

Les Moissonneurs

Rondeau de Couperin

Op. 52, No. 2

Napoleon Coste
(1805-1883)

Allegretto

First system of musical notation for 'Les Moissonneurs'. It features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music consists of a single melodic line with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) indicated below the notes.

Fine

Second system of musical notation. It continues the single melodic line with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) indicated below the notes.

Third system of musical notation. It continues the single melodic line with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. This system includes a section marked $\frac{2}{6}$ CIII. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) indicated below the notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. It continues the single melodic line with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) indicated below the notes.

Fifth system of musical notation. It continues the single melodic line with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. This system includes sections marked HB III, $\frac{4}{6}$ CIV, HB I, HB II, and $\frac{5}{6}$ CII. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) indicated below the notes.

D.C. al Fine

Sixth system of musical notation. It continues the single melodic line with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. This system includes a section marked $\frac{5}{6}$ CII. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) indicated below the notes.

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Musical notation for the first system, marked *p*. The system includes a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written on a single staff with various ornaments and fingerings. The bass part is shown on three staves labeled T (Treble), A (Alto), and B (Bass), with fingerings and a 3/4 time signature. Chord symbols G, C, G, C, G, C, G, C, D7, and G are placed above the staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Musical notation for the second system, marked *mf*. The system continues the melody and bass part from the first system. Chord symbols G, C, G, C, G, Am, Am, D, and G are placed above the staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word "Fine".

Musical notation for the third system, marked *p*. The system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/6 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff with various ornaments and fingerings. The bass part is shown on three staves labeled T (Treble), A (Alto), and B (Bass), with fingerings and a 3/4 time signature. Chord symbols G, G, A7, D, G, Gmaj7, A7, and D are placed above the staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Musical notation for the fourth system, marked *mf*. The system continues the melody and bass part from the third system. Chord symbols G, C, G, C, G, Am, Am, D, and G are placed above the staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

2

Em B7 Em B7 Em B C Em B

HB III $\frac{4}{6}$ CIV HB I HB II $\frac{5}{6}$ CII

p

T
A
B

B Em B Em B7 Em Em B7 D.C. al Fine

mf

T
A
B

Practice Tip Sheet

The Big 5:

1. Reduce work with posture and high dynamic energy
2. Troubleshoot - Everything should be easy
3. Breathe
4. Trust yourself to play accurately and musically inspired (instead of judging)
5. Always play as a gift to yourself and others

The Main Practice Areas:

1. Technique - Abilities, Movements, Chords, Scales, Patterns, Exercises, etc.
2. New Notes - One new piece of music at a time
3. Tricky Spots - Detailing small sections of pieces
4. Repertoire Maintenance - Pieces you already know
5. Sight-Reading practice - note recognition/playing; clapping/counting rhythms

The 7 Steps to Learn Any Piece:

1. Make small sections
2. Know all the notes and musical markings
3. Clap and count the rhythm aloud
4. Play the right hand alone, counting aloud
5. Play the left hand alone, counting aloud
6. Play hands together, taking corrective pauses (no mistakes!)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with slow metronome

Musical Starting Points:

1. Know which notes are melody (probably stems up), and play the others quieter
2. Connect all melody notes smoothly (no gaps)
3. When a musical line or melody goes up in pitch, get quieter
4. When a musical line or melody goes down in pitch, get louder
5. Don't let the high notes stand out (any note higher than those before and after)

Practice Tips:

1. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato) master it at a steady pace.
2. For tricky spots, state out loud exactly what the problem is, in every detail.
3. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
4. Have a purpose behind each repetition (blind repetitions are lazy practice).
5. Video yourself for performance practice and to hear what is and is not working.

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