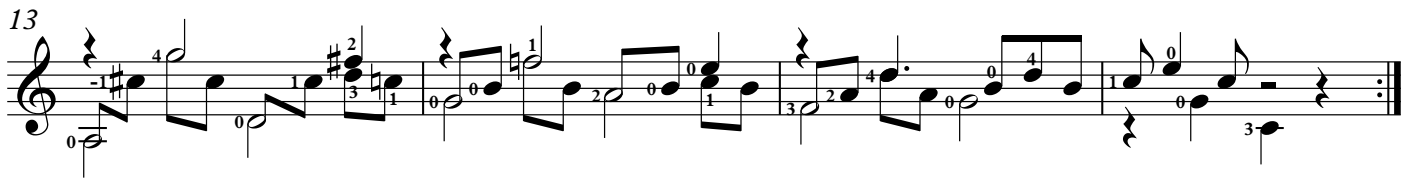
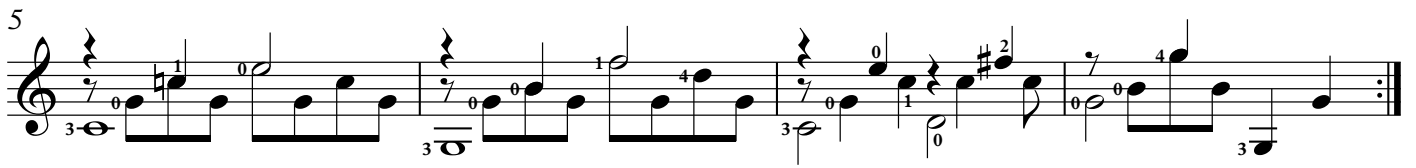


Etude No. 9

Op. 60

Fernando Sor
(1778-1839)



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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The top staff is in treble clef with a 7/8 time signature. The bottom staff shows guitar tablature with strings T, A, and B. Measure 1: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (0), quarter note A4 (1), quarter note B4 (2), quarter note C5 (3). Bass clef has a triplet of G2 (3), A2 (0), B2 (1). Measure 2: Treble clef has a quarter note D5 (1), quarter note E5 (2), quarter note F5 (3), quarter note G5 (0). Bass clef has a triplet of G2 (0), A2 (0), B2 (0). Measure 3: Treble clef has a quarter note A4 (0), quarter note B4 (1), quarter note C5 (2), quarter note D5 (3). Bass clef has a triplet of G2 (3), A2 (2), B2 (0). Measure 4: Treble clef has a quarter note E5 (1), quarter note F5 (2), quarter note G5 (3), quarter note A5 (4). Bass clef has a triplet of G2 (0), A2 (0), B2 (0), followed by a quarter note C3 (0), quarter note D3 (1), quarter note E3 (2), quarter note F3 (3), quarter note G3 (0).

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (0), quarter note A4 (1), quarter note B4 (2), quarter note C5 (3). Bass clef has a triplet of G2 (3), A2 (0), B2 (1). Measure 6: Treble clef has a quarter note D5 (1), quarter note E5 (2), quarter note F5 (3), quarter note G5 (4). Bass clef has a triplet of G2 (0), A2 (0), B2 (0). Measure 7: Treble clef has a quarter note A4 (0), quarter note B4 (1), quarter note C5 (2), quarter note D5 (3). Bass clef has a triplet of G2 (3), A2 (2), B2 (0). Measure 8: Treble clef has a quarter note E5 (1), quarter note F5 (2), quarter note G5 (3), quarter note A5 (4). Bass clef has a triplet of G2 (0), A2 (0), B2 (0), followed by a quarter note C3 (0), quarter note D3 (1), quarter note E3 (2), quarter note F3 (3), quarter note G3 (0).

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (0), quarter note A4 (1), quarter note B4 (2), quarter note C5 (3). Bass clef has a triplet of G2 (2), A2 (0), B2 (3). Measure 10: Treble clef has a quarter note D5 (1), quarter note E5 (2), quarter note F5 (3), quarter note G5 (0). Bass clef has a triplet of G2 (0), A2 (0), B2 (0). Measure 11: Treble clef has a quarter note A4 (0), quarter note B4 (1), quarter note C5 (2), quarter note D5 (3). Bass clef has a triplet of G2 (2), A2 (0), B2 (3). Measure 12: Treble clef has a quarter note E5 (1), quarter note F5 (2), quarter note G5 (3), quarter note A5 (0). Bass clef has a triplet of G2 (0), A2 (0), B2 (0), followed by a quarter note C3 (0), quarter note D3 (1), quarter note E3 (2), quarter note F3 (3), quarter note G3 (0).

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (0), quarter note A4 (1), quarter note B4 (2), quarter note C5 (3). Bass clef has a triplet of G2 (0), A2 (0), B2 (0). Measure 14: Treble clef has a quarter note D5 (1), quarter note E5 (2), quarter note F5 (3), quarter note G5 (4). Bass clef has a triplet of G2 (2), A2 (2), B2 (1). Measure 15: Treble clef has a quarter note A4 (0), quarter note B4 (1), quarter note C5 (2), quarter note D5 (3). Bass clef has a triplet of G2 (0), A2 (0), B2 (0). Measure 16: Treble clef has a quarter note E5 (1), quarter note F5 (2), quarter note G5 (3), quarter note A5 (4). Bass clef has a triplet of G2 (3), A2 (2), B2 (0), followed by a quarter note C3 (0), quarter note D3 (1), quarter note E3 (2), quarter note F3 (3), quarter note G3 (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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