



Composer

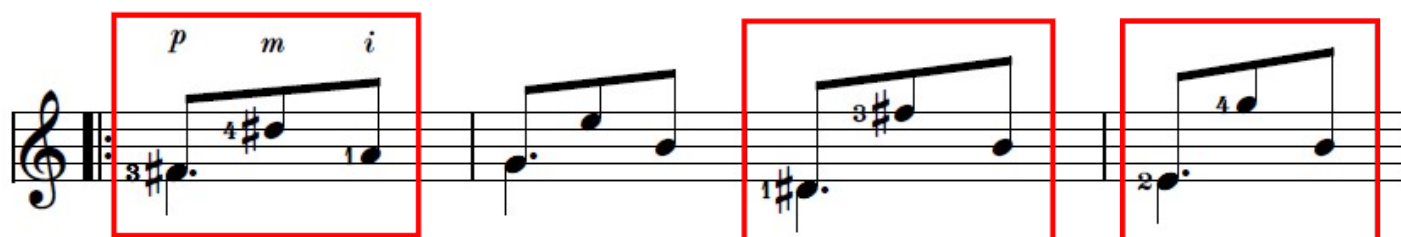


Ferdinando Carulli (1770–1841) was one of the most important composers and pedagogues of the early period of classical guitar. He began his musical life by studying cello in Naples, but at a young age he turned his focus to the guitar. After settling in Paris in 1808, he became one of the most renowned guitar teachers in Europe. The rising popularity of the guitar in Paris increased Carulli's influence, allowing him to build a large circle of students and gain recognition through his concerts. His *Méthode complète pour guitare* op. 27, written during this period, is considered one of the first major methods to approach guitar technique systematically. It remains a fundamental source used in beginner and intermediate level instruction.

Throughout his life, Carulli composed more than four hundred works, most of them in the style of salon music, such as guitar solo, guitar and flute, or guitar and piano combinations. His works are known for their melodic clarity and pedagogical structure, which is why Carulli's studies remain among the first repertoire pieces for guitarists today. Compared with other major guitarists of the time, such as Giuliani and Sor, Carulli's approach is more instructional and accessible. His efforts to introduce the guitar to a wider audience and to standardize the teaching of technical fundamentals in a simple and comprehensible way made him a lasting and central figure in the history of classical guitar.

Tips & Tricks

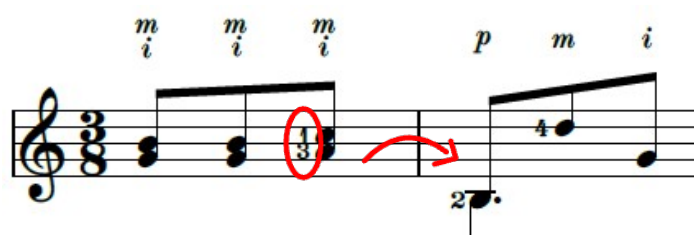
- Pay attention to the position shift here. In the first measure especially, your left-hand fingers should hold the notes in a chord-like shape:



- The left-hand fingers are assigned strategically. Follow the finger numbers to play comfortably:



- To ensure a smooth transition to the second measure, we use the first and third left-hand fingers in the first measure:





Waltz in G

Ferdinando CARULLI
Notated & Edited by Hakan İzzet Mola

m i m i m i p m i p a i p m i

T 0 0 1 3 0 0 3 0
A 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
B 2 3 2

m i m i m i p m i p m i m

T 0 0 1 3 1 2 0
A 0 0 2 0 0 2 0
B 2 0 0 3

p m i p m i p m i p m i

T 2 1 3 0 1 2 0 0
A 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0
B 0 0 0 0

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a sequence of notes: a dotted quarter note (F#4), an eighth note (G#4), a quarter note (A4), a dotted quarter note (B4), an eighth note (C5), a quarter note (D5), a dotted quarter note (E5), and a quarter note (F#5). The TAB staff shows the fret numbers: 0, 2, 1, 0, 3, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a sequence of notes: a dotted quarter note (F#4), an eighth note (G#4), a quarter note (A4), a dotted quarter note (B4), an eighth note (C5), a quarter note (D5), a dotted quarter note (E5), and a quarter note (F#5). The TAB staff shows the fret numbers: 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a sequence of notes: a dotted quarter note (F#4), an eighth note (G#4), a quarter note (A4), a dotted quarter note (B4), an eighth note (C5), a quarter note (D5), a dotted quarter note (E5), and a quarter note (F#5). The TAB staff shows the fret numbers: 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a sequence of notes: a dotted quarter note (F#4), an eighth note (G#4), a quarter note (A4), a dotted quarter note (B4), an eighth note (C5), a quarter note (D5), a dotted quarter note (E5), and a quarter note (F#5). The TAB staff shows the fret numbers: 4, 4, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a sequence of notes: a dotted quarter note (F#4), an eighth note (G#4), a quarter note (A4), a dotted quarter note (B4), an eighth note (C5), a quarter note (D5), a dotted quarter note (E5), and a quarter note (F#5). The TAB staff shows the fret numbers: 4, 4, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0.