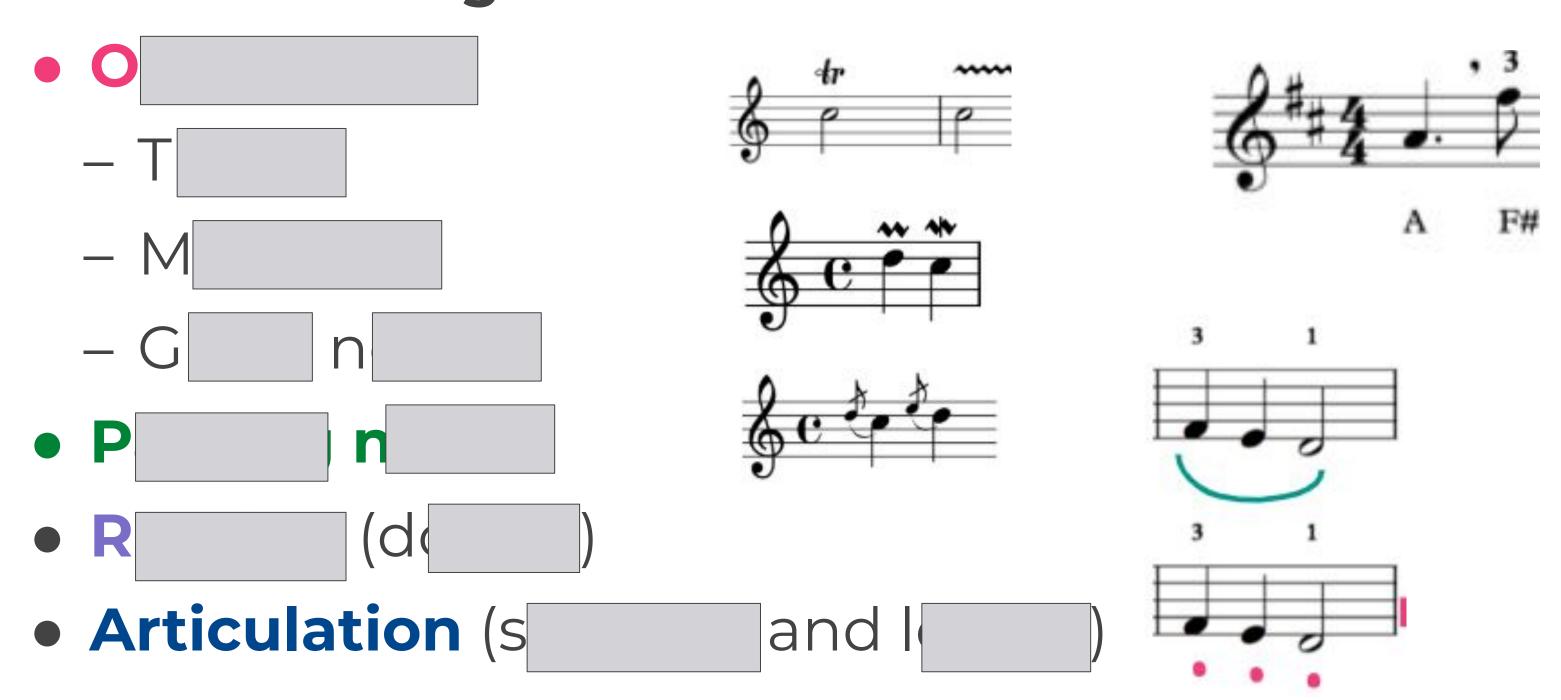
Music

How can you, as a composer, make a structure interesting?

Miss Charatan



Quick recap - list the ways you can make a melody more interesting and elaborate:





Question: do you know any parts of a musical structure already?

- What do you call the beginning of a song or piece of music? What do you call the end?
- What do you call the catchy section of a song that repeats, with the same lyrics each time?
- What do you call the sections of a song that repeat, with different lyrics?



