My First Pieces

Music for Beginning String Players

Violin

Composed, arranged and compiled by Stephen Chin

Welcome to the wonderful world of making music with a bowed string instrument! By working with your teacher, following the instructions carefully and practising regularly, you will start a journey that you may continue to follow in the years to come.

The first few pages of each book contain details of each instrument's components, how to look after it and hold it correctly.

Carefully go over "Some Basics of Music Reading" pages as these simple facts will help you play your music easily. Important information appears throughout the book as you need it.

A glossary can be found at the back of the book so you can quickly find the meaning of the terms you have learned.

Piano accompaniments can be downloaded from the My First Pieces page at www.everythingstring.com. This may help you to experience the music in a fuller way. Your teacher may also be able to play the accompaniment, which is always lots of fun!

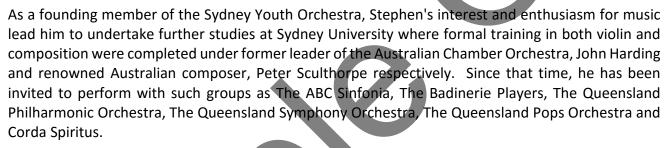
Enjoy!

Everything String

Stephen Chin

M Mus, B Mus, Dip Mus Comp





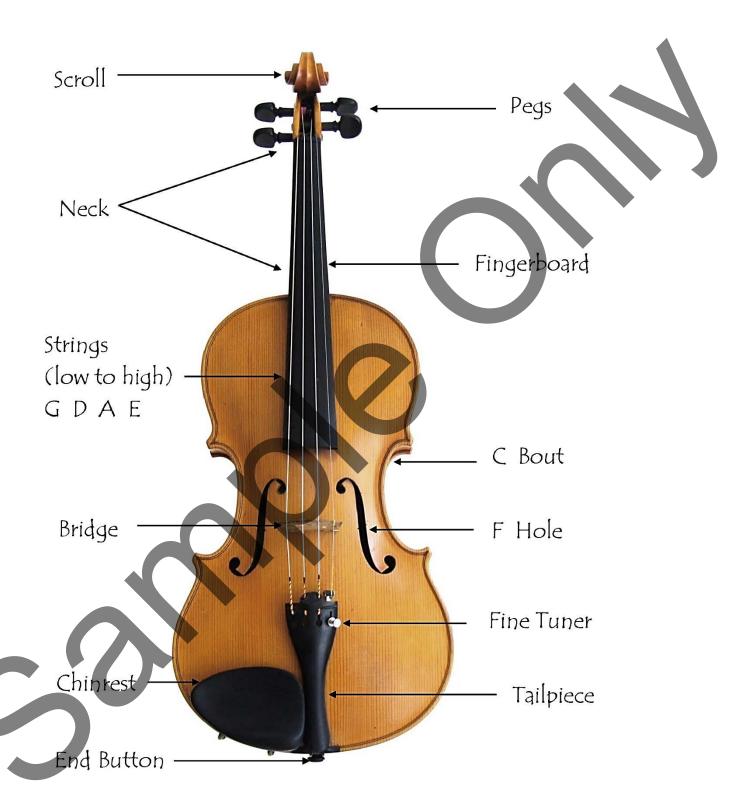
Stephen holds a Master of Music from Queensland Conservatorium of Music Griffith University specialising in violin performance and pedagogy. He is also an examiner for the Australian Music Examination Board (AMEB). In addition to this, Stephen performs regularly with a number of professional chamber ensembles. Stephen publishes a number of string compositions and arrangements which have been used as test pieces for a number of competitions throughout Australia and are also presented as examination pieces for the AMEB. Stephen has been invited many times to adjudicate various eisteddfods and competitions such as Queensland Festival of Music, The Western Australian Schools Orchestra Festival, The Hobart Eisteddfod and the Gold Coast Eisteddfod. He is also in demand as a string and orchestral clinician, regularly conducting a number of workshops and festivals both nationally and internationally including the Melbourne Youth Music Summer School, the Sunwater and Stanwell Winter Music School and the All State Senior Orchestra in New Mexico, USA.

