## Schwarze Welt Chopin of the Century Series III

## Nodoka Shibasaki



Nonharmonic tones are notes that do not belong in a certain chord (shown by red notes).



Non-harmonic tones are classified into seven types: passing tones (p), accented passing tones (b), neighbor tones (app), suspension tones (r), anticipation tones (an), escape tones (e), and pedal tones (P).



A nonchord tone prepared by a chord tone a step above or below it and resolved by continuing in the same direction stepwise to the next chord tone is called a passing tone.

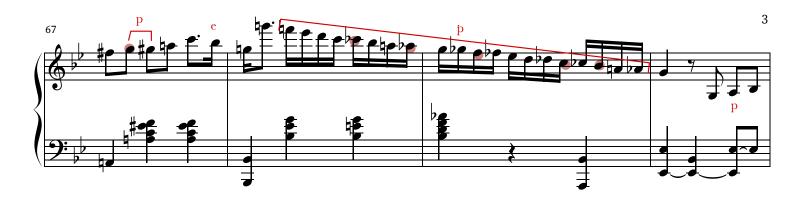


If a passing tone occurs with the second chord (instead of in the middle of the two chords), it is called an accented passing tone. A neighboring tone is approached by step and then returns by step to the original note.





Right before the chord changes, a non-harmonic tone that appears in advance as a part of the next harmonic sound is called an anticipation. The anticipation is then replayed in the next chord. If the anticipation is not replayed in the next chord, meaning the harmonic sound following the anticipation is a different note, this anticipation is referred to as an escape tone.





Just as the unstable G7 in a 'I -  $\sqrt{7}$  - I' progression, like C > G7 > C, creates a desire to return to the stable C, the non-harmonic tones also typically resolve back to a stable harmonic tone. This is referred to as the resolution of non-harmonic tones. Thus, non-harmonic tones, which require resolution, have been incorporated as independent components of a chord due to the omission of their resolution from the

