**MGen CA3 rules**

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# Color legend

## Heading colors

Need to rework section

Discuss section with Shegolev

Section is finished (no background color)

## Rule colors

Mistake is allowed

Mistake has yellow color (prohibited)

Mistake has red color (prohibited)

This rule is not implemented in MGen CA3 yet

# Definitions, principles and limitations

## Definitions

### Counterpoint

Counterpoint is the science of melodic lines and their interactions. Counterpoint studies music in horizontal aspect.

Harmony is science of chords and their combinations – studies music in vertical aspect. Harmony and counterpoint complement each other.

### Strict counterpoint

Strict or scholar counterpoint studies interaction of short vocal melodies without modulations[[1]](#footnote-2).

These melodies have to be written over cantus firmus (c.f.) while following strict rules.

### Cantus firmus

Cantus firmus is a given melody, which should be combined with a new melody during counterpoint exercise. C*antus firmus* is written in whole notes in one of modes described below.

## Principles

### Modes

Counterpoint is studied in classic major and minor scales, and also in ancient modes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Major* |  |
| *Melodic minor* |  |
| *Dorian mode* |  |
| *Phrygian mode* |  |
| *Lydian mode* |  |
| *Mixolydian mode* |  |
| *Aeolian mode* |  |

Ancient modes, which are interesting due to their specific sound, are easier to use in counterpoint, than melodic minor. Melodic minor rules can be found starting from §33.

### Main principles of combining the voices

Voices are combined with cantus firmus and with other voices so that in each voice there are chord tones on the first beat of each harmony[[2]](#footnote-3). Each voice can move freely between these reference points. This freedom leads to unexpected combinations of notes, which constitute the main interest of counterpoint. These note combinations should be evaluated by ear. Even if the voice starts not on the first beat of the first measure, the first note of the voice follows the same rules as each note on the first beat of the harmony.

In case of suspension or PDD, the resolution of the suspension or PDD should be chord tone[[3]](#footnote-4):



### Chord and non-chord tones

Notes, which are required to be part of a chord, have both vertical and horizontal meaning. They can be called “chord tones” or “harmonic notes” shortly.

Non-chord tones (melodic notes) surround chord tones. They have only horizontal meaning. Each non-chord tone should be surrounded by stepwise movement[[4]](#footnote-5) and should not be longer than a previous note, especially if previous note is also a non-chord tone. Chord tones do not have such a limitation and can be surrounded by leaps.

In strict counterpoint we allow a small number of harmonic and melodic tones due to use of diatonic and triads.

All notes of major mode and ancient modes can have harmonic or melodic meaning. It is not true for melodic minor (see §34 и §35).

Leading tone is a VII chord tone in major or VII# chord tone in melodic minor, except when current chord is III and next chord is not I[[5]](#footnote-6):

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Current chord** | **Next chord** | | | | | | |
|  | **I** | **II** | **III** | **IV** | **V** | **VI** | **VII** |
| **III** | LT (up) | Not LT | Not LT | Not LT | Not LT | Not LT | Not LT |
| **V** | LT (up) | LT (up/down) | LT | LT (up/down) | LT | LT (up) | LT |
| **VII** | LT (up) | LT (up/down) | LT | LT (up/down) | LT | LT (up) | LT |

**Not LT** – in this combination of chords, VII or VII# chord tone is not a leading tone

**LT** – in this combination of chords, VII or VII# chord tone is a leading tone and it can resolve with stepwise motion or by leap into any note (if allowed by other rules)

**LT (up/down)** – in this combination of chords, VII or VII# chord tone is a leading tone and it has to resolve stepwise up to I or down to VI or VI# chord tone in the next chord

**LT (up)** – in this combination of chords, VII or VII# chord tone is a leading tone and it needs obligatory stepwise resolution up to I chord tone in the next chord.

Leading tone resolution is not needed if leading tone ends before the end of the current chord.

VII note in major and VII# note in melodic minor cannot be non-chord tone if it is the last note in penultimate measure (because such a melodic movement has significant harmonic meaning).

In other modes (ancient modes) there is no leading tone.

### Harmonic intervals

The following intervals (simple or compound) are considered consonances between voices:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Unison, perfect octave* |  |
| *Perfect 5th* |  |
| *Major and minor 3rd* |  |
| *Major and minor 6th* |  |

Unison is prohibited in some cases (see §53).

Perfect 4th and tritone are allowed between two voices except bass (see §54).

### Chords

Only the following chords are allowed:

* Major chord in root position and first inversion (6th chord):



* Minor chord in root position and first inversion (6th chord):



* First inversion of diminished chord (6th chord):



* Diminished chord in root position is allowed only when harmonic tritone is not prohibited (see §55).

Augmented chord III# (e.g. CEG# in A minor) is prohibited.

### Non-harmonic tones

Non-harmonic tones can be used in the following cases:

1. Passing and neighbor tones (§66).
2. Suspensions (§61).
3. Double neighboring tones (§68).
4. Cambiata (§69).
5. Passing downbeat dissonance (§70).

