

26 The Sonatina is the largest two-part construction in music. The first section of the form begins with an exposition of a primary theme, moves through a "bridge-like" portion into a secondary theme in a different key, and usually concludes with a kind of coda. The second section recapitulates the opening theme in the original key, often utilizes a transitory passage as a lead-in to the secondary theme, which is, this time, also in the original key; the form may or may not employ an appended, coda-like closing. In this piece, the form has again been translated into rhythmic terms: Section I - primary theme, measures 1-5; transition, measures 6-7; secondary theme, measures 8-19; coda, measures 20-25. Section II - primary theme, measures 26-29; transition, measures 30-36; secondary theme (in original time signature,) measures 37-40; coda, measures 41-43.

Sonatina ♩ = 88 24

ff *dim.* - - - - -

p *cresc.* - - - - - *ff*

p < f *p < f* *p < f* *f*

p < f

m.f

p

cresc. - - - - - *f*

ff

BACH'S VIOLIN CONCERTO IN A MINOR

Adapted for xylophone by M. Goldenberg

Allegro moderato

The musical score is written for xylophone and consists of 12 staves. It begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato'. The key signature is one flat (A minor). The score includes various dynamic markings: *f* (forte) at the beginning, *mf* (mezzo-forte) in the fifth staff, *ff* (fortissimo) in the eighth staff, and *f* in the tenth staff. There are three circled letters marking specific sections: (A) in the fourth staff, (B) in the eighth staff, and (C) in the twelfth staff. The twelfth staff contains a large, dense scribble of ink that obscures the musical notation.