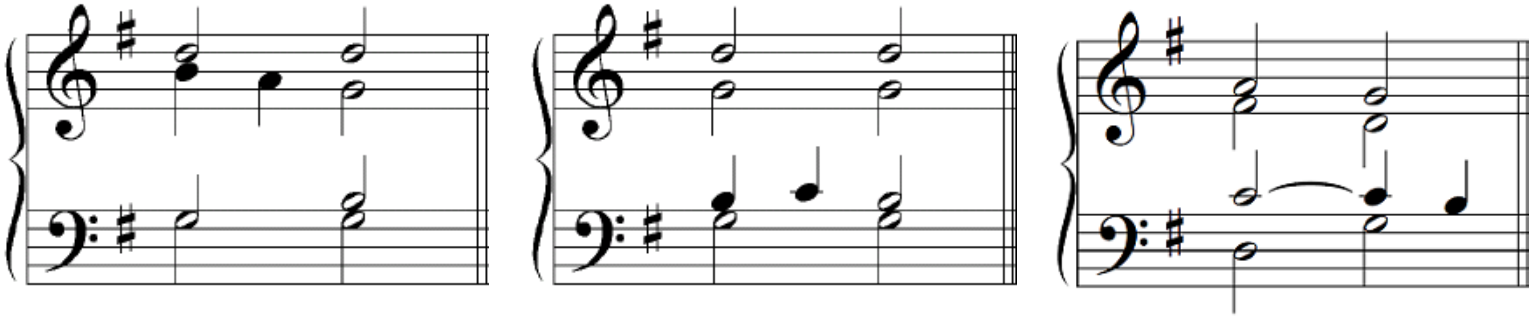
Non-chord tones

(Part Two)

Steps and Leaps

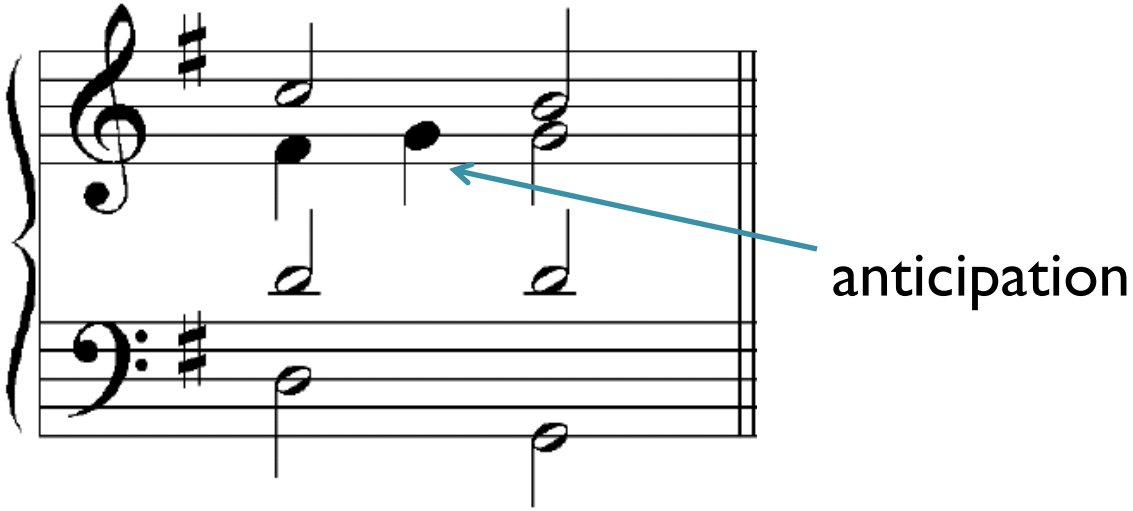
- The non-chord tones we have discussed so far have only involved motion by **step**
  - (passing tones, neighbor tones, suspensions, retardations)