All non-chord tones should resolve correctly (described in respective paragraphs).

## Limitations

### Number of voices

School counterpoint is written for vocal ensemble of 2 to 8 voices.

### Vocal ranges

Voices should be limited in the following ranges:



Do not overuse notes that are close to the limits of these ranges (lower and higher).

Each vocal range is evenly divided into three registers. Each voice sounds quiet in the lowest register and loud in the highest register:









Avoid disbalance between vocal ranges, when one of voices is in its lowest register, while another voice is in its highest register[[6]](#footnote-7).

### Counterpoint species

Counterpoint is studied in 5 species. Each species is characterized by obligatory rhythm (see §17).

Starting from 5 voices and above, we limit our study to only first species (whole notes) and 5th species (free rhythm counterpoint).

There should always be one whole note cantus firmus in each exercise. Other whole note voices are considered to be in species 1.

### Mixed species

See §20.

### Voice order

In each species or species mix, *cantus firmus* is located successively in each voice, which gives more combinations.

*Cantus firmus* can be transposed when it is being moved to another voice.

### General counterpoint principles

Counterpoint rules create limits, which contribute to development of music imagination of a student. Student should achieve flexibility, independence and variety of melodic lines.

The strictness of the rules decreases with increase in voice count. If additional voices are introduced during the course of the exercise, more rules can be ignored as soon as enough voices start to sound simultaneously.

Imitations should be avoided in simple counterpoint, because they are studied in a separate exercise.

# Rhythm rules

### Time signature

We usually study binary counterpoint (2 or 4 notes in measure). It is also useful to write counterpoint in other time signatures.

In this book most examples are given in 2/2 or 4/4 time signature. Cantus firmus usually consists of whole notes.

Each measure has one downbeat and multiple upbeats:



In this example, note G sounds on downbeat (first beat). Notes A, B and C sound on upbeat (second, third and fourth beats).

### Rhythmic limitations of each counterpoint species

See rhythm inside each measure for combination of species with time signature in table below:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Time signature** | **Species 1** | **Species 2** | **Species 3** | **Species 4** | **Species 5** | **Species 1**  **free rhythm** |
| **2/4** |  |  | not used |  | rare | rare |
| **3/4** | . |  | not used |  | rare | rare |
| **2/2** |  |  | \* |  | free  rhythm | free  rhythm |
| **4/4** |  |  |  | \* | free  rhythm | free  rhythm |
| **5/4** |  | rare |  | rare | not used | not used |
| **6/4** | . | . . |  |  | rare | rare |
| **3/2** | . |  | \* |  | rare | rare |

\* This time signature is not recommended for this species (use 4/4 instead of 2/2 for species 3; use 2/2 instead of 4/4 for species 4; use 6/4 instead of 3/2 for species 3)

**Species 1**. One note against one note. Counterpoint is written using whole notes in time signature 4/4.

**Species 2**. Two or three notes against one note. In time signature 2/2 counterpoint is written using half notes and starts with half note rest. For more counterpoint endings diversity, suspension is allowed in penultimate measure if it resolves to a leading tone.

**Species 3**. Four or more notes against one note. Counterpoint in time signature 4/4 is written using quarter notes and starts with a quarter note rest.

**Species 4**. Syncopations. In time signature 4/4 counterpoint is written using tied half notes and starts with a half note rest. In difficult cases, one syncopation can be interrupted per exercise.

**Species 5**. Counterpoint in free rhythm. This counterpoint can use all rhythms of previous species, and also some additional rhythms (see §§ 21-23).

Starting from three voices and above, only one voice obeys rhythmic rules of species 2, 3, 4. Other voices use whole notes only. In species 5, on the contrary, only cantus firmus uses whole notes.

### First measure

No rests are allowed in cantus firmus.

Counterpoint voice always starts with a rest, except for the species 1. No more rests are allowed in counterpoint voices apart from this starting rest.

Allowed voice start for each species:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Species 1: |  |
| Species 2: |  |
| Species 3: |  |
| Species 4: |  |
| Species 5: | or  or  or |

No two voices (except for the species 1) should start simultaneously in the same measure on the same beat[[7]](#footnote-8). In each measure two counterpoint voices should be introduced (or one voice, if it is the last voice to be introduced)[[8]](#footnote-9). In this example digits show sequence of voice starts:



### Last measure

Counterpoint in any species in any number of voices always should end with a whole note.

### Mixed species

In 3 and 4 voices we can mix different species of counterpoint in the same exercise. In this case each voice belongs to one particular species.

**In three voices** *cantus firmus* is combined with half notes (species 2), quarter notes (species 3), or syncopations (species 4).Voices should be introduced as close to each other, as possible, but not simultaneously[[9]](#footnote-10). Such a mixed species is called *mélange*.

