

## 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 <b>passing tone</b> is typically a non-chord <b>tone/pitch</b> that occurs between two chord tones, creating stepwise motion.</p> <p>A <b>passing tone</b> 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 <b>neighbor tone</b> 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	step	step in same direction
		Neighbor Tone	step	step in opposite direction
		Appoggiatura	leap	Step
		Escape Tone	step	leap in opposite direction
		Double Neighbor	both upper and lower neighbor tones	
		Anticipation	step	same note
		Pedal Point	same note	same note
		Suspension	same note	step down
		Retardation	same note	step up

### 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.

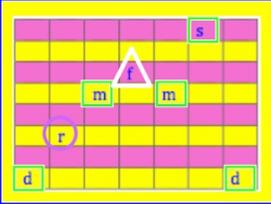
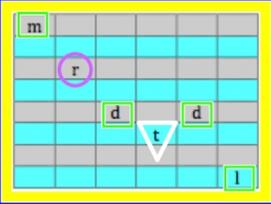
**Directions:**

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 Major 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				
		s						s		s		s							s
									f				f			f		f	
m			m				m		m		m		m		m		m		
				r		r													
d			d		d		d			d				d	d				d

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

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

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