

Form and structure:

The piece is in **Binary** form (**AB**).
Section A is 16 bars long.
Section B is 24 bars long.
Each section is repeated (**AABB**).

Dynamics:

Mostly **forte** throughout, although no markings appear on the score.
On some recordings, **terraced dynamics** (sudden changes) are included.

Background details:

Composed by **Johann Sebastian Bach** (1685 – 1750), one of the main composers of the **Baroque** era in music.
Badinerie is the last of seven movements from a larger piece called **Orchestral Suite No.2**.
The piece was composed between **1738-1739**.

Tonality:

Section A begins in **B minor** (tonic) and ends in **F# minor** (dominant minor).
Section B begins in **F# minor** (dominant minor) and ends in **B minor** (tonic).
Section A modulates from B minor through **A major** before arriving at F# minor.
Section B modulates from F# minor through **E minor, D major, G major** and **D major** before arriving at B minor.

Harmony:

Diatonic; mixture of root position and inverted chords; uses V7 chords and a Neapolitan sixth chord.
Imperfect and perfect cadences are clearly presented throughout. Both sections end with a **perfect cadence**.

Metre and rhythm:

Simple duple time – 2/4 – with two crotchet beats in every bar.
Uses **ostinato rhythms** which form the basis of two short musical ideas (X and Y), consisting almost totally of **quavers and semi-quavers**.

Instrumentation:

Flute, string orchestra and harpsichord.
The score has five parts (flute, violin 1, violin 2, viola and cello). The harpsichord player reads from the cello line and plays the notes with their left hand whilst filling in the chords with their right hand.

Melody:

The movement is based on **two musical motifs**.



Both motifs begin with an **anacrusis**. Motif X is entirely **disjunct** whilst motif Y **combines disjunct and conjunct** movement.
Typical **ornaments and compositional devices** of the period are used including **trills, appoggiaturas** and **sequences**.

Texture:

Homophonic: melody and accompaniment.
The flute and cello provide the main musical material; however, the 1st violin participates occasionally.
The 2nd violin and viola provide harmony with less busy musical lines.

Tempo:

The tempo is **Allegro** (quick, lively, bright), although not marked on the score.

Music terms and signs

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Dynamics					
pp	p	mp	mf	f	ff
PIANISSIMO	PIANO	MEZZO PIANO	MEZZO FORTE	FORTE	FORTISSIMO
very soft (v.quiet)	soft (quiet)	moderately soft	moderately loud	loud	very loud
crescendo (cresc.)			diminuendo (dim.)		
gradually getting louder			gradually getting quieter		

Tempo					
LARG	LENTO/ ADAGI	ANDANTE/ MODERATO	ALLGRETTO	ALLEGRO/ VIVACE	PRESTO
v.slow	slow	walking pace/ moderate	quite fast	quick/lively	very quick
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerando: gradually getting faster • Rallentando/ritardando: gradually getting slower • A tempo: return to the original speed • Ritenuato: in slower time • Rubato: rhythms are played in a more free/flexible way ('robbed time'). 					

Time values			
NOTE	NAME	LENGTH (duration)	REST
	Semibreve	4 beats	
	Minim	2 beats	
	Crotchet	1 beats	
	Quaver	1/2 beats	
	Semiquaver ^{1/4} beats		
A dot after the note increases its length by half:			
	Dotted minim		
	Dotted crotchet		
Groups of quavers/semiquavers are usually beamed together:			

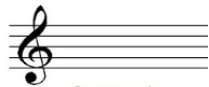
Terms and signs		
	Sharp	Raises a note by a semitone.
	Flat	Lowers a note by a semitone.
	Natural	Cancels a previous sharp or flat for a note.
	Staccato	Detached.
	Slur	Play smoothly.
	Tie	Hold the notes for the full value of the tied notes.
	Accent	Emphasize the note (play forcefully).
	Pause	Hold the note longer.
	Sforzando	Sudden stress/ accent.

Music terms and signs

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Key signatures



C Major



G Major

D Major

A Major

E Major



F Major

Bb Major

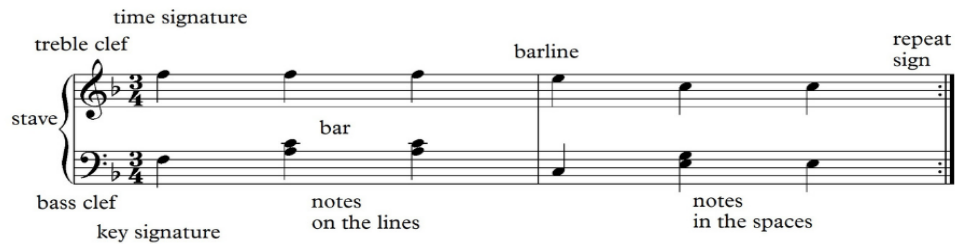
Eb Major

Ab Major

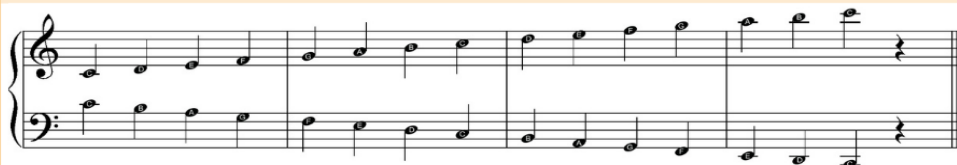
F C G D A E B

Order of sharps # →

← Order of flats *b*



Treble clef notes



Bass clef notes

Time signatures



Two crotchet beats per bar: simple duple



Two dotted crotchet beats per bar: compound duple



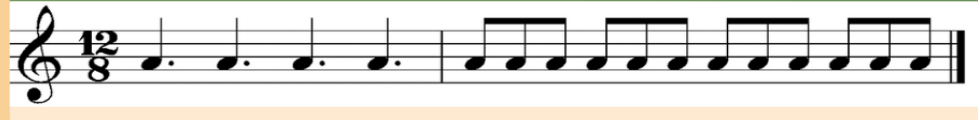
Three crotchet beats per bar: simple triple



Three dotted crotchet beats per bar: compound triple



Four crotchet beats per bar: simple quadruple



Four dotted crotchet beats per bar: compound quadruple



A triplet is when three notes are played in the time of two.