

ORNAMENTS:

HAMMER-ON: if a lower note is joined to a higher note by a slur we will use a hammer-on.

PULL-OFF: to achieve a slur in the other direction where a higher note is joined to a lower one, we employ the "pull-off".

SLIDE: (a type of slur) indicated by an arrow from one note to the next on the same string.

HARMONIC: indicated by a lozenge (◊) above the appropriate fret position.

The image shows four measures of musical notation on a six-string guitar staff. The first measure is labeled 'hammer-on' and shows a slur from an open string to the first fret. The second measure is labeled 'pull-offs' and shows a slur from the fourth fret to the second fret. The third measure is labeled 'slide' and shows an arrow from the fifth fret to the seventh fret. The fourth measure is labeled 'harmonics' and shows a lozenge symbol above the seventh fret.

PLAYING SEQUENCE SYMBOLS:

REPEAT: (::) this means to repeat the entire section from ||: to :||

1ST ENDING, 2ND ENDING: at times a section will be repeated exactly except for a small portion at the end. To indicate this we use numbered brackets:

The image shows a musical notation example with two endings. The first ending is marked with a bracket and the number '1.' and ends with a repeat sign. The second ending is marked with a bracket and the number '2.' and ends with a final double bar line.

Play the section to the repeat sign then repeat excluding the first ending and playing the 2nd ending.

DA CAPO, (D.C.) from the beginning; this indicates that the piece is to be repeated from the beginning to the end; or to a place marked "fine" (D.C. al FINE) meaning end or close.

The image shows two musical notation examples. The first example shows a double bar line followed by the text 'D.C.'. The second example shows a sign symbol (a stylized 'S' with a crossbar) followed by a double bar line and the text 'D.S.'.

DAL SEGNO (D.S.) from the sign, indicates that the piece is to be repeated from the sign  $\text{S}$

AL SEGNO; AL: to the sign; sometimes D.C. or D.S. are combined with AL SEGNO or "AL" meaning to go back either to the beginning or to the sign  $\text{S}$  and play through to this sign  $\text{S}$ , going from that point to a CODA.

The image shows two musical notation examples. The first example shows a sign symbol followed by a double bar line and the text 'D.S. al S'. The second example shows a box labeled 'CODA' followed by a double bar line and the text 'FINE'.

CODA: this is an ending-passage extraneous to the main body of the piece.