## Music Theory III - Formal Diagrams

## Periods

1. Parallel period

2. Contrasting period

3. Parallel double period
4. Contrasting double period


## Simple forms

1. Strophic

(etc.)
2. Binary
3. Rounded binary


I/i $\qquad$ R
(x) $\qquad$ I/i
$R$ = related key (often $V$, or III for minor)
$(\mathrm{x})=$ any key
(x) = any key
4. Ternary
$\qquad$ (x) $\qquad$ I/i


OR


Composite forms (each of the main sections can itself be a simple binary or ternary form)

1. Compound ternary
(minuet and trio)


2. Rondo form
(five-part)
3. Rondo form (seven-part)

. Theme and variations
(intro)

(The theme can be a period, double period, binary or ternary form)
(Most variations are in the tonic key or the parallel major / minor, sometimes in a related key)

(I)
(I)
(i)

| P | T | S | K |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | $\rightarrow$ | V |  |  |

(x) "retransition"

Sonata-concerto


## Sonata-rondo



| Fugue |  | Exposition |  |  |  | Episode 1 | Re-entry 1 | Episode 2 | ... |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Final entry

$$
S=\text { subject } ; A=\text { answer } ; C S=\text { countersubject }
$$

Ritornello form
Ritornello 1 Solo 1 Ritornello 2 Solo 2 (etc.) ... Ritornello x (Ra, Rb, Rc ...)

I $\quad \mathrm{I} \rightarrow \quad \mathrm{R} \quad \mathrm{R} \rightarrow \quad$ (more keys) $\quad \mathrm{I}$

Da capo aria


RIT $=$ ritornello

