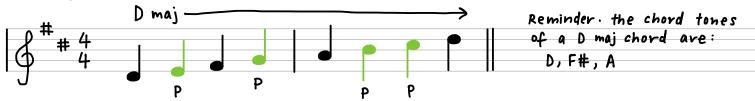
# MUSI 1700 Lecture 13 Oct 30 2023

This content corresponds with Chapter 7 of the textbook.
,
Non-chord tones: tones that don't fit in the chord.
The most common are the passing tone and the neighbour tone.
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Non-chord tones can either be accented or unaccented.
Octave Doubling
Recall that parallel octaves are not allowed in SATB since it
reduces the independance of voices.
But! Sometimes we want a thicker texture. It is okay to
double an entire voice line, an octave away.
There is a difference between // gves and a thick texture.
It's comparable to organ stops or basses doubling the violins
in an orchestra.

### Passing Tones (PT or P)

Passing tones come from a note a step away and go to a note a step away, with both steps in the same direction. The starting and ending note are a 3rd apart. There can be two passing tones in a row.



Passing tones can lead up or lead down. The are leading up in the example above, and they are leading down in the example below.

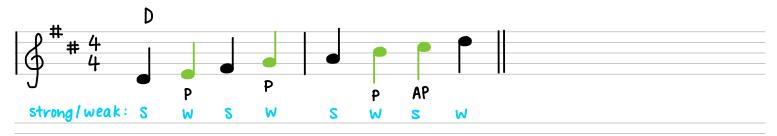


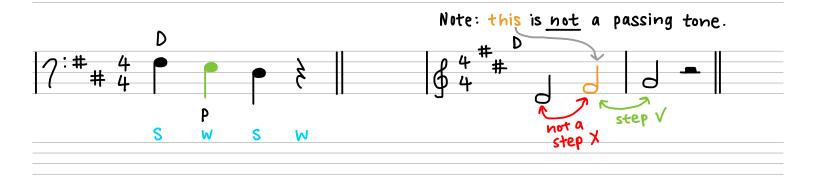
Non-chord tones are either accented or unaccented.

An accented non-chord tone occurs on a (relatively) strong beat in the measure. An unaccented non-chord tone occurs on a (relatively) weak beat in the measure.

Passing tones are unaccented by default, and should be labeled as 'P'. Only specify if a passing tone is unaccented or accented if you are asked to. Accented PT is 'AP', and unaccented PT is 'UP'.

Reviewing the examples from above again:



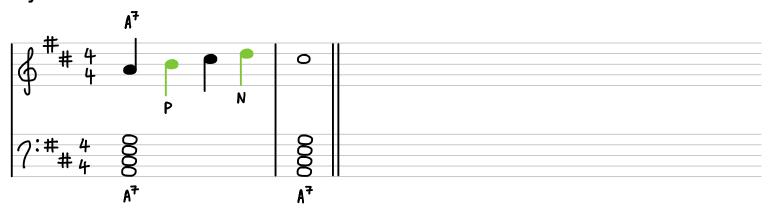


## Neighbour Tones (NT or N)

Neighbour tones move a step away from the starting note, then move a step back to the starting note. There is usually only one neighbour tone in a row. They can be accented (AN) or unaccented (UN). As with passing tones, only specify if a neighbour tone is accented or unaccented if you're asked to do so. Otherwise, label all neighbour tones with 'N'.



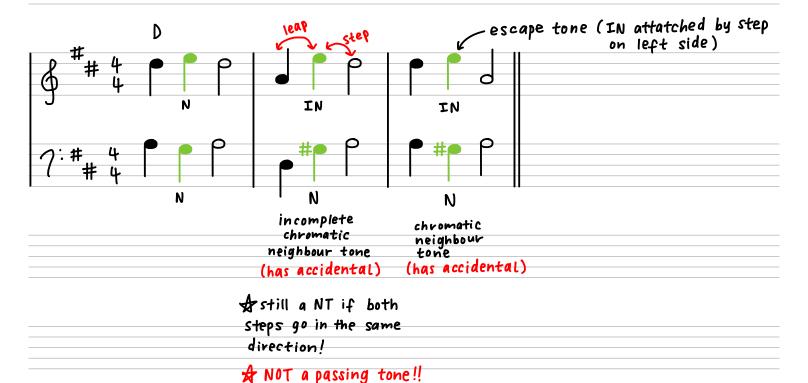
Important note: non-chord tones are related to the chord, and not the key. It's a **chord** tone, not a **key** tone.



Recall: A7 chord includes:

### Incomplete Neighbour Tones (INT, IN)

A non-chord tone which is attached on one side by step, and by leap on the other side. Steps can go in the same direction or opposite directions.



