

# Non-Chord Tones

## Dr. B Music Theory

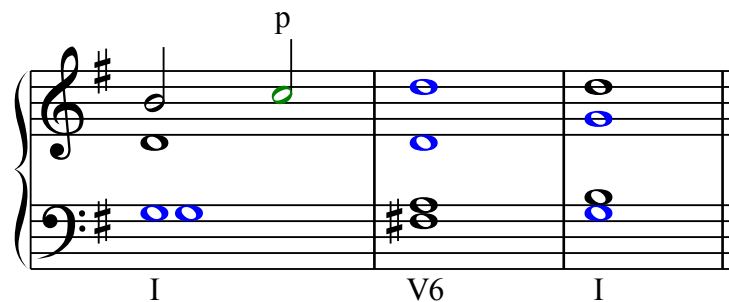
[VIDEO LINK](#)

Non-chord tone is a pitch that does not belong to the chord that is coming up that time. All non-chord tones are dissonant, they produce tensions.

Right now, use one NCT per chord. At least one moment when no NCT.

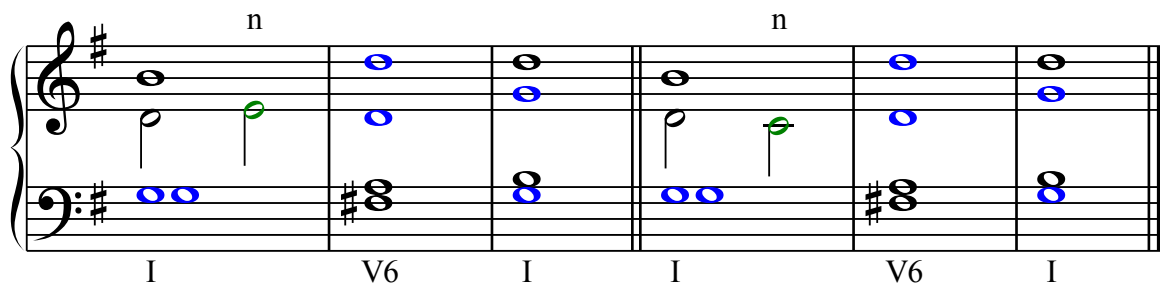
### Passing Tone

- Notation: p.
- Beat: it's normally metrically weak.
- Direction: ascending or descending.
- Preparation: step.
- Resolution: step in the same direction.



### Neighbor Tone

- Notation: n.
- Beat: most frequently on a weak beat.
- Direction: upper or lower.
- Preparation: step.
- Resolution: step in the opposite direction.



# Suspension

- Notation: s.
- Beat: on strong beat.
- Direction: descending.
- Preparation: common tone.
- Resolution: down by step.

The first example shows a descending suspension in G major. The bass line starts on a whole note I (G2), moves to a half note V6 (F#2) marked with 's', and then resolves to a whole note I (G2). The treble line has whole notes I (B4) and V6 (F#4) marked with '2-' and '3' above them. The second example shows an ascending suspension. The bass line starts on a whole note V (B2), moves to a half note I (G2) marked with 's', and then resolves to a whole note I (G2). The treble line has whole notes V (B4) and I (G4) marked with '9-' and '8' above them.

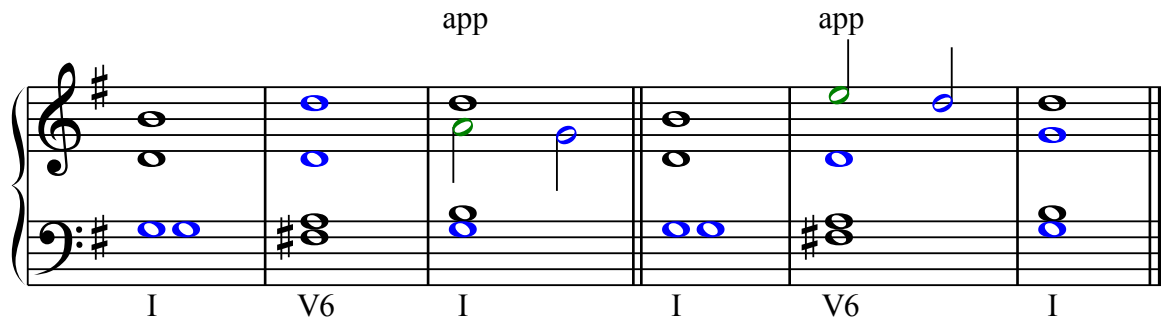
# Retardations

- Notation: r.
- Beat: on strong beat.
- Direction: ascending.
- Preparation: common tone.
- Resolution: up by step.

The first example shows an ascending retardation in G major. The bass line starts on a whole note I (G2), moves to a half note V6 (F#2) marked with 'r', and then resolves to a whole note I (G2). The treble line has whole notes I (B4) and V6 (F#4) marked with '2-' and '3' above them. The second example shows a descending retardation. The bass line starts on a whole note I (G2), moves to a half note V6 (F#2) marked with 'r', and then resolves to a whole note I (G2). The treble line has whole notes I (B4) and V6 (F#4) marked with '9-' and '8' above them.

