

This assignment fulfills the two objectives:

From Unit 1: (1) "Identify agogic and registral accents and, using that information, suggest a plausible meter for a passage without one" and (2) "analyze the metric structure of a passage, including syncopation and accentual characteristics."

You are to create a rhythmic and metric analysis of the following passages. First, you should make some notations on the score:

- (1) In the melody and in the bass voice, put boxes around registral and agogic accents.
- (2) In the *melody only*, put circles around *tendency tones* and with an arrow indicate their resolution if it occurs.

Then, write a few analytical sentences in the blank space below. You should:

- (1) note the type of meter indicated through by time signature ("compound duple," simple triple," etc.)
- (2) indicate in one or two sentences discuss whether the registral, agogic, and tonal accents (created by the resolution of tendency tones) create a sense of inherent meter that matches the time signature;
- (3) if the passage contains any sense of *hemiola*, your analysis should describe its details;
- (4) should note any other metric contradictions;

You'll be greatly aided by listening to recordings of the passages, which are posted on the website. When referring to particular pitches, use pitch names and scale degrees.

Brahms, "Romanze," from Op. 118

Andante.

espressivo

Mozart, Piano Concerto in D minor, K. 466 (transcription for solo piano)

TUTTI.

Allegro.

p

The image displays a musical score for the beginning of the Piano Concerto in D minor, K. 466, transcribed for solo piano. The score is written in D minor, 2/4 time, and begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The first system shows the piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The second system continues the piano introduction. The third system shows the piano introduction continuing, with a forte (f) dynamic marking.

Schumann, Symphony No. 3 in E-flat, "Rhenish"

Lebhaft. (♩ = 66.)

PIANOFORTE.

The first system of the musical score is in 3/4 time and E-flat major. It is marked 'Lebhaft. (♩ = 66.)' and 'PIANOFORTE.'. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note Bb4. The bass staff starts with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a half note Bb3. The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'.

The second system of the musical score continues the musical notation from the first system. It features a treble and bass staff with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'.

The third system of the musical score continues the musical notation from the second system. It features a treble and bass staff with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'.