

## Non-Chord Tones

First, please review our textbook chapter 3 on all of the different kinds of non-chord tones. Your mission is to look at three piano-class-type pieces (all taken from Music For Millions) and add roman numerals and non-chord-tone labels. For your convenience let's compile a table of NCT abbreviations you may need.

Passing Tone	P
Neighbor	N
Appoggiatura	app.
Escape Tone	ET
Anticipation	ant.
Suspension	sus.
Retardation	ret.

### A. Beethoven, Ecossaise in G major, WoO 23, mm. 1-8

Beethoven originally composed this for a wind band but this piano arrangement is all that survives. All of the harmonies are either I or V<sup>7</sup>, so that should be easy enough to label. The fourth full measure has a collision of notes that was apparently meant to be funny -- I've analysed that one for you, including the NCTs. Aside from those I think there are *seven* NCTs left to label.

The musical score is presented in two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 4. Measure 1 is labeled 'G:'. Measure 4 is labeled 'I'. Above measure 4, the markings 'app.' and 'p' are placed. Below measure 4, the marking 'sus.' is placed. The second system contains measures 5 through 8. The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano part consists of chords and single notes in both hands. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes and accents. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and single notes.

## B. Mozart, Minuet in F major K. 2, mm. 1-8

Mozart composed this when he was 7, apparently. I think the skeletal texture might be a little confusing to look at so I've given you blanks to show where the harmonies change. There are only *two* NCTs to label.

Musical score for the first system of Mozart's Minuet in F major, measures 1-4. The score is in 3/4 time and F major. The treble clef part features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass clef part provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. Below the bass staff, there are five horizontal lines representing blank space for labeling Non-Chordal Ticks (NCTs).

F:     —                   —                   —                   —                   —

Musical score for the second system of Mozart's Minuet in F major, measures 5-8. The score continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system. A triplet of eighth notes is present in measure 7. Below the bass staff, there are five horizontal lines representing blank space for labeling Non-Chordal Ticks (NCTs).

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## C. Burgmuller, Arabesque

I know people play this one for piano class because I hear them practicing it. This one modulates from A minor to C major - just change your key where I have the new symbol in the second system. I believe there are *ten* NCTs to label here.

Musical score for the first system of Burgmuller's Arabesque, measures 1-5. The score is in 2/4 time and A minor. The treble clef part features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass clef part provides a harmonic accompaniment of chords. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in measure 1. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of measure 2. Below the bass staff, there are five horizontal lines representing blank space for labeling Non-Chordal Ticks (NCTs).

a:

Musical score for the second system of Burgmuller's Arabesque, measures 6-10. The score continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system. A dynamic marking of *p* is present in measure 6. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of measure 10. Below the bass staff, there are five horizontal lines representing blank space for labeling Non-Chordal Ticks (NCTs).

C:

a: