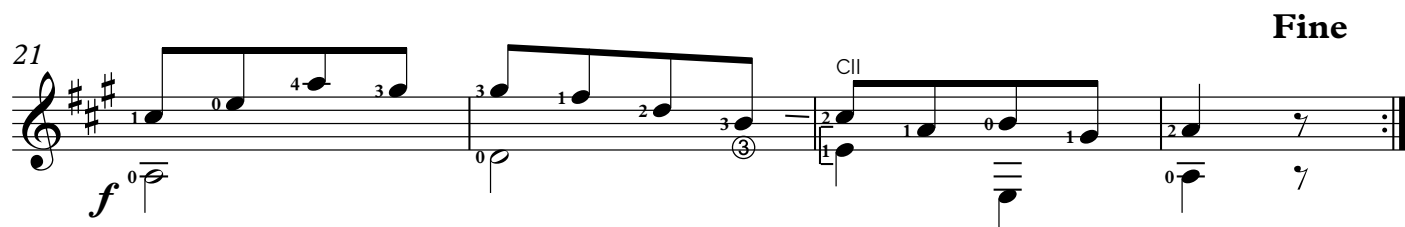
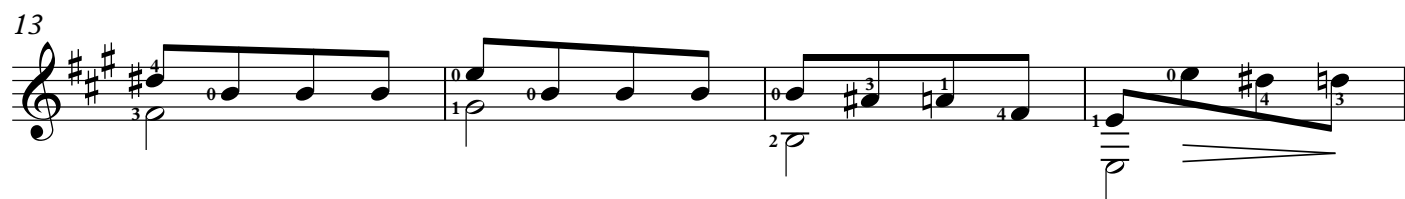
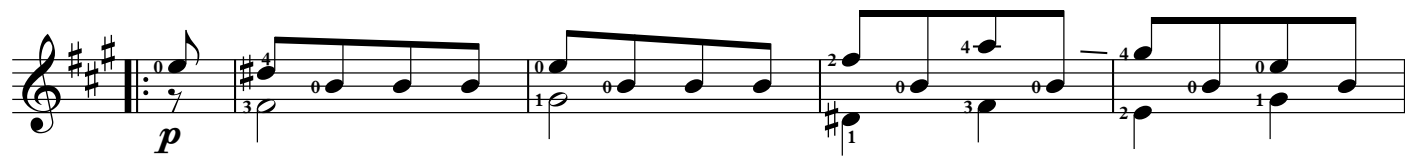
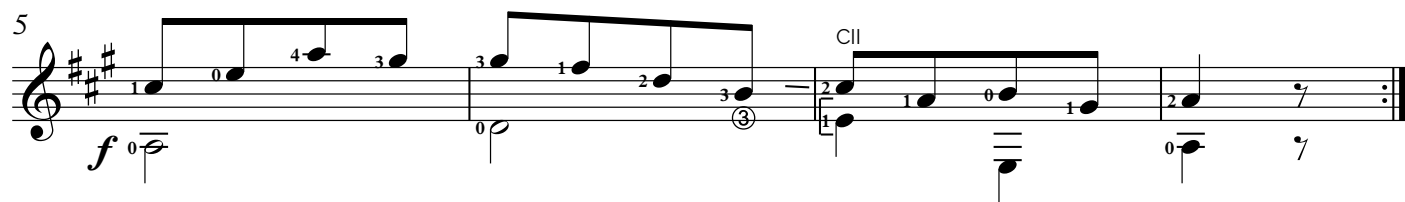
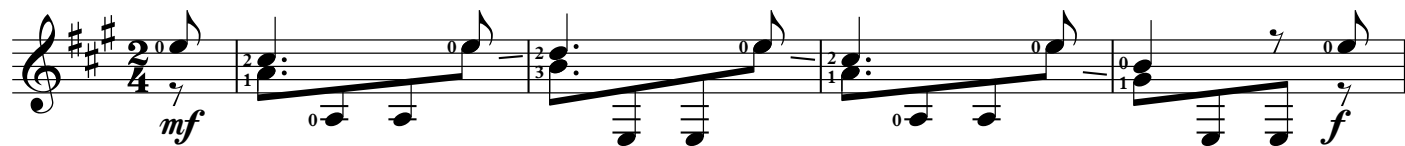
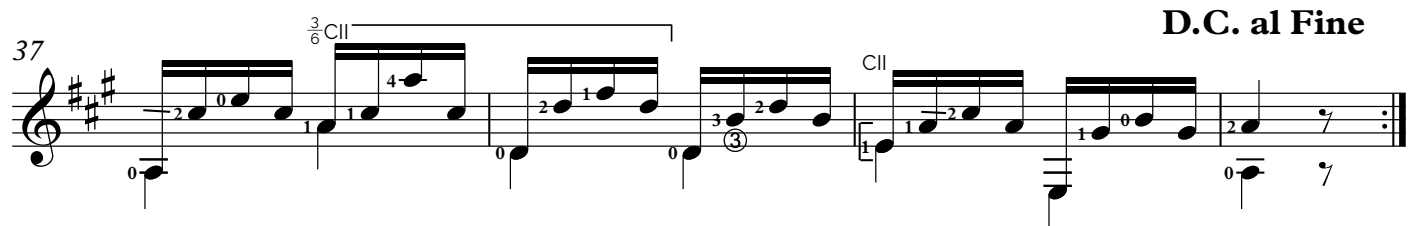
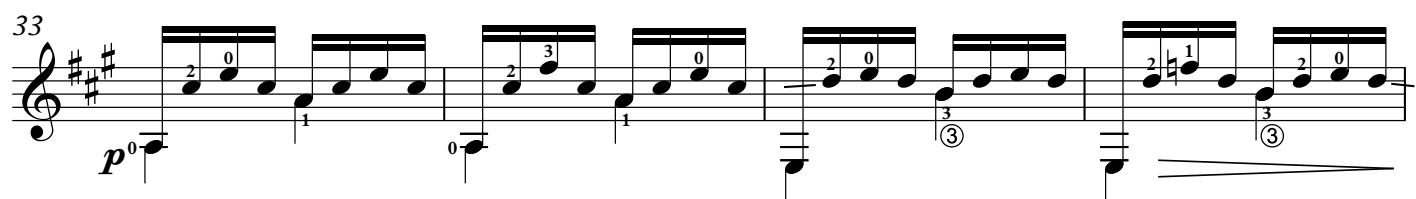
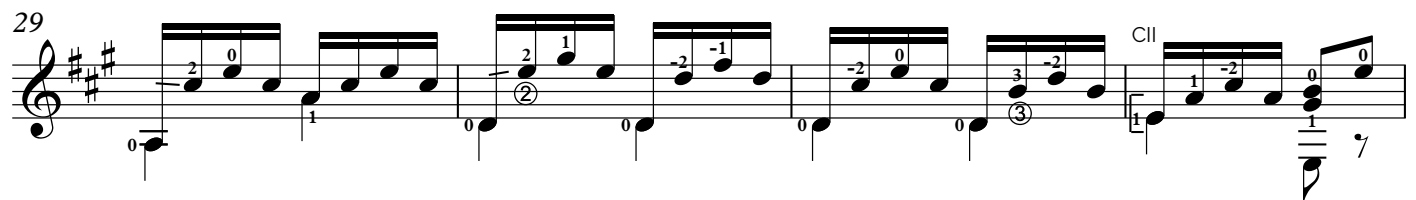
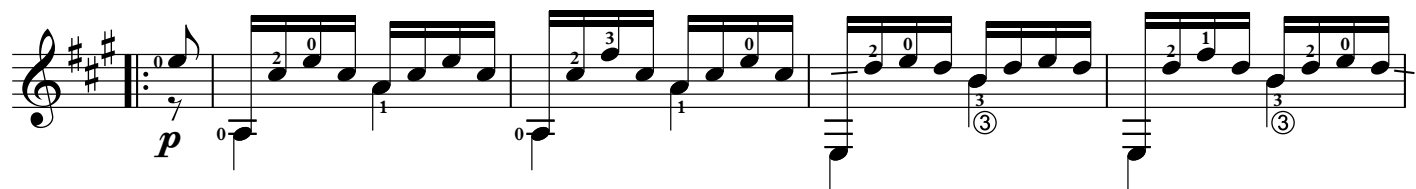


Allegretto

Op. 21, No. 17

Matteo Carcassi
(1792-1853)





Allegretto

Op. 21, No. 17

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Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The first measure starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass line provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The fourth measure ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

TAB

Measures 5-8. Measure 5 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 6 includes a circled '3' indicating a triplet. Measure 7 has a 'CII' marking above the staff. The piece concludes in measure 8 with a repeat sign and a final cadence.

TAB

Measures 9-12. Measure 9 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody features a series of eighth notes. Measure 10 has a circled '4' indicating a quartet. Measure 11 includes a sharp sign (#) above the staff. The piece ends in measure 12 with a final cadence.

TAB

Measures 13-16. Measure 13 begins with a circled '3' indicating a triplet. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 14 has a circled '2' indicating a pair. Measure 15 includes a sharp sign (#) above the staff. The piece concludes in measure 16 with a final cadence.

TAB

17

f

TAB

21

f

CII

Fine

TAB

p

TAB

29

CII

TAB

33

p

3/6 CII

D.C. al Fine

37

3/6 CII

CII

D.C. al Fine

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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