

Contredanse

Op. 8, No. 6

Dionisio Aguado
(1784-1849)

The first line of musical notation is in 6/8 time. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. The bass line is primarily composed of whole and half notes, with some rests and accidentals.

The second line of musical notation continues the piece. It includes a repeat sign at the end of the line, indicating a return to the beginning of the section.

The third line of musical notation shows further development of the melody and bass line. It includes various rhythmic patterns and fingerings.

The fourth line of musical notation includes a section marked "4/6 CIII" and "Fine". The "Fine" marking is placed above the end of the line.

The fifth line of musical notation is a repeat of the first line, starting with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The sixth line of musical notation is a repeat of the second line, starting with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The staff contains a sequence of notes with various fingerings (4, 1, 4, 2, 4, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 4, 2, 1, 0) and rests. The notes are primarily eighth and quarter notes.

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps. Continuation of the sequence from staff 1, ending with a double bar line. Fingerings include 4, 1, 4, 2, 4, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 4, 2, 1, 0.

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps. Continuation of the sequence. Fingerings include 1, 0, 3, 0, 4, 3, 2, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 4, 0, 2, 1, 0.

D.C. al Fine

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps. Continuation of the sequence, ending with a double bar line. Fingerings include 1, 0, 3, 0, 4, 3, 2, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 4, 0, 2, 1, 0.

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0 4 0 5-7-8 5 0 4 0 5-7-8 5 0 4 0 10 7 0 0 1 0 3 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 4 0 5-7-8 5 0 4 0 5-7-8 5 0 4 0 3 1 3 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

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

3 0 3 0 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

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

3 0 3 0 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Fine

② 1 3 4 ② 1 3 4 ② 4 1 0 0 2 0 4 1

7 0 0 5 7 8 5 0 4 0 5 7 8 5 0 4 0 10 7 0 0 1 0 3 1

0 0

② 1 3 4 ② 1 3 4 ② 4 1 0 0 2 0 4 1

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

0 0

4 1 4 2 4 2 1 2 1 2 3 4 2 1 2 3 4 5 0

4 2 4 2 4 0 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

4 1 4 2 4 2 1 2 1 2 3 4 2 1 2 3 4 5 0

4 2 4 2 4 0 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Musical score for guitar, first system. It includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. The staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (2, 3, 4, 5). Below it are three guitar tablature staves labeled T, A, and B, with fret numbers corresponding to the notes in the melody.

D.C. al Fine

Musical score for guitar, second system. It continues the melody from the first system, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The tablature staves (T, A, B) show the fretting for the final notes.

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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