

How does it apply to music?

TEXT ENCODING



LESSON OUTLINE



01

what is Text Encoding?

02

How We Text Encode

03

Let's highlight
together!

04

Make your own mark! :)

05

Discussion

TODAY, WE ARE LEARNING TO:



1. Understand
the different
parts of our
musical text.



2. Recognize
important details
in our musical
text.



3. Mark the
important details in
our music to
enhance memory
and understanding.

TEXT ENCODING

What?

Text encoding is the process of marking key words, phrases, and ideas as part of the studying/rehearsal process of memory

Why?

We do this so that we are able to better comprehend and memorize the important details of passages

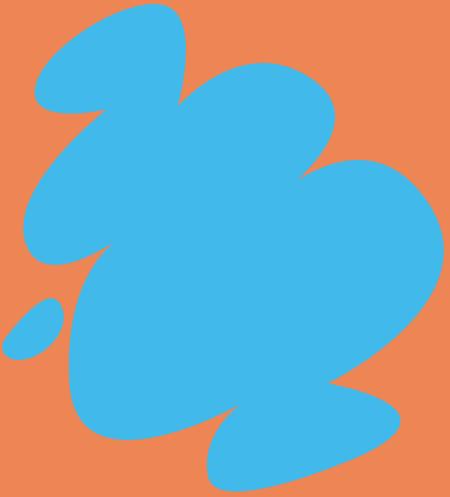
How?

Some ways you can encode are by numbering paragraphs for easier navigation, highlighting certain words to make them stand out, or summarizing main ideas in your own words.



When annotating your music, take note of all dynamics, time changes, and key changes!

Here's How We Text Encode!



Number
measures



Mark the
time



Mark our
volume changes

In Die With a Smile, we're going to mark parts of the music that help us understand and remember how to play or sing it! Numbering measures ensures we know where we are, marking the time helps us find the beat, and marking our volume changes helps us adhere to the creative storytelling of the music.

Trumpet in B \flat 1

III. DIE WITH A SMILE / CRAZY TRAIN

FOR THE 2025 AUBURN UNIVERSITY MARCHING BAND

arr. WARD MILLER
perc. by AARON LOCKLEAR

$\text{♩} = 164$

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for trumpet. The key signature is B-flat major. The tempo is indicated as $\text{♩} = 164$. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ff*, *mf*, *mp*, and *f*. Performance instructions like slurs, grace notes, and slurs with grace notes are present. Measure numbers are marked above the staves at various intervals. The score begins with a dynamic *ff* at measure 9, followed by a dynamic *mf* at measure 18. Measure 27 features a dynamic *ff*. Measure 41 includes a tempo change to $\text{♩} = 140$. Measure 50 includes a dynamic *ff*. Measure 57 features a dynamic *ff*. Measure 17 includes a dynamic *f*. Measure 3 includes a dynamic *f*. Measure 37 includes a dynamic *f*. Measure 45 includes a dynamic *f*. Measure 53 includes a dynamic *f*. Measure 57 includes a dynamic *f*.

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Trumpet in B♭ 1

III. DIE WITH A SMILE / CRAZY TRAIN

FOR THE 2025 AUBURN UNIVERSITY MARCHING BAND

arr. WARD MILLER
perc. by AARON LOCKLEAR

$\text{♩} = 164$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 17

18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

27 28 29 29 30 31 32 33

34 35 36 37 37 38 39 40

41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49

50 51 52 53 53 54 55 56

57 57 58 58 59 59 60 60 61 61 62 62 63 63

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LET'S HIGHLIGHT TOGETHER!

Let's take a look at
You Belong with Me
by Taylor Swift
together.

What do we see?

What is important?

How do we want to
mark this?

Trumpet in B♭ 1

45

YOU BELONG WITH ME
For the 2023 Auburn University Marching Band

arr. WARD MILLER
perc. by AARON LOCKLEAR

13 21 2 37

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mark this?

Trumpet in B♭ 1

YOU BELONG WITH ME
For the 2023 Auburn University Marching Band

arr. WARD MILLER
6 perc. by AARON LOCKLEAR

45

1 = 152

2 **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** **11** **12**
13 **14** **15** **16** **17** **18**
19 **20** **21** **24** **25**
26 **27** **28** **29** **30** **31**
32 **33** **34** **35** **36** **37**

ff *mp*
mf
mp *mf*
f *mf*

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Time to make your own mark!



- 01 Number your measures!
- 02 Look at time/key signatures, tempo changes, etc.
- 03 Look at dynamics





LET'S DISCUSS!

What markings did you make?

Why did you make these markings?

What is similar or different about your group's music and markings?

How do these markings help you to better understand the music?

Table 1

perc. by AARON LOCKLEAR

A page of musical notation for a band arrangement, featuring six staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics such as *ff*, *fp*, *f*, *mf*, and *mf*. The music is divided into measures numbered 1 through 61. Measure 1 starts at a tempo of $\text{♩} = 132$. Measure 5 is enclosed in a box. Measure 16 starts at a tempo of $\text{♩} = 168$. Measure 21 is enclosed in a box. Measure 45 is enclosed in a box. Measure 53 is enclosed in a box. Measure 61 is enclosed in a box. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic of *ff*. Measure 16 starts with a dynamic of *ff*. Measure 21 starts with a dynamic of *f*. Measure 45 starts with a dynamic of *mf*. Measure 53 starts with a dynamic of *ff*. Measure 61 starts with a dynamic of *ff*.

Table 2

1 **Broadly** $\bullet = 72$ *Freebird/Gimme Three Steps* WARD MILLER

The musical score consists of six staves of music for a single instrument, likely a guitar or bass. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The tempo is marked as $\bullet = 72$ for the first section. The title *Freebird/Gimme Three Steps* is centered above the music. The first staff begins with a dynamic *ff*. The second staff starts with a dynamic *ff* and includes circled numbers 8, 9, 10, 12, 23, 7, 30, and 31. The third staff includes circled numbers 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38. The fourth staff includes circled numbers 40, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53, with an *accel.* (accelerando) instruction above the first measure. The fifth staff includes circled numbers 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61. The sixth staff includes circled numbers 63, 64, 65, and 66. The music features various performance techniques such as slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings like *ff* and *p*.

Table 3

1 = 132

1 RAH! 2 3 4 5 6 3

13 14 15 16

17 18 19 20 21 22 4

26 27 28 29 30 31

32 33 34 35 36 37 fp

38 39 40 2 RAH! 43 44

45 46 47 ff

Table 4

1 $\text{♩} = 120$

2 ♩ *mf*

3 ♩

4 ♩

6 ♩

7 ♩ *mp*

8 ♩

9 ♩

10 *op. 10 Solo/soli* ♩ *mf*

12 ♩

13 ♩

14 *tutti* ♩ *mp*

15 ♩

16 ♩ *mf*

17 ♩ *f*

18 ♩

19-25 ♩

26 ♩

27 ♩

28 ♩

29 ♩

30 ♩

31 ♩

32 ♩ *ff*

33 ♩

34 ♩

35 ♩

36 ♩

37 ♩ *f*

38 ♩

39 ♩

40 ♩

41 ♩

42 ♩ *ff*

43 ♩

44 ♩

45 ♩

46 ♩

47 ♩

48 ♩

49 ♩

50 ♩

51 ♩

52 ♩