

# Malagueña

Francisco Tárrega  
(1852-1909)

1

*p*

5

9

13

17

21

24 *Copla*

Musical notation for measures 24-27. Measure 24 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. Measure 25 features a guitar chord with a capo on the 1st fret and a barre on the 1st string. Measure 26 continues the melody with eighth notes. Measure 27 ends with a quarter note and a half note.

28

Musical notation for measures 28-31. Measure 28 continues the melody with eighth notes. Measure 29 features a guitar chord with a capo on the 1st fret and a barre on the 1st string. Measure 30 continues the melody with eighth notes. Measure 31 features a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note.

32

Musical notation for measures 32-35. Measure 32 features a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. Measure 33 features a guitar chord with a capo on the 1st fret and a barre on the 1st string. Measure 34 continues the melody with eighth notes. Measure 35 features a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note.

36

Musical notation for measures 36-39. Measure 36 continues the melody with eighth notes. Measure 37 features a guitar chord with a capo on the 1st fret and a barre on the 1st string. Measure 38 continues the melody with eighth notes. Measure 39 features a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note.

40

Musical notation for measures 40-43. Measure 40 continues the melody with eighth notes. Measure 41 features a guitar chord with a capo on the 1st fret and a barre on the 1st string. Measure 42 continues the melody with eighth notes. Measure 43 features a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note.

44

Musical notation for measures 44-46. Measure 44 continues the melody with eighth notes. Measure 45 features a guitar chord with a capo on the 1st fret and a barre on the 1st string. Measure 46 features a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note.

47

Musical notation for measures 47-50. Measure 47 features a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. Measure 48 features a guitar chord with a capo on the 1st fret and a barre on the 1st string. Measure 49 continues the melody with eighth notes. Measure 50 features a guitar chord with a capo on the 1st fret and a barre on the 1st string.





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Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in 3/4 time and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The guitar tablature below the staff shows fingerings for the right hand, with numbers 0-4 and 1-4. The bass staff shows fret numbers 0, 4, and 2.

Measures 5-8 of the piece. The notation continues with the same key signature and time signature. The guitar tablature shows fingerings for the right hand, including triplets and various fret numbers.

Measures 9-12 of the piece. The notation includes a repeat sign at the beginning of measure 9. The guitar tablature shows fingerings for the right hand, including a circled 4 in measure 10 and a circled 4 in measure 12.

Measures 13-15 of the piece. The notation includes a repeat sign at the beginning of measure 13. The guitar tablature shows fingerings for the right hand, including a circled 3 in measure 13 and circled 1 and 4 in measure 14. Above the staff, there are markings for  $\frac{3}{6}$  CV and  $\frac{3}{6}$  CVII.

17

TAB

21

TAB

24

*Copla*

TAB

28

TAB

32

$\frac{6}{6}$  Cl

TAB



54

TAB: 0 0 4 5 4 7 2 3 5 0 1 3 1 5

57

TAB: 3 1 0 0 0 3 1 2 2 3 2 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 3 5 2 5 2 0

60

TAB: 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 2 1 0 5 8 5 7 8 5 6 3 5 3 2 3 0 7 5

64

TAB: 1 3 0 1 3 4 1 2 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 4 2 3 0 0 0 0 1 1

67

T  
A  
B

71

T  
A  
B

75

T  
A  
B

79

T  
A  
B

83

T  
A  
B

87

HB III

3/6 CIV

TAB

91

TAB

95

TAB

99

TAB

## 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, counting aloud)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with a slow metronome, counting aloud

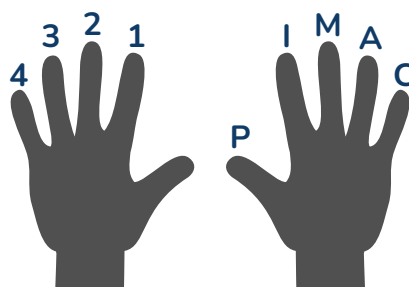
## Musical Expression Starting Points

1. Know which notes are melody (probably stems up), and play the others quieter
2. Connect melody notes smoothly (no gaps)
3. When a musical line or melody goes up in pitch, get quieter towards the top (opposite at climaxes)
4. Don't let the high notes stand out (any note higher than those before and after)
5. When a melody or musical line goes down in pitch, get louder to create forward momentum
6. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)
7. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato), master it at a steady pace

## Tips for Good Practice

1. For tricky spots, describe the problem in detail: Where, what, how? Ask, "What's going on here?"
2. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
3. Have a clear purpose and goal for each repetition (rote repetition is lazy practice)
4. Record yourself often. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next

## Fingering Notations



## Hello!



Hi, I'm Allen Mathews.

As a teacher who's helped thousands of classical guitarists, I'm delighted to share this sheet music with you.

Many players struggle with playing fluently and error-free. The methods here have helped many move from stale, plodding practice to more vibrant and engaged music-making.

As a beloved mentor liked to say, "*How you practice is how you play!*"

Strong fundamentals define your playing at every level. For guitarists seeking a different approach to the craft of classical guitar, my program offers a uniquely structured way to fill any gaps, polish your playing, and ensure steady progress.

[Click here to transform your playing.](#)

Wishing you all the best in your music,  
Allen Mathews



If you enjoy Spanish guitar music, [click here](#) to check out our Spanish book!