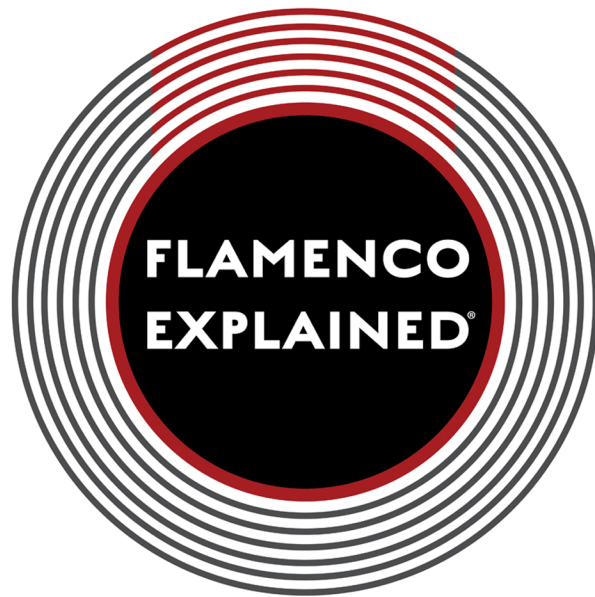


TARANTAS EXPLAINED



Tarantas Explained Course Materials

Welcome to Tarantas Explained! Because of the unique relationship between Tarantas and Tarantos, You'll want to be clear about the difference between Tarantas and Tarantos before diving in to one course or the other. Taranta is Libre, which means that there is no compás underlying the structure. Taranta is sung and played as a guitar solo, but is not danced. Tarantos have almost everything in common with Tarantas, but are in 4/4 time, with a compás very much like that of Tientos, and can be sung and played and also danced (thanks to the great Carmen Amaya!).

If this course is your first time playing either Palo, then it's really up to you whether you want to start with Tarantas or Tarantos. My suggestion is to go with whichever happens to inspire you more, though I'll also point out that the Tarantas course is more advanced than the Tarantos course, which may help make up your mind. I recommend doing both Tarantas and Tarantos eventually, but there is in fact no need to tackle both at the same time.

The intros and outros of each falseta are simply what I chose to play in the moment and not necessarily part of the falseta. You can learn them as they are played here, but you'll also want to learn to use different ins and outs for each falseta. This will not only help you learn how to use the 'connective tissue,' but it will also make each falseta more versatile as you'll learn many different ways to connect the material and flow. Listen for where in the falseta you feel you have resolved, and this will be the place where you start to vary the "connective tissue."

A note on the Tarantas notation

Because of the lack of compás / time signature, the Tarantas notation is a little different than what you might be used to. If you gave the notation to a pianist (or the GuitarPro app, for that matter) what you'd get would not sound as it's supposed to. I chose to eschew time signature and bar-lines, but I did write phrases subdivided in the way that felt right to me. In other words, phrases that feel like 16th notes are written as 16th notes, I tried to write arpeggios as I would if they were in compás, and for phrases that feel like they have downbeats I often write pickups to those downbeats. No time signature doesn't mean that there's no time element at all - it's just all much more free (Libre). Reading the Tarantas notation as if there were a constant tempo, however, makes the material sound very odd indeed.

Voicings and Scale

Tarantas and Tarantos are both played in the key that without a capo is F# Phrygian. Unlike many Palos where you might use any set of voicings (or 'key') you want, this set of voicings is so distinctive to the Taranta/Taranto sound that it's hard to imagine using any other voicings. (A possible exception would be when accompanying, in which case the Cante would very much determine that you were playing a Taranta or Taranto and other voicings could conceivably be used). The open G, B and E strings over the F# chord are what give these Palos their distinctive sound, so while you can of course use many voicings within a falseta or a piece, returning to these traditional voicings will always feel and sound right.

For starters here's is the F# Phrygian scale - the one we use for Tarantas and Tarantos - in 2nd position, without any opens strings, and in open position using all of the open strings. You'll find the most commonly used chord voicings in our Chord Voicings video.

2nd position - No open strings

Open position

Connective Tissue

This video is really the heart of the Tarantas Explained course, and you'll probably want to spend a good amount of time here before moving on to the falsetas. That said, you don't have to learn everything here at once, or every single variation shown here. As you learn to weave them together

At 13:47

At 14:40

At 15:25

At 16:44

At 17:16

At 19:00

Traditional Taranta Intro Falseta

A simple but very effective intro for Tarantas that features a lot of the “connective tissue” ideas at the end, this one is also taken from Paco’s ‘Tarantos Populares,’ but is played as Taranta and not in strict Tarantos time.

