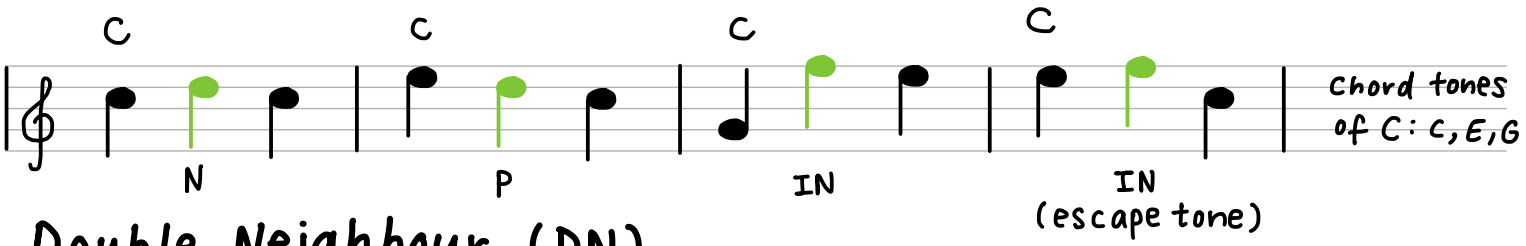
MUSI 1700

Lecture 14

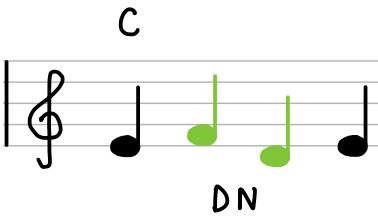
Nov 1 2023

Review from last class: P, N, IN



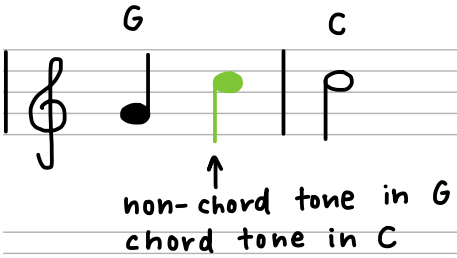
Double Neighbour (DN)

Two chord tones in a row, where the starting and ending notes are the same note. Follows the shape seen below.



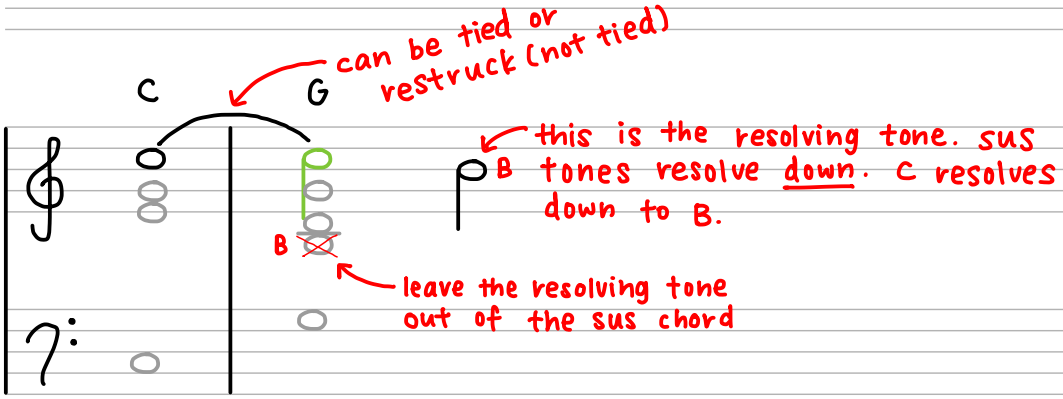
Anticipation (Ant)

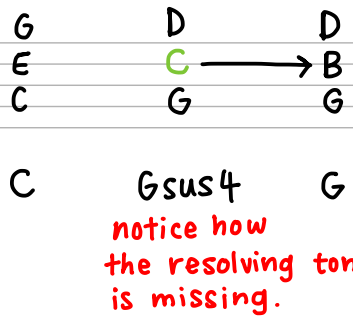
A chord tone of the next chord (which is a non-chord tone of the current chord) occurs before the chord changes.



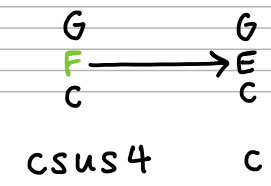
Suspension (Sus)

A chord tone from previous chord remains during the next chord, and it is a non-chord tone in the next chord. It then resolves down to a chord tone.



