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# **Part 8 - Voice Leading Chords**

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# Voice Leading

- Top-Voiced Cadences by Parent Scale
- Cadence and Voice Leading Defined

#### **Most Usable Voice Leading**

- Bass Trading Root and Fifth (link to Perfect Fourth Quadrad Cadences/Bass Trading Root and Fifth)
- 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 Common Tone
- One Chord: Scalar Voice Leading on a Single Chord
- Two Chords: Voice Leading Pairs of Seventh Chords
- II-V-I and II-bII-I Top Voice Leading: Common Tone, Best Three-Note, E/D form, C/A form, G form
- Jazz Blues
- Four-Beat Cadences
- Diminished-Sounding Dominant Cadences

#### **Theory Of Voice Leading**

- Modes
- Major Scale Tone Triad Voice Leading
- Scale-Tone Seventh Chord Voice Leading
- Stepwise Quadrad Voice Leading
- Perfect Fourth Quadrad Cadences

Major Scale-Tone Seventh Chords in Perfect Fourths-Three Note Voicings, Major Scale-Tone Seventh Chords in Perfect Fourths-Four Note Voicings, Descend Five and Seven Voicings, Bass Trading Root and Fifth, Bass Trading Third and Seventh, Seventh Chord Inversions by String Set, Descend Seven / Descend Seven (Roots up in Fourths)

- Combining Stepwise and Fourths
- The Secondary Dominant Cycle
- Substitute Chords
- Chromatic Voice Leading

Chromatic Between Same Quality, Diminished Ascending Chromatic, Descending Diminished, Descending Chromatic, Chromatic Movement of a Single Voice

#### **Cadence Libraries**

II-V-I, II-bII-I, IV7-#IV°7-I7, IVm7-#IV°7-Im7, Major IIm7(b5)-#II°7-I, Descending Diminished, Chromatic Descending Minor, Chromatic Ascending Minor, Chromatic Descending Mixed Mode, (b)VI-V-I, I-VI-II-V (rhythm changes-includes III-VI-II-V), I-IV-VIIm7b5-III7-VIm

# **TOP-VOICED CADENCES BY PARENT SCALE**

All of the Arabic numbers (1, 2, 3, etc.) on the table below are shown without hyphens (1-2-3-4, etc.) to save space. "1234" indicates "1-2-3-4".

		to VII 23467	23	to III [4)5[#5]67	1	to VI [#1]23567	12	to II 234[#4]567		to V	12[b	to I	12	to IV [b3]34567
roots up in P4				VIIm7b5 23467	VIIm7b5 23467	III(m)7 23[4)5 [#5]67	III(m)7 23[4)5 [#5]67	VI(m)7 1[#1]235 67	VI(m)7 1[#1]235 67	II(m)7 1234[#4] 567	II(m)7 12[b3]34 [#4]56[7]	V7 [1]234 567	V7 [1]2[b3]3 4567	I(ma)7 12[b3]3 56b7[7]
II-bII-I of target		I6 1356		IV(ma)7 1[b3]345 6	VIIm7b5 23467	bVII7(6) 12345 b6b7	III(m)7 23[4)5 [#5]67	bIII7(6) 1b2b34 56b7	VI(m)7 1[#1]235 67	bVI7(6) 12b34b5 b6b7	IIm7 1234[#4] 56[7]	bII7(6) b2b345 b6b77	V7 [1]2[b3]3 4567	bV7(6) 1b2b33 b5b6b7
IV7-#IV°7-I7 IVm7-#IV°7-Im7 IIm7b5-#II°7-I			VIm7 123567	#VI°7 #135b7	IIm7 1234[#4] 56[7]	#II°7 1b3b56	V7 [1]2[b3]3 4567	#V°7 24b67	I7 12[b3]3 56b7	#I°7 #135b7	IV(ma)7 1[b3]345 6	#IV°7 1b3b56	bVIIma7 1246b7	VII°7 24b67
stepwise pairs	VIIm7b5 23467	VIm7 123567	III(m)7 23[4)5 [#5]67	IIm7 1234567	VI(m)7 1[#1]235 67	VII°7 24b67	II(m)7 1234[#4] 56[7]	IIIm7 23567	V7 [1]2[b3]3 4567	VIm7 123567	I(ma)7 123567	IIm7 1234[#4] 56[7]	IV6 1234567	IIIm7 23567
diminished descending chromatic					IIm7b5 245b61	IIdim7 24b67	IIIm7 23567	III°7 #135b7	VIm7 123567	VI°7 1b3b56	IIm7 1234 56[7]	II°7 24b67	V7 [1]2[b3]3 4567	V°7 #135b7
diminished ascending chromatic			IIm7 1234 56[7]	#II°7 1b356	V7 [1]234 567	#V°7 24b67	Ima7 123567	#I°7 #135b7	IVma7 13456	#IV7 1b3b56	IIm7 1234 56[7]	#IIº7	V7 [1]2[b3]3 4567	#V°7
ascend chromatic same quality			IIm7	#IIm7					IV7	#IV7				
descend chromatic same quality							IIIm7	bIIIm7					V7	bV7
IV-V-I of target			VIm7 123567	VIIm7b5 23467	IIm7 1234 56[7]	III7 23[4)5 [#5]67	V7 [1]2[b3]3 4567	VI(m)7 1[#1]235 67	Ima7 123567	II(m)7 1234[#4] 56[7]	IVma7 123456	V7 [1]2[b3]3 4567	VIIm7b5 23467	I7 12[b3]3 56b7
VI-V-I of target			Ima7 123567	VIIm7b5 23467	IVma7 1234567	III7 23[4)5 [#5]67	VIIm7b5 23467	VI(m)7 1[#1]235 67	IIIm7 23567	II(m)7 1234[#4] 56[7]	VIm7 123567	V7 [1]2[b3]3 4567	IIm7 1234567	I7 12[b3]3 56b7
roots up stepwise see Linear Bass	VIm7	bVIIº7	Ima7	IIm7	IVma7	V7	VIIm7b5	Ima7	IIIm7	IVma7	VIm7	VIIm7b5	IIm7	IIIm7
roots down stepwise see Linear Bass	IIm7	Ima7	V7	IVma7	Ima7	VIIm7b5	IVma7	IIIm7	VIIm7b5	VIm7	IIIm7	IIm7	VIm7	V7

see also: Chromatic Voice Leading

# CADENCE AND VOICE LEADING DEFINED

A harmonic cadence is a familiar short chord progression (around two or three chords) that is known to establish a chord as a key by sound. We have heard the dominant chord (V or V7 type) so often before the tonic (I or Im type) that we have an automatic association with the tonic (I) being the key. This succession uses perfect fourths.

The entire sequence of perfect fourths in the major scale is VII-III-VI-II-V-I-IV (7-3-6-2-5-1-4). In the unaltered major scale, the triad versions of these chords are VII diminished-IIIm-VIm-IIm-V-I -IV. Notice the consecutive successions of three minor chords (IIIm-VIm-IIm) and three major chords (V-I-IV). The seventh chord qualities of these chords are VIIm7b5-IIIm7-VIm7-IIm7-V7-Ima7-IVma7.

Since V is known to lead to I, II can also lead to V, since it is the "V of V". This leads to the chord progression II-V-I, which is the most common three chord cadence.

In establishing the key on VI, we preceed it with III, so as to go up a fourth, as with V to I. To make the progression stronger, III is commonly changed to major if a triad or to a dominant seventh. VII dim-III-VIm or VIIm7b5-III7-VIm has become the most common minor cadence in establishing VIm as the key.

Voice leading is the creative design of voices in chords, treating the chords as an ensemble, made of voices. The succession of all of the top notes of a series of chords creates the top voice, commonly called the soprano. The succession of all of the bottom notes of a series of chords creates the bottom voice, commonly called the bass. With four voices, he next-to-top voice is called the alto and the next to bottom voice is the tenor. So, a series of chords can be thought of as a collection of voices or parts.

#### **Characteristics of Voice Movement**

#### retain common tones

It is preferred that notes are retained (don't change from chord to chord), when possible. This makes less work for the listener and allows the listener to focus on other important parts of a composition.

# move by small intervals

It is also preferred that when notes cannot be retained, they change by small intervals, making it easier for the listener. An exception is moving all voices up on the same chord, which is easy for the listener to follow.

# voiced chords versus traditional counterpoint

The type of voice leading discussed here is "voiced chords", where all voices play in rhythmic unision (called *first species counterpoint*). Voiced chords would have the same number of notes in each chord, or at least a similar number of notes. In the other four species of traditional counterpoint, voices generally occur in rhythmic unison, but non-chordal tones also pass between the "stacked" chord tones.

# **Guitar Comping in Ensembles Uses Predominantly Top Voice Leading**

#### top and bottom are most noticed

In time-based entertainment, like plays, music and public speaking, the audience remembers the beginning and end best. Likewise, listeners are most aware of musical parts at the top and bottom of the range of audible pitch. Those highest and lowest parts of an arrangement tend to stand out for the listener.

Guitarists can often represent the upper range of an arrangement, but in an ensemble (band or orchestra), the bass player (or other bass instrument like a keyboard) will grab the attention in the low range. This leaves the upper range for rhe guitarist.

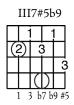
Given the reasons mentioned above, guitarists playing in an ensemble should concenttrate on making design in the sequence of highest notes from chord to chord, which could be called *top voice leading*.

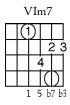
# 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 COMMON TONE

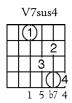
# **Common Tone on First String**

# 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 with common Tone 1 on first string







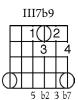


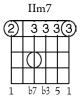


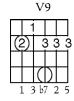


# 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 with common Tone 2 on first string



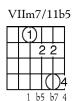


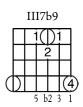


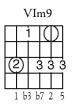


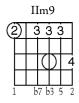


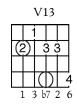
# 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 with common Tone 3 on first string

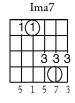






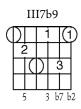


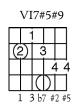


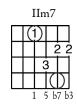


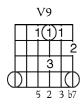
# 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 with common Tone 4 on first string

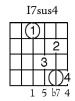


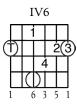






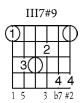


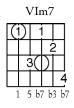


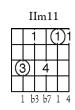


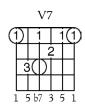
# 7362514 with common Tone 5 on first string

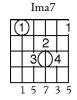






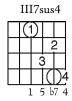




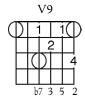


# 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 with common Tone 6 on first string

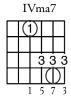






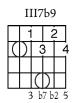


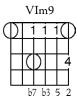




# 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 with common Tone 7 on first string





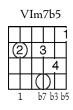


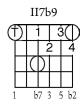




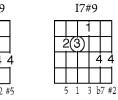


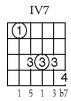
# 6-2-5-1-4 with common Tone b3 on first string



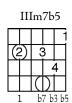


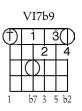


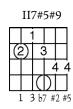




# 3-6-2-5-1-4 with common Tone b7 on first string



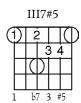


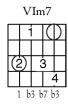


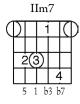
# **Common Tone on Second String**

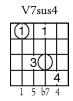
# 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 with common Tone 1 on second string

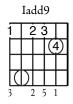


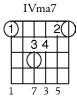






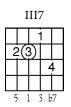


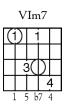


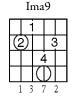


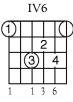
# 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 with common Tone 2 on second string





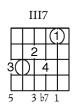


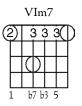


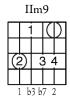


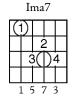
# 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 with common Tone 3 on second string





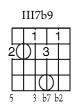


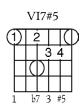


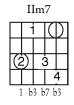


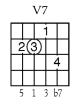
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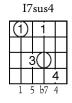


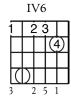






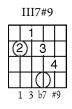


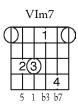


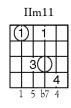


# 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 with common Tone 5 on second string

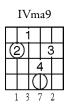
VII7#5											
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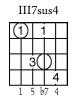


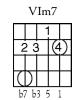


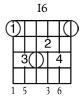


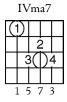
# 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 with common Tone 6 on second string





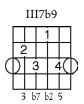


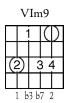




# 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 with common Tone 7 on second string

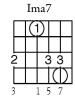






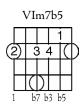


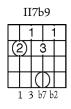


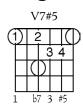


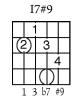


# 6-2-5-1-4 with common Tone b3 on second string

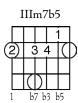


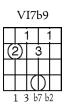






# 3-6-2-5-1-4 with common Tone b7 on second string





# **Emulating the Melody in 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 Song Examples**

#### core melodic tones

Core melodic tones are those that are both in the scale or arpeggio you are using in improv *and* in the current chord. They can also be called Duality Tones, which you can read about in Tonal Themes And Schemes/Improv Schemes And Comping/Duality Tones.

# emulate the head during the solo

It is common that an improviser thinks the head melody while improvising on the same changes as the head. In doing this, you can analyze the most important notes in the head melody and use them as a basic of both comping and soloing. Things will be moving by quickly when you are improvising so the notes you feature that relate to the head melody should have a simple basis. Core melodic tones are very effective in doing this.

In the examples, below, I'm featuring one core melody tone for each four bars. Your awareness of common tone voice is instrumental (pun intended) in this. First play these changes with common tone top voice leading, then emulate the common tone in soloing. You can also use the mass of notes in each chord as a template of importasnt notes for soloing in the same fretboard area.

# The Way You Look Tonight, bars 1-4

During bars one through four of the head melody (beginning at section A), "two" of the key is prominent ("G" in the key of "F"). It starts bar three and is all of bar four. Since it can work as a common tone through all the chords in bars one through four, I'm using it.

# The Way You Look Tonight, bars 5-8

"Three" ("A" in the key of "F") could be used for bars five and six. "Four" works for bars seven and eight, since "3" would clash with the melody note on "4" in each bar 7 and 8.

# the diminished phenomenon allowing flat nine in the bass

In bar six, I used D7b9 (VI7b9 in the key of "F") instead of D7 to be a little more dramatic and use a harmonic minor V type chord for the key of G minor, the next chord (Gm in IIm of the key of "F", for bar 6). D7b9 has "b9" (of "D") in the bass. Generally, we don't use ninths in the bass, since they imply some other root than what we intend (usually implying the bass note as a root). When a chord has a diminished seventh subset though, "b9" can be in the bass. D7b9 no root is F#dim7 = Adim7 = C dim7 = D#dim7. Since diminished seventh chords are constructed with a serial (repeating) pattern of all minor thirds, they are easy for the listener to imagine the notes continue above and below the sounding chord. To experience this, play a diminished seventh chord in the middle of a piano and gradually extended it above and below in minor thirds. You'll see that you can easily "hear" the next note before playing it.

# The Way You Look Tonight, bars 9-16

Top voice "1" ("F" in the key of "F") works well for bars 9-16. It is the only melody note in bars 9-10 and 13 of the A section head. There is no melody in bars 14-16. "2" ("G" in the key of "F") would work well on bars 11-2, but I wanted to keep it simple, so I'll stick with top voice "1".

# The Way You Look Tonight, bars 17-20 and 25-28

"Section B in is the key of "b3". If section "A" is in the key of "F", section "B" is in "Ab" (the "b3" of "F"). Bars 17-20 of section B (continuing the numbering from section A) obviously needs to use common tone "3" ("3" of "Ab", which is "C"). It's the only note in bars 17-18, it starts bar 19 and half of of the notes in bars 17-20 are "3". Note that F7b9 no root is Adim7.

"5" ("Eb" in the key of "Ab") is the only note in bars 25-26, it starts bar 27 and over half of of the notes in bars 25-28 are "5". Instead of actually using "5" ("Eb"), lets use "3" again, which is a third below "5" and will harmonize with it. This allows us to repeat what we played for 21-24.

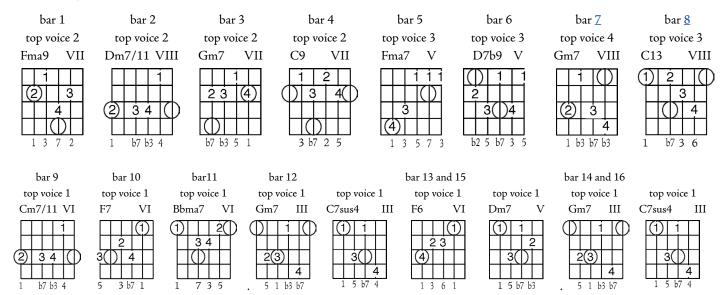
#### The Way You Look Tonight, bars 21-24

Given that I want to use "3" ("C") before and after 21-24 (in 17-20 and 25-28), I'm using the nearby tone, "2" ("Bb"). It starts bar 21 and is a basic part of each of the last two chords. "6" ("F") could have been a good choice otherwise, but would skip too far from the common tone "3" used before and after.

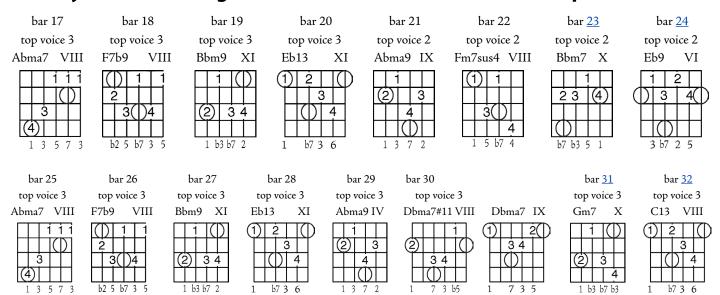
# The Way You Look Tonight, bars 29-32

In 29-32, I'm using a scalar top voice leading. After starting with "3" ("C"), I top voice-lead with "7, 1, 2, #1" (G, Ab, Bb, A in Ab). This voice-leads back to the "2" top voice ("G") in bar one. The last two chords could be thought in the original key (not changing the notes, just a different point of view), where the top-voice tones would be "4" and "3" of the original key ("Bb" for the Gm7 chord and "A" for the C13).

# The Way You Look Tonight section A (in F), common tone top voice



# The Way You Look Tonight section B (in Ab), common tone top voice

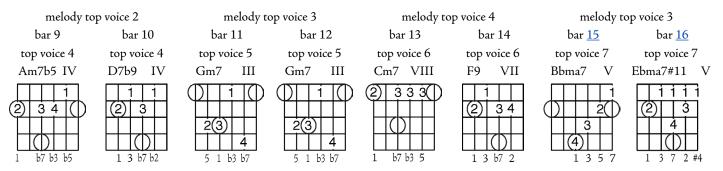


# Autumn Leaves in Gm, common tone top voice

top voices are numbered in terms of the parent scale, Bb major

melody top voice 4		melody to	p voice 3	melody to	p voice 2	melody to	op voice 1
∙bar 1	bar 2	bar 3	bar 4	bar 5	bar 6	bar <u>7</u>	bar <u>8</u>
top voice 6	top voice 6	top voice 5	top voice 5	top voice 4	top voice 4	top voice 3	top voice 2
Cm7 VIII	F9 VII	Bbma7 VI	Ebma9 V	Am7b5 IV	D7b9 IV	Gm7 III	Gm11 I
2 3 3 3 3 1	(2) 3 4	1 7 3 5	(2) 3   4   (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)	2) 3 4 () 1 b7 b3 b5	1 3 b7 b2	2 3 3 3 3	2) 3 4 () 1 b7 b3 4

#### repeat bars 1-8



melody t	op voice 4	melody t	top voice 3	melody to	op voice 3	melody top voice	: 2	melody top 1
bar 17	bar 18	bar 19		bar 20		bar 21	bar 22	bars 23-24
top voice 2	top voice 2	top voice 1	top voice 1	top voice 1	top voice 1	top voice 2	top voice 2	top voice 1
Am7b5 VII	D7b9 VII	Gm7 X	Gb7 IX	Fm7sus4 VIII	E7b5 XI	Am7b5 VII	D7b9 VII	Gm7 V
3 3 3 3 3 3 1 b5 b7 b3	1 ( ) 2 3 4 0 1 5 b2 3 b7	(1) 1 2 3 (1) 1 5 b7 b3	3()4 1 5 b7 3	3() 3() 4 1 5 b7 4	2) 3   () 4   4   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	3 3 3 3 3 3 1 b5 b7 b3	1 ( ) 2 3 4 0 1 5 b2 3 b7	(1) 2 2 3 3 1 1 5 b7 b3

# **Autumn Leaves, Preview Scalar Voice Leading**

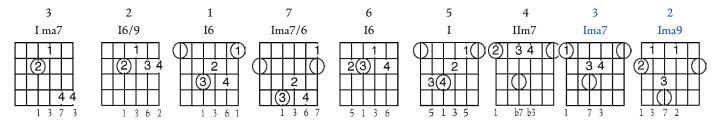


# SCALAR VOICE LEADING ON A SINGLE CHORD

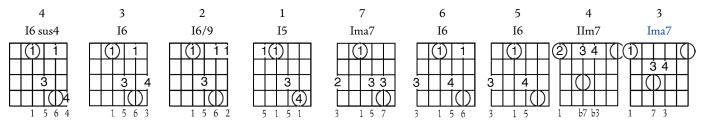
practice each in forward and reverse order

# **Ionian (Major Mode I)**

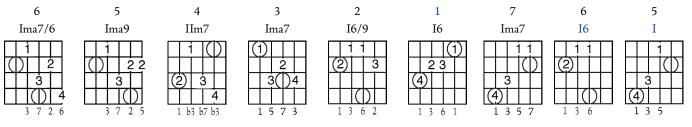
#### **E** form



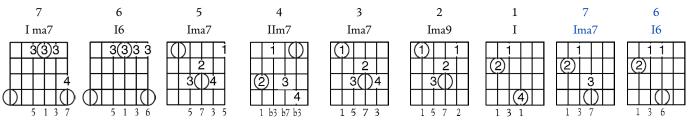
#### **D** form

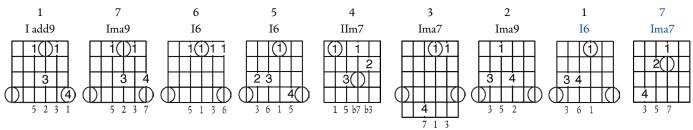


#### **C** form



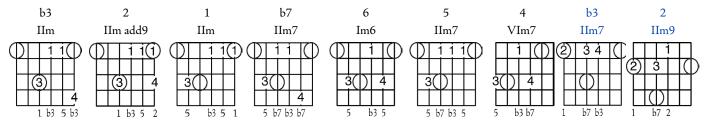
#### A form



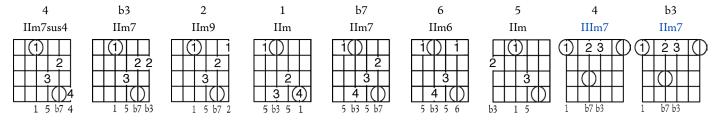


# **Dorian (Major Mode II)**

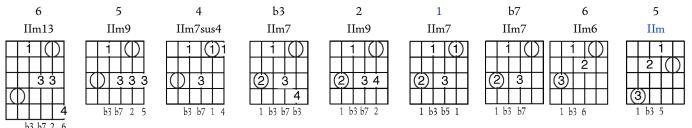
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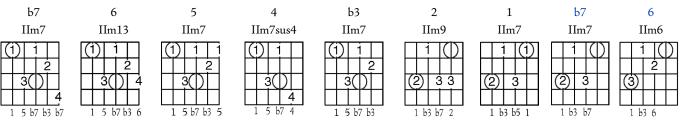
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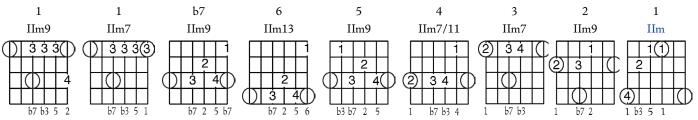


#### **C** form



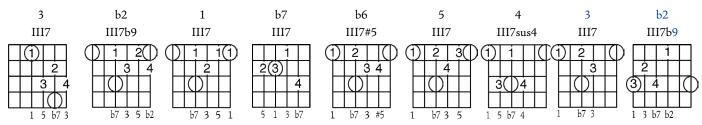
#### A form



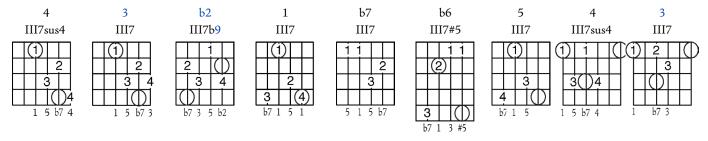


# **Phrygian Major (Major Sharp Five Mode III)**

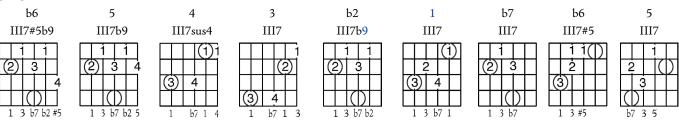
# **E** form



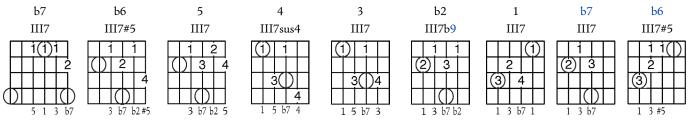
# **D** form

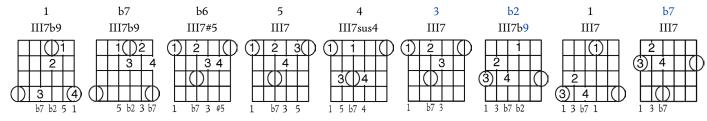


#### **C** form



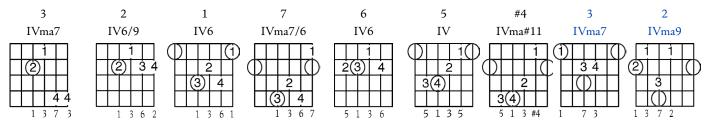
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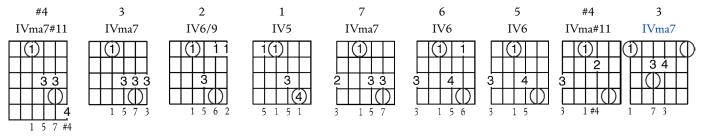


# Lydian (Major Mode IV)

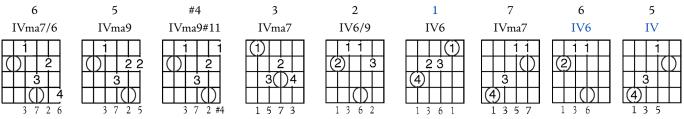
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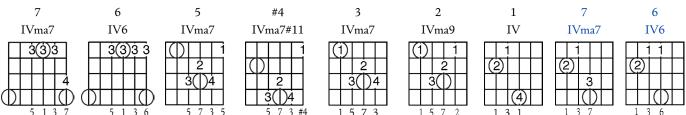
#### **D** form

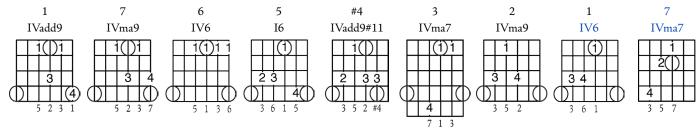


# **C** form



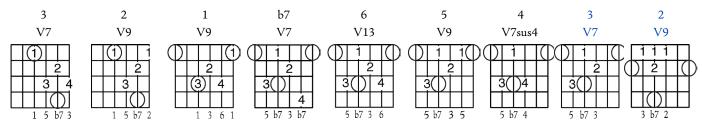
#### A form



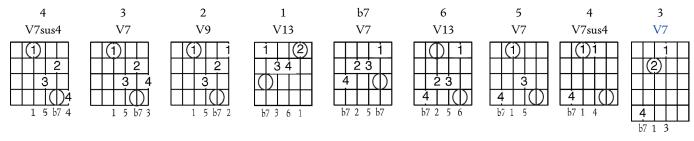


# Mixolydian (Major Mode V)

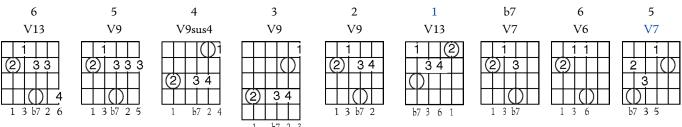
#### **E** form



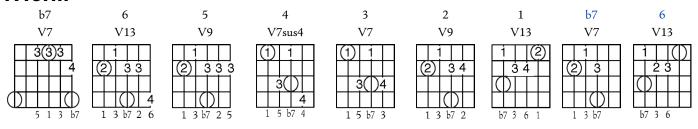
# **D** form

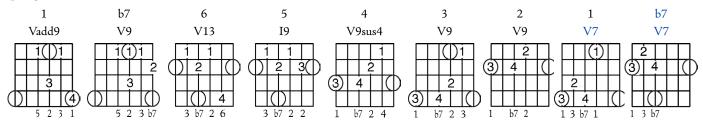


# **C** form



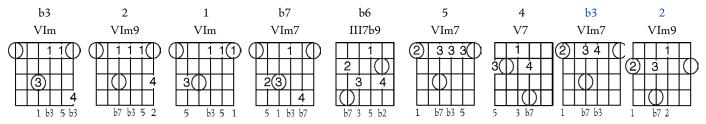
# A form



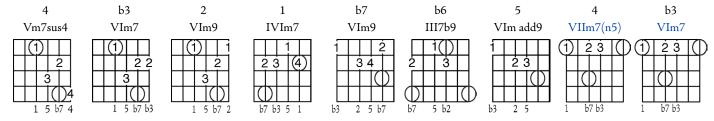


# Aeolian (Major Mode VI) and Harmonic Minor

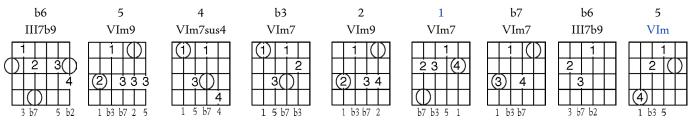
#### **E** form



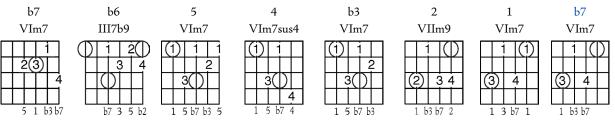
#### D form

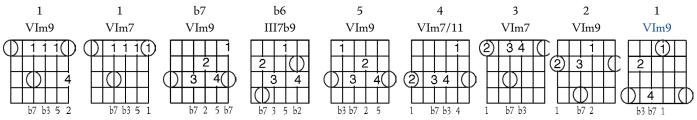


#### C form



#### A form





# **VOICE LEADING PAIRS OF SEVENTH CHORDS**

Pairs of chords built on two consecutive scale tones can be very useful in comping and chord soloing. I studied them extensively as a logical structure before discovering that Joe Pass used them extensively in his chord solos. They are relatively easy to finger and memorize.

By using the application options shown below, one pair of chords can be used for many chords in a progression by emphasizing one or another as either a chord named after its root or as a secondary root, as described in Substitution.

# application producing sevenths and ninths

chord type	Ima7	IIm7	IIIm7	IVma7	V7	V7	VIm7	VIIm7b5
use →	IIm7 - IIIm7	IIm7 - IIIm7	IIm7 - IIIm7	VIm7 - VIIø7	V7 - VIm7	VIm7 - VIIø7	V7 - VIm7	VIm7 - VIIø7
emphasize	IIIm7	IIm7	IIIm7	VIm7	V7	VIIm7b5	VIm7	VIIm7b5
logic	Ima9 = 1-3-5-7-2,	root	root	IVma9 = 4-6-1-3-5	root	V9 = 5-7-2-4-6,	root	root
8	IIIm7 = 3-5-7-2			VIm7 = 6-1-3-5		VIIm7b5 = 7-2-4-6		

# **application producing sixths** (these work better in swing-related styles)

chord type	Ima7	IIm7	IIIm7	IVma7	V7	VIm7	VIIm7b5
use →	V7 - VIm7	VIm7 - VIIø7	n/a	IIm7 - IIIm7	IIm7 - IIIm7	n/a	n/a
emphasize	VIm7	VIIm7b5		IIm7	IIIm7		
logic	VIm7 = 6-1-3-5, I6 = 1-3-5-6	VIIm7b5 = 7-2-4-6,	sixths must have a major	IIm7 = 2-4-6-1, IV6 = 4-6-1-2	IIIm7 = 3-5-7-2, V6 = 5-7-2-3	sixths must have a major	sixths must have a major
	10 – 1-3-3-0	IIm6 = 1-3-5-6	sixth	1 1 0 - 4 0 1 2	V 0 = 3-7-2-3	sixth	sixth

# links to pairs of sevenths fingerings

IIm7 and IIIm7, IIm7 and IIIm7 optimized for Ima7,

IIm7 and IIIm7 with chromatic dim. 7, IIm7 and IIIm7 with chromatic dim. 7 and bII7

V7 and VIm7, V7 and VIm7 optimized for IVma7

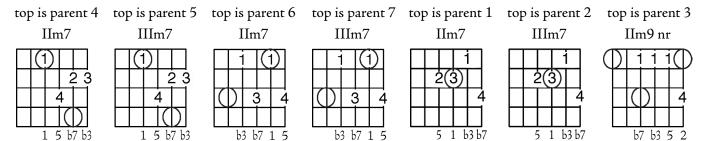
VIm7 and VIIm7b5, VIm7 and VIIm7b5 optimized for V7

VIm7 and VII dim. 7

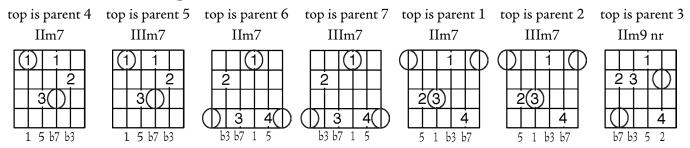
#### IIm7 and IIIm7

links to pairs of seventh fingerings

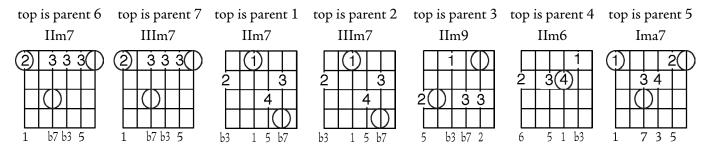
# Ilm7 and Illm7, string set 4-3-2-1



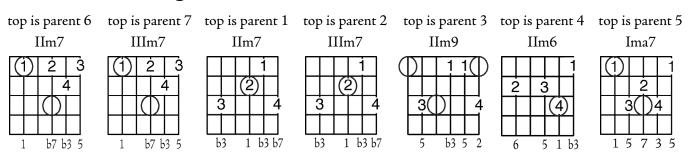
# Ilm7 and Illm7, string set 5-4-3-2



#### Ilm7 and Illm7, string set 6-4-3-2



# Ilm7 and Illm7, string set 5-3-2-1



#### V7 and VIm7

links to pairs of seventh fingerings

# V7 and VIm7, string set 4-3-2-1

top is parent 7 top is parent 1 top is parent 2 2 3

VIm7 23 5 b7 b3

top is parent 3 top is parent 4 top is parent 5 IIIm7 3 b3 b7 1 5

V7 1(1)1 3 b7 VIm7 2(3) 1 b3 b7 V9 nr b7 3 5

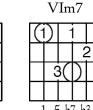
top is parent 6

# V7 and VIm7, string set 5-4-3-2

top is parent 7 top is parent 1 top is parent 2

3(1)4

5 b7 3



(1)2 3

VIm7 3(

V7 2(3)4

top is parent 3 top is parent 4

top is parent 5 VIm7 3(1

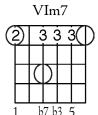
top is parent 6 V9 nr

# V7 and VIm7, string set 6-4-3-2

top is parent 2 top is parent 3 top is parent 4 V7

4

3(1)



V7 2 VIm7

top is parent 5

V9

V6 3(3)3

top is parent 6 top is parent 7

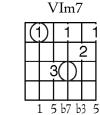
top is parent 6 top is parent 7

IVma7 3 4

top is parent 1

# V7 and VIm7, string set 5-3-2-1

top is parent 2 V7



top is parent 3 top is parent 4

VIm7 (2)3 63 1 b3 b7

top is parent 5

VIm7

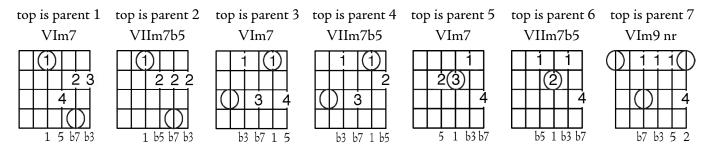
IVma7 2

top is parent 1

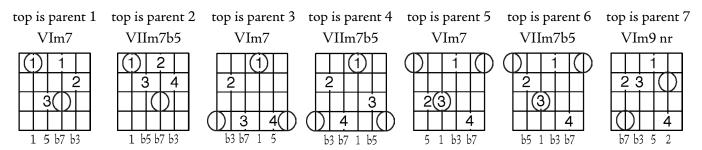
#### VIm7 and VIIm7b5

links to pairs of seventh fingerings

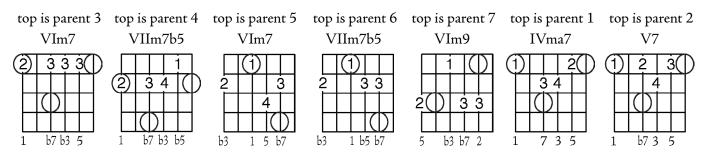
# VIm7 and VIIm7b5, string set 4-3-2-1



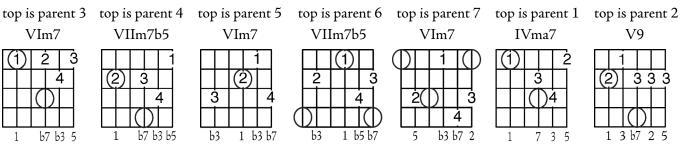
# VIm7 and VIIm7b5, string set 5-4-3-2



# VIm7 and VIIm7b5, string set 6-4-3-2 (optimized for V7)



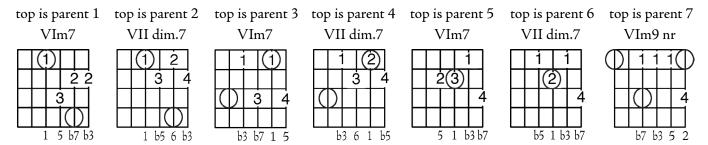
# VIm7 and VIIm7b5, string set 5-3-2-1 (optimized for V7)



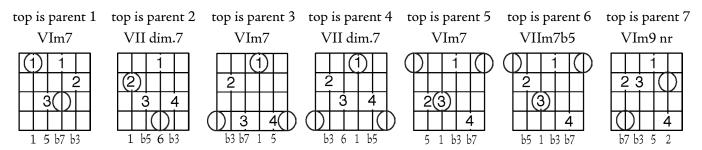
#### VIm7 and VII dim.7

links to pairs of seventh fingerings

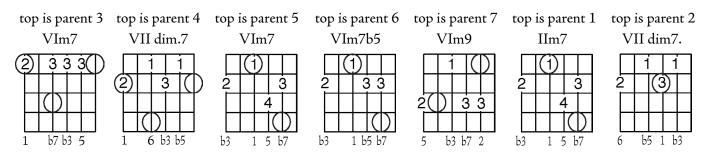
# VIm7 and VII dim.7, string set 4-3-2-1



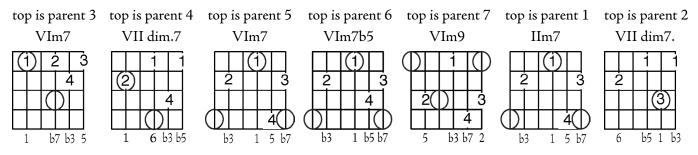
# VIm7 and VII dim.7, string set 5-4-3-2



# VIm7 and VII dim.7, string set 6-4-3-2



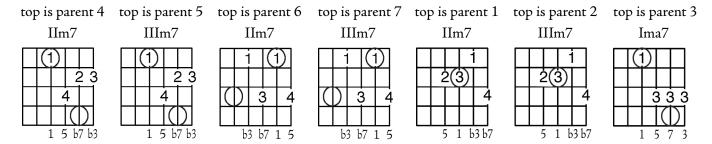
# VIm7 and VII dim.7, string set 5-3-2-1



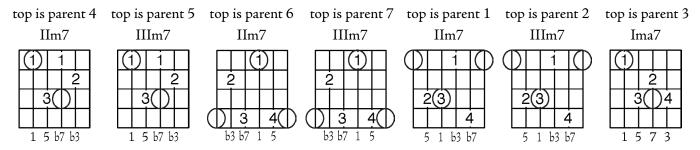
# Ilm7 and Illm7 Optimized for Ima7

links to pairs of seventh fingerings

#### Ilm7 and Illm7 optimized for Ima7, string set 4-3-2-1



# Ilm7 and Illm7 optimized for Ima7, string set 5-4-3-2



#### Ilm7 and Illm7 optimized for Ima7, string set 6-4-3-2

"IIm7 and IIIm7, string set 6-4-3-2" already used Ima7 for top voice 5.