Musical structures





Binary form

- Two main sections (contrasting).
- Baroque dances (gigue, minuet, sarabande).
- Bach Minuet in G major BWV anh 114.



Musical structures







Ternary form

- Three main sections, contrasting one in middle.
- Da Capo Aria.
- A section is often varied on repeat.



Musical structures



- Returning A section 'ritornello.'
- 'Fur Elise' by Beethoven is an example of a piece in Rondo form.



Fugue

1st Subject

2nd subject

Development

Development

1st Subject*

2nd subject*

Development

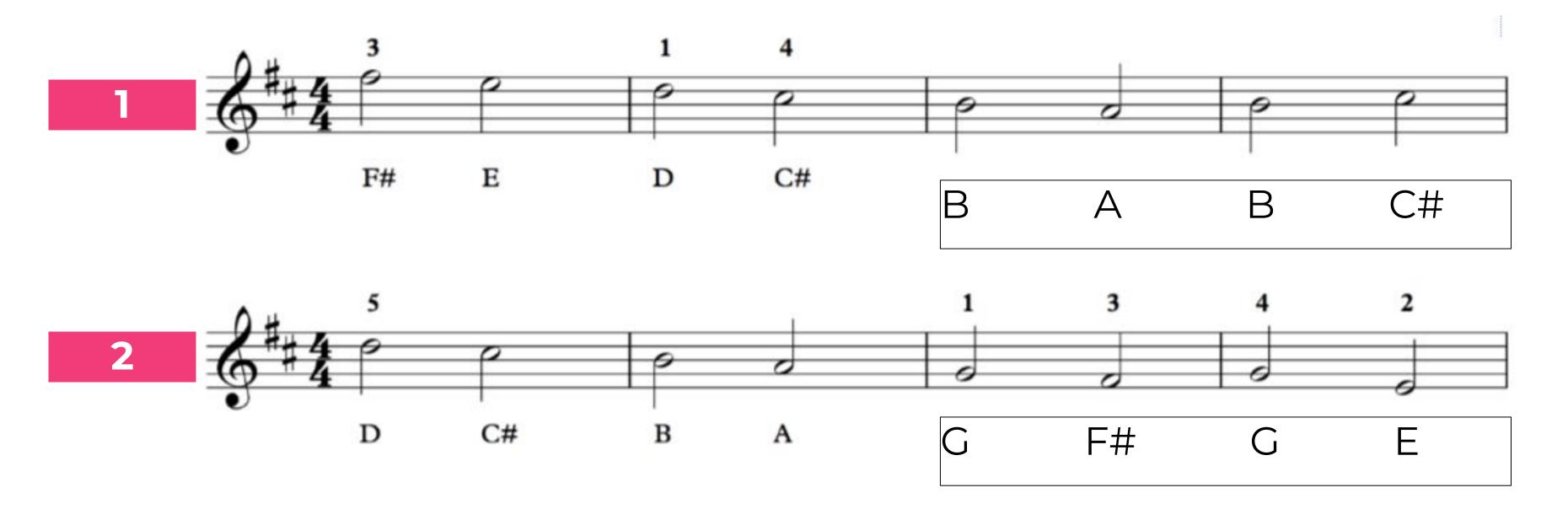
1st Subject*

2nd subject*

- A type of texture, but also structure.
- Popular Baroque form, but very complicated.
- J.S. Bach wrote 48 Preludes and Fugues (and even more than that!).