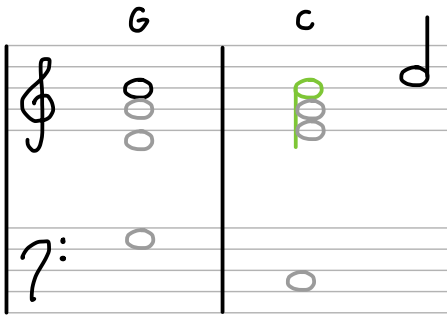


Another example:



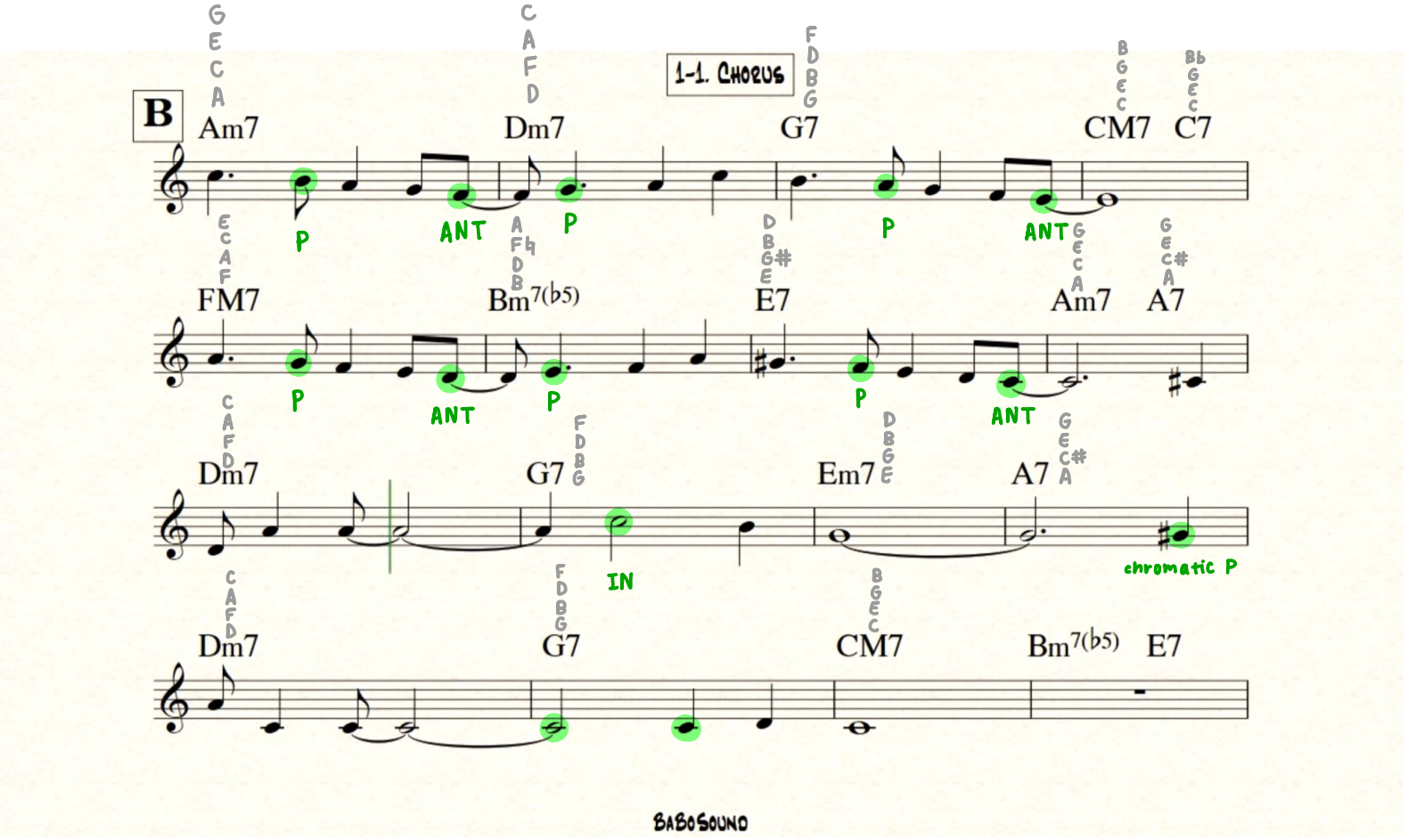
Retardation

Chord tone from previous chord remains during the next chord, and it is a non-chord tone in the next chord. It then resolves up to a chord tone.



