second measure of the upper staff.

Fifth system of musical notation, the final system on the page. It features two staves with musical notation and dynamic markings. A fermata is placed over a note in the second measure of the upper staff.