

Menuet

Op. 24, No. 5

Fernando Sor
(1778-1839)

Andante

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a common time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the dynamics 'f'. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. Technical markings include $\frac{2}{6}$ Cl and $\frac{3}{6}$ CIII. A circled 6 indicates the F major chord.

Musical notation for measures 5-7. Measure 5 begins with a treble clef, a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a common time signature. The dynamics are marked 'dolce'. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. Technical markings include $\frac{3}{6}$ CV and $\frac{2}{6}$ Cl. A circled 6 indicates the F major chord.

Musical notation for measures 8-10. Measure 8 begins with a treble clef, a key signature change to two flats, and a common time signature. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. Technical markings include $\frac{3}{6}$ CV and $\frac{2}{6}$ CIII. A circled 6 indicates the F major chord.

Musical notation for measures 11-14. Measure 11 begins with a treble clef, a key signature change to two flats, and a common time signature. The dynamics are marked 'dolce'. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. Technical markings include $\frac{2}{6}$ CV and $\frac{5}{6}$ CIII. A circled 4 indicates a specific fingering.

Musical notation for measures 15-17. Measure 15 begins with a treble clef, a key signature change to two flats, and a common time signature. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. Technical markings include $\frac{5}{6}$ CIII. Triplet markings (3) are present over measures 16 and 17.

Musical notation for measures 18-20. Measure 18 begins with a treble clef, a key signature change to two flats, and a common time signature. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. Technical markings include $\frac{2}{6}$ Cl and $\frac{3}{6}$ CV. A circled 2 indicates a specific fingering.

21 étouffez

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Measure 21 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes fingerings (2, 3, 1, 0, 2, 3, -1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3) and accents. Measure 22 features a *ten.* (tenuto) marking and a $\frac{3}{6} CV \rightarrow CVI$ fingering. Measures 23 and 24 contain triplets and a $\frac{3}{6} CV$ fingering.

Musical notation for measures 25-27. Measure 25 includes a $\frac{3}{6} CV \rightarrow CVI$ fingering and a *ten.* marking. Measure 26 features triplets and a $\frac{3}{6} CV$ fingering. Measure 27 includes a circled 2 (②) and fingerings (2, 1, -1, -1, 0, 4, 3).

Musical notation for measures 28-31. Measure 28 includes a $\frac{2}{6} CI$ fingering and fingerings (1, 2, 1, 4, 0, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3). Measure 29 includes a circled 4 (④) and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 2, 0, 2, 3). Measure 30 includes fingerings (0, 3, 0). Measure 31 includes a $\frac{2}{6} CI$ fingering and fingerings (1, 1, 2).

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, a key signature change to B-flat, and a dynamic marking of *f*. A circled 6 indicates the F natural. Fingerings are shown above the notes. A circled 4 indicates a fourth finger. Trills are marked with $\frac{2}{6}$ Cl and $\frac{3}{6}$ CIII. A circled 3 indicates a triplet. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the Treble (T), Middle (A), and Bass (B) strings.

T	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A		2						3	3	3	3
B	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Musical notation for measures 5-7. Measure 5 starts with a treble clef, a key signature change to B-flat, and a dynamic marking of *dolce*. A circled 6 indicates the F natural. Fingerings are shown above the notes. A circled 4 indicates a fourth finger. Trills are marked with $\frac{3}{6}$ CV. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the Treble (T), Middle (A), and Bass (B) strings.

T	6	5	8	8	6	5	6	7	8	8	6	5	6
A	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
B	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
	0							7					0

Musical notation for measures 8-10. Measure 8 starts with a treble clef, a key signature change to B-flat, and a dynamic marking of *dolce*. A circled 6 indicates the F natural. Fingerings are shown above the notes. A circled 4 indicates a fourth finger. Trills are marked with $\frac{3}{6}$ CV and $\frac{2}{6}$ CIII. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the Treble (T), Middle (A), and Bass (B) strings.

T	7	8	5	5	5	5	5	6	1	3	0	1	5	3	1	0	3
A	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
B	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	3	0	2	3	2	0	3	2	0
								7									

Musical notation for measures 11-14. Measure 11 starts with a treble clef, a key signature change to B-flat, and a dynamic marking of *dolce*. A circled 4 indicates a fourth finger. Trills are marked with $\frac{2}{6}$ CV and $\frac{5}{6}$ CIII. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the Treble (T), Middle (A), and Bass (B) strings.

T	5	5	8	6	5	3	5	6	5	3	3						
A	5	5	10	8	6	5	5	6	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
B	6	6	10	8	7	5	7	8	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	7	7															
	0	0								3	3						

15 $\frac{5}{6}$ CIII

T
A
B

18

T
A
B

21 *étouffez*

f $\frac{3}{6}$ CV → CVI

ten.

T
A
B

25 $\frac{3}{6}$ CV → CVI

T
A
B

28 $\frac{2}{6}$ CI

T
A
B

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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