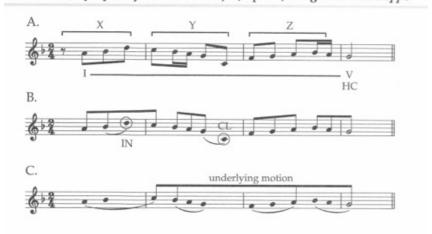


Beethoven, Symphony no. 6 in F major, op. 68, Allegro ma non troppo



EXAMPLE 3.3 Bach, Prelude in C major, from The Well-Tempered Clavier, Book I



Figure 3: Is this a motive?



Figure 4: Debussy's "Des pas sur la neige", from the first book of Preludes



Figure 5: Imitation of a motive in a Bach Invention

A. Grieg, "Erotikon," from Lyric Pieces, op. 43, no. 5

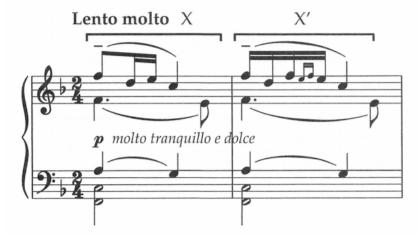


Figure 6: Grieg's "Erotikon" from his Lyric Pieces is an obvious example of this, using grace notes.



A. Beethoven, Symphony no. 3 in E major, "Eroica," op. 55, Allegro



Figure 7: The "hero" theme in the bass clef is transposed (by real transposition) in the bottom example.

B. Mozart, Symphony no. 40 in G minor, Trio



Figure 8: An example of tonal transposition in Mozart's Symphony No.40



Figure 9: The "B" section of "Take Five" by Paul Desmond and Dave Brubeck.



Figure 10: Example of Augmentation and Diminution (Laitz, pg. 782)



Figure 11: Example of Retrograde usage in Haydn's Piano Sonata in A Major.

Exercise

Perform a motivic analysis on the following Brahms piece (the opening to "Mein wundes Herz", op.59, no.7)

Mein wundes Herz verlangt.

(Claus Groth.)



Exercise 1: Provide a motivic analysis of this Brahms excerpt.

Assignment

For **Next Tuesday**: take two of the following melodies and elaborate them into a small 8-measure "piece." Avoid parallel fifths and octaves. You can write for SATB or Piano.



For **Next Thursday**: Perform a motivic analysis of the first movement (Adagio) of Mozart, Sonata no.4 in E-flat, K.282. Simply identify the the primary themes, and transformations that they might undergo. Provide a photocopy of an annotated score, or a document with your own (Finale, Sibelius, etc.) demonstrations.