Brahms

## SONATA in F MINOR for CLARINET and PIANO

Op. 120, No. 1 (1894), first movement

Johannes Brahms (1833–1897)

Late in his career, his friendship with the clarinetist Richard Mühlfeld inspired Brahms to compose several important chamber works using that instrument. In the elegiac movement given here, compare the opening eight notes with their reappearance starting in bar 90. Such "motivic transformation," prevalent throughout this piece, is typical of much of Brahms's late work. How does this technique seem to point to future developments in the history of music?9 This movement's form, though rooted in tradition, also reveals typically Brahmsian characteristics. What is happening begining at bar 53? At the recapitulation, how is the opening key regained? Finally, a composer of an equal-partner duo must take care not to allow either instrument to assume a merely accompanimental role for too long. Go through the movement noting how Brahms distributes the material—both the main and the subordinate lines-between the two instruments.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> An interesting essay in this connection is Arnold Schoenberg's "Brahms the Progressive," in Style and Idea (New York: Philosophical Library, 1950), expanded edition, Leonard Stein, ed. (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1975). See also Walter Frisch, Brahms and the Principle of Developing Variation (Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1984), pp. 147-151.

















