

Harmonic and Non-Harmonic (non-chord) Tones

Harmonic tones are pitches that belong to a particular chord/triad. For example: do, mi and so are the root, third and fifth of the major tonic triad/chord. Each of those three pitches are classified as chord tones.

Non-harmonic tones or non-chord tones (NCT) are pitches that do not belong in a particular chord. NCT are categorized by how they are approached and resolved. While there are nine types of non-chord tones, only two types will be explored in this chapter.

Passing Tone	Upper and Lower Neighbor Tone	Non-Chord Tone	Approached by	Left By
		<p>A passing tone is typically a non-chord tone/pitch that occurs between two chord tones, creating stepwise motion.</p> <p>A passing tone can be either occurring on a strong beat or strong part of the beat (accented) or weak beat or weak part of the beat (unaccented).</p>	<p>A neighbor tone is a nonharmonic tone/pitch that is approached stepwise from above or below and returns to the previous pitch which is usually a chord tone.</p>	Passing Tone Neighbor Tone Appoggiatura Escape Tone Double Neighbor Anticipation Pedal Point Suspension Retardation

Identifying Chord Tones and Non Chord Tones (Passing Tones and Neighbor Tones)

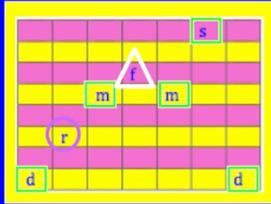
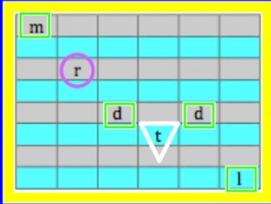
- a. *Class or Individual:*
Sing each of the patterns below and then verbally label the function of each pitch as chord tone, passing tone or upper-lower neighbor;
- b. *Group A/Individual A:*
Sing each of the patterns below on a neutral syllable;

Group B/Individual B;
Listen and label the function of each pitch using written abbreviations [CT, PT, UN, LN].
 - Exchange tasks.
- c. Use the patterns below as a worksheet and/or class or self-assessment.

Directions:
Label the function of each pitch.
 - Draw a box around chord tones, a circle around passing tones and a triangle pointing down for a lower neighbor tone and a triangle pointing up for an upper neighbor tone.
 - Sing each pattern;

Harmonic and Non-Harmonic Tones

- Identify tonic chord tones; (reference tones)
– draw a box □
- Identify passing tones;
– draw a circle ○
- Identify upper/lower neighbor tones;
– draw a triangle △ ▽

Iconic Representation

Tonic Minor Pentachord: Chord Tones, Passing Tones and Upper/Lower Neighbor Tones

Directions: Draw a box around each chord tone, a circle around passing tones and a triangle pointing up for upper neighbor tones and a triangle pointing down for lower neighbor tones.

Name: _____

1.					2.					3.					4.				
Label Function & Sing					Label Function & Sing					Label Function & Sing					Label Function & Sing				
		m						m			m		m						m
									r					r			r		r
	d		d				d		d			d		d		d		d	
			t			t													

5.					6.					7.					8.				
Label Function & Sing					Label Function & Sing					Label Function & Sing					Label Function & Sing				
		m							m		m		m						m
													r				r		
d		d		d	d	d				d					d	d		d	
			t			t		t						t				t	

9.					10.					11.					12.				
Label Function & Sing					Label Function & Sing					Label Function & Sing					Label Function & Sing				
m				m	m				m	m				m	m		m		m
											r							r	
	d		d					d				d	d			d		d	
			t				t						t						

13.					14.					15.					16.				
Label Function & Sing					Label Function & Sing					Label Function & Sing					Label Function & Sing				
m								m	m				m	m				m	m
									r					r				r	
	d		d	d		d		d		d		d							d
			t				t				t					t			