

# ¡Ay cosita linda!

Merecumbé



Letra y música / Lyrics and music:  
Pacho Galán

Arreglo / Arrangement:  
César Julio Martínez

Nivel 1 / Level 1

Duración / Time: 2:17

## Formato instrumental

Instrumentation

Flautas  
Soprano  
Alto

Sistros  
Soprano  
Alto

Xilófonos  
Soprano  
Alto

Metalófonos  
Soprano  
Alto

Percusión 1  
Maracón

Percusión 2  
Claves

Percusión 2  
Bongó

Voz



Guitarra

Contrabajo

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$\text{♩} = 105$

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Estrofa 21

Interludio 11

Estrofa 14

1. 2

2. 3

17

38

49

63

65

Al pie de tu ventanita rosada,  
te dije ay cosita linda mi amor.  
Porque no me das un beso mi vida  
al son del merecumbé pa' goza.

Anoche, anoche soñé contigo,  
soñé una cosa bonita, que cosa maravillosa,  
ay cosita linda mamá.  
Soñaba, soñaba que me querías,  
soñaba que me besabas  
y que en mis brazos dormías.

Con merecumbé pa' bailar.

## Francisco “Pacho” Galán

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Nació en Soledad, Atlántico, el 4 de octubre de 1904 fue un músico y compositor colombiano, creador del merecumbé. Creó más de 10 ritmos bailables de los cuales trascendieron en menor grado, el chiquicha; el bambugay, mezcla de bambuco y gaita del cual hizo un solo número con ese mismo título; el Mece-mece; el tuki tuki. Hizo también otros ritmos de menor importancia denominadas Caminaito y Ritmo Pa. Compuso en todas las modalidades, desde boleros, pasillo, vales y torbellinos y creó también una buena cantidad de porros. En 1952, a los 48 años de edad, fue cuando se inició realmente el éxito nacional e internacional de Pacho. Había grabado por primera vez en Medellín con Discos Sonolux y con la colaboración musical de Luis Uribe Bueno, compuso *Ay cosita linda*, el merecumbé que le daría la vuelta al mundo. Se convirtió en el único músico costeño y colombiano en crear nuevos ritmos bailables que trascendieron en el mundo de la música popular hispanoamericana. Falleció el 21 de julio de 1988 en Barranquilla, ciudad donde había transcurrido gran parte de su carrera artística.

Was born in Soledad, Atlantic State, on October 4, 1904. He was a Colombian musician and composer and invented the *mercumbé* song form, a mix of *cumbia* and *merengue*. He invented more than ten dance rhythms, some of which have risen to modest fame, including the *chiquicha*; the *mece-mece*; the *tuki tuki*; and the *bambugay*, a mix of the *bambuco* and *gaita* and the name of the song he recorded featuring these rhythms. Galán also created other, less important rhythmic forms called the *caminito* and the *ritmo pa*. He composed music from all genres, including boleros, *pasillos*, waltzes, and *torbellinos*; he also composed numerous *porros*. In 1952, at age 48, Pacho first achieved national and international fame: with Sonolux Records he recorded his first album in Medellín; and, collaborating with Luis Uribe Bueno, he composed “*Ay cosita linda*” (“Oh, What a Beautiful Thing”), the *mercumbé* that changed the music world forever. He became the only musician from Colombia—and, more specifically, from the Colombian coast—to have created new dance rhythms that became popular throughout the world of Latin American pop music. He died on July 21, 1988, in Barranquilla, the city in which he spent much of his artistic career.

## César Julio Martínez

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Pedagogo musical de la Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, realizó estudios musicales en la academia Luis A Calvo. Guitarrista fundador de agrupaciones importantes tales como ‘Nogal Orquesta de Cuerdas’ y el Cuarteto Instrumental ‘Cuatro Palos’, agrupaciones ganadoras del Gran Premio Mono Núñez en los años 1987 y 1991. También fueron galardonados en otros importantes festivales de música andina colombiana como el Festival “Hatoviejo-Cotrafa” en Bello - Antioquia, el Festival del Pasillo Colombiano en Aguadas, Caldas. Posee una larga trayectoria musical y académica, ha sido profesor de colegios prestigiosos de Bogotá, docente universitario y actualmente labora en la Fundación Batuta desde hace 11 años en las ciudades de Bogotá y Valledupar.

As music professor at the National Pedagogy University, he completed his musical studies at the Luis A. Calvo Academy. A guitarist, he founded such important ensembles as the Nogal String Orchestra and the Cuatro Palos (“Four Sticks”) String Quartet. These groups won the Mono Núñez Grand Prize in 1987 and 1991 and have received awards at other important festivals for music of the Colombian Andes, including the “Hato-Viejo Cotrafa” festival in Bello, Antioquia; and the Colombian *Pasillo* Festival in Aguadas, Caldas. Over a long musical and academic career, Martínez has taught in some of the most prestigious schools and universities in Bogotá and has worked for Fundación Batuta for the past eleven years in the cities of Bogotá and Valledupar.

