



RAGOSSNIG

Step by Step

Basics of Guitar Technique in 60 Studies

Grundlagen der Gitarrentechnik in 60 Etüden

Aguado · Cano · Carcassi · Carulli · Coste · Fortea · Giuliani · Sor

ED 20101





Step by Step

**Basics of Guitar Technique
in 60 Classical and Romantic Studies**

**Grundlagen der Gitarrentechnik
in 60 klassischen und romantischen Etüden**

Works by / Werke von:

Aguado · Cano · Carcassi · Carulli · Coste · Fortea · Giuliani · Sor

Edited and with fingerings by /

Herausgegeben und mit Fingersätzen versehen von
Konrad Ragossnig

ED 20101

Preface

The concept of a *study* as an instrumental piece designed to help the player master technical challenges and thus improve, perfect or maintain their playing technique was summed up by no less a musician than Robert Schumann: 'In the broadest sense, every piece of music is a study and the simplest music can be the most challenging. In the narrower sense, though, a study should focus on a specific skill – which might relate to technique, rhythm, expression or performance style.'

This collection of studies has been put together so as to cover teaching points in gradually increasing order of difficulty, tackling each technical challenge in various ways through a number of different studies. The studies chosen here undoubtedly belong to the essential core repertoire for the guitarist, for use in the first few years, up to upper intermediate level. The selection contains studies for teaching purposes and also for performance.

In this edition the practical content – the basic technique covered – is indicated over each of the 60 studies with headings such as playing chords, arpeggios, *barré* chords, *legato* playing, sixths, thirds, melodic phrasing etc.

General advice for practice:¹⁾

- Read the music very carefully
- Treat each study as a musical exercise
- Listen to yourself critically as you practise
- Playing fast requires slow practice first
- Increase the tempo gradually to begin with
- Practise difficult passages one bar at a time
- Maintain concentration and be patient as you practise
- Imagination, expression, careful articulation, dynamics and rhythmic precision are not only required when learning concert repertoire; they are indispensable for any kind of musical interpretation
- Someone who plays exercises and studies without expression will take an equally unimaginative approach to the works of Bach

And lastly: art cannot flourish without passion and imagination.

Konrad Ragossnig

Index of basic techniques

Alternate picking:	study 2-7-20-22-29-57
Arpeggios:	study 1-12-15-17-20-22-35-36-41-45-50-54-56-59
Barré:	study 23-26-27-32-36-44-45-48-54-56-57-58
Broken chords:	study 1-13-14-23-29-43-48-52-57
Dotted notes:	study 19-52-53
Extensions:	study 23-52-57-59
Left-hand legato:	study 6-11-18-21-25-31-33-34-35-37-39-47-49-50-55-57-60
Octaves:	study 51
Playing 3-note chords:	study 1-3-10-19-23-24-27-40-58-60
Playing 4-note chords:	study 10-16-23-28-40-41-51-58-59-60
Position changes:	study 4-31-35-40-43-47-55-60
Repeated notes:	study 2-15-20-31
Scales:	study 4-9-38-41-43-57
Sixths:	study 3-5-8-13-14-15-19-33-34-46-53
Slurs:	see left-hand legato
Thirds:	study 1-3-5-8-11-13-14-15-19-23-33-34-49-53-60

¹⁾ cf. K. Ragossnig, *Gitarrentechnik kompakt* [Compendium of Guitar Exercises] p. 5–7, Schott Music, Mainz 2001 (Schott ED 9263); *Handbuch der Gitarre und Laute* [Guitar and lute handbook], revised edition p. 150–152; Schott Music, Mainz 2003 (Schott ED 8725)

Vorwort

Den Begriff *Etüde* als Instrumentalstück, das dem Spieler zur Bewältigung meist technischer Schwierigkeiten und somit zur Vervollkommung, Beherrschung und Erhaltung seiner Spieltechnik dienen soll, hat kein Geringerer als Robert Schumann mit wenigen Worten auf den Punkt gebracht: "Im weitesten Sinne ist jedes Musikstück eine Etüde und das leichteste oft die schwerste. Im engen müssen wir aber an eine Studie die Forderung stellen, dass sie etwas Besonderes bezwecke, eine Fertigkeit fördere, liege diese in der Technik, Rhythmik, im Ausdruck, im Vortrag usw."