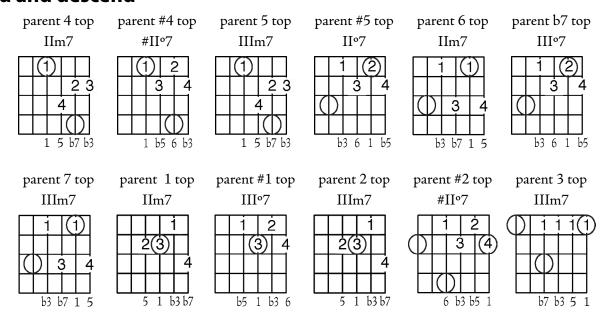
#### Ilm7 and Illm7 optimized for Ima7, string set 5-3-2-1

"IIm7 and IIIm7, string set 5-3-2-1" already used Ima7 for top voice 5.

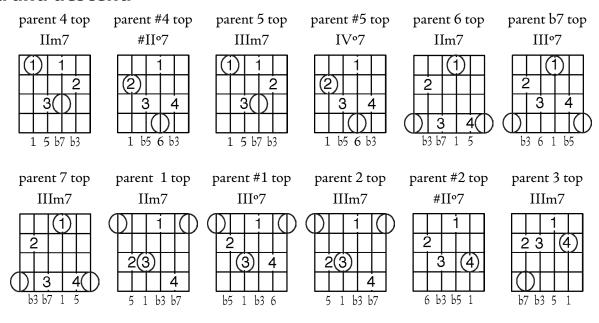
#### Ilm7 and Illm7 with Chromatic °7

links to pairs of seventh fingerings

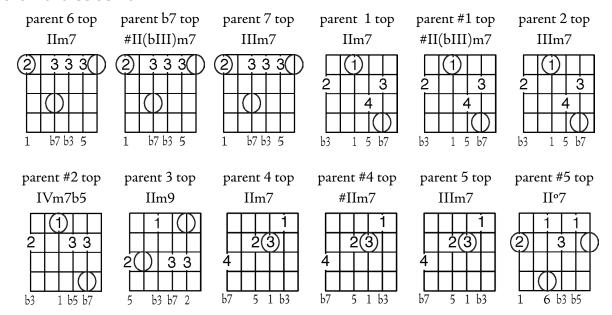
# Ilm7 and Illm7 with chromatic °7, string set 4-3-2-1 ascend and descend



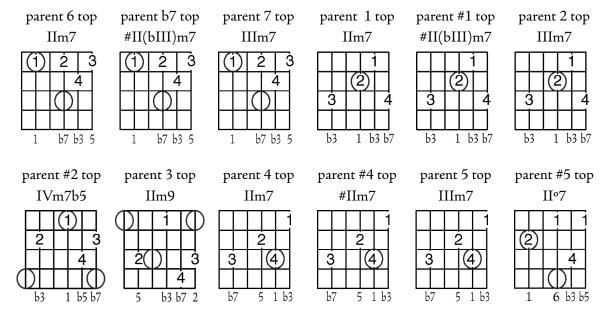
# Ilm7 and Illm7 with chromatic °7, string set 5-4-3-2 ascend and descend



# Ilm7 and Illm7 with chromatic °7, string set 6-4-3-2 ascend and descend



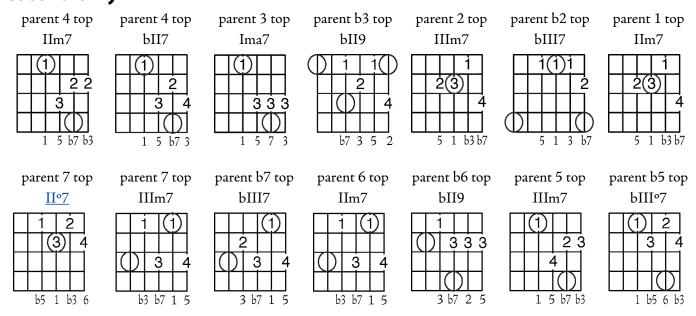
# Ilm7 and Illm7 with chromatic °7, string set 5-3-2-1 ascend and descend



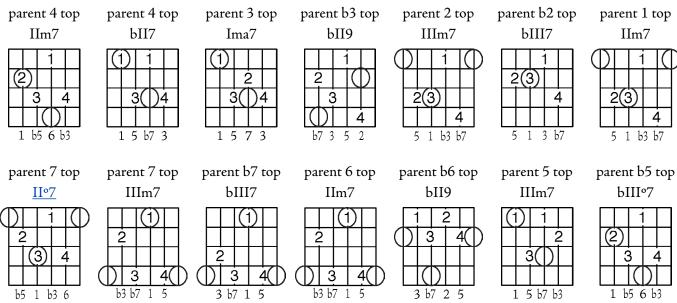
# Ilm7 and Illm7 with Chromatic °7 and bll7

links to pairs of seventh fingerings

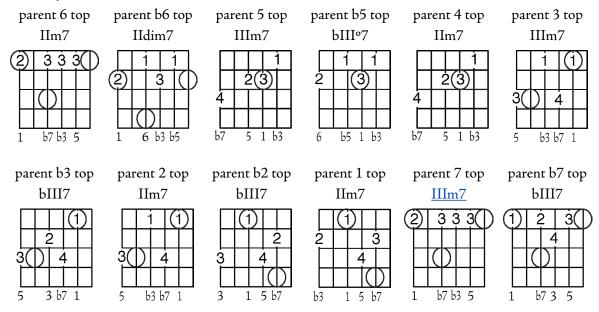
# Ilm7 and Illm7 optimized for Ima7 with chromatic °7 and bll7, string set 4-3-2-1 descend only



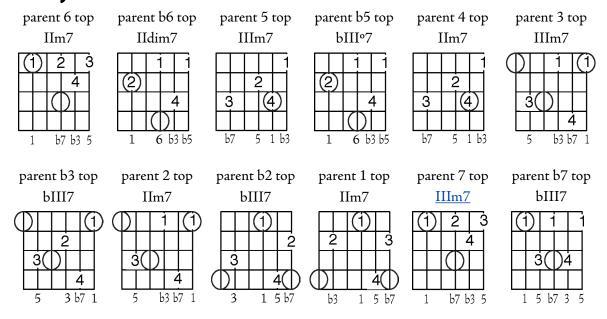
# Ilm7 and Illm7 optimized for Ima7 with chromatic °7 and bll7, string set 5-4-3-2 descend only



# Ilm7 and Illm7 chromatic °7 and bll7 (of target), string set 6-4-3-2 descend only



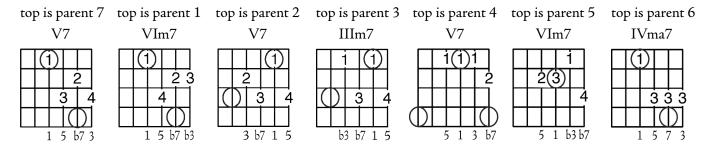
# Ilm7 and Illm7 with chromatic °7 and bll7 (of target), string set 5-3-2-1 descend only



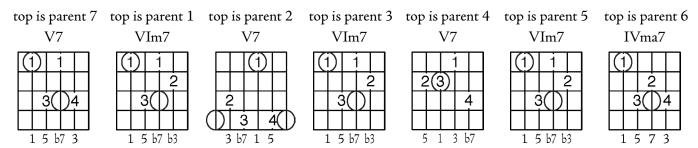
# V7 and VIm7 Optimized for IVma7

links to pairs of seventh fingerings

# V7 and VIm7 optimized for IVma7, string set 4-3-2-1



# V7 and VIm7 optimized for IVma7, string set 5-4-3-2



# V7 and VIm7 optimized for IVma7, string set 6-4-3-2

"V7 and VIm7, string set 6-4-3-2" already uses IVma7 for top voice "1".

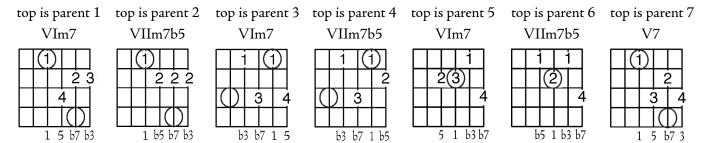
#### V7 and VIm7 optimized for IVma7, string set 5-3-2-1

"V7 and VIm7, string set 5-3-2-1" already uses IVma7 for top voice "1".

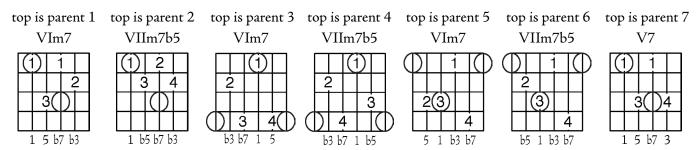
# VIm7 and VIIm7b5 Optimized for V7

links to pairs of seventh fingerings

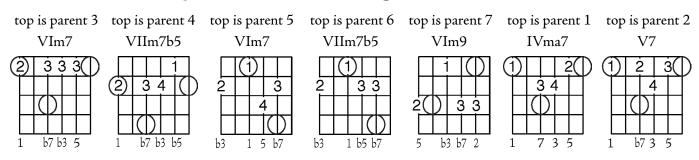
# VIm7 and VIIm7b5 optimized for V7, string set 4-3-2-1



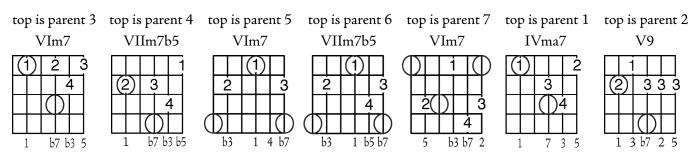
# VIm7 and VIIm7b5 optimized for V7, string set 5-4-3-2



# VIm7 and VIIm7b5 optimized for V7, string set 6-4-3-2



# VIm7 and VIIm7b5 optimized for V7, string set 5-3-2-1



# II-V-I AND II-bII-I TOP VOICE LEADING

#### major II-V-I and II-bII-I

Common tones: 1, 2, 3, b3 4, 5, 6 or b7. All can be II-bII-I.

Three-tone sequences (include retrograde such as 1-2-3 and 3-2-1): 1-#1-2, 1-2-3, 1-2-b3, 1-b-3-4, 2-#2-3, 2-3-4, 2-3-5, b3-4-5, 3-4-5, 3-5-6, 4-5-b7, 4-5-6, 5-#5-6, 5-6-7, 5-6-b7, 5-6-1, 5-b7-1, b6-b7-1, 6-#6-7, 6-7-1, 6-b7-1, b7-7-1, 7-1-2.

#### minor II-V-I. II bll Im and IIm bll Im

Common tones 1, 2, b3 4, 5, or b7. All can be II-bII-Im.

Three tone sequences: 1-#1-2, 1-2-b3, 1-b3-4, 2-b3-4, b3-4-5, b3-4-5, 4-5-b7, 5-b6-b7, 5-b7-1, b6-b7-1, b6-7-1, b7-7-1, b7-1-2.

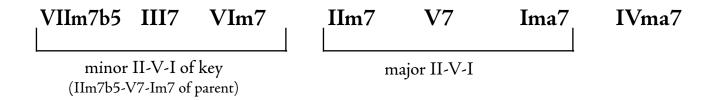
# **Key Scale**

Key scale refers to any permanent or temporary tone center, where the tone center is numbered "I".

# Major II-V-I and Minor II-V-I

Major II-V-I cadences are literally drawn from IIm-V-I major scale-tone chords (Dm7-G7-Cma7). Minor II-V-I cadences are drawn from VIIm7b6-III7-VIm7 major scale-tone chords (Bm7b5-E7-Am7), where they are renumbered to II-V-I, so the tone center is on VI minor, the relative minor (of "I"). The III chord of the parent major scale is usually changed to major or dominant seventh (E7), making it a stronger "V" chord in leading to the key on parent scale VIm7 (Am7).

bII chords should usually use the chord scale Lydian dominant, which is mode IV of bVI melodic minor. When the top voice leading is conducive, bVIm(ma7) bII7 Im is preferred to IIm-bII-Im. The bVIm(ma7)-bII7-Im cadence (Abm[ma7]-Db7-Cm) uses melodic minor Im(ma7) to IV13#11 in the key of flat six (Ab melodic minor for the key of C).



# Interchangeable Major and Dominant Seventh and Ninth

Major seventh (i.e. Cma7) can usually be replaced by dominant seventh (i.e. C7) by lowering the seventh a half step (one fret toward the head of the guitar).

Dominant seventh (i.e. C7) can usually be replaced by major seventh (i.e. Cma7) by raising the seventh a half step (one fret toward the body of the guitar).

Major ninth (i.e. Cma9) can usually be replaced by dominant ninth (i.e. C9) by lowering the seventh (not the ninth) a half step (one fret toward the head of the guitar).

Dominant ninth (i.e. C9) can usually be replaced by major ninth (i.e. Cma9) by raising the seventh a half step (one fret toward the body of the guitar).

#### **Flat Five Substitute**

#### 117-b117-17

Where the second chord is a flat two of the key (Db) in these examples, it is a substitute for the V chord. The root of the flat two chord is a flatted fifth away from the root of the V chord.

Where the first chord is a flat six of the key (Ab) in these examples, it is a substitute for the II chord. The root of the flat six chord is a flatted fifth away from the root of the II chord.

Since melodic minor IV13#11 = melodic minor VIIb5#5b9#9, and their roots are a flatted fifth apart, melodic and harmonic structures of both can be used at the same time. For example, a guitar player may play a G7#5#9 chord (VII#5#9 of Ab melodic minor) while a keyboard player thinks and plays Db13b5 (IV13b5 of Ab melodic minor), since all the notes of G7#5#9 are in Db13b5.

#### **bVI7-V-I7**

Where the first chord is a flat six of the key (Ab) in these examples, it is a flat five substitute for the II chord. The root of the flat six chord is a flatted fifth away from the root of the II chord.

# **Sharp Two Diminished Seventh Substitute**

#II dim7 may be substituted for V7 (or V9, bII7 or bII9) but cannot be played at the same time as any of the chords it substitutes for. Since #II dim7 = I dim7, all of the notes except the root of the Idim7 move up chromatically (up a half step) to the tones of a I7 chord. For that reason, this progression works best ending on I7 (rather than Im7 or Ima7).

# **Change of Mode**

The "I" chord is often changed in jazz (and other styles) between major, minor and dominant types. It is especially effective to end a minor II-V-I with a major type (major 7, major 9 or 6) or a dominant type (7, 9, 13). In major key blues, avoid using a b6, which occurs in IIm7b5 and V7b9 on a major II-V-I.

# The Page Layout

Each cadence row features three consecutive top tones of a heptatonic (seven tone) scale, three consecutive tones of a pentatonic scale or a common top tone. The left side of each page is II-V-I. The right side is II-bII-I. A complete major II-V-I is four rows:

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row 1: major type I chords
row 2: dominant type I chords
rows 3 and 4 are the same as 1 and 2, but with the top tones in reverse order (retrograde)
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Parts of the sequence are missing where the chords don't sound well.

Minor cadences with three consecutive top tones only have one type of "I" chord, so they have two rows: top voice in forward, then reverse order (i.e. 1-2-3 and 3-2-1). Common tone cadences of major II-V-I have two rows: one with a major type I chord and one with a dominant type I chord. Common tone cadences of minor II-V-I have only one row.

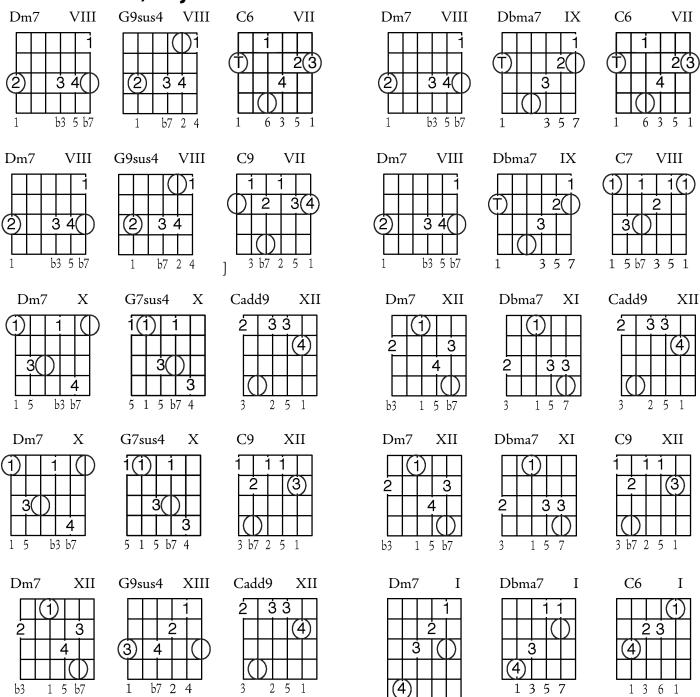
# **How to Learn and Apply II-V-I Cadences**

Usually, the best step-by-step plan would be:

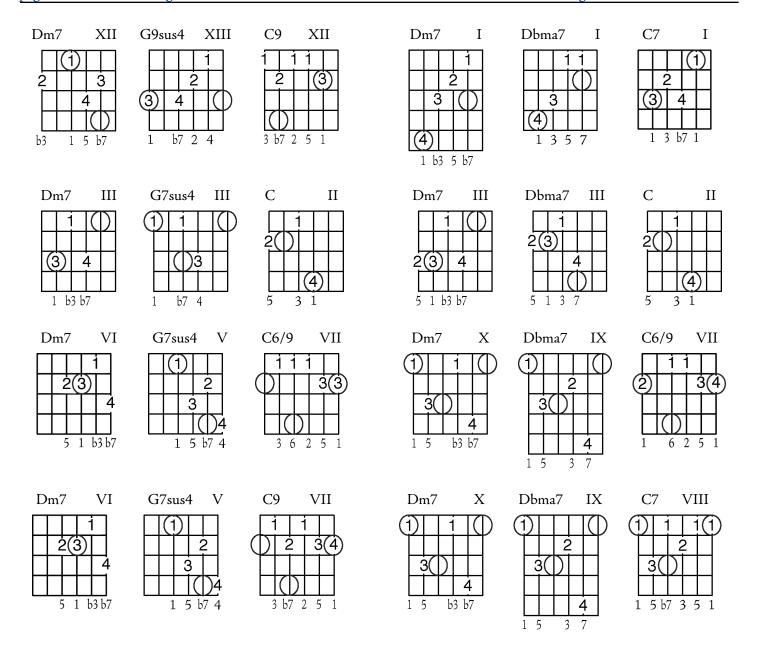
- Learn all of the common tone cadences first and apply them to II-V-I cadences as they occur in songs, using long durations of the chords. Substitute II-bII-I as appropriate.
- learn the "best II-V-I" cadences and apply to II-V-I in songs as above.
- apply super-imposed cadences with top voice in low range of pitch in comping without creating a secondary melody to the soloist
- apply super-imposed cadences with top voice in a high range of pitch, creating a secondary melody to the soloist

#### Common Tone II-V-I and II-bII-I

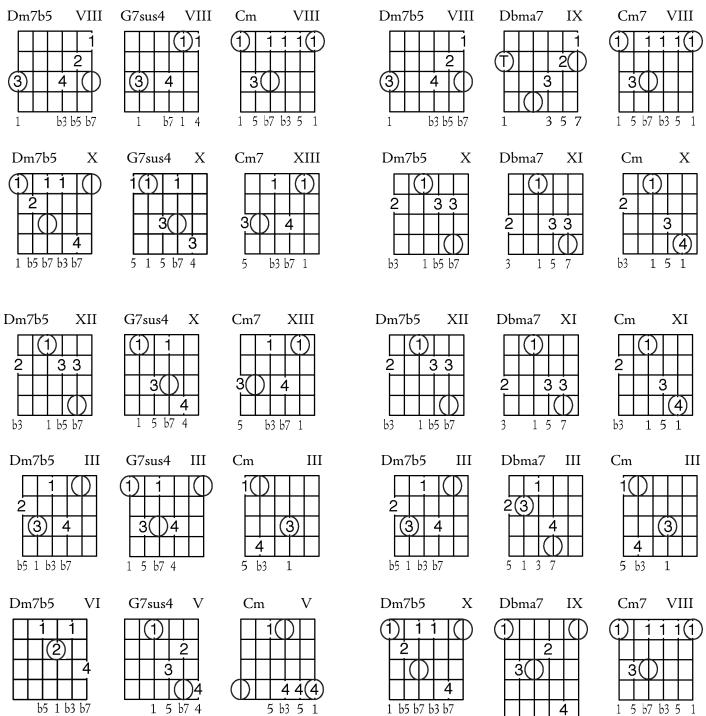
#### common tone 1, major II-V-I and II-bII-I



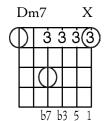
1 b3 5 b7

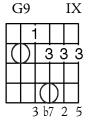


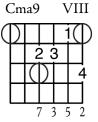
#### common tone 1, minor II-V-I and II-bII-I

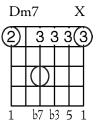


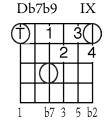
# common tone 2, major II-V-I and II-bII-I

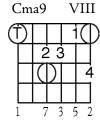


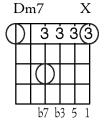


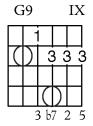


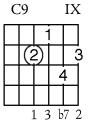


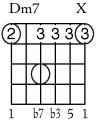


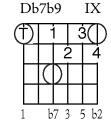


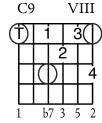


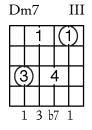


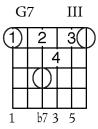


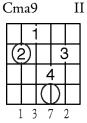


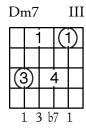


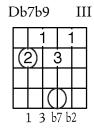


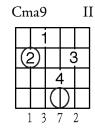


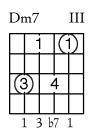


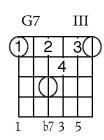


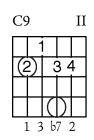


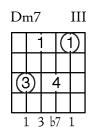


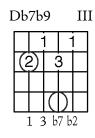


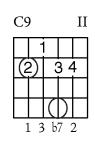




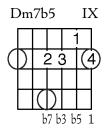


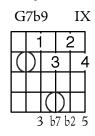


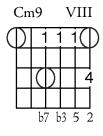


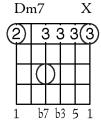


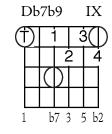
#### common tone 2, minor II-V-I

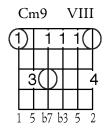


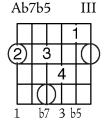


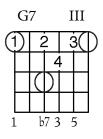


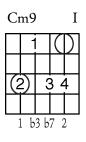




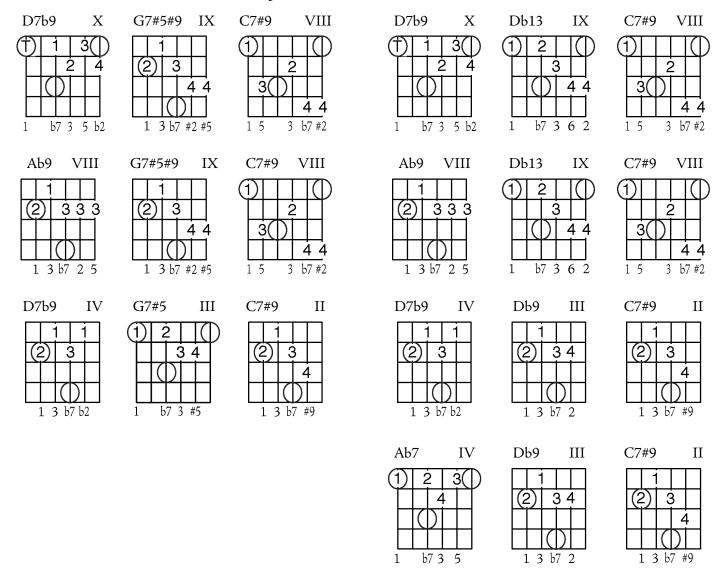








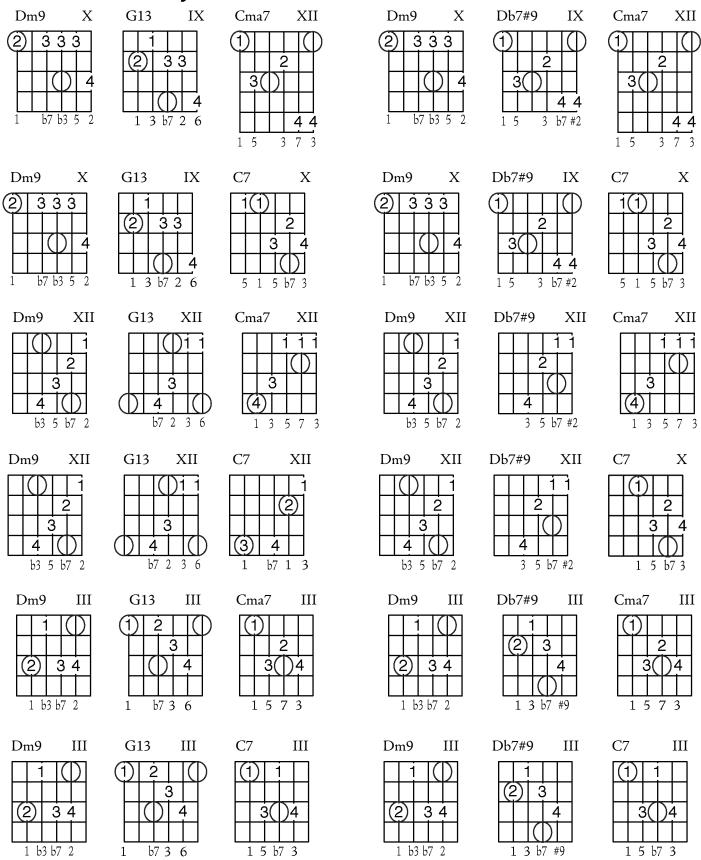
# common tone b3, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

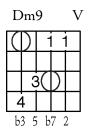


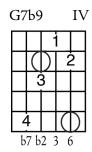
# common tone b3, minor II-V-I and II-bII-I

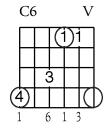
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Ab9 VIII	G7#5#9 IX	Cm7 VIII	Ab9 VIII	Db13 IX	Cm7 VIII
(2) 3 3 3 1 3 b7 2 5	(2) 3   4 4   1 3 b7 #2 #5	3() 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(2) 3 3 3 (2) 3 3 3 1 3 b7 2 5	1 b7 3 6 2	3
D7b9 IV	G7#5 III	Cm7 III	D7b9 IV	Db9 III	Cm7 III
2 3 1 2 3 b7 b2	1 b7 3 #5	(1) 1 2 3 3 b3 b3	2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(2) 3 4 1 3 b7 2	(1) 1 2 3 3 b7 b3

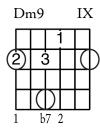
# common tone 3, major II-V-I and II-bII-I

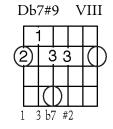






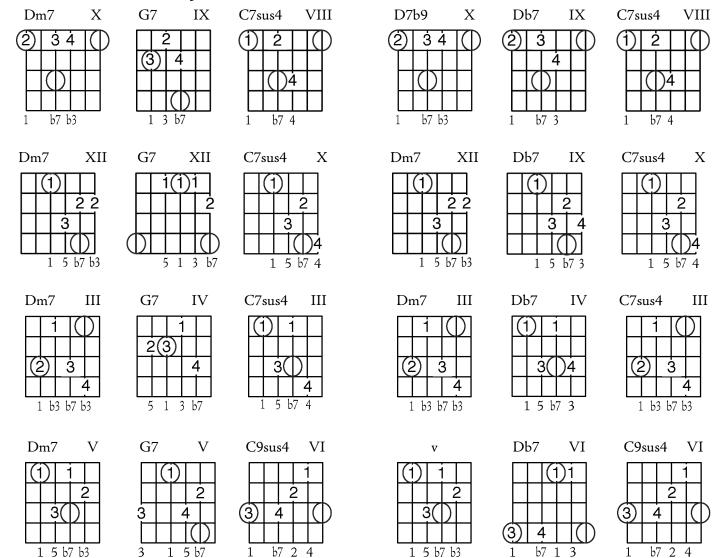




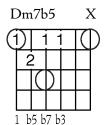


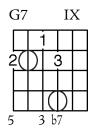
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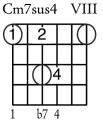
# common tone 4, major II-V-I and II-bII-I



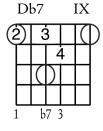
# common tone 4, minor II-V-I and II-bII-I

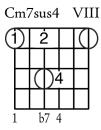


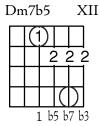


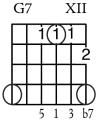


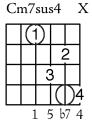
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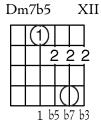


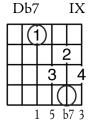


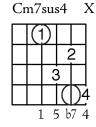




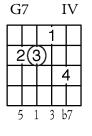


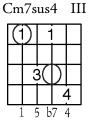


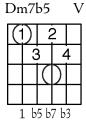


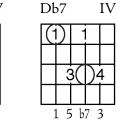


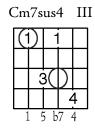
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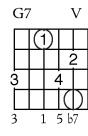


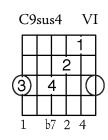


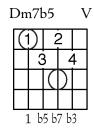


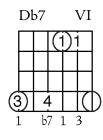


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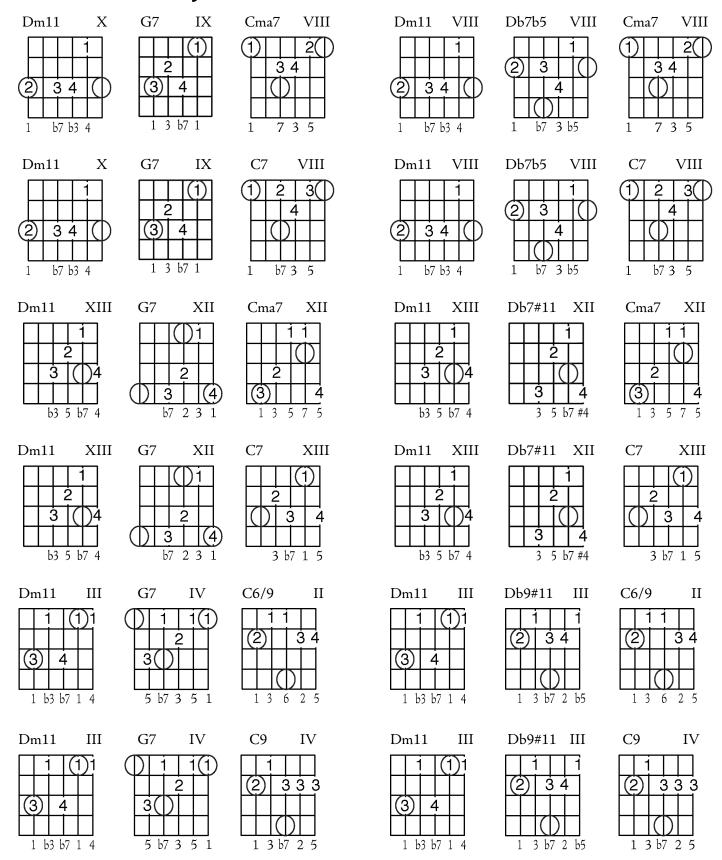