From 2008 - 2013, Stephen was the conductor of the BEL faculty Chamber Orchestra at the University of Queensland. Stephen is presently National President of The Australian Strings Association (AUSTA), Principal String Teacher and Director of Orchestras at Brisbane Grammar School and lectures in String Pedagogy and Practicum at the Queensland Conservatorium of Music, Griffith University.

Caring for my Violin

- Lay your case flat on the floor when taking out both the instrument and bow.
- Always make sure the case is closed properly when packing up.
- Always leave your instrument in a place with a temperature that you yourself would be comfortable in.
- Tighten the bow just enough for a pencil to go through the space at the middle of the bow between the hair and the wood.
- Never touch the hair of your bow with your fingers.
- Always rosin your bow before playing your teacher will show you how to do this.
- Regularly use a clean cloth to wipe off any rosin dust on the instrument and bow.
- Make sure that your bow hairs are loosened before the bow is placed back in the case.
- Always remove the shoulder rest or pad before placing the instrument in the case.

The Violin



The Violin Bow



General Posture

Standing Position

- Stand with your feet well apart.
- Place the violin on your collar bone and left shoulder.
- Hold the violin well up so the scroll is in line with your nose.
- Keep the left hand fingers relaxed and well rounded.
- Keep the left wrist out slightly.
- Hold the bow lightly with the wood tilted a little away from you.





Seated Position

- Similar to the standing position but sitting at the edge of the chair.
- Always sit so the left shoulder is facing the music stand.
- Place the scroll slightly to the left of the actual music.

The Bow-hold

- Holding the bow with your left hand, hang all the fingers over the stick near the frog.
- Raise the little finger, keeping it curved and place it on top of the stick in line with the dot on the frog.
- Move the crease near the nail of the index finger so it is also on top of the stick.
- Gently bend the thumb out and place it between the frog and the stick at around 45 degrees.
- The 2nd finger gently covers the thumb.
- All fingers should be evenly spaced and relaxed.
- Whilst bowing, keep the right hand in line with the "C" bout. Tilt the wood of the bow slightly away from you.
- Be aware of the little finger taking the weight of the bow as you bow near the frog.
- ALWAYS strive to make an even and beautiful tone.



The Left Hand

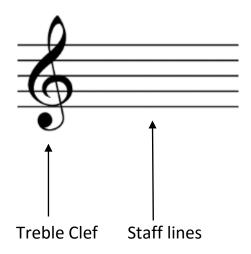
- The instrument rests between the base of the 1st finger and thumb.
- Carefully set up all fingers 1, 2, 3 & 4 before playing.
- Knuckles must be bent out and fingernails facing you.
- Keep your wrist out gently at all times.
- Try to hear the note clearly in your head before placing your fingers.
- Let the fingers feel the string's vibrations as you play.
- Remember the string names **G D A E** from the lowest to the highest (or the thickest to the thinnest) this way:

Good Dogs Always Eat.



Some Basics of Music Reading

STAFF LINES



Music is written on lines called a **Staff** (or stave). A **Treble Clef** tells us that the notes sound fairly high.

The lines from the bottom are named:

Ε

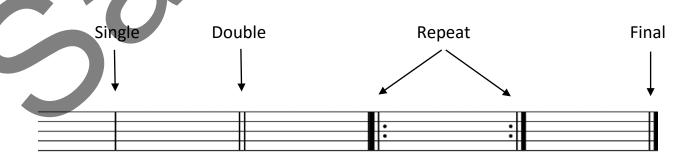
G B D F

The **spaces** from the bottom are named:

F A C E

BAR LINES

Music is divided up into bars which are separated by **Bar Lines**. The **Single** bar line is the most commonly used. The other bar lines work as follows: **Double** – the end of a section; **Repeat** – play the music again between the signs; **Final** – the end of a piece.



