


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**.

Non-chord tones can either be **accented** or **unaccented**.

Octave Doubling

Recall that parallel octaves are not allowed in SATB since it reduces the independence 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 // gives 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.

Reminder. the chord tones of a D maj chord are: D, F#, A

Passing tones can lead up or lead down. They 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:

strong/weak: S W S W S W S W

Note: this is not a passing tone.

Note: strength is relative. Context will determine if a beat is strong or weak.

even though it's a chord tone

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:

D: V⁷

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.

Examples of Incomplete Neighbour Tones (INT, IN) in D major, 4/4 time:

- Normal Neighbour tone (N): Step up, Step down.
- Incomplete Neighbour tone (IN): Leap up, Step down.
- Escape tone (IN attached by step on left side): Step up, Leap down.

Labels below notation:

- incomplete chromatic neighbour tone (has accidental)
- chromatic neighbour tone (has accidental)

★ still a NT if both steps go in the same direction!

★ NOT a passing tone!!

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.

Example of a chord change on a strong beat: D → A⁷. This is fine!

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).

Examples of chord changes on weak beats:

- Change on a weak beat (D → A⁷): This is not good.
- Change on a weak beat (D → A⁷): This is more acceptable.

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- Figuration
- Arpeggiation, patterns
 - Octave doubling
- Embellishment
- Non-chord tones (NCT)
 - passing tones (PT, P)
 - neighbour tones (NT, N)

 - suspensions

 - incomplete neighbour tones (INT)

 - anticipations

 - retardations



Passing tones and neighbour tones

PT can be two in a row

D maj

Chord tones (D maj chord): A, F#, D

unaccented by default, only need to specify UP if asked. write P otherwise.
 accented passing tone (AP)

PT must be coming from a note a step away, going to a note a step away, with both steps in the same direction.

Non-chord tones (passing tones): E, G

↳ both unaccented, they are on weak beats

can go up or down.

Accented vs. unaccented non-chord tones
 ↳ relatively strong beats ↳ relatively weak beats

Strength is relative. Look at context!

Ex.

even though it's a chord tone

D —————
This is not a passing tone.

not a step away

NT : step away, step back to starting note only one in a row

unaccented or accented

usually will only need to specify N or P, not U or A

only specify if asked

Important: related to chord, not key.

It's a chord tone, not a key tone.

A⁷

A⁷

A⁷

A⁷

INTs D —————

(more than 2nd)
INT — leap on one side,
step on the other

(I) chromatic N

chromatic N
↑ w/ accidental

↳ both steps can go in the same direction!

escape tone/
échappée

INT attached on
left side

escaping from D maj??

INT of def.

Non-chord T attached on
one side by step

LOOK AT CH. 8 TBK BEFORE SPECIES
COUNTERPOINT LECTURE!!

Song writing assignment has been posted. Take a
look at the assignment specifications!

↳ reflection paper 5%

↳ one tool to write lyrics for song (AI lyric generator) 2%

↳ write out music 2%

Bonus: ↳ notate melody 12/10 2% bonus

↳ notate melody and sing 14/10 2% bonus

Due Nov 22

↳ pls start it!

Harmonic - speed at which the chords change

[illegible]

Chord usually changes on 1st beat.

Chord change ^{on weak beat} should not go over bar line, it is disruptive

↳ only use in certain circumstances

No harmonic change on W beat

Change on S beat can last over bar line