Non-chord tone analysis

https://youtu.be/hst2N9sxY0Q?si=DjLV5ieWUj2QsAV6



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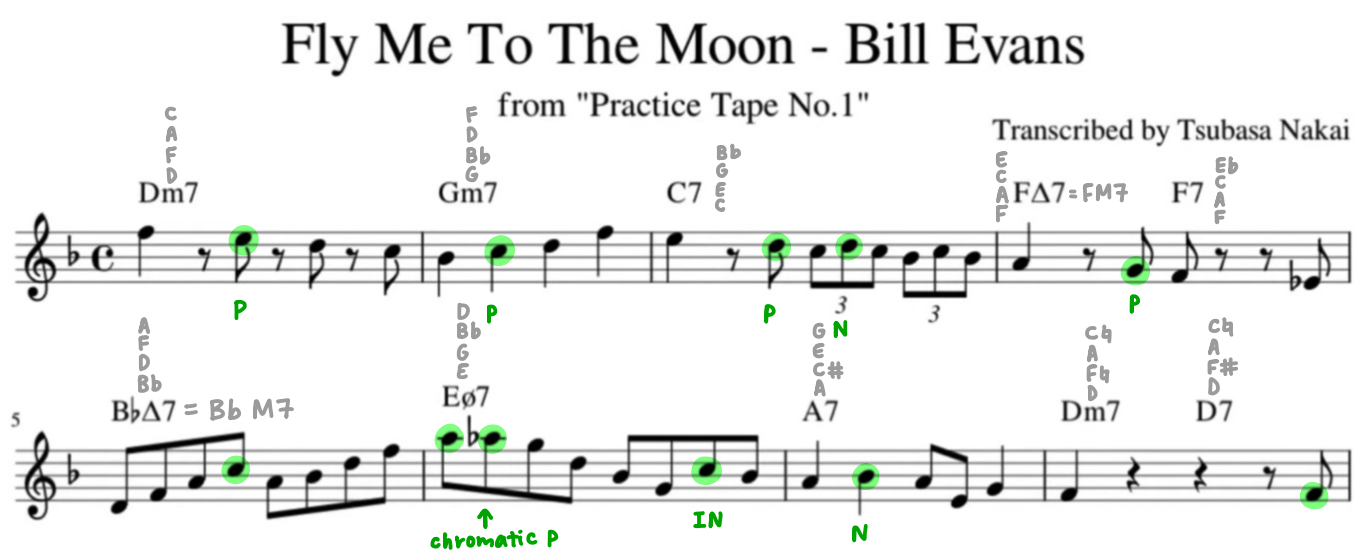

