

Minuetto

26 Short Pieces, No. 19

Niccolò Paganini
(1782-1840)

mf p

3

6 i m a

9 a m m i

12 a m i

15 a tempo rit.

2

Musical score for guitar, measures 18-24. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 18 starts with a treble staff containing notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, and a bass staff with notes G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. Measure 19 continues with similar patterns. Measure 20 features a treble staff with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5 and a bass staff with notes G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. Measure 21 has a treble staff with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5 and a bass staff with notes G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. Measure 22 has a treble staff with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5 and a bass staff with notes G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. Measure 23 has a treble staff with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5 and a bass staff with notes G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. Measure 24 has a treble staff with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5 and a bass staff with notes G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The score includes various guitar-specific annotations: 'CII' above the treble staff in measures 20, 21, and 24; 'CIV' above the treble staff in measure 22; and 'CII' above the treble staff in measure 23. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 and 0. Dynamics include 'p' (piano) in measures 20, 22, and 24. A circled '5' is present in the bass staff of measure 19. A circled '6' is present in the treble staff of measure 20. A circled '6' is present in the treble staff of measure 22. A circled '1' and '2' are present in the treble staff of measure 23. A circled '1' and '2' are present in the treble staff of measure 24.

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First system of musical notation (measures 1-2). The treble clef staff shows a melody in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a series of eighth notes with triplets and slurs. The bass clef staff shows a simple accompaniment of quarter notes. The guitar tablature below indicates fret numbers for both hands. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*. Fingerings are indicated by circled numbers 1-4.

Second system of musical notation (measures 3-5). The treble clef staff continues the melody with more complex rhythmic patterns and slurs. The bass clef staff has a steady accompaniment. The guitar tablature shows fret numbers and includes a circled number 6. Dynamics include *p*.

Third system of musical notation (measures 6-8). The treble clef staff features a sequence of sixteenth-note triplets and slurs. The bass clef staff has a simple accompaniment. The guitar tablature shows fret numbers and includes circled numbers 1-3. Dynamics include *p*. The word "6 i m a" is written above the treble staff.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 9-11). The treble clef staff shows a sequence of eighth notes with slurs and triplets. The bass clef staff has a simple accompaniment. The guitar tablature shows fret numbers and includes circled numbers 1-3. Dynamics include *m* and *i*.

12

5/6 C VII

a mi

T
A
B

15

6/6 C VII

a tempo

rit.

a mi

T
A
B

18

C II

6/6 C IV

4/6 C II

ma i

T
A
B

Fingering Notations



Practice Tips

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! Count aloud.)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with a slow metronome, counting aloud.

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)
6. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)

Practice Tips:

1. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato) master it at a steady pace.
2. For problem spots, state the problem out: where, what, how. ("What's going on here?")
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. Record yourself frequently. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next.

If you're planning on playing guitar for years to come, it pays to shore up your basics. We'd love to help. The Woodshed® Classical Guitar Program is a step-by-step method that guarantees flowing music. Train great habits of form, positioning and movement so your hands move freely and you play beautifully.

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