

# Cosacca

25 Light Sonatas op. 80, N° 22

Joseph Küffner  
(1776 - 1856)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a forte (*f*) chord, followed by a piano (*p*) chord in measure 2. Measures 3 and 4 feature a series of chords with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 0, 1, 2, 3.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 begins with a forte (*f*) chord, followed by a piano (*p*) chord in measure 6. Measures 7 and 8 continue with chords, ending with a repeat sign. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 0, 1, 2, 3.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measures 9 and 10 feature chords with a forte *z* (*fz*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) chord. Measures 11 and 12 continue with chords, ending with a repeat sign. A crescendo hairpin is present between measures 10 and 11. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 0, 1, 2, 3.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measures 13 and 14 feature chords with a forte *z* (*fz*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) chord. Measures 15 and 16 continue with chords, ending with a repeat sign. The word "Fine" is written above the final measure. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 0, 1, 2, 3.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Measures 17 and 18 feature chords with a forte *z* (*fz*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) chord. Measures 19 and 20 continue with chords, ending with a repeat sign. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Measures 21 and 22 feature chords with a forte *z* (*fz*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) chord. Measures 23 and 24 continue with chords, ending with a repeat sign. The instruction "D.C. al Fine" is written above the final measure. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

# Cosacca

25 Light Sonatas op. 80, N<sup>o</sup> 22

Joseph Küffner  
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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes a treble clef, a treble staff with chords and triplets, and a guitar TAB staff with fret numbers. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notation includes a treble clef, a treble staff with chords and triplets, and a guitar TAB staff with fret numbers. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. Measure numbers 5, 6, 7, and 8 are indicated.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation includes a treble clef, a treble staff with chords and triplets, and a guitar TAB staff with fret numbers. Dynamics include *fz* and *p*. Measure numbers 9, 10, 11, and 12 are indicated.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The notation includes a treble clef, a treble staff with chords and triplets, and a guitar TAB staff with fret numbers. Dynamics include *fz* and *p*. Measure numbers 13, 14, 15, and 16 are indicated. The piece concludes with the word "Fine".

17

*fz* *p* *fz* *fz* *p* *fz*

T  
A  
B

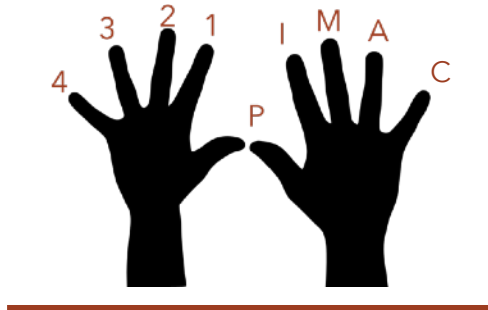
21

D.C. al Fine

*fz* *p* *fz*

T  
A  
B

# 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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