



# Mozart

## SELECTED WORKS TRANSCRIBED for GUITAR

A practical and enjoyable edition of great music for both working musicians and hobbyists.

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AN ALFRED CLASSICAL GUITAR MASTERWORKS EDITION

*Cover art: A detail from English Tea in the Salon of the Prince de Conti, with Mozart Playing the Clavichord, (1766) by Michel-Barthelemy Ollivier (French, 1712-1784) Oil on canvas, 53 cm. x 68 cm. Erich Lessing/Art Resource, New York*



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## Signs, Symbols, and Terms

### Roman Numerals

I..... 1	V..... 5	IX ..... 9
II..... 2	VI ..... 6	X..... 10
III ..... 3	VII..... 7	XI ..... 11
IV ..... 4	VIII..... 8	XII ... 12

> = **Accent**. Emphasize the note.

⤴ = **Arpeggiate**. Quickly “roll” the chord.

▲ = **Marcato**. Emphasize more than an accent.

BV3 = Barre three strings at the 5th fret.

BV = Barre all six strings at the 5th fret.

HBV = Hinge barre at the 5th fret. Play an individual note on the 1st string with the bottom of the 1st finger, just above the palm. Usually simplifies the next fingering.

⑥ = D = Tune the 6th string down to D

p, i, m, a = The right-hand fingers starting with the thumb.

1, 2, 3, 4, 0 = The left-hand fingers starting with the index finger, and the open string.

**adagio** = A slow tempo which is faster than *largo* and slower than *andante*.

**allegro** = Cheerful, quick or fast.

**allegretto** = A lively quick tempo that moves more slowly than *allegro*.

**andante** = A moderate, graceful tempo, slower than *allegretto* and faster than *adagio*.


**a tempo** = Return to the original tempo.

**cantabile** = Singing.


**commodo** = Comfortable, leisurely.

**con brio** = With vigor.

**con moto** = With motion.

**cresc.** = Abbreviation for *crescendo*. Gradually becoming louder. 

**D.C. al Fine** = *Da capo al fine*. Go back to the beginning of the piece and play to the *Fine*, which is the end of the piece.

**dim.** = Abbreviation for *diminuendo*. Gradually becoming softer. 

**dolce** = Sweet.

**gliss.** = Abbreviation for *glissando*. To slide from one note to another. Often shown as a diagonal line with an S (slide) in guitar music.

**harm.** = Abbreviation for *harmonic*. Notes of the harmonic series that are very pure and clear. In this book, written at the sounding pitch with a diamond shaped note head. Touch the string lightly directly over the indicated fret and pluck, immediately removing the finger from the string.

**largo** = Very slow and broad.

**legato** = Smooth, connected.

**leggiero** = Light or delicate.

**l.v.** = Abbreviation for *laissez vibrer* (let vibrate).

**maestoso** = Sublime or magnificent.

**moderato** = In a moderate tempo.

**molto** = Very or much.

**non troppo** = But not too much so.

**più** = More.

**poco a poco** = Little by little.

**rall.** = Abbreviation for *rallentando*. Becoming gradually slower.

**rit.** = Abbreviation for *ritardando*. Becoming gradually slower.

**sempre** = Always.

**sostenuto** = Sustained.

**staccato** = Short, detached. 

**tranquillo** = Tranquil, calm, quiet.

**vivace** = Lively, quick.

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# Rondo Alla Turca, K. 331

**Allegro**

The musical score for Rondo Alla Turca, K. 331, page 27, is presented in a single system with six staves. The first staff is the treble clef melody, starting with a *mf* dynamic. The second and third staves are the bass clef accompaniment, featuring chords and triplets. The fourth staff continues the melody with various ornaments. The fifth staff continues the bass line. The sixth staff concludes the piece with a trill (*tr\**) and a *Fine* marking. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

\* *tr* = *Trill*. Start on the upper neighbor (C) and quickly pull-off/hammer-on several times, ending on the B.

## A Musical Joke, K. 522

## Movement IV

Allegro vivace

First system of musical notation (measures 1-3). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 2/4. The music features a treble clef and a bass clef. The first staff contains a melody with notes and rests, including fingerings (1, 2, 3) and accents (γ). The second staff contains a bass line with notes and rests, including a fingering (0). The dynamic marking *p* *sempre staccato* is written below the first staff.

Second system of musical notation (measures 4-6). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 2/4. The music features a treble clef and a bass clef. The first staff contains a melody with notes and rests, including fingerings (1, 2, 3) and accents (γ). The second staff contains a bass line with notes and rests, including fingerings (1, 1, 3, 1).

Third system of musical notation (measures 7-9). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 2/4. The music features a treble clef and a bass clef. The first staff contains a melody with notes and rests, including fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and accents (γ). The second staff contains a bass line with notes and rests, including fingerings (1, 0, 3, 0, 3, 1) and a dynamic marking *f*. The dynamic marking *p* is written below the second staff.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 10-12). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 2/4. The music features a treble clef and a bass clef. The first staff contains a melody with notes and rests, including fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and accents (γ). The second staff contains a bass line with notes and rests, including fingerings (0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 3).

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 13-15). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 2/4. The music features a treble clef and a bass clef. The first staff contains a melody with notes and rests, including fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and accents (γ). The second staff contains a bass line with notes and rests, including fingerings (1, 1, 1, 0, 3, 1) and a dynamic marking *f*.