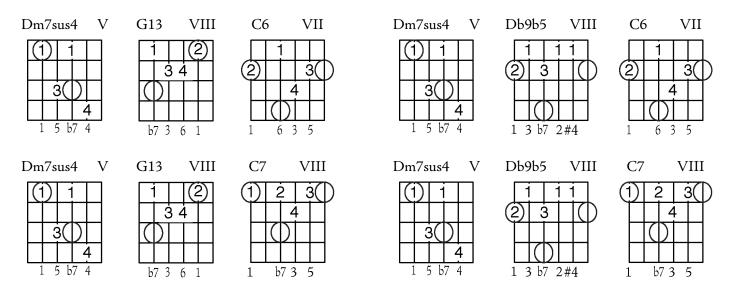




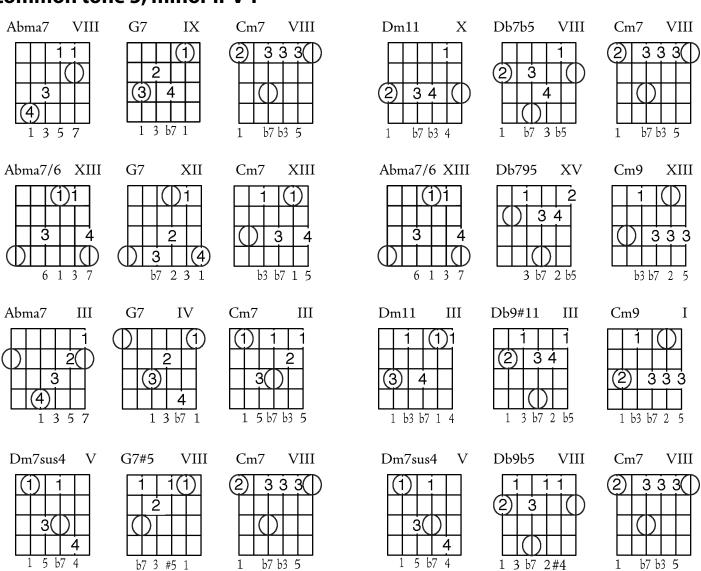


### common tone 5, major II-V-I and II-bII-I

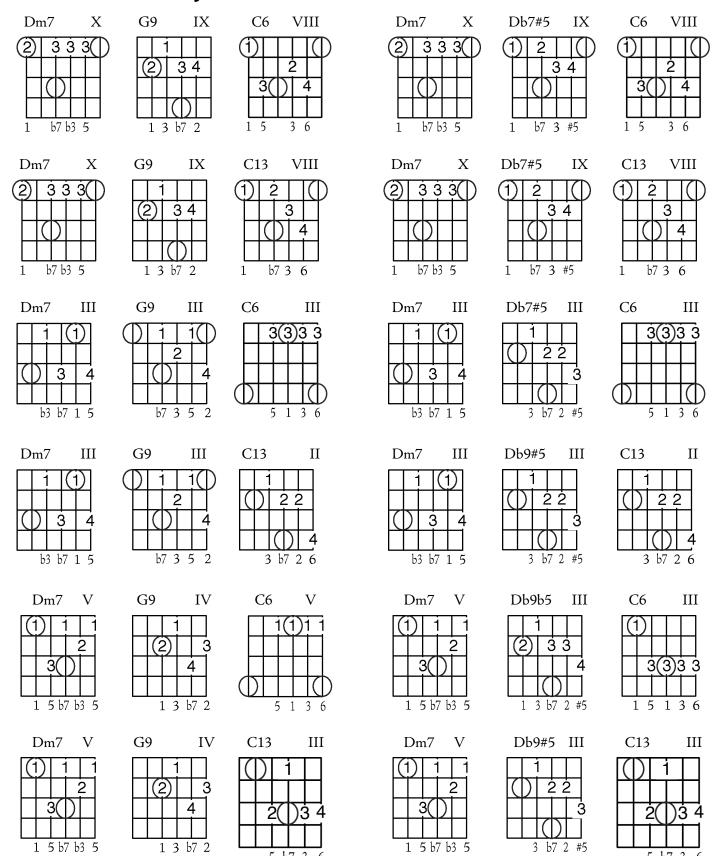




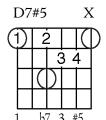
#### common tone 5, minor II-V-I

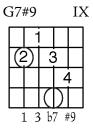


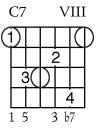
#### common tone 6, major II-V-I

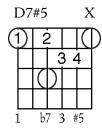


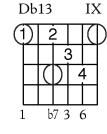
# common tone b7, major II-V-I and II-bII-I

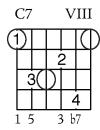


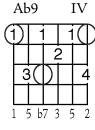


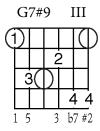


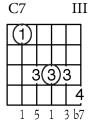


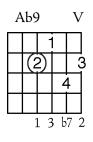


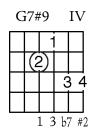


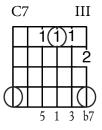




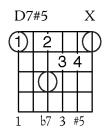


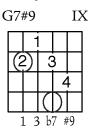


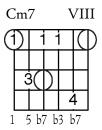


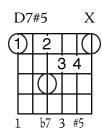


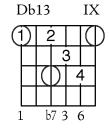
#### common tone b7, minor II-V-I

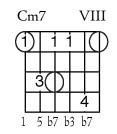


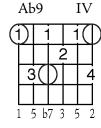


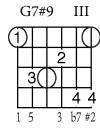


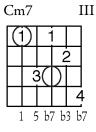


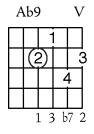


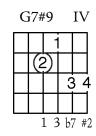


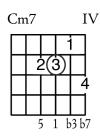






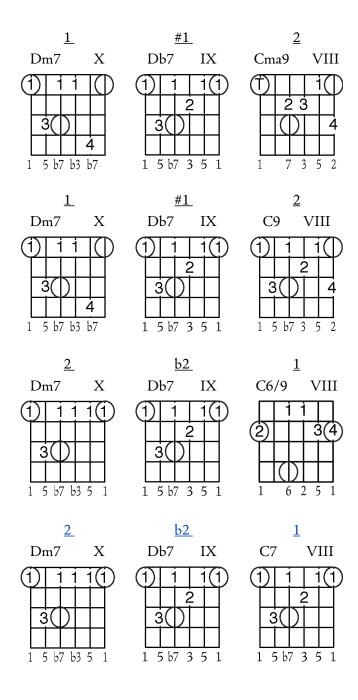




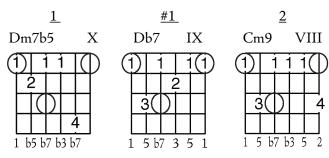


# II-V-I and II-bII-I, Best Three Note (3 top notes voice-lead)

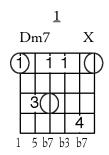
# 1-#1-2, E form major II-bII-I (best)

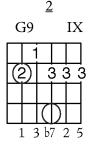


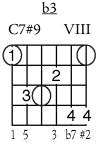
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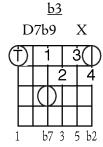


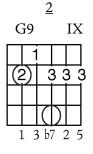
#### 1-2-b3, E form major II-V-I (best)

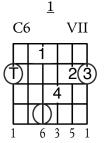


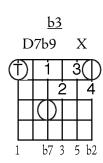


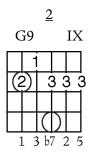


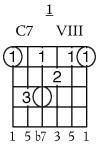




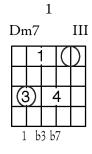


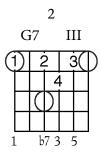


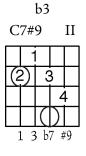


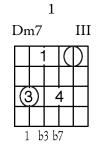


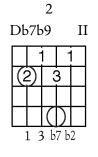
#### 12b3, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

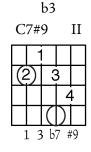


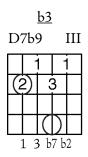


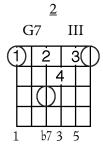


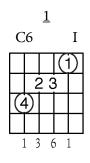


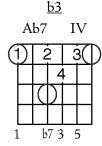


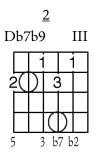


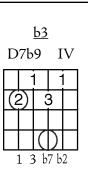


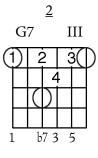


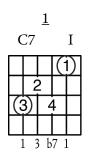


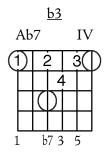


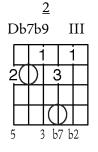


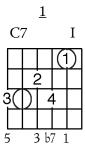




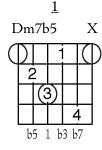


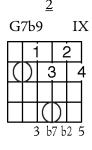


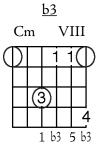


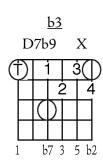


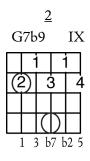
# 1-2-b3, E form minor II-V-I (best)

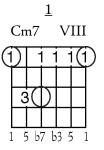




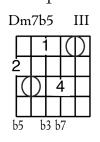


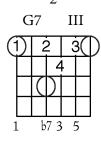


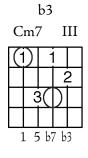


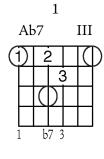


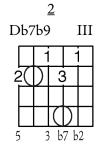
#### 12b3, C/A form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

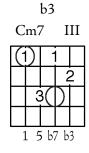


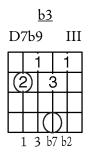


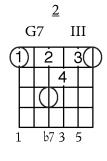


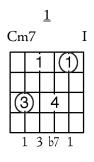


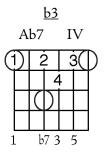


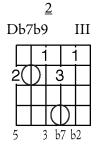


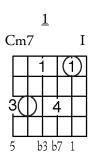




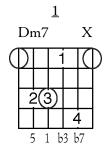


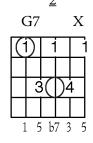


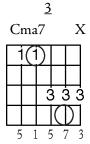


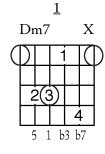


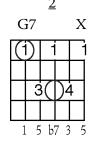
# 1-2-3, E form major II-V-I (best)

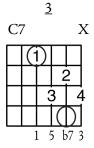


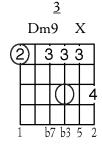


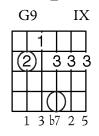


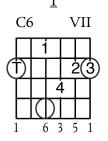


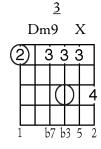


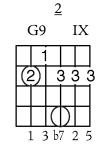


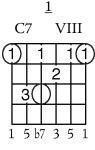




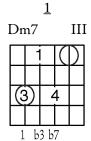


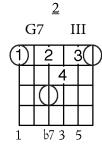






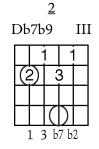
# 1-2-3, C/A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

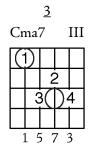


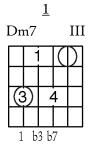


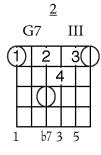
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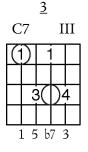
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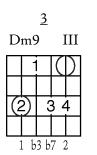


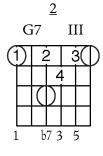


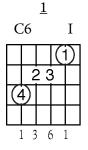


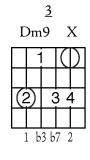


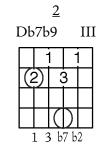


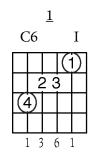




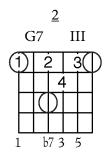


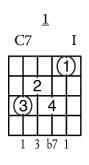


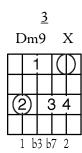


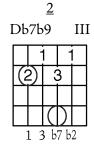


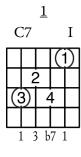
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# 1-b3-4, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

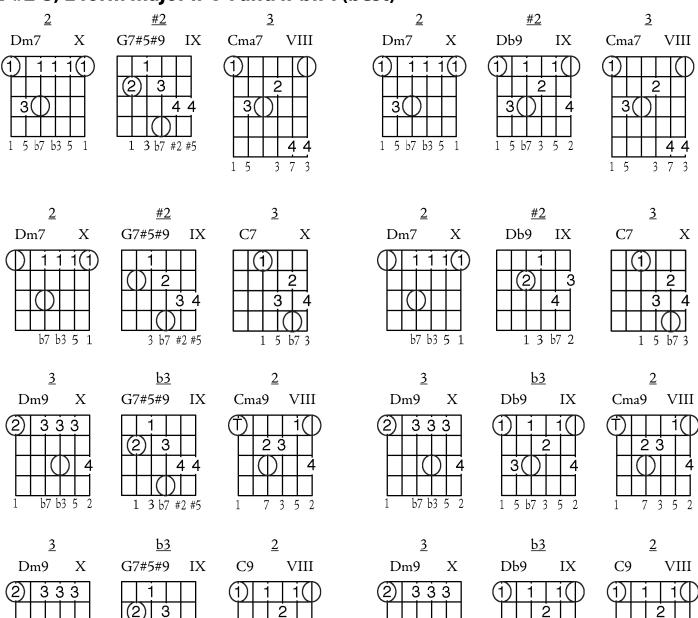
=			= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =		
<u>1</u>	<u>b3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>b3</u>	<u>4</u>
Dm7 III	G7#5 III	C7sus4 III	Dm7 III	Db9 III	C7sus4 III
3 4 1 b3 b7	1 2 1 1 3 4 1 1 b7 3 #5	3() 1 5 b7 4	(3) 4 1 b3 b7	(2) 3 4 1 3 b7 2	(1) 1 3() 1 5 b7 4
<u>4</u>	<u>b3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>b3</u>	<u>1</u>
Dm7 III	G7#5 III	C6 I	Dm7 III	Db9 III	C6 I
(2) 3 1 4 1 b3 b7 b3	1 b7 3 #5	(4) 1 3 6 1	(2) 3 1 b3 b7 b3	(2) 3 4 1 3 b7 2	(4) 1 3 6 1
<u>4</u>	<u>b3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>b3</u>	<u>1</u>
Dm7 III	G7#5 III	C7 I	Dm7 III	Db9 III	C7 I
(2) 3	1 2 1 0	(3) 4	(2) 3	(2) 3 4	(3) 4

1 3 b7 1

3(

1 5 67 3 5 2

#### 2-#2-3, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)



b7 b3 5

5 b7 3

5 2

3

1 5 b7 3

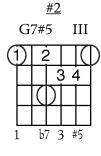
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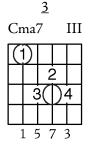
1 3 67 #2 #5

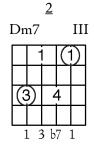
b7 b3 5

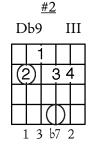
#### 2-#2-3, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

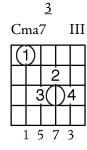
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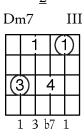


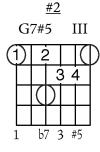


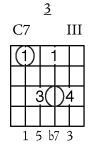


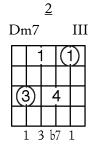


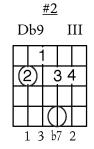


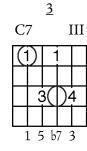




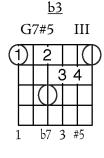


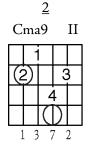


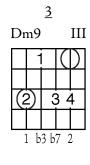


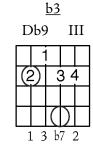


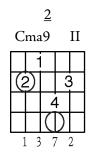
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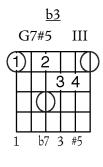


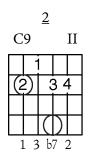




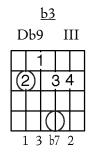


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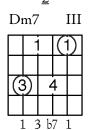


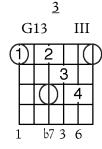
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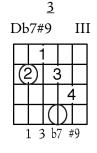
#### 2-3-4, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

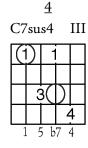


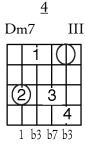


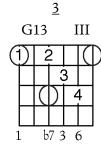
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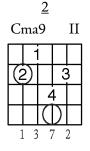
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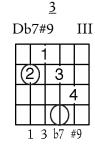


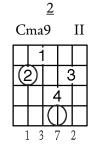


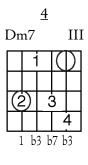


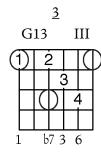


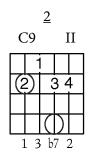


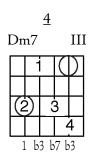


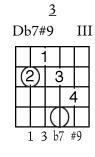


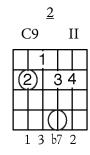




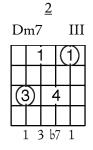


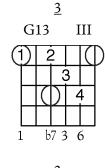


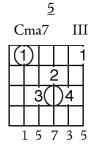


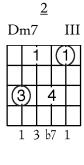


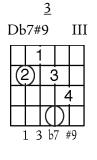
# 2-3-5, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

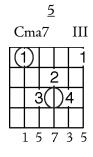




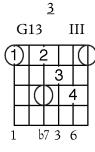


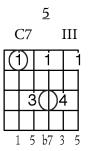


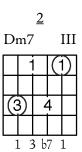


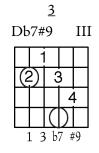


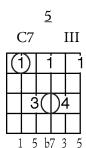
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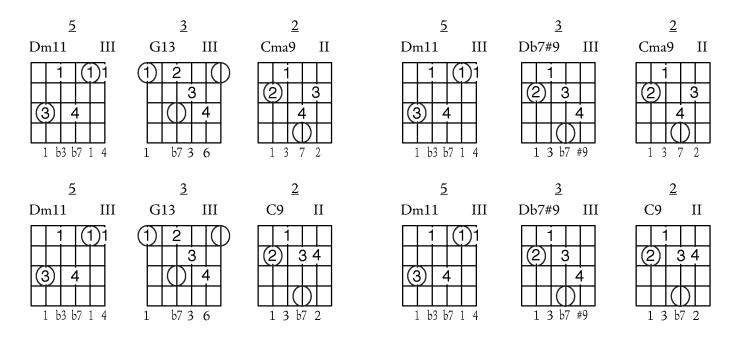




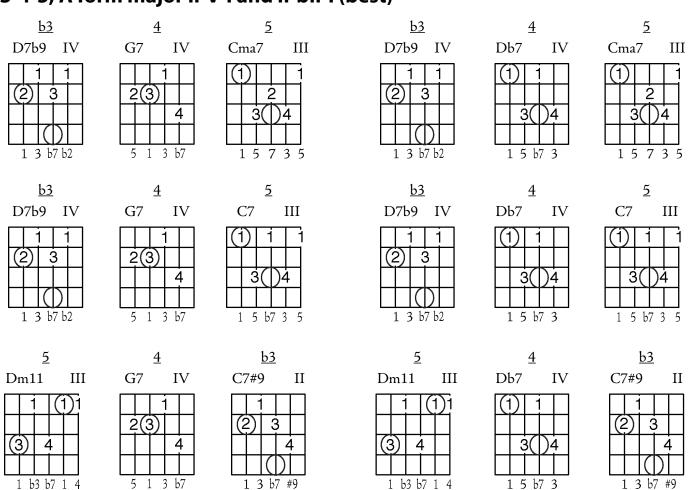




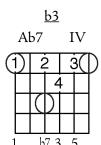


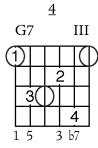


#### b3-4-5, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)



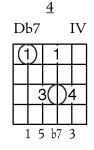
#### b3-4-5, A form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

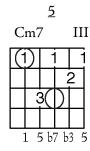


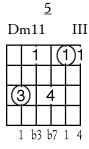


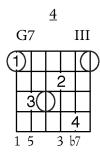
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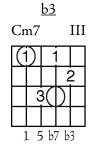
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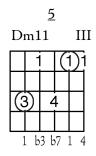


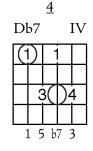


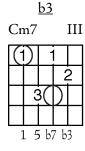




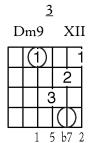


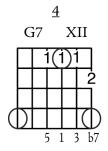


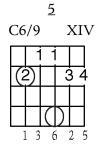


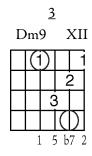


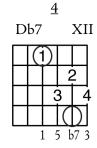
#### 3-4-5, C form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

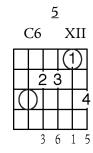


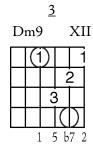


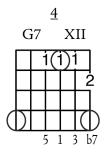


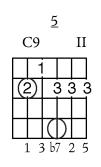


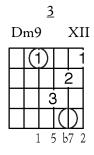


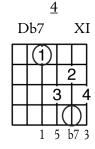


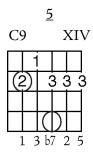


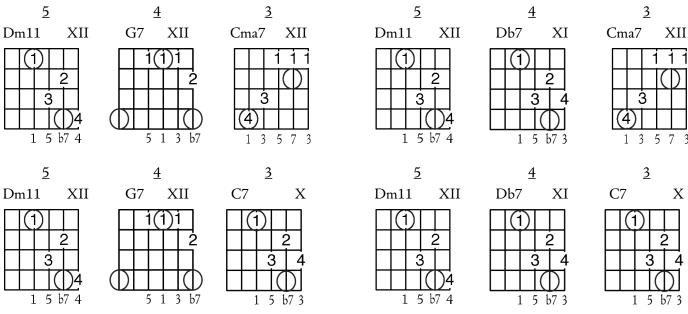


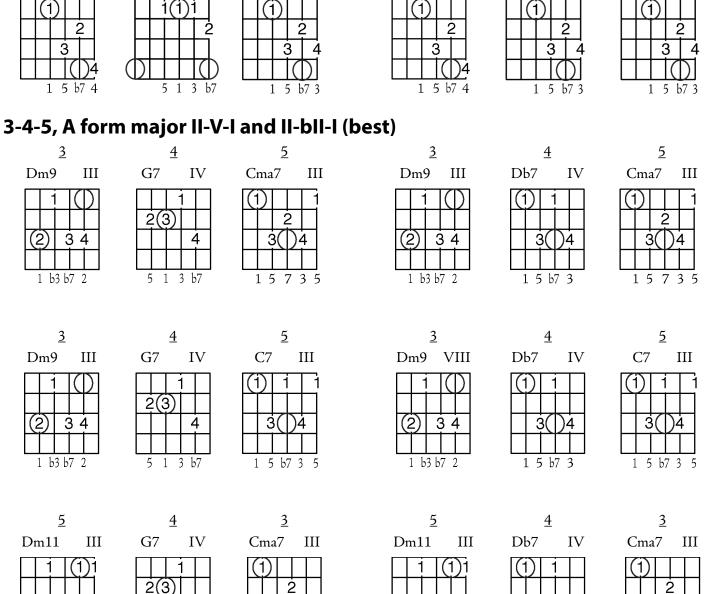


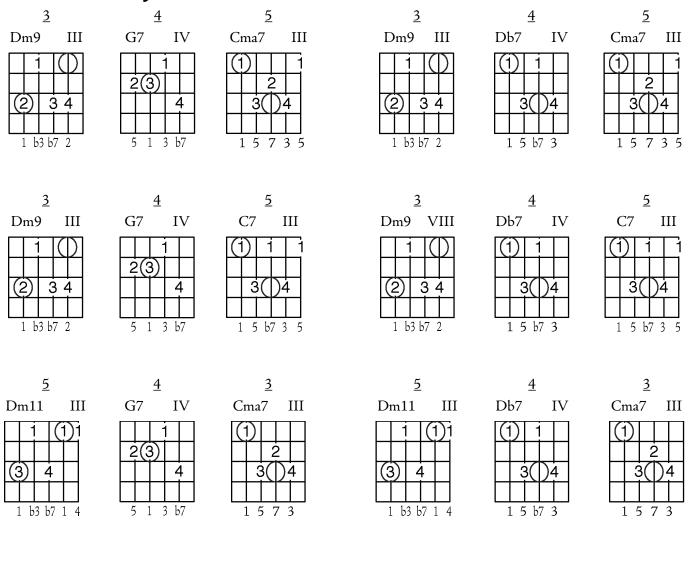


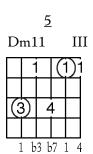


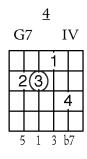


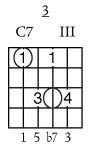


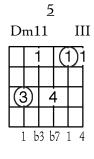


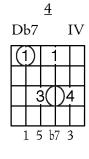


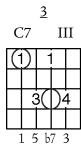




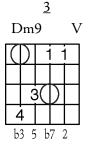


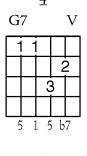


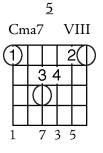


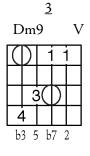


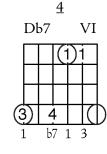
#### 3-4-5, G form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

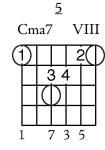


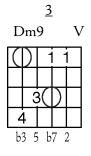


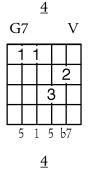


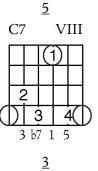


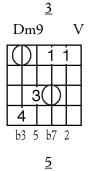


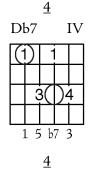


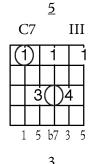


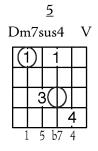


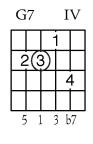






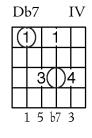






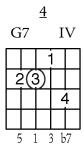
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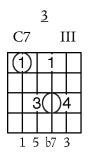
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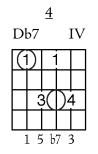
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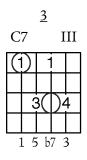
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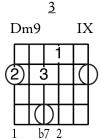


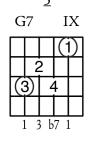
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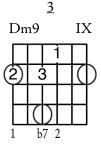


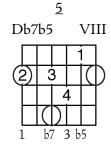
#### 3-5-6, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

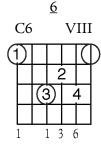


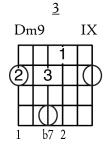


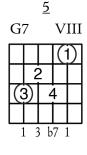
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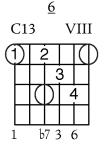


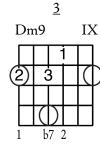


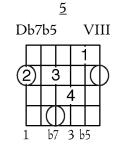


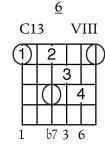


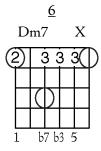


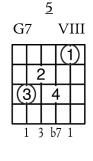


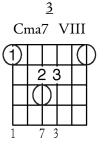


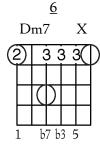


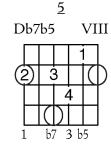


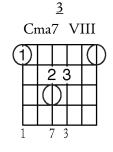


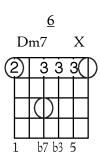


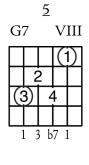


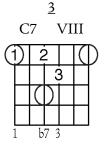


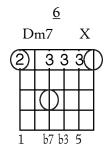


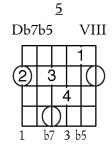


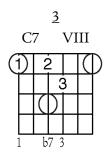




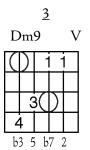


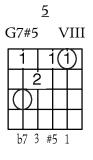


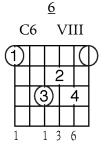


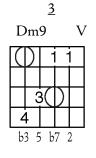


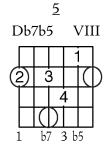
#### 3-5-6, G form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

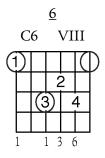








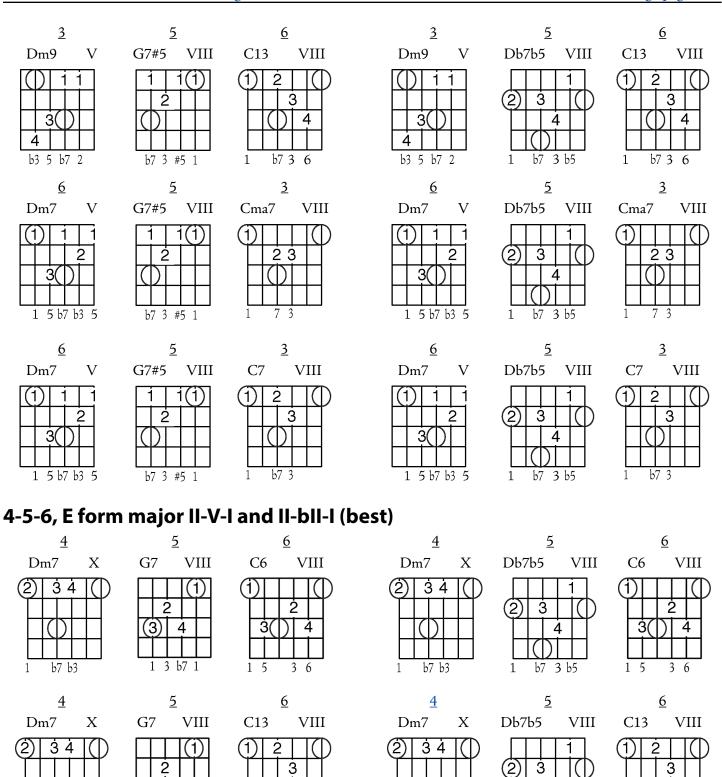




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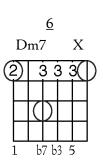
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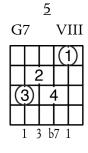
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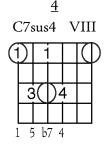


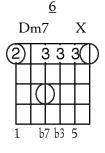
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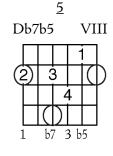
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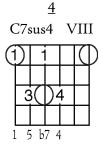




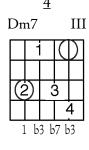


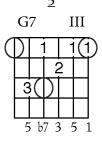


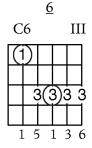


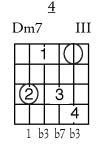


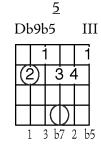
#### 4-5-6, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

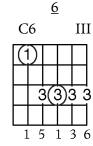


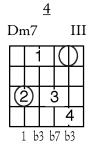


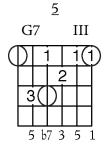


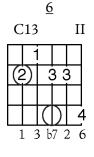


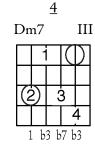


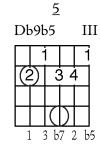


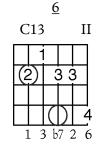


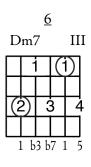


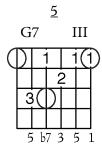


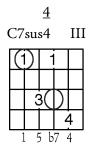


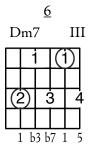


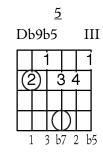


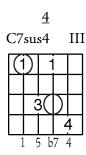




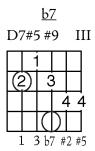


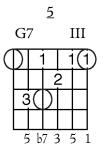


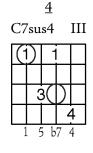


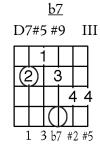


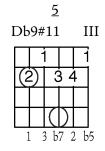
#### 4-5-b7, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

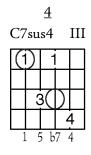




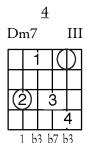


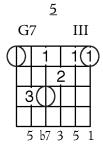


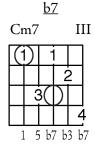


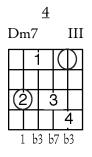


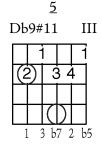
#### 4-5-b7, A form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

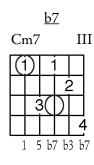




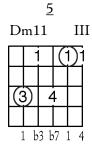


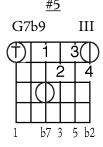


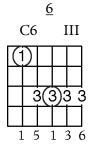


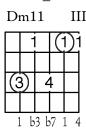


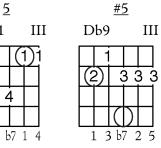
#### 5-#5-6, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

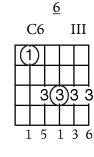






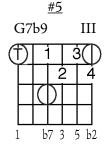


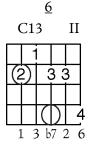


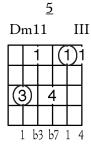


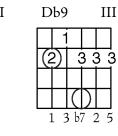
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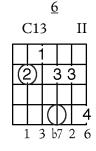




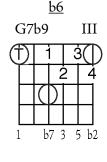




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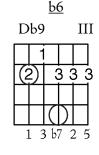
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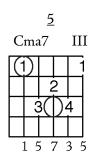


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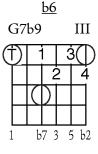
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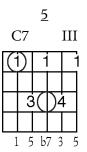
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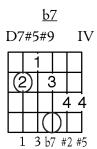


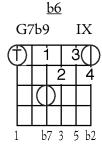
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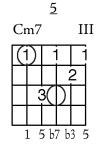
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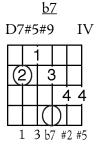
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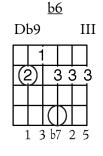
#### 5-b6-b7, A form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

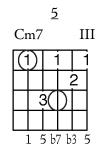




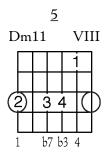


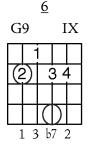


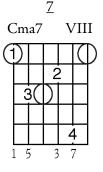


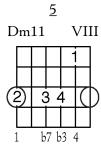


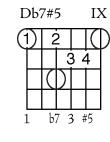
#### 5-6-7 and 5-6-b7, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)





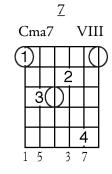




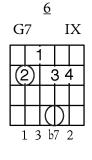


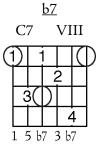
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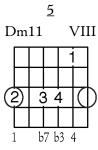
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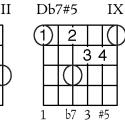


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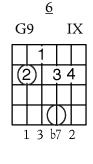






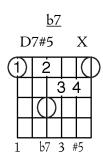
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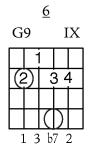
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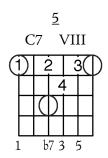


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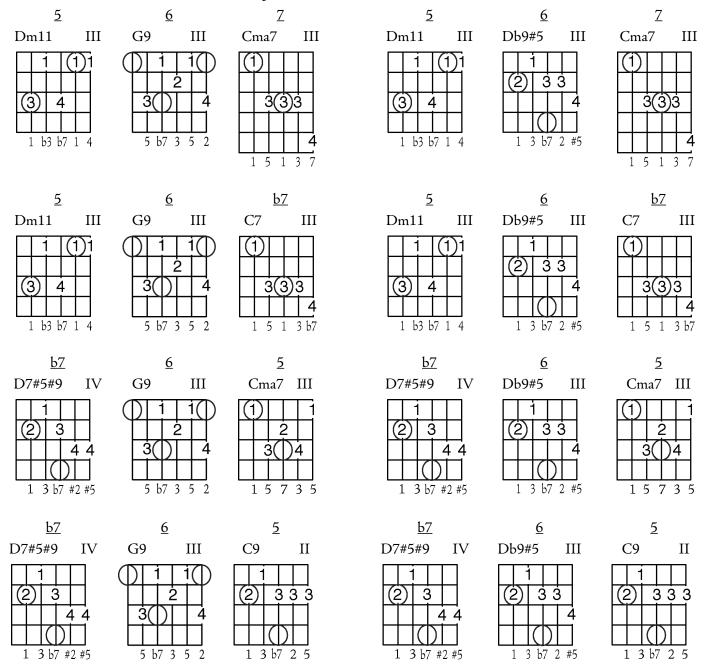
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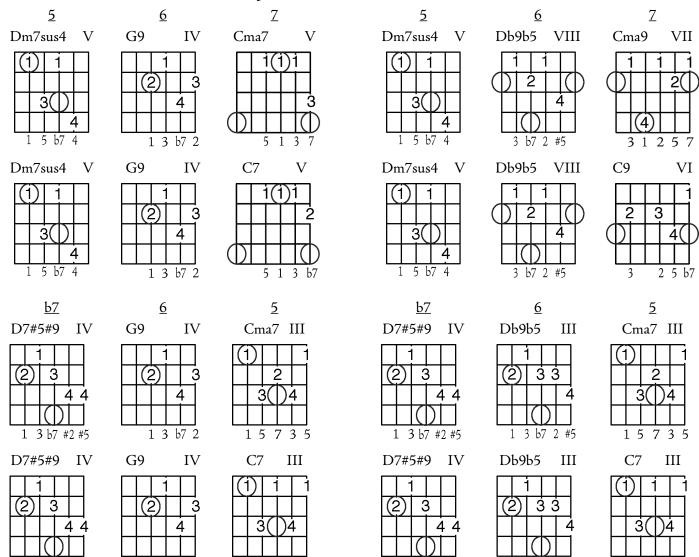




