

# TROIS SONATINES

MATTEO CARCASSI, OP. 1.

## I.

GUITARE.  
Larghetto.

The musical score for the first sonatina is written for guitar in 6/8 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The piece begins with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The music is characterized by arpeggiated chords and sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *p*, *sf*, *f*, *mf*, and *pp*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Allegretto.

Rondo.

This page of musical notation consists of ten systems, each with two staves. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). There are also some fingerings and articulation marks, such as '1' and '3' above notes, and '4' and '9' below notes. The notation is written in a style typical of classical or romantic era sheet music.

Larghetto.

II.

Allegretto.

Rondo.

*mf* *ff*

*p*

*f*

*f* *f*

*p* *fz* *p* *cresc.*

*f*

1 4

*f*

# III.

Andante grazioso.

*p*

*rall.*

Minore.

*f* *ff*

*pp*

*f*

The first two staves of the musical score. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music consists of a series of eighth-note chords and single notes. The second staff continues the melody and includes a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) at the beginning.

*Allegretto.*

Rondo.

The beginning of the Rondo section, marked with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 2/4 time signature. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present.

The remainder of the Rondo section, consisting of seven staves of music. The notation features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The piece concludes with a final chord.

Mineur.

The first section of the score, labeled "Mineur.", consists of ten staves of music. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a 2/4 time signature. The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The piece features a complex, rhythmic melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The bass line consists of a steady, rhythmic accompaniment. The section concludes with a double bar line.

Majeur.

The second section of the score, labeled "Majeur.", begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The melody continues with similar rhythmic complexity as the first section. The bass line remains consistent. The section includes dynamic markings such as *dim.* (diminuendo), *rall.* (rallentando), and *p* (piano). The piece ends with a double bar line.