**Harmonic** — the speed at which the chords change.

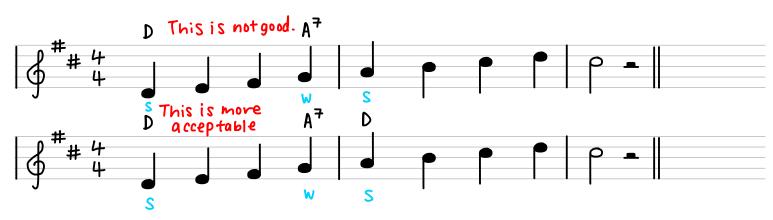
Chord usually changes on the first beat of a measure. No harmonic change on a weak beat.



A chord change on a weak beat should not last over the bar line, it is disruptive.

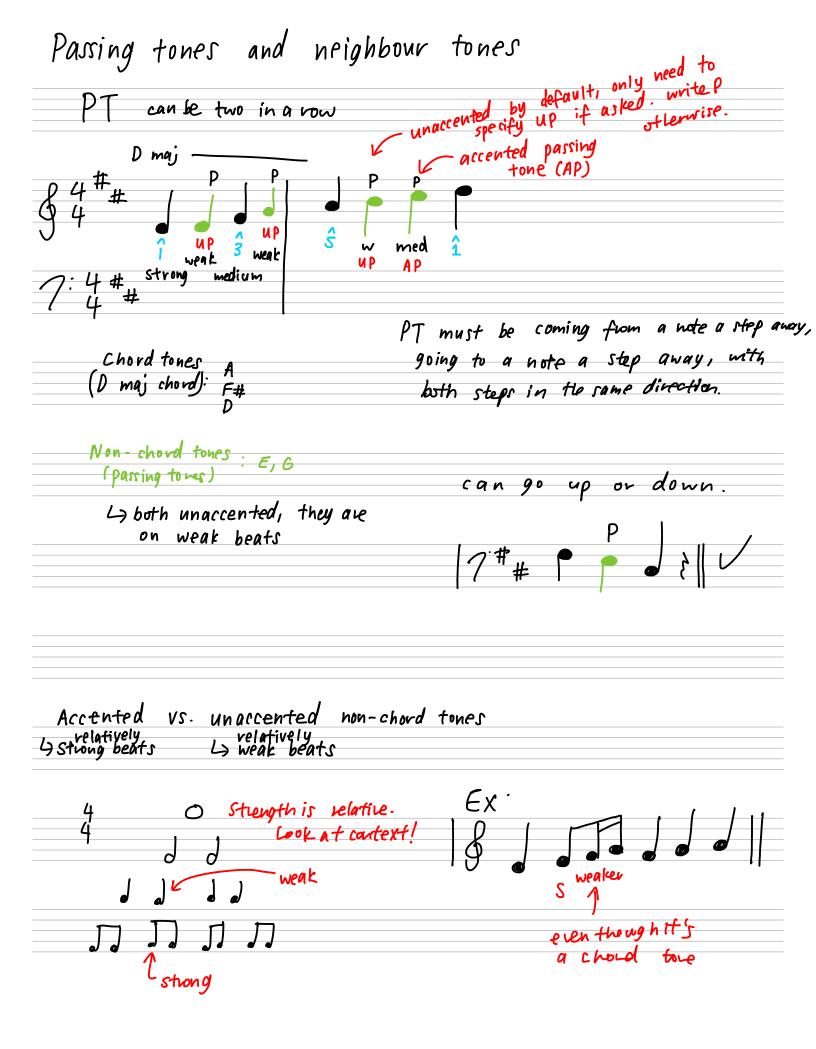
-> This is only used in specific circumstances.

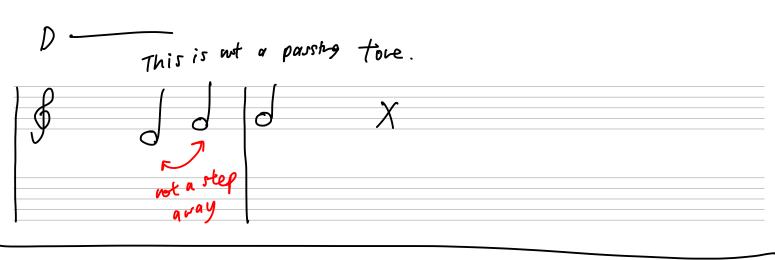
A change on a strong beat can last over the bar line (not pictured).

