SUSPENSIONS

A suspension occurs when the harmony shifts from one chord to another, but one or more notes of the first chord are either temporarily held over or are played again against the second chord before resolving downwards by step.

The most common suspensions are:

4-3 Suspension

Interval from G to C = 4th
Interval from G to B = 3rd

7-6 Suspension

Interval from D to C = 7th
Interval from D to B = 6th

9-8 Suspension

Interval from B to C = 9th
Interval from B to B = 8th

The numbers indicate the interval between the suspended note and the bass note, and the interval between the resolution and the bass note.