## Recomendación metodológica

El trabajo inicial debe ser con las voces hasta lograr el aprendizaje total de la melodía en su total afinación, y la correcta dicción del texto. Luego se debe proceder a trabajar la base de percusión a modo de taller con todos los niños hasta seleccionar entre ellos quienes serán los percusionistas. Se recomienda para los instrumentos de placas trabajar la escala de Fa mayor, con sus respectivos arpeggios de tónica y dominante, antes de abordar el arreglo para crear las habilidades necesarias en la interpretación de la obra. En cuanto a las flautas, tanto en la soprano como en la contralto deben realizarse ejercicios previos que permitan tocar intervalos que consideremos difíciles o peligrosos en el momento de la interpretación, se recomienda hacer muchas repeticiones de aquellos pasajes o frases que el profesor detecte de difícil ejecución para el grupo.

## Overview of the work

The teacher should work on the voice part first, until the students have learned the entire melody with correct intonation and proper diction. Then he or she can proceed to the percussion base line, first working with all of the students and then selecting a few to be percussionists. The teacher should have the students who are playing mallet instruments study the F major scale—including the arpeggios of its tonic and dominant—before working on the arrangement; this will prepare students to perform the piece, teaching them about its harmonies. With respect to the flutes, before beginning work on the piece the soprano and alto flute should both do exercises to practice any intervals they may find difficult. It is recommended that the teacher practice repeatedly any passages or phrases that prove difficult for the group.

# ¡Ay cosita linda!

(Merecumbé)

Score

Letra y Música de  
**Pacho Galán**  
Arreglo de Cesar Julio Martínez

$\text{♩} = 105$

The score is arranged for a full band and includes the following parts:

- Flautas:** Soprano and Alto staves. Both parts enter in the final measure with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Sistros:** Soprano and Alto staves. Both parts play a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes, starting in the second measure and becoming more active in the final measure with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Xilófonos:** Soprano and Alto staves. Both parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, starting in the second measure and becoming more active in the final measure with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.
- Metalófonos:** Soprano and Alto staves. Both parts play a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes, starting in the second measure and becoming more active in the final measure with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.
- Percusión:** Three parts: Maracón (Soprano), Claves (Alto), and Bongó (Bass). Each part has a specific rhythmic pattern throughout the piece.
- Voz:** A vocal line that remains silent throughout the score.
- Guitarra:** A guitar part with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and chords, including dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*.
- Contrabajo:** A bass line with a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes.

9

Fl. S A

Sis. S A

Xil. S A

Met. S A *mf*

Perc. 1 2 3

Voz 9 Al pie

Gtr C7 C7 F F C7 C7 F

Cb

17

Fl. S

Fl. A

Sis. S

Sis. A

Xil. S

Xil. A

Met. S

Met. A

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Voz

de tu ven-ta - ni - ta ro-sa - da te di - je hay co-si - ta

Gtr

Cb

*p*

*p*

*p*

*p*

C7 Gm7 C7 C7 C7 C7 F

24

FL.

S

A

Sis.

S

A

Xil.

S

A

Met.

S

A

Perc.

1

2

3

24

Voz

lin - da mi\_a-mor por que no me das un be - so mi vi -

Gtr

Cb

Gm C7 F F F F C7

31

Fl. S A

Sis. S A

Xil. S A

Met. S A

Perc. 1 2 3

Voz

Gtr

Cb

- da al son del me-re-cum-be pa' go-zar.

C7 C7 C7 C7 F Gm C7 F

38

FL.

Flute part for measures 38-45. The score is in G minor (one flat). The flute part begins in measure 38 with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in measure 39. The alto flute part (A) follows a similar rhythmic pattern.

Sis.

Sissalto part for measures 38-45. The score is in G minor. The Sissalto part consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, mirroring the flute part's rhythm.

Xil.

Xilofono part for measures 38-45. The score is in G minor. The Xilofono part consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, mirroring the flute part's rhythm.

Met.

Metallophone part for measures 38-45. The score is in G minor. The metallophone part begins in measure 38 with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in measure 39.

Perc.

Percussion part for measures 38-45. The score is in G minor. It features three staves: Staff 1 has a simple eighth-note pattern; Staff 2 has a more complex eighth-note pattern with accents; Staff 3 has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

38

Voz

Voice part for measures 38-45. The score is in G minor. The voice part consists of a single line with rests throughout the entire section.

Gtr

Guitar part for measures 38-45. The score is in G minor. The guitar part features a series of chords: F, F, F, F, Gm7, C7, F, F, Gm7. The chords are played in a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

Cb

Cello part for measures 38-45. The score is in G minor. The cello part consists of a simple eighth-note accompaniment.

47

Fl. S

Fl. A

Sis. S

Sis. A

Xil. S

Xil. A

Met. S

Met. A

*mf*

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Voz

A - no - che, a - no - che so - ñe con - ti - go so - ñe u - na co - sa bo - ni - ta que co -

Gtr C7 F C7 C7 F F C7

Cb

54

Fl. S A

Sis. S A

Xil. S A

Met. S A

Perc. 1 2 3

Voz

Gtr

Cb

- sa ma-ra-vi - llo-s\_hay co-si - ta lin - da ma-ma. So - ña-ba, so-ña - ba que me que - ri - as so-ña - ba que me be -

C7 F C7 C7 F F

61

Fl. S A

Sis. S A

Xil. S A

Met. S A

Perc. 1 2 3

Voz

Gtr

Cb

1. 2.

*f*

*mf*

sa-bas y que en mis bra-zos dor-mias con me-re-cum-be pa' bai-lar. mias con me-re-cum-be pa' bai-lar.

C7 C7 F F