
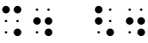



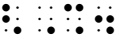












Turn with inflected upper note		
Turn with inflected lower note		
Turn with both notes inflected		

Example 20.6.2

20.7 The Mordent

Upper mordent		
Extended upper mordent		
Lower mordent		
Extended lower mordent		

The sign for the mordent is brailled before the affected note. In the signs for the lower mordent, dots 123 may remind you of the braille letter “L,” and this coincidence may serve as a memory aid. Fingering for a mordent follows the affected note. An accidental with a mordent is brailled immediately before the mordent symbol and may appear above or below the mordent in print. There can be only one accidental because a mordent has only one auxiliary note.

Example 20.7.1




Ornaments can be confusing, but there is no need to memorize all of them. Refer to this textbook or MBC-2015 to refresh your memory as needed.

20.8 Order of Signs

Preceding the note:

- forward-repeat sign
- first or second ending sign
- reminder tie
- simple word-sign expression or abbreviation
- line of continuation sign
- opening bracket slur
- music comma
- triplet or irregular-grouping sign
- larger or smaller value sign
- accidental(s) for ornament (upper before lower)
- ornament
- signs of expression or execution that precede a note
(staccato or staccatissimo, accent, tenuto)
- accidental
- octave mark

Following the note:

- dot
- finger mark
- fractioning or tremolo sign
- fermata
- single slur, opening doubled slur
- closing bracket slur
- tie
- termination sign for line of continuation or "hairpin"
- breath mark
- terminal music comma
- double bar, backward-repeat sign
- music hyphen

Drills for Chapter 20

(Correct transcriptions of these drills are at the end of this chapter)

Drill 20.1

Drill 20.1 consists of two staves of music in bass clef, 6/8 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first staff begins with a quarter note G2, followed by eighth notes A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E3, and F3. The second staff begins with eighth notes G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E3, and F3. The piece concludes with a trill on G3, a quarter rest, and a quarter note G3.

Drill 20.2

Drill 20.2 consists of two staves of music in treble clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). The first staff begins with quarter notes F-sharp4, G4, A4, and B4, followed by quarter notes C5, B4, A4, and G4. The second staff begins with quarter notes F-sharp4, G4, A4, and B4, followed by quarter notes C5, B4, A4, and G4. The piece concludes with a quarter note G4.

Drill 20.3

Drill 20.3 consists of a single staff of music in treble clef, common time (C). The piece begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, and F5. The second staff begins with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, and F5. The piece concludes with a quarter note G4.

Drill 20.4

Drill 20.4 consists of two staves of music in bass clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of two sharps (F-sharp and C-sharp). The first staff begins with a quarter note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. The second staff begins with quarter notes G3, A3, B3, and C4. The piece concludes with a trill on G3, a quarter rest, and a quarter note G3.

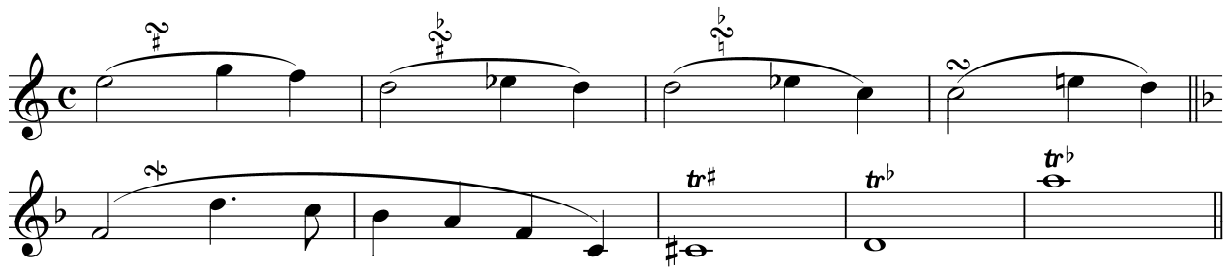
Exercises for Chapter 20

(Submit the following exercises to your instructor in BRF file format)

Exercise 20.1



Exercise 20.2



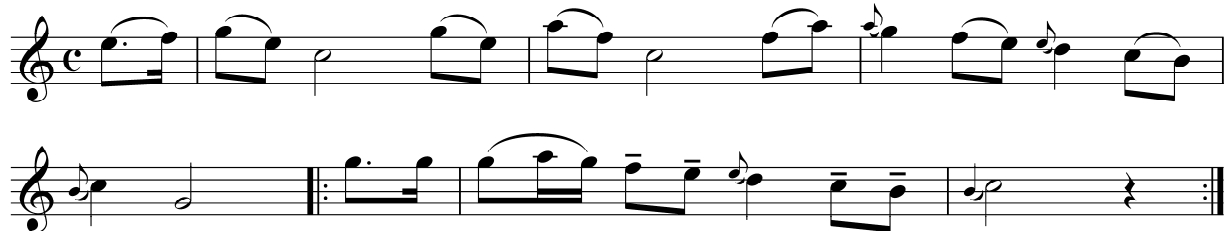
Exercise 20.3



Exercise 20.4



Exercise 20.5



Exercise 20.6