**In four voices** *cantus firmus* is combined with half notes (species 2), quarter notes (species 3) or syncopations (species 4). Such a mixed species is called *grand mélange*.

5th species should not be combined with species 2, 3, or 4.

## Fifth species counterpoint

### Allowed rhythms

The following rhythms are allowed:

* The rhythms of previous counterpoint species, except for whole notes:



* New rhythms:



* Quavers:



* Half note with a dot:

 

Quavers should be used in pairs; they should be surrounded by stepwise movement. Quavers should never appear on downbeat. One measure should not contain more than two quavers.

There should not be more than four notes in one measure[[10]](#footnote-11).

**Exceptions**:

Five notes in measure are allowed if first note in measure is tied with previous measure.

Exceptions for these rhythms  or  without syncopations:

1. Allowed in penultimate measure, irrespective of number of voices.
2. Allowed starting from five voices and above[[11]](#footnote-12).
3. Allowed if in any other voice note starts on third quarter (thus evening the aggregate rhythm).

A whole note within the exercise is allowed if not all voices contain whole note in the same measure.

### First measure

See §18.

### Rhythms distribution

1. In a single voice neighboring measures should not have the same rhythm. Also, it is not allowed to write two syncopations in a row.
2. Two voices should not have same rhythm in the same measure.

**Exception**:

Starting from 5 voices and above half notes and quarter notes can be imposed over each other.

# Melodic rules

### Stepwise movement

Stepwise movement should be used as much as possible. Stepwise movement in conjunction with contrary movement comprises the essence of the counterpoint.

### Leaps

Leaps should be avoided as long as possible, especially between shorter notes. Leaps from a quaver or to a quaver are prohibited.

Arpeggios are not recommended in a single voice melodic line.



**Exception**: arpeggio is allowed when melody direction changes:



### Leaps between measures

Leaps between measures should be particularly avoided.

**Exception**:

Leaps are allowed between measures, if melody moves in an opposite direction before the leap[[12]](#footnote-15):



### Melodic intervals between two consecutive notes

1. Allowed:
   1. Minor, major and perfect intervals less or equal to major 6th (minor 3rd, major 3rd, perfect 4th, perfect 5th, minor 6th, major 6th);
   2. Perfect octave (except octave leap from or to a leading tone).



1. Prohibited:
   1. Chromatic intervals:
      1. intervals formed by non-diatonic notes;
      2. intervals between altered and non-altered forms of the same degree.
   2. Diminished and augmented intervals, tritone;
   3. Intervals longer than major 6th (except for perfect octave);
   4. Perfect octave leap from or to a leading tone.



Leaps of an octave should not be abused. In general, the longer the leaps, the less leaps should be used.

### Melodic intervals between more than two consecutive notes

1. Tritone within 3 or 4 consecutive notes should be prepared or left by stepwise movement in the same direction, because in this case tritone is made inaudible:





1. Tritone within 3 or 4 consecutive notes can be surrounded by movement in opposite direction on both sides, if both tritone notes are prepared or resolved correctly (resolution notes are circled, tritone notes are red):



In major:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tritone note** | **Should resolve to** |
| IV | III |
| VII | I |

In minor:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tritone note** | **Should resolve to** |
| II | III |
| III | II |
| IV | III |
| VI | V |
| VI# | VII |
| VII# | I |

1. Even if tritone within 3 or 4 consecutive notes is prepared or left by stepwise movement in the same direction, both tritone notes should be resolved correctly, if last tritone note is repeated inside measure or if last tritone note is longer than previous.
2. Octave should be prepared and left by opposite movement, where possible:



Two consecutive octaves or 6th leaps are allowed in difficult cases:



### Obligatory note preparation

Suspension is the only note that has to be prepared obligatory (see §63).

Tritone note preparation is described in §28.

### Obligatory resolution of chord tones

Leading tone has to resolve stepwise up or down in particular cases (see §6).

Harmonic tritone resolution is described in §55.

### Notes repeat

Note should not be immediately followed by note of the same pitch in any voice in any counterpoint species.

**Exceptions**:

Whole notes can be repeated in first species, but such a repeat should be used as seldom as possible (one repeat within 10 consecutive notes is allowed).

Starting from three voices, a half note or quarter note can be repeated between penultimate and last measure[[13]](#footnote-16). First note is called “anticipation” and can be non-harmonic even if it is prepared by a leap. Second note is called “anticipation resolution”:



Anticipation should not be longer than half note and should not be longer than previous note.

### Melody organization

Melody should develop permanently without symmetry or repeats.

The following should be avoided:

1. Repeat of melodic fragments:
   1. Immediate repeat of 2 notes is prohibited if length of the first note is the same in original and repeated fragments. The length of the second note does not matter;



* 1. Immediate repeat of 3 or 4 notes 3 times is prohibited if length of each note is the same in original and repeated fragments, except the last note. The length of the last note does not matter;
  2. Non-immediate repeat 3 times of 3 or 4 notes is prohibited if all fragments start on the same beat.

