

Minuetto from "Don Giovanni" - Mozart

Fifty original compositions and arrangements
for guitar solo - Op. 27, No. 43

Charles J. Dorn
(1839 - 1909)

1

Musical notation for measure 1, starting with a treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes a guitar-specific CII barre over the first four frets. The right hand plays a series of chords and a melodic line, while the left hand plays a bass line with notes 0, 4, 0, 4, 0.

3

Musical notation for measure 3, continuing the piece. The right hand features a melodic line with triplets and slurs. The left hand continues with notes 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 4, 0.

5

Musical notation for measure 5, featuring a guitar-specific CII barre over the fifth fret. The right hand plays chords and a melodic line. The left hand plays notes 0, 2, 4, 0, 0, 3, 0.

7

Musical notation for measure 7, featuring a guitar-specific CII barre over the sixth fret. The right hand plays chords and a melodic line. The left hand plays notes 0, 2, 3, 0, 4, 0.

9

Musical notation for measure 9, featuring a guitar-specific CII barre over the third fret. The right hand plays chords and a melodic line. The left hand plays notes 0, 0, 0, 4, 0.

11

Musical notation for measure 11, continuing the piece. The right hand features a melodic line with triplets and slurs. The left hand continues with notes 0, 0, 4, 0.

13

$\frac{3}{6}$ CII

$\frac{2}{6}$ CV

15

$\frac{3}{6}$ CVII

$\frac{3}{6}$ CV

HB IV

$\frac{3}{6}$ CV

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First system of musical notation (measures 1-2). The treble clef staff shows a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff. Measure 1 contains a whole chord with notes G4, B4, D5, and F#5. Measure 2 contains a whole chord with notes G4, B4, D5, and F#5. A bar line is present after measure 2. A bracket labeled "CII" spans measures 1 and 2. The TAB for measure 1 is: T (0), A (2), B (0). The TAB for measure 2 is: T (0), A (2), B (4).

Second system of musical notation (measures 3-4). The treble clef staff shows a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of three sharps. Measure 3 contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note D5. Measure 4 contains a quarter note F#5, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note B4. A bar line is present after measure 4. A bracket labeled "CII" spans measures 3 and 4. The TAB for measure 3 is: T (3), A (4), B (0). The TAB for measure 4 is: T (3), A (4), B (2).

Third system of musical notation (measures 5-6). The treble clef staff shows a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of three sharps. Measure 5 contains a whole chord with notes G4, B4, D5, and F#5. Measure 6 contains a whole chord with notes G4, B4, D5, and F#5. A bar line is present after measure 6. A bracket labeled "CII" spans measures 5 and 6. The TAB for measure 5 is: T (4), A (2), B (2). The TAB for measure 6 is: T (4), A (4), B (3).

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 7-8). The treble clef staff shows a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of three sharps. Measure 7 contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note D5. Measure 8 contains a quarter note F#5, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note B4. A bar line is present after measure 8. A bracket labeled "CII" spans measures 7 and 8. The TAB for measure 7 is: T (5), A (2), B (0). The TAB for measure 8 is: T (4), A (2), B (2).

2

9

TAB

11

TAB

13

TAB

15

TAB

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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