

# Mazurka

6 Petites Pieces

Op. 32, No. 4

Fernando Sor  
(1778-1839)

## Mazurka

25 *simile*  $\frac{3}{8}$  CVII

29 *loco*

33 *loco*

37 *loco* **D.C. al Fine**

# Mazurka

6 Petites Pieces

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## Mazurka

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 1 features a triplet of eighth notes (1, 3, 1) on the treble staff and a bass line starting on D (marked with a circled 6). Measure 2 continues the triplet. Measures 3 and 4 contain complex chordal textures with various fingerings and accidentals. The guitar tablature below shows fret numbers for strings T, A, and B.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 begins with a 4x triplet and a circled 4. Measure 6 includes a circled 1 and a circled 2. Measure 7 is marked *loco* and contains a circled 2. Measure 8 ends with a circled 5. A section marker  $\frac{3}{6}$  CVII is placed above measure 6. The guitar tablature continues with fret numbers.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 starts with a circled 0. Measure 10 has a circled 1. Measure 11 features a circled 3. Measure 12 ends with a circled 1. The guitar tablature shows fret numbers for strings T, A, and B.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a circled 0. Measure 14 has a circled 1. Measure 15 features a circled 2. Measure 16 ends with a circled 3. The guitar tablature shows fret numbers for strings T, A, and B.

17

3

TAB

2	3	2	3	2	5	4	5	7	6	7	5	4	4	5	5
0					0			0			0		0		0

21

4

CVII

loco

Fine

TAB

5	3	2	3	5	2	10	7	8	0	2	0	3	3
5	4	5	2	2	3	7	0	8	0	0	0	4	
0				0	0								

25

simile

CVII

TAB

3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	7	7	8	7	8
4	3	4	0	4	3	4	0	9	8	0	9	10
												0

29

loco

TAB

5	4	5	6	7	3	3	2	0	2	0	2	2	3	3
7	6	7	7	8	0	0	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	0
0				0										



# Practice Tips

## The 7 Steps to Learn Any Piece

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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, pausing when needed (no mistakes, counting aloud)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with a slow metronome, counting aloud

## Musical Expression Starting Points

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1. Know which notes are melody (probably stems up), and play the others quieter
2. Connect melody notes smoothly (no gaps)
3. When a musical line or melody goes up in pitch, get quieter towards the top (opposite at climaxes)
4. Don't let the high notes stand out (any note higher than those before and after)
5. When a melody or musical line goes down in pitch, get louder to create forward momentum
6. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)
7. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato), master it at a steady pace

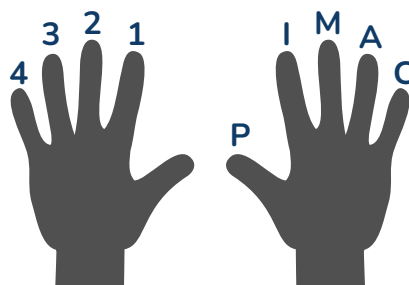
## Tips for Good Practice

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1. For tricky spots, describe the problem in detail: Where, what, how? Ask, "What's going on here?"
2. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
3. Have a clear purpose and goal for each repetition (rote repetition is lazy practice)
4. Record yourself often. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next

## Fingering Notations

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## Hello!

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Hi, I'm Allen Mathews.

As a teacher who's helped thousands of classical guitarists, I'm delighted to share this sheet music with you.

Many players struggle with playing fluently and error-free. The methods here have helped many move from stale, plodding practice to more vibrant and engaged music-making.

As a beloved mentor liked to say, "*How you practice is how you play!*"

Strong fundamentals define your playing at every level. For guitarists seeking a different approach to the craft of classical guitar, my program offers a uniquely structured way to fill any gaps, polish your playing, and ensure steady progress.

[Click here to transform your playing.](#)

Wishing you all the best in your music,  
Allen Mathews