- The remaining types of non-chord tones may involve **leaps**

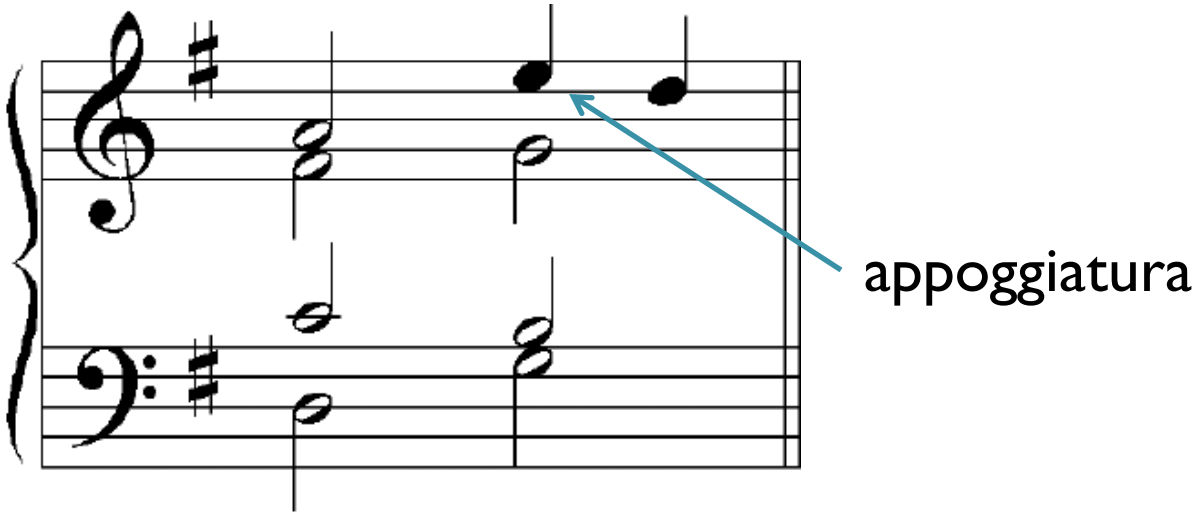
Anticipation

- The ***anticipation*** is in some ways the opposite of the suspension or retardation in that it resolves *too soon* rather than *too late*
- The anticipation moves (either by step or leap) to a pitch that belongs to the following chord *before* that chord arrives—it anticipates it!



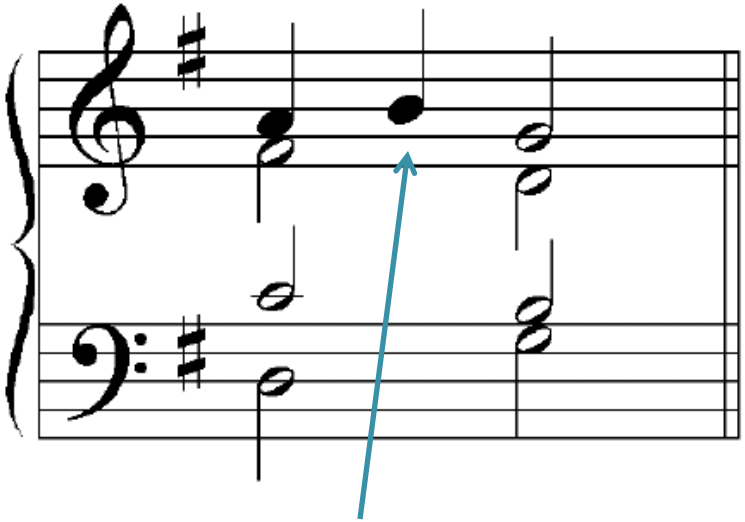
Appoggiatura

- Whenever you leap *to* a dissonance you have an ***appoggiatura***
  - Appoggiaturas resolve by step (first *leap*, then *step*)
  - Most appoggiaturas are accented and involve a leap up followed by a step down



