

Valse No. 31

Op. 63

Luigi Legnani
(1790-1877)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The first system shows measures 1 and 2, and the second system shows measures 3 and 4. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. Accents (>) are placed over notes in measures 1, 2, 3, and 4. A circled '3' is under the first note of measure 2. A 'V' is written above the first and third notes of measure 1.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 is marked with a '7' and contains a triplet of eighth notes labeled $\frac{3}{6}$ CIX. Measure 6 contains a triplet of eighth notes labeled $\frac{3}{6}$ CVIII. Measure 7 is marked with a '7' and contains a triplet of eighth notes labeled *loco*. Measure 8 is marked with a '7' and contains a triplet of eighth notes. A circled '3' is under the first note of measure 6.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 is marked with a '4' and contains a triplet of eighth notes labeled $\frac{4}{6}$ CVII. Measure 10 contains a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 11 contains a triplet of eighth notes labeled with a circled '2'. Measure 12 is marked with a '4' and contains a triplet of eighth notes labeled $\frac{4}{6}$ CIV.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 is marked with a '-2' and contains a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 14 contains a triplet of eighth notes labeled $\frac{3}{6}$ CIII. Measure 15 contains a triplet of eighth notes labeled $\frac{2}{6}$ CIII. Measure 16 is marked with a '7' and contains a triplet of eighth notes. A circled '5' is under the first note of measure 14.

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings (1-4) and fret numbers (3, 5, 7, 8, 10) for the right hand, and fret numbers (0, 2, 4, 5, 7) for the left hand.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 is marked with a 3/6 time signature and a 'CIX' chord. Measure 6 is marked with a 3/6 time signature and a 'CVIII' chord. Measure 7 is marked 'loco'. The notation includes slurs and accents. The guitar tablature shows complex fingerings and fret numbers (12, 10, 9, 8, 7, 2, 3) for the right hand, and fret numbers (9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 8, 0, 7, 2, 0) for the left hand.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 is marked with a 4/6 time signature and a 'CVII' chord. Measure 12 is marked with a 4/6 time signature and a 'CIV' chord. The notation includes slurs and accents. The guitar tablature shows fingerings and fret numbers (10, 7, 8, 7, 9, 7, 7, 7, 10, 8, 7, 8, 0, 0, 0, 4, 4, 4, 7, 5) for the right hand, and fret numbers (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) for the left hand.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 is marked with a 2/6 time signature and a 'CIII' chord. Measure 14 is marked with a 2/6 time signature and a 'CIII' chord. The notation includes slurs and accents. The guitar tablature shows fingerings and fret numbers (3, 0, 0, 0, 2, 4, 5, 3, 5, 3, 3, 2, 3, 3, 1, 0, 0, 4, 2, 0, 3) for the right hand, and fret numbers (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) for the left hand.

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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