

Felix mendelssohn - piano trio no 1 in d minor

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The paper " Felix Mendelssohn - Piano Trio No 1 In D Minor" is a perfect example of a music assignment.

Piano Trio No in D Minor, Op. 49 with movements of Molto Allegro agitato, Andante con molto tranquillo, Scherzo. Leggiero e vivace, Finale. Allegro assai appassionato. In light of the differences between the movements (in this trio that has a piano), the violoncello begins the first movement accompanied with some piano chord in a manner that creates a feeling of arrhythmic sea. However, the piano chord continues to change with notes played in rapid succession rather than simultaneously before launching into an appealing song. Meanwhile, the violin, supplementing the violoncello, drops and return to repeat entry notes as the movement heads for a climax whereby assai animato is marked. Unlike the first movement, the second movement is basically a song with the piano dominating. The violin plays note similar to those already played in the first movements. Immediately, the song that was played at entry of the movement returns while coalescing beautifully with the piano. The notable feature of the third movement when another song attempts to come in but the music dies away smoothly. The fourth movement (Finale) is admirable and it appears to be noticeably calm particular after having gone through a Scherzo. The violoncello is plunged as the melodies progresses as if announcing the arrival of the end but immediately climaxes and the trio fades.

In light of the differences in the movements, it can be seen from the description above that the first movement basically is characterized by a long first harmonic which progressed to an F minor followed by a progression to E major and finally to A minor (Burnett, and Nitzberg 284). Pointedly, the

Piano Trio includes a piano. In terms of dominance, it can be attested that both were equally dominant (equal musical lines) considering that both led to competing effects particularly in the first and the second movement.

Pointedly, range, dynamics, rhythm are used in the Piano Trio as the movement went from one tempo to the next. For instance, the following the pitch transition from an A to D-C-sharp, and finally to D.

With regard to the Octet in E-flat Major, Op. 20 (which contains the movements; Allegro moderato con fuoco, Andante, Scherzo. Allegro leggierissimo, and Presto), the melody is performed by eight performers (four with violins, two with violas, and another two with violoncellos). There is a tone colour of instruments as one is able to differentiate the sound produced by the various instruments.