

HKDSE Creating – Form 4
Week 6 – Classical Theme Types

Period

- consists of two 4-bar phrases: (1) **antecedent phrase** and (2) **consequent phrase**
- each phrase ends on a cadence of different strength
 1. (often) imperfect → perfect
 2. (sometimes) perfect (IAC) → perfect (PAC)
- based on thematic content
 1. **parallel**: both phrases begin with similar materials
 2. **contrasting**: the consequent phrase begins with different materials as the antecedent

Mozart, Piano Concerto No. 20 in D minor, K. 466, Movement 2



Sentence

- consists of two 4-bar phrases: (1) **presentation phrase** and (2) **continuation phrase**
- the presentation phrase is made up a 2-bar **basic idea** and its **repetition**, no cadence
- the continuation phrase often displays the following qualities:
 1. **fragmentation**: shortening of grouping structure
 2. **acceleration of surface rhythm**: faster note values
 3. **acceleration of harmonic rhythm**: faster chord changes
 4. **model-sequential technique**: the use of melodic or harmonic sequences
- the continuation phrase can end on any type of cadences (imperfect or perfect)

Beethoven, Piano Sonata No. 1 in F Minor, Op. 2, No. 1, Movement 1