1. Return 4 times to the same note within 9 adjacent notes.
2. Frequent return to the tonic:
   1. Return 3 times to tonic within 6 adjacent notes;
   2. Return 4 times to tonic within 12 adjacent notes.
3. Stagnation
   1. 5 consecutive notes taking no more than a 2nd interval;
   2. 7 consecutive notes taking no more than a 3rd interval (8 notes for species 2; 9 notes for species 3 or 5);
   3. 11 consecutive notes taking no more than a 4th interval (12 notes for species 3; 14 notes for species 5).

## Melodic minor

### Two forms of melodic minor

Melodic minor can be presented in one of two forms, depending on melody direction:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ascending form: |  |
| Descending form: |  |

### Use of non-chord tones VI# or VII

Tones VI# (F#) or VII (G natural) in previous example are non-chord. They are used as passing or neighbor notes in the following cases:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Passing tone: |  |
| Neighbor tone: |  |

VI# tone (F#) should not go immediately before or after VII tone (G natural), even if one or both tones are non-chord tones.

### Use of chord tones VI# or VII

1. Note F# can be chord tone only inside an ascending stepwise movement:



1. Note G (natural) can be chord tone only inside a descending stepwise movement:



Avoid doubling of notes VI# or VII.

### Close positioning of two forms of VI or VII degree in melodic minor

1. Altered and unaltered forms of the same note (VI or VII degrees in melodic minor) should not be used in the same voice close to each other. At least 3 other notes should be placed between them:



In difficult cases it is acceptable that these notes can become closer, especially if at least one of them is not a chord tone:



1. False chromatic relation is a chromatic contradiction between the altered and the unaltered forms of the same note sounding simultaneously (or in close proximity), in two different voices. It is allowed in close proximity only when there is another harmony between related notes or when at least one of the related notes is not a chord tone:



Starting from 3 voices and above, false chromatic relation of chord tones is allowed if not between outer voices, especially when related notes are separated in time by other notes.

Simultaneous false chromatic relation is acceptable only when related notes do not start on the same beat. In such case at least one of the related notes is always not a chord tone:



# Harmonic rules

To get best sound from counterpoint ensemble, voices movement should be strictly controlled[[14]](#footnote-17). In this section you will find the rules, which work for any pair of voices in counterpoint. Also, counterpoint chord rules can be found in this section.

### Contrary motion of voices

Contrary motion of voices should be used as much as possible, especially between extreme voices.

Contrary stepwise motion sounds great and comprises the essence of the counterpoint.

### Oblique motion

Oblique motion also sounds great.

Oblique motion to unison is prohibited in some cases (see §53).

Oblique motion to non-chord tone suspension on first beat of harmony should be resolved (see §64).

Oblique motion to harmonic tritone should be resolved (see §55).

Oblique motion to parallel perfect consonance is prohibited in some cases (see §43).

### Similar motion

During similar or contrary motion both notes of first interval end simultaneously, at the same moment both notes of second interval start simultaneously in the same voices.

Similar motion is generally undesired and should be used as seldom as possible. Its usage is regulated by rules, which are described below.

If intervals before and after similar motion are the same, this is called “consecutive parallel intervals”. Consecutive intervals are two same harmonic intervals in two voices. If one interval is minor and another is major, they are still considered consecutive intervals (e.g. consecutive 3rds).

### Consecutive 3rds, 4ths and 6ths

Do not use more than 3 consecutive 3rds, 4ths or 6ths of the same duration (parallel motion)[[15]](#footnote-18).

Do not use three 6th chords consecutively in whole notes if all voices have similar motion[[16]](#footnote-19):



### Similar motion to 3rd, 4th or 6th

Allowed.

### Consecutive 5ths or 8ves

Two consecutive perfect 5ths or 8ths are prohibited in all species, even in contrary motion:



Unison is subjected to the same rule as octave. It is prohibited to use two consecutive unisons or octave after unison (or unison after octave):



**Exceptions**:

Starting from 6 voices and above, consecutive perfect 5ths or 8ves are allowed in contrary motion between inner voices.

Starting from 7 voices and above, consecutive perfect 5ths or 8ves are allowed in contrary motion between any voices.

Starting from 3 voices and above, tritone (diminished 5th) is allowed immediately after perfect 5th (when harmonic tritone is not prohibited by harmonic tritone rules §55). Perfect 5th is always prohibited immediately after tritone (diminished 5th) when harmonic tritone has to be resolved (see §55)[[17]](#footnote-21).

