Form

General principles:

- Following the common practice period, the Tonality is the deciding factor for dividing the music in segments, not the melodic line
- we will compare, and use the same names, for segments approximately equal in length (approx. same amount of bars)
- Phrase = a complete musical idea ending with a cadence (usually 4 bars long)
- Motif, Cell = subdivisions of a phrase
- Period = at least 2 phrases (antecedent/consequent or question/answer -> the phrases must have different endings, if the ending is the same, we have a repeated phrase, NOT a period). The period has a weaker cadence at the end of the 1st phrase, and a stronger one at the end of the 2nd.
- ph.1-----HC ph.2-----PAC/IAC
- ph.1-----PAC ph.2-----PAC
 - Parallel period = both phrases begin with similar material
 - |_____parallel period____|
 - Contrasting period = each phrase begins with different material
 - |_____contrasting period_____|
 - -----PAC/IAC
 - Three-phrase period (aab or abb)
 - Double period

0	double period	
	antecedent	consequent
	ph.1ph.2	ph.3ph.4

- Repeated period
- Phrase group = A phrase group is several phrases that will seem to belong together structurally, but they will not follow the proper order of cadences according to the above-mentioned period types. The last cadence might not even be the strongest cadence.

Binary Form (AA or AB)

- a form made of 2 periods
- has to end in the same tonality as it started
- the 2nd section (B) has to start in a different key, or a Dominant pedal (???)
 - 2 periods, 4 phrases, marked "AB", phrases can be "aabb", "abab", etc
 - Rounded Binary = phrases are "aaba"

Ternary Form (ABA)

- a form made of 3 periods
- folkloric form (verse-chorus) (ABACADAFAG...)
- other (bigger) forms: Rondo, Sonata, etc
- polyphonic forms: Fugue, Pasacaglia, etc