

Le Papillon

Op. 50, No. 26

Mauro Giuliani
(1781-1829)

Allegro

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody is characterized by eighth-note patterns, often beamed in pairs or groups of four. The bass line consists of simple chords and single notes.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The melody continues with similar eighth-note patterns. A circled '6' is present in the bass line at the end of measure 8.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. A $\frac{4}{6}$ CII (Cello II) marking is present above measure 11. The melody features various fingering techniques, including triplets and slurs.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The melody continues with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The bass line features chords and single notes.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The melody features repeated eighth-note patterns with slurs. The bass line consists of chords and single notes.

Musical notation for measures 21-24. A $\frac{4}{6}$ CII marking is present above measure 21. The melody continues with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The bass line features chords and single notes.

25

Musical notation for measures 25-28. Measure 25 starts with a circled '2' above the first note. The piece is in G major (one sharp). Measure 28 has a dynamic marking 'f'.

29

Musical notation for measures 29-31. Measure 29 has a dynamic marking 'mf'.

32

Musical notation for measures 32-34.

35

Musical notation for measures 35-38. Measure 35 has a circled '5' below the first note. Measure 36 has a circled '3/6 CII' above it. Measure 37 has a circled '3/6 CVII' above it. Measure 38 has a circled '5' below the first note.

Le Papillon

Op. 50, No. 26

Mauro Giuliani
(1781-1829)

Allegro

Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in G major and 2/4 time. The first measure starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The guitar tablature below the staff shows fingerings for the right hand (T, A, B strings) and fret numbers for the left hand.

Measures 5-8 of the piece. The music continues with the same key and time signature. The guitar tablature includes a circled '5' in the fifth measure, indicating a fifth fret position.

Measures 9-12 of the piece. The music features a key signature change to G minor in measure 11, indicated by a '4/6 CII' marking. The guitar tablature shows various fret numbers and fingerings.

Measures 13-16 of the piece. The music returns to G major. The guitar tablature shows complex fingerings and fret numbers, including a circled '2' in measure 14.

17

T
A
B

0 9 5 0 0 7 4 0 0 12 9 0 0 10 7 0 0 9 5 0 0 7 4 0 5 3 4 0 0 0

21

T
A
B

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

25

T
A
B

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

29

T
A
B

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

32

T
A
B

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

35 $\frac{3}{6}$ CII $\frac{3}{6}$ CVII

The musical score consists of four measures. The first measure (measure 35) is marked with a $\frac{3}{6}$ CII time signature and key signature. The second measure is marked with a $\frac{3}{6}$ CVII time signature. The guitar tablature for strings T, A, and B is provided below the staff. Measure 35: T (3, 2, 3), A (0, 2), B (0). Measure 36: T (2, 5, 3), A (2, 2), B (0). Measure 37: T (9, 10), A (8, 9), B (0). Measure 38: T (3, 3), A (2, 2), B (5, 5). A circled 5 is present in the B string of the final measure.

T	3	2	3	2	5	3	2	9	10	3	3	3
A	0	2	3	2	2	2	2	8	7	2	2	2
B	0	2	3	0	0	0	4	2	9	0	4	4

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.

Get 15% off your Next Course at [ClassicalGuitarShed.com](https://classicalguitarshed.com)!

Use this coupon code at checkout for 15% off:

15% Coupon Code: BX63CM

Good for all [skills and repertoire courses](#), or [first month's membership](#).