 

### 5ths or 8ves, separated by one or multiple notes

5ths or 8ves are allowed when they are separated by at least a whole note or its equivalent (e.g. two half notes or four quarter notes):



**Exceptions**:

5ths or 8ves, separated by less than a whole note, are allowed in the following cases if the second interval (5th or 8ve) is not on first beat of the measure:

1. In contrary motion:



1. In oblique motion, if second interval is not approached directly.
2. Even in similar motion, if one of the intervals is formed by a non-harmonic tone[[18]](#footnote-22) or if the first and the second intervals are placed on different beats:



5ths or 8ves, separated by less than a whole note, are allowed if the second interval is on first beat of the measure, only when second interval is last in exercise and movement to interval is contrary.

Starting from 5 voices and above, 5ths or 8ves, separated by one half note or two quarter notes, are allowed if second interval is on upbeat, without any additional conditions[[19]](#footnote-23).

### Similar motion to 5th or 8ve between outer voices

Similar motion to 5th or 8ve between outer voices is prohibited if the target interval is formed by chord tones:



**Exceptions:**

Similar motion to 8ve between outer voices in final cadence is allowed, if higher voice is moving stepwise:



Starting from 6 voices and above, similar motion to 5th or 8ve on main degrees (I, IV, V) is allowed between outer voices, if higher voice is moving stepwise.

### Similar motion to 5th or 8ve between inner voices

Similar motion to 5th or 8ve between is allowed when one of voices is not outer[[20]](#footnote-24):

1. If one of voices is moving stepwise[[21]](#footnote-25):



1. Even when both voices have leaps, if one of notes forming interval is part of a previous harmony (common note):



Similar motion to unison is prohibited. Similar motion to tritone is allowed in inner voices.

**Exceptions:**

Starting from 6 voices and above, similar leaping motion to 8ve is allowed even without a common note, except when both voices are outer.

### Consecutive 2nds, 7ths, 9ths

1. Consecutive 2nds should be avoided[[22]](#footnote-26):



1. Consecutive 7ths or 9ths are allowed, especially if second interval is minor 7th or major 9th:



Major 7th and minor 9th sound harsh without another voice. They are allowed if they are accompanied by the third voice, which forms harmonic consonance interval with one of notes of major 7th or minor 9th.

### Similar motion to 2nd, 7th and 9th

1. Similar motion to major or minor second should be avoided[[23]](#footnote-27).



1. Similar motion to 7th or 9th is acceptable between non-extreme voices, especially if it is minor 7th or major 9th:



Similar motion to 7th or 9th is prohibited between extreme voices.

Major 7th and minor 9th can be alleviated with a common note when there are at least three voices:



### 2nd, 7th or 9th at the beginning of the voice

It is allowed to start the voice with vertical major 2nd, minor 7th or major 9th.

It is prohibited to start voice with vertical minor 2nd, major 7th or minor 9th, especially if the other voice does not form consonance interval with one of notes, which form a dissonance interval:



### Distance between voices

The distance between voices is not limited if each voice is in range and there is no voice disbalance (see §11).

### Voice crossing

Voice crossing is the intersection of voices in a composition, leaving a lower voice on a higher pitch than a higher voice (and vice versa). Voice crossings are often justified by melodic development of the voices. Yet, because this can cause registral confusion and reduce the independence of the voices, it should be avoided for good polyphonic balance. Voice crossing between non-adjacent voices is always prohibited.

**Exceptions**:

Starting from 3 voices and above, short voice crossings between adjacent voices (up to one and a half measures) are allowed between neighboring voices, except the first and the last measure.

Starting from 5 voices and above, longer voice crossings between adjacent voices (up to two and a half measures) are allowed (including the first and the last measure).

### Voice crossing arrangement

Voice crossing can happen during contrary or oblique motion of the voices, but should not happen during similar motion of the voices[[24]](#footnote-28).

1. Contrary motion of the voices

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * 1. Through unison – good: |  |
| * 1. Through second – possible: |  |

Yet, two consecutive seconds should be avoided, because this degrades sound quality:



1. During oblique motion unison is possible if §53 rules are not violated.

### Doubling

Doubling of a suspension tone is prohibited.

Doubling of a leading tone is prohibited[[25]](#footnote-29).

Doubling of any chord tone of harmonic tritone is prohibited[[26]](#footnote-30) if both notes of tritone are chord tones and they both exist in any voice of the current harmony[[27]](#footnote-31).

* Doubling of a leading tone or of any chord tone of harmonic tritone is allowed if two doubled notes resolve stepwise in opposite directions, while the note which resolves downwards is also prepared by stepwise motion.
* Doubling of other notes is allowed.

If allowed, note doubling should be accomplished across octave or two octaves. Unison doubling is allowed only when §53 rules are not violated.

### Unison

1. Unison can be used on upbeat. Unison is allowed on downbeat only in the first and the last measure.

**Exception**:

* Starting from 5 voices and above, unison is acceptable on downbeat in any measure[[28]](#footnote-33).

Unison should be used on downbeat as seldom as possible, because it impoverishes polyphony.

1. The approach of the unison should be with contrary motion (stepwise or by leap) or with oblique motion (by leap only).



