Rounded Binary vs. Ternary Form

A   **B**   **(Rounding)**

Rounded   Phrase A ➤ Mod. To V   Phrase or motive of A   Phrase or motive of A

Binary   𝄆 I ──────➤ HC on V   𝄇𝄆 in the key of V   modulation ------ I   𝄇

                              ➤ Closed (PAC on I)   or on V   to -----------------

A   **B**   **A**

Ternary   𝄆 I   PAC on I   𝄇𝄆 Phrase B*   cadence   Phrase A   𝄇
                                                     Motion to new   (PAC in new key   (usually complete)
                                                      key area   or HC in I)   I
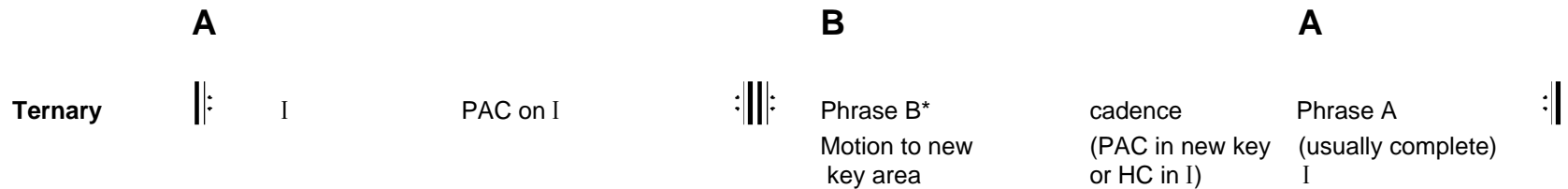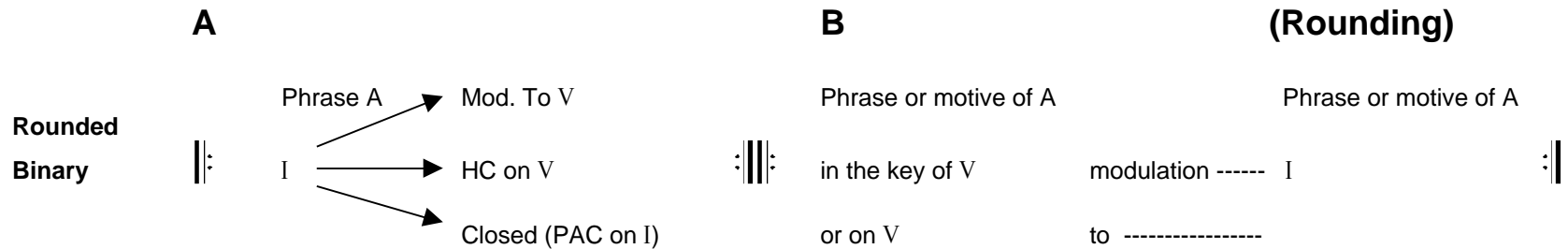

*May be a varied form of A or A fragment.

Closed rounded binary is the closest to ternary. Differences may be expressed as (1) the opening phrase or opening motive of A is not usually present at the beginning of B in ternary and (2) no new key area is reached or necessary alluded to at the beginning of B in closed rounded binary. If, for example, A is closed, new or varied material comes in at the beginning of B with some motion toward a new key, ternary is the best choice. If A is closed, new material comes in at the beginning of B and no modulation occurs, incipient ternary is the best choice. If A is closed, B opens with the same phrase or motive that began A with no new key area alluded to (secondary dominant activity of a brief kind would not be counted as alluding to a new key), then closed rounded binary is the best choice.