

Andante

25 Easy Sonatas op. 80, N^o 12

Joseph Küffner
(1776 - 1856)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The first staff shows a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4 (finger 2), A4 (finger 3), B4 (finger 1), and C5 (finger 4). The bass line consists of half notes: G3 (finger 0), B2 (finger 0), D3 (finger 0), and E3 (finger 0).

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The melody continues with quarter notes: D5 (finger 3), E5 (finger 0), F#5 (finger 3), and G5 (finger 0). The bass line continues with half notes: F#3 (finger 2), G3 (finger 0), A3 (finger 0), and B3 (finger 0). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The melody consists of eighth notes: G4 (finger 0), A4 (finger 1), B4 (finger 2), and C5 (finger 4). The bass line consists of eighth notes: G3 (finger 0), F#3 (finger 1), E3 (finger 2), and D3 (finger 4). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4 (finger 2), A4 (finger 3), B4 (finger 1), and C5 (finger 4). The bass line consists of half notes: G3 (finger 0), B2 (finger 0), D3 (finger 0), and E3 (finger 0).

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The melody continues with quarter notes: D5 (finger 3), E5 (finger 0), F#5 (finger 3), and G5 (finger 0). The bass line continues with half notes: F#3 (finger 2), G3 (finger 0), A3 (finger 0), and B3 (finger 0). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. The bass staff shows fingerings (0, 2, 3, 4, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 3, 0, 1) and a capo position of 2. The guitar tablature (TAB) below shows fret numbers: 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 0, 2.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody continues with quarter notes and eighth notes. The bass staff shows fingerings (0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 0, 3, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0). The guitar tablature (TAB) below shows fret numbers: 2, 3, 2, 0, 0, 3, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody features a sequence of eighth notes. The bass staff shows fingerings (0, 0, 4, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0, 2, 4, 0, 0, 4, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, #1, 1). The guitar tablature (TAB) below shows fret numbers: 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 1.

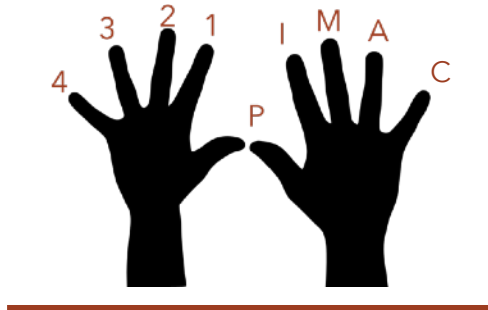
Musical notation for measures 13-16. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. The bass staff shows fingerings (0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 0, 1). The guitar tablature (TAB) below shows fret numbers: 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 0, 2.

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The musical score for measures 17-20 is as follows:

Measure	Melody (Notes)	Tablature (T, A, B)
17	0 (F#), 2 (C#), 3 (D), 1 (B), 0 (F#)	2, 3, 2, 0, 0
18	0 (F#), 0 (F#), 3 (D), 3 (D), 1 (B), 0 (F#)	0, 0, 3, 3, 2, 0
19	3 (D), 1 (B), 0 (F#), 0 (F#), 1 (B), 2 (C#)	3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2
20	2 (C#), 0 (F#)	3, 0

Fingering Notations



Practice Tips

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! Count aloud.)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with a slow metronome, counting aloud.

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)
6. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)

Practice Tips:

1. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato) master it at a steady pace.
2. For problem spots, state the problem out: where, what, how. ("What's going on here?")
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. Record yourself frequently. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next.

If you're planning on playing guitar for years to come, it pays to shore up your basics. We'd love to help. The Woodshed® Classical Guitar Program is a step-by-step method that guarantees flowing music. Train great habits of form, positioning and movement so your hands move freely and you play beautifully.

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