In difficult cases you can use oblique motion to unison from major 2nd (but not from minor 2nd):



Similar motion to unison is prohibited, especially not to last or penultimate measure[[29]](#footnote-34):



1. Unison can be left by any movement (similar, oblique, contrary), stepwise (to major or minor 2nd) or by a leap.

### Harmonic 4th

1. Perfect 4th is not allowed between bass and any other voice if both notes of the interval are chord tones.
2. Perfect 4th is allowed between any notes as long as neither of them is in the bass.
3. Perfect 4th is allowed between any voices if at least one of its notes is not a chord tone.

### Harmonic tritone

1. Harmonic tritone is prohibited between bass and any other voice, if both notes of tritone are chord tones[[30]](#footnote-35).

**Exceptions**:

Starting from 3 voices and above, harmonic tritone (diminished 5th) is allowed

with bass only in penultimate harmony, when suspension resolves to leading tone in bass, which then resolves to last tonic chord in root position:



1. Harmonic tritone is prohibited between any voices of ancient modes (not major or melodic minor key).
2. Harmonic tritone is allowed between any two voices except bass in major and melodic minor[[31]](#footnote-36), but each of its notes requires correct resolution in the same voice to chord tone in the next chord[[32]](#footnote-37):

In major:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Should resolve to** |
| IV | III |
| VII | I |

In minor:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Should resolve to** |
| II | III |
| III | II |
| IV | III |
| VI | V |
| VI# | VII |
| VII# | I |

**Exceptions**:

Each tritone note, which does not continue until the end of current harmony, will not require resolution.

If next chord does not contain notes that resolve tritone, then tritone resolution is not required.

1. Harmonic tritone is allowed if at least one of notes is not a chord tone.

### Second inversion chords

Second inversion chords are prohibited[[33]](#footnote-38):



**Exceptions**:

Temporary second inversion chord is allowed on upbeat if bass immediately returns to tonic and 5th note in bass is not repeated:



### Obligatory harmonies

1. The first and the last measures have to be harmonized with tonic chord in root position.
   1. If voice starts without syncopation, first note has to be degree I or V. If first note is a syncopation, it can be degree III.
   2. Outer voices (the lowest and the highest) should end with degree I. Inner voices can end with degree I or V.
2. Penultimate chord should be:
   1. Chord V (in root position or first inversion). Leading tone is required[[34]](#footnote-39).



* 1. Chord VII (in first inversion)



Starting from 4 voices and above, chord VII is allowed in root position if suspension resolves to leading tone in bass (see §55).

Penultimate measure can contain two chords, in this case the second chord is penultimate:



Second chord should not be longer than first chord in the measure – this is because second chord can start only on particular beats:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Time signature** | **Second chord can start on beat** |
| 2/4 | Second quarter |
| 3/4 | Third quarter |
| 4/4 or 2/2 | Third or fourth quarter |
| 5/4 | Fourth quarter |
| 6/4 | Fourth quarter |
| 3/2 | Third half |

Examples of two chords in penultimate measure:



### Incomplete chords

Any chord should have at least one chord tone on the first beat of this chord (not tied with the previous chord). If not, this chord is considered ambiguous.

Starting from 3 voices and above, chord root note and 3rd tone are required on the first beat of any chord. If not, this chord is considered incomplete. All three chord tones are recommended on the first beat of any chord for rich sound, if possible. Penultimate chord should have all three chord tones on its first beat.

**Exceptions:**

1. Chords in the first and the last measure can be incomplete (3rd or/and 5th chord tones can be missing) in any counterpoint species (including mixed species) in any number of voices.
2. In other measures (not the first and not the last) incomplete chords are allowed in three voices in the following cases:
   1. There should not be two incomplete chords (the first and the last chords do not count).
   2. Two incomplete chords should not follow each other immediately.
   3. Penultimate chord should always be complete.

### Harmonic rhythm

There should not be more than one harmony in a single measure. Yet, the same harmony can continue during several measures.

**Exception**:

Penultimate measure can include two harmonies if penultimate harmony follows §58 rules:



### Modulation

If all other counterpoint rules are followed, modulation will not occur.

Counterpoint usually does not modulate. Yet, short temporary modulation is possible into closely related key – but not more than once per exercise.

Note, which characterizes new key, should be harmonic and not only melodic. Return to main key should also happen with a harmonic note. Exercises in minor key should not modulate to parallel major through chord III.

Chromatic interval is always prohibited.

# Non-chord tones

## Suspensions

### Suspensions, which resolve downwards

Suspension of any degree can resolve downwards.

Only the VI# degree during ascending movement in melodic minor cannot resolve downwards.

### Suspensions, which resolve up

Suspension resolution up can be used in the following cases:

1. Leading tone resolution into tonic of a minor or major key:



1. Chord tone suspension:



In the latter case, a perfect 5th can be considered a chord tone – in this case there would be two harmonies in a measure, which is allowed in case of suspension resolution.

