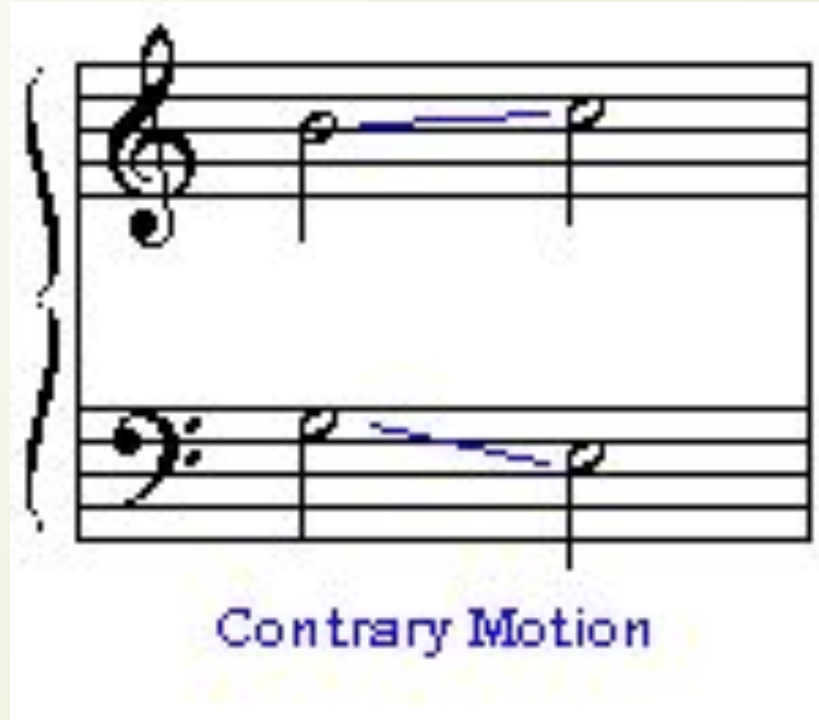


MOTION

C.O.P.S.



Contrary Motion - the voices move by any interval in the opposite direction.

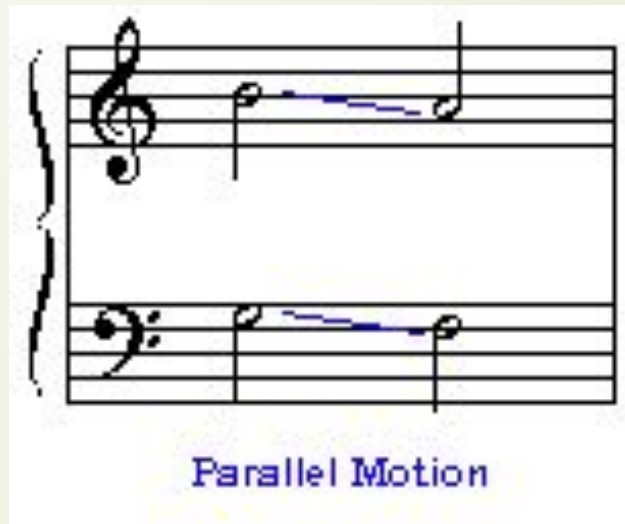


Oblique motion - one voice moves in any direction by any interval while the other remains on the same pitch, not moving at all.



Oblique Motion


Parallel Motion - both voices move in the same direction by exactly the same interval. In this example, both voices move down by a M2.



The image shows a musical score with two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves show a half note moving down by a major second (M2). The top staff starts on G4 and moves to F4. The bottom staff starts on D3 and moves to C3. Blue arrows highlight the downward movement in both staves. Below the staves, the text "Parallel Motion" is written in blue.

Parallel Motion

Similar Motion - when both voices move in the same direction, but by different intervals. In the following example, the top voice moves up by a M2, while the lower voice moves up by a P5.



The image shows a musical staff with two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves show a single note moving up to another note. In the top staff, the note moves from the second space (D4) to the third space (E4), indicated by a blue line. In the bottom staff, the note moves from the second space (D3) to the first line (A3), also indicated by a blue line. The text "Similar Motion" is written in blue below the staves.

Similar Motion

Contour– Shape or Contour of Melody

The unique melodic shape created by the specific rise and fall of pitches in a melody

If we just played the same notes over and over music would be very boring. As music progresses, the melody rises and falls, slowly or quickly. This creates a visible shape on the page.



Conjunct motion – moving by steps (m2 or M2).

Disjunct motion – moving by skips and leaps.

The image displays three musical staves illustrating different types of motion:

- Conjunct:** A single staff in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody consists of a sequence of eighth and quarter notes moving primarily by steps (minor and major seconds).
- Disjunct:** A single staff in common time (C) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody features several leaps, including a major third and a major sixth, interspersed with some stepwise motion.
- Mixed:** A single staff in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The melody combines stepwise motion with a significant leap of a major third.