

Etude No. 14

Op. 60

Fernando Sor
(1778-1839)

Andante

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation shows a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The music consists of a series of chords and single notes, with some fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. A double bar line is present at the end of measure 4.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notation includes a first ending bracket (1.) and a second ending bracket (2.). The music features a mix of chords and single notes with various fingerings.

Musical notation for measures 9-13. The notation shows a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music continues with chords and single notes, including a double bar line at the end of measure 13.

Musical notation for measures 14-17. The notation shows a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features a mix of chords and single notes with various fingerings.

Musical notation for measures 18-21. The notation shows a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music continues with chords and single notes, including a double bar line at the end of measure 21.

Musical notation for measures 22-25. The notation shows a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music concludes with a final chord and a double bar line at the end of measure 25.

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the strings: T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass).

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

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a measure rest. Measures 6-8 contain a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the strings: T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass).

T	0	0	0	3-1	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	0
A	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	4	1
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	1	2

Musical notation for measures 9-13. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the strings: T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass).

T	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0
A	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	2	1
B	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2

Musical notation for measures 14-17. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the strings: T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass).

T	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A	2	2	2	2	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	2
B	0	3	2	1	2	2	0	3	2	1	2

18

T
A
B

22

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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