

# Allemande

BWV 996

Johann Sebastian Bach  
(1685-1750)

The image displays a musical score for the Allemande in G major, BWV 996, by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written for guitar and includes several systems of music. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is annotated with various guitar-specific notations, including fingering numbers (1-5) and bar lines. Above the first system, there are labels:  $\frac{5}{6}$  CII, 3-2-3,  $\frac{4}{6}$  CIV,  $\frac{5}{6}$  CIV, and  $\frac{5}{6}$  CII. Above the second system, there is a label: 3. Above the third system, there is a label: 5. Above the fourth system, there is a label:  $\frac{6}{6}$  CVII. Above the fifth system, there is a label: 0-2-0-2 tr. Above the sixth system, there are labels:  $\frac{4}{6}$  CIV,  $\frac{4}{6}$  CIV,  $\frac{2}{6}$  CV, and  $\frac{4}{6}$  CII. Above the seventh system, there are labels: 11,  $\frac{6}{6}$  CII, and  $\frac{6}{6}$  CII 2-1-2-1 tr. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

13

Musical notation for measures 13 and 14. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 13 starts with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line consists of eighth notes: G2, B1, D2, F#2, G2, B1, D2, F#2. Measure 14 continues the melody: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line consists of eighth notes: G2, B1, D2, F#2, G2, B1, D2, F#2. There are various fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and a circled 5 in the bass line.

15

Musical notation for measures 15 and 16. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 15 starts with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line consists of eighth notes: G2, B1, D2, F#2, G2, B1, D2, F#2. Measure 16 continues the melody: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line consists of eighth notes: G2, B1, D2, F#2, G2, B1, D2, F#2. There are various fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and circled numbers 4, 5, 6, 3 in the bass line.

17

$\frac{4}{6}$  CIV

3-1-3-1 *tr*

Musical notation for measures 17 and 18. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 17 starts with a treble clef and a 4/6 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line consists of eighth notes: G2, B1, D2, F#2, G2, B1, D2, F#2. Measure 18 continues the melody: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line consists of eighth notes: G2, B1, D2, F#2, G2, B1, D2, F#2. There are various fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and a circled 3 in the bass line.

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5/6 CII 3-2-3 4/6 CIV 5/6 CIV 5/6 CII

3 5

4 4 5/6 CIV

2 3 0-2-0-2 tr

Musical notation for measures 1-10. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/6 time signature. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff. Measure 1 is marked with a 4/6 CIV bracket. Measure 2 has a circled 2. Measure 3 has a circled 3. Measure 4 has a circled 4. Measure 5 has a circled 5. Measure 6 has a circled 2. Measure 7 has a circled 3. Measure 8 has a circled 4. Measure 9 has a circled 2 and a circled 3. Measure 10 has a circled 4. A 2/6 CV bracket spans measures 6-8. A 4/6 CII bracket spans measures 9-10.

Musical notation for measures 11-12. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff. Measure 11 has a circled 5. Measure 12 has a circled 2 and a circled 3. A 6/6 CII bracket spans measures 11-12. A trill (tr) is marked above measure 12. A 2-1-2-1 bracket is shown above the trill.

Musical notation for measures 13-14. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/6 time signature. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff. Measure 13 has a circled 5. Measure 14 has a circled 0. A circled 0 is also present in the TAB for measure 14.

Musical notation for measures 15-16. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/6 time signature. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff. Measure 15 has a circled 4 and a circled 5. Measure 16 has a circled 6. A circled 0 is present in the TAB for measure 16.

Musical notation for measures 17-18. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/6 time signature. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff. Measure 17 has a circled 4. Measure 18 has a circled 4. A 3-1-3-1 trill (tr) is marked above measure 18. A 4/6 CIV bracket spans measures 17-18.

# Practice Tip Sheet

## The Big 5:

1. Reduce work with posture and high dynamic energy
2. Troubleshoot - Everything should be easy
3. Breathe
4. Trust yourself to play accurately and musically inspired (instead of judging)
5. Always play as a gift to yourself and others

## The Main Practice Areas:

1. Technique - Abilities, Movements, Chords, Scales, Patterns, Exercises, etc.
2. New Notes - One new piece of music at a time
3. Tricky Spots - Detailing small sections of pieces
4. Repertoire Maintenance - Pieces you already know
5. Sight-Reading practice - note recognition/playing; clapping/counting rhythms

## 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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