

Cadences

- **Musical punctuation that marks the end of a phrase**
- The second chord in a cadence should fall on a stronger note than the first

Authentic Cadences

Most final type of cadence

Perfect Authentic Cadence (PAC)

Strongest, most resolute, and most basic cadence

- Can be:
 - $V \rightarrow I$
 - $V^7 \rightarrow I$
- Most resolute
- Always in root position
- The melody also is the root of the chord for the I Chord

Imperfect Authentic Cadence (IAC)

Usually defined simply as any authentic cadence that is not a PAC

These Cadences are close to being an AC, but breaks one of the rules.

Root Position IAC

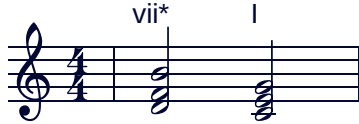
- Similar to a PAC, but the melody is not the root
- Still:
 - $V \rightarrow I$
 - $V^7 \rightarrow I$

Inverted IAC

- Similar to a PAC, but one or both of the chords are inverted
- Can be:
 - $V^6 \rightarrow I^{inversion}$
 - $V_4^6 \rightarrow I^{inversion}$
 - $V_5^6 \rightarrow I^{inversion}$
 - $V_3^4 \rightarrow I^{inversion}$
 - $V_2^4 \rightarrow I^{inversion}$
 - $V^{inversion} \rightarrow I^6$
 - $V^{inversion} \rightarrow I_4^6$
 - $V^{inversion} \rightarrow I_5^6$
 - $V^{inversion} \rightarrow I_3^4$
 - $V^{inversion} \rightarrow I_2^4$

Leading-tone IAC

- Similar to PAC, but instead of a V , you have a vii^o
- Can be
 - $vii^o \rightarrow I$
 - $vii^{o7} \rightarrow I$
 - $vii_4^{o6} \rightarrow I$
 - And other inversions of the vii^o chord



Deceptive Cadence (DC)

When the ear expects a $V \rightarrow I$ authentic cadence but hears $V \rightarrow X$ instead

- X is usually a vi chord
- vi because it has two notes in common with the I chord
- Usually not to end the phrase but to **prolong** it a few more measures

Half Cadence (HC)

Very common type of unstable or “progressive” cadence

$X \rightarrow V$

- X is any other chord
- X is normally IV or I

Phrygian Half Cadence

Just the $iv^6 \rightarrow V$ progression in a minor key

Plagal Cadence (PC)

The $IV \rightarrow I$ progression

- Often tagged on after a PAC
- Also known as the "**Amen**" Cadence
- Quite final sounding

Musical Ideas

Motives

- Motives are the **smallest identifiable musical idea**

- Can consist of a **pitch pattern**, a **rhythmic pattern**, or **both**
- Rythm tends to be more important
- **Light Motive** is a motive that represents something

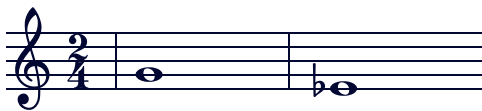
Motive



Rythm



Pitch



Phrases

- Phrases are **independent musical idea terminated by a cadence**
- Subphrases are a portion of a phrase, but it is not a phrase because there is no cadence or it is too short
- A **subphrase is a melodic** event, whereas a **phrase is a harmonic** event
- Phrases are usually labeled with lowercase letters
 - Parallel relationship (in a parallel period) between phrases are labeled with a prime '
- A **repeated phrase** is a phrase that is repeated, and may have slight modifications
- An **allision** is when the end of a phrase is after the start of the next phrase

Periods

- A period typically consists of **two phrases**
- Normally a question-answer relationship, a **weak followed by a strong** cadence
- Phrase endings need to be different, if not it is a **repeated phrase**
- Normally are:
 - $HC \rightarrow IAC$ or PAC
 - $IAC \rightarrow PAC$

Types of Periods

- **Parallel Period** are when multiple phrases begin with similar musical material
- **Contrasting Period** are when they don't

Multiple Periods

- A common way of expanding a two-phrase period is by repeating the antecedent phrase like *aab* or the consequent phrase like *abb*
 - can repeat both like *aabb*
 - not the same as a repeated period *abab*
- **Three-phase periods** are periods made of three phrases (aka **phrase groups**)
 - Tends to be: **Strong, Weak, Strongest**, but can also be weak, strong, strongest
- A **double period** consists typically of **four phrases in two pairs**, with ending cadences of the phrases following the same weak-strong pattern
 - Like:
 - $HC \rightarrow IAC$ or PAC
 - $IAC \rightarrow PAC$
 - Each pair of phrases is **not** normally considered a period
 - The double period is normally **not** made of two periods
- A **repeated period** is just repeated periods
 - Made of two periods

Sentences

- Sentences are an immediate repetition or variation of a musical idea followed by a motion toward a cadence
- Normally one or few phrases in length