Melodies 1 and 2





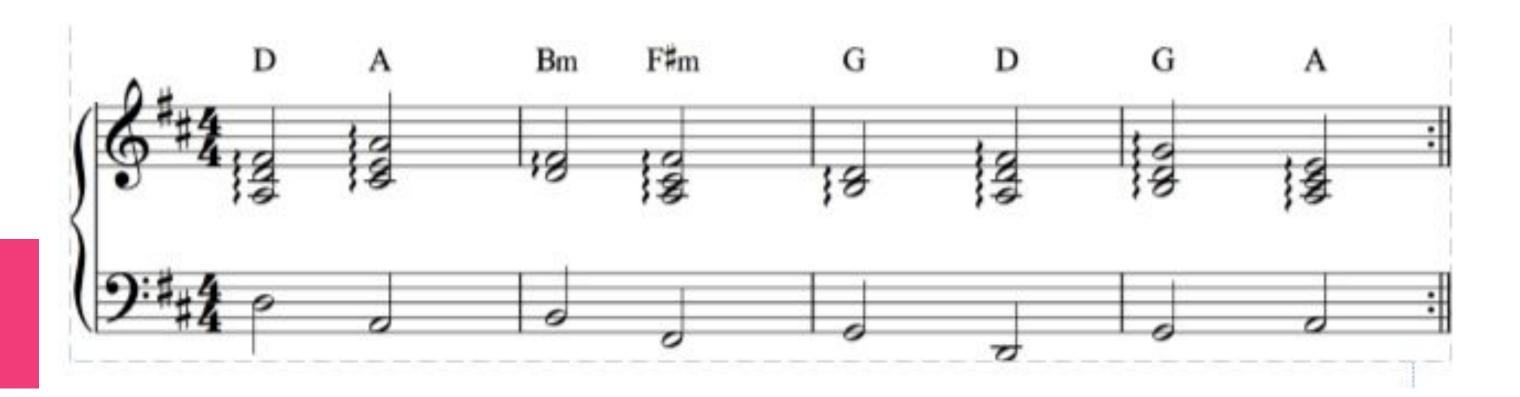
F# D F# Ā В G B D DCBCA F# F#G F#E D D D E D C# D F# A F# E D D A A B A G F# F#F#G F#E D C B C A

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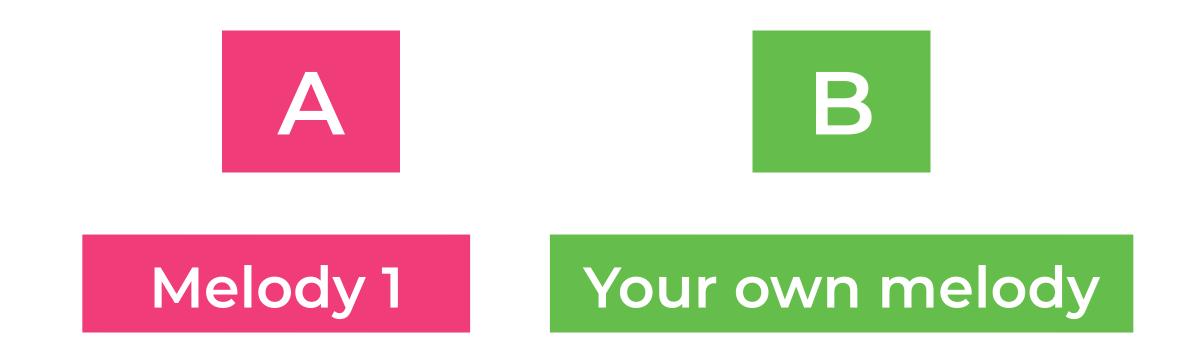
Chords

Ground Bass





Binary form





Rondo Form





Da Capo Aria







Ternary form

- An aria is a song, often part of a larger piece of music.
- 'Da Capo' from the head (go back to the beginning and play that bit again).
- The A section was varied the second time it was sung.



References

- Slide [2] [Wikimedia Commons] [Kisipila] [Upper.lower.mordent.notation] Attribution: Kisipila / CC0]
- Slide [2] [Wikimedia Commons] [Denelson83] [Trill notation]
- Slide [2] [Wikimedia Commons] [Camembert] [Acciaccatura notation] [Attribution: Camembert at the English language Wikipedia / CC BY-SA]