#### 5-6-7 and 5-6-b7, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)



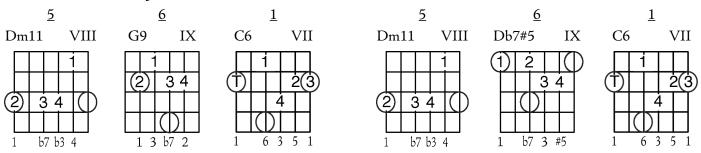
#### 5-6-7 and 5-6-b7, G form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)



#### 5-6-1, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

1 3 67 2

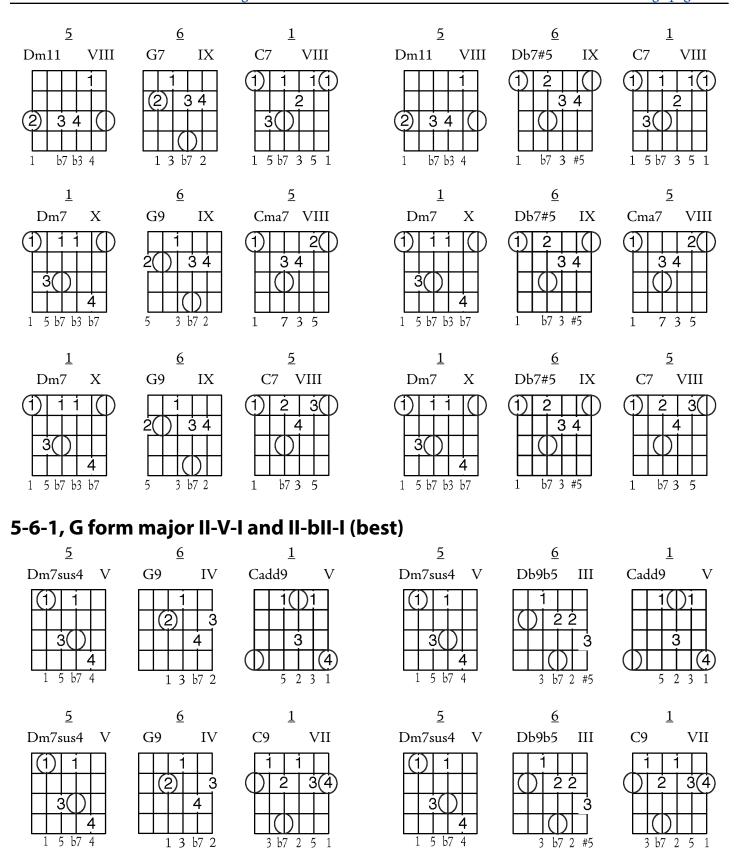
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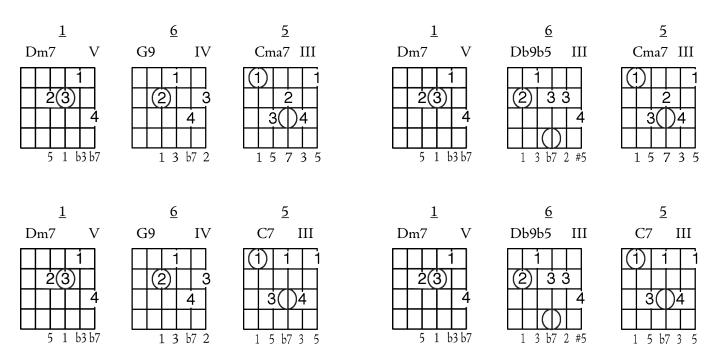


1 3 67 #2 #5

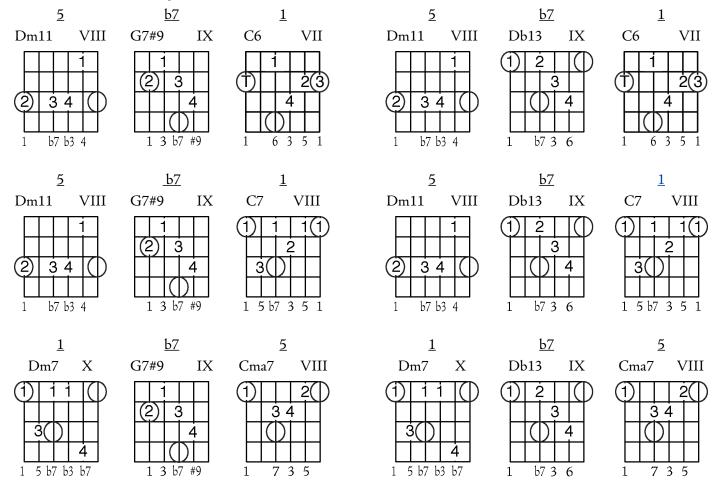
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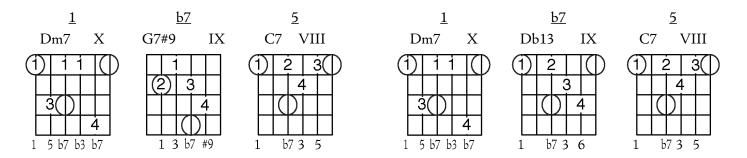
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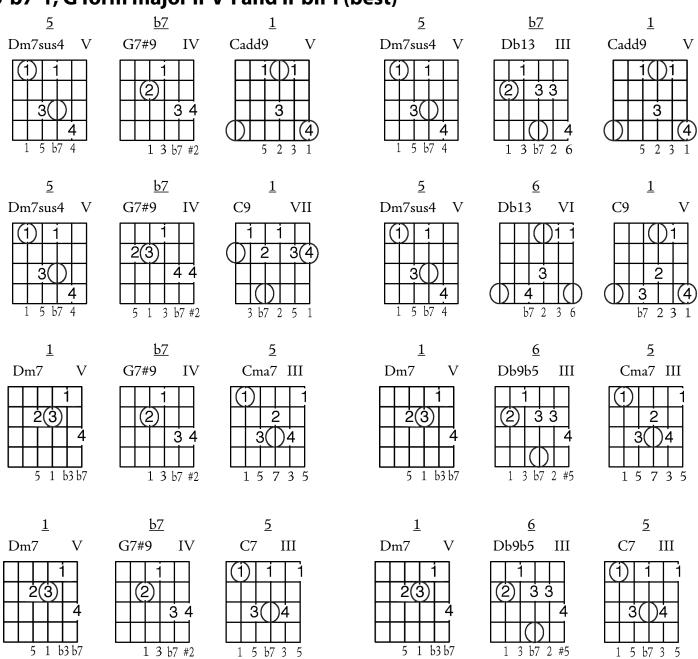


# 5-b7-1, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

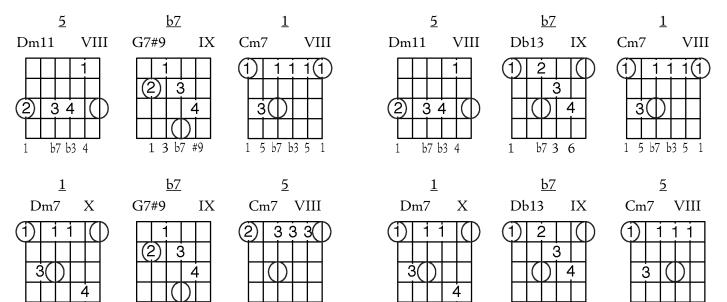




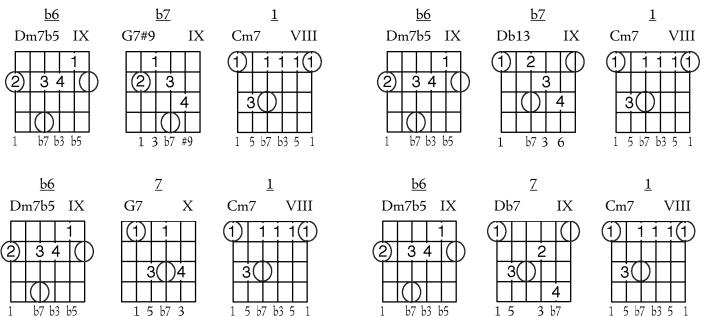
### 5-b7-1, G form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)



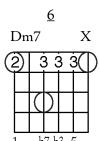
### 5-b7-1, E form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

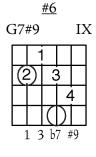


#### b6-b7-1 and b6-7-1, E form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

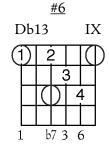


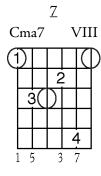
### 6-#6-7, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)



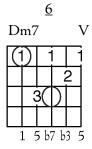


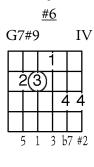
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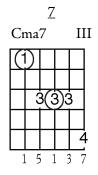


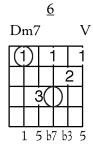


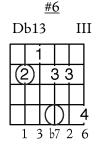
### 6-#6-7, G form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

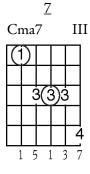




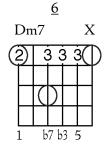


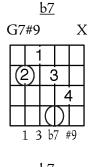


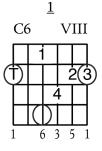


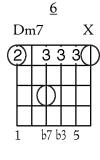


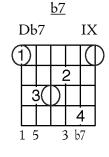
# 6-b7-1, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

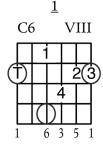


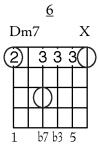


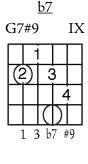


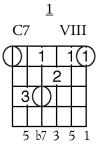


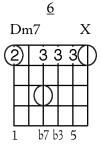


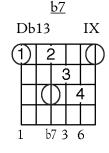


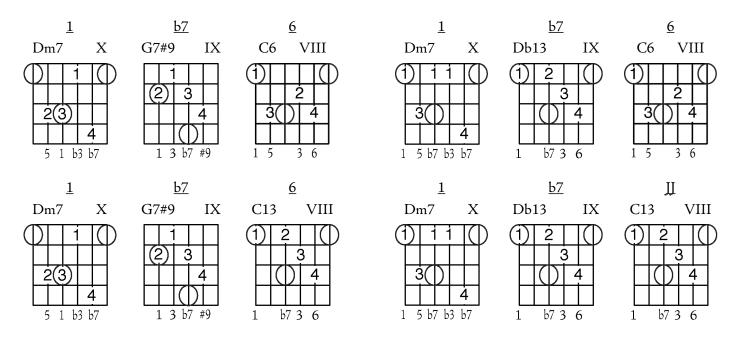




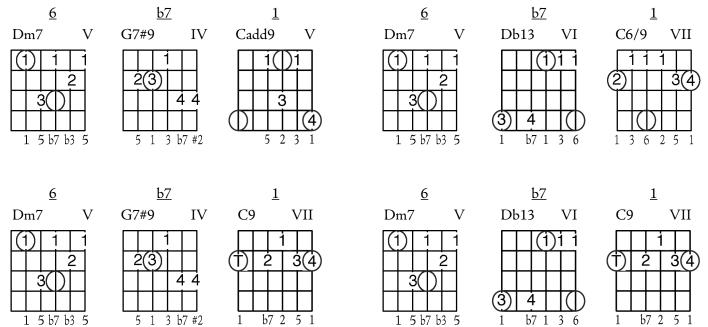




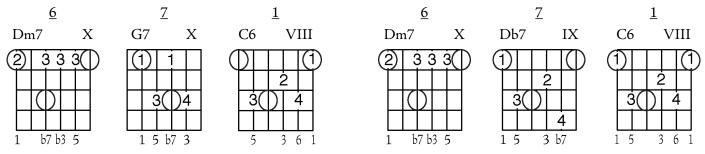


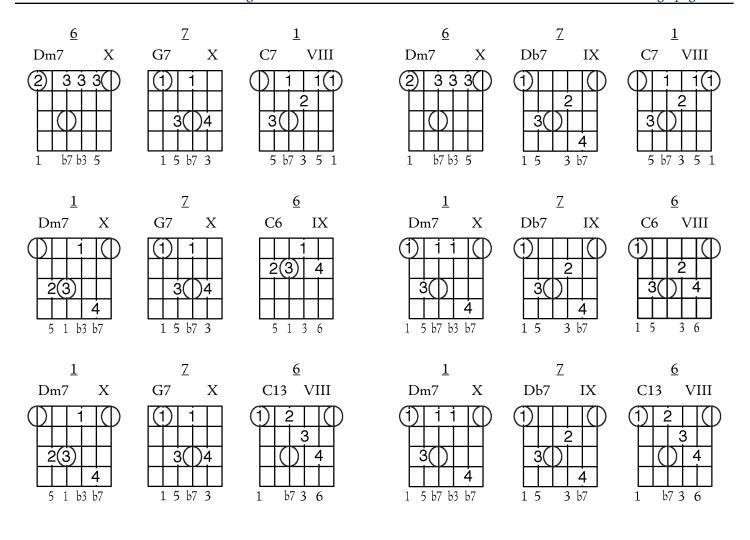


### 6-b7-1, G form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

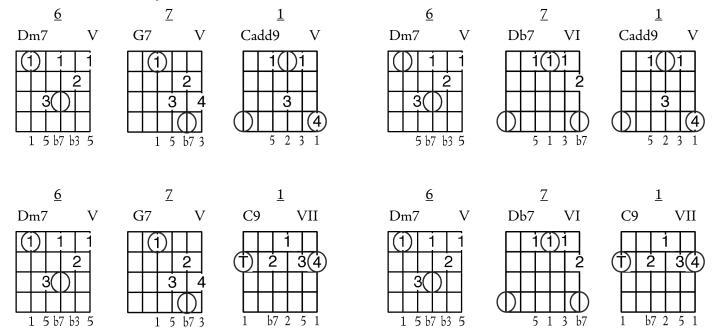


### 6-7-1, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

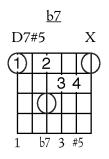


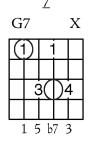


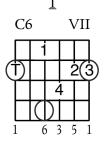
### 6-7-1, G form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

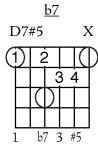


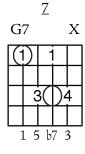
### b7-7-1, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)

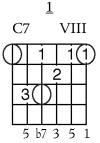




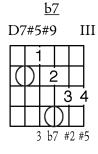


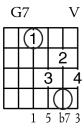


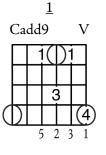


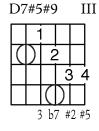


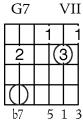
### b7-7-1, G form major II-V-I (best)

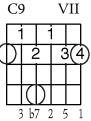


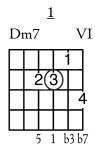


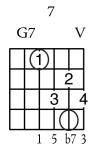


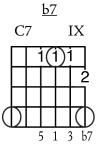


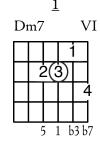


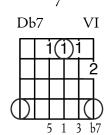


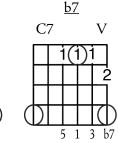




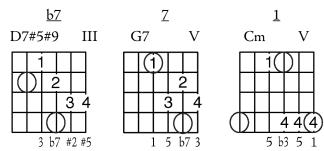


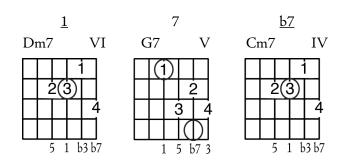






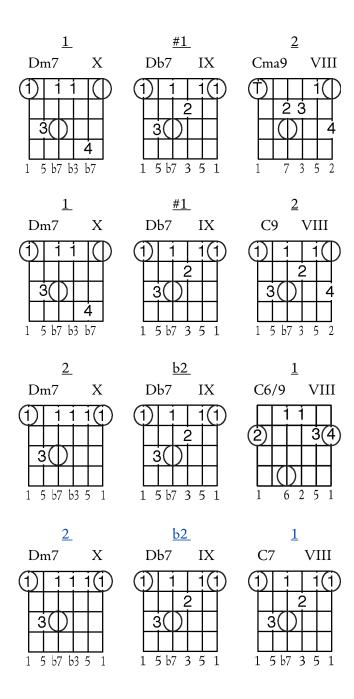
# b7-7-1, G form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I (best)



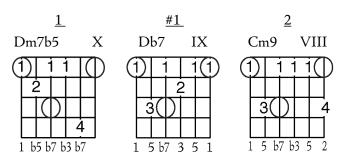


# II-V-I, E and D Form

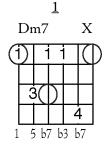
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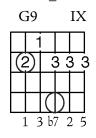


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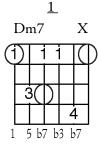
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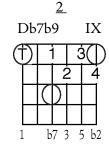


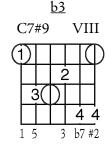


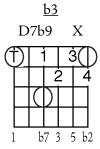
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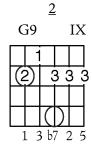
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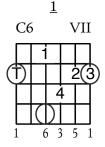


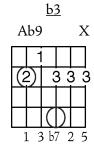


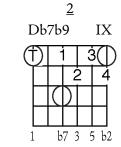


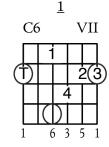


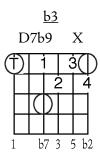


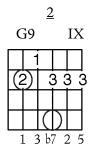


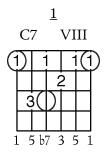


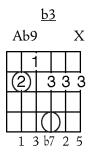


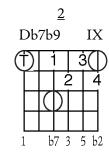


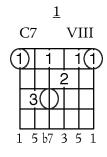




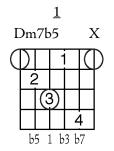


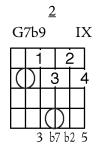


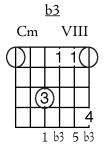


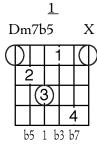


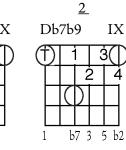
# 1-2-b3, E form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I

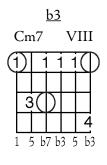




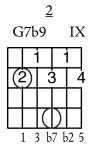


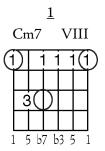


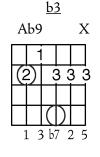


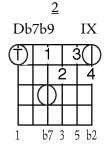


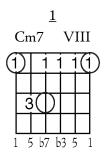
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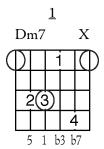


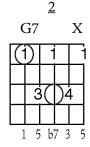


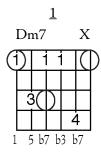


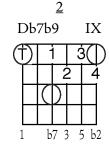


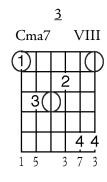
# 1-2-3, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

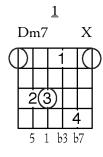


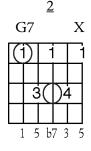


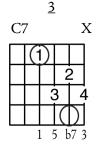


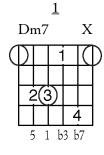


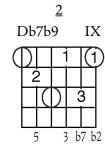


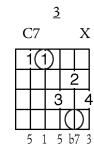




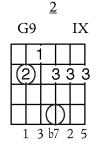


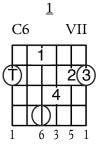


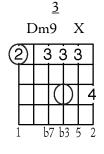


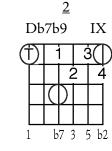


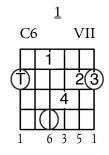
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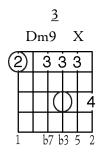


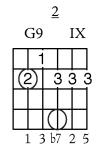


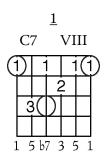


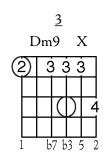


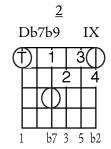


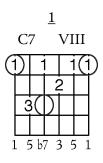












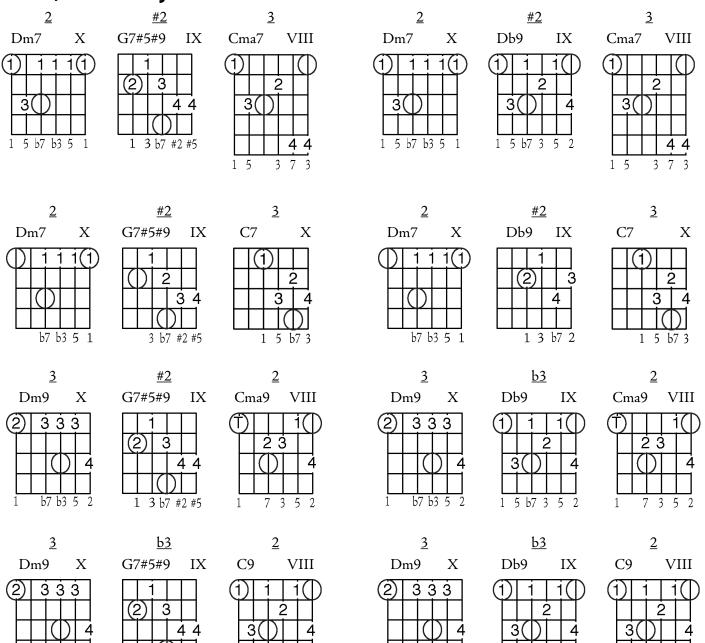
b7 b3 5

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1 5 b7 3

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# 2-#2-3, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

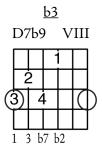


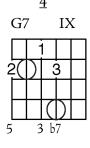
b7 b3 5

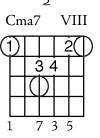
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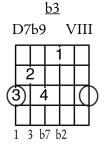
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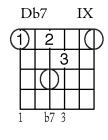
# b3-4-5, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I, rare



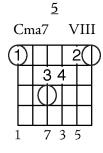


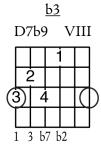


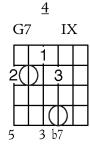


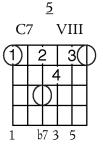


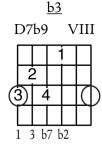
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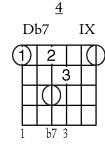


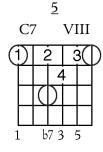


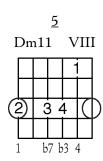


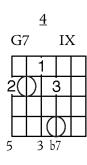


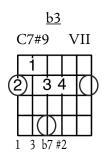


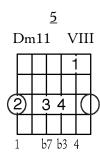


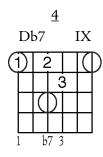


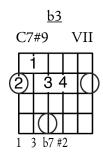




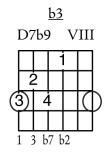


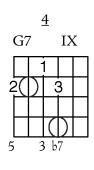


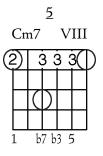


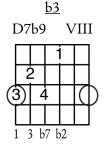


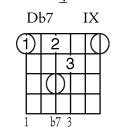
### b3-4-5, E form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I

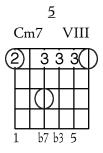


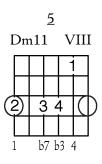


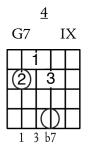


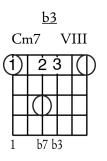


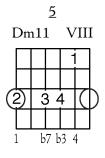


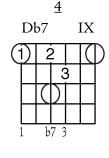


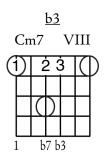


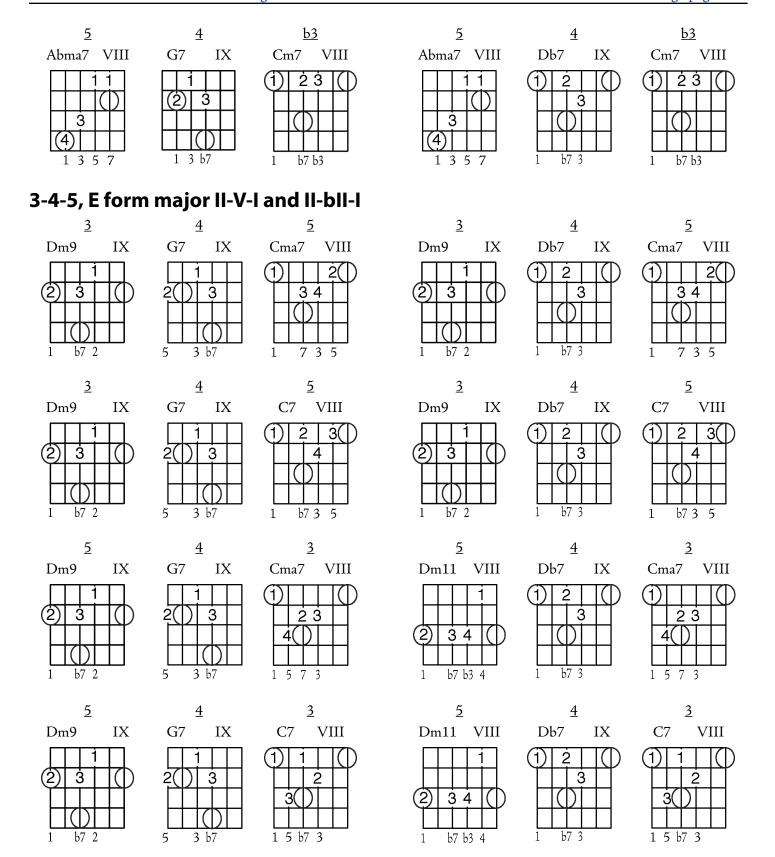




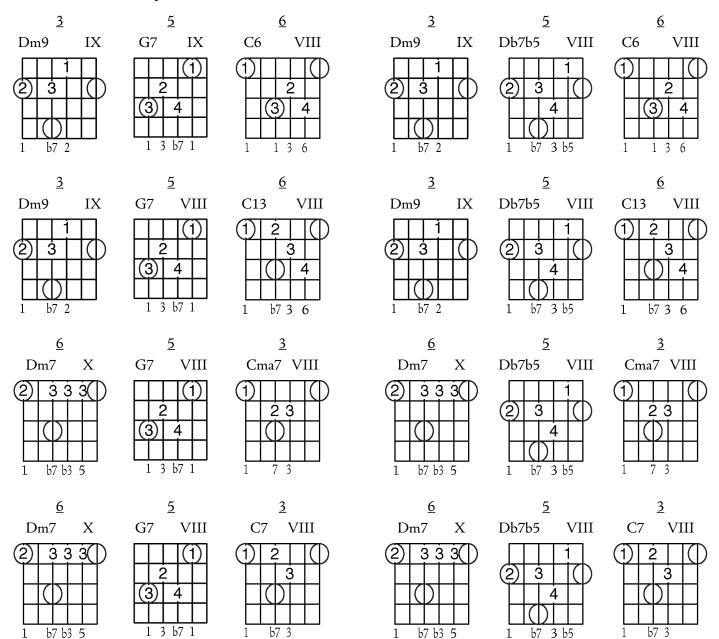




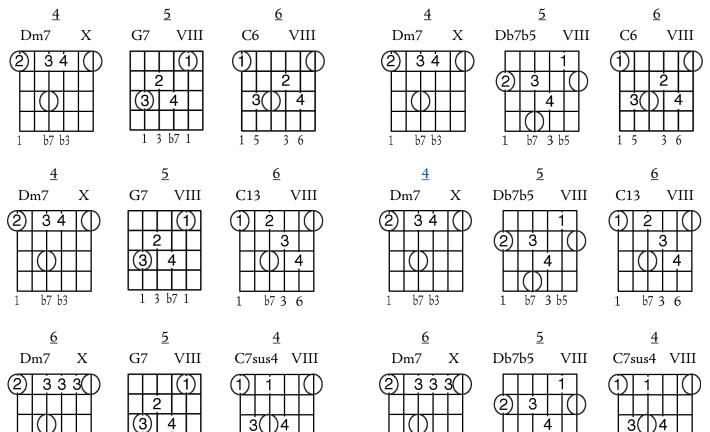




# 3-5-6, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

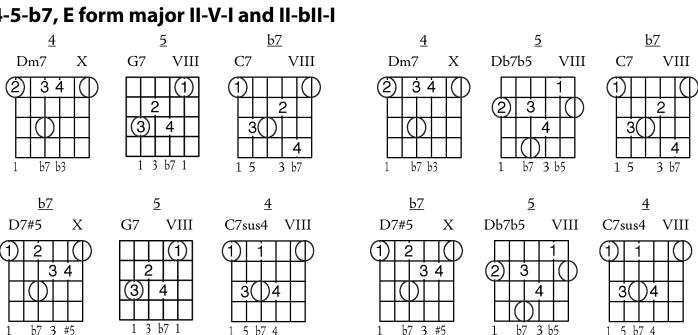


### 4-5-6, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

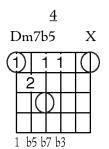


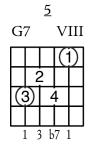
#### 4-5-b7, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

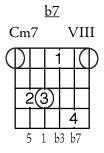
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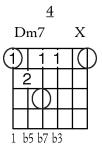


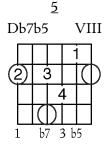
#### 4-5-b7, E form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I

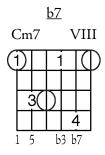




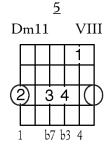


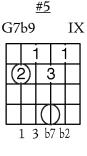


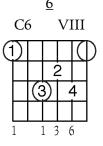


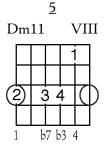


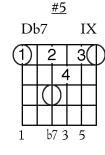
# 5-#5-6, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

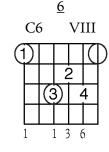


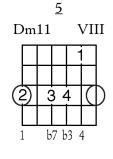


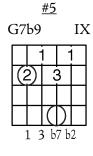


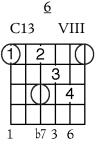


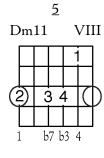


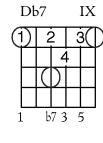




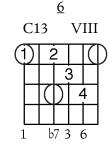


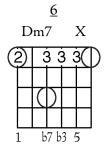


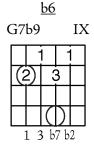


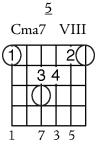


<u>#5</u>



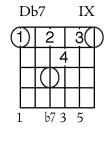




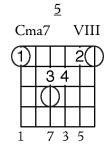


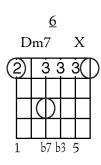
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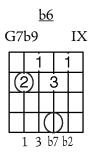
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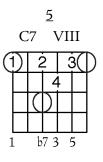


<u>b6</u>

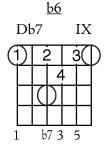


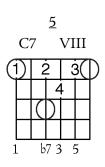






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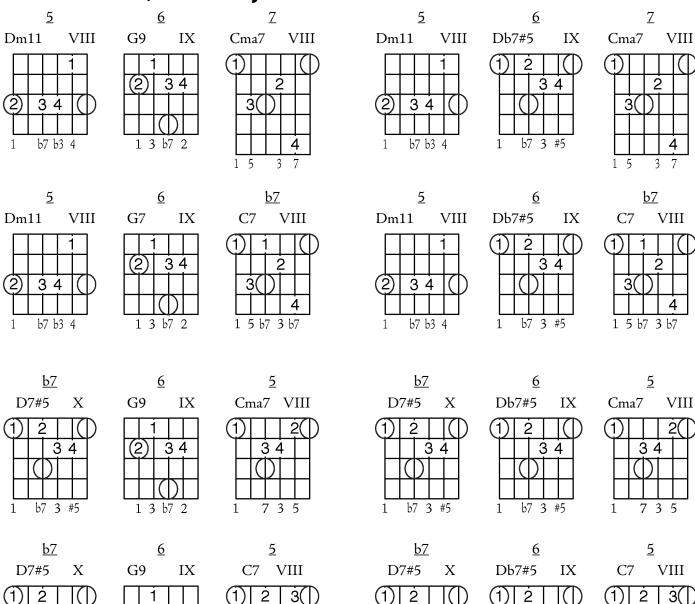




# 5-6-7 and 5-6-b7, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

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b7 3 #5



b7 3 5

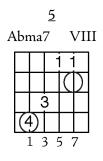
3 4

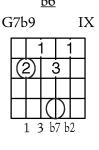
67 3 #5

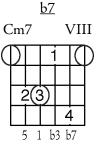
3 4

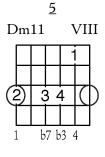
b7 3 5

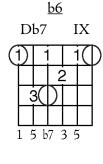
#### 5-b6-b7, D form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I

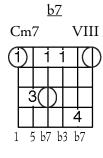


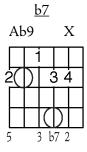


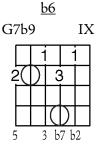


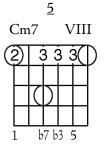


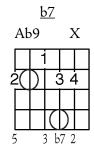


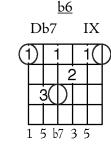


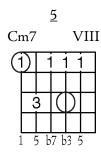




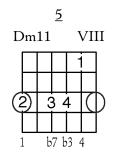


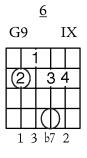


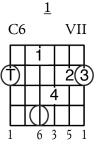


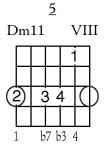


### 5-6-1, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I and II-bII-I

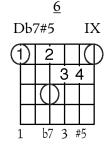




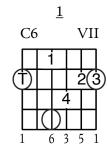


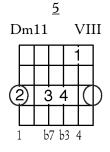


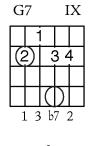
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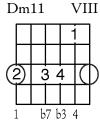


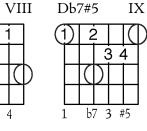


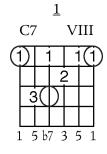


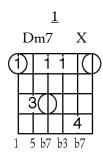
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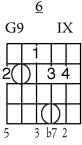
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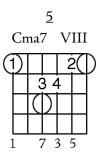


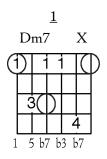


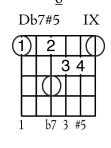


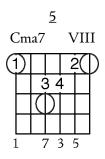


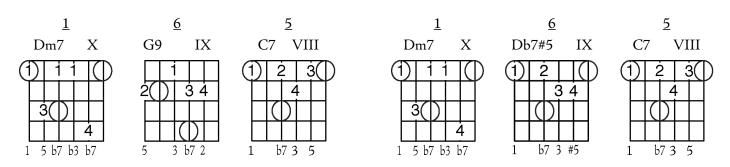




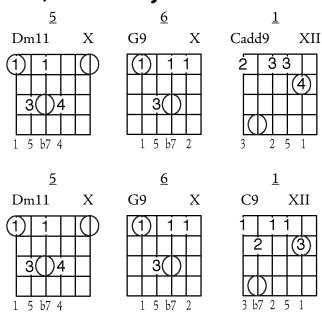




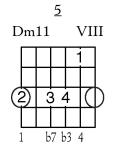


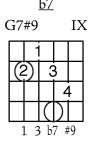


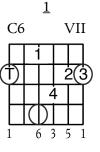
# 5-6-1, D form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

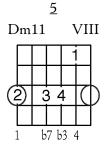


### 5b7-1, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

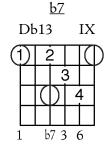




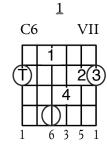


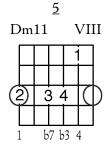


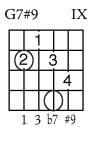
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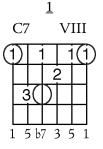
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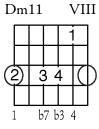


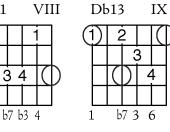


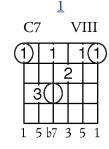


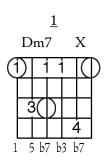
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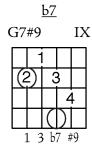