### Suspension preparation

1. Suspension preparation should not be shorter than a half note and should not be shorter than the suspension:



Starting from 5 voices and above, suspension can be prepared with a whole note.

1. If suspension resolves to 5th interval, this suspension should not be prepared by 5th interval (same for 8th):



**Exception**:

This is acceptable if second voice moves during the suspension resolution:



### Suspension resolution

If suspension is a non-chord tone, it should resolve to a chord tone with a stepwise motion (see §61-62)[[35]](#footnote-40).

Suspension should resolve on second, third or fourth quarter of the measure (resolution to a note shorter than a quarter is prohibited):



There can be one ornament non-chord quarter tone between suspension and suspension resolution surrounded by a leap of 3rd and stepwise motion:

 

 

There can be two non-chord quaver ornament tones in stepwise motion between suspension and suspension resolution (use upper neighbor tone for resolution up, lower neighbor tone for resolution down):

 

If suspension is a chord tone, it still can have one or two non-chord resolution ornament tones, if suspension is resolved stepwise upwards or downwards according to the rules.

If suspension resolution doubles, avoid similar motion to 8ve:



### Suspension and suspension resolution

Suspension should not sound simultaneously[[36]](#footnote-42) with suspension resolution, especially if suspension resolution is above suspension when they sound together:



**Exceptions (only when suspension resolution sounds below suspension)**:

Suspension resolution can sound simultaneously with suspension, when suspension resolution is in bass and the interval between suspension and suspension resolution is greater than 2nd:



Starting from 4 voices and above, suspension can sound simultaneously with suspension resolution if resolution is in inner voice, there is a chord tone between voice with suspension and voice with suspension resolution, and the interval between suspension and suspension resolution is greater than 2nd, especially when voices have stepwise contrary motion:



In 2 voices without cantus firmus or starting from 3 voices with cantus firmus, the interval between suspension and suspension resolution can be a major 2nd in some cases:



## Passing and neighbor tones

### Passing and neighbor tones

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Descending and ascending passing tones | Upper and lower neighbor tones |
|  |  |

Usually passing and neighbor tones appear on upbeat. As an exception, passing tone is acceptable on downbeat simultaneously with suspension, especially with contrary stepwise motion:



When harmony does not change during two measures, passing or neighbor tone can occur on downbeat of the second measure.

Each neighbor tone has to be surrounded by chord tones on both sides. Multiple passing tones can go one after the other if melody direction does not change. Such a series of passing tones has to be surrounded by chord tones on both sides.

### Simultaneous sounding of melodic and harmonic notes

Passing and neighbor tones can sound simultaneously with chord and non-chord tones in case of contrary motion.

In case of similar motion these intervals obey the rules § 44, § 45.

See § 53 concerning oblique motion to unison.

See § 34 concerning the use of passing and neighbor tones in melodic minor.

## 

### Double neighboring tones

Double neighboring tones (changing tones or DNT) consist of two consecutive non-chord tones. First melody moves in one direction by a step from a chord tone (first chord tone) to the first non-chord tone, then skips by a third in the opposite direction to another non-chord tone, and then finally resolves back to the original chord tone (second chord tone). Double neighboring tones appear to resemble two consecutive neighbor tones; an upper neighbor and a lower neighbor with the chord tone missing from the middle. The double neighboring tones function as a way to decorate, or embellish, a chord tone and are also used to provide rhythmic interest between common tones:

 

The first and the last chord tones of DNT should not be shorter than a quarter note. The double neighboring tones should not be longer than a quarter note and should not be longer than the first and the last chord tones of DNT.

DNT sound better if before the first chord tone there is no leap, especially if there is stepwise motion in the same direction as after the first chord tone. The same is especially true for the last chord tone in DNT.

DNT and their chord tone can sound simultaneously (resolution to octave). DNT cannot be followed by unison.

### Cambiata

Cambiata is a melodic pattern of 4 consecutive notes (chord tone, non-chord tone, non-chord tone, chord tone) where a note is skipped from by an interval of a 3rd in one direction and this is followed by the stepwise motion in opposite direction:

 

The first and the last chord tones of cambiata should not be shorter than a quarter note. Non-chord tones should not be longer than a quarter note and should not be longer than the first and the last chord tones of cambiata.

### Passing downbeat dissonance

Passing downbeat dissonance (PDD) is a passing tone on the first beat of any harmony. It is allowed in species 1, 3, 5. In species 2, 4 PDD is allowed in difficult cases:



PDD is allowed only in descending stepwise motion.

PDD cannot be longer than previous or next note. Also, PDD cannot be longer than half note.

Unlike a usual passing tone, PDD has to immediately resolve to a chord tone inside the same measure.

