

Chapter 12: Boundary Play and the Obligatory Register

Dvorak Violin Sonata in G, op.100 – III *Scherzo: Molto vivace* (bars 9-16)

Trace the melodic descent in the opening theme of the third movement from Dvorak's delightful Sonata for violin and piano (n.b. a substitution is made for one of the notes in the *Urlinie*).



Template 12.1

Schubert Violin Sonata No.2 in A minor, D.385 – I *Allegro moderato* (bars 1-10)

The opening theme of Schubert's early Violin Sonata in A minor contains many expressive leaps in the top voice. Show the basic stepwise connection underlying these huge skips in your graphic analysis.



Template 12.2

Beethoven Piano Sonata No.6 in F, op.10 no.2 – I *Allegro* (bars 1-12)

In making an analysis of the opening theme from Beethoven's F-major Piano Sonata, it will be especially useful to distinguish between prolongational versus structural chords. In thinking about the opening tonic, for example, it might be useful to consider how the dominant-seventh chord in third inversion at the end of bar 7 relates to it. Make a distinction between the harmonic succession IV – V over bars 8-9 and that in bars 10-11.

In the initial prolongation of the tonic, there is an upbeat leap from A4 to C5, followed by

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The bass line provides a simple accompaniment with mostly quarter and eighth notes. The score is presented on a single system with a grand staff.

Template 12.3