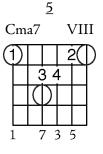


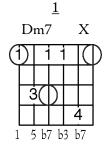


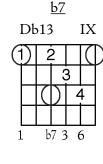


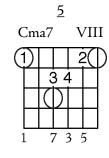




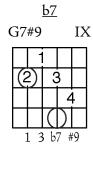


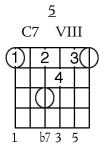


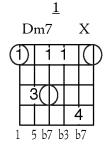


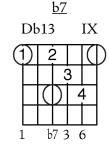


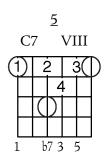
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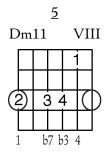


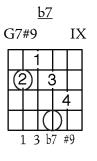


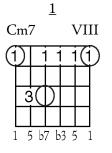


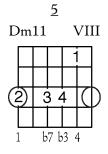


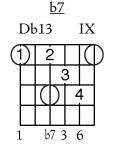
### 5-b7-1, E form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I

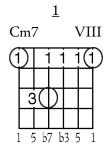


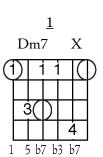


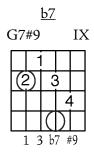






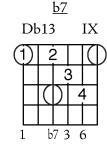


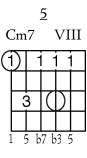




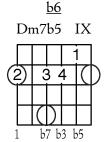
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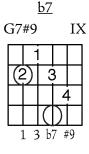
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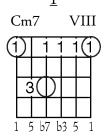


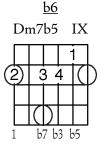


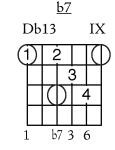
### b6-b7-1 and b6-7-1, E form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I



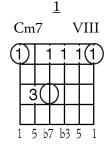


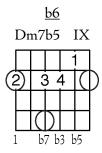


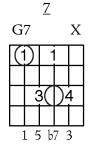


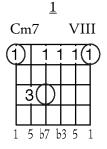


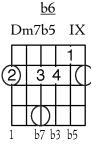
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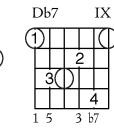


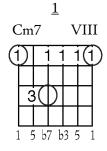




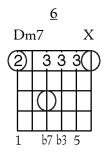


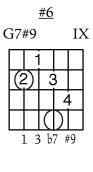


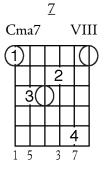


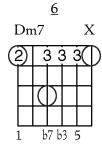


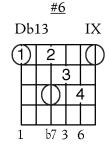
### 6-#6-7, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

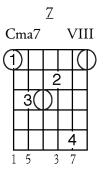




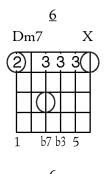


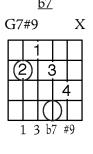


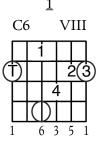


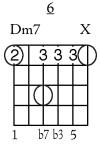


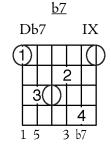
### 6b-7-1, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I



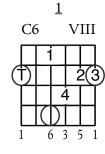


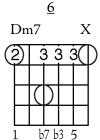


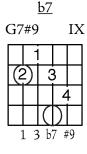


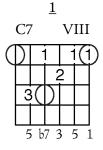


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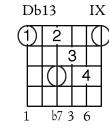


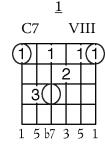


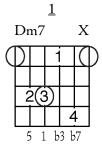


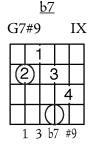
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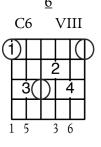
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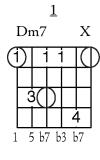


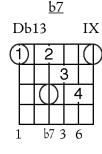


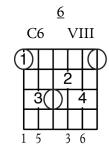


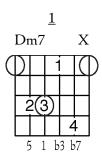


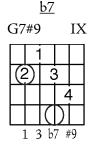


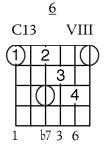


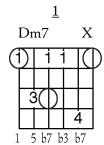


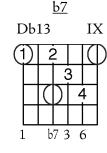


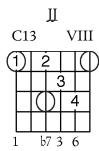




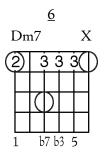


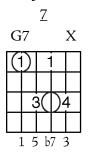


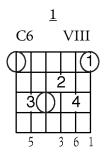


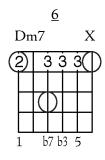


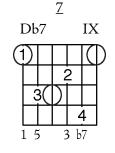
### 6-7-1, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

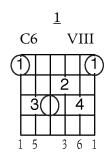


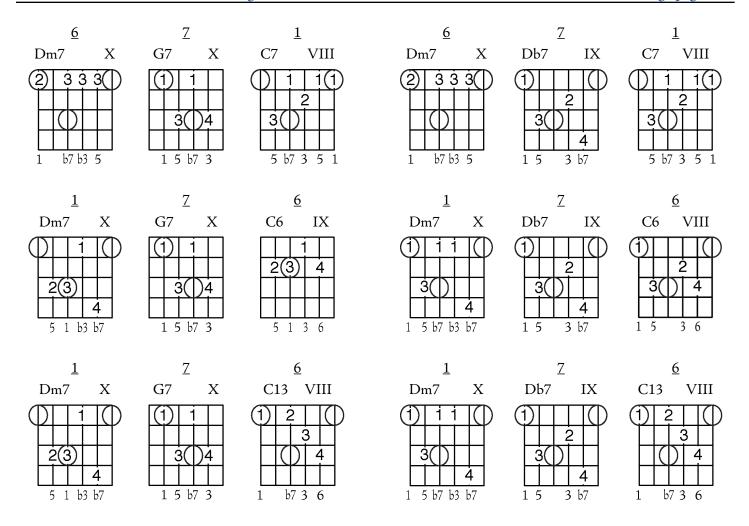




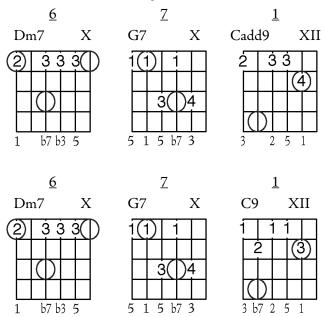




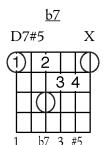


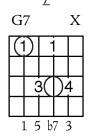


### 6-7-1, D form major II-V-I

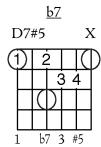


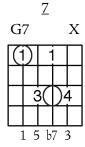
# b7-7-1, E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

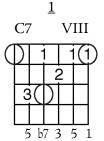


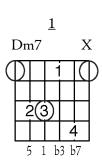


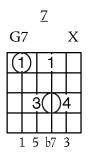
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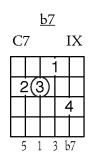


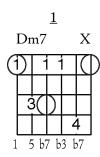


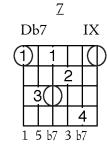


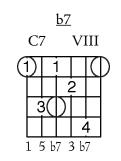




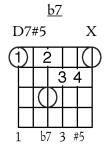


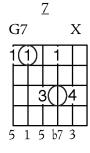


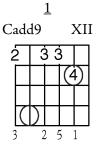


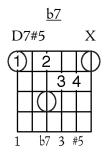


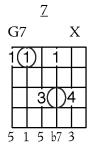
# b7-7-1, D form major II-V-I

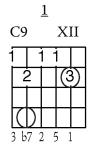


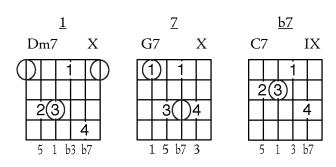




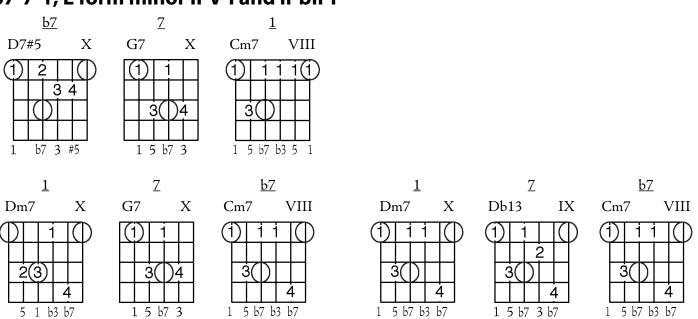








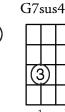
### b7-7-1, E form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I



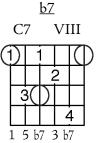
### b7-1-2 (2-1-b7), E form major II-V-I





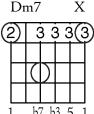


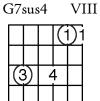
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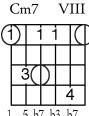
### b7-1-2 (2-1-b7), E form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I

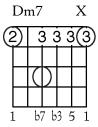




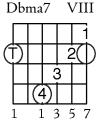


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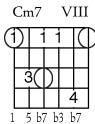




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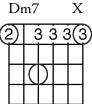


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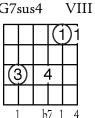


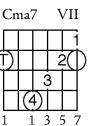
# 7-1-2 (2-1-7), E form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

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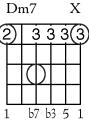
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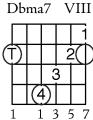


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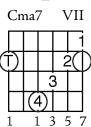
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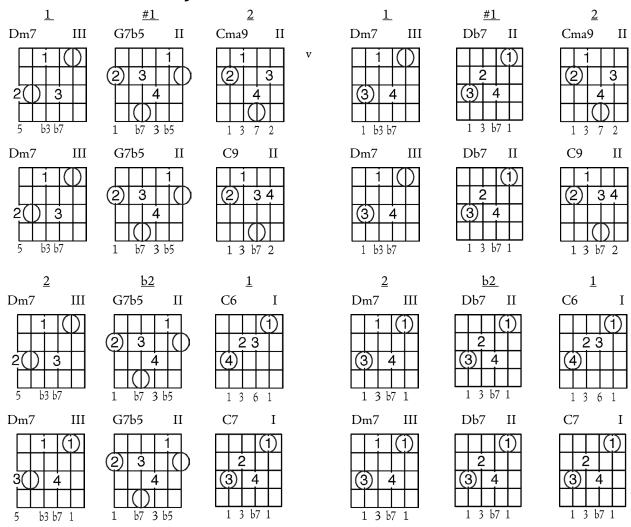


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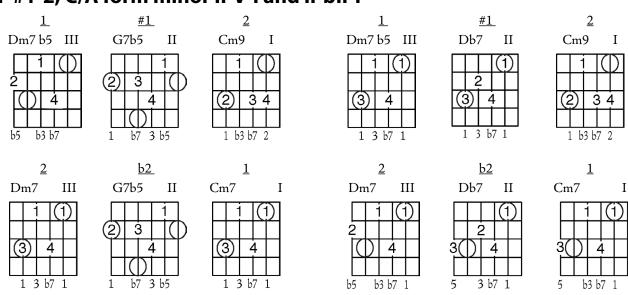


### II-V-I, C and A Form

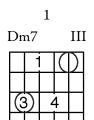
#### 1-#1-2, C/A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

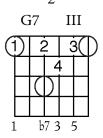


#### 1-#1-2, C/A form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I



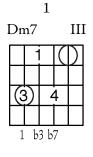
### 1-2-b3, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

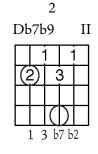


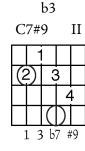


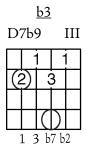
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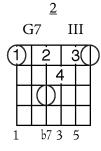
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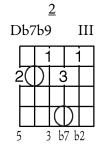


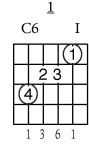


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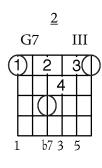
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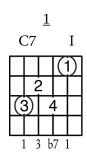
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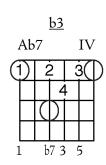


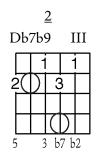


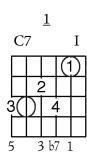
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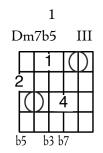


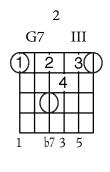


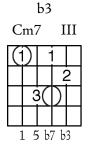


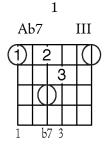


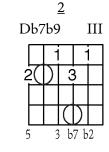
# 1-2-b3, C/A form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I

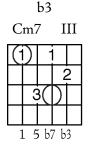




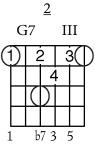


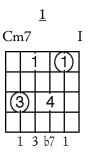


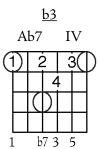


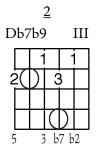


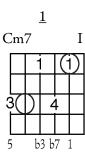
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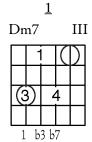


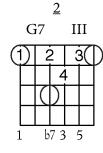






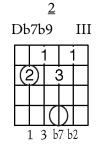
# 1-2-3, C/A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

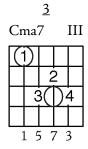


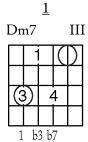


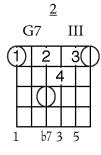
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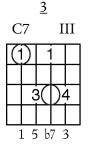
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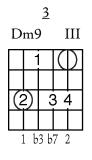


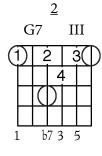


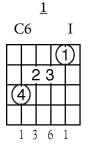


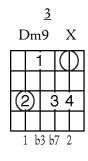


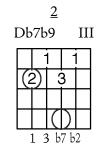


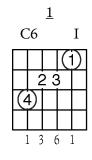




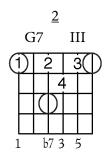


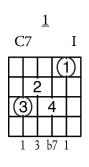


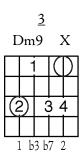


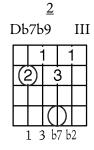


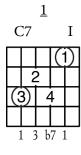
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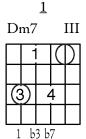


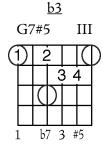






# 1-b3-4, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

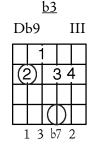


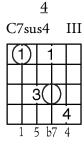


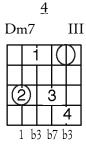
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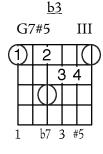
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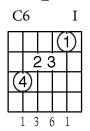
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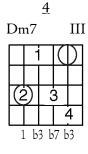


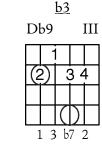


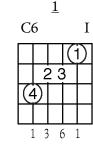




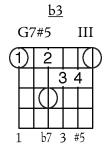


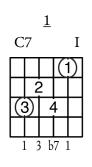


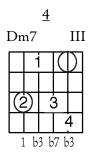


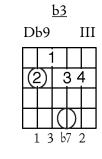


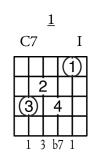
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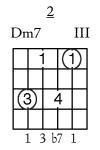


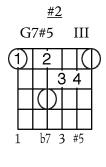


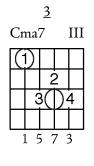


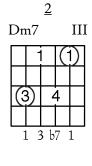


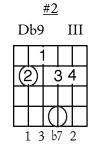
### 2-#2-3, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

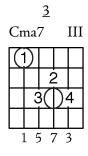




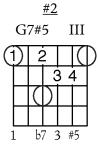


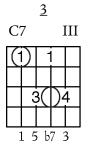


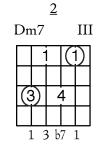


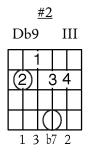


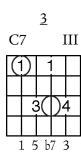
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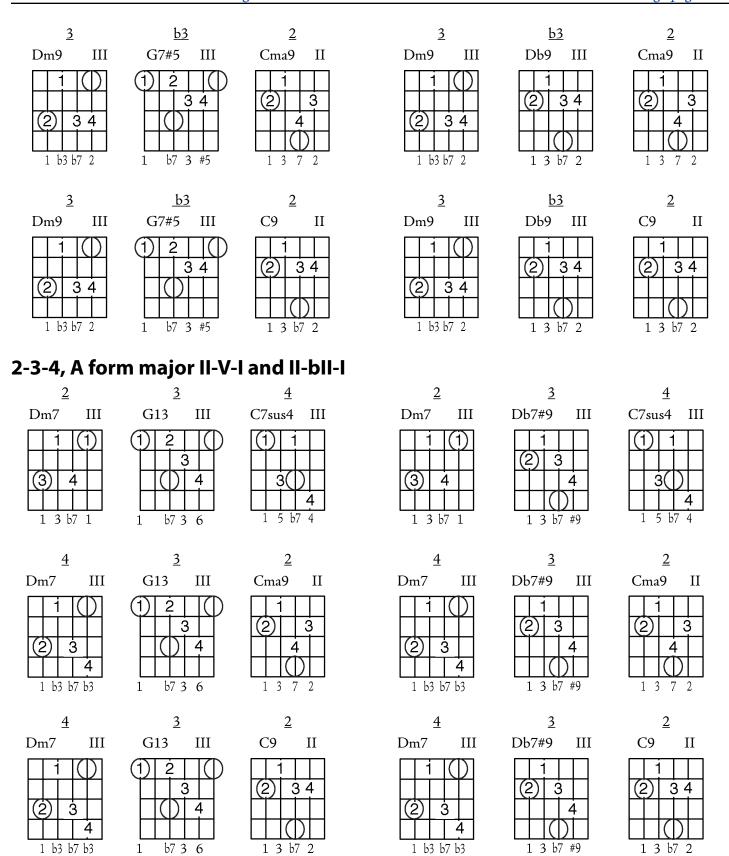




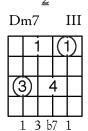


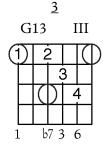






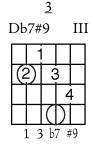
### 2-3-5, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

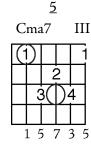


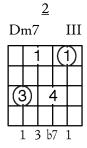


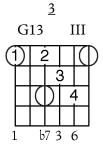
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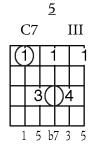
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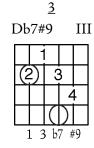


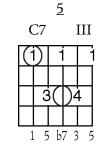


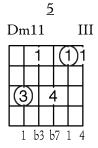


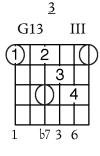


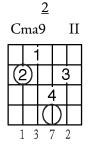
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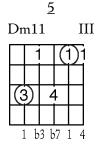


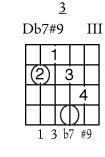


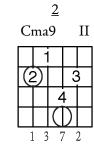


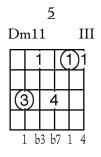


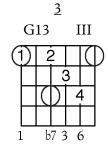


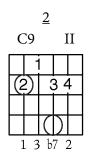




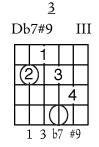


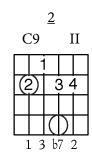




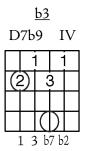


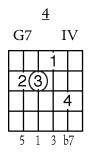
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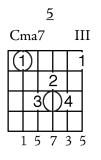


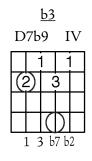


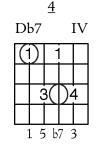
# b3-4-5, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

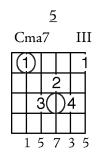


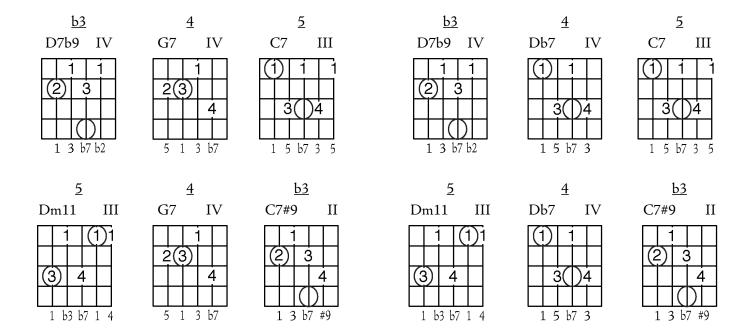




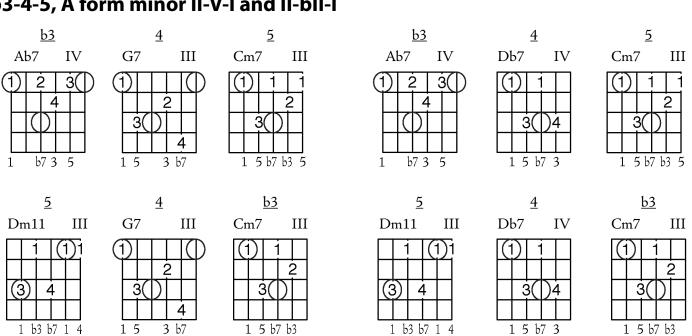




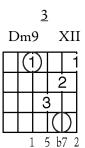


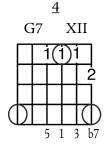


### b3-4-5, A form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I

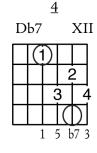


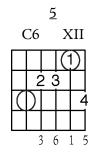
# 3-4-5, C form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

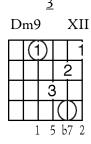


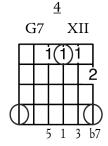


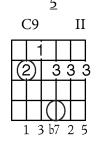
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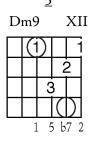


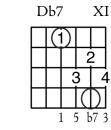






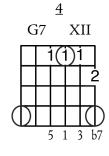


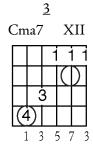


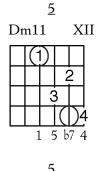


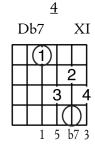
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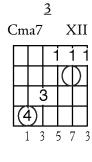
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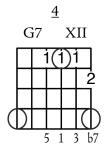


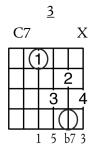




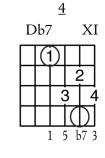


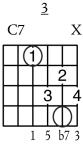
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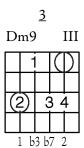


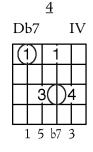
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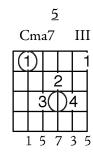


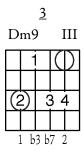


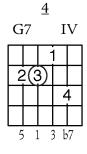
# 3-4-5, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

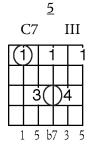


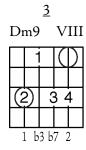


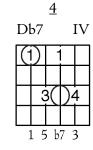


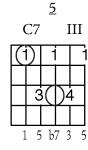




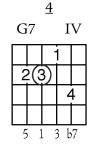


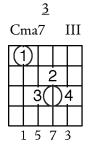


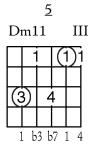


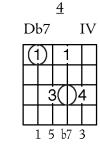


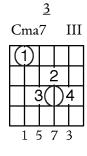
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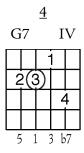


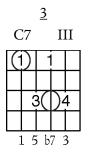


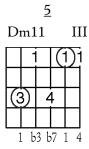


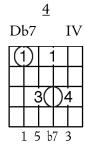


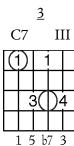
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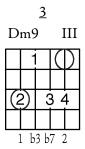






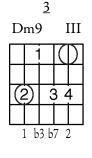


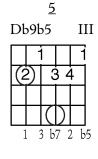
# 3-5-6, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

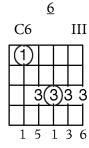


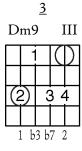
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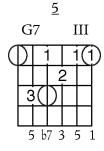
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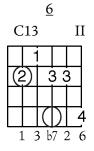


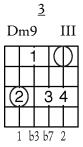


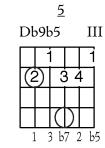


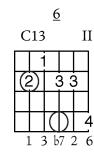




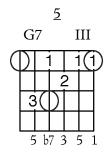


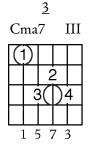


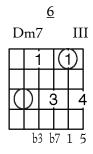


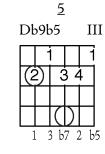


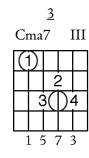
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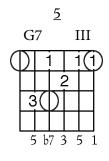


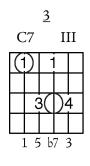


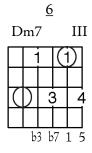


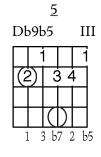


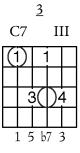
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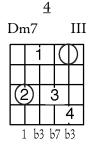


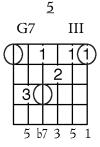






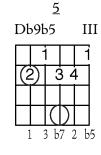
# 4-5-6, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

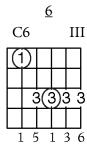


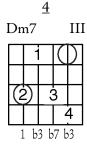


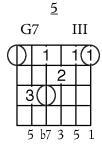
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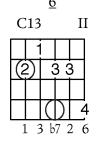
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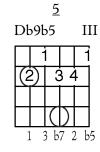


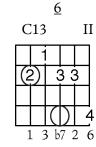




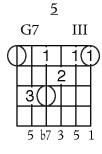


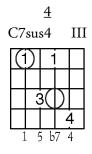
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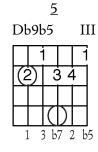


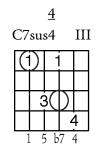
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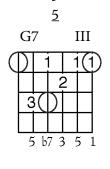
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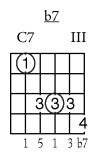


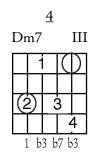


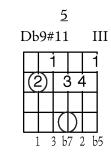
# 4-5-b7, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

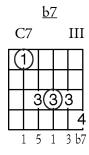
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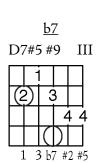


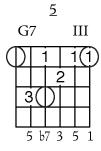


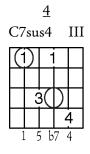




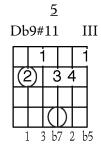


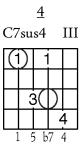




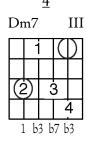


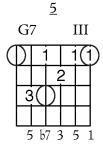
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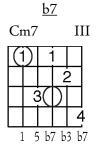


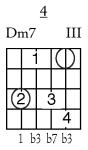


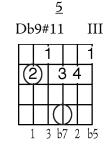
# 4-5-b7, A form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I

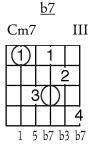












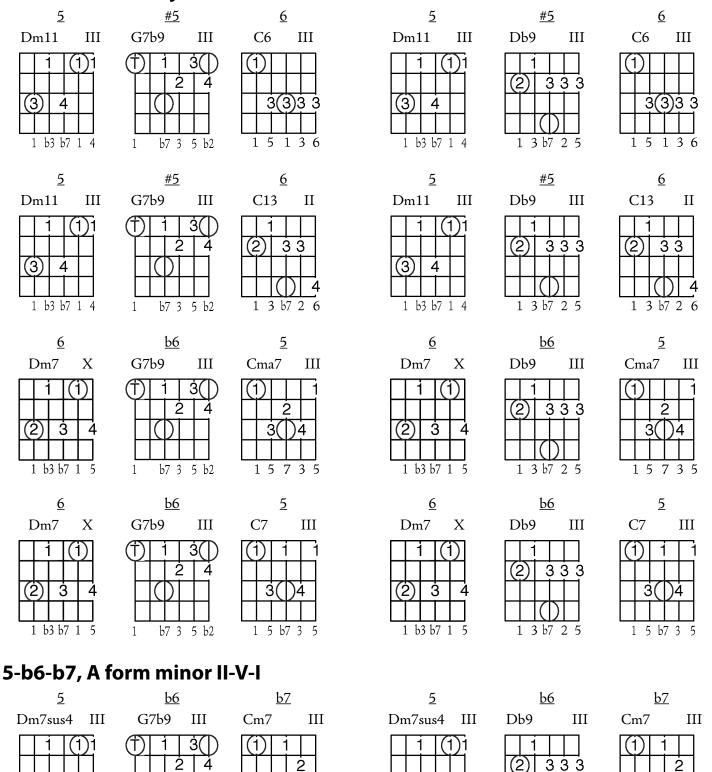
1 5 b7 b3 b7

# 5-#5-6, A form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

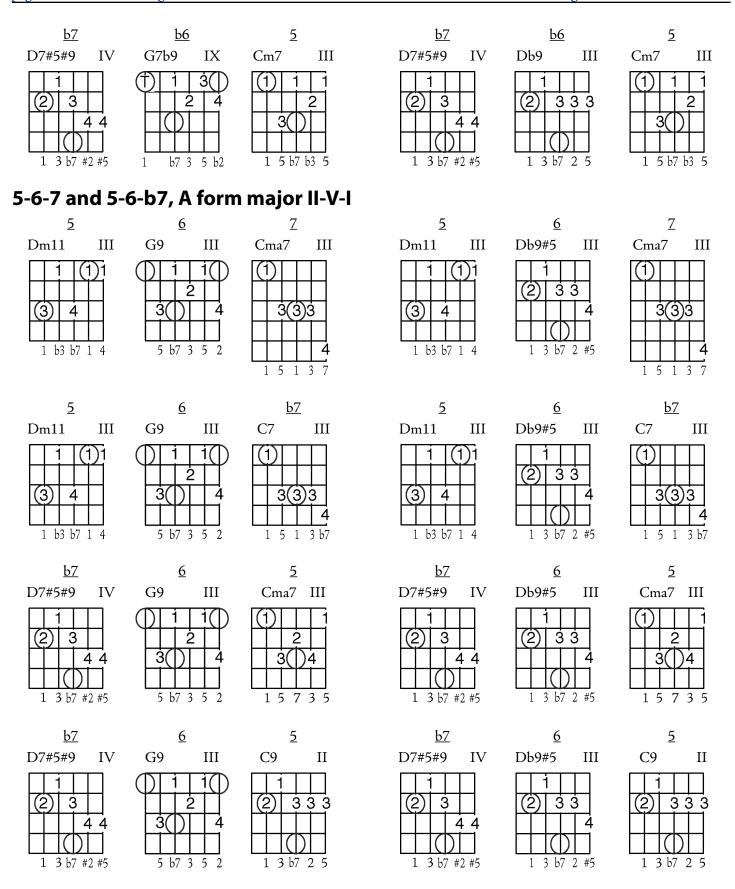
b7 3

5 b2

1 5 b7 b3 b7



1 63 67 1 4

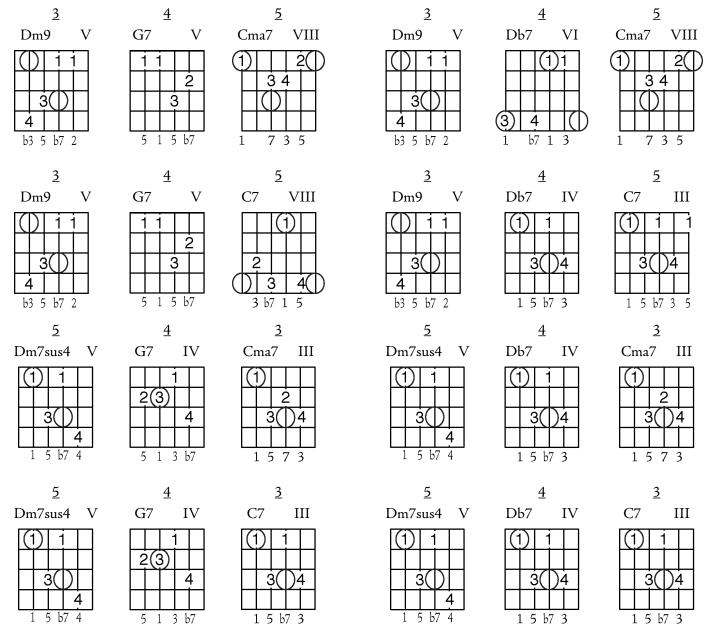


For b6-b7-1, b6-7-1, 6-#6-7, 6-b7-1, 6-7-1, and b7-7-1, see E/D and G forms

# II-V-I, G Form

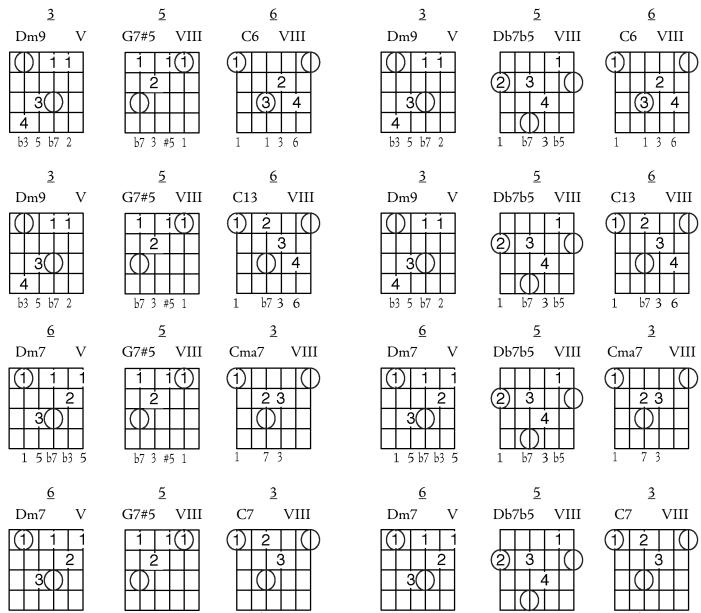
# For 1-#1-2, 1-2-b3, 1-2-3, , 1-b3-4, 2-#2-3, 2-3-4, 2-3-5, and b3-4-5, see E/D and C/A forms

# 3-4-5, G form major II-V-I

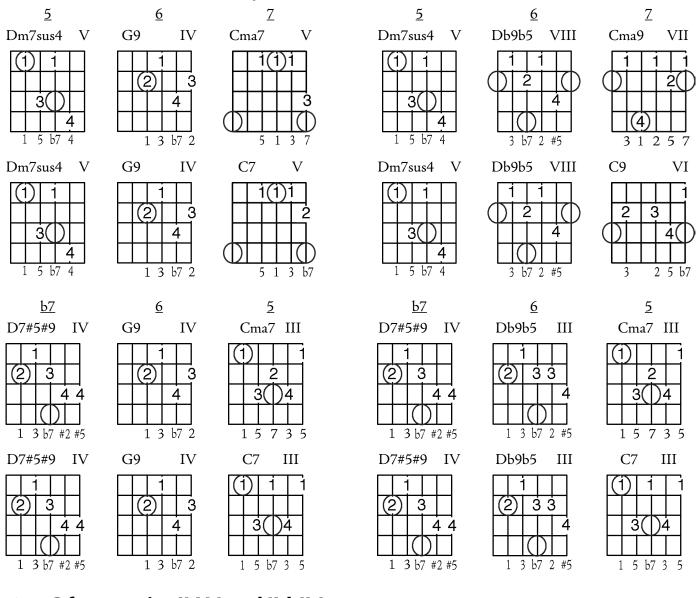


# 3-5-6, G form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

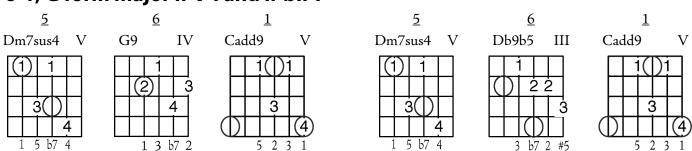
b7 3 #5 1

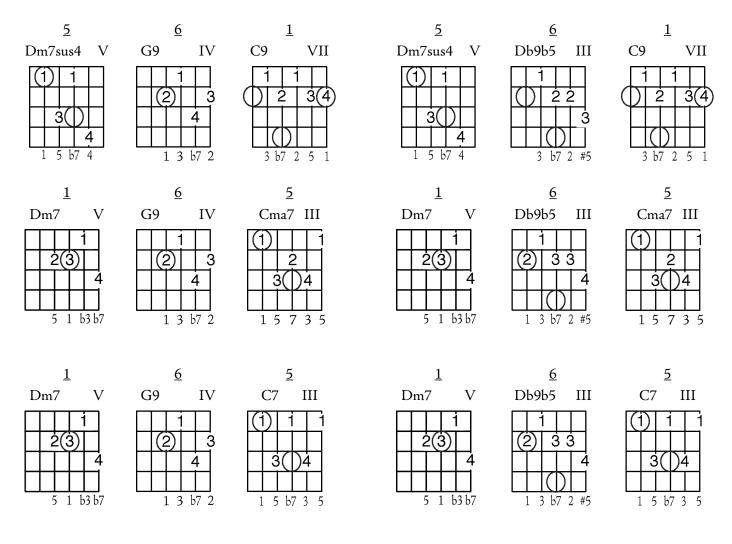


# for 4-5-6 and 4-5-b7 major II-V-I and II-bII-I: see E/D and A forms for 4-5-b7 and 5-b6-b7 minor II-V-I and II-bII-I: see E/D and A forms 5-6-7 and 5-6-b7, G form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

