

NON-CHORD TONES

PASSING TONE

A non-chord tones that is approached and left by step in the same direction.

unaccented accented chromatic consecutive

P **P** **P** **P P**

C: I IV I IV I IV I IV

NEIGHBOR TONE

A non-chord tone that is approached and left by step in the opposite direction.

upper lower chromatic neighbor group

N **N** **N** **NG**

C: I I I I V

INCOMPLETE NEIGHBOR / APPOGGIATURA / ESCAPE TONE

Incomplete Neighbor: A non-chord tone that is approached by leap and left by step or vice versa.

Appoggiatura: An accented incomplete neighbor that is approached by leap and left by step.

Escape Tone: An unaccented incomplete neighbor that is approached by step and left by leap.

appoggiatura escape tone

App. **Esc.**

C: ii⁶ V I ii⁶ V I

SUSPENSION / RETARDATION

Suspension: A prepared non-chord tone that resolves down by step.

Retardation: A prepared non-chord tone that resolves up by step.

suspension retardation

Susp. **Ret.**

C: I⁶ V I V I

N.B. The tie is optional.

ANTICIPATION

A non-chord tone at the end of a harmonic span that becomes a chord tone in the next harmony.

Ant.

C: ii⁶ V I

PEDAL POINT

A note sustained in the bass as a harmonic progression unfolds in the upper voices.

Ped.

C: I IV V⁷ I
tonic pedal —————