

Minuetto

26 Short Pieces, No. 4

Niccolò Paganini
(1782-1840)

First system of musical notation (measures 1-2). The treble clef staff is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bass clef staff is in 3/4 time. The first measure of the treble staff is marked with a fermata and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The first measure of the bass staff is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The first measure of the treble staff is marked with a fermata and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The first measure of the bass staff is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Second system of musical notation (measures 3-4). The treble clef staff is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bass clef staff is in 3/4 time. The first measure of the treble staff is marked with a fermata and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The first measure of the bass staff is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Third system of musical notation (measures 5-6). The treble clef staff is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bass clef staff is in 3/4 time. The first measure of the treble staff is marked with a fermata and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The first measure of the bass staff is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 7-8). The treble clef staff is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bass clef staff is in 3/4 time. The first measure of the treble staff is marked with a fermata and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The first measure of the bass staff is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 9-10). The treble clef staff is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bass clef staff is in 3/4 time. The first measure of the treble staff is marked with a fermata and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The first measure of the bass staff is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Sixth system of musical notation (measures 11-12). The treble clef staff is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bass clef staff is in 3/4 time. The first measure of the treble staff is marked with a fermata and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The first measure of the bass staff is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

13

poco rit.

13

15

a tempo

CII

rit.

15

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First system of musical notation (Measures 1-2). The treble clef staff shows a melody in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bass clef staff shows a bass line. The guitar tablature (TAB) is provided below the staff, with fret numbers 0 through 7. The first measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a first finger (*m i*) fingering. The second measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Second system of musical notation (Measures 3-4). The treble clef staff continues the melody. The bass clef staff continues the bass line. The guitar tablature (TAB) continues with fret numbers 0 through 6. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Third system of musical notation (Measures 5-6). The treble clef staff continues the melody. The bass clef staff continues the bass line. The guitar tablature (TAB) continues with fret numbers 0 through 5. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Fourth system of musical notation (Measures 7-8). The treble clef staff continues the melody. The bass clef staff continues the bass line. The guitar tablature (TAB) continues with fret numbers 0 through 4. The system ends with a repeat sign.

2

9

9

cresc.

TAB

11

11

p

TAB

13

13

poco rit.

TAB

a tempo

15

15

a tempo

rit.

TAB

Musical Tip Sheet

The Big 5:

1. Reduce work with posture and a positive attitude
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 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, pausing when needed (no mistakes!)
7. Play hands together slowly in rhythm, counting aloud

Musical Starting Points:

1. Decide 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 the ones 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 (so you don't ingrain bad habits).
5. Video yourself for performance practice, and to hear what is working.

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