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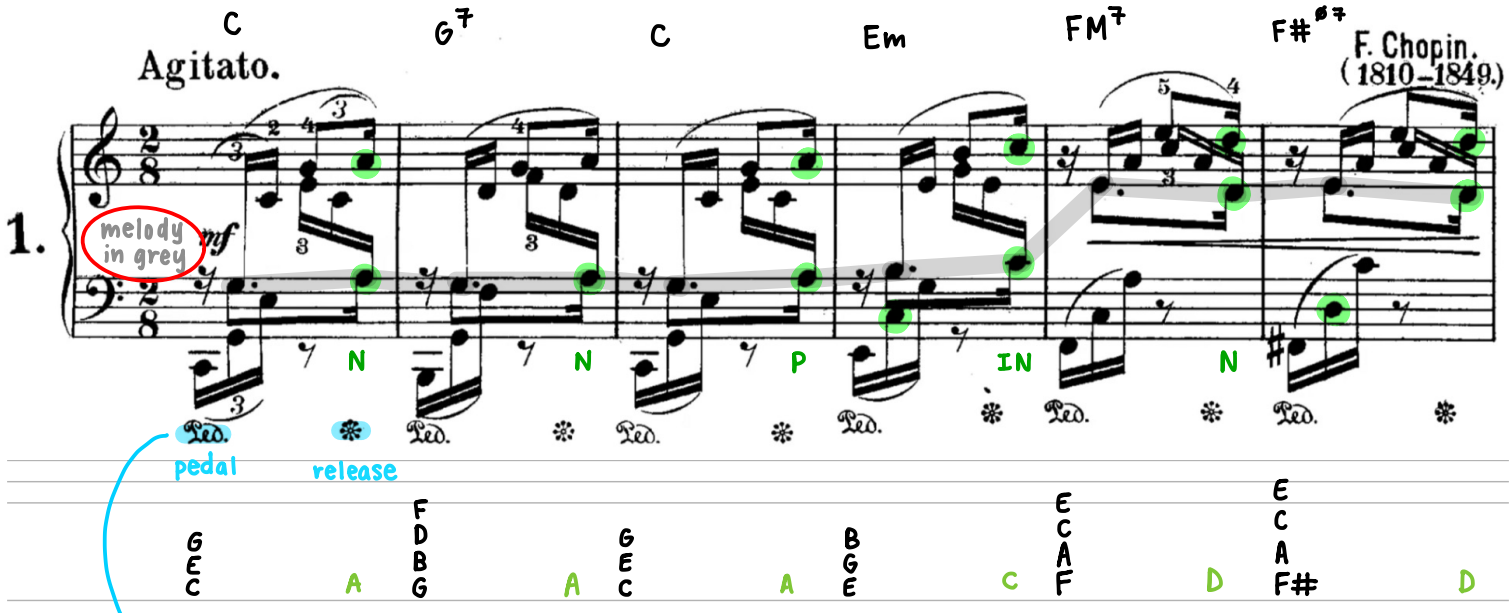
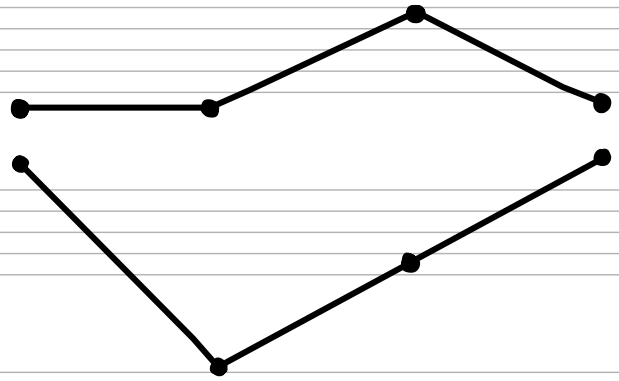


Stack the notes to identify the chords (and non-chord tones).
One chord per measure in this example.

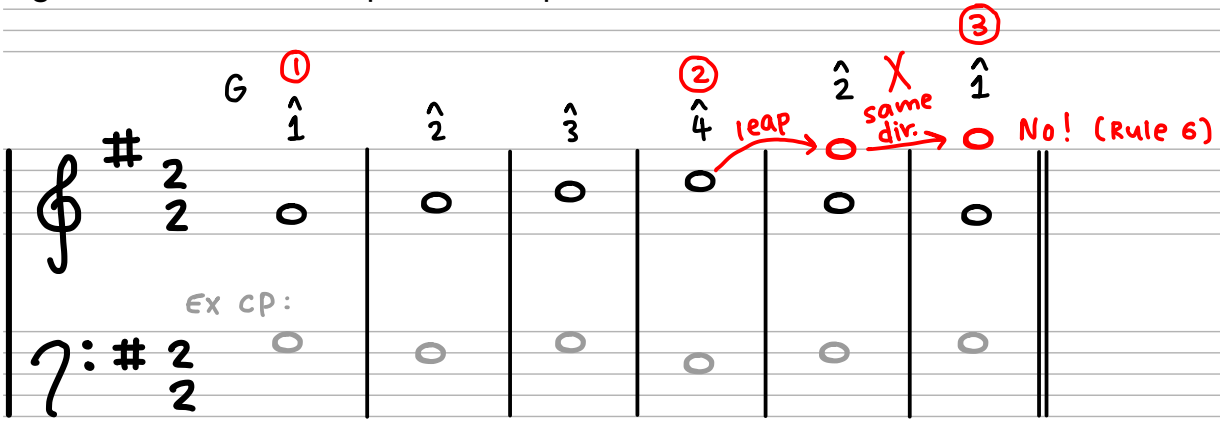
Counterpoint

How one melodic line works with another melodic line “point against point”.

Below is a representation of a melodic line with a high point, and how another melodic line works with it “point against point”.



Task: You are given a melody (the “cantus firmus”) and you have to write another melody that goes with it. An example counterpoint is written in the bass line.



