

Andante

25 Easy Sonatas op. 80, N^o 17

Joseph Küffner
(1776 - 1856)

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Musical notation for the first system (measures 1-4). The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. The first measure contains a whole note chord with a circled '2' above it. The second measure contains a whole note chord with a circled '3' below it. The third and fourth measures contain eighth notes with a slur over them, and a circled '2' above the first measure of the pair.

Musical notation for the second system (measures 5-8). The notation continues from the first system. The fifth measure contains a whole note chord with a circled '2' above it. The sixth measure contains a whole note chord with a circled '3' below it. The seventh and eighth measures contain eighth notes with a slur over them, and a circled '2' above the first measure of the pair.

Musical notation for the third system (measures 9-12). The notation continues from the second system. The ninth measure contains a whole note chord with a circled '2' above it. The tenth measure contains a whole note chord with a circled '3' below it. The eleventh and twelfth measures contain eighth notes with a slur over them, and a circled '2' above the first measure of the pair.

Musical notation for the fourth system (measures 13-16). The notation continues from the third system. The thirteenth measure contains a whole note chord with a circled '2' above it. The fourteenth measure contains a whole note chord with a circled '3' below it. The fifteenth and sixteenth measures contain eighth notes with a slur over them, and a circled '2' above the first measure of the pair. The word "Fine" is written above the sixteenth measure.

Musical notation for the fifth system (measures 17-20). The notation continues from the fourth system. The seventeenth measure contains a whole note chord with a circled '2' above it. The eighteenth measure contains a whole note chord with a circled '3' below it. The nineteenth and twentieth measures contain eighth notes with a slur over them, and a circled '2' above the first measure of the pair.

Musical notation for the sixth system (measures 21-24). The notation continues from the fifth system. The twenty-first measure contains a whole note chord with a circled '2' above it. The twenty-second measure contains a whole note chord with a circled '3' below it. The twenty-third and twenty-fourth measures contain eighth notes with a slur over them, and a circled '2' above the first measure of the pair.

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The treble clef staff shows chords and melodic lines. The bass clef staff shows guitar tablature with fingerings for strings T, A, and B. Measure 1 has a 3/4 time signature. Measure 2 has a 4/3 time signature. Measure 3 has a 1/2 time signature. Measure 4 has a 4/4 time signature. A fermata is placed over the first measure.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The treble clef staff shows chords and melodic lines. The bass clef staff shows guitar tablature with fingerings for strings T, A, and B. Measure 5 has a 3/4 time signature. Measure 6 has a 4/3 time signature. Measure 7 has a 1/2 time signature. Measure 8 has a 4/4 time signature. A fermata is placed over the first measure.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The treble clef staff shows chords and melodic lines. The bass clef staff shows guitar tablature with fingerings for strings T, A, and B. Measure 9 has a 3/4 time signature. Measure 10 has a 4/4 time signature. Measure 11 has a 4/4 time signature. Measure 12 has a 4/4 time signature.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The treble clef staff shows chords and melodic lines. The bass clef staff shows guitar tablature with fingerings for strings T, A, and B. Measure 13 has a 3/4 time signature. Measure 14 has a 4/4 time signature. Measure 15 has a 4/4 time signature. Measure 16 has a 4/4 time signature. The word "Fine" is written above the staff. A fermata is placed over the first measure.

17

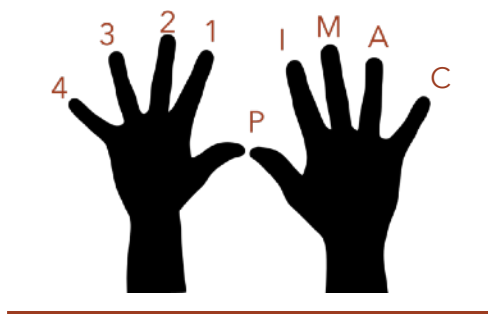
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25

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D.C. al Fine

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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