

## Dance Op 27 (Kabalevsky)

What does the title mean?

Dance is a body movement to music and usually requires lightness. This can be seen in the music through the staccato touch and rests.

Comment on the style of this piece:

The character of this work is playful and uses staccato touch, rests, parallel thirds, varying speed and range, excited middle section, with a large range of dynamics. It is a character piece - i.e. projecting its title.

Musical period:

This is from the 20th century which can be seen through the use of chromaticism, dissonance, tritones and the Aeolian mode.

Musical structures:

This is in ternary form.

Section A bars 1 to 16 - D Aeolian

Transition bars 17 to 23

Section B bars 24 to 33 - G Aeolian

Transition bars 34 to 37 - chromatic/minor 2nds to major 2nds - dissonance

Section A bars 38 to 45 - D Aeolian

Coda bars 46 to end

Triads:

Tonic - D minor - eg anacrusis

Sub-dominant - G minor eg bar 5 1st beat

Dominant - A minor - eg bar 5 2nd beat

Relative major - F major e.g. bar 3 1st beat

Notation:

Moderato scherzando - moderately little playful

Time signature - 2/4 - simple duple - 2 crotchet beats/bar

mf - mezzo forte - moderately loud

crescendo - gradually getting louder

diminuendo - gradually getting softer

staccato - short and detached

un poco rit. - a little immediately slower

a tempo - return to original speed

cresc ed accel - crescendo ed accelerando - gradually getting louder and quicker

f - forte - loud

vivace - lively - usually very fast

accent (marcato) - stress the note by playing it loudly

sf - sforzato or sforzando - accent the note by playing it loudly

rit - ritenuto - immediately held back

mp - mezzo piano - moderately soft

pp - pianissimo - very soft

8 - play an octave lower than written