

Deceptive Simplicity in Zara Levina's
Sonata No. 2 for Violin and Piano

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The image displays a musical score for the primary theme of the exposition, measures 5-21, from Zara Levina's Sonata No. 2 for Violin and Piano. The score is annotated with various musical terms and chord symbols:

- Measure 4:** The piano part features a bass line with a circled interval labeled "bi". A red bracket highlights the first measure, with a red "C:" below it.
- Measure 9:** The piano part has a circled interval labeled "bi". The word "cont" is written above the staff. Chord symbols D^b and A^b7 are present below the staff.
- Measure 14:** The piano part has a circled interval labeled "b^o". The word "mixolydian" is written above the staff. Chord symbols D^b , A^b7 , D^b , D^b+ , B^b7 , $G7$, C , and B are present below the staff.
- Measure 19:** The piano part has a circled interval labeled "ionian". The word "chromatic" is written above the staff. Chord symbols B^b and D^9 are present below the staff. A red bracket highlights the final measure, with a red "G:" below it.

Example 1: Levina, Sonata No. 2 for Violin and Piano, III, primary theme of the exposition, mm. 5-21 in brackets.

Hand position	①	②	③	①
Finger, String	(1,2)(3,2)(4,3)(3,2) (3,4)	(3,3)(3,2)(3,3)(2,2) (2,4) (1,4)	(3,3)(1,2)(3,3)(1,2) (1,4)(3,3)(2,4)(3,3)	(3,3)(1,2)(3,3)(1,2) (2,4)(3,3)(3,4)(3,3)
Steps from open, String	(1,2)(3,2)(4,3)(3,2) (3,4)	(3,3)(3,2)(4,3)(3,2) (2,4) (2,4)	(5,3)(3,2)(5,3)(3,2) (3,4)(5,3)(4,4)(5,3)	(5,3)(3,2)(5,3)(3,2) (4,4)(5,3)(5,4)(5,3)
Finger motion (steps), String change	(+2,0)(+1,+1)(-1,-1)	(0,+1) (0,-1) (+1,+1)(-1,-1) (-1,0) (0,0)	(+2,+1)(-2,-1) (0,0) (+1,0) (+1,0) (0,0)	(0,0) (-2,-1) (0,0) (+1,-1) (0,+1) (0,-1)

Example 2: Levina, Sonata No. 2 for Violin and Piano, III, mm. 143-148. Highlighted sets show the anchored note B-flat4 while the finger playing the pitch remains stationary.

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