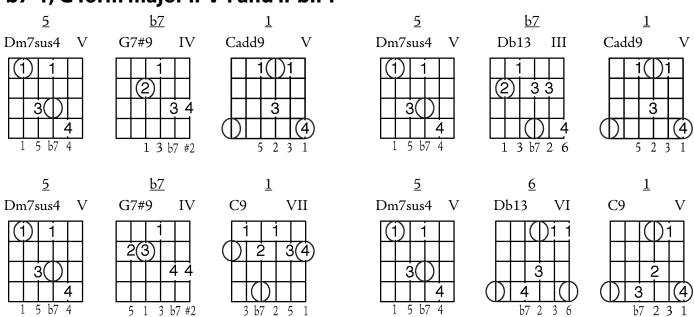


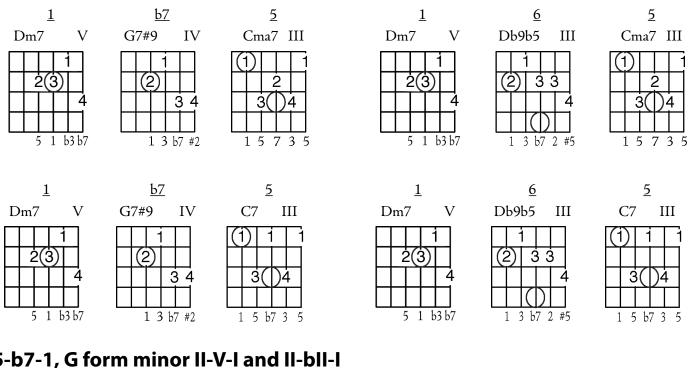
#### 5-6-1, G form major II-V-I and II-bII-I



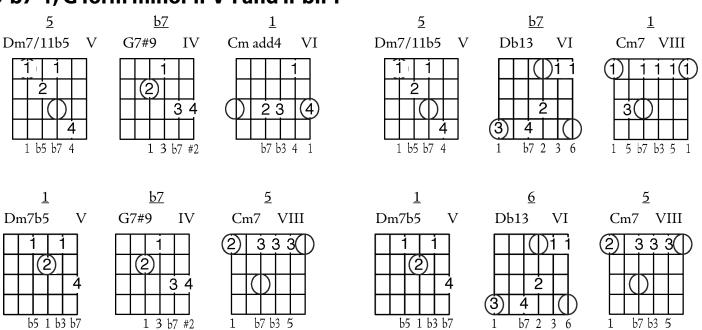


# 5-b7-1, G form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

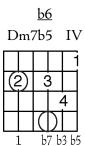


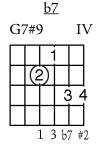


#### 5-b7-1, G form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I



# b6-b7-1 and b6-7-1, G form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I

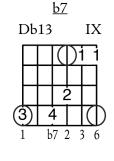


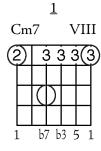


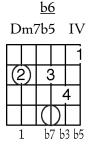
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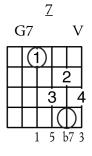
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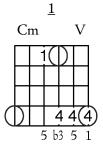
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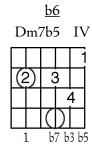


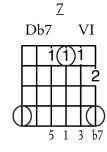


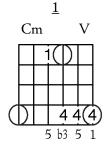




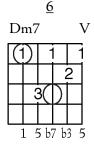


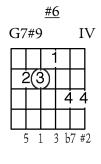


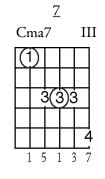


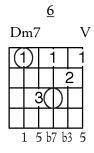


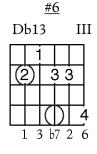
#### 6-#6-7, G form major II-V-I and II-bII-I







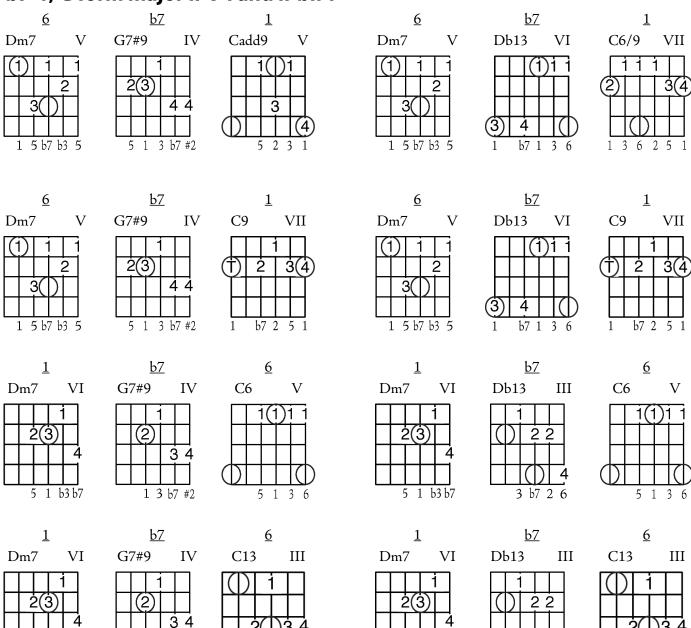




5 1 b3 b7

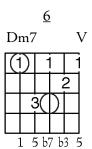
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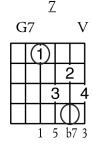
# 6-b7-1, G form major II-V-I and II-bII-I

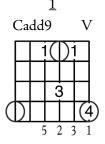


5 1 b3 b7

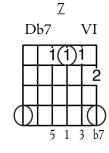
# 6-7-1, G form major II-V-I and II-bII-I



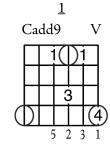


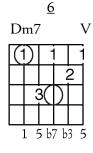


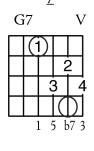
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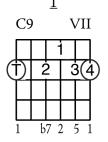


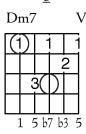
<u>7</u>

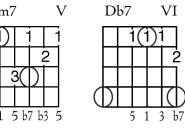


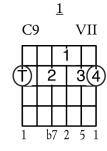


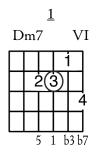


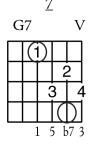


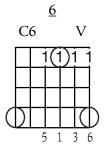


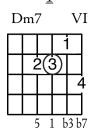


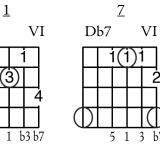


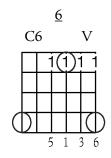




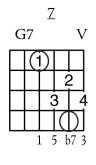


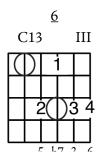


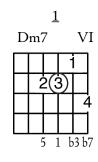


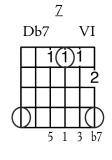


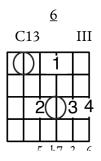
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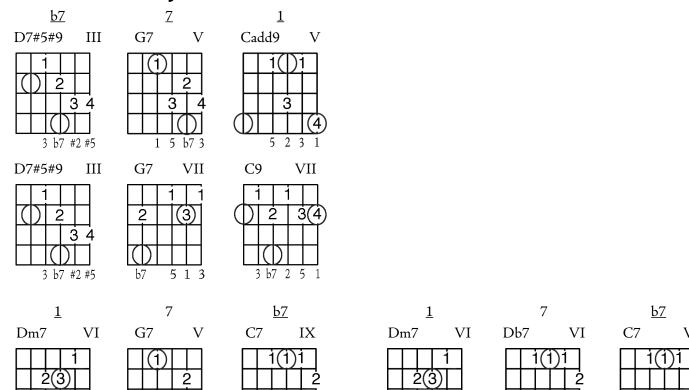






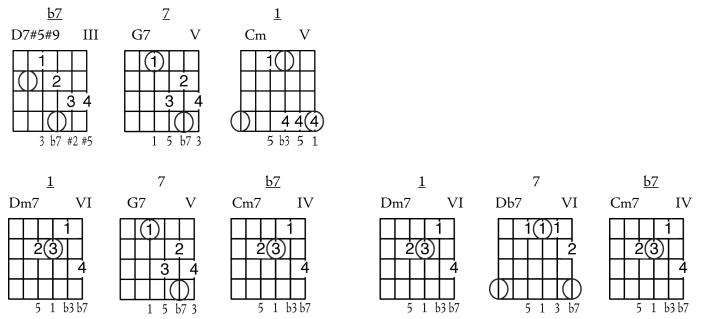


# b7-7-1, G form major II-V-I and II-bII-I



# b7-7-1, G form minor II-V-I and II-bII-I

1 5 b7 3



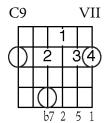
5 1 b3 b7

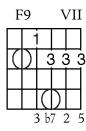
b712 (21b7), and 712: see E/D and C/A forms

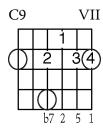
# **JAZZ BLUES**

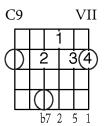
#### **Common Tone**

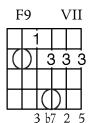
# **Common Tone 1 on the first string**

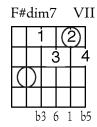


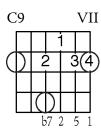


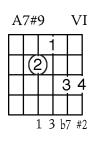


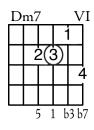


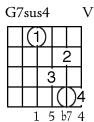






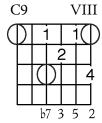


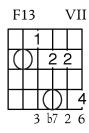


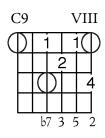


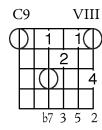
same as bars 7-8 same as bars 9-10

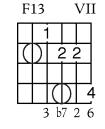
# Common Tone 2 on the first string

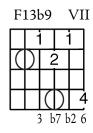


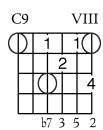


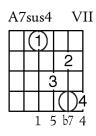


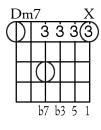


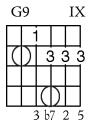




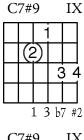


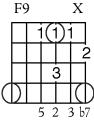


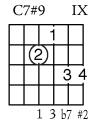


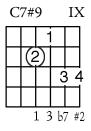


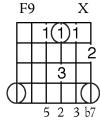
# Common Tone b3 on the first string

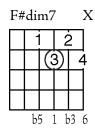


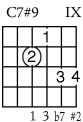


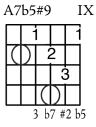


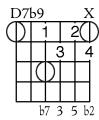


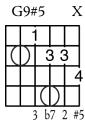






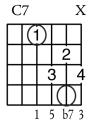


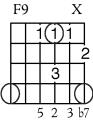


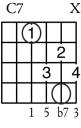


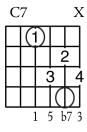
same as bars 7-8 same as bars 9-10

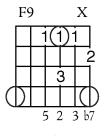
#### Common Tone 3 (or b3) on the first string

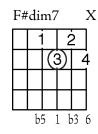


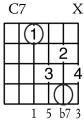


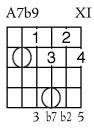


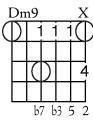


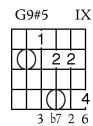






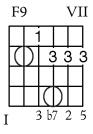


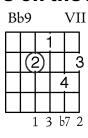


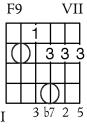


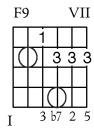
same as bars 7-8 same as bars 9-10

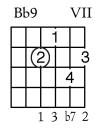
# Common Tone 5 on the first string

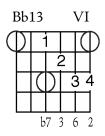


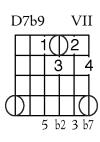


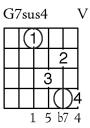


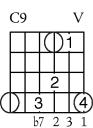




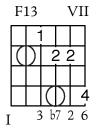


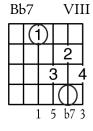


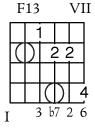


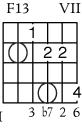


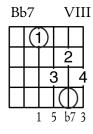
# Common Tone 6 on the first string

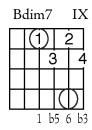




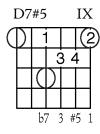


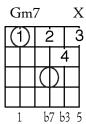


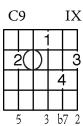




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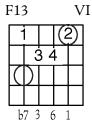


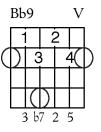


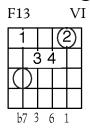


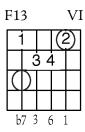
same as bars 7-8 same as bars 9-10

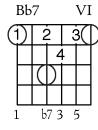
# **Common Tone 1 on the second string**

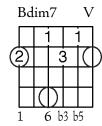


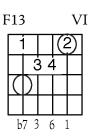


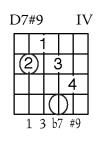


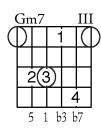


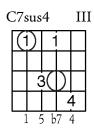






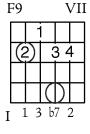


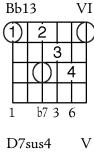


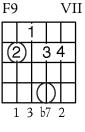


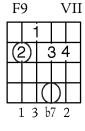
same as bars 7-8 same as bars 9-10

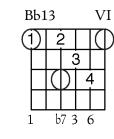
# Common Tone 2 on the second string

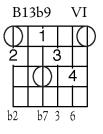


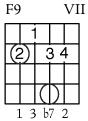


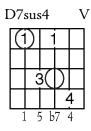


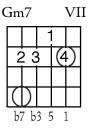


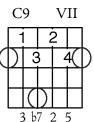




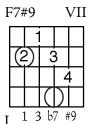


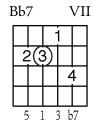


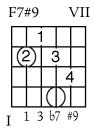


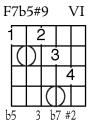


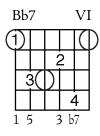
# Common Tone b3 on the second string

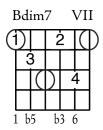


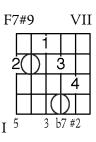


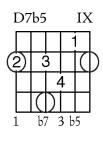


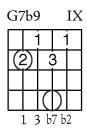








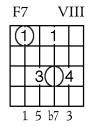


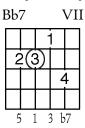


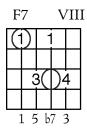
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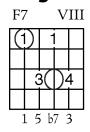
same as bars 7-8 same as bars 9-10

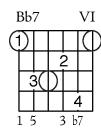
#### Common Tone 3 (or b3) on the second string

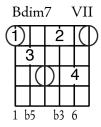


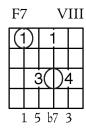


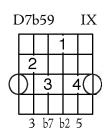


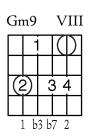


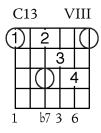






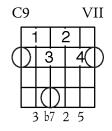


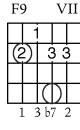


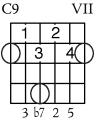


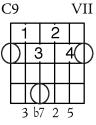
same as bars 7-8 same as bars 9-10

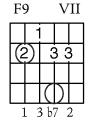
# Common Tone 5 on the second string

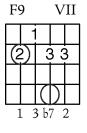






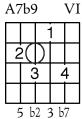


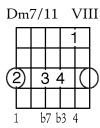


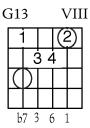


C9 VII

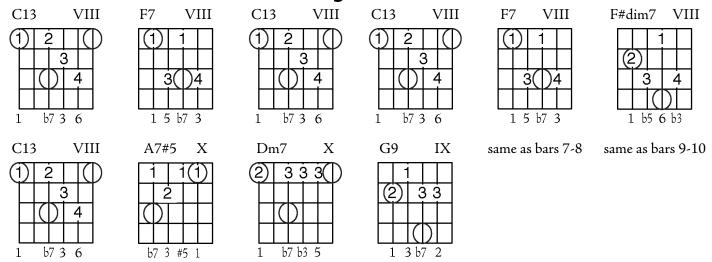
3 b7 2 5





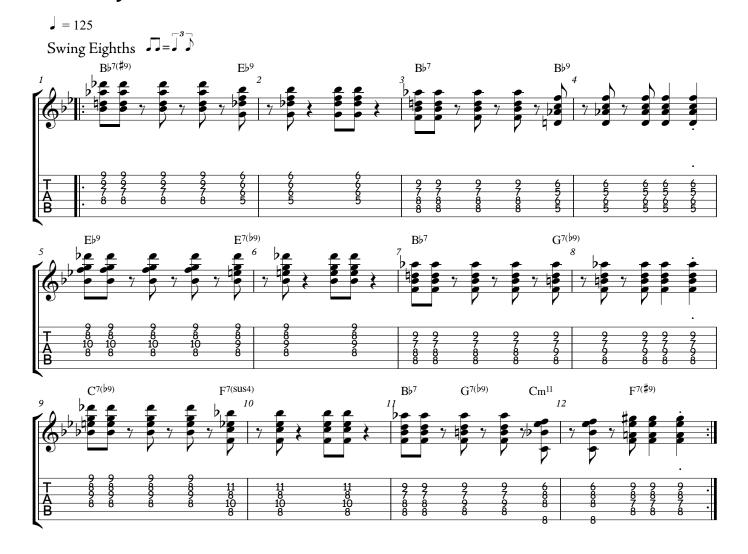


# Common Tone 6 on the second string

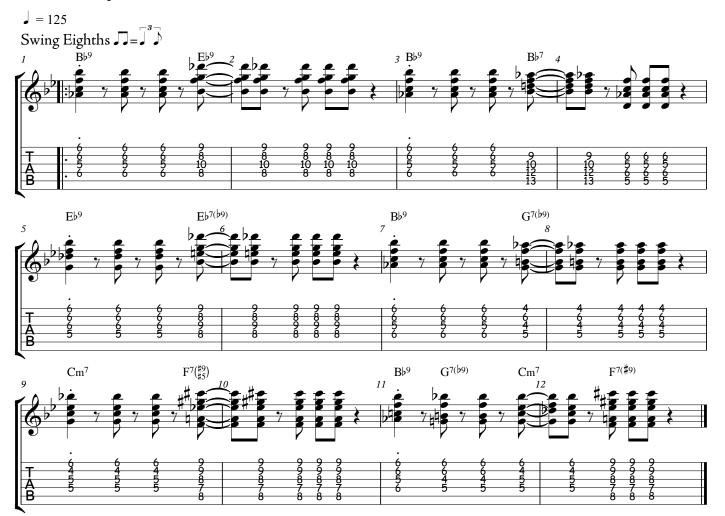


# **Minor Pentatonic**

# b3-1-b7-5, jazz blues - link to video

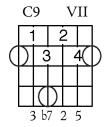


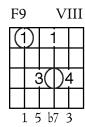
# 1-3-1-b7-5, jazz blues - link to video

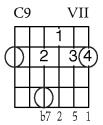


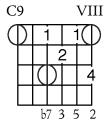
# **Major Pentatonic**

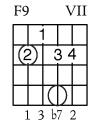
# 5-6-1-6, jazz blues

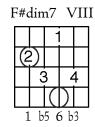


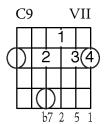


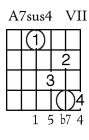


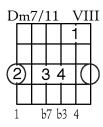


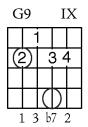




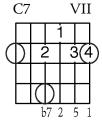


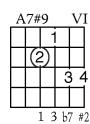


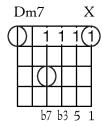


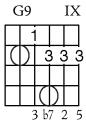


bar 11





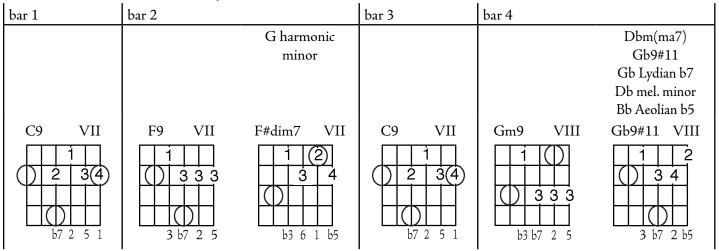


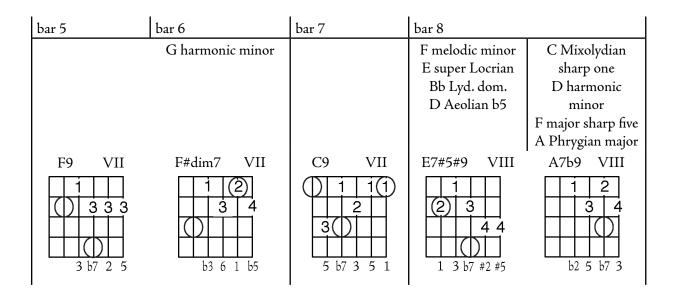


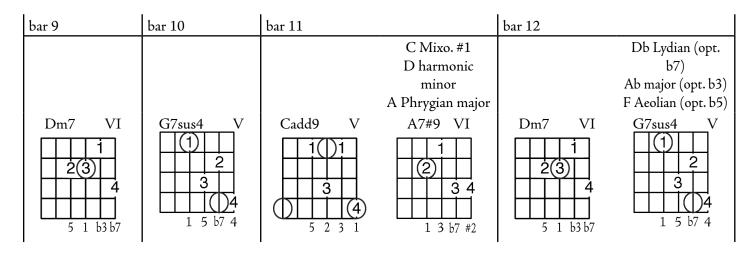
bar 12

#### **Common Tone And Cadences**

#### common tones 5 and 1, harmonic and melodic minor cadences. G/E form







# common tone 5, harmonic and melodic minor cadences, C form

bar 1	baba	r 2	bar 3	bar 4		
					Cm7b5 F7b9 F Phrygian major Ab Mixo. sharp one Bb harmonic mino Db major sharp five	
F7 VI 2 1 1 0 3 4 3 b7 1 5	Fm7 VI 1 (1) 3 4 b3 b7 1 5	Bb9 VI	F9 VII  1 1 3 3 3 3 3 57 2 5	Cm7 VIII	F7b9 VII  1 2  1 3 4  3 b7 b2 5	
bar 5	bar 6		bar 7	ba	r 8	
Bb9 VII	Fm7 VI	Bb9 VI	F9 VII	G harmo A Locrian Bb major	nn sharp one nic minor natural six sharp five ian major D7b9 VII	
b7 3 5 2	b3 b7 1 5	b7 3 5 2	(2) 3 3 3 1 3 b7 2 5	3 3 3 1 b5 b7 b3	3 4 5 b2 3 b7	
bar 9	bar 10	bai	: 11	bai	: 12	
	F major flat six C Mixolydian b2		F Mixo. sharp one G harmonic minor Bb major sharp five D Phrygian major			
Gm7/11 VIII	C13b9 VI	F9 VII 1 1 1 1 (2) 3 3 3	D7b9 VII	Gm7/11 VIII	C13b9 VI	

# **FOUR-BEAT CADENCES**

#### **How to Use These Cadences**

#### the target chords

The last chord in each sequence is a target chord. The target chord is typically on beat one. When it works harmonically, the first four chords can be played with one on each of the four beats of a bar preceding the target chord.

A cadence version is shown for each of common chord types: a I chord, a IV chord, a II chord and a V chord.

#### top-voice melodic cells

The sequence of notes made up by the highest-pitched note of each chord makes a melodic cell. It is identified with the title of each example, such as "b3-1-b7-5-1", indicating the numbered tones in the key.

#### using part of the four-beat cadence

It would often obscure the original progression if you play the first chord of these four-beat cadences (five chords including the target chord) on the first beat of the bar before the target chord. When the first chord is basically the same as in the original progression, its obiously not a problem. But when the listener expects a IV chord (like bar two of a jazz blues) and you play a V chord, it can be a little disconcerting to the listener. Especially if you are playing with another musician that *is* playing the IV chord while you play the V chord. Just listen and make good decisions.

You don't have to use all four of the first four chords. You could use the fourth chord on the last beat before the target chord. You could use the third and fourth chords on the last two beats before the target chord. Or, you could use the second, third and fourth chords on the last three beats before the target chord.

#### rhythm

To make the rhythm more interesting, some of the chords could use pushes and pickups. See Varying Rhythm and Hearing Pickups and Pushes. Pushes are generally better for the cadences, since they are less busy.

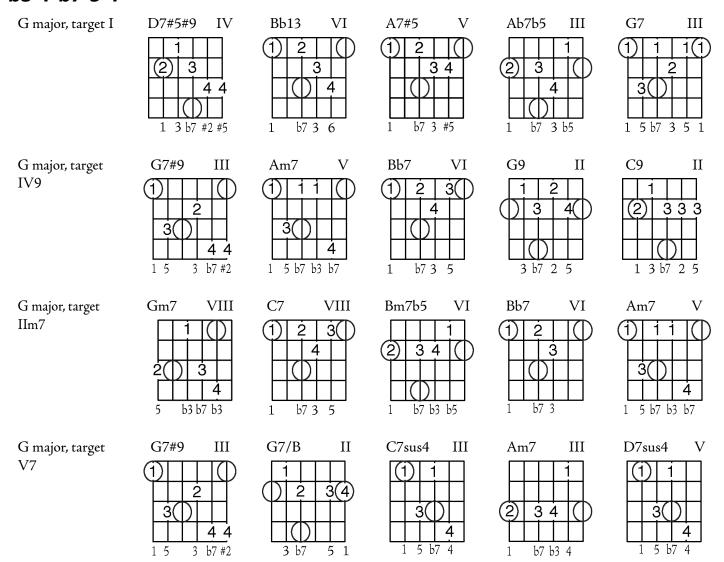
#### building chord melody style

To build a chord melody style like Joe Pass or Barney Kessel, you need to know a lot about Voice Leading and a lot about melodic cells. See Four Steps To Improv/Melodic Cell Types. You can get started with a few melodic cell types and these Four-Chord Cadences.

Also see Melodically Superimposed Cadences, especially the Playing Cadences set of sections accessed from the table of contents on the first page.

#### **Minor Pentatonic**

#### b3-1-b7-5-1



# 5-b7-1-b3-1

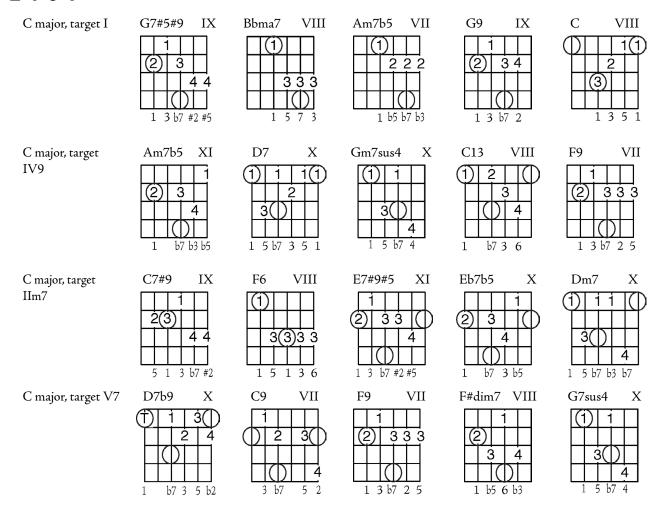
G major, target I	Bm7 II  (1) 1   2   3   1   5   b7   b3	Bb7 VI 1 2 3 4 1 1 b7 3 5	Am7 V 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ab13 IV  1 2   0   4 4   1   b7 3 6 2	G7 III (1) 1 1(1) 3() 1 1 5 b7 3 5 1
G major, target IV9	Em7 V 3 4 1 b3 b7	Eb9 V (2) 3 4 (1) 1 3 b7 2	Dm7sus4 V 3	Db13 III (2) 3 3 (2) 4 1 3 b7 2 6	C9 II (2) 3 3 3 3 1 3 b7 2 5
G major, target IIm7	G7 III (1) 2 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Fadd9 V 1 2 3 (4) 3 2 5 1	Gadd9 VII  1 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	E7b9b5 VI (2) 3 1 3 b7 b2 b5	Am11 III  2) 3 4 () 1 b7 b3 4 b7
G major, target V7	G7 III (1) 2 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	G9/B VI 2 3 4 2 5 b7	C9 II (2) 3 3 3 3 1 3 b7 2 5	C#dim7 IV  (1) 4  1 b5 b3 6	D7sus4 V (1) 1

#### 5-b5-4-b3-1

G major, target I	D7 X  1 1(1) 2 1 67 3 5 1	Gdim7 XII 2   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	Am7 X  1 () (2) 3   1 b3 b7 b3	Ab9 X (2) 3 4 (1) 1 3 b7 2	G7 VIII  2   (1) (3) 4   (1) 1 3 b7 1
G major, target IV9	G7 VIII  1 (2) 3   4 b7 3 1 5	Gdim7 VII  1 2 (3)  4 4 6 b3 1 b5	Dm7 X 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Db13 IX  1 2   0 4   1 b7 3 6	C7 VIII  (1) 2 3() 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
G major, target IIm7	G9 IX (2) 3 3 3 1 3 b7 2 5	Gb9 VIII (2) 3 3 3 1 3 b7 2 5	F9 VII (2) 3 3 3 1 3 b7 2 5	Bb7 VI 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Am7 V 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
G major, target V7	G9 IX (2) 3 3 3 1 3 b7 2 5	Bbm7 XI  2 3 4 5 b3 b7 b3	Am7 X  1 () 2 () 3   5 b3 b7 b3	Eb7 XI	D9sus4 VIII 3 4 0 1 b7 2 4

# **Major Pentatonic**

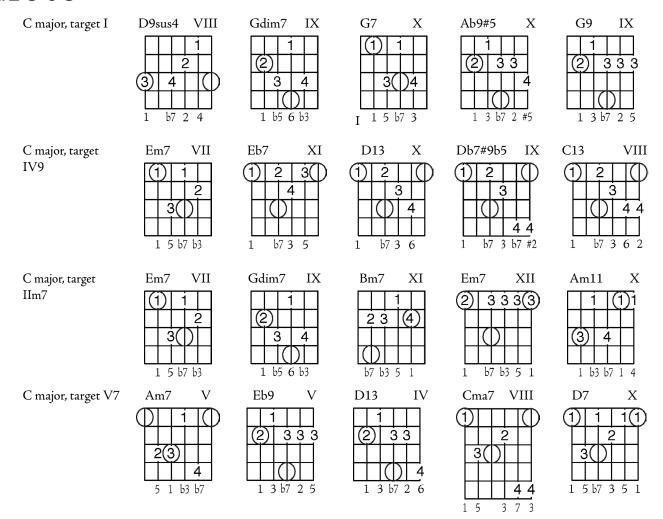
#### b3-2-1-6-1



#### 1-6-5-4-3

C major, target I	G7#5#9 IX	Dm7 VII	G13 VII	Db7 IX	C7 VIII
	(1) 1 (3) 4 1 b7 1 4	1 (1) 2   1   1   2   1   1   1   1   1   1	1 2 3 4 0 1 1 b7 3 6 1	1 b7 3	1 b7 3
C major, target	C7 VIII	Fma7 VIII	Bb6 VI	Bdim7 VI	F7 VII
IV9	(1)   1   1(1)	1 2	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 2 & 2 & 0 \end{array} $	(2)   3   (1)	2() 3
	3()	3()4	3 4		
	1 5 b7 3 5 1	1 5 7 3	1 1 3 6	1 6 b3 b5	5 3 b7
C major, target	C7 VIII	F6 VII	E7#9 VI	Eb9 V	Dm9 III
IIm7	$\begin{array}{c c} \hline 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array}$	(2)	(2) 3	(2) 3 4	
	3()		4		2 3 4
	1 5 b7 3 5 1	1 5 6 3	1 3 b7 #9	1 3 b7 2	1 b3 b7 2
C major, target V7	Dm7 V	Fma7 V	Bb6 VII	Ab13 IV	G13 III
			$\begin{array}{c c} (1) & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 1 \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 3 & 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 3 & 0 \end{array} $
	3(1)	3	3() 4	0 4	0 4
	1 5 b7 b3 b7	1 3 5 7 3	1 5 3 6	1 67 3 6	1 b7 3 6

#### 1-#2-3-6-5



# DIMINISHED-SOUNDING DOMINANT CADENCES

Play the examples on the first system (pair of staves with music notation and tablature) to get familiar. The second and third systems are a library of fingerings by string set. The bottom system shows the top voice leading options.

Build the ninth-not root chords from the third of the V chord of your target (C). Move up or down in minor thirds (B-D-F-Ab). In ascending order and in the key of your target, this will give you (G)13nr (major V type), (D)IIm7b5 (harmonic minor II type), (Db)bII9 no root (meleodic minor IV type), (E) III7b9 no root. The III7b9 has a remote relationship, so avoid using last before resolving to he target.

# Ninth No Root Type - link to video

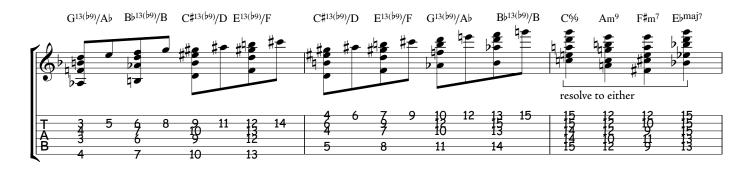


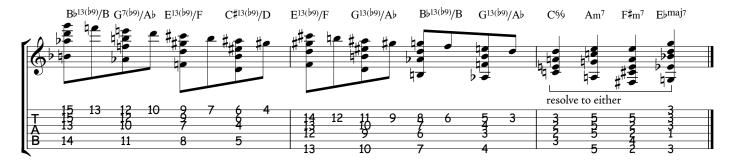
# Thirteen Flat Nine Type - link to video

Be careful with the voice leading when resolving thes 13b9 types (more so that with the previous ninth no root type), especially the top and bottom voices (soprano and bass). Avoid chromatic changes when you can.

Two or more of these may be used to make a cadence to a target chord. The thirteen flat nine cadence tends to resolve better up a perfect fourth from the letter name of the last chord. So, if the last 13b9 chord is G13b9/Ab, it would resolve to a C chord.

Another way to look at these is that they are diminished seventh chords with a whole step voice movement on the top. Looking at it that way, any 13b9 voiced as you see it below could resolve up a major third from its bass note, such as G13b/Ab resolving to a C chord.





# **Using Diminished Scale For Diminished - Sounding Dominant Cadences**

#### what chords does the diminished scale make?

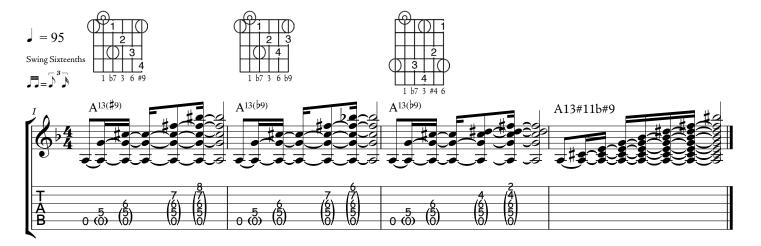
All of the notes of the diminished scale can't be sutained at once on a six-string guitar, nor on a seven string guitar, since the scale has eight notes. The chord quality including all the notes of the scale would be 13#11b9#9 where the repeating half step-whole step scale pattern would begin by ascending a half step from the root (followed by whole step, half step, wholestep, etc.) or by descending a whole step from the root (followed by half step, whole step, half step, etc.).

#### minor V type chord subsets of the harmonized diminished scale

V type chords in minor keys typically have flat nine or sharp nine. Subset chords of the harmonized diminished scale can be used to get the same or similar sound and feel. See Scale Ambiguity/Ambiguos Scales For Dominant chords/Compare Altered Dominants With Flat Nine Or Sharp Nine.

The composite of the first three chords below represents A13#11b9#9. A13#11b9#9 is the full chord, shown last,. It has eight notes and won't fit on the guitar.

