

Etude No. 6

Op. 35

Fernando Sor
(1778-1839)

♩ = 80

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth-note chords. Fingering is indicated by circled numbers 1 and 2. A 'loco' marking is present above the second measure. The bass line is shown on a separate staff with fret numbers for strings T, A, and B.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a 'loco' marking. Measure 6 includes a 'HB II' marking. Measure 7 includes a 'CII' marking. The notation continues with eighth-note chords and includes a 'V' marking above the eighth measure. Fingering and accidentals are clearly marked. The bass line continues with fret numbers.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation features eighth-note chords with various fingering and articulation markings. The bass line continues with fret numbers, including a '(0)' for an open string in measure 10.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 includes a '3/8 CII' marking. The notation continues with eighth-note chords and includes a 'V' marking above the sixteenth measure. Fingering and accidentals are clearly marked. The bass line continues with fret numbers, including a '(0)' for an open string in measure 14.

17

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

T 0 2 3 5 7 5 4 3 2 1 0 2 3

A 2 3 5 7 8 7 6 5 3 3 2 3 5

B 0 0 0 0 (0)

21 *loco* HB II $\frac{3}{6}$ CII

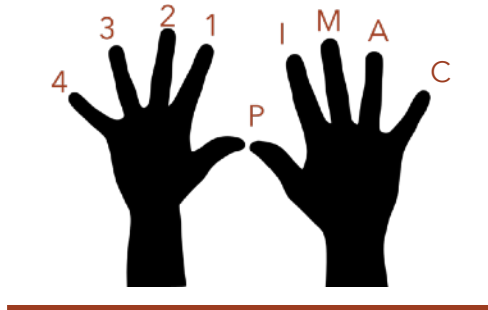
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

T 0 2 3 5 7 3 0 2 0 2 3

A 0 3 5 7 5 0 3 2 0 2 3

B 4 2 0 5 0 4 0 0 4 5

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.

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