

Andantino

Op. 21, No. 1

Matteo Carcassi
(1792-1853)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time. The first measure starts with a *mf* dynamic. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and accents. The bass line features triplets and other rhythmic patterns.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notation continues with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings as the previous system.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The piece changes to a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The dynamic is marked *f*. The notation includes a repeat sign at the end of the system.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The notation continues with the two-sharp key signature and includes a *f* dynamic marking.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The dynamic is marked *p*. The notation includes a repeat sign at the end of the system.

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The dynamic is marked *mf*. The notation includes a repeat sign at the end of the system.

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Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in 2/4 time and begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The guitar part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes, with various fretting techniques indicated by numbers 0-4 on the staff. The tablature below shows the corresponding fingerings for the strings.

Measures 5-8 of the piece. The music continues with the same rhythmic pattern. Measure 8 ends with a repeat sign. The tablature continues to show the fretting for these measures.

Measures 9-12 of the piece. The music begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. There is a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in measure 9. The tablature reflects the new fretting requirements.

Measures 13-16 of the piece. The music continues with the forte (*f*) dynamic. The piece concludes in measure 16 with a final chord. The tablature shows the final fretting.

17

p

T 0 1 1 1 0 1 0
A 0 2 0 0 2 0 0
B 3 2 3 2 0 2 3

21

mf

T 0 1 1 1 0 1 0
A 0 2 0 0 2 0 0
B 3 2 3 2 0 2 3

Musical Tip Sheet

The Big 5:

1. Reduce work with posture and a positive attitude
2. Troubleshoot - Everything should be easy
3. Breathe
4. Trust yourself to play accurately and musically inspired (instead of judging)
5. Always play as a gift to yourself and others

The 7 Steps to Learn Any Piece:

1. Make small sections
2. Know all the notes and musical markings
3. Clap and count the rhythm aloud
4. Play the right hand alone, counting aloud
5. Play the left hand alone, counting aloud
6. Play hands together, pausing when needed (no mistakes!)
7. Play hands together slowly in rhythm, counting aloud

Musical Starting Points:

1. Decide which notes are melody (probably stems up), and play the others quieter
2. Connect all melody notes smoothly (no gaps)
3. When a musical line or melody goes up in pitch, get quieter
4. When a musical line or melody goes down in pitch, get louder
5. Don't let the high notes stand out (any note higher than the ones before and after)

Practice Tips:

1. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato) master it at a steady pace.
2. For tricky spots, state out loud exactly what the problem is, in every detail.
3. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
4. Have a purpose behind each repetition (so you don't ingrain bad habits).
5. Video yourself for performance practice, and to hear what is working.

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