

Valse No. 3

Op. 4

Matteo Carcassi
(1792-1853)

3/6 CII

p

5

p

mf

f

13

mf

17

(3/6 CII)

p

f

21

p

Fine

2

Musical notation for measures 2-7. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/6 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/6 time signature. A bracket above the first measure is labeled $\frac{2}{6}$ CIII. The music features a melodic line with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a bass line with a 7th fret barre. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present. A hairpin crescendo is shown under the bass line.

Musical notation for measures 29-34. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/6 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/6 time signature. A bracket above the first measure is labeled $\frac{2}{6}$ CIII. The music features a melodic line with various fingerings (3, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 3) and a bass line with a 3rd fret barre and a circled 5. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction "D.C. al Fine".

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3/6 CII

p

TAB

2	2	2 3 2 3	2 3 2 3	2 4 4 2 3	4 5 2
0	0			0 4 0	0

5

p

TAB

3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 2 4 2 4 2	3
0	0	0	0

mf

f

TAB

2	0 2 3 0 2	3 3 0 2 3	2 3 0 2 3	2 5 2 2
4		0	0	0 0

13

mf

3/6 CII

TAB

0 2 3 0 2	3 3 0 2 3	2 3 0 2 3	2 5 6 2
0	0	0	0 0

17 $\frac{3}{8}$ CII

p *f*

TAB

21 **Fine**

p

TAB

$\frac{2}{8}$ CIII

p

TAB

29 $\frac{2}{8}$ CIII **D.C. al Fine**

f

TAB

Musical Tip Sheet

The Big 5:

1. Reduce work with posture and a positive attitude
2. Troubleshoot - Everything should be easy
3. Breathe
4. Trust yourself to play accurately and musically inspired (instead of judging)
5. Always play as a gift to yourself and others

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!)
7. Play hands together slowly in rhythm, counting aloud

Musical Starting Points:

1. Decide 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 the ones 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 (so you don't ingrain bad habits).
5. Video yourself for performance practice, and to hear what is working.

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