

Le Papillon

Op. 50, No. 4

Mauro Giuliani
(1781-1829)

Grazioso

7

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major and 6/8 time. The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. The guitar accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The melody continues with quarter notes and eighth notes. The guitar accompaniment maintains the rhythmic pattern with fingerings 2, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 7, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 3, 2, 0.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The melody continues with quarter notes and eighth notes. The guitar accompaniment maintains the rhythmic pattern with fingerings 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The melody continues with quarter notes and eighth notes. The guitar accompaniment maintains the rhythmic pattern with fingerings 2, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-19. The melody continues with quarter notes and eighth notes. The guitar accompaniment maintains the rhythmic pattern with fingerings 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.

20

Musical notation for measures 20-23. The melody concludes with quarter notes and eighth notes. The guitar accompaniment maintains the rhythmic pattern with fingerings 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.

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7

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major and 6/8 time. The melody is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The guitar part is written in a standard six-string configuration with strings labeled T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass). The notation includes fingerings (1-3) and a 7-fingered chord in the first measure.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notation continues the melody and guitar accompaniment from the previous system, maintaining the same key and time signature.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation continues the melody and guitar accompaniment from the previous system.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The notation continues the melody and guitar accompaniment from the previous system.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-19. The system includes a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of dotted quarter notes. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings: 3-2-0 for the first measure, 2-0-0 for the second, 3-2-0 for the third, 1-0-0 for the fourth, and 3-2-0 for the fifth. The strings are labeled T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass).

20

Musical notation for measures 20-22. The system includes a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of dotted quarter notes. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings: 3-2-0 for the first measure, 2-0-0 for the second, 3-2-0 for the third, 2-0-0 for the fourth, and 3-0-0 for the fifth. The strings are labeled T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass).

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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