Course Title	Introduction To Forms				
Course Code	MTC 205				
Course Type	Compulsory				
Level	Bachelor (1st Cycle)				
Year / Semester	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year / 3 <sup>rd</sup> Semester				
Teacher's Name	TBA				
ECTS	6 Lectures / week 3 hours/14 Laboratories None / weeks				
Course Purpose and Objectives	The goal of this course is to help students acquire the skills necessary to carry out independent analyses of the forms most frequently encountered in Western music in the eighteenth and nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The students will gain a basic understanding of compositional tools within simple formal structures and in general, will understand the structure of Western music. The ability to analyze music is one of the most important skills a musician can develop. Interpretation of musical symbols, structure and language is required to understand, analyze and perform a composition. Skills learned in this class will enable the student to begin to view the role and importance of the different musical elements in the shaping of an interpretation. The basic idea behind teaching such a course is that the more the student understands the way in which a musical work is put together, the more insight he will bring to his interpretation of that work.				
Learning Outcomes	<ul> <li>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</li> <li>Distinguish the two principal formal determinants (development and contrast) and relate their fundamental role in the shaping of the binary and ternary forms.</li> <li>Examine various standard musical forms and the elements that shape each.</li> <li>Break down a musical composition into its various sections and see the inter-relationships in those sections.</li> <li>Identify the most commonly encountered formal constructions in eighteenth-, nineteenth- and twentieth-century Western music.</li> <li>Develop an awareness of the expansion of the binary and ternary designs into the large formal constructs of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.</li> <li>Identify both visually and aurally the tonal areas in a musical work.</li> <li>Demonstrate analytical ability through an emphasis on the aural perception of formal structures.</li> <li>Recognize the elements of musical form and how they are important in developing an interpretation of that musical work.</li> <li>Discuss compositions using a music terminology vocabulary.</li> <li>Compare analytically compositions that share a common form.</li> </ul>				

	<ul> <li>Present a satisfactory level of oral and written expression, especially regarding the subject of musical analysis.</li> </ul>		
Prerequisites	MTC105	Co-requisites	None
Course Content	<ul> <li>range, interval co and relaxation, me</li> <li>Phrase Structure, rhythmic phrase s structure, phrase of Phrase Grouping (antecedent-conse asymmetrical phr repeated period, groups, connection melodies.</li> <li>Simple Forms: harmonic rhythm simple part forms music, da capo ar</li> <li>Composite Forms form (minuet/schemusic, arch form.</li> <li>The Rondo: historic passacaglia), the variations: historic passacaglia), the variations over techniques.</li> <li>Fugue: the prototy episode, middle cadences, fugato,</li> <li>Concerto: exp concertino/soloist;</li> <li>Sonata Form: his development, reca sonatina, sonata-i</li> <li>Multi-Movement F classical period; movement forms practice period.</li> <li>Compositions b dodecaphonic mu</li> </ul>	ntent, harmonic imp elodic composition w e: additive process tructure, harmonic c extension, motivic s s and Period Struct equent phrases) rases, three- and independent phrase on of phrases, cor one-part form, bin and tonal planning, a s internal units, s ia, dances of the Ba composite ternary erzo with two trios), rical background, p ve-part rondo, seven rondo. cal background, ostin eme and variation an ostinato, cor ypical fugue, exposi entries of the subje fughetta, canon, im osition, episode baroque vs. classic storical background apitulation, coda, so rondo. Forms: three- and fo the concerto; cyclic cased on the T sic, twelve-tone row	four-phrase periods, the es, phrase chains, phrase mposition of multi-phrase ary form, ternary form, four- and five-part forms, simple part forms in vocal aroque suite. form, composite five-part composite forms in vocal principal theme, episodes, n-part rondo, expansion of nato variations (chaconne, ns, composing melodic ntemporary ground-bass tion (subject and answer), ect, conclusion, sectional vention, organ chorale. , ritornello, ripieno, cal concerto. , introduction, exposition, nata form in the concerto, ur-movement plans of the cal designs; larger multi- m beyond the common

Teaching Methodology	Face to face			
Bibliography	Berry, W., (1986). Form in Music. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.			
	<ul><li>Burkhart, C., (2003). Anthology for Musical Analysis. 6th ed. New York: Schirmer.</li><li>Green, D. M., (1979). Form in Tonal Music: An Introduction to Analysis. 2nd ed. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.</li></ul>			
	Rosen, C., (1998). The Classical Style: Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven. Rev. ed. New York: W. W. Norton & Company. Rosen, C., (1988). Sonata Forms. Rev. ed. New York: W. W. Norton & Company.			
Assessment	Exams Assignments Concert Attendance/Diary Log Class Participation and Attendance	60% 20% 10% 10% 100%		
Language	English			