① Start top line with $\hat{1}$ or $\hat{5}$

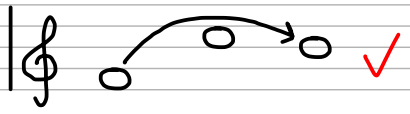
② Has one high point (apex)

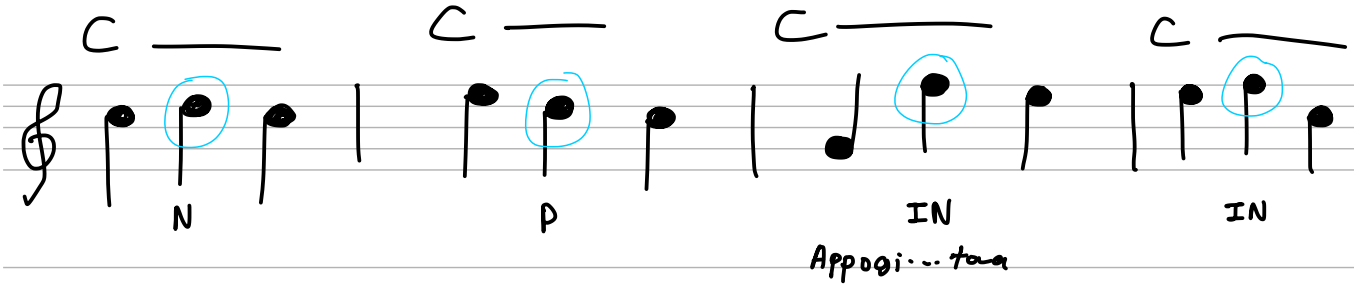
③ Ends on $\hat{7}$-$\hat{1}$ or $\hat{2}$-$\hat{1}$ (cadence)

④ Max one repeated note in a row

⑤ Watch out for dissonant leaps

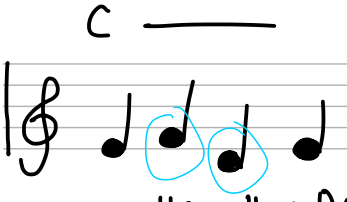
⑥ If you include a leap, change direction after the leap



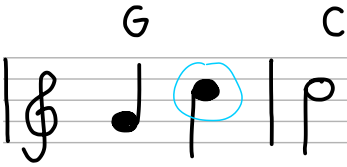


Appogi... ~~tura~~

New:

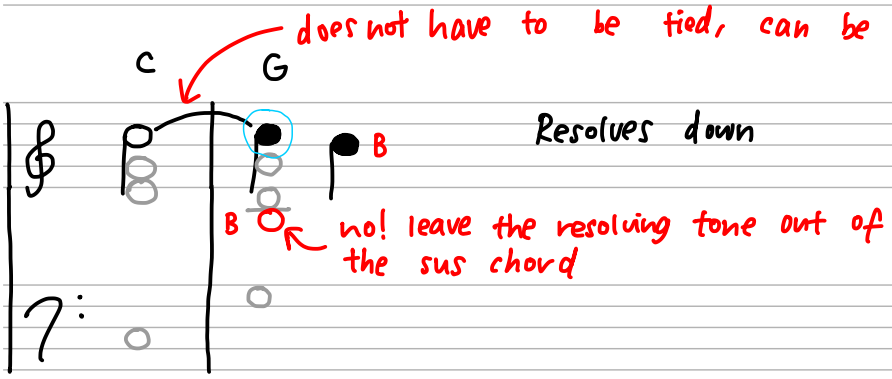


"DN" : Double neighbour

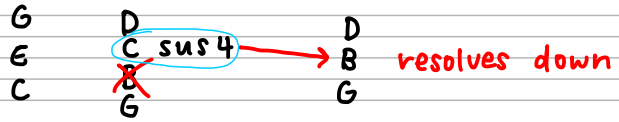


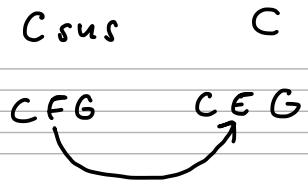
chord tone of next chord occurs before chord

