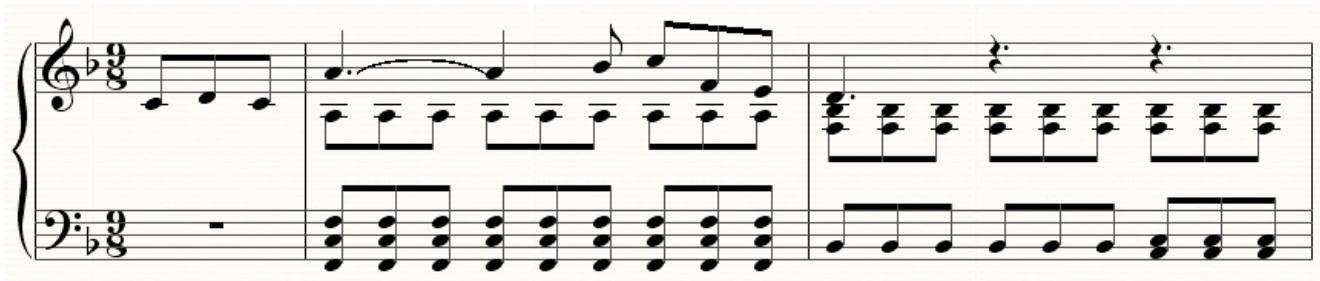


Nonchord Tones Review (and some RNs/phrase model stuff)

I. Passing Tone (PT) A NCT that fills a gap between two chord tones

Characteristic shape:

Bland version of Mendelssohn: Songs Without Words, Bk4, no. 4 - “Sadness of Soul”



But they can be accented >PT

Can be chromatic, filling in the space between a diatonic second

Labeled name: **CPT**

note, you can have two in a row. . . (no special name for this)

Mendelssohn's Version:



II. The Neighbor Note (NN)

Characteristic Shape:

Most neighbor notes, like passing tones, are diatonic and unaccented.

Label name: N

Like passing tones, they can be accented: >N

And, when a chord tone is surrounded by its neighbors on either side. . .

Label name: DN (for “Double Neighbor”). See Ex. 8.4 in text

Shape:

III. The Incomplete Neighbor: Name applies to a NCT that do not feature the full away-and-back shape of a NN. **All incomplete neighbors feature a leap on one side and a step on the other.**

generic incomplete neighbor (less common)	IN that tries to break out of the larger melodic motion = Escape Tone (ET)	Accented IN approached by leap, left by step= Appoggiatura (App)
		
G: I V	I V	I V

Group Work

Analysis: Beethoven, Sonata in c (op. 10, no. 1, 2nd movement)



Add unaccented nonchord tones to the following excerpt. Circle/label them.

Recopy, transforming some of the unaccented NCTs into accented NCTs

IV. Suspensions: A review of fourth species, with one important difference. . .

A suspension results when a voice of one chord is delayed past the sounding of another chord. The dissonance created always resolves down by step.

All suspensions contain three essential stages of activity

Preparation (a note is first sounded as a **chord tone**)

Suspension (one or more notes hold on as a dissonance against a new chord)

Resolution (the suspending tone **descends by step**)

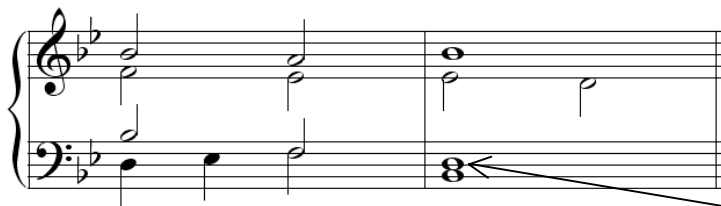
Examples:



Essential Shape of the suspension is always the same:

Note some things about these well-written suspensions

1. The suspension is usually tied, but not always (doesn't matter)
2. The preparation lasts at least as long as the suspension itself (usually longer)
3. The suspension **MUST** occur on a strong beat
4. Don't give away the cookies! The tone of resolution is special and should be kept empty, awaiting the suspension tone. (Except for 9-8 sus)



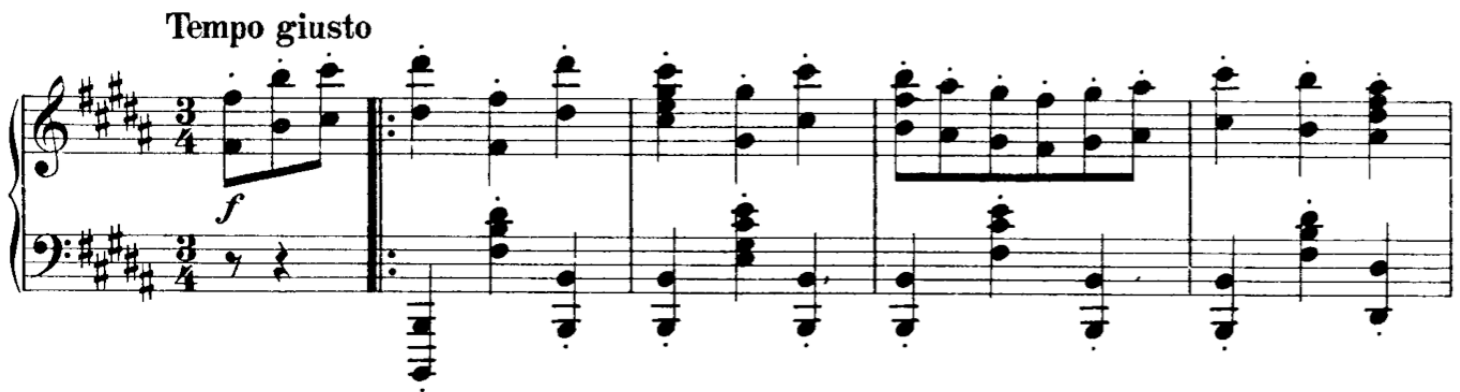
Look how bad this sounds!

V. Pedal Point (“Ped”): A note that is sustained, usually in the bass, while the harmonies shift around it.

- Usually happens at important moments in a piece (big openings or significant cadences)
- Usually emphasizes a tonic or dominant sound

We won’t write any pedals this semester. TO ANALYZE THEM, circle/label the pedal tone and then **generally ignore it** (unless you really need it) The next-lowest voice can function as the bass in Roman numeral analysis.

-Brahms, Waltz op. 39/1



VI. Anticipation (“Ant”). Like a suspension in reverse. Instead of a note holding on for too long and then resolving by step, it moves too soon (and usually by step). It can go upward or downward.

Beethoven op. 49/2 (II)

Tempo di Menuetto.

The image shows the first two systems of Beethoven's Minuet in G major, op. 49/2 (II). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo marking is 'Tempo di Menuetto.'. The music is in G major. The bass line features a series of anticipations, where notes move forward by step before the main harmonic change. The treble line has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

More analysis: RNs, phrase model, non-chord tones

Beethoven Sonata 5, movt.2

Adagio molto.

Handwritten musical score for Beethoven Sonata 5, movement 2, Adagio molto. The score is written for piano in B-flat major, 2/4 time. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic. The second system features a trill (*tr*) in the right hand and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third system shows a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Beethoven Sonata 19, movt. 1

Andante.

Handwritten musical score for Beethoven Sonata 19, movement 1, Andante. The score is written for piano in B-flat major, 2/4 time. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a mezzo-fortissimo (*mf*) dynamic. The second system features a mezzo-fortissimo (*mf*) dynamic and a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. The third system shows a piano (*p*) dynamic and a dolce marking. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.