The first system of the Traditional Taranta Intro Falseta. The treble staff begins with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The guitar staff features a complex tablature with various fret numbers (0, 2, 3, 4) and rhythmic markings (3, 4, 2, 3, 3, 2, 0, 3, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 1, 3, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3).

The second system of the Traditional Taranta Intro Falseta. The treble staff continues with eighth and sixteenth note patterns, many marked with triplets (3). The guitar staff tablature includes fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and rhythmic markings (0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0, 4, 4).

The third system of the Traditional Taranta Intro Falseta. The treble staff continues with eighth and sixteenth note patterns, many marked with triplets (3). The guitar staff tablature includes fret numbers (0, 2, 4) and rhythmic markings (0, 2, 4, 4, 2, 0, 4, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 0, 4, 2, 0, 4, 4, 2, 0, 4, 4, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 1).

The fourth system of the Traditional Taranta Intro Falseta. The treble staff concludes with eighth and sixteenth note patterns, many marked with triplets (3). The guitar staff tablature includes fret numbers (0, 3, 5) and rhythmic markings (0, 3, 5, 3, 0, 0, 3, 5, 3, 0, 0, 3, 5, 3, 0, 0, 3, 5, 3, 0, 0, 3, 5, 4, 2, 2, 2).

Kai Narezo Taranta Intro Falseta

One of my falsetas that I use as an intro, this one features some advanced arpeggio patterns and a bit of alzapua and thumb at the end. It's really two falsetas joined together, but since I almost always play them as one I thought I'd present them that way here. I recommend learning the arpeggio patterns one at a time until they become comfortable and then putting them together.

The first system of the musical notation for the Kai Narezo Taranta Intro Falseta. It consists of a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring several triplets. Below the staff is a guitar tablature with six lines, labeled 'T' (treble) and 'B' (bass). The tablature includes fret numbers (0-5) and rhythmic markings corresponding to the melody.

The second system of the musical notation for the Kai Narezo Taranta Intro Falseta. It continues the melody from the first system, maintaining the same key signature and time signature. The tablature below the staff shows the corresponding fret positions and rhythmic patterns for the guitar.

The third system of the musical notation for the Kai Narezo Taranta Intro Falseta. This system concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase and a thumb (pulgar) at the end. The tablature shows the final fret positions and rhythmic markings.

First system of musical notation for guitar. The treble staff shows a melody in G major (two sharps) with a common time signature. It features eighth and sixteenth notes, with triplets marked '3'. The bass staff is a six-line tablature with fret numbers 0-5 and includes a 'TAB' label on the left.

Second system of musical notation for guitar. It continues the melody from the first system, including a double bar line and a repeat sign. The tablature continues with fret numbers and includes a 'TAB' label on the left.

Third system of musical notation for guitar. It continues the melody, including a double bar line and a repeat sign. The tablature continues with fret numbers and includes a 'TAB' label on the left.

Fourth system of musical notation for guitar. It continues the melody, including a double bar line and a repeat sign. The tablature continues with fret numbers and includes a 'TAB' label on the left.

Kai Narezo Taranta Picado Falseta 2

A picado falseta of mine that features some long runs at the beginning and a bit of thumb towards the end.

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Wind" by The Beatles. It consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a bass line with fret numbers (0, 2, 3, 4) and some measures with beamed sixteenth notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

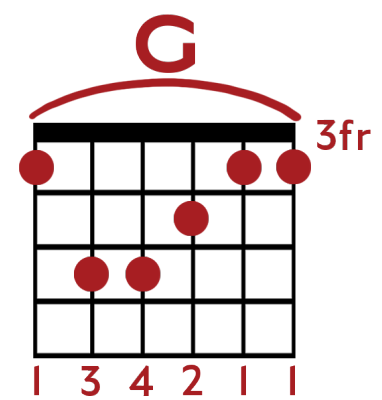
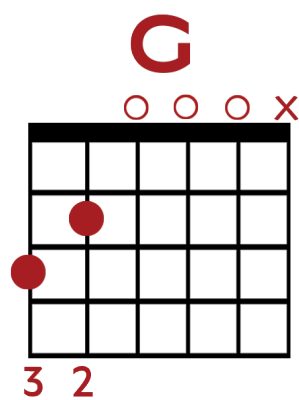
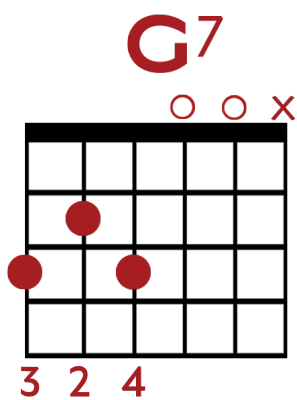
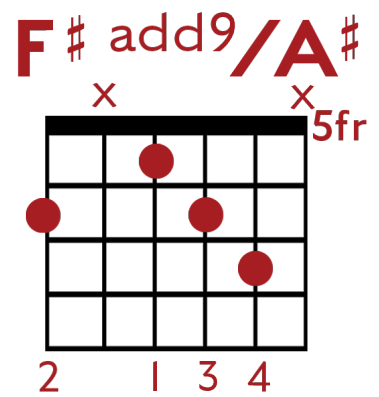
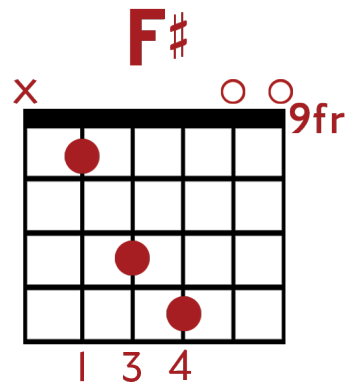
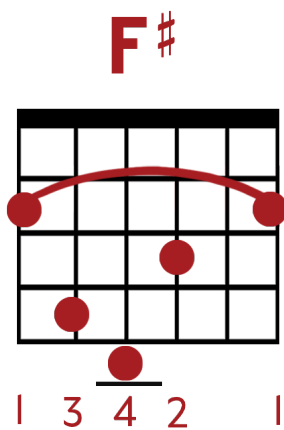
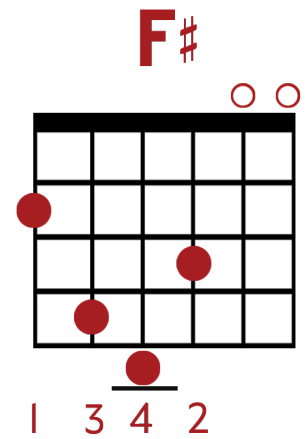
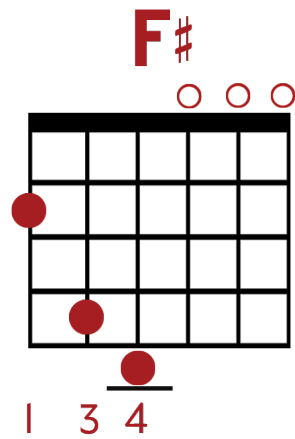
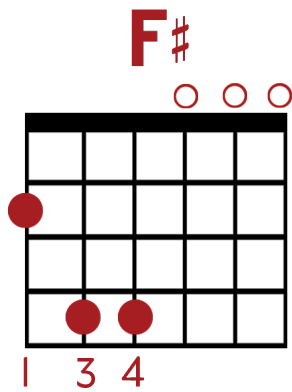
Kai Narezo Longer Taranta Falseta

A longer and more lyrical Falseta of mine that features a couple of left-hand stretches and quite a bit left/right hand coordination. Remember not to take the time notation here too literally.

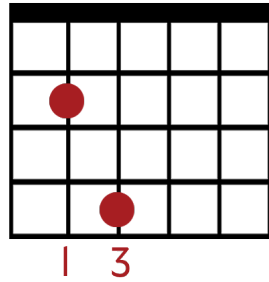
Musical score for guitar in D major (two sharps). The score consists of two staves: a treble staff with a melody and a tablature staff with fret numbers and fingerings. The melody is written in 4/4 time and features several triplet patterns. The tablature staff includes fret numbers (0, 2, 3, 4, 5) and fingerings (0, 3, 5) for the left hand. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

