

Allegretto

Op. 14, No. 18

Matteo Carcassi
(1792-1853)

Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in G major and 2/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first measure contains a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G. The second measure has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B. The third measure has a quarter note C, a quarter note D, and a quarter note E. The fourth measure has a quarter note F#, a quarter note G, and a quarter note A. Fingering numbers (0, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4) are indicated below the notes.

Measures 5-8 of the piece. Measure 5 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated below the notes.

Measures 9-12 of the piece. Measure 9 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. Fingering numbers (7, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2) are indicated below the notes.

Measures 13-16 of the piece. The music continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. Fingering numbers (2, 3, 1, 0, 2, 4, 2, 1, 4, 7) are indicated below the notes.

Measures 17-20 of the piece. Measure 17 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. Fingering numbers (2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2) are indicated below the notes.

Measures 21-24 of the piece. Measure 21 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 2, 4, 0, 3, 4, 0, 2) are indicated below the notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The word "Fine" is written above the final measure.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7

TAB

5 6 7 8

TAB

9 10 11 12

TAB

13 14 15 16

TAB

17

p

T
A
B

21

f

Fine

T
A
B

dolce

T
A
B

29

T
A
B

33

T
A
B

37

sf $\frac{3}{6}$ CII

D.C. al Fine

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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