

Etude No. 18

Op. 10

Dionisio Aguado
(1784-1849)

Measures 1-4 of the etude. The music is in G major and 6/8 time. It features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A circled 5 indicates a barre at the fifth fret. A 7 indicates a natural breath mark.

Measures 5-8 of the etude. Measure 5 starts with a circled 5 indicating a barre at the fifth fret. Measure 6 has a circled 5. Measure 7 has a circled 5. Measure 8 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. A 7 indicates a natural breath mark.

Measures 9-12 of the etude. Measure 9 has a circled 5. Measure 10 has a circled 5. Measure 11 has a circled 5. Measure 12 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. A 7 indicates a natural breath mark.

Measures 13-16 of the etude. Measure 13 has a circled 5. Measure 14 has a circled 5. Measure 15 has a circled 5. Measure 16 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. A 7 indicates a natural breath mark.

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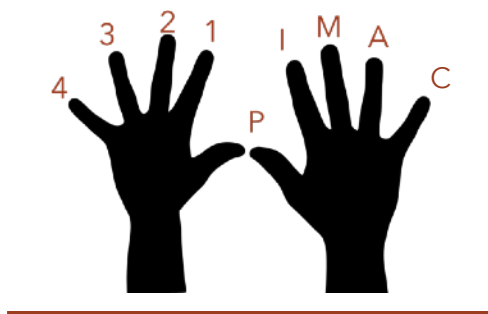
Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major and 6/8 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The melody consists of eighth-note chords. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the Treble (T), Alto (A), and Bass (B) staves. Measure 1: T (0,0,0,0), A (0,0,0,0), B (2-3, 1-2). Measure 2: T (0,0,0,0), A (0,0,0,0), B (4-5). Measure 3: T (1,1,1,1), A (2,2,2,2), B (0, 3-2-0). Measure 4: T (0,0,0,0), A (0,0,0,0), B (0, 2).

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5: T (0,0,0,0), A (0,0,0,0), B (2-3, 1-2). Measure 6: T (0,0,0,0), A (0,0,0,0), B (1-2, 0). Measure 7: T (3,3,3,3), A (2,2,2,2), B (4-4-4, 0). Measure 8: T (3,3,3,3), A (3,3,3,3), B (5, 5, 5, 5).

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9: T (1,1,1,1), A (2,2,2,2), B (0, (0), 2, 0). Measure 10: T (0,0,0,0), A (0,0,0,0), B (2, 3, 0-2). Measure 11: T (1,1,1,1), A (2,2,2,2), B (0, 3-2-0, 2-3). Measure 12: T (0,0,0,0), A (0,0,0,0), B (0, 2).

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13: T (0,0,0,3), A (0,0,0,3), B (3, 2, 0, 3). Measure 14: T (1,1,1,2), A (0,0,0,2), B (2, 1, 0, 2). Measure 15: T (3,4,1,2), A (0,0,0,2), B (0, (0), 5, 0, (0), 4). Measure 16: T (0,0,0,0), A (0,0,0,0), B (0, 2, 3, 0).

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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