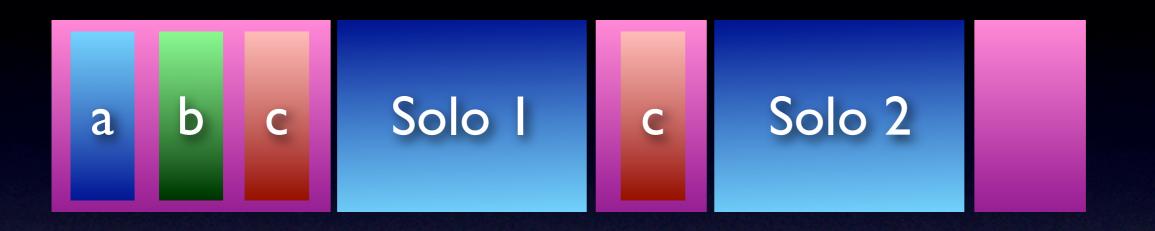


Ritornello and Beyond

Ritornello

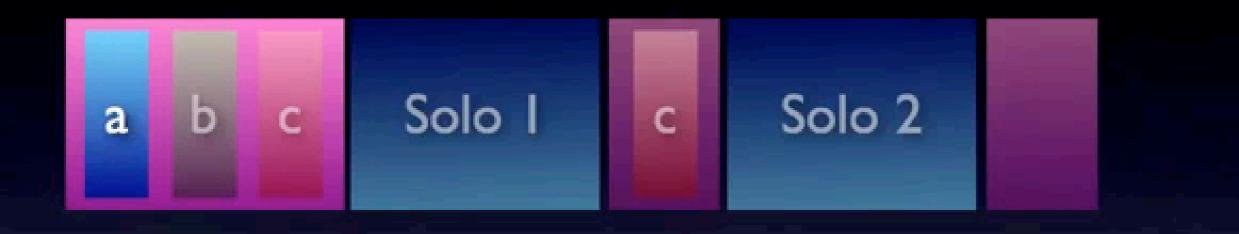
- Main body is a melodic block also called the *ritornello*.
- The *ritornello* alternates with passages of a more transitional character.
- The transitional passages are written for the soloist(s).
- Returns of the *ritornello* are in various keys, and may be incomplete or fragmentary.

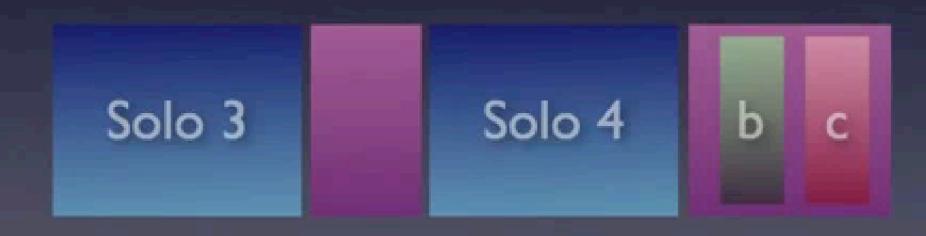
Vivaldi:Violin Concerto in G, I





Vivaldi:Violin Concerto in G, I





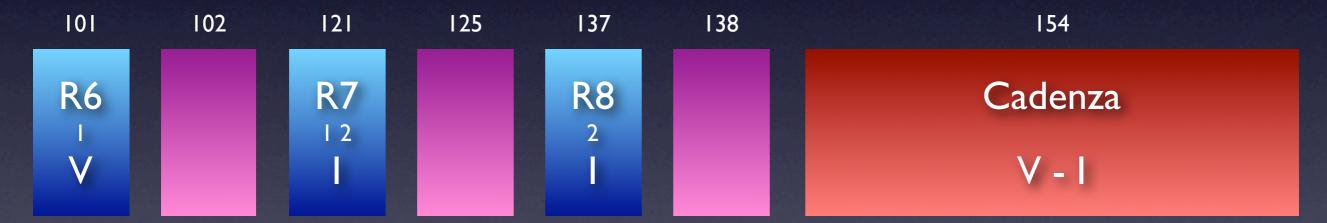
Brandenburg Concerto No. 5, I

- Solo instruments: Flute, Violin, Harpsichord
- Large-scale Ritornello form with extended cadenza for harpsichord.



