

## Rondo 3rd movement from Sonatine Op 5 by Eberl

What does the title mean?

Rondo means round and refers to the structure/form of the movement. This is A B A C A D A (always returns to A - this is a recurring theme). Sonatine means little sonata - sonata means to sound - this is a piece for instrument. Op means opus which is work number.

What key is this in?

C major

Form/Structure:

NB - even though this is called Rondo, it is actually Sonata Rondo form.

ABA:

Bars 1 - 26 - ternary form, main theme. Subject bar 1, contrasting middle theme in bar 9, then first subject returns bar 19. All in C major but sometimes passes through G major (F#).

C (could argue also has D section):

Bars 27 - 65 - Minore (minor) - in C minor (parallel minor). The Minore theme begins in C minor but at bar 31, modulates to Eb major (relative major). Bar 36-42 repeats this section. Bar 43 to 50 has a contrasting theme in C minor. Bars 51 to 65 is a repetition of the contrasting theme but extends it from bar 59 (goes to Ab major then back to C minor at bar 62).

ABA:

Bars 65 to 90 is a repeat of bars 1-26 with some small changes.

Coda:

at bar 90 to the end.

What period is this from?

Classical

What is typical of classical style?

- Homophonic texture (melody in one hand and accompaniment in the other)
- Use of devices such as Alberti bass or broken chord accompaniment
- Balanced phrases eg 2 + 2 + 4
- Cadence to define structure
- Formal structures such as sonata form
- Development of the pianoforte (known as the fortepiano, still smaller and lighter than current piano)
- Melodic shapes use scales and arpeggios
- Modulation to related keys
- Development of the larger orchestra (woodwinds etc)

Notation:

Allegretto - a little fast and lively

6/8 - time signature - compound duple - 6 quavers per bar

Slur - play legato - smooth and well-connected

Sharp - raise the note a semitone

Natural - cancel the sharp or flat

Appoggiatura - quick note before the main note (play on the beat for Classical)

Staccatissimo - a short sharp staccato

Staccato - short and detached

Tie - hold the notes for their combined value

P - piano - soft

Minore - the minor section

Dolce - sweetly

F - forte - loud

Flat - lower the note a semitone

Mf - mezzo forte - moderately loud

Mp - mezzo piano - moderately soft

Diminuendo - gradually getting softer

Crescendo - gradually getting louder

Majore - major section

Tenuto - hold the note for its full value (type of accent)