

# Etude No. 19

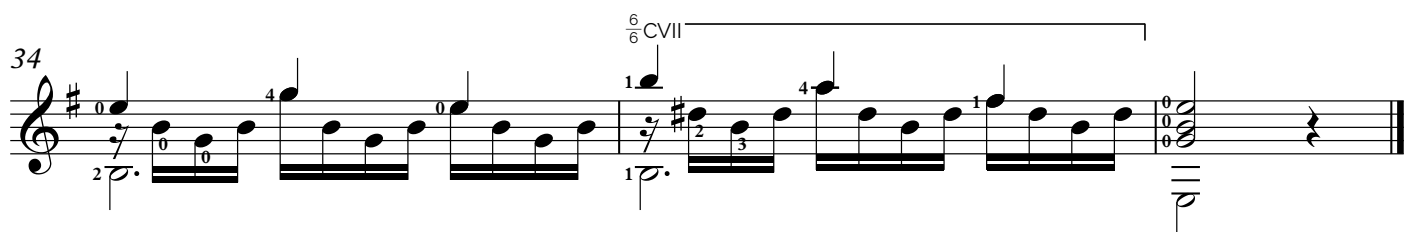
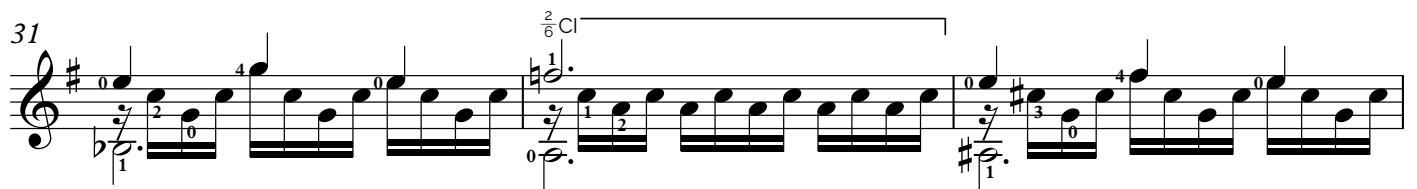
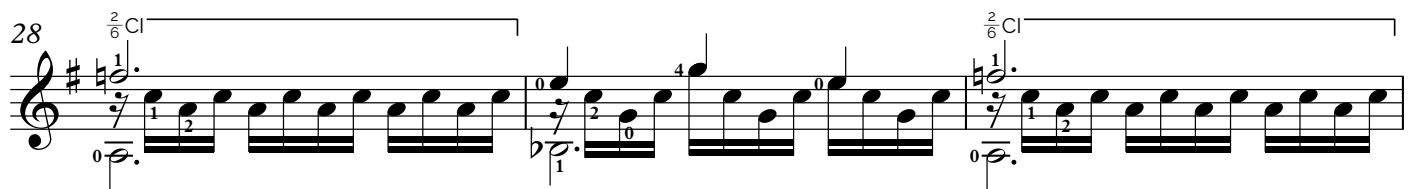
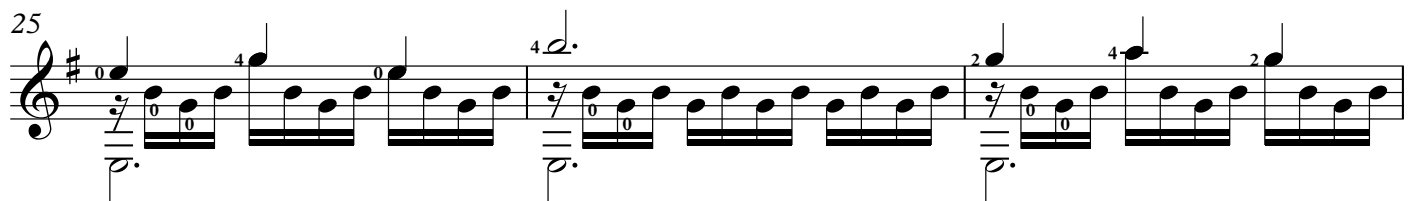
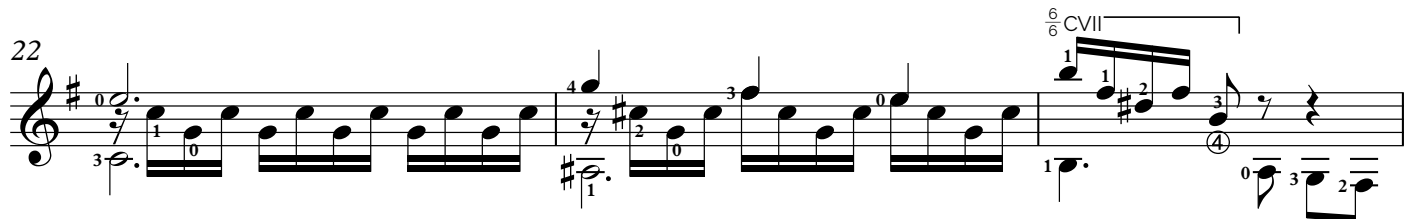
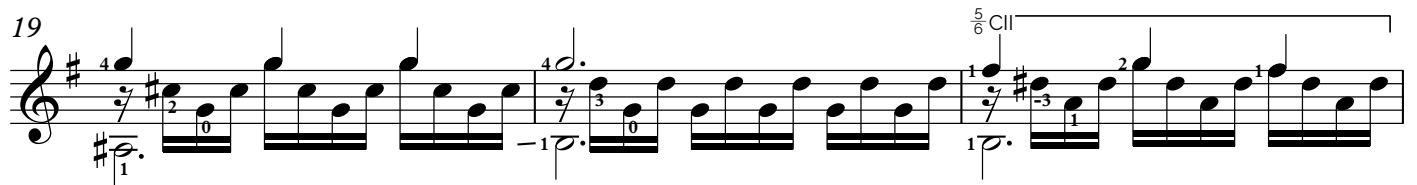
Op. 60

