

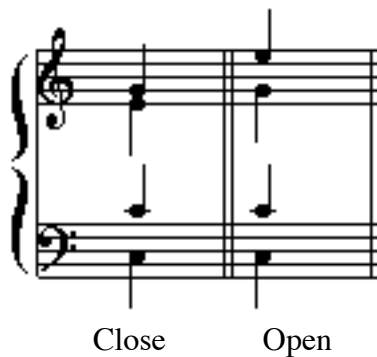
FOUR PART-WRITING (SATB STYLE)

- **USE PROPER NOTATION.**

Notate the soprano on the treble clef staff with stems up, the alto on the treble clef staff with stems down, the tenor on the bass clef staff with stems up, and the bass on the bass clef staff with stems down.



Chords may be in **open or close spacing**. Chords are in open spacing when you can put another chord tone in between the soprano (S) and alto(A) and/or between the A and tenor (T) voices. Chords are in close spacing when no chord tone can be placed between the SA or AT voices.

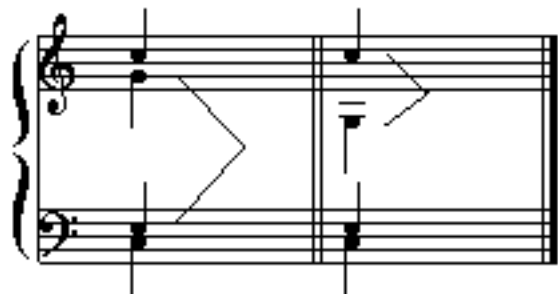


- **MAINTAIN 4 DISTINCT VOICES; MAINTAIN THE INDIVIDUALITY OF THE VOICES.**

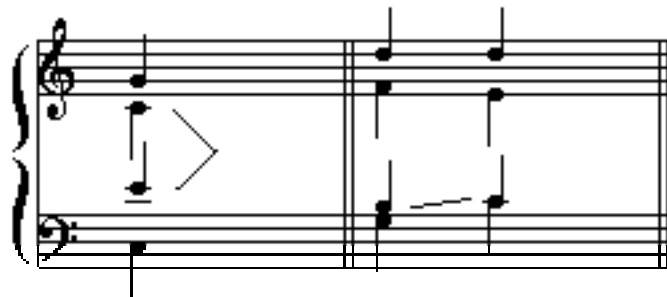
Keep the voices in their proper ranges.



The maximum distance between SA and AT is a P8; between TB, the maximum distance is 2 P8s.




Do not cross voices (in the same chord). Do not overlap voices (between two adjacent chords).



Crossed voices

Overlap of voices

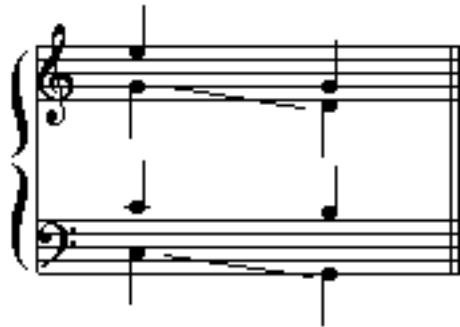
Use contrary or oblique motion to the bass more frequently than similar motion.
Use parallel motion only when necessary.



Contrary Oblique Similar Parallel

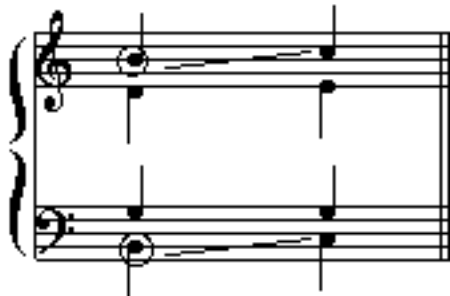
- * Contrary motion -- voices move in opposite directions.
- * Oblique motion -- one voice remains on the same note while the other voice moves.
- * Similar motion -- voices move in the same direction by different intervals.
- * Parallel motion -- voices move in the same direction by the same interval.

NEVER write parallel P1, P5 or P8. (Parallel 5ths shown below.)



- **DOUBLE THE STABLE TONE IN A CHORD.**

Never double the leading tone.



