

Music 232

Chapter 12, Non-Chord Tones II

These notes are a distillation of Kostka/Payne's Tonal Harmony. They are in no way a substitute for reading and working through the actual text book.

Overview

- Appoggiatura
- Escape Tone
- Neighbor Group
- Anticipation
- Pedal Point

I. Appoggiatura (aka incomplete neighbor)

An appoggiatura is an accented NCT approached by leap and left/resolved by step. A typical realization of this technique is a leap up and a step down.

The Chopin example in the text (example 12-2, Nocturne, Op. 27, No. 2) where the dissonant tone is supermetrical is more typical of the 19th century.

II. Escape Tone (also aka in complete neighbor)

An escape tone is the opposite of an appoggiatura: it is approached by step and left/resolved by leap in the opposite direction.

- usually, submetrical, unaccented and diatonic
- easily used to ornament a scalar passage
- often used at authentic cadences to ornament the scale degrees 2-1 in the melodic portion of the progression

III. Neighbor Group

Also known as the double neighbor, these NCTs ornament a single tone from above and below.

IV. Anticipation

An anticipation is a tone that arrives early to (anticipates) a chord that has yet to be reached. It is arrived at by step or leap, but then sits obliquely as the chord it is to be a part of arrives subsequently.

With a *free anticipation*, the anticipated note leaps to another chord tone before the chord actually arrives (see example 12-8).

V. Pedal Point

A pedal point is a note that begins as a chord tone, then becomes a NCT as the harmonies around it change, and finally ends up as a chord tone when the changing harmonies are again in agreement with it. Chords that sound against a pedal point should be analyzed with parentheses to indicate their subordinate function in the passage.