Die vorliegende Etüdensammlung wurde unter didaktischen Gesichtspunkten zusammengestellt, die im Schwierigkeitsgrad allmählich ansteigt oder ein spieltechnisches Problem in verschiedenen Etüden ausführlich bzw. auf technisch höherem Niveau behandelt. Die ausgewählten Etüden zählen zweifellos zur fundamentalen und unentbehrlichen Studienliteratur für Gitarre, die innerhalb der ersten Jahre des Studiums bis zur oberen Mittelstufe Anwendung finden werden. Etüden für den *Unterrichtsgebrauch* als auch *Vortragsetüden* wurden bei der Auswahl gleichermaßen berücksichtigt.

In der vorliegenden Ausgabe ist der Übeinhalt – die technischen Grundmodelle – über jeder der 60 Etüden in Stichworten formuliert, wie Akkordanschlag, Arpeggien, Barré, Legato, Sexten, Terzen, Melodiegestaltung usw.

Allgemeine Ratschläge für das Üben:¹⁾

- Notentext sorgfältigst lesen
- Jede Etüde ist gleichzeitig eine Ton-Übung
- Sich beim Üben selbstkritisch zuhören
- Schnelles Spiel erfordert zunächst langsames Üben
- Tempo erst allmählich steigern
- Schwierige Stellen taktweise üben
- Stets konzentriert und mit Geduld üben
- Fantasie, Ausdruck, Artikulation, Dynamik und rhythmische Genauigkeit sind Forderungen und Ansprüche, die nicht nur für die Erarbeitung der Konzertliteratur gelten; sie sind für jegliche Musikinterpretation unverzichtbar
- Wer technische Übungen und Etüden ausdruckslos spielt, wird sich auch Werken Bachs gegenüber nicht anders verhalten

Und – ohne Leidenschaft und Fantasie kann Kunst nicht gedeihen.

Konrad Ragossnig

Verzeichnis der technischen Grundmodelle

Akkordanschlag 3-stimmig:	Etüde 1-3-10-19-23-24-27-40-58-60
Akkordanschlag 4-stimmig:	Etüde 10-16-23-28-40-41-51-58-59-60
Akkordzerlegungen:	Etüde 1-13-14-23-29-43-48-52-57
Arpeggien:	Etüde 1-12-15-17-20-22-35-36-41-45-50-54-56-59
Barré:	Etüde 1-23-26-27-32-36-44-45-48-54-56-57-58
Bindungen:	Siehe Legato
Lagenwechsel:	Etüde 4-31-35-40-43-47-55-60
Legato, linkshändig:	Etüde 6-11-18-21-25-31-33-34-35-37-39-47-49-50-55-57-60
Oktaven:	Etüde 51
Punktierungen:	Etüde 19-52-53
Sexten:	Etüde 3-5-8-13-14-15-19-33-34-46-53
Streckungen:	Etüde 23-52-57-59
Terzen:	Etüde 1-3-5-8-11-13-14-15-19-23-33-34-49-53-60
Tonleitern:	Etüde 4-9-38-41-43-57
Tonrepetitionen:	Etüde 2-15-20-31
Wechselschlag:	Etüde 2-7-20-22-29-57

¹⁾ Vgl. K. Ragossnig: *Gitarrentechnik kompakt*, S. 5–7 Schott Music, Mainz 2001 (Schott ED 9263); *Handbuch der Gitarre und Laute*, 3., aktualisierte und überarbeitete Ausgabe, S. 150–152, (Schott ED 8725) Mainz 2003

Index of Composers Übersicht nach Komponisten

page/Seite

Dionisio Aguado (1784–1849)

Estudios aus/from Nuevo Método 1843

No. 3	21
No. 8	100
No. 13	79
No. 17	70
No. 25	64

Antonio Cano (1811–1897)

Estudios ohne Opuszahl

No. 4	101
No. 5	93
No. 7	16

Matteo Carcassi (1792–1853)

Études op. 60

No. 1	68
No. 2	36
No. 3	66
No. 4	34
No. 7	10
No. 9	82
No. 10	62
No. 13	28
No. 14	18
No. 16	48
No. 19	40
No. 23	58

Ferdinando Carulli (1770–1841)

Études op. 241

No. 41	24
No. 42	20
No. 44	30
No. 51	56
ohne No.	67
ohne Opuszahl/ohne No.	8

Napoleon Coste (1805–1883)