Escape tone

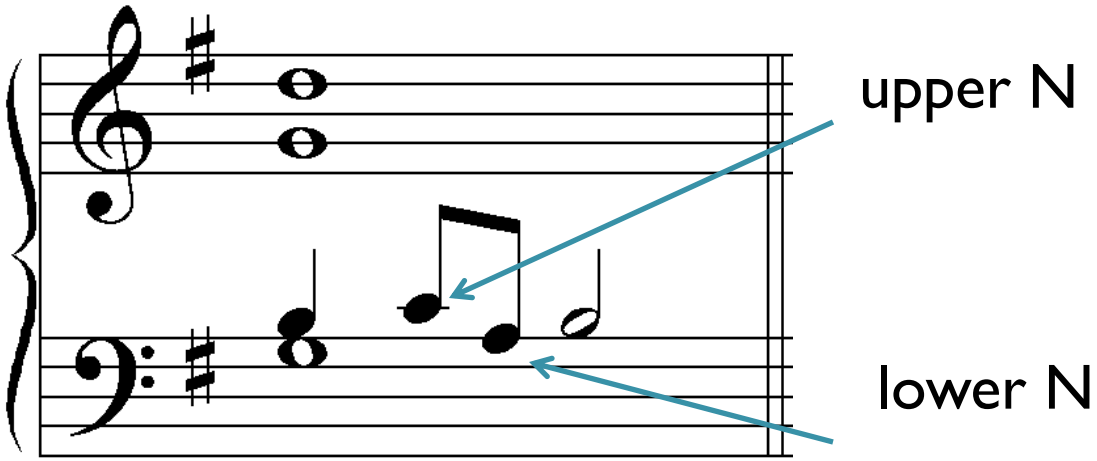
- The ***escape tone*** steps to a dissonance, then *leaps away* from the dissonance to a chord tone
  - The escape tone is the opposite of the appoggiatura (step-leap rather than leap-step)
  - The escape tone is typically found only in the soprano

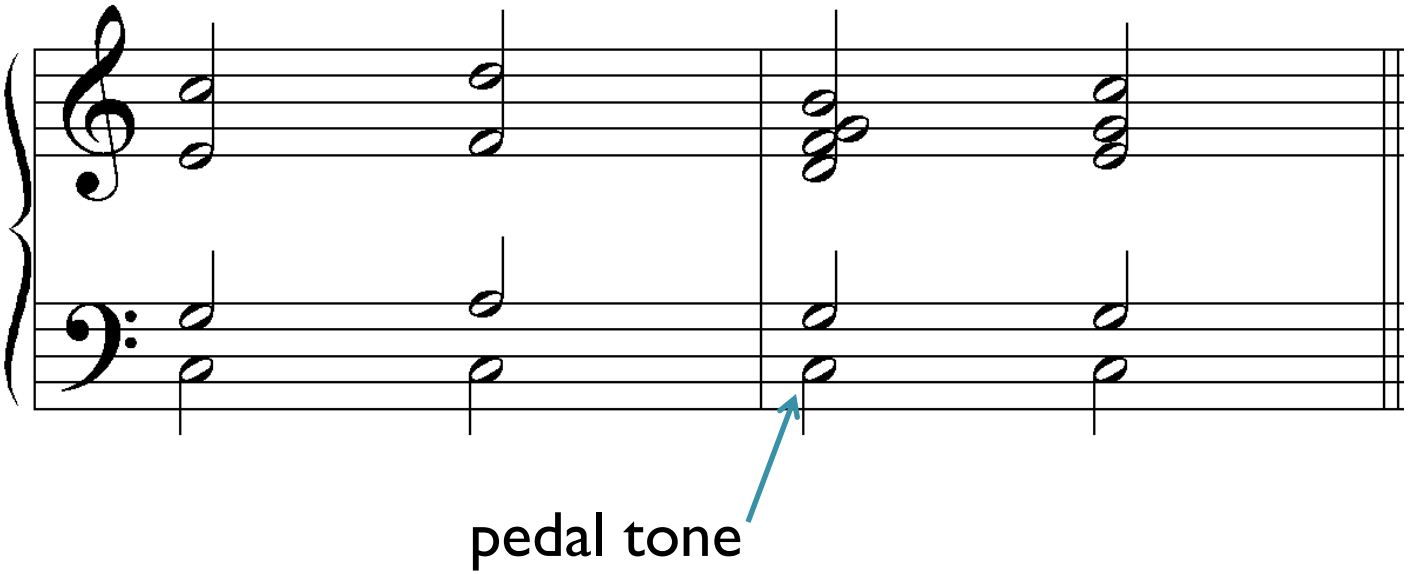


escape tone

Changing tones

- The ***changing tones*** figure (also known as a *neighbor group)* involves both an upper neighbor *and* a lower neighbor
  - Normally there is a skip of a third in between
  - The upper or lower neighbor can come first



Pedal tone

- The ***pedal tone*** is a very different kind of non-chord tone than the others—it creates dissonance by holding out the same tone (usually in the lower voice, like an organ pedal) while the harmonies change in the other voices