TIME SIGNATURES

A **Time Signature** tells us how many beats there will be in a bar of music. The most commonly used time signatures are:

2 4

Two beats a bar

3 4

Three beats a bar

4 4

Four beats a bar

ACCIDENTALS & KEY SIGNATURES

Accidentals placed before a note are used to change the pitch. Often they are placed at the beginning of a staff to save putting them on every note that needs them. This is called a **Key Signature**. For instance, a sharp placed on the F line or F space means that every F will become F sharp.

We use these accidentals in music:



Sharp - raises the note a half a tone from its letter name note.



Flat - lowers the note a half a tone from its letter name note.



Natural - returns the note to its letter name note after a sharp or flat has been used.

NOTE VALUES

A **Note Value** tells us the length of time a sound lasts for. They are matched with a **Note Rest** which tells us how long a silence will be.

The most common note values and rests are as follows:

Note Value	Note Rest	Length in Beats
Crotchet	}	
Minim		2
Dotted Minim	Various combinations of the above rests.	3
Semibreve O	May also be used for a full bar rest with any time signature.	4
Quaver	7	1/2

Getting Ready for My First Play!

Set up left hand fingers on the violin body

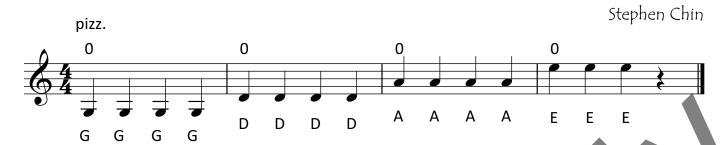


pizz. - pizzicato - pluck the string with the right index finger.

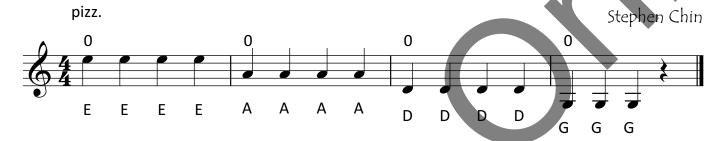


Strings, lowest to highest, remember: Good Dogs Always Eat

1. My Open Strings

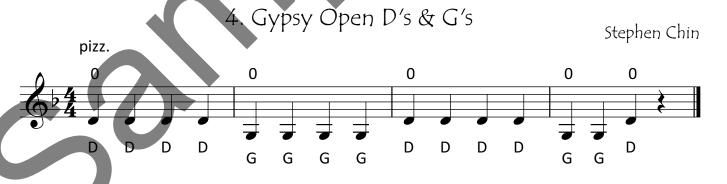


2. My Open Strings the Other Way Around

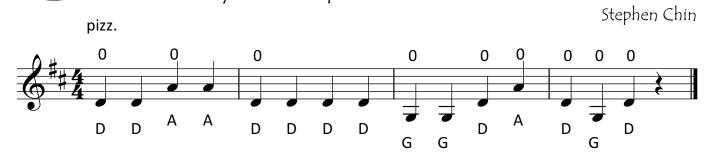


3. Walking in the Park with Open D's and A's





5. Hymn on Open G's, D's & A's



6. Open Strings for Two

You need to work out your open string notes before playing.

Duet - a piece of music written for two separate parts.



7. Crazy Open String Challenge

You need to work out your open string notes before playing.



Practise holding a pencil to get ready for the bow-hold later on.



8. Plucking the Note D

Set up your left hand fingers 1 23 4 on D.

Lift all fingers just above the string.

Keep knuckles bent and wrist gently out.





