



MTO 28.2 Examples: Hutchinson and Poon, Cadential Melodies

(Note: audio, video, and other interactive examples are only available online)
<https://www.mtosmt.org/issues/mto.22.28.2/mto.22.28.2.hutchinsonpoon.html>

Example 1. Mozart, *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*, II, mm. 1–4; Caplin's (1998) Analysis

antecedent

bi

ci

(consequent) (BI)

C: I (V) I (IV) I V₅ I V₄ $\frac{5}{3}$ HC

Example 2. Beethoven, Piano Concerto no. 1, op. 15, I, mm. 1–16

Orch.

BI

CI

(repetition)

No Cad

No Cad

C: I V⁶ I V⁷ I V V I

Orch.

cresc.

ff

Example 3. Beethoven, Piano Sonata in G Major, op. 14 no. 2, mm. 1–8

3 (N) 3 2 1

G: I_{ped} ii V 7 I ii⁶ V₄⁶ 7 I

Example 4. Structural and melodic analysis of Mozart, *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*, II, mm. 1–4

(3) 4 5 4 3 2

C: I_{ped} (V⁷) I (IV) I V₅⁶ I V₄⁶ $\frac{5}{3}$ HC

Example 5. Structural and melodic analysis of Beethoven, Piano Concerto no. 1, op. 15, I, mm. 1–16

Orch. *p*

C: I V⁶ I V⁷ I V

Orch. *cresc.* *ff*

Example 6. Haydn, Symphony no. 104, iii, mm. 1–8 (analysis reflecting that of Schmalfeldt 1991, 240)

f *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

D: I ct^{o7} I IV⁶ P₄⁶ ii₅⁶ ⁽⁷⁾/₃ V I

Example 7. Haydn, Keyboard Sonata in G Major, Hob. XVI: 27, mm. 1–8 (melodic analysis following Schmalfeldt 1991)

Piano

pres.

1 2 3

mf *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

Example 8. Beethoven, Piano Sonata op. 31, no. 2 ("Tempest"), iii, mm. 1–16

Piano

(1) 2) 3)

p

d: i V i

3) (2) 1)

cresc. *dim.* *cresc.* *f*

iv II V⁶ i V₄⁶ 7 i

Example 9. Beethoven, Piano Sonata op.10, no. 1, II, mm. 1–5

Harmonic analysis for Example 9:

Ab: I V₅⁶ I V₅⁶ I V

Example 10. Beethoven, Piano Sonata op. 13 (“Pathétique”), II, mm. 1–8, with melodic and harmonic analysis

Harmonic analysis for Example 10:

Ab: I 6 I vi V_{3/V}⁴ V 4/2 I⁶ V_{7/ii ii V⁷ I}

Example 11. Beethoven, Piano Sonata op. 79, iii, mm. 1–8

Harmonic analysis for Example 11:

G: I (seq.) I⁶ V I I V⁶

(no Cad)

D: I⁶ vii⁶ I ii⁶ V I

Example 12. Beethoven, Piano Sonata no. 12, op. 26, I, mm. 1–16

Andante

Piano

The musical score for Example 12 is in 3/8 time, key of A-flat major. It features a piano accompaniment with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *p*, *sf*, *cresc.*, and *p*. The tempo is marked *Andante*.

Example 13. Analysis of Beethoven, Piano Sonata no. 12, op. 26, I, mm. 1–8

The musical score for Example 13 shows the first eight measures of the piece, with annotations for harmonic analysis. The key signature is A-flat major. The tempo is marked *Andante*.

Annotations above the staff include: (1), 2), 3, 2, and HC.

Harmonic analysis below the staff:

Ab: I V vi $\frac{4}{2}$ $V_{5/V}^6$ V_2^4 I^6 IV^6 vii^{o7} I V

(IV⁶ $\frac{6}{4}$) (vi₆⁸ — $\frac{7}{5}$)

Example 14. Mozart, Piano Sonata in D Major, K.311, III, mm. 1–8

Piano

Example 15. Structural and melodic analysis of Mozart, Piano Sonata in D Major, K.311, III, mm. 1–8

D: I $\text{vii}^{\circ 6}_{/V}$ V $\frac{6}{5}$ I $\frac{6}{5}$ ii^{7-6}_{5-} V

Example 16. Mozart, “Dove Sono,” from *Le nozze di Figaro*, mm. 1–8

Contessa

Do - ve so - no i bei mo - men - ti di dol - cezza — e di — pia - cer? — Do

Orch.

p

C: I ii⁶ V_{4 3}^{6 5} I (same) ii⁶ V_{4 3}^{6 5} HC

Example 17. Mozart, Piano Sonata in C Major, K. 279, I, mm. 1–12

Piano

f

Example 18. Outer-voice analysis of Mozart, Piano Sonata in C Major, K. 279, I, mm. 1–5, (NB: mm. 1–2 repeat in mm. 3–4)

Example 18 shows the outer-voice analysis of the first five measures of the Piano Sonata in C Major, K. 279, I. The score is written for piano in C major. The treble clef staff contains the upper voice, and the bass clef staff contains the lower voice. A dashed line connects the first note of the treble staff (C4) to the fifth measure (C4). A solid line connects the first note of the bass staff (C3) to the fifth measure (C3). The notation includes a repeat sign in measure 1, a fermata in measure 2, and a fermata in measure 4. The measure numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are indicated below the staff. The harmonic analysis below the staff is: I, 6, ii⁶, V, I.

Example 19. Voice-leading reduction of mm. 1–2

Example 19 shows the voice-leading reduction of the first two measures of the Piano Sonata in C Major, K. 279, I. The score is written for piano in C major. The treble clef staff contains the upper voice, and the bass clef staff contains the lower voice. The notation includes a repeat sign in measure 1, a fermata in measure 2, and a fermata in measure 4. The measure numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are indicated below the staff. The harmonic analysis below the staff is: I, ii⁶, (vii^{o6}₄), I⁶.

Example 20. Outer-voice analysis of Mozart, Piano Sonata in C Major, K. 279, I, mm. 5–12

Outer-voice analysis of Mozart, Piano Sonata in C Major, K. 279, I, mm. 5–12. The score shows the treble and bass staves with fingerings (1, 2, 3) and measure numbers (m.5, m.7, m.8, m.10, DC, One More Time). The harmonic analysis below the staves is: I, 6, IV, V₄⁶, 7, vii^{o7}/_{vi}, vi, I, IV, V₄⁶, 7, I.

Example 21. Beethoven, Violin Sonata no. 9 ("Bridgetower" [Kreutzer]), I, mm. 19–27

Beethoven, Violin Sonata no. 9 ("Bridgetower" [Kreutzer]), I, mm. 19–27. The score shows the Violin and Piano staves. The Violin part is marked *Presto* and *sf*. The Piano part is marked *sf*. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *rallent.*, and *sf*.

Example 22. Schumann, Rhenish Symphony, V, mm. 72–88

Schumann, Rhenish Symphony, V, mm. 72–88. The score shows the Orch. and Piano staves. The Orch. part is marked *p*. The Piano part is marked *sf* and *p*. The score includes various musical markings such as *tr*, *sf*, and *p*.

Example 23. Structural and melodic analysis of Schumann, *Rhenish Symphony*, V, mm. 72–75

Example 24. Chopin, Preludes, op. 28, no. 9, final phrase

The musical score is for a piece titled "Piano" in 4/4 time. The key signature consists of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The right hand (RH) features complex chords and triplets, with dynamic markings *p* and *ff*. The left hand (LH) features a bass line with the word "Leo" repeated under each note, accompanied by a series of asterisks. The score includes a variety of musical notations, including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings.