

Etude No. 24

Op. 31

Fernando Sor
(1778-1839)

Allegretto moderato

Measures 1-3 of the etude. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 6/8. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The first measure contains a whole note chord with a bass line of two eighth notes. The second measure contains a whole note chord with a bass line of two eighth notes. The third measure contains a whole note chord with a bass line of two eighth notes. Above the staff, there are fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and a bracket labeled $\frac{3}{6}$ CII. Below the staff, there are bass clefs and a fermata over the first measure.

Measures 4-5 of the etude. Measure 4 contains a whole note chord with a bass line of two eighth notes. Measure 5 contains a whole note chord with a bass line of two eighth notes. Above the staff, there are fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and a bracket labeled $\frac{3}{6}$ CII. Below the staff, there are bass clefs and a fermata over the first measure.

Measures 6-8 of the etude. Measure 6 contains a whole note chord with a bass line of two eighth notes. Measure 7 contains a whole note chord with a bass line of two eighth notes. Measure 8 contains a whole note chord with a bass line of two eighth notes. Above the staff, there are fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and a bracket labeled $\frac{6}{6}$ CII. Below the staff, there are bass clefs and a fermata over the first measure.

Measures 9-12 of the etude. Measure 9 contains a whole note chord with a bass line of two eighth notes. Measure 10 contains a whole note chord with a bass line of two eighth notes. Measure 11 contains a whole note chord with a bass line of two eighth notes. Measure 12 contains a whole note chord with a bass line of two eighth notes. Above the staff, there are fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and a bracket labeled $\frac{4}{6}$ CII. Below the staff, there are bass clefs and a fermata over the first measure.

Measures 13-15 of the etude. Measure 13 contains a whole note chord with a bass line of two eighth notes. Measure 14 contains a whole note chord with a bass line of two eighth notes. Measure 15 contains a whole note chord with a bass line of two eighth notes. Above the staff, there are fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and a bracket labeled $\frac{6}{6}$ CII. Below the staff, there are bass clefs and a fermata over the first measure.

Measures 16-17 of the etude. Measure 16 contains a whole note chord with a bass line of two eighth notes. Measure 17 contains a whole note chord with a bass line of two eighth notes. Above the staff, there are fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and a bracket labeled $\frac{6}{6}$ CVII. Below the staff, there are bass clefs and a fermata over the first measure.

19 $\frac{6}{6}$ CVII

22 $\frac{6}{6}$ CVII

25 $\frac{6}{6}$ CVII

28 $\frac{6}{6}$ CVII

31 IV $\frac{3}{6}$ CIV *loco*

34 $\frac{6}{6}$ CII

37 $\frac{3}{6}$ CII $\frac{4}{6}$ CII

40

43

46

49

52

55

58

loco

61

64

67

loco

70

loco

73

76

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Musical notation for measures 1-3. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. Measure 1 starts with a 3/6 CII barre. Measure 3 starts with a 4/6 CII barre. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the strings.

TAB: 0 0 4 2 | 0 0 4 2 0 0 | 4 2 5 2 2

Musical notation for measures 4-6. Measure 4 starts with a 3/6 CII barre. Measure 6 contains a circled 4, indicating a natural harmonium. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the strings.

TAB: 0 1 1 1 2 2 | 0 1 4 2 4 | 0 4 7 0 0

Musical notation for measures 7-9. Measure 7 starts with a 6/6 CII barre. Measure 9 starts with a 3/6 CII barre. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the strings.

TAB: 4 4 4 2 3 2 | 0 1 4 2 4 1 | 0 1 4 2 2

Musical notation for measures 10-12. Measure 10 starts with a 4/6 CII barre. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the strings.

TAB: 0 0 4 2 0 0 | 4 2 5 2 2 | 0 1 1 1 2 2

13 $\frac{6}{6}$ CII

16 $\frac{6}{6}$ CVII

19 $\frac{6}{6}$ CVII

22 $\frac{6}{6}$ CVII

25 $\frac{6}{6}$ CVII

28 $\frac{6}{6}$ CVII

TAB 7 8 9 9 9 8 6 6 4 6 7 4 6 6 4 4 4 4 4

31 IV $\frac{3}{6}$ CIV *loco*

TAB 6 4 6 7 4 6 6 4 4 4 4 4 2 1 2 2 1 2

34 $\frac{6}{6}$ CII

TAB 2 2 2 0 2 2 4 4 4 2 2 0 0 2 4 6

37 $\frac{3}{6}$ CII $\frac{4}{6}$ CII

TAB 0 1 4 2 0 0 4 2 0 0 4 2 5 2 2

40 $\frac{3}{6}$ CII

TAB 0 1 2 2 2 2 0 1 4 2 4 0 0 4 7 0 0

43 $\frac{6}{8}$ CII

TAB

4	2	2	2	0	0	4	2
4	4	3	2	1	4	2	4
2	2	2	2	2	1	4	2

46 $\frac{4}{6}$ CII

TAB

0	4	2	0	4	2	5	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	2
0	1	1	0	4	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2
0	0	0	0	4	2	5	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2

49 $\frac{6}{8}$ CII

TAB

0	0	4	2	0	0	4	7	0	4	4	2	2	2	0
0	1	2	4	0	0	6	6	0	4	2	2	2	2	0
0	2	4	4	0	0	6	6	0	4	2	2	2	2	0

52

TAB

4	4	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
4	4	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
2	4	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	2	2	1	1	1	1

55

TAB: 2 0 2 4 0 2 | 2 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 4 7 7

A: 1 2 2 2 | 2 1 1 1 1 1 | 0 7 7

B: 1 2 | 2 | 0 6

58

loco

TAB: 8 9 5 7 | 2 0 0 5 4 | 0 0 0 2 0 3 0

A: 6 6 7 | 1 5 2 4 | 1 0 0 2 0 3 0

B: 0 7 7 | 2 2 4 | 0

61

TAB: 2 0 3 4 0 2 | 2 0 0 0 0 0 | 2 0 3 4 0 2

A: 1 2 2 | 2 1 1 1 1 | 1 2 2

B: 1 2 | 2 | 1 2

64

TAB: 2 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 4 7 8 | 8 9 5 7

A: 2 1 1 1 1 1 | 7 7 6 | 6 7 6 7

B: 2 1 1 1 1 | 0 7 6 | 0 7 7

67 *loco*

TAB

2	0	0	5	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	7
1			2	4	1	2	1	2	2	4	8
2	2	2	4		0	2	2	2	4	7	9
					0				(0)		

70 *loco*

TAB

0	0	4	0	4	0	7	0	0	4	2
1		1		2	4	8	1	2	2	1
0	2	2		4	7	9	2	2	4	1
0					(0)				0	

73

TAB

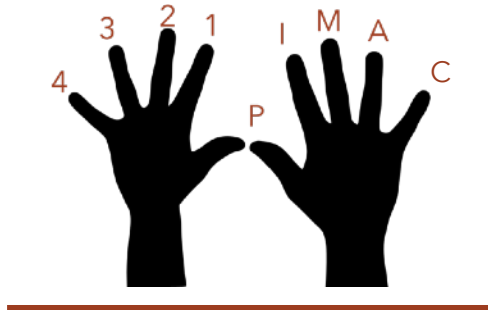
0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2
1		2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1
0	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	1
0				0				0			

76

TAB

0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
1		1		1	2	2	1	(1)	1	1
0	2	2		2	2	2	2	(2)	2	2
0				0				(0)	0	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!)
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)
- 6.

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.

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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