

Valse

Op. 121, No. 16

Ferdinando Carulli
(1770-1841)

Measures 1-4 of the Valse. The music is in 3/4 time and G major. It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes and a bass line with chords and triplets. Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated below the notes.

Measures 5-8 of the Valse. Measure 5 is marked at the beginning. The music continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns. Measure numbers 5, 6, 7, and 8 are indicated below the notes.

Measures 9-12 of the Valse. The music continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns. Measure numbers 9, 10, 11, and 12 are indicated below the notes.

Measures 13-16 of the Valse. Measure 13 is marked at the beginning. The music continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns. Measure numbers 13, 14, 15, and 16 are indicated below the notes.

Fine

Measures 17-20 of the Valse. The music continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns. Measure numbers 17, 18, 19, and 20 are indicated below the notes.

Measures 21-24 of the Valse. Measure 21 is marked at the beginning. The music continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns. Measure numbers 21, 22, 23, and 24 are indicated below the notes.

Musical notation for measures 1-5. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff shows guitar tablature with strings T, A, and B. Measure 1: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1. Measure 2: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1. Measure 3: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1. Measure 4: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1. Measure 5: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1.

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Musical notation for measures 21-25. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff shows guitar tablature with strings T, A, and B. Measure 21: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1. Measure 22: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1. Measure 23: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1. Measure 24: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1. Measure 25: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1.

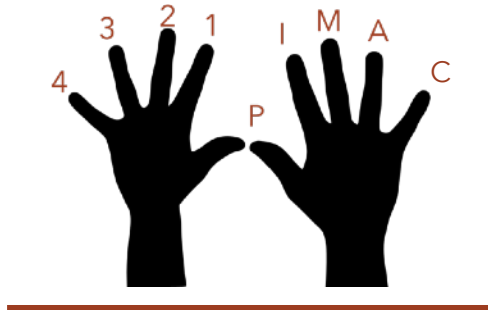
Musical notation for measures 26-30. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff shows guitar tablature with strings T, A, and B. Measure 26: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1. Measure 27: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1. Measure 28: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1. Measure 29: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1. Measure 30: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1.

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D.C. al Fine

Musical notation for measures 31-35. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff shows guitar tablature with strings T, A, and B. Measure 31: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1. Measure 32: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1. Measure 33: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1. Measure 34: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1. Measure 35: Treble has quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Bass has whole notes G2, B1.

Fingering Notations



Practice Tips

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, taking corrective pauses (no mistakes!)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with slow metronome

Musical Starting Points:

1. Know 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 those 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 (blind repetitions are lazy practice).
5. Video yourself for performance practice and to hear what is and is not working.

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