

MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB

Musical notation for 'Mary Had a Little Lamb' in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 12 13 0, NB, 0, and ' (accidental). The piece ends with a repeat sign.

GO TELL AUNT RHODIE

Musical notation for 'Go Tell Aunt Rhodie' in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 12 13 0, NB, 1, ', 0, and NB. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

LIGHTLY ROW

Can you finish these 4-measure phrases in one breath?

Musical notation for the first 4-measure phrase of 'Lightly Row' in 4/4 time. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 0 12, 1 13, NB, and 0. The phrase ends with a comma.

Musical notation for the second 4-measure phrase of 'Lightly Row' in 4/4 time. The phrase starts with NB and ends with NB. The phrase ends with a comma.

AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE

This tune goes up a little higher to the A. Do you remember the fingering?

Musical notation for 'Au Claire de la Lune' in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 1, 0, and 12. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

TWINKLE, TWINKLE, LITTLE STAR

Musical notation for the first line of 'Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star' in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff.

Musical notation for the second line of 'Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star' in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff.

LA CUCARACHA

0 12 0 2 12

EIGHTH NOTES

↓ FOOT HITS THE FLOOR

↑ FOOT IS IN THE UP POSITION

5

TUNES WITH EIGHTH NOTES

JINGLE BELLS

You probably know this one. There are eighth notes in this one, but it's still the "square" version. I'll give you the jazzier and more accurate version when we cover dotted rhythms later in this lesson.

HOT CROSS BUNS

DOTTED RHYTHMS

JINGLE BELLS

Musical notation for Jingle Bells in 4/4 time. The first staff shows a melody with a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, and another dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note. The second staff is identical but includes two breath marks (downward arrow followed by upward arrow) under the eighth notes of the second dotted quarter note.

THEME FROM DVOŘÁK 9, MOVEMENT 2

Musical notation for Theme from Dvořák 9, Movement 2 in 4/4 time. The first staff shows a melody with a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, and another dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note. The second staff is identical but includes a first ending bracket and a second ending bracket. The second ending bracket is labeled "2. optional 8vb" and includes fingering numbers 0, 1, 0/12, and 1. The third staff is labeled "2. optional ending" and shows a different melody.

DUETS

FRERE JACQUES

Musical notation for Frere Jacques in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff in treble clef. It consists of four measures, each labeled with a number above it: 1, 2, 3, and 4. Measure 1: quarter notes C4, D4, E4, F4. Measure 2: quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 3: quarter notes D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 4: quarter notes A5, B5, C6, B5, quarter note A5, quarter note G5, quarter note F5, quarter note E5.

ROW, ROW, ROW YOUR BOAT

Life is but a dream. This tune has a rhythm that can be written a few different ways: with the dotted eighth sixteenth figure, with triplets, or the version I've given you below in what is called six-eight time. This version is *compound* six-eight time, which means the dotted quarter note gets one beat. They all sound similar, but there are subtle differences. You've heard this lullaby before, right? If you *haven't* heard this before, go listen to it. Make it sound like that. If this written music doesn't make sense to you, grab a copy of *Basic Music Theory: How to Read, Write, and Understand Written Music* at www.sol-ut.com.

Musical notation for Row, Row, Row Your Boat in 6/8 time. The melody is written on a single staff in treble clef. It consists of four measures, each labeled with a number above it: 1, 2, 3, and 4. Measure 1: dotted quarter notes C4, D4, quarter note E4, quarter note F4. Measure 2: dotted quarter notes G4, A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5. Measure 3: eighth notes D5, E5, F5, G5, eighth notes A5, B5, eighth notes C6, B5, eighth notes A5, G5. Measure 4: dotted quarter notes F5, E5, quarter note D5, quarter note C5.

Remember our buddy Dvořák? Well, that melody in the second movement of his 9th symphony has a nice harmony that goes with it. Originally, these two parts are played by English horn (the upper part) and clarinet (the lower part). Go listen to a fantastic performance at https://youtu.be/_9RT2nHD6CQ?t=12m58s It sounds nice on trumpet, too. Next are the melody and harmony together. Notice how they line up. Play along with the free sound clips at www.EssentialTrumpetLessons.com.

Musical notation for Dvořák's 9th Symphony melody and harmony. The piece is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. It consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system has four measures. The upper staff (melody) has notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The lower staff (harmony) has notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The second system has four measures. The upper staff has notes: D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, B5, A5, G5. The lower staff has notes: D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, B5, A5, G5.

Musical notation for Dvořák's 9th Symphony melody and harmony. The piece is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. It consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system has four measures. The upper staff has notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The lower staff has notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The second system has four measures. The upper staff has notes: D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, B5, A5, G5. The lower staff has notes: D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, B5, A5, G5.

Let's take another look at Dvořák's melody from the second movement. I've changed the key again. Two times. The first version is up a half step to the key of D^b, and the second is down a half step, to B.

Remember accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals)? They change the pitch of a note by a half step (up for #; down for ♭). The key signature is the cluster of accidentals at the beginning of written music. It tells you which notes are altered. You have to remember them. This can be a challenge in keys like B or D^b, which have a lot of accidentals, which is exactly why I've written them out below. I've included the accidentals in both examples as a crutch to help if you aren't familiar with these keys.

In addition to the three versions of Dvořák's melody you've seen so far, there are 9 other keys to do it in. See if you can work them out on your own.

ENHARMONIC NOTES

You may have noticed that the C# and D^b sound exactly the same. They're called "enharmonic notes." It's like the spelling of to, too, and two: they all sound the same but have different meanings. Play these examples.



THIS NOTE IS VERY OUT OF TUNE (SHARP)! KICK OUT YOUR 3RD VALVE SLIDE UNTIL IT'S IN TUNE.

REMEMBER HOW OUT OF TUNE THIS NOTE IS! YOU HAVE TO KICK OUT YOUR 3RD VALVE SLIDE UNTIL IT'S IN TUNE. ALWAYS.