9. Plucking the Note E

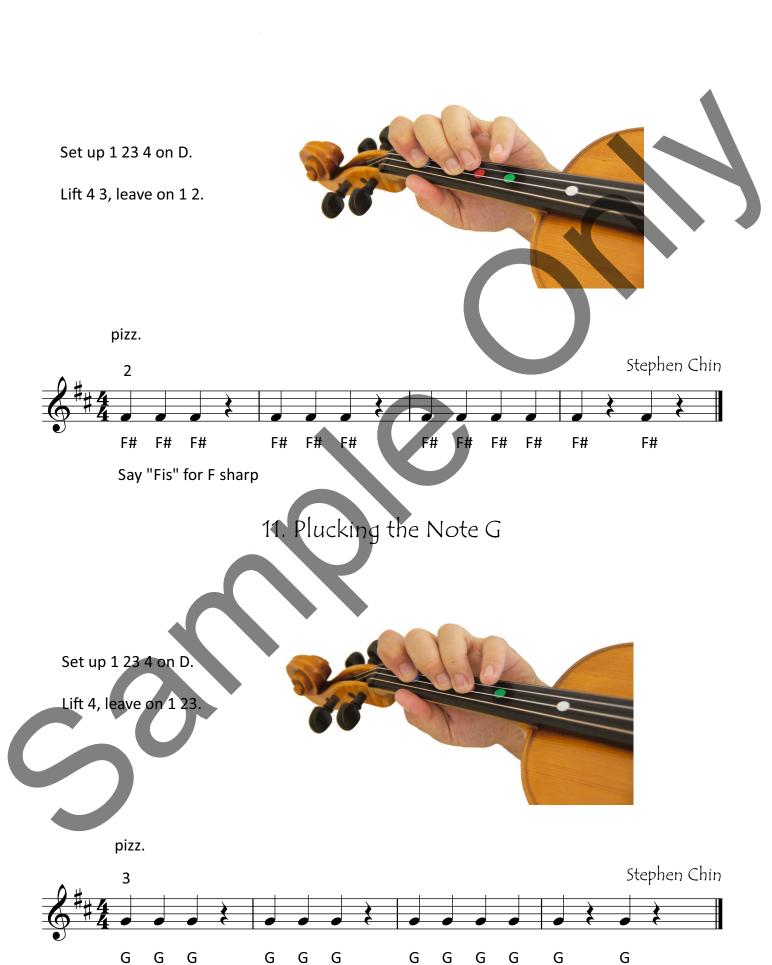


Lift 4 32, leave on 1.

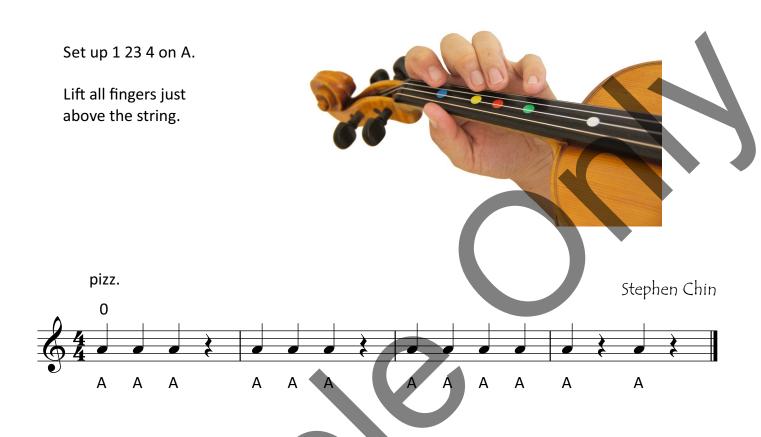




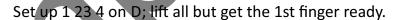
10. Plucking the Note F sharp (F#)

