

Sonata

K. 42/L. S36

Domenico Scarlatti
(1685-1757)

Minuetto Moderato (♩ = 120)

Measures 1-3 of the Minuetto. The music is in G major and 3/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 2 features a trill (*tr*) on the second measure. Measure 3 includes a trill (*tr*) on the fifth measure. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-3 and 4. A 5/6 CII fingering is shown above the staff.

Measures 4-6 of the Minuetto. Measure 4 begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 5 contains a trill (*tr*) on the second measure. Measure 6 features a piano (*p*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-3 and 4. A 5/6 CII fingering is shown above the staff.

Measures 7-9 of the Minuetto. Measure 7 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 8 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 9 includes a trill (*tr*) on the fifth measure. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-3 and 4. A 5/6 CII fingering is shown above the staff.

Measures 10-12 of the Minuetto. Measure 10 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 11 features a trill (*tr*) on the second measure. Measure 12 includes a trill (*tr*) on the fifth measure. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-3 and 4. A 5/6 CII fingering is shown above the staff.

Measures 13-16 of the Minuetto. Measure 13 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 14 features a 5/6 CII fingering. Measure 15 includes a HB II fingering. Measure 16 ends with a repeat sign. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

Measures 17-19 of the Minuetto. Measure 17 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 18 features a trill (*tr*) on the second measure. Measure 19 includes a trill (*tr*) on the fifth measure. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A 5/6 CII fingering is shown above the staff.

20

23

26

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First system of musical notation (measures 1-2). The treble clef staff shows a melody starting with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. A trill (tr) is indicated over the G4 note. The bass clef staff shows a bass line with notes G2, F2, E2, and D2. Fingering numbers (0, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 4, 1) are shown below the treble staff. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A trill (tr) is also indicated over the G4 note in the second measure. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff with fret numbers: T (0), A (2), B (0) for the first measure, and T (5), A (2), B (0) for the second measure.

Second system of musical notation (measures 3-4). The treble clef staff continues the melody with quarter notes D5, C5, B4, and A4. A trill (tr) is indicated over the D5 note. The bass clef staff shows notes C2, B1, A1, and G1. Fingering numbers (3, 4, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0) are shown below the treble staff. Dynamics include *p* and *mf*. A trill (tr) is indicated over the D5 note in the second measure. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff with fret numbers: T (0), A (3), B (4) for the first measure, and T (5), A (3), B (2) for the second measure.

Third system of musical notation (measures 5-6). The treble clef staff continues the melody with quarter notes G4, F4, E4, and D4. A trill (tr) is indicated over the G4 note. The bass clef staff shows notes F2, E2, D2, and C2. Fingering numbers (1, 3, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 0) are shown below the treble staff. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*. A trill (tr) is indicated over the G4 note in the second measure. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff with fret numbers: T (2), A (0), B (4) for the first measure, and T (2), A (0), B (4) for the second measure.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 7-8). The treble clef staff continues the melody with quarter notes C4, B3, A3, and G3. A trill (tr) is indicated over the C4 note. The bass clef staff shows notes B1, A1, G1, and F1. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0) are shown below the treble staff. Dynamics include *p* and *mf*. A trill (tr) is indicated over the C4 note in the second measure. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff with fret numbers: T (2), A (0-2-3), B (2) for the first measure, and T (2-0), A (2), B (0-2-3-0) for the second measure.

9

mf p

TAB: 0 2 1 2 1 2 1 4 1 | 2 5 2 4 2 4 2 4 2

11

5/6 CII tr 0-1 tr

TAB: 0 5 3 5 3 5 3 2 5 | 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 4

13

6/8 CII tr 6/8 CII tr

TAB: 2 2 4 0 2 4 2 | 4 2 4 2 1 2

15

1-2 4# HB II

TAB: 1 2 0 2 4 | 0 0 1 0 0 0

17

p *p*

TAB: 0 1 2 | 0 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 | 0 0 | 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 | 4 2

19

p

TAB: 1 0 | 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 | 7 4 6 5 7 4 2 0

21

p *p*

TAB: 3 2 | 0-2-3 2 | 4 2 | 4 0

23

p

TAB: 3 2 0 2 0 3 | 2 0 2 0 2 3 | 4 2 | 4 0 2 0 2 3

25

mf

T
A
B

0 5 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 0 5 3
4 0 4 2

27

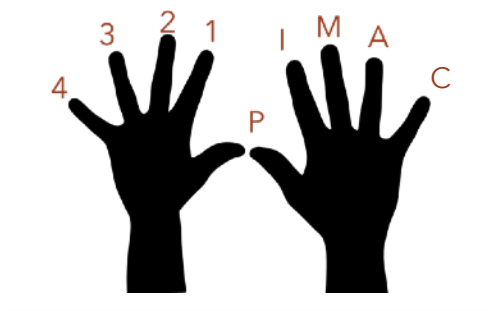
$\frac{3}{6}$ Cl \rightarrow $\frac{3}{6}$ Cl II

mf

T
A
B

3-2 0 2 0 1 2 4 2 4 2 .
0 0 2 2 1 2 2 4 2 .
0 0 2 2 4 5 .

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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