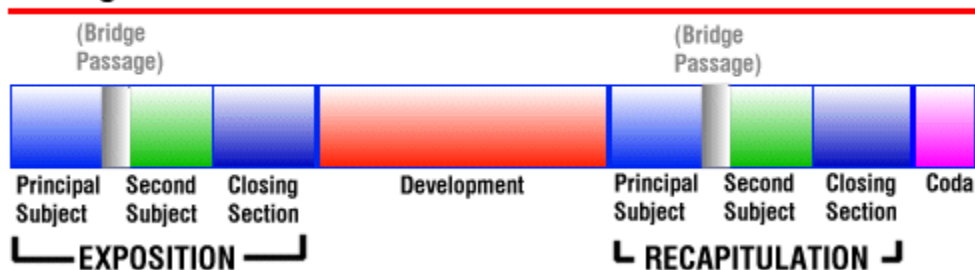


Sonata allegro form is a musical form that has been widely used since the early Classical period around the 18th century. It is also known as the Sonata form and the First Movement Form. This form is considered to be the standard for the first movement of any important piece of music such as concertos, symphonies, etc. The idea of the sonata allegro form is to organize harmony or themes from an introduction, to through a development and into a recapitulation (which is going back to the original theme). Sometimes, instead of ending at the recapitulation, a coda is added to extend the music past its formal closure. The length of a sonata-allegro movement may vary sometimes from a few minutes to over half an hour.

A Diagram of Sonata Form



Sonata Form is made up of 4 main components:

- 1) Exposition: This is where all the musical ideas and themes used in the piece are introduced. It is generally played slowly.
- 2) Development: This is the section where the composer uses the themes created in the exposition to build tension into the piece. It is the section that is most unstable as the different elements within this section fluctuates dramatically. It starts off with the key in which the exposition ended in.
- 3) Recapitulation: This is the ending section of the piece. It is generally the altered repeat of the Exposition to show that the piece is coming to an end.
- *4) Coda: The coda is an additional section after the recapitulation. It rounds off the movement with a perfect cadence in the main key of the piece.

The Exposition is composed of 3 sub-components:

The Principal Subject (The First Group): is made up of one or more themes all based on the home key. [In this case, since the piece is in D major, all the sections in the first group would be in D major]

Bridge Passage (Transition): is the section where the composer leads the piece into another key hence a new theme.

Second Subject (Second Group): is a new set of themes that is in a different key to the First Subject. It would usually be completely different compared to the First Subject in characteristic.

Closing section (Codetta): is used to finish off a section, bring a close to the movement with the same key as the second group with the use of a perfect cadence. **Haydn is one of the few composers within the classical period who usually begins the piece with a slow introduction before the actual introduction.**

The Development: Here is the part where the composer's imagination can run wild, changing and modifying parts of the themes that were already established in the previous movement to create a new movement that shows conflict and drama within the piece. However modified and changed the piece is, it would eventually lead back to the home key in preparation for the recapitulation.

The Recapitulation is also composed of 3 parts: **Principal Subject (The First Group):** returns, and is played exactly like the beginning.

Bridge Passage(Transition): is played very differently here as it becomes more elaborated and is a lot longer than the previous bridge.

Second Subject(Second Group): is once again played back to its home key.

Closing section(Codetta): is also played back in its home key.

And lastly, The Coda: is the very last part of the song that is

constructed based on the main theme in the Principal Subject.