

MUS 233
SONATINA ASSIGNMENT

Compose a Sonatina for keyboard using the same harmonic and formal structures as Clementi's Op. 36, No.1 (the short one in C major). Put simply: the same chords (and left hand) as Clementi's, but your own/original themes/melodies in the right hand, plus an introduction. Use the pre-formatted score that has the left hand accompaniment already written (minus the introduction). The specific requirements are:

1. Model the sonatina after Clementi's Op. 36, No. 1 (same key, chords, cadences, general phrasing, form,* etc.). Compose your own thematic/melodic material.
2. *You must also add a four (4)-measure *Grave* (SLOW!) -style introduction (like the Beethoven Op. 13 example), which will cadence on a V harmony. Make the introduction in C major, but include at least **one mode-mixture chord**.
3. Make a **SEPARATE** diagram of your sonatina down to the phrase level that shows properly identified sections, theme groups, keys, cadence types, phrases and measure numbers where these things occur. Do not label the introduction's phrase with a letter. The diagram can be at the bottom of the last page of the piece, or on the back of the last page if you need more room. Essentially this diagram will look the same as one done for Clementi's sonatina, plus the four-bar introduction.
4. Your beautiful, pencil/hand-written (introduction, and right hand), single-sided score will have just the **harmonies analyzed** ON it. You do not have to analyze NCTs, sections, themes, etc. on the score. For the **extra credit** version (all hand written with your own version of the accompaniment), see the layout guidelines at the bottom of this page.

Suggested approach:

- Use the analyzed score as a guide for how the themes are organized and developed.
- Write your own, original melodic themes against the accompaniment, making sure they fit the existing harmonies. Avoid typical parallel perfects and doubled tendency tones. **The piano writing should be simple and playable—like a teaching piece you could one-day give to a student. You will also be graded on the arrangement and playability.**
- The themes **must be different** from the Clementi piece. These should be your own ideas, but they must follow the **style** of the original piece and instrument.

Make sure your notation is clear, clean and readable (line up your beats, for example). Presentation will count and some of these may be performed. Include tempi and dynamics. Use this checklist for guidance:

- Title (centered)
- Your name on the right
- Tempo and dynamics for *introduction and main body*
- Straight stems and aligned beats
- The Clementi sonatina is 38 measures long, so your sonatina will be 42 measures including its introduction
- Harmonic analysis
- Separate line diagram down to the phrase level showing:
 - Sections (*Introduction, Exposition, Development, Recapitulation*)
 - Theme groups (*first, second*)
 - Keys
 - Phrases (*a, b, a', c, etc.*), but don't label the introduction's phrase with a letter – call it *Intro*.
 - Cadences (with measure numbers)

Lastly, as mentioned above, make the piano writing nice and simple—as if you were writing a teaching piece for *class piano*.

Extra credit option: Do the entire composition by hand on plain staff paper. Follow all the above guidelines, EXCEPT the left hand accompaniment must be of your own design. You should follow the same chord progressions (or nearly follow) as Clementi. You will be responsible for measure numbers, time signature(s) and anything else the pre-formatted score supplies. Make sure to leave a blank staff system between grand staff systems to allow enough room for the roman numeral analysis, etc. Do not squeeze-in the notation or analysis. USE BLANK STAFF PAPER: NO PRE-PRINTED CLEFS OR BAR LINES.