

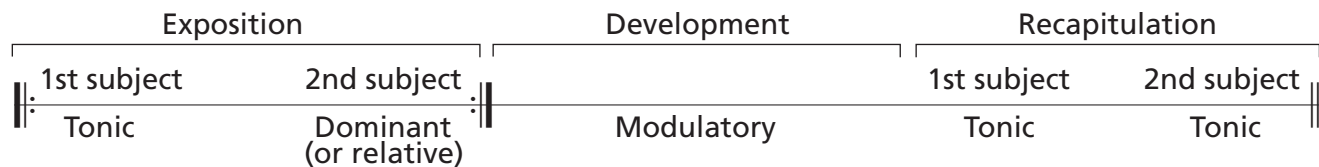
Sonata form at a glance

Joseph Haydn contributed greatly to what we now call Classical sonata form. This structure usually occurs in the first movement of a sonata (a sonata can have up to four movements). Sonata form is comprised of three sections:

Exposition: This includes a first subject (or theme) in the tonic key, and a contrasting second subject in a related key. The first and second subjects are often linked by a bridge section.

Development: The material of the first or second subject is developed through a variety of related keys.

Recapitulation: This repeats the exposition (however it may be varied in some way). Both themes appear in the tonic key and it will often finish with a coda.



Look at any sonata and identify all the features above.



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