

Le Papillon

Op. 50, No. 13

Allegro

Mauro Giuliani
(1781-1829)

The first system of the musical score for 'The Little Boat' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of several measures, some with triplets indicated by a '3' over a bracket. The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The system ends with a double bar line.

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing accidentals (sharps and flats). The system ends with a double bar line.

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/8 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3) are indicated above the notes. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

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Figure 10 shows a musical score for a single staff. The notation includes various note values (eighth and sixteenth notes), accidentals (sharps, naturals, flats), and fingerings (0, 1, 2, 4). There are also breath marks (vertical lines with flags) indicating phrasing. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

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First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets and slurs. The guitar tablature below has three lines: Treble (T), Alto (A), and Bass (B). The T line contains fret numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1, 3, 0. The A line contains 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2. The B line contains 0, 0, 2, 3, 0.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melody. The guitar tablature T line contains 2, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 0, 1. The A line contains 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 1, 3, 1. The B line contains 3, 2.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melody. The guitar tablature T line contains 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 0, 1, 3, 0. The A line contains 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2. The B line contains 0, 0, 2, 3, 0.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melody. The guitar tablature T line contains 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1. The A line contains 0, 0. The B line contains 0, 0.

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9

Musical score for guitar, measures 9-11. The score is written for a single guitar, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3) and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Measure 9: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line has fingerings 0, 1, 2, 3 and rests. Measure 10: Similar melody and bass line. Measure 11: Similar melody and bass line, ending with a double bar line.

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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