TARANT@S EXPLAINED

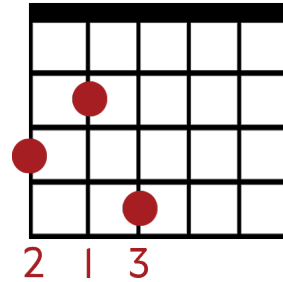
Voicings



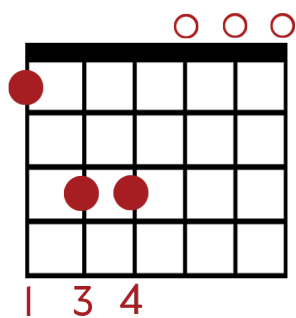
Em add9
x o o o



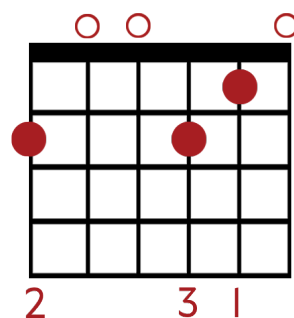
Em add9/G
 o o o



F

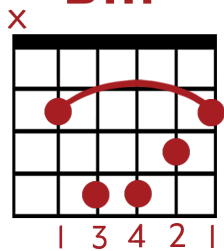


D7

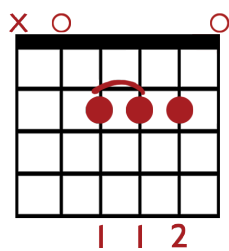


Chord Progressions

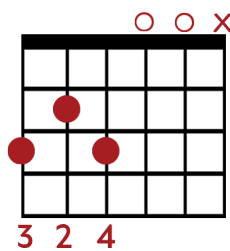
Bm



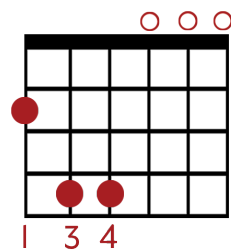
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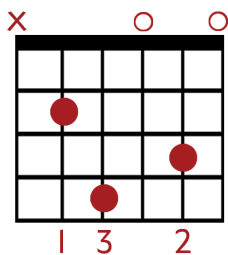
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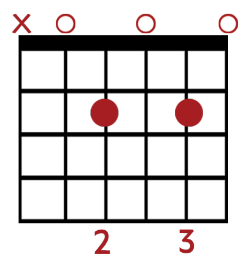
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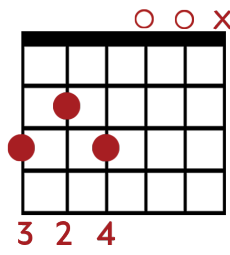
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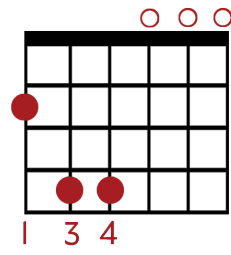
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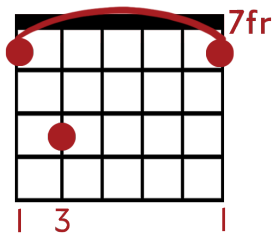
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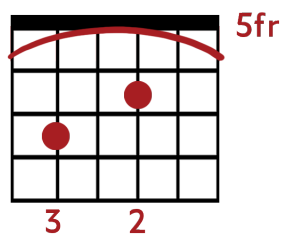
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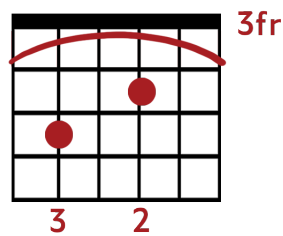
Bm⁷



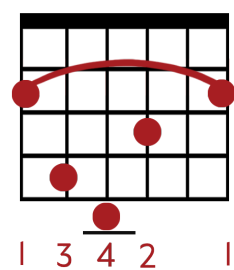
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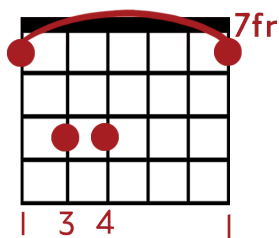
G⁷



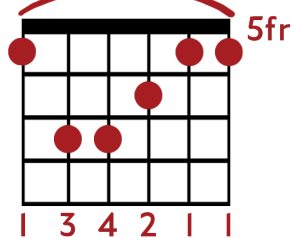
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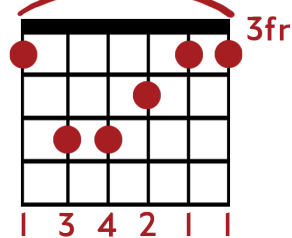
Bm



