

Ländler

25 Light Sonatas op. 80, N^o 21

Joseph Küffner
(1776 - 1856)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes fingerings (1, 2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2), accents (>), and a $\frac{3}{6}$ CII (Cello II) marking above the first two measures.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notation includes fingerings (1, 2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 2, 1, 4, 2, 0), accents (>), and $\frac{3}{6}$ CII markings above the first and third measures.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation includes fingerings (1, 0, 0, 3, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 4, 0, 2), accents (>), and a $\frac{3}{6}$ CII marking above the first measure.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The notation includes fingerings (1, 2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 2, 1, 4, 2, 0), accents (>), and $\frac{3}{6}$ CII markings above the first and third measures.

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Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in G major and 3/4 time. The first system shows a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings: 0 2 3 2 | 0 0 0 | 2 2 2 3 | 2 3 3 4 2. There are two $\frac{3}{6}$ CII markings above the first and third measures.

Measures 5-8 of the piece. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. The guitar tablature shows fingerings: 0 2 3 2 | 0 0 0 | 2 2 3 2 5 | 3 0. There are two $\frac{3}{6}$ CII markings above the first and third measures. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Measures 9-12 of the piece. The melody features a sequence of eighth notes with a sharp sign above the first note in each measure. The guitar tablature shows fingerings: 1 0 0 2 0 | 2 2 0 2 0 | 1 0 0 3 0 | 2 0. There are two $\frac{3}{6}$ CII markings above the first and third measures. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Measures 13-16 of the piece. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. The guitar tablature shows fingerings: 0 2 3 2 | 0 0 0 | 2 2 3 2 5 | 3 0. There are two $\frac{3}{6}$ CII markings above the first and third measures. The system ends with a repeat sign.

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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