



MUSI 1700

Lecture 14

Nov 1 2023



Review from last class: P, N, IN

Chord tones of C: C, E, G

IN (escape tone)

Double Neighbour (DN)

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

DN

Anticipation (Ant)

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

non-chord tone in G
chord tone in C

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.

can be tied or restruct (not tied)

this is the resolving tone. sus B tones resolve down. C resolves down to B.

leave the resolving tone out of the sus chord

C Gsus4 G

notice how the resolving tone, B, is missing.

Another example:

csus4 C

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>

1-1. CHORUS

Am7 Dm7 G7 CM7 C7

FM7 Bm7(b5) E7 Am7 A7

Dm7 G7 Em7 A7

Dm7 G7 CM7 Bm7(b5) E7

ANT P IN chromatic P

BABO SOUND

https://youtu.be/zpR7w_wFN30?si=xZMPThyzqVJxfIVP

Fly Me To The Moon - Bill Evans

from "Practice Tape No.1"

Transcribed by Tsubasa Nakai

<https://youtu.be/SqXYlteAfNs?si=KVBCR7zzdYVgrnXm>

Harmonic pedaling: release pedal when the chord changes

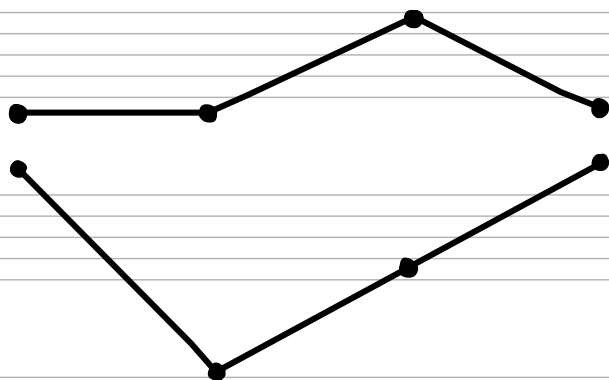
Stack the notes to identify the chords (and non-chord tones).

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 $\hat{5}$

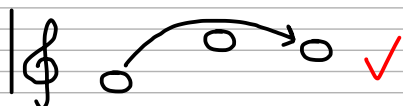
② Has one high point (apex)

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



Handwritten musical notation showing four measures of a melody in C major. Each measure has a C chord symbol above it. The notes are: 1. C4, E4, G4 (G4 circled in blue, labeled 'N'); 2. C4, E4, G4 (G4 circled in blue, labeled 'P'); 3. C4, E4, G4 (G4 circled in blue, labeled 'IN', with 'Appogi... taa' written below); 4. C4, E4, G4 (G4 circled in blue, labeled 'IN').

New:

Handwritten musical notation showing a C chord symbol above a melody. The notes are: C4, E4, G4 (G4 circled in blue), F4 (F4 circled in blue), E4, C4. Below the notes is the text: "DN" : Double neighbour.

Handwritten musical notation showing a G chord symbol above a melody. The notes are: G4, B4 (B4 circled in blue), A4, G4. Below the notes is the text: "chord tone of next chord occurs before chord".

Ant: Anticipation

Handwritten musical notation showing a C chord symbol above a melody. The notes are: C4, E4, G4 (G4 circled in blue), B4 (B4 circled in blue). Below the notes is the text: "does not have to be tied, can be restruck" (with a red arrow pointing to the B4 note) and "Resolves down" (with a red arrow pointing to the B4 note). Below the melody is a 7: time signature.

Sus: suspension

Handwritten musical notation showing a G chord symbol above a melody. The notes are: G4, E4, C4 (C4 circled in blue, labeled 'sus4'), B4 (B4 circled in blue), G4. Below the notes is the text: "resolves down" (with a red arrow pointing from the C4 note to the B4 note).

Handwritten musical notation showing a C sus chord symbol above a melody. The notes are: C4, F4, G4 (C4 circled in blue), C4, E4, G4 (C4 circled in blue). Below the notes is the text: "C sus" and "C".

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The first measure contains a treble clef, a G note on the second line, and a 7: chord symbol. The second measure contains a C note on the first line, which is circled in blue, and another C note on the second line. The text "Resolves up" is written to the right of the second measure. The text "souta like a suspension" is written below the staff. The word "retardation" is written below the staff.

Fly Me to the Moon - tone embellishments

♩ = 120

FLY ME TO THE MOON

(SWING STYLE)

♩ = 120

A

Am7 p? Dm7 p G7 CM7 C7

FM7 p Bm7(b5) E7 Am7 A7

Dm7 G7 IN CM7 Em7 A7

Dm7 G7 CM7 Bm7(b5) E7

Syncopation / ant

Sync / ant

tech. chord tone, but functions as chromatic PT

BABO SOUND

Fly Me To The Moon - Bill Evans

from "Practice Tape No.1"

Transcribed by Tsubasa Nakai

Chordal skip: leaping around to chord tones
← Δ = major 7 chord

5 B \flat Δ 7 E ϕ 7 A7 Dm7 D7

DN - enclosure in jazz IN chrP IN N

Stack the notes and find non-chord tone to analyze

1. melody:

Agitato. $\text{G} \text{E} \text{C}$ A

mf

rest = last note remains (not a concrete rule) CONTEXT!!

N N? P?

Pedal release

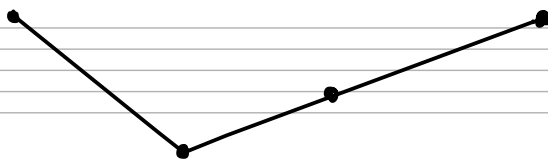
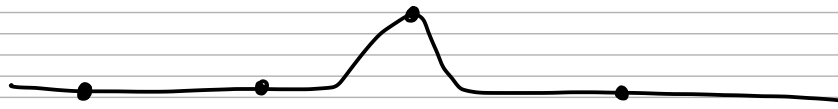
F. Chopin. (1810-1849.)

"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 ^(Cantus firmus) melody 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)

G # 2/2	$\hat{1}$	$\hat{2}$	$\hat{3}$	$\hat{4}$		
○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Ex CP:						
7: # 2/2	○	○	○	○	○	○

No'

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.

