## MUSI 1700 Lecture 15 Nov 6 2023

## First-species counterpoint (one-to-one)

Rules for writing the cantus firmus (which is always provided in tests/assignments):

- Start and end on the tonic, 1.
- End 2 1 or 7 1 (must be stepwise motion, and beware of voice crossing).
- There should be one high point, and you can repeat it once but you should not go back to it.

  If the first and last notes are the highest points, have one low point. This is less common, though.

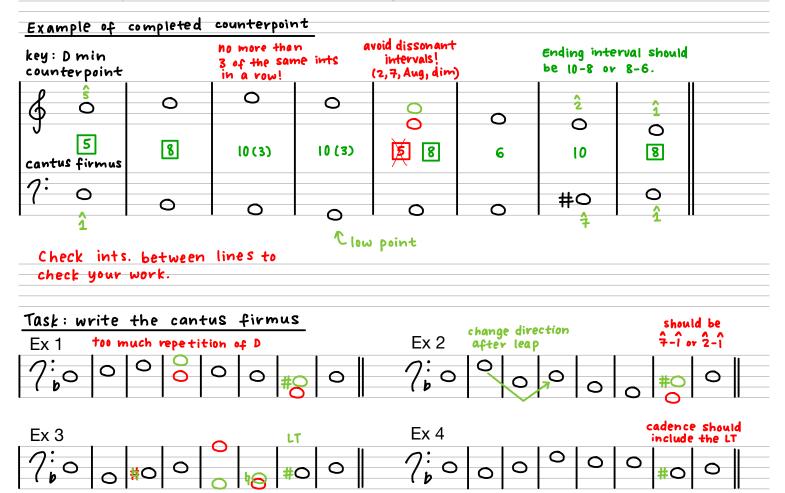
Rules for writing first-species counterpoint:

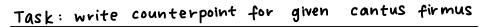
- Start on 1 or 5.
- If the cantus firmus ends on 2 1, the counterpoint must end on 7 1.

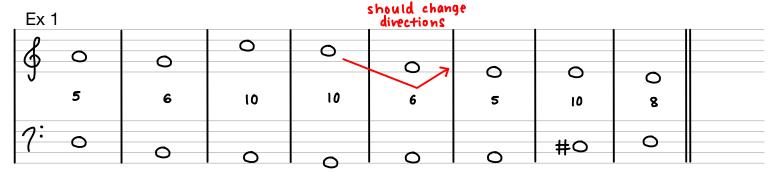
  If the cantus firmus ends on 7 1, the counterpoint must end on 2 1.

## For both:

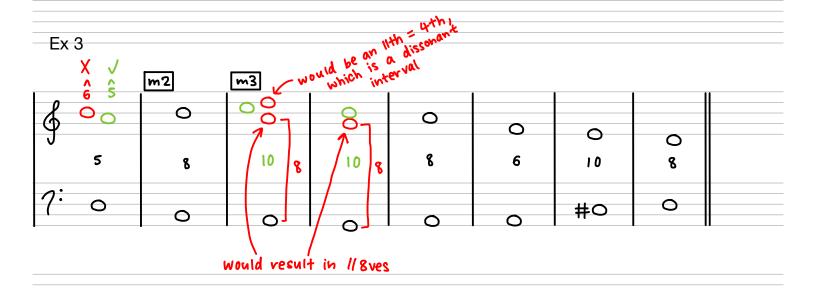
- Max of one repeated note in a row is ok.
- No dissonant leaps are allowed (for first-species counterpoint only), and the interval between the counterpoint and the cantus firmus should be consonant (3, 6, 5, 8).
- Perfect intervals must be approached by leap or by contrary motion.
- The melody tends to be all above or all below the starting note.
- For minor keys, don't raise the 7th into a leading tone until the cadence (last two measures)



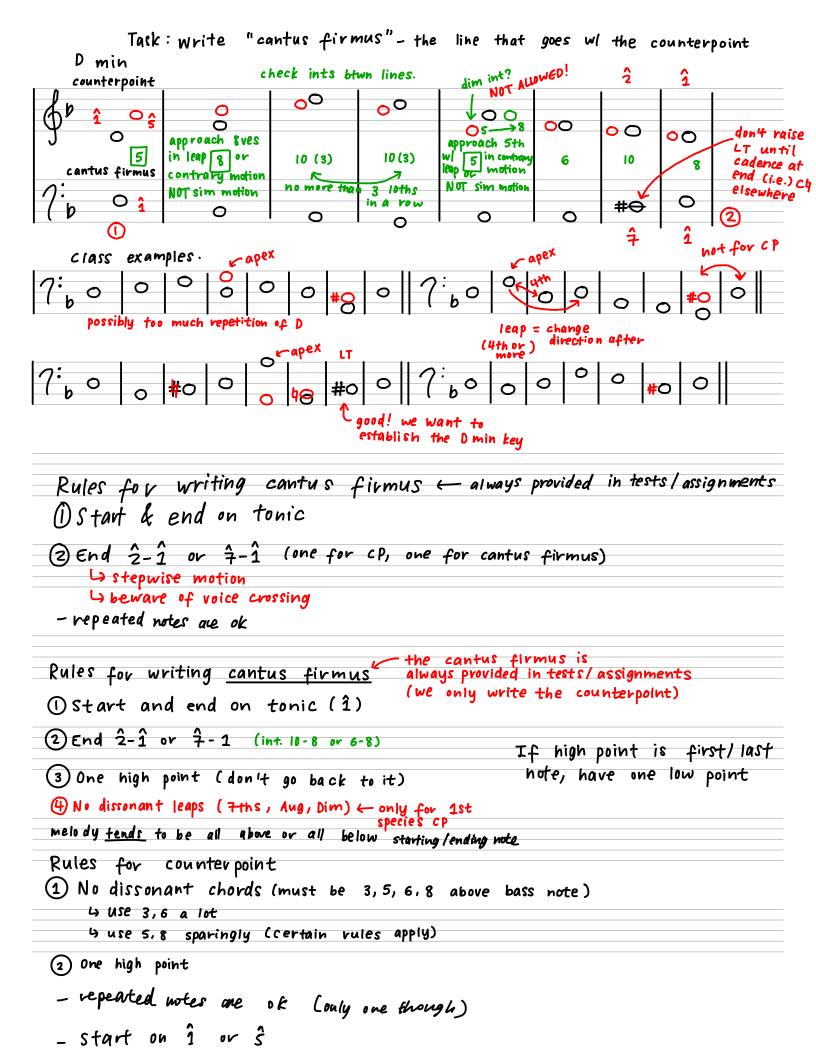




Ex 2  $\boldsymbol{\phi}$ #0 



As seen above, there are multiple ways to write a correct counterpoint for the same cantus firmus.



D min counterpoint	showld've shows							
	0	0	0		_			
5 cantus firmus	6	10	10	6	5	10	8	
7:00	0	0		0	0	#0	0	

## Don't put C# right before C4!

D min counterpoint

Bo o	0	0	0		0	0		
5 cantus firmus	6	6	8	<b>→</b> 10	5	10	8	
7:00	0	0		0		#0	0	

D min counterpoint		edissonant int.				J			
do co	0	000	0	0	0	0			
5 cantus firmus	8	X //8wes	10	8	6	10	8		
7:00	0		0	0	0	#0	0		

