

Supplementary Example 3.13 *Analyzing* Classical Form

Mozart, Piano Sonata in G, K. 283
second movement, 1/4 (R=1/2N)

Andante

p *f* *tr*

Supplementary Example 3.14 *Analyzing* Classical Form

Beethoven, Piano Sonata in E, Op. 14, No. 1
second movement, 63-78

Maggiore

71

Supplementary Example 3.15

Analyzing Classical Form

Mozart, Piano Sonata in B-flat, K. 570
third movement, 23–30

Allegretto

27

Supplementary Example 3.16

Analyzing Classical Form

Mozart, Piano Sonata in C, K. 575
third movement, 1–8

Rondo

The image shows a musical score for the Rondo section of Mozart's Piano Sonata in C, K. 575, third movement, measures 1-8. The score is written for piano and consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The time signature is 2/4. The key signature is C major. The music features a repeating rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and chords in the left hand. The right hand starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes. The left hand starts with a quarter rest, followed by chords. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Supplementary Example 3.17

Analyzing Classical Form

Haydn, Piano Sonata in A, H. 30
third movement, 1–8

Tempo di Menuetto

cantabile

Musical score for the first five measures of the third movement of Haydn's Piano Sonata in A, H. 30. The score is in treble and bass clefs, 3/4 time, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is "Tempo di Menuetto" and the mood is "cantabile". The first five measures show a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. A fermata is placed over the final note of the fifth measure in both staves.

Musical score for measures 6 through 8 of the third movement of Haydn's Piano Sonata in A, H. 30. The score continues from measure 6. It shows the continuation of the melodic and bass lines. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of measure 8.

Supplementary Example 3.18

Analyzing Classical Form

Beethoven, Piano Sonata in C minor, Op. 10, No. 1
third movement, 1–8

Prestissimo

p

ff

6

Supplementary Example 3.19

Analyzing Classical Form

Haydn, Piano Sonata in A, H. 26
third movement, 1–8

Presto

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It consists of eight measures. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a sixteenth-note pair (F#4, G4) followed by a sixteenth-note triplet (A4, B4, C5) and continues with a series of sixteenth-note runs. The left hand (bass clef) starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note (F#3), a quarter note (A3), and a quarter note (C4). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Supplementary Example 3.20

Analyzing Classical Form

Beethoven, String Quartet in B-flat, Op. 18, No. 6
third movement, 1–8

Allegro

The first system of the musical score consists of six measures. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 3/4. The score is written for four staves: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The first two staves (Violin I and Violin II) begin with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic. The Viola and Cello/Double Bass parts begin with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and slurs.

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The second system of the musical score consists of two measures, labeled 7 and 8. The key signature remains B-flat major and the time signature is 3/4. The score is written for four staves: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some rests and slurs.

Supplementary Example 3.21

Analyzing Classical Form

Haydn, Piano Sonata in E-flat, H. 28
first movement, 1 8

Allegro moderato

The musical score is presented in two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 5, and the second system contains measures 6 through 8. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo marking is 'Allegro moderato'. The notation includes a piano introduction, eighth-note runs, and quarter-note accompaniment in both hands. The piece ends with a double bar line at the final measure.

Supplementary Example 3.22

Analyzing Classical Form

Haydn, Piano Trio in A-flat, H. 14
third movement, 1 8

Vivace

Violin I: *p*, *fz*, *fz*

Violin II: *p*, *fz*, *p*, *fz*

Piano: *p*, *fz*, *p*, *fz*

7

Violin I: *p*, *fz*

Violin II: *p*, *fz*

Piano: *p*, *fz*

Supplementary Example 3.23

Analyzing Classical Form

Haydn, String Quartet in B-flat, Op. 76, No. 4
second movement, 1–8

Adagio