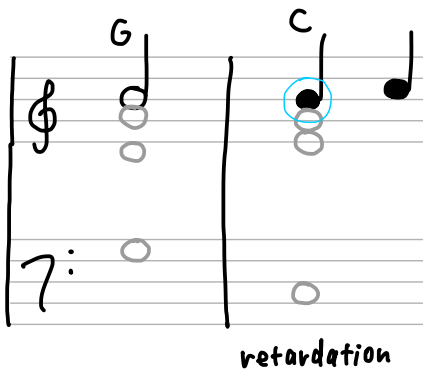
Ant: Anticipation



Sus: suspension





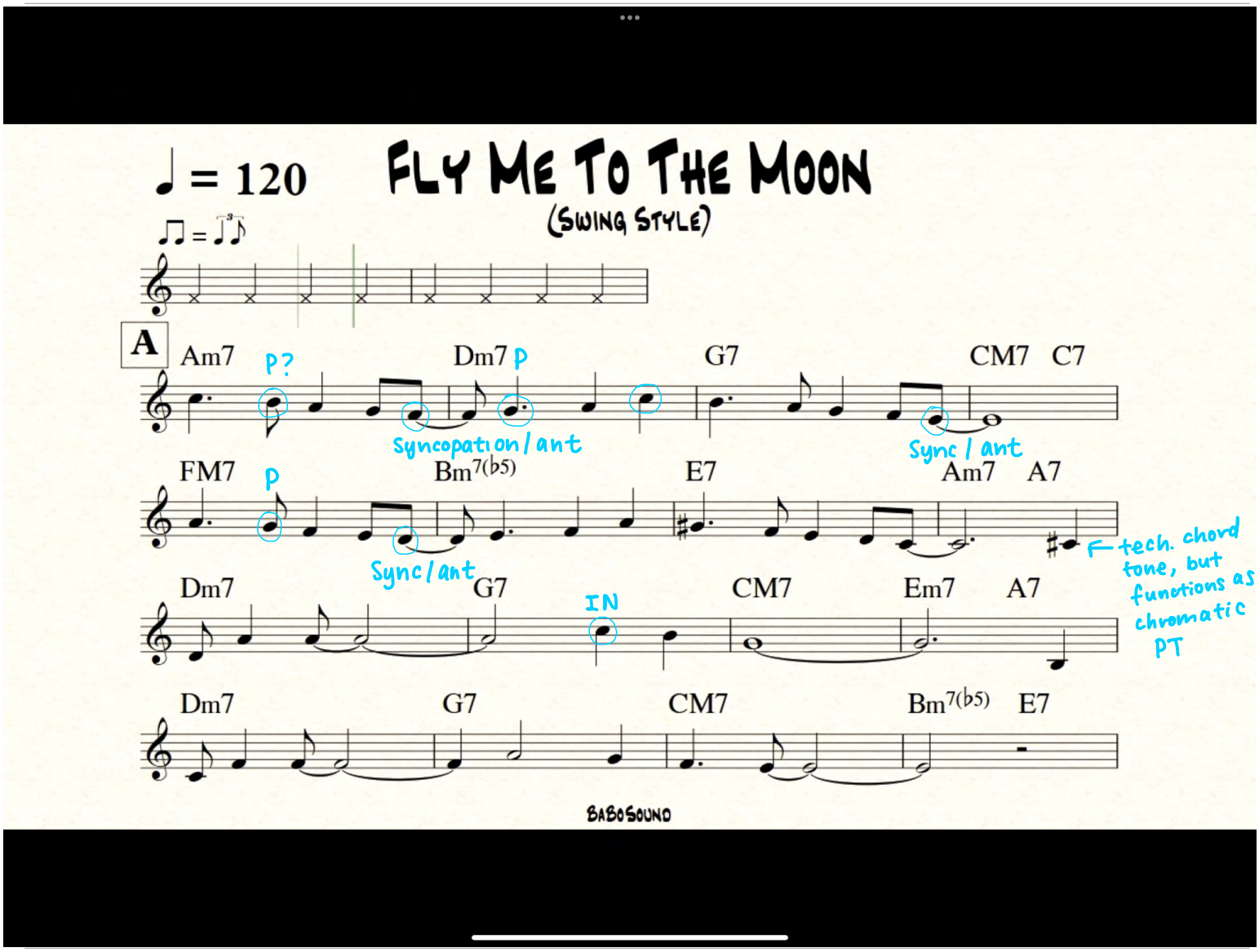


retardation

Resolves up

sorta like a suspension