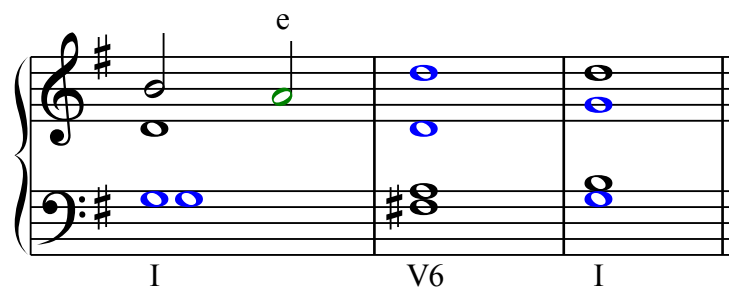
# Appoggiatura

- Notation: app.
- Beat: on strong beat.
- Direction: ascending or descending.
- Preparation: leap.
- Resolution: step in the opposite direction.



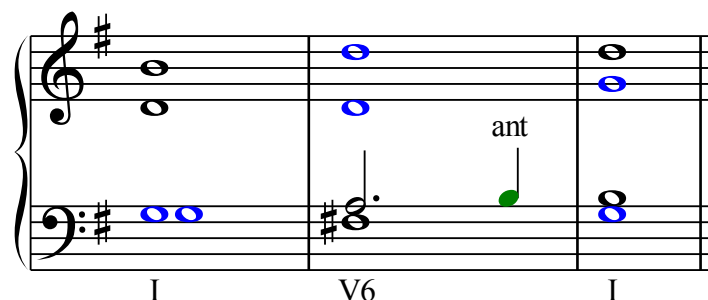
# Escape Tone

- Notation: e.
- Beat: on weak beat.
- Direction: ascending or descending.
- Preparation: step.
- Resolution: leap in the opposite direction.



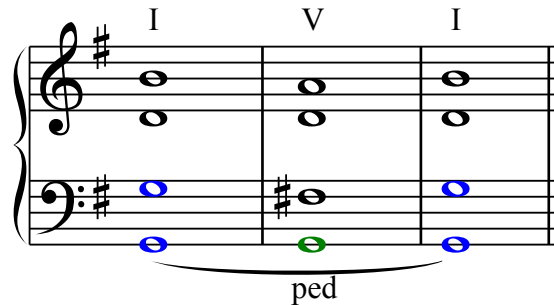
# Anticipation

- Notation: ant.
- Beat: on weak beat.
- Direction: any.
- Preparation: any.
- Resolution: common tone.



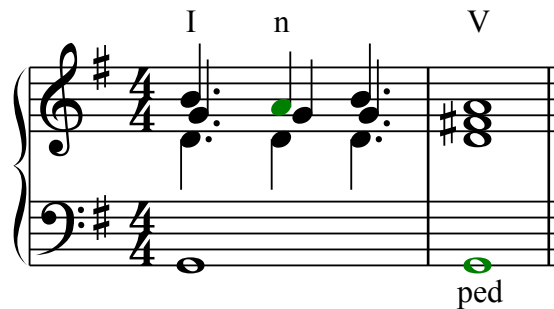
## Pedal Point

- Notation: ped.
- Beat: any.
- Direction: no change.
- Preparation: common tone.
- Resolution: common tone.



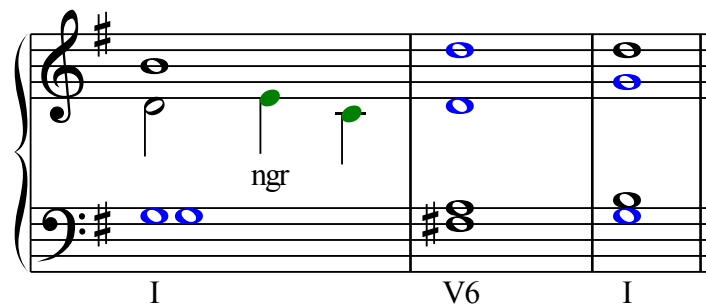
## Groovy Kind Of Love

*Phil Collins*



## Neighbor Group

- Notation: bgr.
- Beat: on weak beat.
- Direction: both.
- Preparation: step.
- Resolution: step opposite.



# Resume

Preparation	Beat	Direction	Non-Chord Tone	Resolution
step	weak	asc. or desc.	passing tone (p)	step in the same direction
common tone	weak	upper or lower	neighbor tone (n)	step in the opposite direction
common tone	strong	descending	suspension (s)	down by step
common tone	strong	ascending	retardations (r)	up by step
leap	strong	asc. or desc.	appoggiatura (app)	step in the opposite direction
step	weak	asc. or desc.	escape tone (e)	leap in the opposite direction
any	weak	-	anticipation (ant)	common tone
common tone	-	no change	pedal point (ped)	common tone
step	weak	both	neighbor group (bgr)	step in the opposite direction