

SONATA.


Abbreviations: M. T. signifies Main Theme; Ep., Episode; S.T., Sub-Theme; Cl. T., Closing Theme; D. G., Development-group; Md. T., Mid-Theme; R., Return; Tr., Transition; Cod., Codetta; I, II, III, signify 1st, 2nd, and 3rd parts of a movement in song-form (Liedform.)

Allegro con brio. (♩ = 96.)

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M. T.

The musical score is presented in six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a fortissimo (*fz*) dynamic. The second system features a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. The third system is marked mezzo-forte (*mf*). The fourth system includes a transition section marked 'Tr.' and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth system is marked piano (*p*). The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics, articulation, and fingerings.

a) The short turn in small notes is intended for inexpert players. In the original, these turns are all marked thus: 

Tr.

cresc.

f

mf

f

ff

S. T.


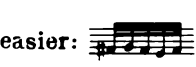
p

cresc.

f

ff

The musical score is written for piano and consists of seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/8. The score includes various dynamics such as *p*, *pp*, *f*, *mf*, and *cresc.*. It features complex passages with triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and trills. Specific markings include "Cl. T.", "D.G.", and "a)" with a trill symbol.

a)  easier:  b) After the hold a fairly long pause should be made.

1 3 2 4 3 2 2 1 2 3 3 3 53

f *f* *f*

sempre f

ff

poco rit. a) Adagio.

a) Sustain the hold, and then proceed without interruption.

poco rit.

a) *a tempo.*
M.T.

a) This hold is longer than the preceding one; before continuing, a fairly long pause should be made.

S.T. *a)*

cresc.

cresc. f p₂ pp

f p f

p f₂ p f p f₂

p f p f p

mf p mf cresc. f b)

a) Inexpert players may omit the first note of each turn, as before.

b) The hold sustained, and followed by a brief pause.

M.T.

Adagio. (♩ = 50.)

M.T.

This page of musical notation is for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The dynamics range from *mf* (mezzo-forte) to *pp* (pianissimo), with *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo) also present. The piece features several technical passages, including triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and complex chordal textures. Specific markings include "D.G." (Dotted G), "R." (Right hand), "S.T." (Sustained Tremolo), and "Cl.T." (Cleft Tremolo). The notation is arranged in a standard piano format with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) for each system.

Finale.
Allegro. (♩. = 63.)

M. T. I. 3

p *f*

II. 3

p *f*

III. 1

p

D. G. *p* *mf* *cresc.* *f*

mf *f* *cresc.* *f*

mf *cresc.*

M. T. *p* *f*

1.

2. S. T.

I. 2

First system of musical notation, measures 60-64. The treble clef part begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a *mf. cresc.* marking. The bass clef part provides harmonic support. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Second system of musical notation, measures 65-70. It features first and second endings. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and forte (*f*). A repeat sign is present at the beginning of the system.

Third system of musical notation, measures 71-76. Dynamics include piano (*p*), *cresc.*, and forte (*f*). A marking "M. T." is present above the treble clef staff.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 77-82. Dynamics include forte (*f*) and piano (*p*).

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 83-88. Dynamics include forte (*f*). The system contains various articulation marks and slurs.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 89-94. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and forte (*f*). The system features complex fingering patterns and slurs.

Seventh system of musical notation, measures 95-100. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and forte (*f*). The system features complex fingering patterns and slurs.