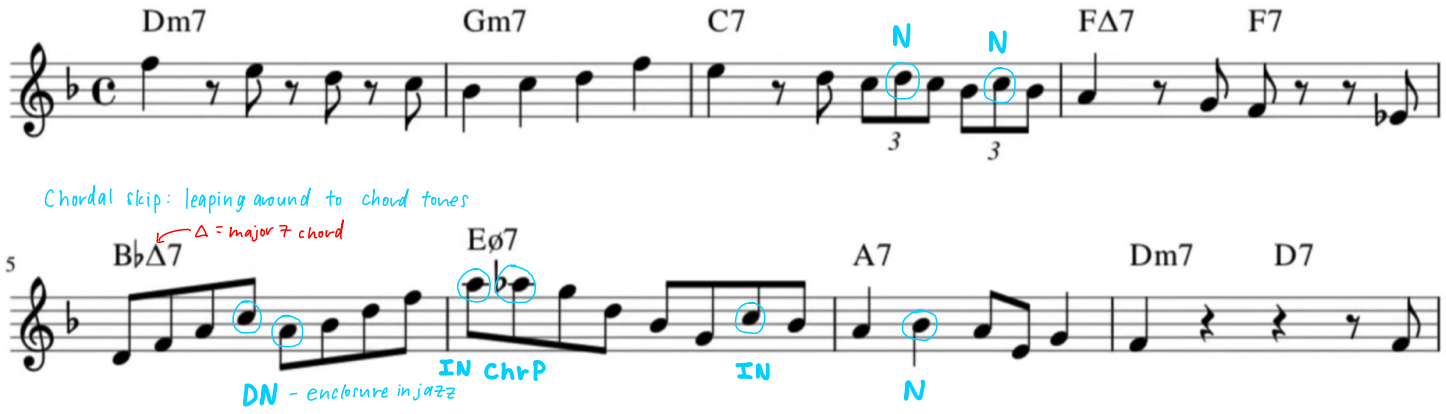
Fly Me to the Moon - tone embellishments



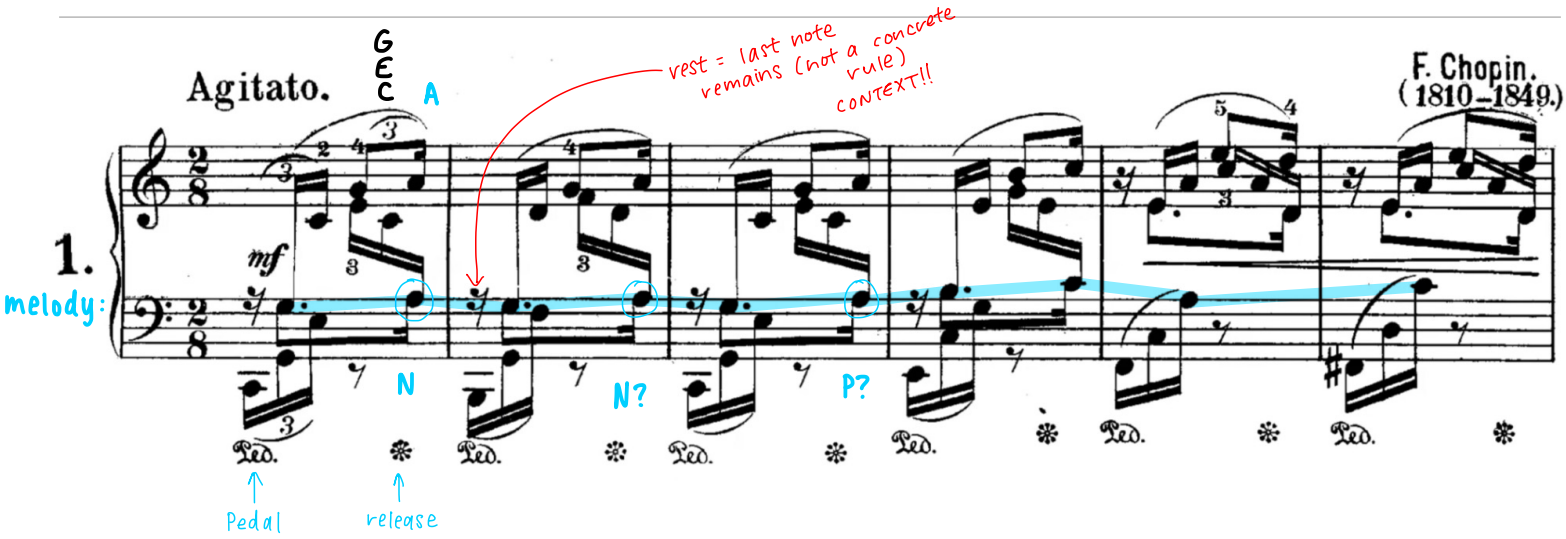
Fly Me To The Moon - Bill Evans

from "Practice Tape No.1"

Transcribed by Tsubasa Nakai

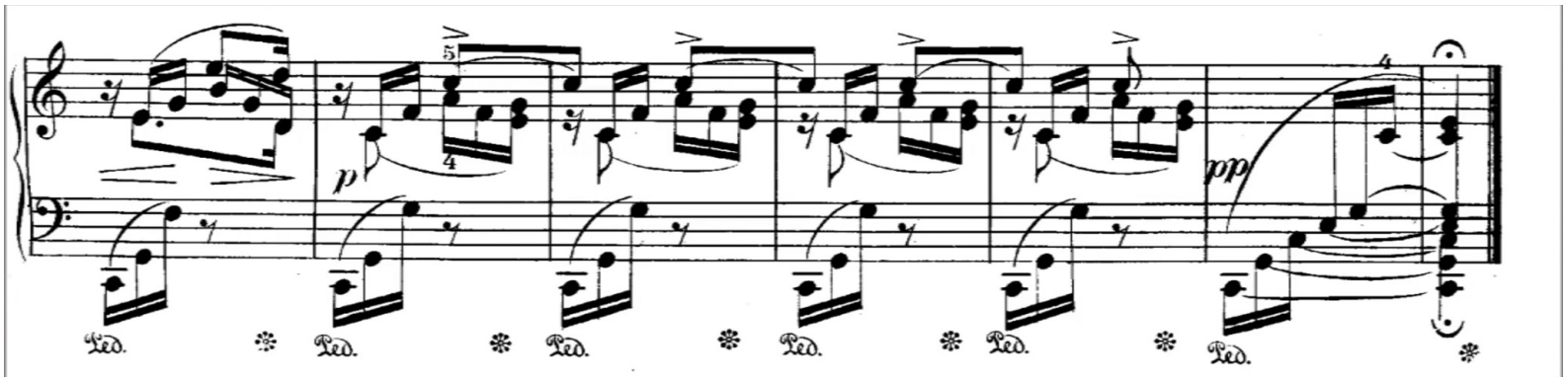


Stack the notes and find non-chord tone to analyze



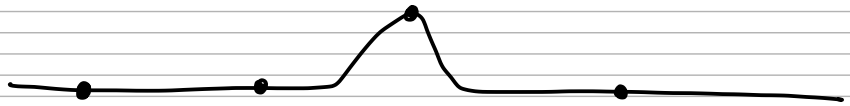
"Harmonic pedaling": release pedal when chord changes

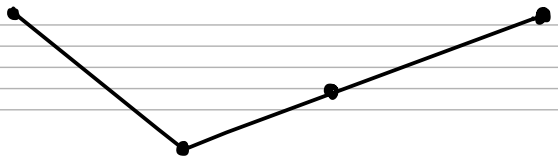
One chord per measure!



Counterpoint - how one melodic line works with another melodic line "point against point"

Rep. of melodic line w/ a high point





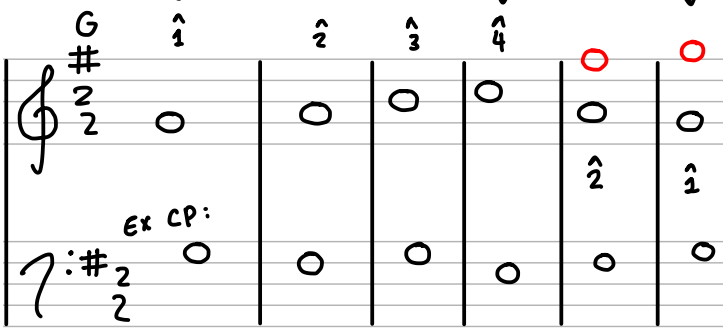
Another melodic line

you are given a melody (cantus firmus) and you have to write another melody that goes with it.

① Start on $\hat{1}$ or $\hat{5}$ on top line

② has one high point/apex

③ ends on $\hat{7}$–$\hat{1}$ or $\hat{2}$–$\hat{1}$ (cadence)



Convention to use whole notes for counterpoint.

④ Max one repeated note in a row

⑤ Watch out for dissonant leaps

⑥ If you do a leap, change direction after leap.