

Choix d' Airs No. 1

Op. 5

Matteo Carcassi
(1792-1853)

Andantino

Musical notation for measures 1-8. The piece is in 3/4 time. The first staff shows a melodic line with various fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and a bass line with chords and fingerings (0, 2, 3, 4).

Musical notation for measures 9-16. The melodic line continues with complex fingerings including triplets and slurs. The bass line provides harmonic support with chords and fingerings.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. This section features a prominent bass line with a series of chords and triplets, while the melodic line has fewer notes.

Musical notation for measures 21-24. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' and a 'Cl' (Crescendo) hairpin. The bass line continues with rhythmic patterns.

Musical notation for measures 25-28. The bass line features a consistent rhythmic pattern of chords and triplets. The melodic line has some slurs and specific fingerings.

Musical notation for measures 29-32. The piece concludes with a final melodic phrase and a bass line ending on a chord with a sharp sign and a '4' below it.

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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