

Etude No. 4

Op. 38

Andantino

Napoleon Coste
(1805-1883)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a circled 1 in measure 4.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 is marked with a circled 5. Fingerings and articulation marks are present. A $\frac{3}{6}$ CII annotation is shown above measure 7, with an arrow pointing to a triplet of eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 is marked with a circled 9. A $\frac{3}{6}$ CII annotation is above measure 9, and a $\frac{6}{6}$ CIII annotation is above measure 10. Fingerings and articulation marks are present.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 is marked with a circled 13. A $\frac{3}{6}$ CIII annotation is above measure 13, and another $\frac{3}{6}$ CIII annotation is above measure 15. A circled 5 is in measure 15. Fingerings and articulation marks are present.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Measure 17 is marked with a circled 17 and a forte (*f*) dynamic. A $\frac{3}{6}$ CVII annotation is above measure 17, and an HB V annotation is above measure 18. A $\frac{3}{6}$ CVII annotation is above measure 19, and another HB V annotation is above measure 20. Fingerings and articulation marks are present.

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Measure 21 is marked with a circled 21. Annotations include $\frac{3}{6}$ CV, $\frac{6}{6}$ CVII, $\frac{3}{6}$ CIX, $\frac{3}{6}$ CIII, $\frac{3}{6}$ CII, and $\frac{3}{6}$ CVII. A circled 2 is in measure 22. Fingerings and articulation marks are present.

2

25

rinf.

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first measure starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the strings.

T	2	2	5	5	3	3	0	2
A	3	3	3	3	4	3		3
B	0	0	4	4	5			2

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 is marked with a '5' above the staff. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the strings.

T	2	2	5	4	5	3	2	3	5	2	10	10	2	3	2	4
A	3	2	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	5	3					
B	0	0	4	4	4	5	5	5			2					4

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the strings.

T	2	2	0	3	3	3	3	5	3	2	2	0	3	3	2	0
A	2	3		4	3	4	4	4	0	0	3	1	2	2	0	
B	0	4		2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0					0

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the strings.

T	5	2	5	5	3	3	5	2	2	0	3	2	3	2	5
A	3	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	0	3	2	3	2	5
B	4	4	5	4	3	5	5	2	1	0	4	2	3	2	5

2

17

$\frac{3}{6}$ CVII → HB V → $\frac{3}{6}$ CVII → HB V

f

TAB

10	9	7	5	10	9	7	5
7	8		7	7	8		7
7	7		7	7	7		7
0	0		0	0	0		0

21

$\frac{3}{6}$ CV → $\frac{6}{6}$ CVII → $\frac{3}{6}$ CIX → $\frac{3}{6}$ CIII → $\frac{3}{6}$ CII → $\frac{3}{6}$ CVII

TAB

5	7	10	10	12	11	9	3	5	3	3	2	10	9	7	0
7	8		9	9	9	12	5	2	2	2	7	7	10	8	7
5	8		9	9	9	12	3	2	2	2	7	7	10	8	7
6	7		7	0			4	0	0	0	0	0			

25

rinf.

TAB

3	3	4	0	2	3	5	3	2	3	7	0	0	3	0	2
4	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
2	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5

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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