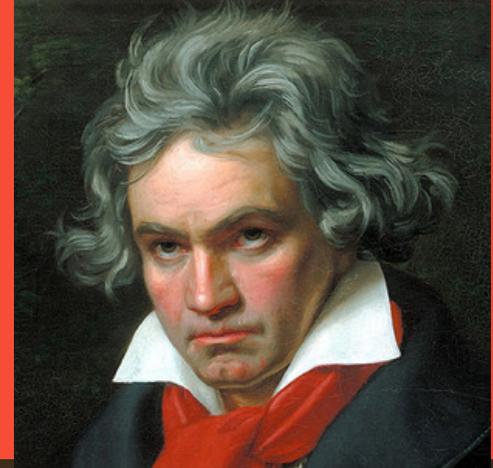


# PATHETIQUE

## 1ST MOVEMENT FROM PIANO SONATA NO.8 IN C MINOR



**Composer:** Ludwig Van Beethoven

**Date:** 1796-1799

## WIDER LISTENING PIECES

### SCHUBERT - PIANO SONATA D.960

- Classical style phrasing in the beginning interrupted by chromatic left hand trill in low tessitura and long pause before resuming.
- Extremes in dynamics: f- pp in 2 bars.
- Highly expressive and explores different moods in a short space of time.,

### MOZART - PIANO SONATA IN C, K. 545, 1ST MOVEMENT

- Sonata was written in 1788 but not published during Mozart's lifetime.
- He described it as for 'beginners'- seen by the simple key chosen, thin textures, and frequent use of chord and scale patterns.
- Uses alberti bass accompaniment in left hand.
- Scalic patterns used in sequence. Sequence also used to pass through several related keys during the development, to lead into the recapitulation. Unexpected modulation to the subdominant in the recapitulation. In the Classical period it would have usually been in the tonic.

### HAYDN - PIANO SONATA NO.60 IN C, 3RD MOVEMENT

- Played an important role in the development of the Classical style and genres such as the symphony, string quartet and sonata
- In Rondo form. A popular choice for the last movement in Classical works.
- Haydn is famous for his humorous rondo finales, playing with the balance of phrases. The starting phrase is 5 bars long and answered by 2 bars. The piano then begins again an 8ve higher and stops after 3 bars, after making a 'mistake' with the chord used. After pause, the musician 'recovers' and plays as if nothing happened.
- Uses unexpected pauses, false starts in improbable keys and manic repetitions of motifs to entertain listener.

### CHOPIN - RAINDROP PRELUDE

- Use of sustain pedal throughout.
- Many articulation marks in the score
- Highly expressive, uses rubato, tempo and dynamic changes.
- Scalic passages, arpeggio figures and ornamentation.
- Pedal notes.