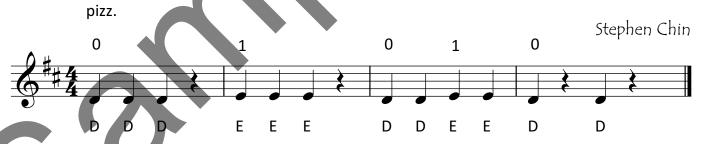


12. Plucking the Note A

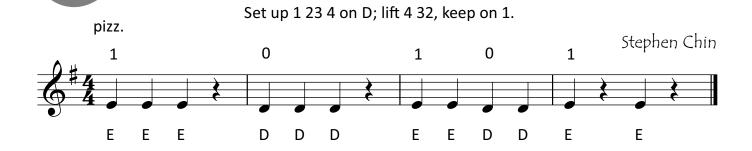


13. Fun with D's & E's



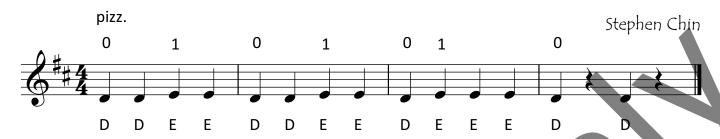


14. Odyssey in E minor



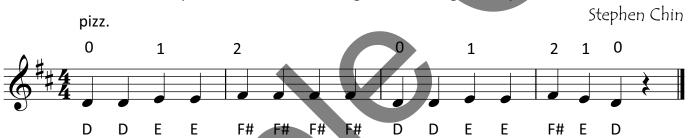
15. Fast & Furious First Fingers

Set up 1 23 4 on D; lift all but get the 1st finger ready.



16. Stepping Out with D/E & F#

Set up 1 23 4 on D; lift all but get the 1st finger ready.



THE SET UP RULE

Set up all your fingers on the string you are to play on then lift as few fingers as possible to play the first note.

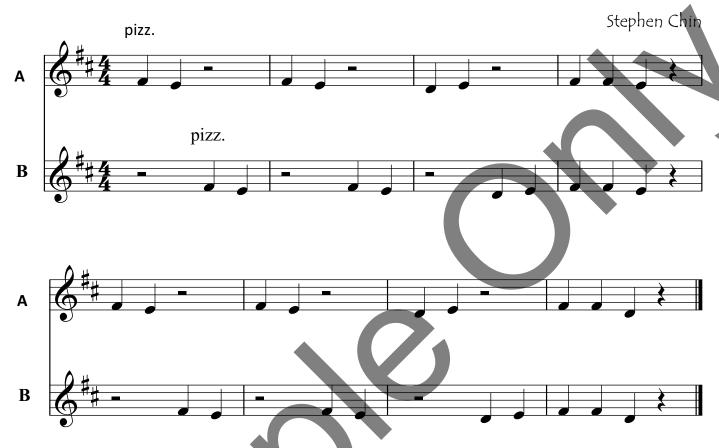
17. Ancient Echoes



18. Three Note Ping Pong

You need to work out your fingering and note names before playing.

Remember the Set Up Rule.



19. Hot Cross Buns (pizzicato version)

You need to work out your fingering and note names before playing.



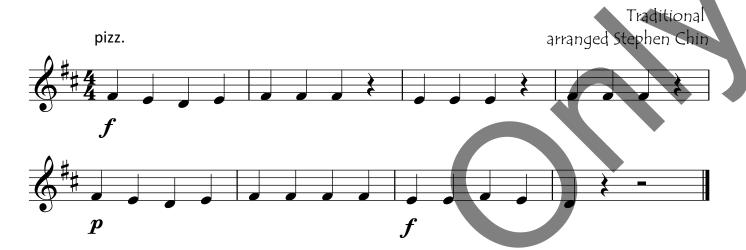


20. Mary Had a Little Lamb

(pizzicato version)

 $m{f}$ Forte - play loudly $m{p}$ Piano - play softly

Remember the Set Up Rule.

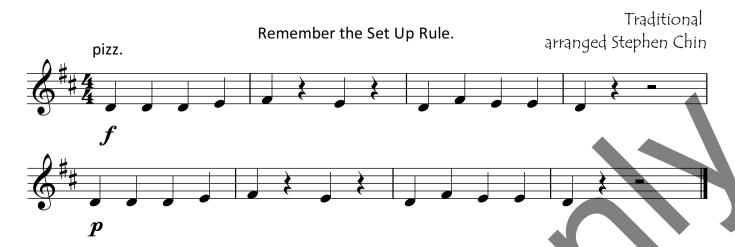


You can now practise holding your bow.



