

Waltz

Op. 21, No. 18

Matteo Carcassi
(1792-1853)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 2 has a sforzando (*sf*) dynamic. Measure 3 features a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 4 has a sforzando (*sf*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-4.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 has a sforzando (*sf*) dynamic. Measure 6 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 7 has a sforzando (*sf*) dynamic. Measure 8 ends with a repeat sign. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-4.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 has a forte (*f*) dynamic and a $\frac{2}{6}$ C#1 fingering. Measure 10 has a sforzando (*sf*) dynamic. Measure 11 has a sforzando (*sf*) dynamic. Measure 12 has a triplet of eighth notes. A hairpin crescendo is shown between measures 11 and 12.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 has a forte (*f*) dynamic and a $\frac{2}{6}$ C#1 fingering. Measure 14 has a sforzando (*sf*) dynamic. Measure 15 has a sforzando (*sf*) dynamic. Measure 16 has a triplet of eighth notes. A hairpin crescendo is shown between measures 15 and 16. The word "Fine" is written above the staff.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Measure 17 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 18 has a natural sign on the first string. Measure 19 has a natural sign on the first string. Measure 20 has a natural sign on the first string. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-4.

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Measure 21 has a natural sign on the first string. Measure 22 has a natural sign on the first string. Measure 23 has a natural sign on the first string. Measure 24 has a natural sign on the first string. The instruction "D.C. al Fine" is written above the staff.

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1 0 0 3 1 3 0 0 3 0 3 3 1 0 1 0

0 1 0 3 0 0 0 3 0 3 2 3 3

3 3 3 3 3

5 0 1 0 3 1 3 0 0 3 0 3 0 1 0 2 3

0 1 0 3 0 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 3

3 3 3 3 3

9 $\frac{2}{6} C\#m$ 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 3 0 3 1 3 0 1 0 1 0

2 1 2 0 1 0 3 0 3 1 3 0 1 0 1 0

3 3 3 3 3 3 3

13 $\frac{2}{6} C\#m$ 1 1 1 1 0 0 3 0 3 1 3 1 0 2 3

2 1 2 1 0 0 3 0 3 1 3 1 0 2 3

3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Fine

17

p

T
A
B

0 1 2 2 2 1 2 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 1 0

0 0 0 0

D.C. al Fine

21

p

T
A
B

0 1 2 2 2 1 2 0 1 2 1 0 0 3 0 1 2

0 0 0 0

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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