

Etude No. 22

Op. 60

Matteo Carcassi
(1792-1853)

Allegretto

Musical notation for measures 1-2. Measure 1 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 2 features a triplet of sixteenth notes marked with a $\frac{3}{6}$ CV bracket. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) are shown below the notes.

Musical notation for measures 3-4. Measure 3 begins with a triplet of sixteenth notes. Measure 4 features a forte (*f*) dynamic. Fingering numbers are indicated below the notes.

Musical notation for measures 5-6. Measure 5 has a $\frac{3}{6}$ CV bracket. Measure 6 has a $\frac{6}{6}$ CVII bracket and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Fingering numbers are shown below the notes.

Musical notation for measures 7-8. Measure 7 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 8 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Fingering numbers are shown below the notes.

Musical notation for measures 9-10. Measure 9 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 10 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Fingering numbers are shown below the notes.

Musical notation for measures 11-14. Measure 11 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 12 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 13 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 14 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Fingering numbers are shown below the notes.

17

f *f*

20

mf *dim.*

23

p *cresc.*

26

$\frac{3}{6}$ CVII $\frac{3}{6}$ CV

29

f

32

$\frac{3}{6}$ CV $\frac{6}{6}$ CIII $\frac{6}{6}$ CVIII

mf

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First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). The treble clef staff shows a melody in 6/8 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the strings. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a $\frac{3}{8}$ CV bracket above it.

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). The treble clef staff continues the melody, ending with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The guitar tablature shows fingerings. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a $\frac{3}{8}$ bracket above it.

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). The treble clef staff shows a melody with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The guitar tablature shows fingerings. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a $\frac{3}{8}$ CV bracket above it, and a sixteenth-note triplet is marked with a $\frac{6}{16}$ CVII bracket above it.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 13-16). The treble clef staff shows a melody with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The guitar tablature shows fingerings. This system includes repeat signs at the beginning and end of the system.

11

TAB: 5-3-1 3-0 0-2-0 3-0 2-3 5-3-2-3-0 1-2-0 4-0 2-3 1-3 2-0-3 1-8 6-10-8-7

14

TAB: 10-8-5 6-0-3-1 2-3 3-2 1-3 2-0-3 1-8 6-10-8-7 10-8-5 6-0-3-1 2-3 3-2

17

TAB: 0-3-2-5-3-2-0 4-0 0-2 4-0 0-3-2-5-3-2-0 1-4 2-0-3 2 4-3-4-1 2 1-4 2-0-3 2

20

TAB: 4-0 3-0 2-4-0 0-3-0 2-4-0 0-0-0 3-3 4-3-4-1 2 2 4-3-4-1 2 2 0-0-0 3-3 2 4-3-4-1 2

23

p *cresc.*

$\frac{3}{8}$ CVII

T
A
B

26

$\frac{3}{8}$ CVII

$\frac{3}{8}$ CV

T
A
B

29

f

T
A
B

32

$\frac{3}{8}$ CV

mf

$\frac{6}{8}$ CIII

$\frac{6}{8}$ CVIII

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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