21. Au Claire de la Lune

(pizzicato version)

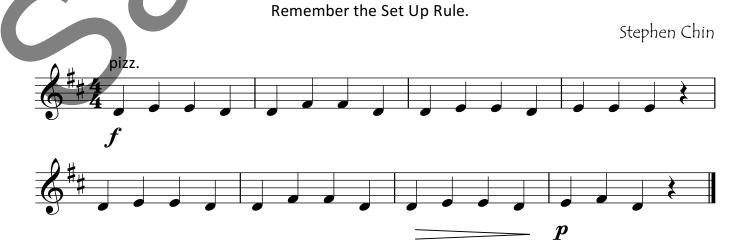


22. The Finger Twister

Crescendo - gradually becoming louder.

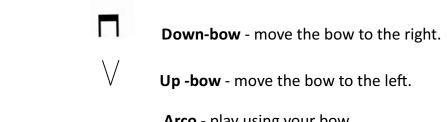


Decrescendo - gradually becoming softer.

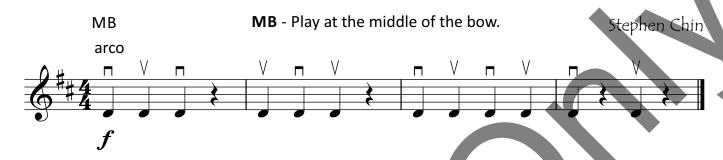


MB

24. Bowing the Note D



Arco - play using your bow.



25. Bowing the Note E



26. Bowing the Note F Sharp (F#)



27. Bowing the Note G



28. Bowing the Note A

9 Retake - lift the bow in a clock-wise circle to play another down-bow.

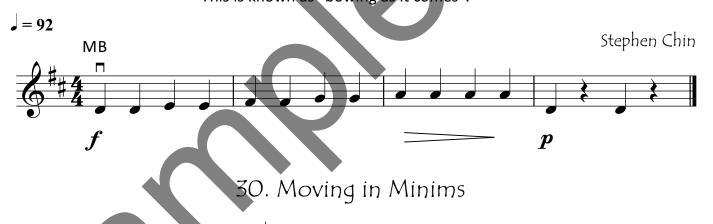


29. Double the Fun!

Metronome marking - play at a speed of 92 beats per minute.

A down-bow will follow an upbow and an upbow will follow a down-bow unless otherwise marked.

This is known as "bowing as it comes".



WB - Whole Bow.

Be sure to keep the bowhair always at a right angle to the string.

Minim - hold for two beats.



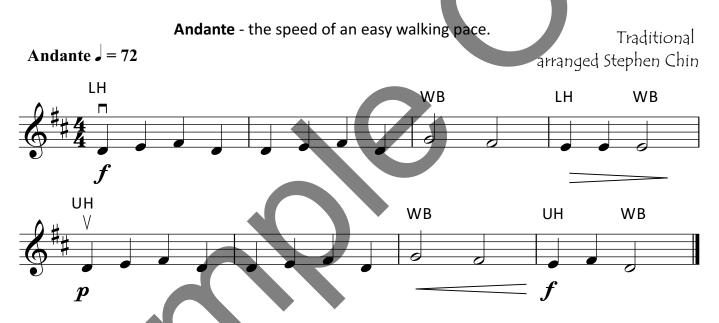
31. Hop, Skip and Jump

LH - use the lower half of the bow; **UH** - use the upper half of the bow.

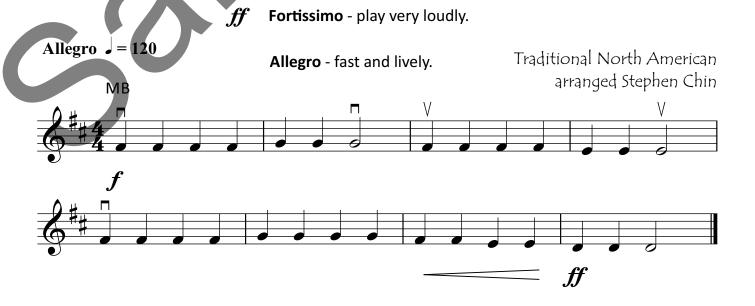
Using the bow from LH to the UH is called "dividing the bow".



Be sure to follow the bowing markings to help you play the dynamics (louds and softs).



33. Boil Them Cabbage Down



Pages 25 - 61 not included in this sample.