#### link to video



# the 7b9 or 7#9 part of the scale for minor V types

The most typical alterations of minor key V type chords are #5, b9 and #9. The harmonized diminished scale (13#11b9#9) doesn't provide the sharp five. It does provide both the flat nine and sharp nine. In using the diminished scale for minor key V type chords, emphasize the 7b9#9 part of the scale, which is six of its eight notes. Don't over-emphasize the remaining two notes: the sharp eleven and the thirteen.

The thirteen is more acceptable than the sharp eleven. G Phrygian major (also called G Phrygian dominant) is the typical V type scale for C minor. C harmonic minor and G Phrygian major have the same notes. Each name is used to indicated the context as being the key of C minor (with a harmonic

minor scale) or the temporary key of G on the V of C. When a V type minor chord has a sharped fifth, it is usually a flat six of the V type scale (G Phrygian major, 1-b2-3-4-5-b6-b7) that is used for the sharped fifth. The flat six (equivalent to flat thirteen) of the G Phrygian major scale can reresent the sharp five in the G7#5 chord. "b13" is sometimes part of a chord name, indicating that a chord has a fifth and a sharped fifth, but calling the sharped fifth a "flat thirteen", so as not to break chord naming conventions. We don't want to get a ticket from the harmony police! See Chord-Naming Conventions/ Chord-Naming Rules By Chord Tone/Altered Fifths.

With Escherian or deceptive cadences, the key of C minor could be expected, but the actual result may be the key of C major. See Melodically Superimposed Cadences/Cadence Defined/Types Of Cadences/Escherian cadence and see Establishing A Key/Key Defined/Authentic And Deceptive Cadences.

The thirteen tone is the same tone as a "six" and contradicts the typical V type chord with a sharped fifth (G7#5). Although the thirteen (the "E" note in G13b9 as a V chord in C minor) sometimes sounds cool if the other instrument parts don't strongly emphasize the flat six, which could cause a conflict. In subtle arrangements, the six and the flat six can co-exist, but it takes finesse.

#### where the 13b9 chord is part of the song

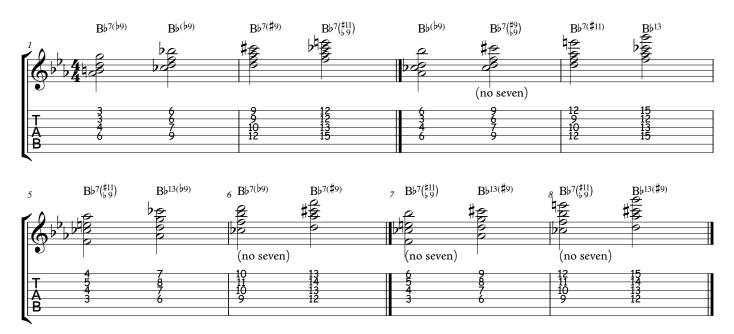
Sometimes the 13b9 chord is actually part of the song. It is used in a few Jobim Tunes and other songs listed in (just click the link at the end of this sentence) Melodic Cells/Melodic Cell Types/Harmonic Type Melodic Cells/Half-Whole-Half Cells And Diminished Scale/Harmonic Application Of Half-Whole-Half/applying diminished scale to 13b9 chords.

# identifying the diminished seventh part of the 13#11b9#9 chord

We want to emulate a V7b9 chord (G7b9 for the key of C minor). Without a root, that is a VII diminished seventh chord in the key of C minor, a B diminished seventh chord. Here's the logic: Thinking in the key of V in the key of C minor, we can use the name "G diminished scale" (half/whole) where we ascend from the note G in repeating half steps and whole steps. In the key of V (G) the numbered tones are 1-b2-b3-3-#4-5-6-b7. The diminished seventh chord part of that scale we want to emphasize consists of tones b2-3-5-b7. In G, that's Ab-B-D-F. Those tones make up a diminished seventh chord with four alternate names: Abdim7, Bdim7, Ddim7, Fdim7. Bdim7, the VIIdim7 is usually most relevant, since its root is a half step below "C" the tone center of the key of C minor.

#### moving a chord part of 13#11b9#9 in minor thirds

Moving any subset chord of 13#11b9#9 (the harmonized diminshed scale) up or down in minor thirds will produce all chords that are part of 13#11b9#9. Here are some examples: **link to video** 



# ornamenting the subset chord

If a tone is in the bII dim7 (Db dim7) part of the I13#11b9#9 chord (C13#11b9#9), ornament it with a whole step above or with a half step below.

# **MODES**

Modal use of a seven tone scale like the major scale can establish any note of the scale as a key, without changing the notes involved. This does, however, call for a renumbering of the scale. To renumber the scale, each mode is compared to a major scale on the same note chosen as a tone center. If "D", the second step of the C major scale was chosen as a tone center, it could be compared to a major scale on the same note, "D". Regardless of the key, this would produce the following mode formulas, expressing the relationship of each to a major scale on the same note.

By default, chords are built with an every-other note pattern, using the tertian cycle (cycle of thirds) 1-3-5-7-2-4-6-1 (repeating). Triads are built by default with every other note of the scale for three notes, such as 1-3-5 for the I chord and 2-4-6 for the IIm chord. Seventh chords are built by default with every other note of the scale for four notes, such as 1-3-5-7 for the Ima7 and 2-4-6, 1 for the IIm7.

#### letters in C mode formula seventh chord mode name triad scale tone C-D-E-F-G-A-B-C 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 Ima7 C major or Ionian I major II II minor D-E-F-G-A-B-C-D D Dorian 1-2-b3-4-5-6-b7 (of D major) IIm7 Ш E-F-G-A-B-C-D-E E Phrygian 1-b2-b3-4-5-b6-b7 (of E major) III minor IIIm7 IV F-G-A-B-C-D-E-F F Lydian IV major IVma7 1-2-3-#4-5-6-7 (of F major) V V7 V major G-A-B-C-D-E-F-G G Mixolydian 1-2-3-4-5-6-b7 (of G major) VI VIm7 A-B-C-D-E-F-G-A A Aeolian 1-2-b3-4-5-b6-b7 (of A major) VI minor VII B-C-D-E-F-G-A-B **B** Locrian VII dim. VIIm7b5 1-b2-b3-4-b5-b6-b7 (of B major)

#### **Modes of the Major Scale**

By sharping the fifth of the major scale, another system of modes is produced. The mode on the sixth step is the popular harmonic minor, which is Aeolian natural seven. Modes of major scale and major sharp five scale are freely combined, especially Aeolian and harmonic minor.

#### **Modes of the Major Sharp Five Scale**

scale tone	letters in C	mode name	mode formula	triad	seventh chord
I	C-D-E-F-G#-A-B-C	C major sharp five	1-2-3-4-#5-6-7	I augmented	Ima7#5
II	D-E-F-G#-A-B-C-D	D Dorian sharp four	1-2-b3-#4-5-6-b7 (of D major)	II minor	IIm7
III	E-F-G#-A-B-C-D-E	E Phrygian major third	1-b2-3-4-5-b6-b7 (of E major)	III major	III7
IV	F-G#-A-B-C-D-E-F	F Lydian sharp two	1-#2-3-#4-5-6-7 (of F major)	IV major	IVma7
#V	G#-A-B-C-D-E-F-G#	G# Mixolydian sharp one	#1-2-3-4-5-6-b7 (of G major)	#V dim.	#V dim. 7
VI	A-B-C-D-E-F-G#-A	A Aeolian natural seven or A harmonic minor	1-2-b3-4-5-b6-7 (of A major)	VI minor	VIm(ma7)
VII	B-C-D-E-F-G#-A-B	B Locrian natural six	1-b2-b3-4-b5-6-b7 (of B major)	VII dim.	VIIm7b5

Melodic minor is used modally in its ascending form, which is major scale with a flatted third. The descending form of melodic minor is the same as Aeolian, but will not be used here. Modes of the melodic minor are less common, but occur often in jazz.

#### **Modes of the Melodic Minor Scale**

scale tone	letters in C	mode name	mode formula	triad	seventh chord
I	C-D-Eb-F-G-A-B-C	C major flat three or C melodic minor	1-2-b3-4-5-6-7	I minor	Im(ma7)
II	D-Eb-F-G-A-B-C-D	D Dorian flat two	1-b2-b3-4-5-6-b7 (of D major)	II minor	IIm7
bIII	Eb-F-G-A-B-C-D-Eb	Eb Phrygian flat one	b1-b2-b3-4-5-b6-b7 (of E major)	III augmented	IIIma7#5
IV	F-G-A-B-C-D-Eb-F	F Lydian flat seven	1-2-3-#4-5-6-b7 (of F major)	IV major	IV7
V	G-A-B-C-D-Eb-F-G	G Mixolydian flat six	1-2-3-4-5-b6-b7 (of G major)	V major	V7
VI	A-B-C-D-Eb-F-G-A	A Aeolian flat five	1-2-b3-4-b5-b6-b7 (of A major)	VI dimin.	VIm7b5
VII	B-C-D-Eb-F-G-A-B	B Locrian flat four, super Locrian, or "flat all"	1-b2-b3-b4-b5-b6-b7 (of B major)	VII dimin.	VIIm7b5

# MAJOR SCALE TONE TRIAD VOICE LEADING

Up stepwise: all three tones ascend one scale step.

Down stepwise: all three tones descend one scale step.

Up a third: the root moves down a scale step and the third and the fifth stay the same.

Down a third: the fifth moves up a scale step and the root and the third stay the same.

Up a fourth: the third and the fifth move up a scale step and the root stays the same.

Down a fourth: the root and the third move down a scale step and the fifth stays the same.

#### **Three-Note Linear Scale Tone Triads**

Memorize linear major scale tone triads in close voicing and in all three inversions (ascending 1-3-5, 3-5-1 or 5-1-3) with the lowest pitch fingered by (1) the first finger (2) the second or third finger or (3) the little finger.

You'll need to keep track of two things:

- 1. The major scale, which will progress from step "1" to "1" on one of the strings. (2) Once you establish the fingering for the major triad on step "1", move from step "1" to to step "2" on the string where the major scale is ascending and flat the third. Keep track of where the third is by the order of the tones. From the lowest to highest pitch, close-voiced triads are 1-3-5, 3-5-1 or 5-1-3. From the lowest to highest pitch, open-voiced triads are 1-5-3, 3-1-5 or 5-3-1.
- 2. As you progress up the major scale, the chord qualities should be as follows: I major, II minor, III minor, IV major, V major, VI minor, VII diminished. Once you have played the I major and II minor triads, you have established a fingering for major and minor triads. When you get to the VII diminished triad, you can attain it by one of three alterations of major or minor triads: diminished = minor b5 = major b3, b5= major #1 (then descend the entire triad one half step).

# **Inversion Cycles**

When roots progress up in fourths or up in thirds, the inversion cycle is 1-3-5, 5-1-3, 3-5-1, 1-3-5, etc. With roots progressing down in fourths or down in thirds, the inversion cycle the opposite: 1-3-5, 3-5-1, 5-1-3, 1-3-5, etc.

# SCALE-TONE SEVENTH CHORD VOICE LEADING

Important: the root movement referred to on the left of each table below is conceptual only. Think of that movement as what the bass player plays. If the root moves in your voice leading, it is mentioned on the right side of the columnar chart.

# **Neighboring and Passing Chords**

In the same manner that a neighboring tone or passing tone can decorate chord tones of the current chord, groups of them can serve as neighboring or passing tone chords. As with the neighboring or passing tones, they should be de-emphasized rhythmically.

When any neighboring or passing chord is emphasized, it becomes a chord that is added to the composition. Be sure that you are communicating such a chord to the listener and other musicians as an appropriate chord for the arrangement.

Chord tones not mentioned on the right side below do not move.

root movement voice movement from first chord

root up a fourth fifth and seventh move down a scale step

root down a fourth root and third move up a scale step

root up a step third, fifth and seventh move down a scale step

root down a step root, third and fifth up a scale step

# **Upper and Lower Harmony Chords**

## root up a third

When a scale tone seventh chord is used on the third of the current chord, it produces a ninth no root named after the current root. This is not usually done on a major scale-tone III or VII chord. However, when the IIIm7 chord is changed to dominant seventh chord, it can be used as a III7b9 chord, though this changes the scale to harmonic minor on the sixth step of the parent major scale (E7b9 is a V7b9 chord of A harmonic minor, built on the sixth step of C major).

### root down a third

When a scale tone seventh chord is used on the sixth of a I, IV or V chord (root down a third), a minor seventh chord is produced. This minor seventh is a synonym of a sixth chord on the original root. For example, an Am7 build on the sixth of C is a synonym of C6.

When a scale tone seventh chord is used on the sxith of a IIm chord (root down a third), a minor seventh flat fiver chord is produced. This VIIm7b5 is a synonym of IIm6: Bm7b5 = Dm6.

Chord tones not mentioned on the right side below do not move.

root movement voice movement from first chord

root up a third root moves up a step

root down a third seventh moves down a step

# 17-I°7-IIm7b5 (=IVm6) I Voice Leading

Descend all notes of a dominant seventh chord without the root (I7) chromatically twice, then descend to the closest available tones of the "I" chord.

I-IV-I7n3-IV voice leading: ascend the voices which begin as the third and the fifth of the (I) by scale tones twice, then descend them once.

## **Scale Tone Seventh Chords Are Tertian Quadrads**

A scale tone seven chord is constructed by default with four notes in an every-other-note pattern called thirds. A series of notes made in thirds, such as a scale tone seventh chord can be called *tertian*, meaning made of thirds. A three note chord is called a *triad*. Following the same series of Greek names, a four note chord can be called a quadrad. So, scale tone seventh chords are *tertian quadrads*.

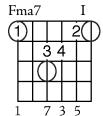
A five note chord is a pentad, six notes a sextad and seven notes a heptad.

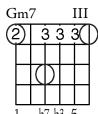
# STEPWISE QUADRAD VOICE LEADING

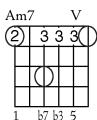
### **Parallel Scale Tone Chords**

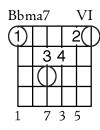
Successions of scale tone chords with their roots in stepwise order can be used to walk up or down the scale to a target chord. Although this is not all that exciting, you still need to know it, in order to do more sophisticated progression such as chromatic progression.

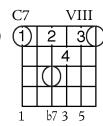
## root position (root in bass), E form chords: string set 6-4-3-2, 107350 voicing

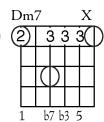


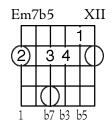




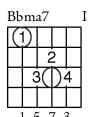


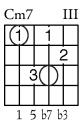


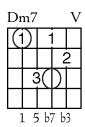


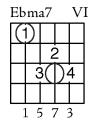


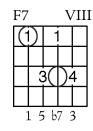
# root position (root in bass), A form chords: string set 5-4-3-2, 015730 voicing

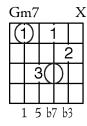


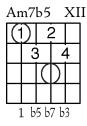




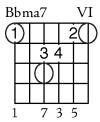


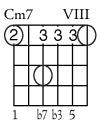


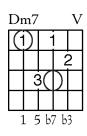


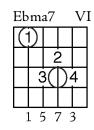


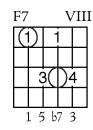
## root position, combined E form and A form

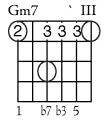


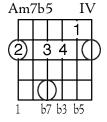










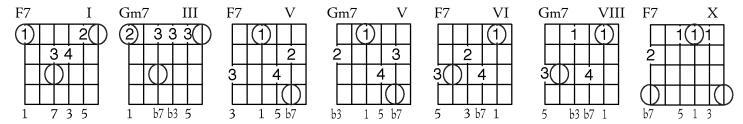


# **Creating A Scalar Voice With Inversions**

Stepwise voice leading can be used to create a scalar voice by combining the inversions of a seventh chords on each of two consecutive scale tones. Alternate the inversions of the two chords as shown below. Notice that every other chord makes a series of inversions of a single chord.

#### V7 alternated with VIm7

F7 is V7 of Bb major and Gm7 is VIm7 of Bb major



# PERFECT FOURTH QUADRAD CADENCES

Diads are two note chords, triads are three note chords and quadrads are four note chords. Tertian chords are built with every other note of a seven tone scale, using the numeric sequence 1-3-5-7-2-4-6 1, etc. The every-other-note creates a sequence of thirds, since each note is inclusively three notes from the next. Seventh chords are tertian quadrads.

Harmonic cadences are devices to establish a chord as the expected ending chord, and therefore its root as the tone center. This can be established for the piece of music as a whole, and for secondary and temporary tone centers during the piece.

# **Secondary Dominants**

The oldest cadence in music history is "V to I", where the chord on the fifth step of the key scale (called the dominant) leads to the chord on the first step of the key scale. This chord on the fifth of the scale of the intended tonic is commonly a dominant seventh type chord (or altered dominant seventh in jazz). When the intended tonic is not the first step of the parent major scale, the the seventh type chord on the fifth of the intended tonic is called a *secondary dominant*. See The Secondary Dominant Cycle.

#### **Flat Five Substitute**

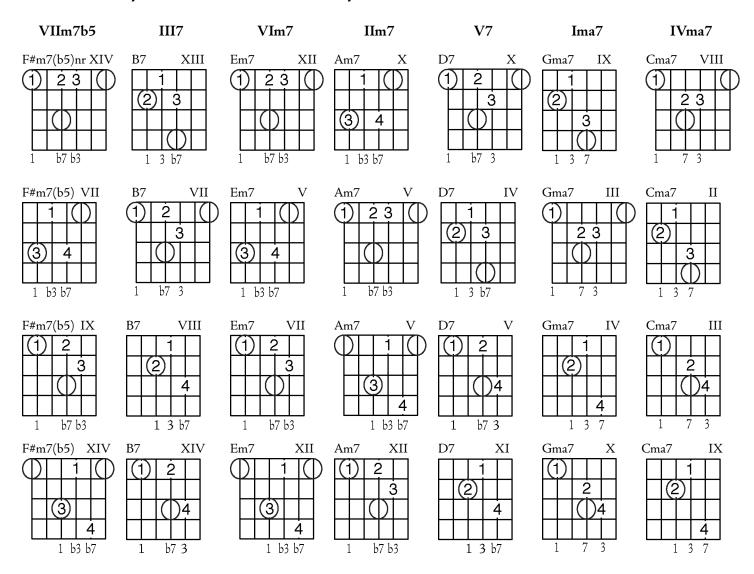
In jazz, a flat five substitute chord replaces the chord on the fifth with one a flat fifth above or below the root of the chord on the fifth of the tonic. The note a flat fifth above or below any given note is the same note. The flat five substitute becomes a chord built on the upper chromatic neighbor to the tonic, on the root up a half step (one fret) from the root of the intended tonic chord.

## The 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 Series of Perfect Fourths

This is the most common structural source for cadences. The major scale is the only scale whose notes can be ordered in a continuous series of seven perfect fourths.

Four-note scale-tone chords constructed in thirds can accurately be called major scale-tone tertian quadrads, but are are commonly called major scale-tone seventh chords. See Scale-Tone Seventh Chord Progression.

# Major Scale-Tone Seventh Chords in Perfect Fourths, Three-Note Voicings root in bass, trade three and seven, no fifth



## **Recognizing II-V-I Cadences in Chord Progressions**

Memorize letter names in perfect fourths. The sequence is B-E-A-D-G-C-F with every note flat, followed by B-E-A-D-G-C-F (all natural), then B-E-A-D-G-C-F with all notes sharp, as shown below.

## the perfect fourth series

B#-E#-A#-D#-G#-C#-F#-B-E-A-D-G-C-F-Bb-Eb-Ab-Db-Gb-Cb-Fb

Any consecutive seven of the letters in the perfect fourth series constitutes the numbered tones "7-3-6-2-5-1-4" for a particular major scale. Notice that "1" is the next to last letter in the series, so the major scale for any seven consecutive letters would be the next to last letter (reading left to right).

"II-V-I" would be the fourth through sixth letters of any consecutive seven letters, where the sixth letter is "1". Go through a jazz fake book and look for "II-V-I" occuring multiple times in the same piece. The "II-V-I's" will often occur in many keys in the same song. Next, you'll need to determine whether those "II-V-I's" are major or minor.

Recognizing II-V-I cadences is a beginning. You'll then look for longer sequences of fourths in the "7-3-6-2-5-1-" order: VIIm7b5-IIIm7 (usually III7)-VIm7-IIm7-V7-Ima7-IVma7.

# **Major II-V-I Cadences**

In major mode, "IIm7 V7 Ima7" is a "II-V-I" cadence. IIm7 may be IIm9 or other versions of IIm7 that include 2, 4 or 6 in the key of the chord root. V7 may be V9, or other versions that include 2, 4 or 6 in the key of the chord root. Ima7 may be Ima9, I6, or other versions that include 2 or 6.

#### **Minor II-V-I Cadences**

In minor mode, "IIm7b5 V7 Im7" is a "II-V-I" cadence. Their origin is VIIm7b5, III7 VIm7, where the key is established on VI. The chord roots are then renumberd so VII becomes II, III becomes V and VI becomes I. IIIm7 has been changed to III7 (which becomes V7 of the minor IIm7b5 V7 Im7. In such a case, the III7 chord (functioning as V7) may optionally have #5, b9 or #9.

### Flat Five Substitutes And II bll I Cadences

In jazz, bII7 is commonly substituted for V7, changing II-V7-I (Dm7-G7-Cma7) to II-bII-I (Dm7-Db7-Cma7). This is based on the synonym V7b5 = bII7b5. Scales to build harmony and melody based on this synonym are most notably derived from the melodic minor scale. Mode VII of melodic minor creates a V7#9b9#5b5 chord, which is a synonym of mode IV of melodic minor, which creates the bII13#11 chord, a flat five substitute.

## **II-V-I Cadences Of Four Parent Scale Types**

major scale	IIm13	V13	Ima9
harmonic minor scale	IIm7b5	V7b9b13	Im
melodic minor scale	IIm7b5	V9b13	Im
harmonic major scale	IIm13b9	V9b13	Ima9

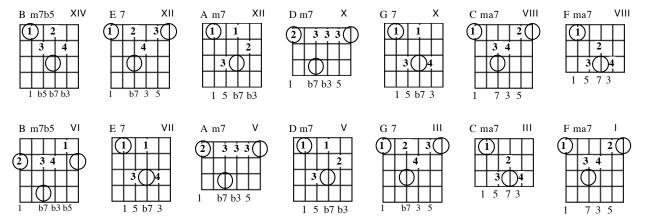
### other options:

melodic minor VIIb5#5b9#9 for the II chord, harmonic minor V and Im V13b9#9#11 using half/whole diminished scale

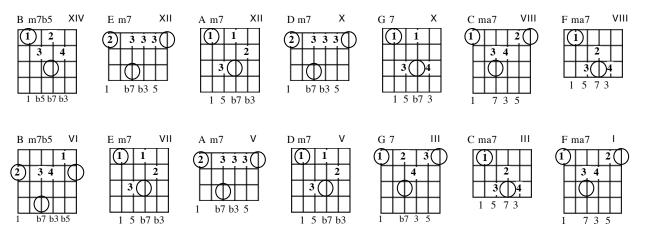
# Major Scale-Tone Seventh Chords in Perfect Fourths, Four-Note Voicings

#### **Root to Root in Bass**

#### 107350 to 015730 with III7

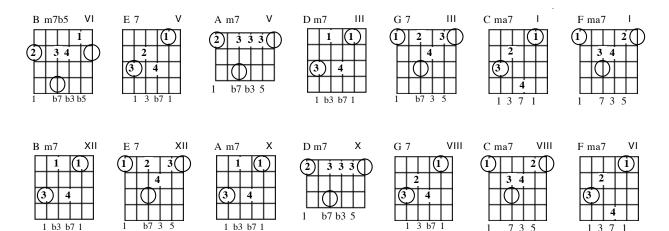


#### 107350 to 015730 with IIIm7

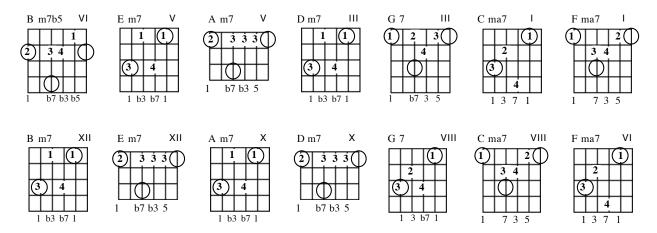


#### **More Root To Root In Bass**

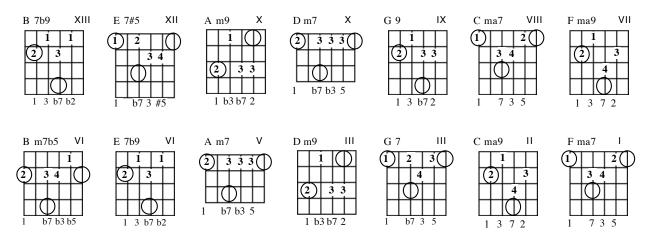
## 107350 to 013720 with III7



#### 107350 to 013720 with IIIm7

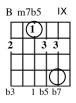


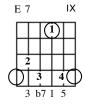
# 107350 to 013720 with III7 (fifth string root ninths)

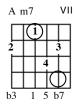


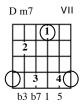
### **Third to Third in Bass**

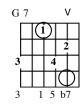
## 301570 to 037150 with III7 (inversion of 107350 to 015730)

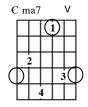


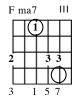


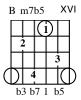


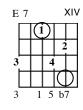


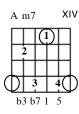


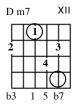


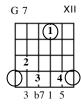


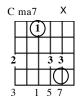


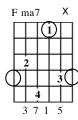






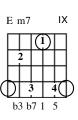


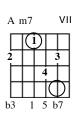


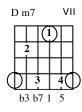


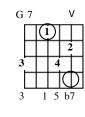
#### 301570 to 037150 with IIIm7 (inversion of 107350 to 015730)

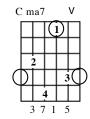


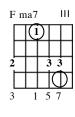


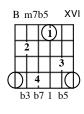


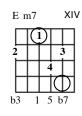


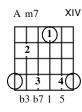


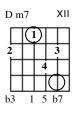


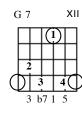


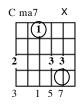


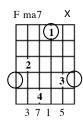






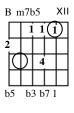


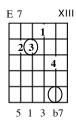


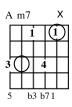


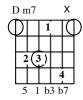
#### Fifth to Fifth in Bass

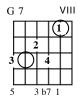
# 503710 to 051370 with III7 (inversion of 107350 to 015730)



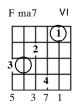


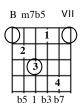


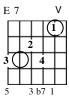


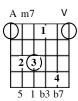




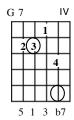


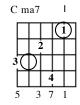


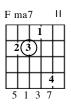




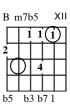


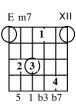


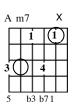


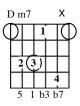


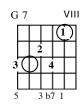
## 503710 to 051370 with IIIm7 (inversion of 107350 to 015730)

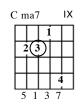


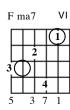


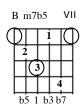


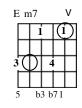


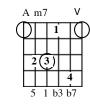


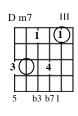


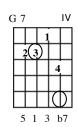


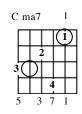












# **Descend Five And Seven (roots up in fourths)**

# **Voice Leading**

Descend the fifth and seventh a scale step to become the scale tone seventh chord whose root is up a perfect fourth, in the cycle of root names 7362514

Major scale-tone seventh chords progress most smoothly with conservative voice leading, where each note in the chord moves to the same note in the next chord, or to the closest possible note in the next chord.

When the roots of major scale-tone seventh chords progress in perfect fourths with conservative voice leading, roots and fifths "switch" and thirds and sevenths "switch", as you can see in the text below.

- the root remains on the same note to become the fifth of the next chord.
- + the third remains on the same note to become the seventh of the next chord.
- the fifth descends a scale step to become the root of the next chord.
- + the seventh descends a scale step to become the third of the next chord.

The root of each chord remains on the same note to become the fifth of the next chord. The third of each chord remains to become the seventh of the next chord. The fifth of each chord descends one scale tone to become the root of the next chord. The seventh of each chord descends one scale tone to become the third of the next chord.

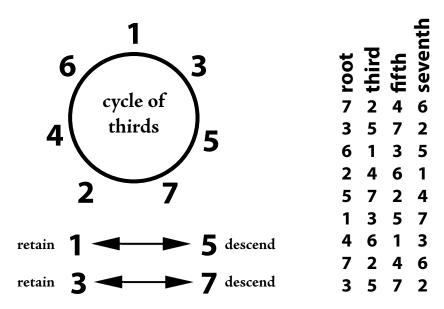
By default, chords are constructed with the every-other-note cycle of numbers called the cycle of thirds, shown at the left below. A four-note chord on the first step of the major scale build in thirds would use scale tones 1, 3, 5 and 7. A four-note chords built on the second step built in thirds would use scale tones 2, 4, 6, and 1. These are listed in the illustraion below at the right, under the column headers "root, third, fifth, seventh". For each chord, the major scale tone used for the root is shown in the root column, the major scale tone used for the third is shown in the third column, etc. The third of the chord built on step five, for example, is major scale tone "7".

Four-note chords built on steps three, six and two are minor seventh (1-b3-5-b7). The four note chord built on step five is dominant seventh (1-3-5-b7). The chords built on steps one and four are major seventh (1-3-5-7).

In the chart at the right below, chords are listed in vertical order from top to bottom, built on major scale tones 7-3-6-2-5-1-4, respectively. This shows the root order of perfect fourths: 7-3-6-2-5-1-4, which repeats after "4" and is cyclical (serial).

Notice that "7" and "2" are root and third of the chord built on "7" (VIIm7 b5) and can be retained in progressing to the chord built on "3" (IIIm7) as its fifth and seventh, respectively. Also, notice that the "4" and "6" are fifth and seventh of the chord built on "7" and can each descend in progressing to the chord built on "3" as its root and third, respectively. This pattern is consistent: the "3" and "5" of the IIIm7 chord retain to become the fifth and seventh of the VIm7 chord and the "7" and "2" of the IIIm7 chord each descend to become the root and third of the VIm7 chord.

Roots become fifths by staying, fifths become roots by descending. Thirds become sevenths by staing, sevenths become thirds by descending. So, you could say that roots and fifths "trade" and thirds and sevenths "trade". Descend the fifth and seventh of each chord to become the root and third of the next.



# **Fourteen Chord Sets of Voicings**

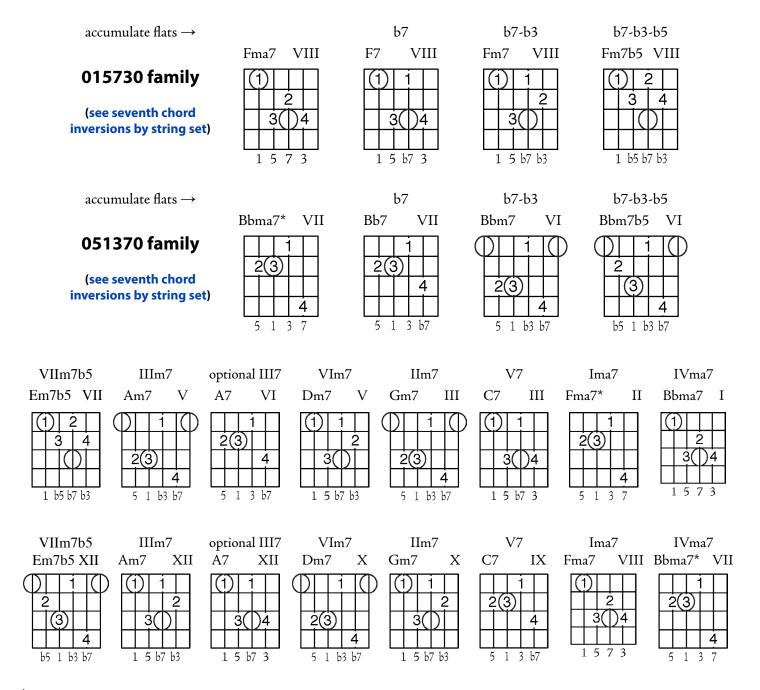
Each two rows of chords below are a set. Play each cycle until you reach the chord at the first or second fret, then move that chord up twelve frets to continue the cycle. The "header" shows the chords by roman numeral in large type and possible connecting chords we'll study later listed between them in smaller type.

# Two Archetypal Chords and Four Qualities

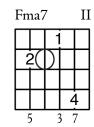
The last chord in each 7362514 series (each row below) is an archetype major seventh. Learn the four versions in its family on scale tones IV, V, VI, VII, every other chord in reverse order. The two families of architypes will preview all chord voicings used in the fourteen chord set.

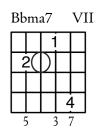
Memorize the order of qualities: VIIm7b5 IIIm7 VIm7 IIm7 V7 Ima7 IVma7. IIm7 is often altered to III7. If you memorize the type archetype sets of four chords and know the quality that's supposed to occur on each step, you can get very fluent on these voicings.

