5. Evocación

Tempo rubato $\frac{d}{4} = 52$

\[ \text{MC5} \]

\[ \text{C2} \]

\[ \text{C7} \]

\[ \text{C5} \]

\[ \text{C7} \]

\[ \text{rit. dim.} \]
REFERENCIAS

These two chords a) and b) are arpeggiated and are played in the direction indicated by the arrow. The capital M under the first chord indicates that the i, m and a fingers act together, as a group. The chord a) is played by the i, m, and a fingers, moving from the second string to the first. The second chord b) is played by the thumb, from the sixth string to the fifth.

The capital letter T over a note or a group of notes indicates that the a, m, and i fingers pluck in that order and at as rapid a speed as possible. The arrow indicates the direction of movement; in this case, it is from the first to the second string, that is, upwards.

The straight line between two notes indicates a portamento, that is, the fingers slide along the same string from the first to the second note. The ligature indicates that the second note need not be plucked by the right hand.

The X beneath these notes indicates that the left hand fingers 2 and 3 drop with force onto the fifth and fourth strings, thus producing the sound without using the right hand.

In this case the ring finger plucks from the first to the fourth string in the rhythm indicated, and with free movement of the elbow.

This is the same as the second example, above, except that the fingers move in the opposite direction.

The asterisk signifies that the thumb laterally strikes the 6th and 5th strings simultaneously, producing a harsh noise which results from the contact of the strings with the fingerboard.

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A) The i, m, a fingers pluck the 4th, 3rd and 2nd strings respectively. The fingers approach the strings at normal performance, but at the moment of making contact with the strings, the movement is arrested, muting the sound.
B) The thumb laterally strikes the 6th and 5th strings simultaneously, in the direction of the soundboard, producing a harsh sound (see above). The lateral stroke of the thumb is accomplished by bending the wrist.

(5) On this beat, the i, m, and a fingers which have been resting on the 4th, 3rd, and 2nd strings complete the execution of the chord.

(4) The thumb, having produced the chasquido, plays the fifth string.

RASGUEOS: Es importante aclarar que las rasgueos se realizan con una participación de la función antebrazo. (Flechón del codo).

STRUMMING: It is important to clarify that the strums are executed with full participation of the forearm (bending the elbow).