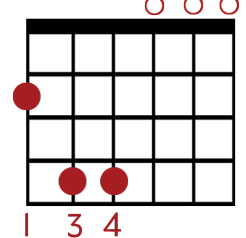
A



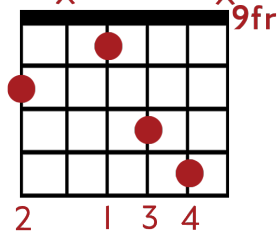
G



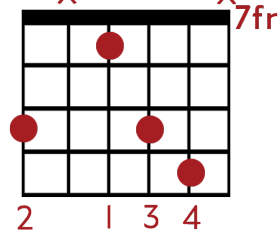
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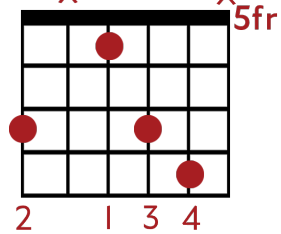
Bm /D



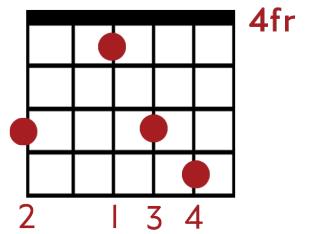
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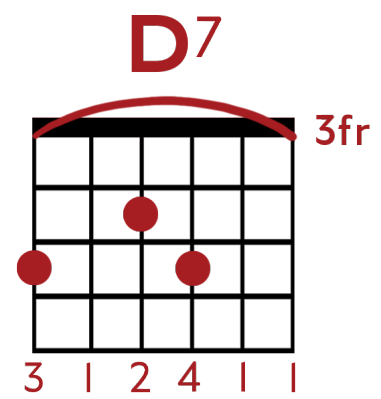
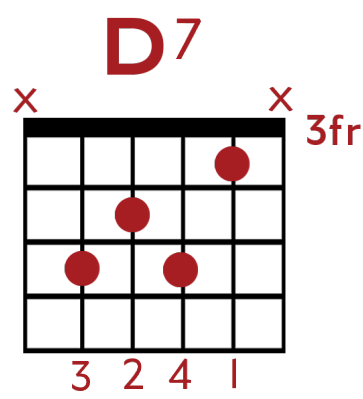
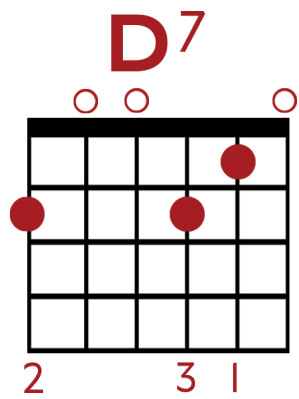
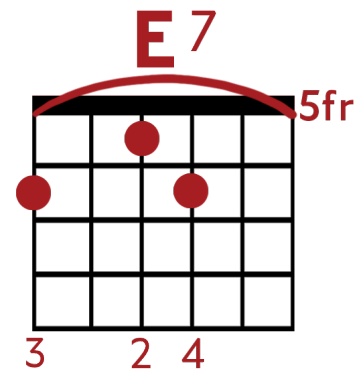
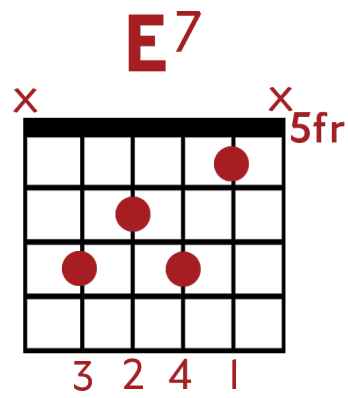
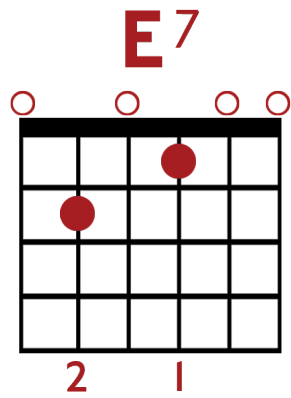
G/B



F[#]/A[#]



Dominants



Miscellaneous

