5.5 Compound Part Forms/Compound Ternary

A compound part form combines two or more simple part forms.

- **Compound Ternary**
  - Most familiar type: minuet and scherzo movements of Classical and early Romantic works
  - 3rd movement in traditional symphonic form
  - Also used in marches, polonaises, various 19th-century piano works
  - Baroque Da Capo arias

A - often “minuet”
  - i. binary, ternary, or rounded binary; sometimes one-part or five-part
  - ii. begins and ends in same key – complete in itself; but little “b” may end incomplete, modulate, or end with V pedal point.

B - often “trio” or “musette” or “minuet II” or “alternativo”
  - i. may also be binary, ternary or rounded binary; sometimes 1 or 5 part
  - ii. usually same meter as A, often quieter, more subdued
  - iii. different key than A! (though related)
  - iv. usually also complete in itself, but may dissolve into a retransition leading back to A

A -
  - i. sometimes written out, sometimes not (D.C. “from the head” or D.S. “from the sign”)
  - ii. repeats are not played on the D.C.

- Song & trio (or minuet and trio or scherzo and trio) is a special subtype of compound ternary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Song and trio</th>
<th>“Plain” compound ternary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal repeats</td>
<td>May have retransitions added (or codas, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Double bars</td>
<td>Repeats may be written out</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trio has new key or mode signature</td>
<td>Trio may be repeated (ABABA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trio has new character</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilizes D.C. at end of the big B section</td>
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