

Allegretto

Op. 14, No. 14

Matteo Carcassi
(1792-1853)

Allegretto

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0. The bass line features triplets of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 2, 3. Measure 4 ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody continues with eighth notes and fingerings 1, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0. The bass line has triplets with fingerings 2, 3, 2, 3. Measure 8 ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody continues with eighth notes and fingerings 1, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0. The bass line has triplets with fingerings 3, 2, 3. Measure 12 ends with a **Fine** marking.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody continues with eighth notes and fingerings 1, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0. The bass line has triplets with fingerings 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0. Measure 16 ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Measure 17 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody continues with eighth notes and fingerings 1, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0. The bass line has triplets with fingerings 3, 2, 3. Measure 20 ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Measure 21 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody continues with eighth notes and fingerings 1, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0. The bass line has triplets with fingerings 3, 2, 3. Measure 24 ends with a **D.C. al Fine** marking and a *dim.* (diminuendo) instruction.

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time. The first measure starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth notes with various fingerings (0, 1, 4, 0, 1, 0, 4, 0). The bass line features triplets of eighth notes (3, 2, 3) and single notes (0, 3). The dynamic changes to forte (*f*) by the end of the fourth measure.

TAB: 0 3 | 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 | 1 0 0 0 0 0 | 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 | 1 0 0 3 0 0

A: 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0

B: 3 2 3 | 3 2 3 | 3 2 3 | 3 2 3 | 3 2 3

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The melody continues with eighth notes and fingerings (1, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0). The bass line has triplets (3, 2, 3) and single notes (0, 3). The dynamic changes from forte (*f*) to piano (*p*) by the end of the eighth measure.

TAB: 1 3 0 1 | 3 0 3 0 | 1 3 0 1 | 3 0 0 3

A: 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0

B: 2 3 2 3 | 2 3 2 3 | 2 3 2 3 | 3

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The melody continues with eighth notes and fingerings (1, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0). The bass line has triplets (3, 2, 3) and single notes (0, 3). The piece ends with a double bar line and the word "Fine".

TAB: 1 0 0 1 3 0 | 1 0 0 0 0 0 | 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 | 1

A: 0 2 0 0 0 0 | 0 2 0 0 0 0 | 0 2 0 0 1 3 0 | 1

B: 3 2 3 | 3 2 3 | 3 2 3 | 3

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The melody continues with eighth notes and fingerings (1, 4, 1, 0, 4, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2). The bass line has triplets (3, 2, 0) and single notes (0, 3). The piece ends with a double bar line and a final flourish.

TAB: 1 0 3 1 | 0 3 1 0 1 0 | 0 0 1 0 3 1 | 0 3 1 0 1 0 2 | 1 0 0 0 0

A: 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0

B: 3 2 0 | 2 0 3 2 | 2 0 3 2 | 0 2 0 2 | 0 2 4

17

6/6 Cl HBI

T
A
B

D.C. al Fine

21

p dim.

T
A
B

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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