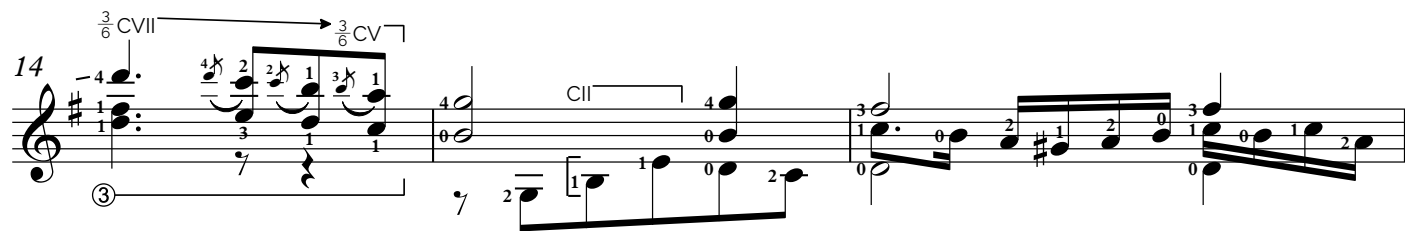
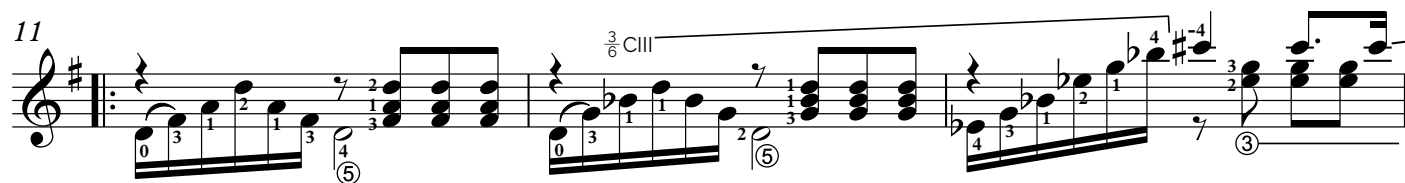
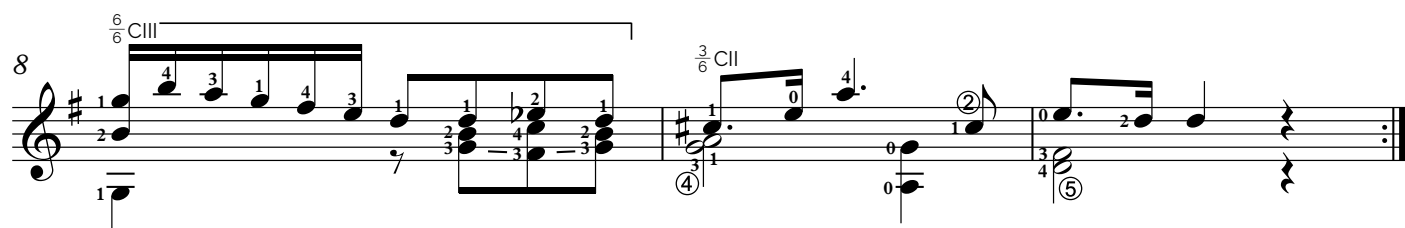
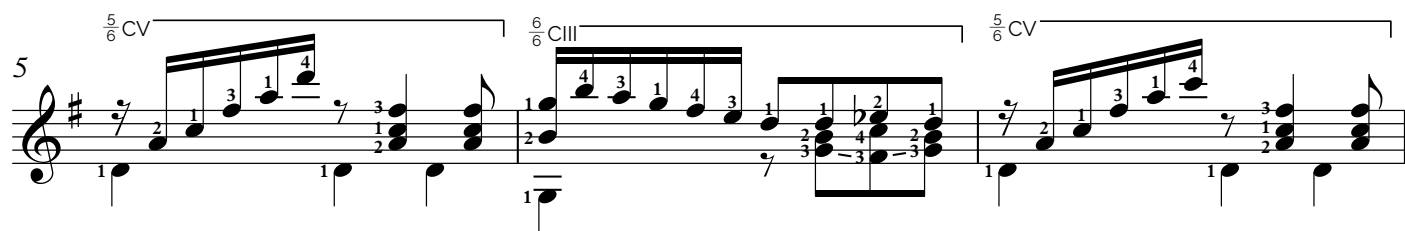
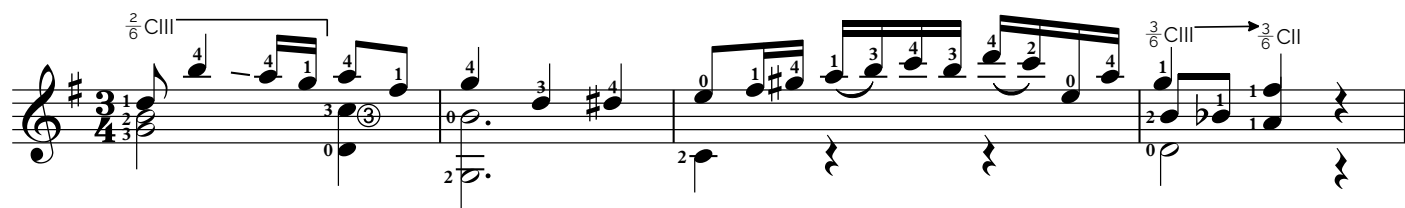


Minuet

Op. 4, No. 9

Dionisio Aguado
(1784-1849)



Minuet

Op. 4, No. 9

Dionisio Aguado
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First system of the Minuet, Op. 4, No. 9 by Dionisio Aguado. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a 2/6 CIII fingering indicated above the first measure. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff, with fret numbers 0 through 10. The system concludes with a 3/6 CII fingering above the final measure.

Second system of the Minuet, Op. 4, No. 9. The system begins with a 5/6 CV fingering above the first measure. The music continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a 6/6 CIII fingering above the next measure. The system concludes with a 5/6 CV fingering above the final measure. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff, with fret numbers 0 through 10.

Third system of the Minuet, Op. 4, No. 9. The system begins with a 6/6 CIII fingering above the first measure. The music continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a 3/6 CII fingering above the next measure. The system concludes with a 3/6 CII fingering above the final measure. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff, with fret numbers 0 through 10.

Fourth system of the Minuet, Op. 4, No. 9. The system begins with a 3/6 CIII fingering above the first measure. The music continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a 3/6 CII fingering above the next measure. The system concludes with a 3/6 CII fingering above the final measure. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff, with fret numbers 0 through 10.

2

14

$\frac{3}{6}$ CVII $\rightarrow$ $\frac{3}{6}$ CV

CII

TAB

17

CII

$\frac{4}{6}$ CV

TAB

20

gliss.

gliss.

TAB

22

$\frac{3}{6}$ CIII

TAB

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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