Études op. 38

No. 1	72
No. 11	98

Daniel Fortea (1882–1953)

Estudio Poético No. 1	78
-----------------------------	----

Mauro Giuliani (1781–1829)

Studi op. 1 (parte IV)

No. 9	84
No. 10	46

Studi op. 48

No. 4	13
No. 5	22
No. 7	76
No. 9	73
No. 12	104

Studi op. 50

No. 22	15
No. 26	38

Studi op. 51

No. 5	17
-------------	----

Studi op. 98

No. 3	26
-------------	----

Studi op. 100

No. 5	96
No. 13	88

Studi op. 111

No. 5	106
-------------	-----

Luigi Legnani (1790–1877)*Studi op. 20*

No. 9	50
-------------	----

Studi op. 250

No. 1	42
-------------	----

Fernando Sor (1778–1839)*Estudios op. 6*

No. 8	45
No. 9	80
No. 10	90

Estudios op. 31

No. 8	12
No. 10	35
No. 15	86
No. 20	102
No. 21	63

Estudios op. 35

No. 11	49
No. 15	14
No. 16	94
No. 17	74
No. 22	60
No. 24	52

Estudios op. 60

No. 22	32
--------------	----

Inhalt / Contents

Ferdinando Carulli
Allegretto 8

Matteo Carcassi
Allegro 10

Fernando Sor
Andante 12

Mauro Giuliani
Moderato 13

Fernando Sor
Allegretto 14

Mauro Giuliani
Allegretto 15

Antonio Cano
(Andantino cantabile) 16

Mauro Giuliani
Andantino 17

Matteo Carcassi
Allegro moderato 18

Ferdinando Carulli
Larghetto a la siciliana 20

Dionisio Aguado
Allegretto 21

Mauro Giuliani
Allegro 22

Ferdinando Carulli
A la Polonaise 24

Mauro Giuliani
Larghetto 26

Matteo Carcassi
Andantino grazioso 28

Ferdinando Carulli
Valse 30

Fernando Sor
Allegro moderato 32

Matteo Carcassi
Allegretto 34

Fernando Sor
Cantabile 35

Matteo Carcassi
Moderato con espressivo 36

Mauro Giuliani
Allegro 38

Matteo Carcassi
Allegro moderato 40

Luigi Legnani
Allegretto 42

Fernando Sor
Andantino 45

Mauro Giuliani
Allegro spiritoso 46

Matteo Carcassi
Andante 48

Fernando Sor
Allegretto 49

Luigi Legnani
Largo 50

Fernando Sor
Allegro moderato 52

Ferdinando Carulli
Larghetto espressivo 56

Matteo Carcassi
Allegro 58

31 

Fernando Sor
Allegretto 60

32 

Matteo Carcassi
Allegretto 62

33 

Fernando Sor
Andantino cantabile 63

34 

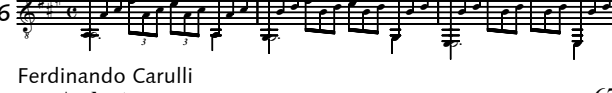
Dionisio Aguado
Allegro vivo 64

35 

Matteo Carcassi
Andantino 66

36 

Ferdinando Carulli
Andante 67

37 

Matteo Carcassi
Allegro 68

38 

Dionisio Aguado
Allegro vivo 70

39 

Napoleon Coste
Allegretto 72

40 

Mauro Giuliani
Presto 73

41 

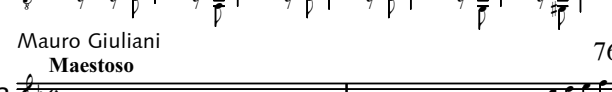
Fernando Sor
Moderato 74

42 

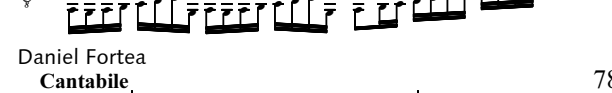
Mauro Giuliani
Maestoso 76

43 

Daniel Fortea
Cantabile 78

44 

Dionisio Aguado
Allegro 79

45 

Fernando Sor
Andante allegro 80

46 

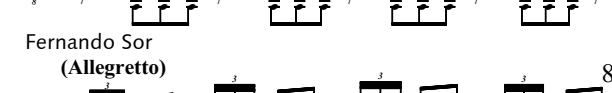
Matteo Carcassi
Allegretto grazioso 82

47 

Mauro Giuliani
Allegro spiritoso 84

48 

Fernando Sor
(Allegretto) 86

49 

Mauro Giuliani
Affettuoso 88

50 

Fernando Sor
Moderato 90

51 

Antonio Cano
Allegro 93

52 

Fernando Sor
Moderato 94

53 

Mauro Giuliani
Andantino 96

54 

Napoleon Coste
Allegretto 98

55 

Dionisio Aguado
Allegro 100

56 

Antonio Cano
Allegro 101

57 

Fernando Sor
Andante allegro 102

58 

Mauro Giuliani
Allegretto 104

59 

Mauro Giuliani
Allegro vivace 106

60 

- 3-stimmige Akkorde und Akkordzerlegungen
- Arpeggien über 4 Saiten
- Melodiegestaltung (Terzen)

- 3-note chords and arpeggios
- broken chords on 4 strings
- melody shaping (thirds)

Ferdinando Carulli

1770 - 1841

o. op. o. Nr.

Allegretto

1

6

11

16

21

26

31

p

mf

p

mf

p

37

Staff 37-42: Treble clef, key of D major (F# and C#). The staff contains six measures of music. The first five measures feature eighth-note triplets with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1. The sixth measure has a half note with a fermata. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *p*. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4 are indicated for various notes. A melodic line 'a m i' is written above the final measure.

