

Phrase Extension in Haydn's String Quartet Minuets: A Preliminary Corpus Study

William O'Hara (Gettysburg College) • williamevanohara@gmail.com

Future Directions of Music Cognition International Conference • The Ohio State University • 6 March 2021

More info and materials at bit.ly/HaydnMinuets

Table 1: Quartets included in this study

Work	# of quartets	Year
Op. 1	5*†	1764
Op. 2	4*†	1765
Op. 9	6	1769
Op. 17	6	1771
Op. 20	6	1772
Op. 33	6	1781
Op. 42	1	1784
Op. 50	6	1787
Op. 54	3	1788
Op. 55	3	1788
Op. 64	6	1790
Op. 71	3	1793
Op. 74	3	1793
Op. 76	6	1797
Op. 77	2	1799
Op. 103	1	1803

* Each of these quartets features two minuets/trios

† Some Opp. 1 and 2 quartets have been proven inauthentic

Table 2: Number of Measures, by Each Formal Section

# of measures	Minuet A	Minuet B	Trio A	Trio B	Total
8	33		35	8	76
9	1		1		2
10	11	2	10	2	25
11	1				1
12	12	4	12	9	37
13				1	1
14	5	1	9	6	21
16	5	4	4	9	22
18	2	7	1	6	16
20	3	8	1	10	22

21				1	1
22		4		6	10
23		2			2
24	3	10		2	15
25				2	2
26		4		3	7
28		2		3	5
30		5		3	8
32		3			3
33		1			1
34		2			2
35		1			1
36		5	1	1	7
38		2		1	3
42		3		1	4
44		2			2
45		1			1
46		1			1
54		1			1
58		1			1
Total	76	76	74	74	300
Average	11.025	26.0125	10.7	17.9	

Figure 1: Caplin’s Taxonomy of Tight-Knit Phrases

Hybrid 1: antecedent + continuation (begins like a period, ends like a sentence)

Hybrid 2: antecedent + cadential (similar to Hybrid 1, but with a second half that presents a simplified cadential figure rather than motivic variation)

Hybrid 3: compound basic idea + continuation (a period’s antecedent without the medial cadence, followed by sentential continuation (such as a fragmentation)

Hybrid 4: compound basic idea + consequent (essentially a period without the medial cadence).

Table 3: Caplin’s Sentence-Period Spectrum of Theme Types

Sentence	Hybrid 3	Hybrid 1	Hybrid 2	Hybrid 4	Period
presentation + continuation	compound basic idea + continuation	antecedent + continuation	antecedent + cadential	compound basic idea + consequent	antecedent + consequent

Figure 2: Caplin’s analysis of Mozart, Symphony No. 40, minuet

The image displays musical notation for two sections of Haydn's Minuet and Trio A Sections. The top section, labeled 'Main Theme presentation' and 'Transition/Subordinate Theme continuation', spans measures 1-9. It features a 'b.i. (expanded)' structure in measures 1-6 and a 'frag.' structure in measures 7-9. Chord progressions are indicated below the staff: G: I (V 4/2) I⁶ I (V⁷ 3) I, and d: {VI (bII (V)) V³ I II⁶ V⁷. The bottom section, labeled 'cad.', spans measures 10-14. It features a 'descending third sequence' (IV VI IV⁶ V³ IV VII⁷ I V⁷ V⁷ VI II⁶ 3 V⁷ I) and a 'PAC' (Perfect Authentic Cadence) at the end. A 'b.i.' structure is also shown in measures 10-14 with the chord progression G: I ...

Table 4: Tight-knit Theme Types in 8-measure sections from Haydn's Minuet and Trio A Sections

Theme type	# of works	Percentage
Sentence	22	33.3%
Hybrid 3	6	9.1%
Hybrid 1	10	15.2%
Hybrid 2	4	6%
Hybrid 4	7	10.6%
Period	17	25.7%

Table 5a: Types of Extension by Theme Type in Ten-Measure Phrases

Theme type	Total	Type of extension		
		Extra subphrase	Multiple interpolations	Repetition
Sentence	12	9	2	1
Hybrid 3	2	2	-	-
Hybrid 1	1	1	-	-
Hybrid 2	3	3	-	-
Hybrid 4	-	-	-	-
Period	9	6	3	-
Total	27	21 (77.7%)	5 (18.5%)	1 (3.7%)

Table 5b: Location of Phrase Extensions in Ten-Measure Phrases

Measures:	1/2	3/4	5/6	7/8	9/10	Other	Separate
Sentence	-	1	5	4	-	-	2
Hybrid 3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Hybrid 1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hybrid 2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Period	1	-	2	3	-	-	3
Total	1	1	8	9	1	2	5

Figure 3: Haydn, Op. 33, No. 2, mm. 1-10 (interpolation in mm. 5-6 shown in red)

Scherzo II
Allegro

The musical score consists of two systems of four staves each. The first system covers measures 1 through 6, and the second system covers measures 7 through 10. A red rectangular box highlights measures 5 and 6 in the first system. The music is written in a 3/4 time signature with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. In measures 5 and 6, the dynamics change to piano (*p*). The second system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and ends with a repeat sign.

Figure 4: Haydn, Op. 33, No. 5 String Quartet, 3rd mvt., mm. 1-10

Scherzo
Allegro

III

10

p

Figure 5: Haydn, Op. 54, No. 1, 3rd mvt., mm. 1-10

Menuetto
Allegretto

III

Antecedent

10

p

Interpolations

Consequent

Figure 6: Haydn, Op. 2, No. 2, 4th mvt., Trio

The image displays a musical score for the Trio section of Haydn's Op. 2, No. 2, 4th movement. The score is presented in two systems, each with a red box highlighting a specific section. The first system is marked *p* (piano) and the second system is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score is written for three staves: Treble, Alto, and Bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The first system consists of 11 measures, with the red box highlighting measures 2 through 10. The second system consists of 11 measures, with the red box highlighting measures 1 through 8. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The dynamics are clearly indicated by the *p* and *mf* markings.