

Etude No. 4

Op. 31

Fernando Sor
(1778-1839)

Andante

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. Measure 1 features a bass line with a 1-fingered eighth note and a treble line with a 2-fingered quarter note. Measure 2 has a 0-fingered bass line and a 2-fingered quarter note. Measure 3 includes a 3-fingered bass line and a 4-fingered quarter note, with a $\frac{3}{6}$ CII fingering above. Measure 4 has a 4-fingered bass line and a 1-fingered quarter note.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 has a 3-fingered bass line and a 3-fingered quarter note. Measure 6 has a 0-fingered bass line and a 2-fingered quarter note. Measure 7 has a 0-fingered bass line and a 1-fingered quarter note. Measure 8 has a 2-fingered bass line and a 4-fingered quarter note, with a $\frac{3}{6}$ CII fingering above.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 has a 3-fingered bass line and a 2-fingered quarter note. Measure 10 has a 0-fingered bass line and a 2-fingered quarter note. Measure 11 has a 0-fingered bass line and a 1-fingered quarter note. Measure 12 has a 2-fingered bass line and a 3-fingered quarter note, with a 2-fingered eighth note and a 1-fingered eighth note.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 has a 1-fingered bass line and a 2-fingered quarter note. Measure 14 has a 0-fingered bass line and a 1-fingered quarter note. Measure 15 has a 0-fingered bass line and a 3-fingered quarter note. Measure 16 has a 2-fingered bass line and a 4-fingered quarter note, with a 2-fingered eighth note and a 1-fingered eighth note.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Measure 17 has a 1-fingered bass line and a 3-fingered quarter note. Measure 18 has a 4-fingered bass line and a 3-fingered quarter note. Measure 19 has a 4-fingered bass line and a 2-fingered quarter note. Measure 20 has a 1-fingered bass line and a 4-fingered quarter note, with a 3-fingered eighth note and a 4-fingered eighth note.

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Measure 21 has a 1-fingered bass line and a 3-fingered quarter note. Measure 22 has a 4-fingered bass line and a 2-fingered quarter note. Measure 23 has a 2-fingered bass line and a 1-fingered quarter note, with a $\frac{3}{6}$ CII fingering above. Measure 24 has a 0-fingered bass line and a 2-fingered quarter note, with a $\frac{4}{6}$ CII fingering above.

2

25

3/6 CII

4/6 CII

29

||

Etude No. 4

Op. 31

Fernando Sor
(1778-1839)

Andante

3/6 CII

TAB

5

TAB

9

TAB

13

TAB

17

T
A
B

21

T
A
B

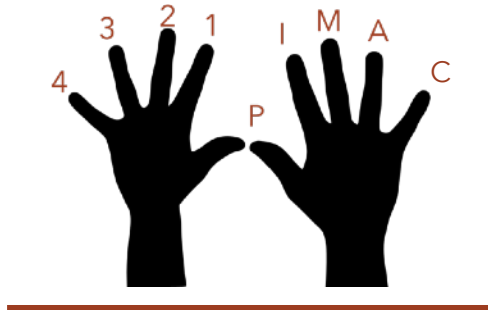
25

T
A
B

29

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!)
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)

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.

Get 15% off your Next Course at [ClassicalGuitarShed.com](https://classicalguitarshed.com)!

Use this coupon code at checkout for 15% off:

15% Coupon Code: BX63CM

Good for all [skills and repertoire courses](#), or [first month's membership](#).