43

Staff 43-48: Treble clef, key of D major. The staff contains six measures of music. The first five measures feature eighth-note triplets with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1. The sixth measure has a half note with a fermata. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *p*. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4 are indicated for various notes. A melodic line 'a m i' is written above the final measure.

49

Staff 49-52: Treble clef, key of D major. The staff contains four measures of music. The first measure has a half note with a fermata. The second measure has a half note with a fermata. The third measure has a half note with a fermata. The fourth measure has a half note with a fermata. Dynamic markings include *p* and *mf*. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4 are indicated for various notes. A melodic line 'p i m' is written above the first measure.

53

Staff 53-56: Treble clef, key of D major. The staff contains four measures of music. The first measure has a half note with a fermata. The second measure has a half note with a fermata. The third measure has a half note with a fermata. The fourth measure has a half note with a fermata. Dynamic markings include *p* and *mf*. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4 are indicated for various notes. A melodic line 'a m i' is written above the final measure.

57

Staff 57-60: Treble clef, key of D major. The staff contains four measures of music. The first measure has a half note with a fermata. The second measure has a half note with a fermata. The third measure has a half note with a fermata. The fourth measure has a half note with a fermata. Dynamic markings include *p* and *mf*. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4 are indicated for various notes.

61

Staff 61-64: Treble clef, key of D major. The staff contains four measures of music. The first measure has a half note with a fermata. The second measure has a half note with a fermata. The third measure has a half note with a fermata. The fourth measure has a half note with a fermata. Dynamic markings include *p* and *mf*. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4 are indicated for various notes.

65

Staff 65-68: Treble clef, key of D major. The staff contains four measures of music. The first measure has a half note with a fermata. The second measure has a half note with a fermata. The third measure has a half note with a fermata. The fourth measure has a half note with a fermata. Dynamic markings include *p* and *mf*. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4 are indicated for various notes. A melodic line 'm a' is written above the final measure.

69

Staff 69-72: Treble clef, key of D major. The staff contains four measures of music. The first measure has a half note with a fermata. The second measure has a half note with a fermata. The third measure has a half note with a fermata. The fourth measure has a half note with a fermata. Dynamic markings include *p* and *mf*. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4 are indicated for various notes.

- Tonrepetitionen:
 - Wechselschlag (i - m - i / a - m - i)
 - 2. Anschlagsart als Tremolovorstudie
- Regelmäßigkeit und Sicherheit im Anschlagsablauf

- Tone repetitions:
 - alternate picking (i - m - i / a - m - i)
 - 2nd picking pattern as preliminary tremolo study
- regular and steady picking pattern

Matteo Carcassi
1792 - 1853
op. 60 Nr. 7

Allegro

p i m i 1. Ausführung / 1st realisation
p a m i 2. Ausführung / 2nd realisation

p i m i
p i a i

p i m i

f

3

5

f

7

p i m a
m i m a

p *poco ritenuto*

9

1. p i m i
2. p a m i

f

11

i a i

mf

13