

Exercise

You will hear a harmonic progression using V_3^4 . Transcribe it in five hearings or less.

Harmonic Dictation 13-1

d: i V_3^4 i^6 $ii^{\circ 6}$ V $\frac{4}{2}$ i^6 V_3^4 i



Audio files for these transcription exercises may be found online at www.oupcanada.com/Ethier and on the CD accompanying this textbook.

Non-harmonic Tones: Accented NHTs

In addition to unaccented non-harmonic tones, we have a second class of NHTs called **accented NHTs**. These dissonances fall directly on the beat. Both passing and neighbouring tones can be accented, as can a note from the double-neighbour-tone gesture. In this text we identify an accented PT or NT as $>PT$ and $>NT$ respectively, but we continue to use the basic abbreviation DNT for double-neighbour tones even when one of the two lands on the beat.

Other common accented NHTs are as follows:

- A **suspension** (SUS) is a note that is repeated or held over when a chord changes, then resolves down by step to a chord tone (i.e., repeat and change).
- A **retardation** (RET) is an upward-resolving suspension.
- An **appoggiatura** (APP) is a leap to an accented dissonance that then resolves up or down by step to a chord tone.

Example 13-15 Accented NHTs

C: I — IV I^6 I — I V^6 I — I —

I V I V^6 V^7 I I V I V V^6 I



A brief summary of all NHTs and their definitions may be found in Online Appendix III.