

Styrienne

L. Köhler
Op. 79, No. 4^b

Arr. by Walter Jacobs
Op. 119, No. 3
(1868 - 1945)

Musical notation for measures 1-3. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 1 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 2 has a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a four-fingered chord. Measure 3 returns to piano (*p*) and contains a triplet of eighth notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and a circled 2 are present.

Musical notation for measures 4-6. Measure 4 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 5 features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a four-fingered chord. Measure 6 returns to piano (*p*) and includes a triplet of eighth notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and a circled 2 are present.

Musical notation for measures 7-9. Measure 7 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 8 features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a four-fingered chord. Measure 9 returns to piano (*p*) and includes a triplet of eighth notes. A circled 2 is present. The word "Fine" is written above the staff.

Musical notation for measures 10-12. Measure 10 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 11 features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a four-fingered chord. Measure 12 returns to piano (*p*) and includes a triplet of eighth notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and circled 2s and 3s are present.

Musical notation for measures 13-15. Measure 13 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 14 features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a four-fingered chord. Measure 15 returns to piano (*p*) and includes a triplet of eighth notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and circled 2s and 3s are present. The word "D.C. al Fine" is written above the staff.

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Musical notation for measures 1-3. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (D major). The first system includes a treble clef staff with notes and fingerings, a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) for the first measure and *f* (forte) for the second, and a guitar tablature staff with fret numbers: 5, 7, 9, 10, 5, 2, 0, 7, 7, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3.

Musical notation for measures 4-6. The second system continues the melody with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) for the first measure and *f* (forte) for the second. The guitar tablature staff shows fret numbers: 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 5, 2, 0, 7, 7, 5.

Musical notation for measures 7-9. The third system includes a **Fine** marking above the staff. The dynamic marking is *mf* (mezzo-forte). The guitar tablature staff shows fret numbers: 4, 5, 9, 7, 8, 8, 2, 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 10, 9, 9, 9.

Musical notation for measures 10-12. The fourth system continues the piece. The guitar tablature staff shows fret numbers: 9, 10, 9, 7, 9, 8, 9, 9, 7, 10, 10, 10, 10, 12, 12, 10, 9, 7, 9, 8.

13

D.C. al Fine

The musical score consists of four measures. Measure 13 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a circled '3' indicating a triplet. The melody features a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) followed by a quarter note (C5), a dotted quarter note (D5), and a quarter note (E5). The bass line has a half note (G2) and a half note (B2). Measure 14 continues the melody with a quarter note (F#5), a quarter note (G5), and a quarter note (A5). The bass line has a half note (C3) and a half note (E3). Measure 15 features a triplet of eighth notes (B4, C5, D5) followed by a quarter note (E5), a quarter note (F#5), and a quarter note (G5). The bass line has a half note (F#2) and a half note (A2). Measure 16 concludes with a quarter note (A5), a quarter note (B5), and a quarter note (C6). The bass line has a half note (B2) and a half note (D3). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The text 'D.C. al Fine' is written above the final measure. The guitar tablature is provided for strings T, A, and B.

T	9	10	9	12	12	12	12	10	7	5	4	5	4	2	0	2	0	3	2	3	2	0	2	.	
A	9			14	14		14	12	7															2	.
B	9							0	7		0				4			0					4	.	

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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