### Combining multiple melodic patterns

Depending on harmony in measure, any melodic pattern (PDD, DNT, cambiata) can be deactivated. In the following examples melodic patterns are deactivated (circled notes are non-harmonic):

 

Multiple melodic patterns can be combined in one measure. Some of patterns can be deactivated. In the following example (circled notes are non-harmonic) measure starts with PDD, then there is a cambiata pattern, which is deactivated, because notes around the leap are harmonic. Starting from third note in measure there is a DNT pattern:



**TODO:**

- Finish working on all sections

- Check which rules exist in rules.xlsm, but are not implemented (delete or mark orange if not needed)

- Check that all rules from rules.xlsm are described here

- Check that code from CP2R.cpp not linked to flags is described here

- Describe “active/inactive patterns”, “notes that have to be chord tones”, “chord tones”, “non-chord tones”

- Describe types of harmonic intervals (both chord tones, one chord tone, no chord tones), voice pairs

1. Exception: short-term modulations into adjacent mode (see §60). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Exceptions:

   Tritones and 4th intervals on first beat of harmony are allowed between chord tones as long as neither of them is in the bass.

   Passing downbeat dissonance (PDD) is described in §70. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Exception: Tritones and 4th intervals can be formed by suspension resolution note as long as neither of its notes is in the bass. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Exceptions: the following melodic shapes can include leaps:

   Double neighboring tones (§68),

   Cambiata (§70),

   Suspension resolution ornament (§64). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Each chord in the table can be in root position or first inversion. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Disbalance is acceptable between vocal ranges if it is shorter than a whole note. In difficult cases disbalance is acceptable up to three half notes in a row. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Two voices of species 2 or 4 can start simultaneously (but not more than 2 voices). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. In difficult cases only one voice can be introduced in measure, even if it is not the last voice to be introduced. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Fifth species rhythm also can be introduced in one of voices. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Five notes in measure are allowed if first note is tied with the previous measure. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. In difficult cases these rhythms are allowed in 4 voices in soprano. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Leaps of a 3rd, 4th or 5th are allowed between measures in difficult cases, even if they are prepared by movement in the same direction:

     [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
13. Anticipation can be allowed in two voices, but this is not recommended to make educational process more gradual. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
14. Number of voice pair that have to be controlled when number of voices in counterpoint grows:

    |  |  |
    | --- | --- |
    | Number of voices | Number of voice pairs |
    | 2 | 1 |
    | 3 | 3 |
    | 4 | 6 |
    | 5 | 10 |
    | 6 | 15 |
    | 7 | 21 |
    | 8 | 28 |

    [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
15. Compound intervals follow the same rules as simple intervals (e.g. 10th and 3rd). Only unison and octave, 2nd and 9th have different rules. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
16. You can write three or more consecutive 6th chords, if at least two voices have contrary motion:

     [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
17. In these two exceptions we are only talking about diminished 5th, not augmented 4th – because augmented 4th is not prohibited near perfect 5th by this rule – yet, harmonic augmented 4th may need resolution in some situations (see §55). [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
18. Similarly, 5ths between syncopated harmonic notes on downbeat are allowed (but not 8ves):

    

    Similarly, close 5ths or 8ves are allowed, if second interval is formed by harmonic note, surrounded by stepwise motion, resembling a passing or neighbor tone:

     [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
19. In difficult cases this exception can also be used in 4 voices. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
20. This means between two internal voices or between one internal voice and one external voice. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
21. If only lower voice is moving stepwise, then similar motion to 5th on secondary degrees (II, III, VI) should be avoided in 5 voices. Also, similar motion to 8ve down should be avoided:

     [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
22. Exception: two consecutive 2nds are allowed if second interval is a major 2nd (and never if it is minor 2nd). [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
23. Similar motion to major second is acceptable, if one of notes of this interval sounded immediately before this second:

     [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
24. Voice crossing is acceptable during similar motion of the voices, if at least one voice moves stepwise:

     [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
25. Doubled notes do not have to begin or end together, but have to sound simultaneously to be prohibited. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
26. Doubled notes do not have to begin or end together, but have to sound simultaneously to be prohibited. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
27. Doubled notes do not necessarily need to sound simultaneously with both notes of tritone. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
28. In 4 voices unison can be used between two lowest voices on downbeat if this is needed for melodic development. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
29. Exception: Direct approach of the unison with stepwise motion in higher voice to last or penultimate measure is allowed. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
30. Notes of harmonic tritone do not have to start or end together, but they have to sound simultaneously at some point in time [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
31. Harmonic tritone is prohibited in ancient modes between any voices [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
32. Resolution note should follow immediately the note of the tritone, except situation when note of the tritone is a suspension (in this case suspension resolution has to resolve tritone too). [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
33. The following examples are allowed because here no second inversion chord is present:

     [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
34. Exception: There can be no leading tone if note V in bass in penultimate chord resolves into note I in bass in the last chord. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
35. Suspension can go through multiple harmonies without resolution until it becomes a non-chord tone. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
36. If the sounding interval between suspension and suspension resolution is on first beat of chord, this is especially bad. But this is prohibited on any beat as long as two notes sound simultaneously. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)