

Y11 knowledge organiser – Haydn's Clock Symphony



HAYDN'S CLOCK SYMPHONY-MOVEMENT 2

<p>How does Haydn create the effect of a ticking clock?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USE OF PIZZICATO IN STRINGS • USE OF STACCATO IN OTHER INSTRUMENTS • ALTERNATION OF TWO QUAVER NOTES (A THIRD APART)
<p>Instrumentation in Haydn's Clock Symphony, Movement 2</p>	<p>Brass instruments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BRASS INSTRUMENTS ARE RESTRICTED TO THE HARMONIC SERIES • DO NOT HAVE A FULL RANGE OF NOTES (NO VALVES) • CHROMATIC MOVEMENT / NOTES CLOSER TOGETHER ONLY AVAILABLE IN THE HIGHER RANGE WHICH MEANS THEY ARE LESS LIKELY TO PLAY MELODIC IDEAS AS THIS IS VERY TRICKY TO PLAY UNLESS YOU ARE A VIRTUOSO • BRASS INSTRUMENTS ADD A WARM TIMBRE/SOUND • ADD TO THE HARMONIES/PLAY THE HARMONIES • ADD TO THE EFFECT OF THE LOUD SECTIONS <p>Use of Clarinet in A(transposing instrument)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WRITTEN PITCH IS HIGHER THAN THE SOUNDING PITCH • THE WRITTEN PITCH IS HIGHER BY A MINOR 3RD • THE KEY SIGNATURE IS DIFFERENT FROM MOST OTHER INSTRUMENTS <p>String Instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THE MOVEMENT IS STRING DOMINATED (ESPECIALLY THE BEGINNING 34 BARS) • VIOLINS HAVE THE MAIN MELODY MOST OF THE TIME • THE VIOLINS AND CELLOS/STRINGS CREATE THE TICKING EFFECT • OPENING MELODY IS GIVEN TO THE VIOLINS

Andante

Elements of Music

Key Terms:

Melody Dynamics Harmony
Instrumentation

Tempo/Metre Timbre/Sonority
Texture

HAYDN CREATES BALANCE THROUGH HIS USE OF THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS:

Rhythm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steady and repeated quaver accompaniment pattern Regular use of dotted rhythms in the melody line
Metre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unchanging 2/4 time signature
Harmony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G major and D major (chord I and V mainly used) Use of clear cadences to end phrases i.e. perfect and plagal
Melody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balanced rise and fall of the melody Often moves by step (conjunct) Melody also uses the notes of the chords Symmetrical, generally regular length melodies (mainly 4 bars long) Use of sequence creates feeling of balance
Tonality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of related keys (G major, D major I and V)
Dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly quiet / piano dynamics Balanced alternation of forte (loud) and piano (quiet)
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme and variation structure creates a feeling of balance Generally regular length phrases

HAYDN CREATES CONTRAST THROUGH HIS USE OF THE ELEMENTS BELOW:

Timbre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sudden change from relatively small orchestra to full classical orchestra
Melody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first melody is generally more disjunct than the second melodic idea which is completely conjunct and based on a short sequence
Tonality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sudden change to G minor is a real contrast Moves through several different keys (lots of modulations)
Dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dramatic dynamic contrast

HAYDN'S CLOCK SYMPHONY IS TYPICAL OF THE CLASSICAL PERIOD IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS:

Instrumentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> String Dominated Orchestra Small orchestra Violins tend to dominate the melody lines
Melody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular length melodies – often 4 bars long Use of Sequence to develop musical ideas
Harmony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diatonic (stays in a key) Mainly uses primary chords Modulates to related keys generally i.e. moves to the dominant key and the relative minor (G minor) Regular use of cadences

How does Haydn maintain interest for the Listener in this Movement? (8 marks)

ANY 8 OF THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

There are two themes / melodies in this movement which are repeated but Haydn varies them to keep the music interesting in the following ways:

Instrumentation changes to create interest in the melody i.e. strings play the main melody in the beginning but later on the flute plays the melody with the violin and their combined sounds create a change of timbre / sound quality (see b25 if you have your score)

The instruments in the accompaniment change and this creates variety – good example of this is bar 63 where the violin plays the original theme in the original key but has only woodwind instruments playing the ticking (flutes and bassoons)

Dynamic changes – begins piano (quiet) which is contrasted by a loud section (bar 34) where all instruments play including Timpani (kettle drums) and the Brass section.

Melody changes – sometimes different endings are added to the melody

Key changes (modulations) so the melodies are heard in different keys

Use of contrasting articulation (staccato in accompaniment and legato in the main melody)

Texture changes from mainly melody and accompaniment at the beginning to antiphonal (push for call and response) by bar 40

The regular quaver rhythm of the accompaniment is contrasted with the heavily dotted rhythms of the melodies adding interest.