In **root position triads**, double the root

F: I vi IV V I

EXCEPT:

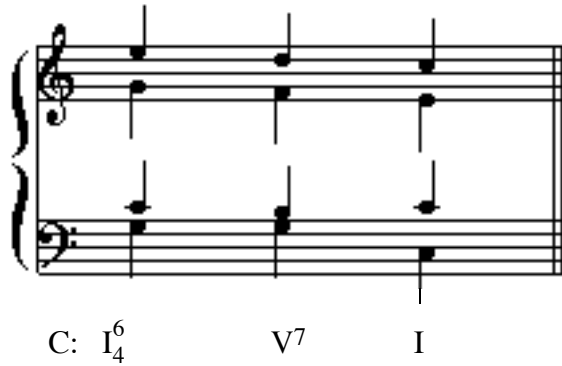
In diminished triads, double the 3rd (not a note of the tritone).
 In V-VI in minor keys, double the 3rd of the VI chord.

c: i ii° i⁶ c: V⁻⁷ VI

In **first inversion triads**, double a stable tone. OR: double the soprano. OR:
 double the 1, 4, or 5 scale degree.

C: I vii°6 I6

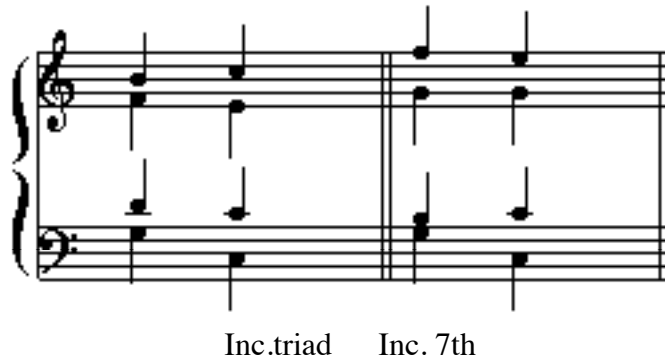
In **second inversion triads**, always double the bass.



The image shows a piano-style musical score with two staves (treble and bass clefs) and a brace on the left. It contains three measures of music. The first measure is a second inversion triad (I₄^6) with notes G4, E4, and C4. The second measure is a dominant seventh chord (V⁷) with notes B4, G4, F4, and C4. The third measure is a first inversion triad (I) with notes E4, G4, and C4. Vertical lines connect the notes to their respective chord labels below the staff.

C: I₄⁶ V⁷ I

In **Incomplete triads**, triple the root, include the third, and omit the fifth.
In **Incomplete seventh chords**, double the root, include the third and the seventh.



The image shows a piano-style musical score with two staves (treble and bass clefs) and a brace on the left. It contains two measures of music. The first measure is an incomplete triad with notes C4, E4, and C4. The second measure is an incomplete seventh chord with notes C4, E4, and B4. Vertical lines connect the notes to their respective labels below the staff.

Inc.triad Inc. 7th

- **MOVE TO THE NEAREST CHORD TONE AT ALL TIMES.**

Use conjunct motion (stepwise) as much as possible.

Do not leap in a voice (melodically) more than a P8. Try to limit leaps in the soprano to a M6, in the tenor and alto to a P4.

Do not leap twice in the same direction unless outlining a triad.

Don't write hidden octaves or fifths -- don't move in the same direction in the outer voices (soprano and bass) and by leap in the soprano to an octave or a fifth.

Hidden 8ves hidden 5ths

Don't use augmented or diminished intervals melodically.

- **RESOLVE NOTES IN THE DIRECTION OF THEIR INFLECTION.**

Resolve **active tones** in the direction of their tendency.

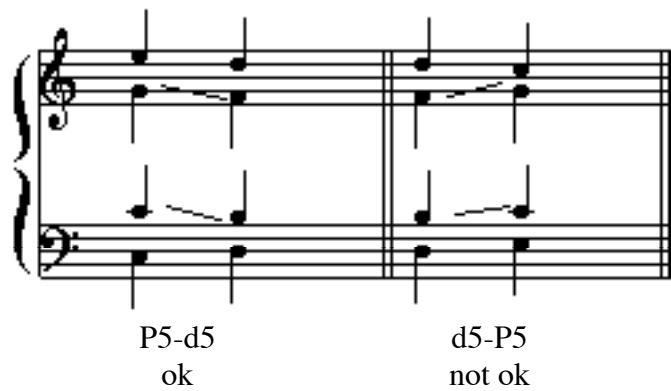
The **leading tone** in the Soprano or Bass must resolve to tonic. In an inner voice, it may resolve down to the 5 (frustrated leading tone).

Resolve **sevenths** of chords down by step. Resolve the 7th of a V^7 down by step.
(See any example with a V^7)

Resolve **tritones** as follows: A4 will resolve out, d5 in.



It is OK to move from a P5 to a d5 (**unequal fifths**), but not from a d5 to a P5 (the tritone doesn't resolve).



Altered notes: If note is raised, continue going up. If note is lowered, continue going down.

Keep chromatic movement of a note in the same voice; don't write **cross relations** especially between the outer two voices.