



# Song Form Terminology

Coda	(Italian for "tail") is a passage that brings a piece (or a movement) to an end. It may be as simple as a few measures, or as complex as an entire section. It is an extension of the cadence.
Codetta	("little coda") is a brief conclusion, a dominant–tonic cadence that may be repeated several times for emphasis.
Introduction	A passage or section which opens a movement or a separate piece, preceding the theme or lyrics. The introduction establishes melodic, harmonic or rhythmic material related to the main body of a piece.
Interlude	Any piece of music played or sung between the movements of a larger composition. A short piece of music between two longer pieces.



Bridge (jazz and pop)	In music, especially western popular music, a bridge is a contrasting section that prepares for the return of the original material section. In a piece in which the original material or melody is referred to as the "A" section, the bridge may be the third eight-bar phrase in a thirty-two-bar form (the B in AABA).
Chorus (jazz and pop)	In general, a chorus is much longer than a refrain. It tends to be a whole series of phrases that are sung between verses.
Refrain	Refrain refers to the end phrase of the chorus
Improvisation (Improvisatory)	Immediate ("in the moment") musical composition, which combines performance with communication of emotions and instrumental technique as well as spontaneous response to other musicians.
Lyrics	Text in a song.
Verse	A set of lines that forms one part of a song. Generally, there are multiple verses in a song, and they usually have different lyrics even though the melody will likely be the same. We get more information about the story with each additional verse.

"The chorus contains the main idea, or big picture, of what is being expressed lyrically and musically. It is repeated throughout the song, and the melody and lyric rarely vary." A refrain is, "a repeated line or musical phrase that ties a song together... A refrain is only a phrase, or a word, while a chorus contains many more words."

<https://music.stackexchange.com/questions/69616/what-is-the-difference-between-chorus-and-refrain>

Frank Sinatra - Blue Moon

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jgi1txjrKZk>



Remember the old English nursery rhyme "London Bridge is Falling Down"? Here's the first three verses to remind you:

*London Bridge is falling down  
Falling down, falling down  
London Bridge is falling down  
My fair lady  
Build it up with iron bars  
Iron bars, iron bars  
Build it up with iron bars  
My fair lady  
Iron bars will bend and break  
Bend and break, bend and break  
Iron bars will bend and break  
My fair lady*

There are just the first three verses. A **verse** is the part of the song that tells the story. It's usually one or two lines and it sometimes reinforces the song's main point or repeats the title.

The 'My fair lady' part is the refrain. The **refrain** in a song is a line or phrase that repeats at the end of a verse.

# Refrain in Music: Definition & Examples

<https://study.com/academy/lesson/refrain-in-music-definition-examples.html>

# LEAD SHEET NOTATION

St thomas - Sonny Rollins solo

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tyJ6h8EbfEA>

## ST. THOMAS

SONNY ROLLINS

### Calypso

C<sup>6</sup>

Em<sup>7</sup>

A<sup>7</sup>

Dm<sup>7</sup>

G<sup>7</sup>

C<sup>6</sup>



C<sup>6</sup>

Em<sup>7</sup>

A<sup>7</sup>

Dm<sup>7</sup>

G<sup>7</sup>

C<sup>6</sup>



Cmaj<sup>7</sup>

Bb<sup>7</sup>

A<sup>7</sup>

Dm<sup>7</sup>

Dm<sup>7</sup>(b5)

G<sup>7</sup>



C<sup>7</sup>

F<sup>7</sup>

F#<sup>o7</sup>

C/G

G<sup>7</sup>

C<sup>6</sup>





# Elements of a Lead Sheet

**Melody:** The melody is notated on the staff

**Harmony:** Lead-sheet symbols (also called chord symbols, or the changes by jazz musicians) are provided above the melody. These symbols provide a basic harmonic progression commonly associated with the melody.

**Rhythm:** A general description of the rhythmic/stylistic character of the work usually appears at the outset (e.g., Ballad, Bossa, Calypso, Fast Swing, Rock, etc.), but not always.

**Texture:** Dynamics are usually not included. (Articulation and phrasing are rarely indicated.)

**Symbols:** The key signature of a lead sheet only affects the melody of the tune, not the chord symbols.

Variation	A formal technique where material is repeated in an altered form. The changes may involve melody, rhythm, harmony, counterpoint, timbre, orchestration or any combination of these.
Articulation	Directions to a performer typically through symbols and icons on a musical score that indicate characteristics of the attack, duration, and decay of a given note.
Tonal (Tonality)	Tonality is an organized system of tones (e.g., the tones of a major or minor scale) in which one tone (the tonic) becomes the central point for the remaining tones. The other tones in a tonal piece are all defined in terms of their relationship to the tonic. Antonym = atonal
Genre	A music genre is a conventional category that identifies some pieces of music as belonging to a shared tradition or set of conventions. It is to be distinguished from musical form and musical style, although in practice these terms are sometimes used interchangeably.

<https://study.com/academy/course/ap-music-theory.html>



# Call and Response - Cab Calloway - Minnie the Moocher

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8mq4UT4VnbE>

