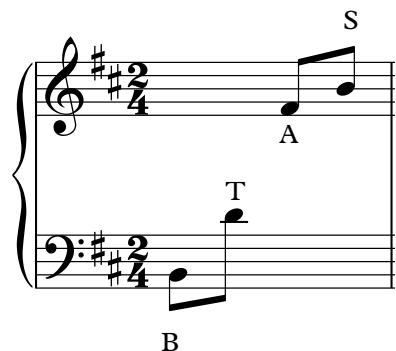


The Sonata Principle

You will be writing your very own "Prelude in b minor" in the style of Bach's Prelude in C Major that you studied.

Your piece is in 2/4 time, with simple arpeggiation just like what's shown in this example:

Use one chord per bar, and do not use nonharmonics.



To do this, first write chorale style, and then simply arpeggiate the result.

To teach yourself and practice the sonata principle, you need to write 5 four-bar phrases as follows:

- 1) establish the tonic key. End with a weak cadence (HC or weak AC).
- 2) modulate to the mediant (III), i.e. the relative major, using a pivot chord. End with a weak cadence again.
- 3) Confirms the new key. Also, this is the "treasure discovered in the new key"; you'll bring it back home eventually. End with a PAC!
- 4) modulate back home by pivot, sequence, or direct modulation. End with a weak cadence.
- 5) identical to the 3rd phrase but in the home key. End with a PAC. If in copying this phrase to the home key you discover an A2 now that it's in minor, this is actually fine *as long as it exists in an inner voice*.

* it doesn't need to sound musically amazing in terms of proportion and arrival points.
Just practice the principles here and be happy you are learning.