

# Examples of Non-Harmonic Tones

applied to chord tone patterns

**Passing Tones:** are non-chord tones that are added inbetween chord tones. A passing tone connects two chord tones through stepwise motion. Passing tones are placed on weak beats.

**Neighboring Tones:** are non-chord tones one scale step away that are added inbetween two of the same chord tone. Neighboring tones are placed on weak beats.

**Escape Tones 1:** consist of a tone one step above or below a chord tone, followed by a leap in the opposite direction to a chord tone. It is a neighboring tone followed by a leap to a chord tone.

**Escape Tones 2:** consist of a leap up or down to a non-chord tone, followed by a stepwise resolution to a chord tone.

**Appoggiatura:** A leap followed by a step, arriving on a chord tone. The Appoggiatura note sometimes appears to be a passing tone or neighboring tone except it happens on a strong beat, delaying the arrival of the chord tone.

**Suspension:** When a chord tone is held into the next chord, but is not a chord tone of the new chord AND it is resolved downward, stepwise, to a chord tone.

**Retardation:** When a chord tone is held into the next chord, but is not a chord tone of the new chord AND it is resolved upward, stepwise, to a chord tone.

**Anticipation:** When a chord tone of the next chord is introduced melodically before the harmony changes. The anticipated tone is either held out or repeated as it resolves to itself.