

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. Use the pre-formatted score that has the left hand accompaniment already written. 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. 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.
3. Your beautiful, pencil/hand-written, (single-sided score will have just the **harmonies analyzed** ON it. You do not have to analyze NCTs, sections, themes, etc. on the score.

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
- Straight stems and aligned beats
- Harmonic analysis
- Separate line diagram down to the phrase level showing:
 - Sections (*Exposition, Development, Recapitulation*)
 - Theme groups (*first, second*)
 - Keys
 - Phrases (*a, b, a', c, etc.*)
 - 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*.