

Structure – The order that things happen in.

First... then... this is followed by... at the end.

STRUCTURE

Song Form

Intro Verse Chorus Middle 8 Bridge Outro

Binary Form - Music in two parts

Section A and Section B.



Section B contrasts Section A in some way. Usually both sections are repeated.

Rondo Form – The opening section keeps returning, with contrasting sections in between.

Section A, Section B, Section A, Section C, Section A.



* The contrasting sections are called 'episodes'.

Ternary Form - Music in three parts

Section A, Section B, Section A.



The 2nd Section A can be an exact repeat of the 1st Section A, or a slightly altered version.

Strophic Form - Same music repeated each section.

Section A, Section A, Section A.



e.g. Hymns, Folk Songs...

Minuet & Trio – Dance founded in 17th-18th Century Europe. In Triple time and moderato. Both are in binary form. Trio is like a second Minuet but contrasting in some way.

Minuet		Trio		Minuet	
Section A (Repeated)	Section B (Repeated)	Section A (Repeated)	Section B (Repeated)	Section A (No Repeat)	Section B (No Repeat)
In tonic key. Ends with key change.	In related key. Ends with change back to tonic key.	More contrast – new key or change of instruments. Ends with key change.	In related key. Ends with key change back to starting key of trio.	Keys are same as first time playing Minuet.	

Variation Form – A theme / section is then followed by other sections (variations), changing and developing the first theme / section in different and imaginative ways.

Theme	Variation 1	Variation 2	Variation 3
The original idea / section	There are many ways you can transform the theme: Change the instrumentation, tempo, key, harmony, metre, rhythm... Use imitation, inversion, sequence, diminution, augmentation... Developing harmonies without the tune... Introducing new tunes... Varying the style...		