

Le Papillon

Op. 50, No. 6

Mauro Giuliani
(1781-1829)

Allegro

Measures 1-4 of the piece. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. The music features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with chords and single notes. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated above the notes.

Measures 5-8. The melodic line continues with similar rhythmic patterns. Measure 8 includes a triplet of eighth notes. Fingering numbers are present throughout.

Measures 9-12. This section features more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and chords. Fingering numbers are clearly marked.

Measures 13-16. The music continues with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers are indicated above the notes.

Measures 17-20. This section returns to a similar melodic and harmonic style as the beginning. Fingering numbers are present.

Measures 21-24. The final section of the page shows the continuation of the piece. Fingering numbers are indicated.

2

25

28

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Op. 50, No. 6

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Allegro

Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in 6/8 time and G major. The guitar part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and rests, with a bass line of chords and single notes. The fretboard diagram shows fingerings for the right hand (T, A, B) and left hand (0-0, 1-0, 3-1-3-1-0, 2-1-0-1-2-4-1, 2-0-1-3-1-0, 2-1-0-1-2).

Measures 5-8 of the piece. The music continues with the same rhythmic pattern. The fretboard diagram shows fingerings for the right hand (T, A, B) and left hand (1-0, 3-1-3-1-0, 2-1-0-1-2-4-1, 2-0-1-3-0, 2-2-3-0).

Measures 9-12 of the piece. The music continues with the same rhythmic pattern. The fretboard diagram shows fingerings for the right hand (T, A, B) and left hand (0-1-0-3, 1-0-3, 0-3-1-0-3, 1-0-3-3).

Measures 13-16 of the piece. The music continues with the same rhythmic pattern. The fretboard diagram shows fingerings for the right hand (T, A, B) and left hand (3-0-1-0-3, 1-3-3-1, 0-1-3-0, 1-0-0-0).

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Includes guitar tablature for strings T, A, and B.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Includes guitar tablature for strings T, A, and B.

25

Musical notation for measures 25-27. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Includes guitar tablature for strings T, A, and B.

28

Musical notation for measures 28-30. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Includes guitar tablature for strings T, A, and B. Measure 30 has a $\frac{3}{6}$ CV marking.

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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