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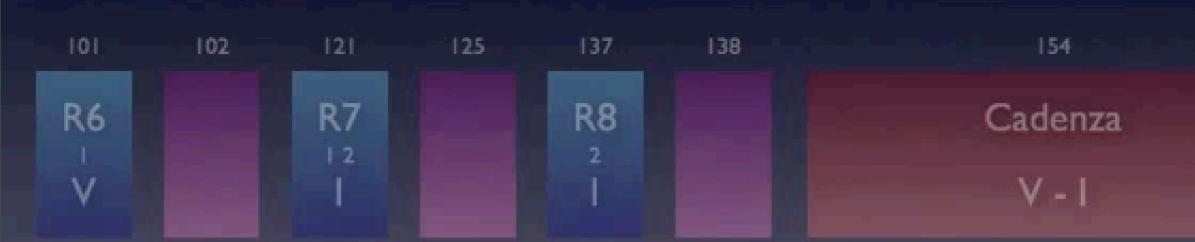




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Central Solo

iii

R9

Double-Exposition Sonata Form

Two Expositions

Orchestra alone in first exposition

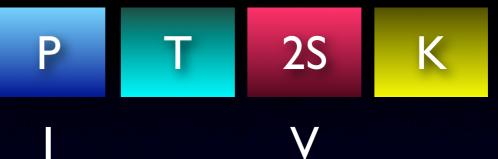
- Remains in tonic key throughout
- Usually has its own array of S themes
- Soloist enters for second exposition
 - Modulates to the secondary key
 - Solo instrument usually has its own S theme

Double-Exposition Sonata Form

- Development as in any other sonata form
- A single recapitulation, usually a blend of materials from both expositions
- Before IK, there is an improvised cadenza
- The orchestra finishes alone

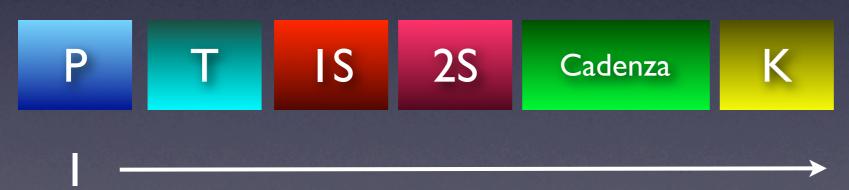
Exposition I (Orchestra) Exposit

Exposition 2 (Orchestra & Soloist)



Development



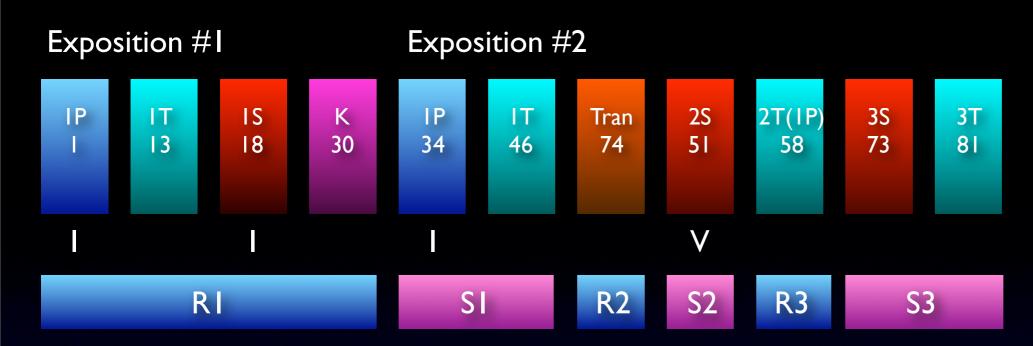


Mozart and J.C. Bach

- The form and style of the Mozartean concerto was strongly influenced by Johann Christian Bach, Sebastian's youngest son.
- Mozart was J.C. Bach's protége during his first London trip of 1764; both his symphonic and concerto styles were based on Bach's models.

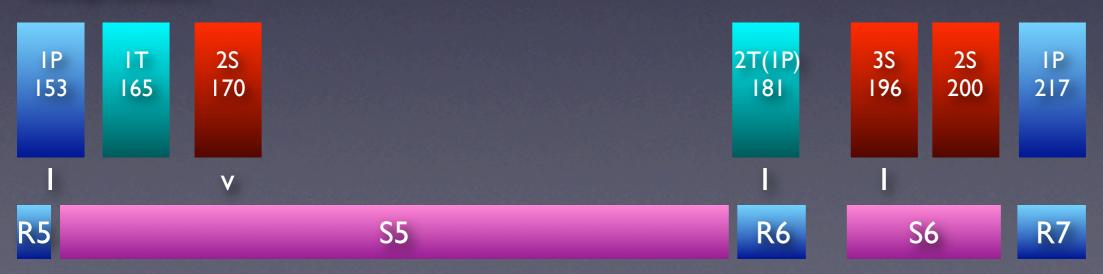


• Klavier Concerto in B-flat Major, Op. 13, No. 4



Development







Development

1P 94	4S 113	N 121	. IS 139	Cadenza (Retransition) 152	
V					
R4		\$4			



Piano Concerto K. 476

 Mozart's Treatment of Double-Exposition Sonata Form

Exposition #I

Exposition #2



Development

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S3



Exposition #1

Exposition #2



