

Eine kleine Nachtmusik

Allegro

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
(1756-1791)

3/6 Cl

f

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major and 3/6 time. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/6 time signature. The melody begins with a dotted quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass line consists of a half note G3. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated above the notes. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is placed below the first measure.

5

mf

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The melody continues with eighth notes. The bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is placed below the first measure.

9

f *p*

Musical notation for measures 9-11. Measure 9 features a more active melody with sixteenth notes. Measure 10 has a dynamic marking of *f*. Measure 11 ends with a repeat sign and a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).

12

mp

Musical notation for measures 12-14. Measure 12 has a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano). Measures 13 and 14 include first and second endings. Measure 14 concludes with a double bar line.

Eine kleine Nachtmusik

Allegro

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
(1756-1791)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. Chords: D, D, A7, A7. Dynamics: *f*. Includes guitar-specific notation (3/6 CII) and tablature.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Chords: D, A7, D, A7. Dynamics: *mf*. Includes guitar-specific notation and tablature.

Musical notation for measures 9-11. Chords: D, D, D, G. Dynamics: *f*, *p*. Includes guitar-specific notation and tablature.

Musical notation for measures 12-15. Chords: A7, D6, Em, A7, D, D. Dynamics: *mp*. Includes first and second endings and guitar-specific notation.

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

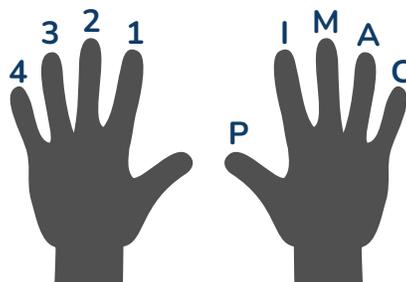
Musical Expression Starting Points

1. Know which notes are melody (probably stems up), and play the others quieter
2. Connect melody notes smoothly (no gaps)
3. When a musical line or melody goes up in pitch, get quieter towards the top (opposite at climaxes)
4. Don't let the high notes stand out (any note higher than those before and after)
5. When a melody or musical line goes down in pitch, get louder to create forward momentum
6. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)
7. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato), master it at a steady pace

Tips for Good Practice

1. For tricky spots, describe the problem in detail: Where, what, how? Ask, "What's going on here?"
2. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
3. Have a clear purpose and goal for each repetition (rote repetition is lazy practice)
4. Record yourself often. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next

Fingering Notations



Hello!



Hi, I'm Allen Mathews.

As a teacher who's helped thousands of classical guitarists, I'm delighted to share this sheet music with you.

Many players struggle with playing fluently and error-free. The methods here have helped many move from stale, plodding practice to more vibrant and engaged music-making.

As a beloved mentor liked to say, "*How you practice is how you play!*"

Strong fundamentals define your playing at every level. For guitarists seeking a different approach to the craft of classical guitar, my program offers a uniquely structured way to fill any gaps, polish your playing, and ensure steady progress.

[Click here to transform your playing.](#)

Wishing you all the best in your music,
Allen Mathews



If you liked this, [click here](#) to check out our book of other fun pieces!