

# Petite Piece No. 6

Op. 11

Matteo Carcassi  
(1792-1853)

**Moderato**

First system of musical notation (measures 1-3). The piece begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The melody consists of eighth-note patterns with various fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) indicated above the notes. The bass line consists of quarter notes with fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) indicated below the notes.

Second system of musical notation (measures 4-6). The melody continues with eighth-note patterns and fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4). The bass line continues with quarter notes and fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4).

Third system of musical notation (measures 7-9). The melody continues with eighth-note patterns and fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4). The bass line continues with quarter notes and fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4). A forte (*f*) dynamic marking appears at the end of the system.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 10-12). The melody continues with eighth-note patterns and fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4). The bass line continues with quarter notes and fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4).

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 13-15). The melody continues with eighth-note patterns and fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4). The bass line continues with quarter notes and fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4).

Sixth system of musical notation (measures 16-18). The melody continues with eighth-note patterns and fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4). The bass line continues with quarter notes and fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4). A piano (*p*) dynamic marking appears at the end of the system.

19

22

25

27

29

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First system of musical notation (measures 1-3). The treble clef staff shows a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The bass clef staff shows a bass line with fret numbers (0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 4, 2) and tablature letters T, A, B. The music is in C major, 2/4 time, and consists of eighth-note patterns.

Second system of musical notation (measures 4-6). The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff shows fret numbers (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) and tablature letters T, A, B. The music continues with eighth-note patterns.

Third system of musical notation (measures 7-9). The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff shows fret numbers (0, 0, 3, 2, 3, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 4, 1, 1, 2, 2, 0, 2, 0) and tablature letters T, A, B. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking appears in measure 9. The music continues with eighth-note patterns.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 10-12). The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff shows fret numbers (3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 0, 4, 0, 0, 3, 1, 0, 1, 4, 3) and tablature letters T, A, B. The music concludes with eighth-note patterns.

13

T  
A  
B

16

T  
A  
B

19

T  
A  
B

22

T  
A  
B

25

*p*

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

27

*p*

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

29

*pp* *ff*

T 0 3 1 0 2 4 0 3 1 0 2 4 1 1 1  
A 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2  
B 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 0

# 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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