

Etude No. 9

Op. 44

Fernando Sor
(1778-1839)

Andantino

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first four measures contain a sequence of chords and single notes with various fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and a circled 5 in measure 4. The notes are: G4 (0), A4 (1), B4 (2), C5 (3), D5 (4), E5 (0), F#5 (1), G5 (2), A5 (1), B5 (2), C6 (0), D6 (2), E6 (1), F#6 (2), G6 (0).

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. Measure 6 includes a $\frac{3}{6}$ CII marking. Measures 7 and 8 are first and second endings. Measure 7 contains notes G4 (0), A4 (1), B4 (2), C5 (3), D5 (4), E5 (0), F#5 (1), G5 (2), A5 (1), B5 (2), C6 (0), D6 (2), E6 (1), F#6 (2), G6 (0). Measure 8 contains notes G4 (0), A4 (1), B4 (2), C5 (3), D5 (4), E5 (0), F#5 (1), G5 (2), A5 (1), B5 (2), C6 (0), D6 (2), E6 (1), F#6 (2), G6 (0). Both endings end with a double bar line.

Musical notation for measures 9-13. Measure 9 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. Measure 10 includes a circled 3 marking. Measures 11-13 continue the melodic line with various fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and a circled 3 in measure 11. The notes are: G4 (0), A4 (1), B4 (2), C5 (3), D5 (4), E5 (0), F#5 (1), G5 (2), A5 (1), B5 (2), C6 (0), D6 (2), E6 (1), F#6 (2), G6 (0).

Musical notation for measures 14-17. Measure 14 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. Measure 15 includes a circled 4 marking. Measures 16 and 17 are first and second endings. Measure 16 contains notes G4 (0), A4 (1), B4 (2), C5 (3), D5 (4), E5 (0), F#5 (1), G5 (2), A5 (1), B5 (2), C6 (0), D6 (2), E6 (1), F#6 (2), G6 (0). Measure 17 contains notes G4 (0), A4 (1), B4 (2), C5 (3), D5 (4), E5 (0), F#5 (1), G5 (2), A5 (1), B5 (2), C6 (0), D6 (2), E6 (1), F#6 (2), G6 (0). Both endings end with a double bar line.

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The treble clef staff shows a sequence of chords and notes in G major. The guitar tablature below indicates fingerings: T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass). Measure 1: T (0, 0, 1, 1), A (0, 0), B (3, 0). Measure 2: T (3, 0), A (0, 0), B (2, 3). Measure 3: T (0, 0, 1, 3), A (0, 0), B (5, 4). Measure 4: T (0, 0, 2, 3), A (0, 0), B (3, 2).

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a $\frac{3}{8}$ CII time signature. Measures 6-8 include first and second endings. Measure 5: T (0, 0, 2, 2), A (0, 0), B (2, 4). Measure 6: T (3, 0), A (2, 0), B (4, 0). Measure 7: T (2, 3, 0, 2), A (2, 0), B (0, 4). Measure 8: T (3, 0), A (4, 0), B (5, 3). First ending: T (3, 0), A (4, 0), B (5, 3). Second ending: T (3, 0), A (4, 0), B (5, 0).

Musical notation for measures 9-13. Measure 9: T (3, 3, 0, 0), A (0, 4, 1, 0), B (0, 2, 4, 0). Measure 10: T (1, 2, 0, 0), A (0, 0, 1, 0), B (0, 0, 2, 0). Measure 11: T (0, 0, 1, 0), A (2, 3, 2, 1), B (4, 0, 0, 0). Measure 12: T (0, 0, 1, 0), A (2, 3, 2, 1), B (4, 0, 0, 0). Measure 13: T (0, 0, 1, 0), A (2, 3, 2, 1), B (4, 0, 0, 0).

Musical notation for measures 14-17. Measure 14: T (0, 0, 0, 0), A (0, 0, 4, 3), B (5, 4, 3, 2). Measure 15: T (1, 0, 3, 2), A (0, 3, 4, 0), B (2, 1, 0, 4). Measure 16: T (3, 0, 1, 2), A (0, 0, 2, 2), B (0, 0, 0, 0). Measure 17: T (0, 0, 0, 0), A (0, 0, 0, 0), B (0, 0, 0, 3). First ending: T (0, 0, 0, 0), A (0, 0, 0, 0), B (0, 0, 0, 3). Second ending: T (0, 0, 0, 0), A (0, 0, 0, 0), B (0, 0, 0, 3).

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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