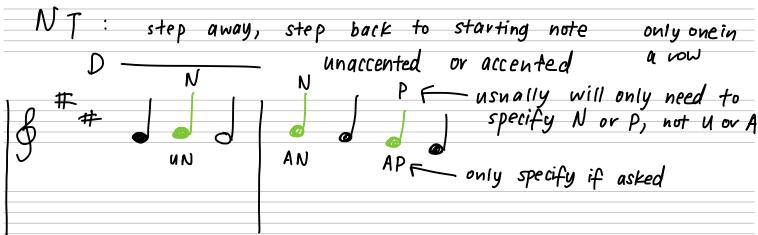


## MUSI 1700 Lecture 13 Oct 30 2023

- Figuration
- Arpeggiation, patterns
  - Octave doubling
- Embellishment
- Non-chord tones (NCT)
  - passing tones (PT, P)
  - neighbour tones (NT, N)
  - 2nzbenzion?
  - incomplete neighbour tores (INT)
  - -anticipations
  - retaid ations

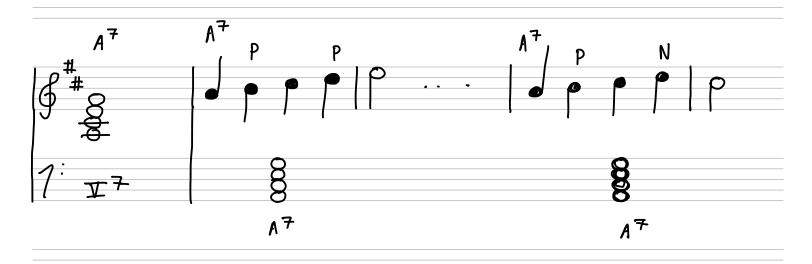


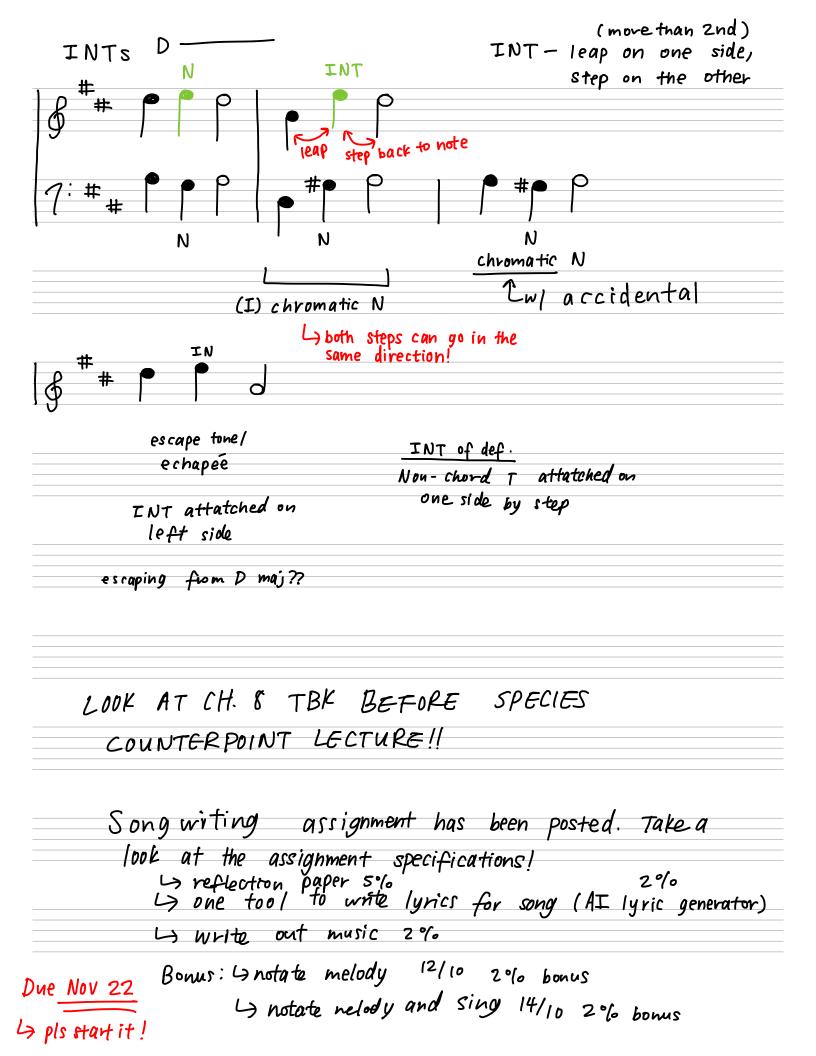




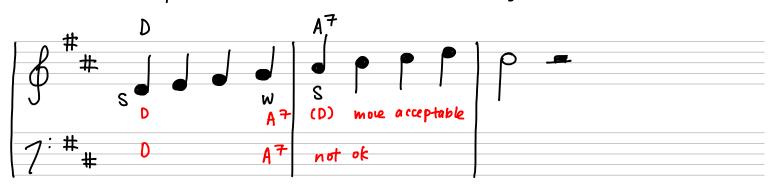
Important: related to chood, not key.

It's a <u>chord</u> tore, not a <u>key</u> tore.





Harmonic - speed at which the chords change



Chord usually changes on 1st beat.

chord change should not go over bar line, it is disruptive

L) only use in certain circumstances

No harmonic change on W beat

Change on S beat can last over bar line