

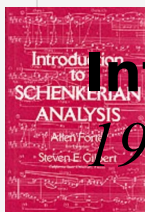
Beethoven

Sonata para piano em Mi Maior op. 109

Por

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Introduction to Schenkerian Analysis

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EXAMPLE 279. Beethoven, *Sonata in E major*, III: Summary

	Theme	Var. 1	Var. 2	Var. 3	Var. 4	Var. 5	Var. 6/Theme (reprise)	
Heading	Gesangvoll, mit innigster Empfindung; Andante molto cantabile ed espressivo	molto espressivo	leggiermente	allegro vivace	etwas langsamer, als das Thema; un poco meno andante cioè è un poco più adagio come il tema	Allegro ma non troppo	tempo primo del tema	
Key	E major	-----						
Meter	triple ($\frac{3}{4}$)	-----			duple ($\frac{2}{4}$)	cpd. triple ($\frac{9}{8}$)	duple ($\frac{2}{2}$)	triple ($\frac{3}{4}, \frac{9}{8}, \frac{3}{4}$)
Form	:A: :B:	:A: :B:	A A' B B'	A A' B B'	:A: :B:	A A' B :B':	A A' B B' / A B	
Remarks		B prominent as cover tone V pedal (in A' section); overlap motive (A', B' secs.) double cpt. (derived from Theme) B prominent as cover tone; V pedal (in B section); overlap motive (stretto) double cpt. (B, B' secs.)						

EXAMPLE 272. Beethoven, *Sonata in E major*, III: Theme

Andante molto cantabile ed espressivo

Gesangvoll, mit innigster Empfindung

a.



Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major (one sharp). The score is written for voice and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a prominent triplet of eighth notes in the right hand, which is circled and labeled "10". The melody in the voice part is marked with a "N.B." (Nota Bene) above it. The score includes fingerings for both hands, such as "6 5-6" and "10 10" for the piano part, and "8-7", "6-5", and "4-3" for the voice part. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems, with the second system starting at measure 15.

EXAMPLE 273. Beethoven, *Sonata in E major, III: Variation 1*

início

Molto espressivo

a.

5

cresc.

1. 2.

6

10

cresc.

1. 2.

15

mezza voce

cresc.

b.

The image shows a musical score for piano, consisting of a treble and a bass staff. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score is annotated with various musical and harmonic symbols:

- A circled number 1 (①) is placed above the first measure of the treble staff.
- A circled number 5 (⑤) is placed above the fifth measure of the treble staff.
- A bracket labeled $(b^2 - b^1)$ spans the fifth and sixth measures of the treble staff.
- A bracket labeled $(g\sharp^2 - g\sharp^1)$ spans the sixth and seventh measures of the treble staff.
- A bracket labeled (4-prg.) spans the eighth and ninth measures of the treble staff.
- A bracket labeled $(ovlp.)$ spans the seventh and eighth measures of the treble staff.
- A bracket labeled I spans the first measure of the bass staff.
- A bracket labeled $[V]$ spans the eighth measure of the bass staff.
- A bracket labeled V spans the ninth measure of the bass staff.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs. Dashed lines connect notes across measures, indicating harmonic relationships or voice leading.

⑩ (3-prg.)

(g $\sharp^2$ -g $\sharp^1$)

(N- (a 3 -a 2)

⑮ -3) (g $\sharp^3$ -g $\sharp^2$)

8—7
6—5
(4)—3

8— -7 9—8
6— -5 (4-) 3
4— -3

V 6 — 5 I V 6 I V I
V 6 - -5 I V I

[illegible]

EXAMPLE 275. Beethoven, *Sonata in E major*, III: Variation 3

início

(A)

① $\hat{3}$ (g $\sharp^1$ -g $\sharp^2$) (3-prg.) ⑤ (g $\sharp^2$ -g $\sharp^1$) ⑧

(e-E) (E-e)

I V I V

(A')

[1] [5] [8] (!)

(B)

⑨ (5- (3-prg.) ⑬ -4- -3- ⑮

10 6 10 6 10 6 10 8 6 10 10 6 10 6 10 6

(g $\sharp$ -G $\sharp$) II⁶ V I IV V I⁶ V⁴ I⁶

(B')

⑨ (3- (8-prg.) ⑬ -3- ⑮

6 10 6 10 6 10 10 10 6 6 10 6 6 7 10

(!) (b) (b) IV I V⁶₄ I

(I) 6- III -5

EXAMPLE 276. Beethoven, *Sonata in E major, III: Variation 4*

início

(4-prg.)

① N.B. (ovlp.)

I $V(\frac{8}{4})$

N- ⑤ -3 (9—8) (4—3) (g^{#2}-g^{#1}) 5—6 4—5 (4-prg.) 7—#6

r.t. (a²-g^{#3}) (3) (a¹-a²)

(V) I V I IV[#]

1. ⑧ ① 2. ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

#6—8 (4-prg.) #6—8 (5-prg.) (4-prg.+5 prg.=8 prg. 2nd time: 6 prg. e²-g^{#1})

() V I⁶ V $(\frac{8}{4})$ (3-prg.) 9—8 9—8 6 7—6 7—6 5—4 3—4 3—4 3

() IV^{#5}V

⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱

g^{#2}-g^{#1} 5 4 1. 4 3 2. 4 3

(6-prg.)

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 7—6 5—4 8—7 9—8 7—6 5—4 3—2

EXAMPLE 277. Beethoven, *Sonata in E major*, III: Variation 5

(A) ① ³ (3-prg.) (ovlp.) (3-prg.) (3̂) ⑧

N.B. 10 6 10 6 10 6 10 6 8 7 6 4 6 5 4 3 #6 8

I (5-prg.) # b (IV V I) IV V

(A¹) [1] ³ (3-prg.) (g#¹-g#²) (3̂) (ovlp.) [5] (6-prg.) [8]

N.B. (g#-g#¹) 10 10 10

V (3-prg.) I⁶ IV^b #6 b5 V

(B)

⑨ (4-prg.) ⑬ (N- ⑮ -3)

($a^2 - a^1$) ($a^1 - a^2$)

(V $\sharp$ II) [V] IV V I

V III II V I

(B')

[9] (3-prg.) [13] (N- (a²-a³) (a³-a²)

(ovlp.)

(V $\sharp$ II) [V] IV V I

V III II $\sharp$ s $\flat$ s V $\frac{8-}{6-}$ $\frac{-7}{-5}$ $\frac{-3}{-4}$

1.[16] 2.[[16]]

(to $\flat^2$) (to $d\sharp^2$) (to Var. 6)

(V) I (V) I

EXAMPLE 278. Beethoven, *Sonata in E major, III: Variation 6*

início

(A)

3 (3-prg.) 10 10 10 (3-prg.) (3-prg.)

I (=I) (4-prg.) -V I (3-prg.) (4VI) -IV 5 V

(A') [1] [5] (3-prg.) [8]

10 10 10 (3-prg.) (3-prg.)

I (=I) (4-prg.) -V I (3-prg.) (#VI) -IV 5 V

(B)

(4-prg.) (1) (13)

(V) 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

(B') (3-prg.) to a³, m. [13] (3-prg.)

(16) (N-3) [9] 8 10 10 6 4 3 4 5 (1) 3-4 5 III? (d#-d#1) V 5-

(VII°) (=V) II I III?

[16] to g#¹ (a³-a²) (a²-a¹)

8 7 6 5 4 3 9 7 4 -8 (reprise of Theme) (V) -I? V- -I V I