

## EXERCISE 35-1 Form analysis: Haydn Minuet and Trio

Listen to and study the following movement from an early piano sonata by Franz Joseph Haydn, Worksheet example 35-1. This movement uses a compound ternary form, following the Minuet and Trio model, using a “da capo” indication at the end of the Trio, which means you go back to the beginning and play the Minuet again. Each of the individual big sections, i.e., the “Menuet” and the “Trio” have their own internal form designs, and this makes the overall form compound.

With this in mind, answer the following questions:

1. Consider just the “Menuet” (mm. 1–24). What term(s) best describe(s) the form of this section?
2. Consider just the “Menuet” (mm. 1–24). What is the overall key of this section?
3. The first cadence occurs in mm. 7–8. What type of cadence is this and in what key?
4. The second cadence occurs in m. 16. What type of cadence is this and in what key?
5. In m. 9, there is a chromatic chord. Thinking in the key of C major, what is the best label for this chord? Does it resolve in the way you might expect it to?
6. The third cadence occurs in mm. 23–24. What type of cadence is this and in what key?
7. Consider just the “Trio” (mm. 25–50). What term(s) best describe(s) the form of this section?
8. Consider just the “Trio” (mm. 25–50). What is the overall key of this section? What is the relationship between the overall key of the trio and the overall key of the minuet?
9. A cadence occurs at mm. 33–34. What type of cadence is this and in what key?
10. Another cadence occurs at m. 38 and another at m. 42. What type of cadence are these and in what key?
11. The final cadence occurs in mm. 49–50. What type of cadence is this and in what key?

Create a form diagram for this movement. Be sure to include:

- Big sections labeled with capital letters
- Repeat signs
- Measure numbers where phrases and sections begin and end
- Bubbles or slurs representing the phrases
- Phrases labeled with lowercase letters
- Key areas shown beneath the diagram, in both Roman numerals (showing the relationship of keys) and letter names

# Menuet

Musical notation for measures 1-5. The piece is in 3/4 time and G major. Measure 1 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Fingerings include 2, 3, 4, 5, and 1. Trills (*tr*) are present in measures 2 and 4. Measure 5 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *cresc.* marking.

Musical notation for measures 6-9. Measure 6 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. It features triplets in measures 6 and 7, and a trill (*tr*) in measure 8. Measure 9 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 9.

Musical notation for measures 10-13. Measure 10 starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. Measure 11 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Fingerings include 2, 3, 4, 5, and 1. Trills (*tr*) are present in measures 11 and 13.

Musical notation for measures 14-19. Measure 14 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 15 has a *cresc.* marking. Trills (*tr*) are present in measures 16 and 18. Measure 19 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 19.

Musical notation for measures 20-24. Measure 20 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. It features triplets in measures 20 and 21, and a trill (*tr*) in measure 22. Measure 23 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 24 ends with a repeat sign.

Trio

mf dolce 25 *p* *mf*

29 *tr* 24

*mf* 35 *p* *a) tr*

40 *mf* *p*

45 *mf* *Menuet da capo*

Worksheet example 35-1. Franz Joseph Haydn, Keyboard Sonata in C major, Hob. XVI: 3, mvt. 3