

# Lesson Ten : Arpeggio and Broken Chords

## Technique

⌘ “pa yin” = arpeggio

## Arpeggio

Arpeggio is when notes are played in sequence one after another simultaneously. In guzheng, we play arpeggio with one hand or both hands.

**Example:** (one hand)

⌘	<b>1</b>	→	thumb
⌘	<b>5</b>	→	index finger
⌘	<b>3</b>	→	middle finger
⌘	<b>1</b>	→	ring finger

How to play:

1. Rest all the fingers on the strings as written. Ring finger rest on the **1**, middle finger rest on the **3**, index finger rest on the **5**, and thumb rest on the **1** with a dot above.
2. Pluck one finger at a time starting from the ring finger. Then middle finger, then index and thumb the last.
3. The fingers that are yet to pluck remain on the resting position. Do not move away from the strings.

Practice repeatedly until the notes sound like simultaneously in sequence rather than individual notes. If there are only three notes in an arpeggio, use middle, index and thumb.



## Broken Chords

In guzheng, broken chords are played differently from the arpeggio. For a broken chord, you pluck one string at a time and rest on the string just before you pluck. That is like how you play individual notes. Each note of the broken chords are played out as individual notes and connected into a musical phrase.

### Drill 29

$\overset{\wedge}{\underset{\cdot}{1}}\overset{\wedge}{\underset{\cdot}{3}} \quad \overset{\wedge}{\underset{\cdot}{5}}\overset{\wedge}{\underset{\cdot}{1}} \quad \overset{\wedge}{\underset{\cdot}{3}}\overset{\wedge}{\underset{\cdot}{5}} \quad \overset{\wedge}{\underset{\cdot}{1}} \quad | \quad \underset{\cdot}{2}\underset{\cdot}{5} \quad \underset{\cdot}{6}\underset{\cdot}{2} \quad \underset{\cdot}{5}\underset{\cdot}{6} \quad 2 \quad | \quad \underset{\cdot}{3}\underset{\cdot}{6} \quad \underset{\cdot}{1}\underset{\cdot}{3} \quad \underset{\cdot}{6}\underset{\cdot}{1} \quad 3 \quad | \quad \underset{\cdot}{5}\underset{\cdot}{1} \quad \underset{\cdot}{2}\underset{\cdot}{5} \quad \underset{\cdot}{1}\underset{\cdot}{2} \quad 5 \quad |$

$\underset{\cdot}{6}\underset{\cdot}{1} \quad \underset{\cdot}{3}\underset{\cdot}{6} \quad \underset{\cdot}{1}\underset{\cdot}{3} \quad 6 \quad | \quad \underset{\cdot}{1}\underset{\cdot}{3} \quad \underset{\cdot}{5}\underset{\cdot}{1} \quad \underset{\cdot}{3}\underset{\cdot}{5} \quad i \quad ||$

The broken chords in Drill 29 are common in guzheng playing. Practice with each hand separately. The whole 7 notes in one measure are to be played by one hand.

- \* When doing the right hand, first, pluck ring, middle, index, and thumb. Then turn your wrist to the left and move up your middle finger to the new position.
- \* When doing the left hand, first, pluck ring, middle, index, and thumb. Then turn your wrist to the right and move up your middle finger to the new position.

# Prelude to the Melody of Water 但願人長久

1=D 4/4

Liang Hongzhi

♩ = 66

<p>1 5 3 1 16 5 61 0 0 0 0</p>	<p>1 5 3 1 5 3 0 0 0 0</p>	<p>1 5 3 1 16 5 62 0 0 0 0</p>	<p>2 6 5 2 6 5 2 6 5 2</p>
<p>3 2 3 16 2 16 0 0 0 0</p>	<p>2 6 5 2 1 6 6 0 0 0 0</p>	<p>4 1 6 43 6 1 0 0 0 0</p>	<p>2 6 5 2 6 5 2</p>
<p>1 16 5 61 13 51 0 0</p>	<p>1 - - - 13 51 35 1</p>	<p>1 16 5 62 13 51 0 0</p>	<p>2 - - - 25 62 56 2</p>
<p>3 16 3 16 3 3 1 1 6 6 3 - 3 -</p>	<p>2 1 6 6 25 62 0 0</p>	<p>4 43 6 1 0 0 0 0</p>	<p>2 - - - 05 62 56 2</p>