Matteo Carcassi  
(1792-1853)

**Allegro moderato**

The musical score for Etude No. 19 by Matteo Carcassi, Op. 60, is presented in six staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato'. The score includes various guitar-specific notations:

- Staff 1:** Measures 1-3. Measure 1 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string. Measure 2 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string. Measure 3 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string.
- Staff 2:** Measures 4-6. Measure 4 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string. Measure 5 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string. Measure 6 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string.
- Staff 3:** Measures 7-9. Measure 7 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string. Measure 8 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string. Measure 9 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string.
- Staff 4:** Measures 10-12. Measure 10 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string. Measure 11 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string. Measure 12 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string.
- Staff 5:** Measures 13-15. Measure 13 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string. Measure 14 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string. Measure 15 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string.
- Staff 6:** Measures 16-18. Measure 16 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string. Measure 17 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string. Measure 18 has a natural harmonic (0) on the open string.



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First system of musical notation (measures 1-3). The treble clef staff shows a melody in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The guitar tablature (TAB) is written below the staff, with fret numbers 0, 3, 7, 3, 5, 3. The notation includes a 'p.' (piano) marking and a '4' indicating a fourth finger.

Second system of musical notation (measures 4-6). The treble clef staff continues the melody. The guitar tablature (TAB) shows fret numbers 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 4, 2, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 2. The notation includes a 'p.' (piano) marking and a '4' indicating a fourth finger.

Third system of musical notation (measures 7-9). The treble clef staff continues the melody. The guitar tablature (TAB) shows fret numbers 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0. The notation includes a 'p.' (piano) marking and a '4' indicating a fourth finger.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 10-12). The treble clef staff continues the melody. The guitar tablature (TAB) shows fret numbers 7, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2. The notation includes a 'p.' (piano) marking and a '4' indicating a fourth finger.

13

TAB

3 2 0 2 2 0 2 3 2 0 2 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 2 1 0 1 2 1 1 2 1

2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

16

TAB

3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 | 3 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1

3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

19

TAB

3 2 0 2 3 2 0 2 3 2 0 2 | 3 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 | 2 4 3 4 2 4 2 4 4

1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

22

TAB

0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 | 3 2 0 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 | 7 7 8 7 9 0 3 2

3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

25

TAB

31

2/6 Cl

TAB

# 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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