

Haydn: Symphony No.101 in D 'The Clock' : 2nd movement

The Symphony: Haydn is known as the 'father of the symphony' as he wrote 104 and was v important in the development of the form. Symphonies are large pieces for full orchestra. Haydn helped establish them as a 4-movement (section) form:

1. **Allegro** – usually in Sonata Form. Sometimes with a slow introduction
2. **Slow Movement** – contrast to outer movements. Used various forms incl ABA
3. **Minuet & Trio** – A dance movement in ternary form ABA (usually with repeats)
4. **Finale** – Usually faster tempo, in sonata form, rondo form, or sonata rondo form

2nd Movement – Overall Structure:

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|---------------|--|
| Bar 1-10 | Main theme |
| Bar 12-24 | Main theme 1 st episode (or th. pt 2) |
| Bar 25-35 | Main theme again |
| Bar 36-63 | Big Episode in G min (tonic minor) |
| Bar 63-65 | Link- Alternation of D to C# bringing .. |
| Bar 65-74 | Main theme (re-orchestration) |
| Bar 75-98 | Main theme episode again (th. pt 2) |
| Bar 99 | Silent bar |
| Bar 100-112 | Variation of main theme in Eb |
| Bar 113-136 | More var of main theme in tonic (6s) |
| Bar 137 - 152 | Coda & more var of theme in tonic G |

HAYDN 1732-1809

Key Features

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|----------------------|--|----------------|---|
| Pizzicato | Pluck the string | Inverted pedal | A pedal is a held or repeated note while harmony changes. Inverted pedals are high. |
| Arco | Bow the string | Sforzando | Strongly accented note (weight) |
| Ostinato | Repeating pattern (tick) | Antiphony | 2 groups take turns to play |
| Phrasing | H uses a 4 and then 5 bar phrase | Tonic minor | G min is tonic min of G major |
| Double & Triple Stop | When string players play 2 or 3 notes at once (stopping) | Staccato | Light, short articulation |
| Grace Note | Acciaccatura – fast decorative note (see VI bar 3) | Modulation | A change in key (eg from G to D) |
| | | Double dot | Double dotted quaver = 7/8 th beat |

The Orchestra The 2nd movt. is scored for:

2 Flutes, 2 Oboes, 2 Clarinets in A, 2 Bassoons

2 Horns in G, 2 Trumpets in C, Timpani (D&G)

String section: Violins 1&2, Violas, Cellos, Basses

The strings have the most prominent role, typical of much orchestral music of the period. The 1st violins have most of the melody line. The double basses tend to double the cellos but sounding an 8ve lower. Woodwind tend to be used to add colour and often 'double' a line already being played by some strings. But in this piece H does use the Oboe to play 'inverted' (high) pedal notes. The Clarinets and Horns are 'transposing instruments' – when the clarinet plays a C it will sound as an A (it's name). When the Horn in G plays a C ... yep.. you guessed ... it actually sounds a G. So, the clarinet sounds a minor 3rd lower than the printed music and the horn sounds a 4th below.

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