First movement from Sonatine Op 5 by Eberl

What does the title mean?
Allegro means fast and lively. 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:
Sonata form structure

Exposition:
First subject bar 1 to 9
Bridge - bar 10 starting with first subject, modulates to G major
Second subject bar 24 in G major
Codetta - bar 43 - closes the exposition in G major

Development:
Bar 50 modulates to A minor bar 53 (relative minor of C major)
Bar 58 modulates to D minor
Bar 62 C major, extended bridge

The development uses the first subject and is like an extended first subject

Recapitulation:
Bar 70 second subject C major
Bar 89 codetta C major

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:
Allegro - fast and lively
C - 4/4 - simple quadruple time - 4 crotchet beats per bar
Slur - play legato - smooth and well-connected
Staccatissimo - short sharp staccato but in Classical can just mean staccato
Sharp - raise the note a semitone
Natural - cancel the sharp or flat
Acciaccatura - quicker note before the main note
Appoggiatura - longer small 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
Fz - fzorzando - sudden loud note
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