

# Le Papillon

Op. 50, No. 31

Mauro Giuliani  
(1781-1829)

**Allegretto**

Measures 1-3 of the piece. The music is in 6/8 time. Measure 1 starts with a circled '3' above the staff, indicating a triplet. The melody consists of eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Measures 4-6. Measure 4 begins with a circled '4' above the staff. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass line includes some chords and rests. Measure 6 ends with a circled '3' above the staff, indicating a triplet.

Measures 7-9. Measure 7 starts with a circled '3' above the staff. The melody and bass line continue with eighth notes and quarter notes. Measure 9 ends with a circled '3' above the staff, indicating a triplet.

Measures 10-12. Measure 10 starts with a circled '3' above the staff. The melody features some sixteenth notes. Measure 12 ends with a circled '2' above the staff, indicating a doublet.

Measures 13-15. Measure 13 starts with a circled '1' above the staff. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. Measure 15 ends with a circled '1' above the staff, indicating a single note.

Measures 16-18. Measure 16 starts with a circled '1' above the staff. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. Measure 18 ends with a circled '1' above the staff, indicating a single note.

2

19

0 1 3 0 4 0 3 1 2 3 4 2 0 1 0 7

CV

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Musical notation for measures 1-3. The treble clef staff shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets. The bass clef staff shows a bass line with chords and single notes. Below the bass staff is a guitar tablature with strings T, A, and B.

T	2	4	2-4-5	4	2	2	4	2-4-5	4	2	2	0	1	0	1	3	0	3
A																		
B	0		0			0		0					2		3	2		3

4

Musical notation for measures 4-6. The treble clef staff shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets. The bass clef staff shows a bass line with chords and single notes. Below the bass staff is a guitar tablature with strings T, A, and B.

T	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
A																		
B	3		2			0											2	4

7

Musical notation for measures 7-9. The treble clef staff shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets. The bass clef staff shows a bass line with chords and single notes. Below the bass staff is a guitar tablature with strings T, A, and B.

T	2-4-5	4	2	2	4	2-4-5	4	2	2	0	1	0	1	3	2	3		
A																		
B	0		0			0		0			2		3	2				3

10

Musical notation for measures 10-12. The treble clef staff shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets. The bass clef staff shows a bass line with chords and single notes. Below the bass staff is a guitar tablature with strings T, A, and B.

T	0	1	1	3	4	2	1	1	0	5	4	5	3					
A																		
B	3		0			2	2	1	1	0	2		0	0				

13

T  
A  
B

16

T  
A  
B

19

T  
A  
B

# 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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