

Counterpoint Symbols

Harmonic intervals are traditionally classified as *consonant* (stable) or *dissonant* (unstable).¹ Moreover, consonant intervals are subclassified as *perfect* (static) or *imperfect* (dynamic). Figure 1 shows the categorization of traditional harmonic intervals within the octave as consonant and dissonant.

Figure 1. Classification of harmonic intervals as consonant and dissonant

Consonant	Dissonant
<i>Perfect</i> P1 & P8 P5	M7 & m7 P4 ² M2 & m2
<i>Imperfect</i> M3 & m3 M6 & m6	<i>All A and d</i> <i>Intervals</i>

Using *generic intervals* in the place of specific intervals, Figure 1 may be simplified to the eight *counterpoint symbols* (1-8) shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Counterpoint symbols

Consonant	Dissonant
<i>Perfect</i> 1 & 8 5	7 4 2
<i>Imperfect</i> 3 6	<i>All A and d</i> <i>intervals</i>

We will use counterpoint symbols to analyze the *interval progression* created by two voices (Examples 1 & 2).

Examples 1 & 2. Interval progression analysis

J. J. Fux, *Gradus ad Parnassum*

J.S. Bach, Chorale, "Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott," Soprano-bass counterpoint

Sing, or play, the examples above. Tones that create a dissonance are enclosed within parentheses to show their *ornamental function*. *Compound intervals* greater the octave are collapsed to their *octave equivalents*: i.e., 9 to 2, 10 to 3, 11 to 4, 12 to 5, 13 to 6, 14 to 7, 15 to 8, etc., and the symbol 1 is reserved for the *unison*.

Source: Steven Laitz, *The Complete Musician*, 3rd ed. (New York: Oxford, 2011), 15-16

¹ We refer here to *musical* consonance/dissonance, as opposed to *sensory* consonance/dissonance.

² The P4 is a special case. We will consider a P4 to be to be dissonant when it is formed with the *bass* and consonant otherwise. In two-voice writing, we will always treat the '4' as a dissonance.