

# Song without words

Fifty original compositions and arrangements  
for guitar solo - Op. 27, No. 6

Charles J. Dorn  
(1839 - 1909)

**Andante**

The musical score is presented in six systems. Each system contains a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a guitar-specific bass line with fingering and articulation markings. The first system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score includes various guitar techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingering indications (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4). A "2/6 Cl" marking is present above the first system. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The image displays three staves of guitar sheet music. The first staff features a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. It begins with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G2 (fret 2). The melody consists of eighth notes: G2 (fret 2), A2 (fret 3), B2 (fret 4), C3 (fret 5), D3 (fret 6), E3 (fret 7), F3 (fret 8), and G3 (fret 9). The bass line consists of half notes: G1 (open), B1 (open), D2 (open), E2 (open), F2 (open), G2 (fret 2), A2 (fret 3), and B2 (fret 4). The second staff continues the melody with quarter notes: G3 (fret 9), A3 (fret 10), B3 (fret 11), C4 (fret 12), D4 (fret 13), E4 (fret 14), F4 (fret 15), and G4 (fret 16). The bass line consists of quarter notes: G1 (open), B1 (open), D2 (open), E2 (open), F2 (open), G2 (fret 2), A2 (fret 3), and B2 (fret 4). The third staff continues the melody with quarter notes: G4 (fret 16), A4 (fret 17), B4 (fret 18), C5 (fret 19), D5 (fret 20), E5 (fret 21), F5 (fret 22), and G5 (fret 23). The bass line consists of quarter notes: G1 (open), B1 (open), D2 (open), E2 (open), F2 (open), G2 (fret 2), A2 (fret 3), and B2 (fret 4). The music includes various fretting techniques such as barre, triplets, and slurs. A 'Cl' marking is present above the second staff, and a '2/6' marking is present above the third staff.

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The first system of musical notation for 'Song without words' consists of a treble clef staff and a guitar tablature staff. The treble staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a 7/8 time signature. The melody features eighth and quarter notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and accents. The guitar tablature staff shows fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and includes triplets and a 2/6 Clef marking above the staff.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble staff shows a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, including a triplet and a measure with a fermata. The guitar tablature staff provides fret numbers and includes a circled '1' at the end of the system.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble staff features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, including a sharp sign (#) and a measure with a fermata. The guitar tablature staff shows fret numbers and includes a circled '3' at the end of the system.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The treble staff features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, including a measure with a fermata. The guitar tablature staff shows fret numbers and includes a circled '3' at the end of the system.



# Practice Tip Sheet

## The Big 5:

1. Reduce work with posture and high dynamic energy
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 Main Practice Areas:

1. Technique - Abilities, Movements, Chords, Scales, Patterns, Exercises, etc.
2. New Notes - One new piece of music at a time
3. Tricky Spots - Detailing small sections of pieces
4. Repertoire Maintenance - Pieces you already know
5. Sight-Reading practice - note recognition/playing; clapping/counting rhythms

## 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, taking corrective pauses (no mistakes!)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with slow metronome

## Musical Starting Points:

1. Know 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 those 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 (blind repetitions are lazy practice).
5. Video yourself for performance practice and to hear what is and is not working.

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