

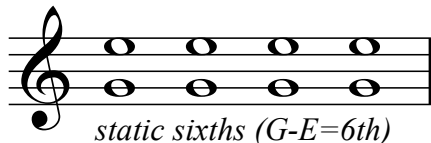
2.4 Elementary Contrapuntal Motions

Contrapuntal comes from the word *counterpoint*, which means "note against note."

Contrapuntal motions are the different ways two parts can relate when they move from one chord to the next.

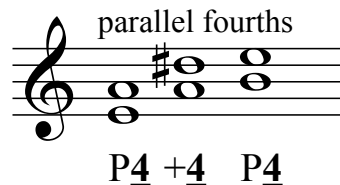
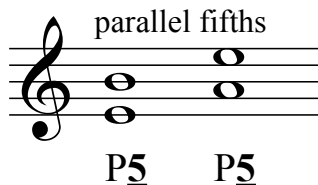
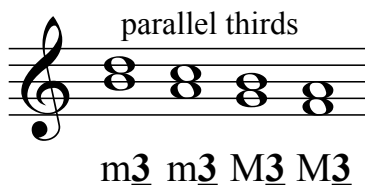
1. Static Motion

In *static motion*, both voices hold their notes. Static motion really means no motion at all.



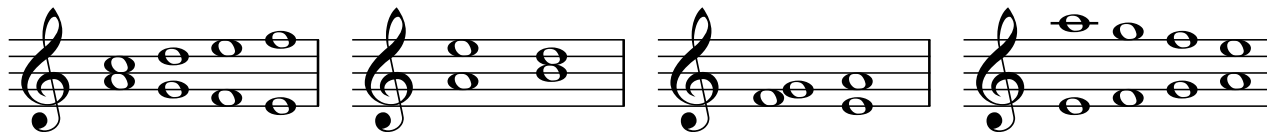
2. Parallel Motion

In *parallel motion*, both voices move in the same direction and the interval class stays the same. The *quality* of the interval may be different (e.g. major vs. minor or perfect vs. diminished).



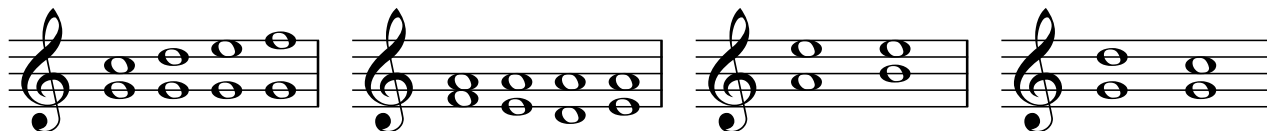
3. Contrary Motion

In *contrary motion*, one voice moves up and the other voice moves down. *Both voices change pitches.*



4. Oblique Motion

In *oblique motion*, one voice restates the same pitch while the other voice changes.



5. Similar Motion

In *similar motion*, both voices move in the same direction. Unlike parallel motion, the two intervals are different classes (e.g. seconds vs. thirds, etc.).