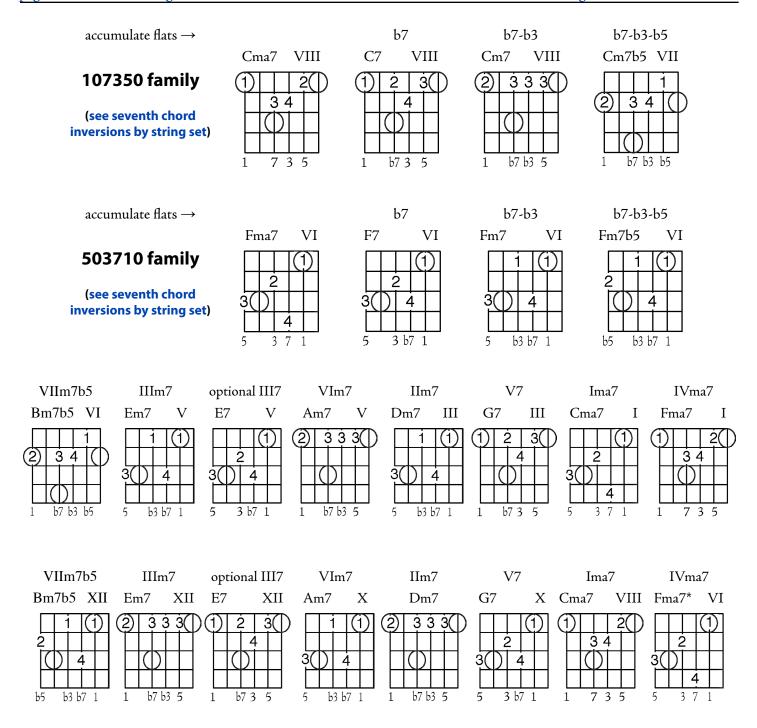
# **Descend Five and Seven - Bass Note Trading Root and Fifth**



<sup>\*</sup> alternatives for this major 7:







<sup>\*</sup> This voicing has its root and seventh on adjacent strings, making a minor second (half step or one fret) interval and can sound harsh. It can work when arpeggiated, or in an exotic style when appropriate.

b5 1 b3 b7

5 b7 b3

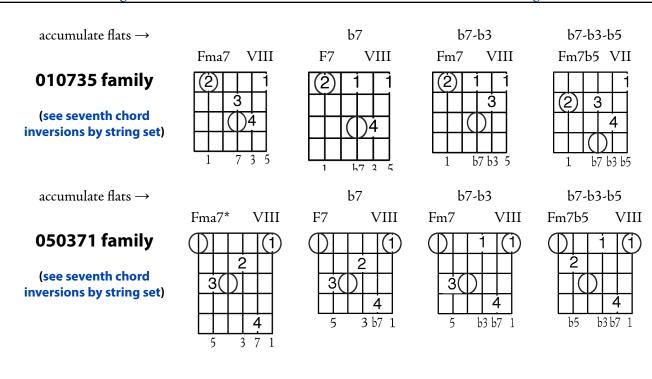
Ь7 b7-b3 accumulate flats  $\rightarrow$ b7-b3-b5 Bbma7 VIII Bb7 VIII Bbm7 VIII Bbm7b5 VIII 001573 family 2 2 2 2 2 (see seventh chord 3 33 inversions by string set) 5 b7 b3 1 b5 b7 b3 Ь7 b7-b3 accumulate flats → b7-b3-b5 VIII VIII Ebma7 Eb7 Ebm7 VII Ebm7b5 VII 005137 family 1(1)1 1(1)1 2(3)(2 (see seventh chord inversions by string set) 5 1 3 b7 5 1 b3 b7 b5 1 b3 b7 V7 VIIm7b5 IIIm7 optional III7 VIm7 IIm7 Ima7 IVma7 VII Am7b5 VII Dm7 VI D7 Gm7 Cm7 Bbma7 Ebma7 IV F7 IIIIIIΙ 222 2( 3 22 3) Ż 3 3 3 1 b5 b7 b3 5 1 b3 b7 5 1 3 b7 1 5 b7 b3 5 1 b3 b7 1 5 b7 3 1 3 7 V7 Ima7 IVma7 VIIm7b5 IIIm7 optional III7 VIm7 IIm7 Am7b5 XIII Dm7 XII D7 Gm7 Cm7 F7 X Bbma7 VIII Ebma7 XII XI X VIII 1(1)1 22 22 (2)2 2 3 3 3 3 3

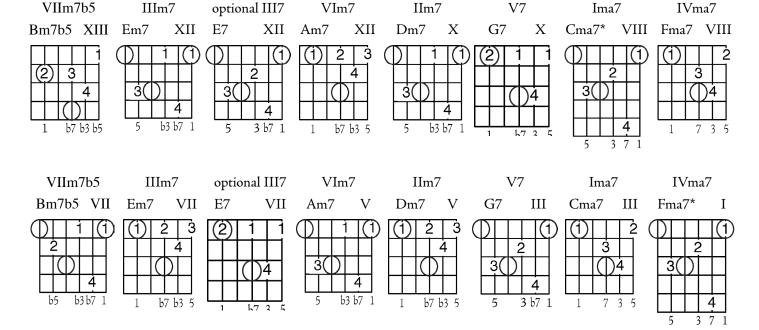
5 1 b3 b7

5 b7 3

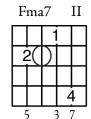
1 5 b7 b3

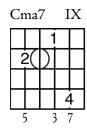
5 1 3 b7





<sup>\*</sup> an alternatives for this major 7:

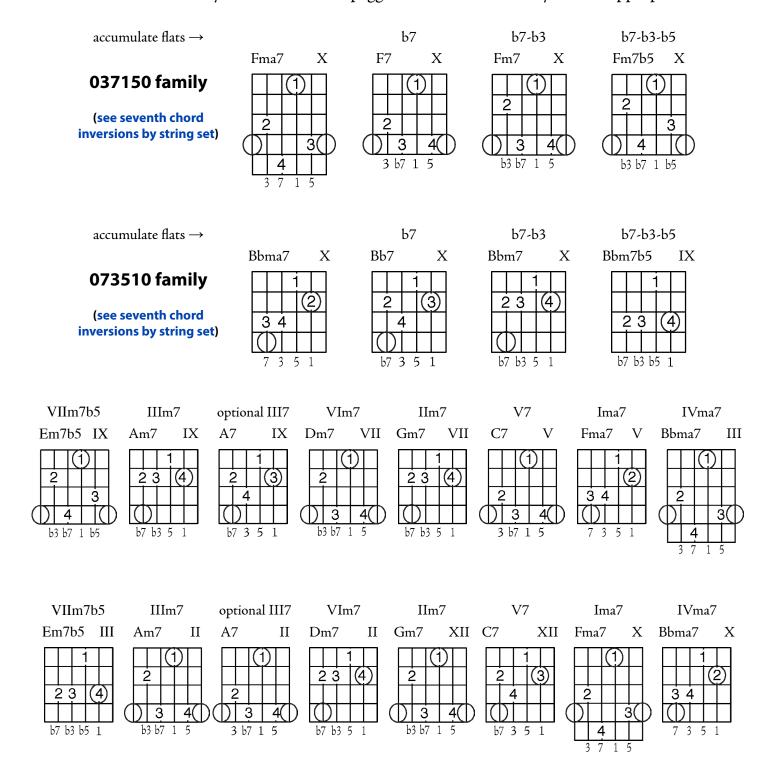




# Descend Five and Seven - Bass Note "Trading" Third and Seventh

Major sevenths with "7" in the bass are generally unusable. They can work when played briefly as part of a bassline.

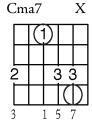
Voicings with root and seventh on adjacent strings have minor second (half step or one fret) intervals and can sound harsh. They can work when arpeggiated, or in an exotic style when appropriate.



accumulate flats →

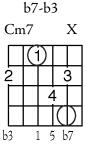
#### 301570 family

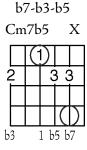
(see seventh chord inversions by string set)



(	C7	,		2	X
		(	)		
				- 4	2
3	3		2	1	
					)
3	3	1	L !	5 b	7

Ь7

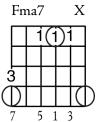


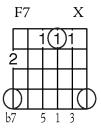


accumulate flats →

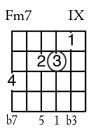
## 705130 family

(see seventh chord inversions by string set)

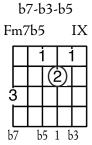




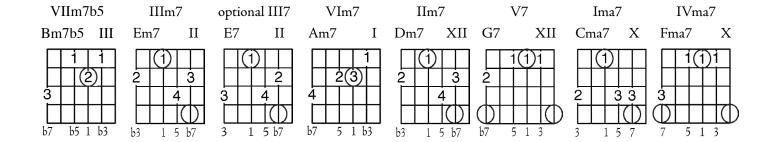
**b**7



b7-b3



VIIm7b5	IIIm7	optional III7	VIm7	IIm7	V7	Ima7	IVma7
Bm7b5 IX	Em7 VIII	E7 IX	Am7 VII	Dm7 VI	G7 V	Cma7 V	Fma7 III
2 3 3 b3 1 b5 b7	2(3) 4   b7 5 1 b3	1(1)1 2 b7 5 1 3	2 3 4 4 b3 1 5 b7	2(3) 4 1 b7 5 1 b3	3 4 3 1 5 b7	3 7 5 1 3	2 33



b5 1 b3 b7

1 5 b7 b3

Ь7 b7-b3 accumulate flats  $\rightarrow$ b7-b3-b5 Cma7 X C7 X Cm7 X Cm7b5 X 001573 family 2 23 2 (see seventh chord 3 33 4 inversions by string set) 1 5 b7 b3 1 b5 b7 b3 b7-b3 accumulate flats → Ь7 b7-b3-b5 X F7 X Fma7 Fm7 IX Fm7b5 IX 005137 family 1(1)1 1(1) 2(3)(2)(see seventh chord inversions by string set) 1 3 b7 5 1 b3 b7 b5 1 b3 b7 V7 VIIm7b5 IIIm7 optional III7 VIm7 IIm7 Ima7 IVma7 G7 Cma7 Bm7b5 IX Em7 VIII E7 VII Dm7 V Fma7 IX Am7 VI III222 2 3 23 (3)2 1 b5 b7 b3 5 1 b3 b7 5 1 3 b7 1 5 b7 b3 5 1 b3 b7 1 5 b7 3 5 1 3 7 V7 VIIm7b5 Ima7 IVma7 IIIm7 optional III7 VIm7 IIm7 Bm7b5 III Em7 IIE7 Ι Dm7 XII G7 XII Cma7 Fma7 II Am7 X III1(1)1 1(1)1 23 23 (2)2 3 3 3

5 1 b3 b7

5 b7 3

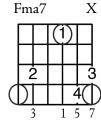
1 5 b7 b3

5 1 3 b7

accumulate flats  $\rightarrow$ 

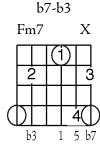
#### 030157 family

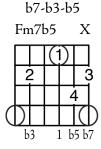
(see seventh chord inversions by string set)



F7	7	X						
		(	)					
				(4	2			
(i)	~							
)			4	1	D			
3	}		1 4	5 b7	7			

Ь7

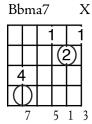


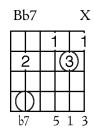


accumulate flats →

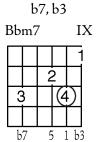
## 070513 family

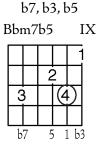
(see seventh chord inversions by string set)



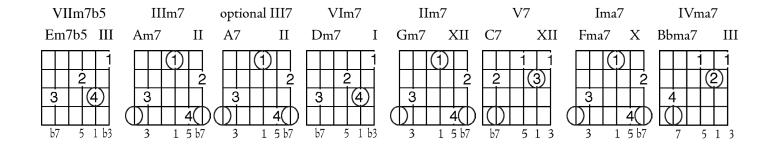


**b**7



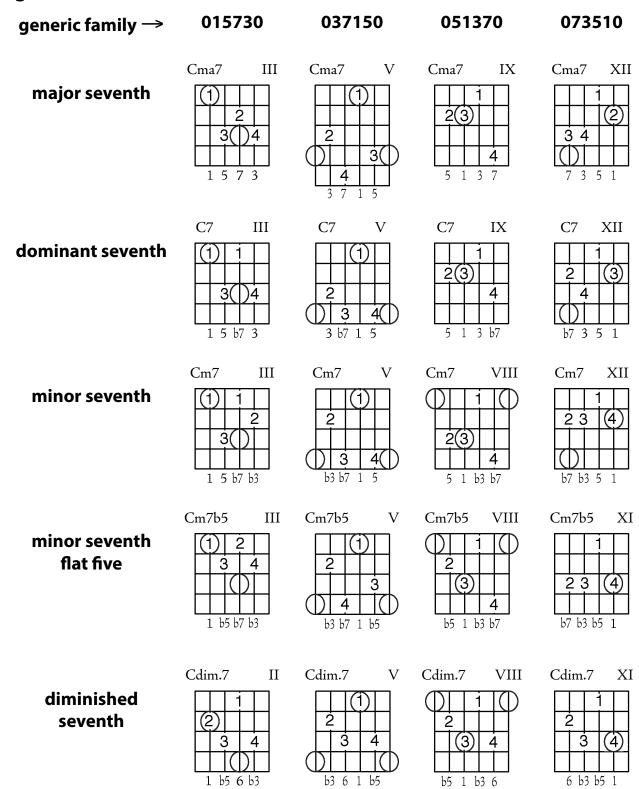


VIIm7b5	IIIm7	optional III7	VIm7	IIm7	V7	Ima7	IVma7
Em7b5 IX	Am7 VIII	A7 IX	Dm7 VII	Gm7 VI	C7 V	Fma7 V	Bbma7 III
2 3 4 0 1 55 b7	3 (4) b7 5 1 b3	1 1 1 2 (3) b7 5 1 3	2 3	3 (4) b7 5 1 b3	3 1 5 b7	4	3 1 5 b7



# **Seventh Chord Inversions by String set**

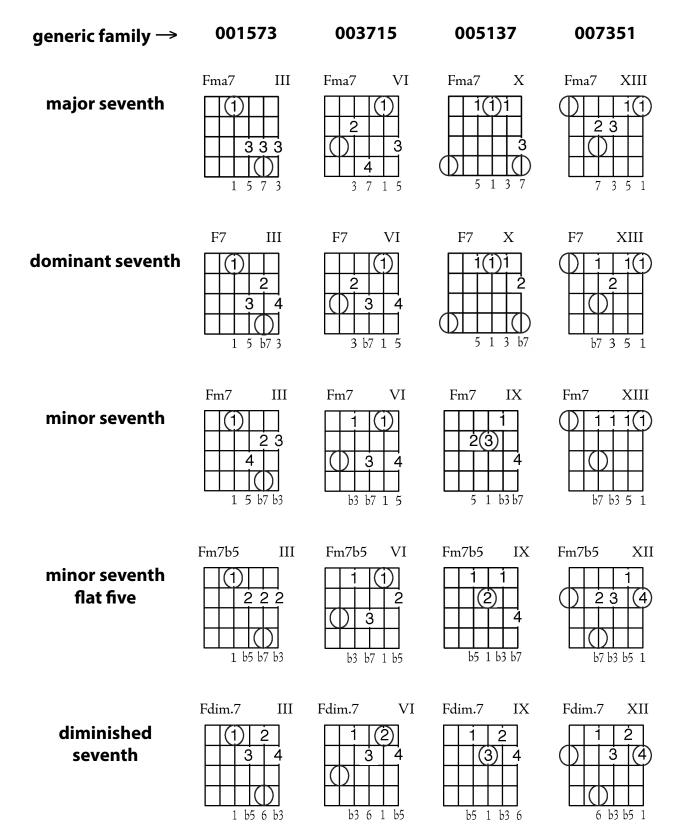
### string set 5-4-3-2



# string set 6-4-3-2

generic family →	107350	301570	503710	705130
major seventh	Gma7 III  1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 7 3 5	Gma7 V 2 3 3 3 1 5 7	Gma7 VIII  2   3   4   5 3 7 1	Gma7 XII  1(1)1  3 7 5 1 3
dominant seventh	G7 III (1) 2 3() 1 4 1 1 b7 3 5	G7 V  1 2 3 4 3 1 5 b7	G7 VIII  2  3() 4  5 3 b7 1	G7 XII  1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
minor seventh	Gm7 III  (2) 3 3 3 (1)  1 b7 b3 5	Gm7 V 2 3 4 4 b3 1 5 b7	Gm7 VIII  3 4  5 b3 b7 1	Gm7 XI 2(3) 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
minor seventh flat five	Gm7b5 II  (2) 3 4 (1)  1 b7 b3 b5	Gm7b5 V 2 3 3 b3 1 b5 b7	Gm7b5 VIII  1 (1) 2	Gm7b5 XI
diminished seventh	Gdim.7 II  2) 3 ()  1 6 b3 b5	Gdim.7 V 2 3   1   1   2   3   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	Gdim.7 VIII  2 3 1  b5 b3 6 1	Gdim.7 XI  1 1 1 2 (3) 6 b5 1 b3

## string set 4-3-2-1



# string set 5-3-2-1

generic family →	010735	030157	050371	070513
major seventh	Cma7 III  (2)   1 1 1   3   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	Cma7 V 2 3 3 1 5 7	Cma7 IX	Cma7 XII
dominant seventh	C7 III  (1) 2 3  1 04  1 b7 3 5	C7 V (1) 2 3 1 5 b7	C7 IX	C7 XII 2 (3) b7 5 1 3
minor seventh	Cm7 III  (1) 2 3  1 4  1 b7 b3 5	Cm7 V 2 3 b3 1 5 b7	Cm7 VIII  3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Cm7 XI 1 2 3 (4) b7 5 1 b3
minor seventh flat five	Cm7b5 II (2) 3   4   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	Cm7b5 V  2 3  b3 1 b5 b7	Cm7b5 VIII	Cm7b5 XI 2 1 1 2 3 b7 b5 1 b3
diminished seventh	Cdim.7 II (2)   1   1   1   (2)   1   4   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	Cdim.7 V  2 1 4  b3 1 b5 6	Cdim.7 VIII  2   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	Cdim.7 XI 2 1 1 2 3 6 b5 1 b3

# **Descend Seven (roots up in fourths)**

## voice leading with three possibilities

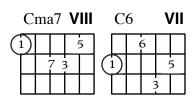
Descending the seventh of a complete four-note seventh chord (with root, third, fifth and seventh) creates a chord with three possible names (synonyms):

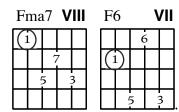
- a chord with the same root name, but changed from seventh to sixth
- a scale tone seventh chord down a third (Ima7 descend seven becomes VIm7)
- a ninth chord without a root (nr = no root) on the root up a fourth

## change seven to six

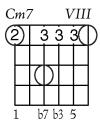
By descending the seventh of Ima7, IVma7, V7 or IIm7, by a scale tone, each of these seventh chords can be named instead as a sixth: 16, IV6, V6 or IIm6. In terms of the parent scale, Ima7 (1-3-5-7) changes to I6 (1-3-5-6), IVma7 (4-6-1-3) changes to IV6 (4-6-1-2), V7 (5-7-2-4) changes to V6 (5-7-2-3) and IIm7 (2-4-6-1) changes to IIm6 (2-4-6-7).

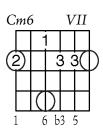
#### major seventh to sixth (major or Lydian)

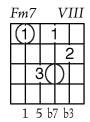




### minor seventh to minor sixth (Dorian)

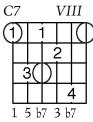


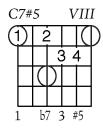


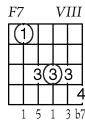


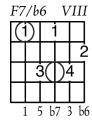
## dominant seventh to dominant seventh sharp five

In harmonic minor or Mixolydian b6, the sharp five can "proxy" as a flat six.









## synonyms down a minor third

Another function of the descended seventh on I, II, IV or VI can be to create relative minor chords, each named on a root down two scale steps. VIm7 is the relative minor of Ima7. IIm7 is the relative minor of IVma7. IIIm7 is the relative minor of V7. Also, IIm7 with its flatted seventh descended to six becomes IIm6 (2461) = VIIm7b5.

Changing a scale tone seventh chord to a scale tone sixth chord means the last note in the series of parent scale thirds is lowered by one number. Descending the seventh of Ima7 by a scale tone, 1-3-5-7 becomes 1-3-5-6. Descending the seventh of IVma7 by a scale tone, 4-6-1-3 becomes 4-6-1-2. Descending the seventh of V7 by a scale tone, 5-7-2-4 becomes 5-7-2-3. Descending the flat seven of IIm7 by a scale tone, 7-2-4-6 becomes 7-2-4-5.

## up a fourth to ninth no root

Descending the seventh of a chord one scale tone to its sixth creates a ninth chord with no root for the chord whose root is up a perfect fourth.

In "descend five and seven" voice leading, the fifth and seventh of the first chord each descended a scale tone to become the root and third of the next chord, respectively. The fifth descended to become the root of the next chord and the seventh descended to become the third of the next chord.

If the fifth does not descend to become the root of the next chord, the next chord will be without a root, but instead will have a note a scale tone above the root: "2", since it didn't descend. The "2" can function as a ninth, but much be in the mid to upper range, not in the bass. In the bass, a ninth strongly weakens the sense of what is the root.

Since IIIm9 and VIIm7b5b9 are currently unaccepted chord qualities, the VIIm7b5 and IVma7 chords that would otherwise create them are not usable with the descend seven voice leading.

If the second chord in the pair of chords (with roots ascending in perfect fourths) is a VIm7, IIm7, V7, Ima7 or IVma7 type, it will become a ninth no root (VIm9nr, IIm9nr, V9nr, Ima9nr, IVma9nr, where

"nr" means "no root"). If the chord on the third step of the major scale is altered to a dominant seventh chord, as it typically is, the VIIm7b5 chord that preceeds it could descend its "b7" to "b6" (numbered in relation to the VII chord root) to become a III7b9nr.

Versions of Descend Seventh chord progressions are shown below for each of the seven steps of the major scale in perfect fourth order: 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 (VIIm7b5-IIIm7-VIm7-IIm7-V7-Ima7-IVma7 in seventh chords).

#### VIIm7b5 to VIIm6b5 = III7b9 no root (Minor IIm7b5 to IIm6b5 = V7b9 no root)

In harmonic minor, these are IIm7b5 and V7b9. In *There Will Never Be Another You*, these chords occur as VIIm7b5 and III7b9 no root of the Eb major scale, which are IIm7b5 (Dm7b5) and V7b9 no root (G7b9nr) of the C harmonic minor scale.

Dm7 <b>b</b> 5 <b>V</b>	Dm6 <sub>2</sub> 5 <b>IV</b>	G7 29nr <b>IV</b>
(1) b7	6	3
b5 b3		5
	b5 b3	b2 b7

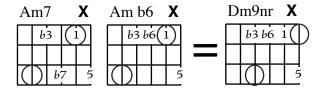
In terms of harmonic minor, lowering the b7 in the IIm7b5 produces IIm6b5, which is the same as II diminished seventh or V7b9 no root.

Notice that the III7b9 is an altered version of the major scale tone IIIm7 chord, adding the b9.

The fifth of the parent major scale is raised to change the minor seventh chord to dominant seventh, then the b9 can be added.

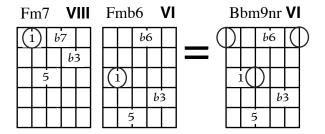
#### IIIm7 to IIImb6 = VIm9 no root

In The Days Of Wine And Roses, these chords occur as IIIm7 (Am7) and VIm9 no root (Dm9nr) of the F major scale.



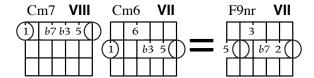
#### VIm7 to IIm6 = V9 no root

In All The Things You Are, bars one and two are Fm7 and Bbm7, which are represented below as VIm7 and IIm9 no root.



#### IIm7 to IIm6 = V9 no root

In There Will Never Be Another You, bars five and six are Cm7 and F7, represented below as Cm7 and F9 no root.



#### V7 to V6 = Ima9 no root

The Ima9 must have its root clearly identified aurally. In *All The Things You Are*, bars six and seven are G7 and Cma7, represented below as G7 and Cma9 no root.

G	7	X	G	6		IX	C	ma	191	nr	IX
(i	b	7			6				(1)	3	
				i)			 5	,(	)		
	5	3									
				5		3		-	2	,	7

#### Ima7 to I6 = IVma9 no root

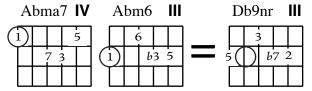
In All The Things You Are, bars four and five are Abma7 and Dbma7, represented below as Abma7 and Dbma9 no root.

A	þm	ıa7	7	ΧI	A	6			X			D	þm	ag	nr	·X
	i)						6	5						3	3	
		7	7			)				_		-	5(	)		
	-		***	3						=	=					
						5	5	(1)	3				2	2	7	7

# "Descend Seven" Progressions in Fourths with Change of Mode

Some progressions in perfect fourths require changing more than one note.

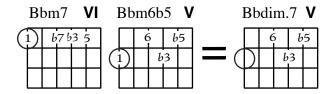
• Ima7 to Im6 = IV9 no root. Changing from Ima7 to IV9 requires not only a "7 to 6" voice movement, but also a flatted third. The I chord must change from a major to a minor basis.



#### IIm7 to IIm6b5 = V7b9 no root

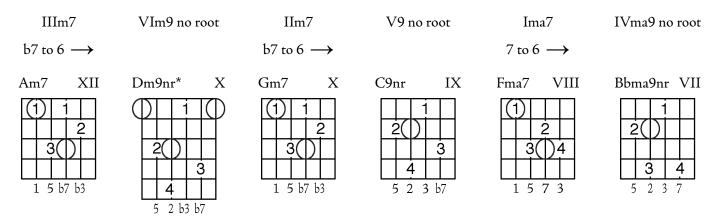
In Misty, the second and third chords, Bbm7 and Eb7b9 progress to the fourth chord, Abma7 as a IIm7 V7b9 Ima7 progression in the key of Ab. This darkens the mood of the major mode IIm7 V7 chord change by "borrowing" the V7b9 from Ab harmonic minor.

In terms of harmonic minor, lowering the b7to 6 in the IIm7b5 produces IIm6b5, which is the same as II diminished seventh or V7b9 no root.



# **Descend Seven Voicings with Root Movement in Perfect Fourths**

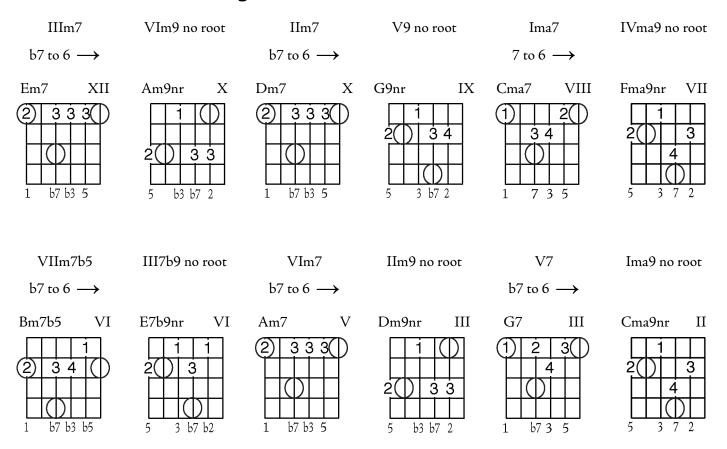
### 015730 to 052370 voicings



VIIm7	b5	III7b9 no	III7b9 no root VIm7		IIm9 no	IIm9 no root		7	Ima9 no 1	root	
b7 to 6	$\rightarrow$			b7 to 6	$\rightarrow$			b7 to 6	$5 \rightarrow$		
Em7b5	VII	A7b9nr	VI	Dm7	V	Gm9nr	III	C7	III	Fma9nr	II
(1) 2 3 1 b5 b7	4 ) b3	3 5 b2 3	<b>4 b</b> 7	3( 1 5 b)	2 ) 7 b3	2() 4 5 2 b3	3 b7	3(	1 )4 b7 3	3 5 2 3	4 7

<sup>\*</sup>These voicings have minor second intervals (half step or one fret) and can sound harsh. They can work when arpeggiated, or in an exotic style when appropriate.

## 107350 to 503720 voicings



# 001573 to 005237 voicings

IIIm7	VIm9 no root	IIm7	V9 no root	Ima7	IVma9 no root
b7 to 6 $\longrightarrow$		b7 to 6 $\longrightarrow$		7 to 6 $\longrightarrow$	
Dm7 XII	Gm9nr* XI 2() 3 4 5 2 b3 b7	Cm7 X	F9nr X  1(1)1 2 3 5 2 3 b7	Bbma7 VIII  3 3 3 3  1 5 7 3	Ebma9nr VIII
VIIm7b5 b7 to 6 →	III7b9 no root	VIm7 b7 to 6 $\longrightarrow$	IIm9 no root	V7 b7 to 6 $\longrightarrow$	Ima9 no root
Am7b5 VII	D7b9nr VII	Gm7 V	Cm9nr IV	F7 III	Bbma9nr III
(1)   2 2 2 2   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	1()2 3 4 5 b2 3 b7	1 5 b7 b3	2() 3 4 5 2 b3 b7	(1) 2 3 4 1 5 b7 3	3 4

<sup>\*</sup>These voicings have minor second intervals (half step or one fret) and can sound harsh. They can work when arpeggiated, or in an exotic style when appropriate.

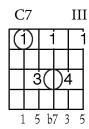
# 010735 to 050372 voicings

IIIm7	VIm9 no root	IIm7	V9 no root	Ima7	IVma9 no root	
b7 to 6 $\longrightarrow$		b7 to 6 $\longrightarrow$	$7 \text{ to } 6 \longrightarrow$			
Am7 XII	Dm9nr X	Gm7 X	C9nr IX	Fma7 VIII	Bbma9nr* VII	
1 b7 b3 5	2() 3 1 4 5 b3 b7 2	1 b7 b3 5	2() 3 1 4 5 3 b7 2	(i) 2 3 4 1 7 3 5	2() 3 1 4 5 3 7 2	
VIIm7b5 b7 to 6 $\longrightarrow$	III7b9 no root	VIm7 b7 to 6 $\longrightarrow$	IIm9 no root	V7 b7 to 6 →	Ima9 no root	
Em7b5 VI	A7b9nr VI	Dm7 V	Gm9nr III	C7 ** III	Fma9nr * II	

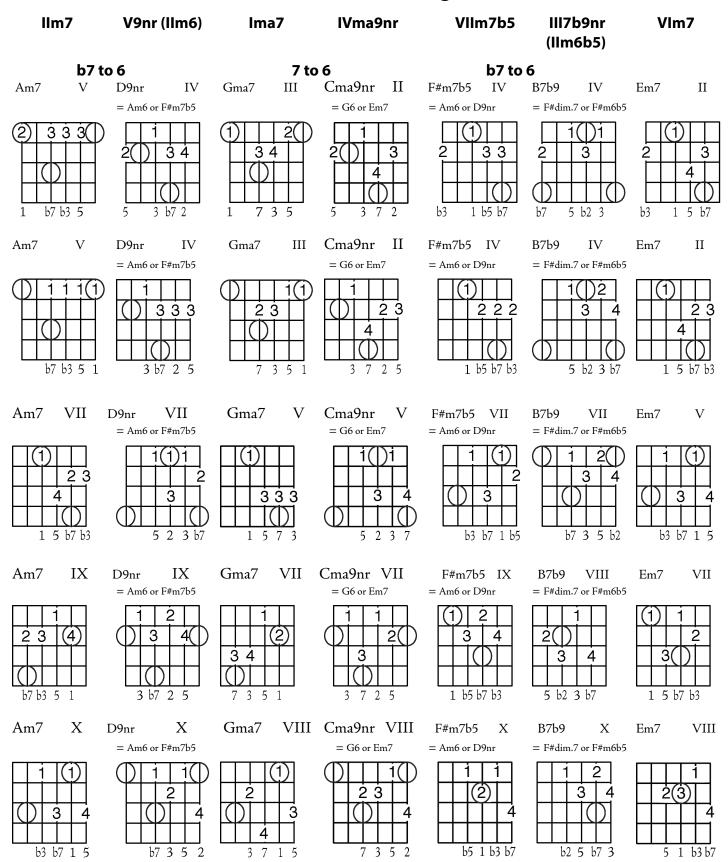
\* an alternative for this major 9 no root is this 6/9 no root:



 $^{\star}~$  a strum-able alternative for this seventh chord uses five strings:



## descend seven on Autumn Leaves chord changes



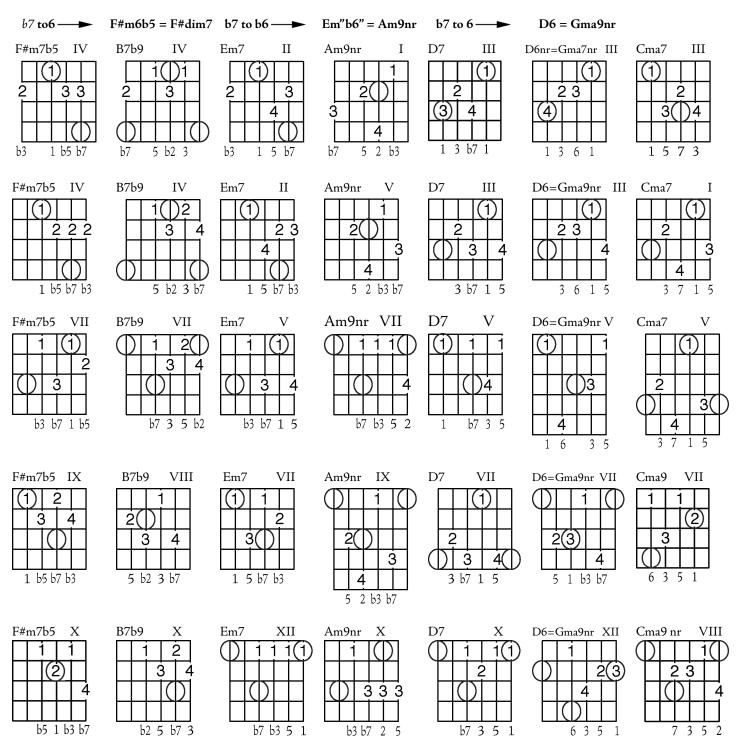
IIm7	V9nr (Ilm6)	lma7	IVma9nr	VIIm7b5	III7b9nr (Ilm6b5)	VIm7
Am7 XII	<b>0 6</b> D9nr XI = Am6 or F#m7b5	<b>7 t</b> Gma7 X	<b>0 6</b> Cma9nr IX = G6 or Em7	<b>b7 to</b> F#m7b5 XI = Am6 or D9nr	<b>6</b> B7b9 XI = F#dim.7 or F#m6b5	Em7 IX
(1) 1 2 3 3 b 3 b 3 b 3 b 3	2() 3 4 5 2 3 b7	(1) 2 3())4 1 5 7 3	2() 3 4 5 2 3 7	2   3   b3 b7 1 b5	2 () 3 4 () 1 b7 3 5 b2	2 0 3 4 b3 b7 1 5

#### descend seventh cycles on ever other chord in perfect fourths: 7362514

Descend seven voice leading: the root of each chord remains on the same note to become the fifth of the next chord. The third remains to become the seventh of the next chord. The fifth remains to become the ninth of the next chord. The seventh descends to become the third of the next chord.

#### descend seven on the VIIm7b5, VIm7 and V chords

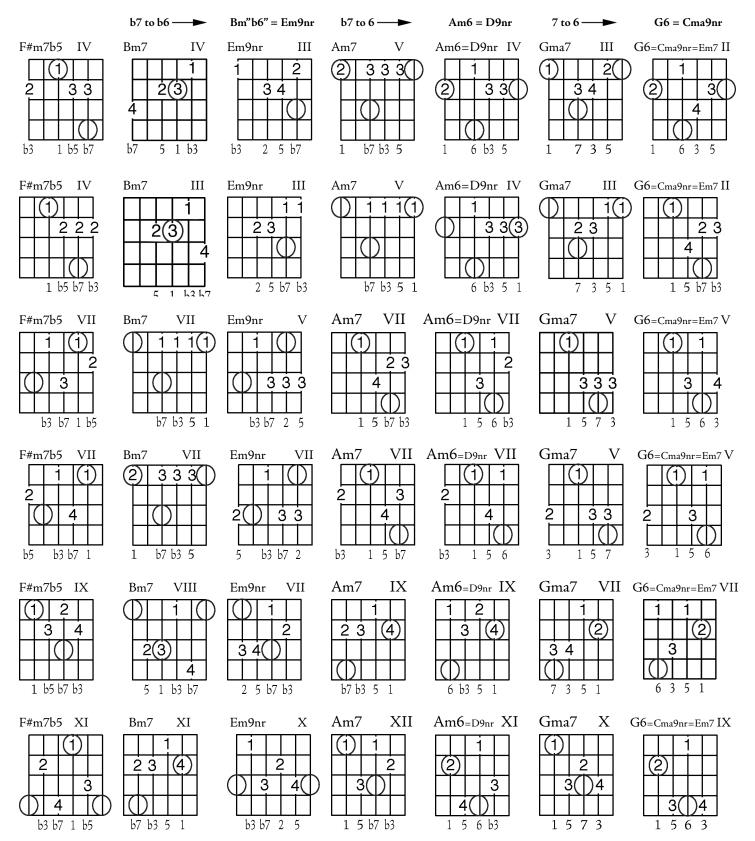
VIIm7b5 to III7b9 no root, VIm7 to IIm9 no root, V7 to V6 = Ima7 to IV9 no root.



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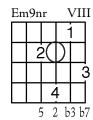
#### Descend seven on the IIIm7, IIm7 and Ima7 chords

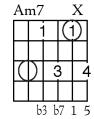
IIIm7 to VIm9 no root, IIm7 to V9 no root, Ima7 to IV9 no root

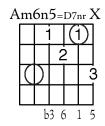


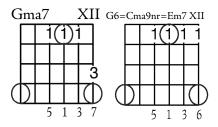
F#:	m7	Ъ5		X
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Bn	ı7		]	X
	(	)		
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	-	<i>L</i>	<u>.</u>	7 h3





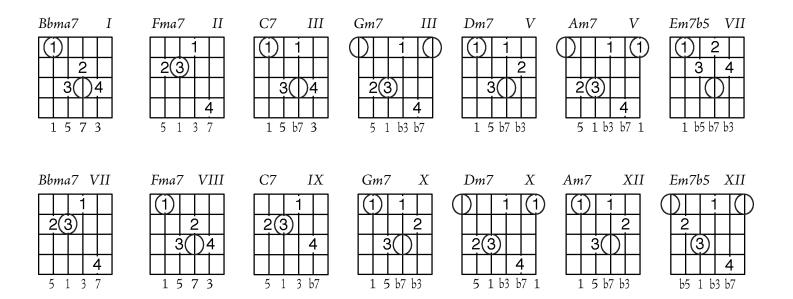




#### roots down in fourths: ascend root and third

By playing the descend five and seven cycle shown earlier in reverse order, the root movement is down in fourths (instead of up in fourths). That is to say the root name in each case moves down as fourth. In this voice leading, the root and third both move up a scale step, while the note that names chord moves down a fourth. Roots down in fourths progressions uses the cycle of root names 4152637

This is essential in preparing for the next section, the Secondary Dominant Cycle, in which each target chord is preceded by one whose root name is down a fourth.



## **COMBINING STEPWISE AND FOURTHS**

Stepwise and fourths root movement can be combined. It is most familiar when the last chord before the target I chord is a V chord. So, the two progressions that generates are IV-V-I and VI-V-I.

In minor mode, the parent scale's IVma7 III7-VIm7 (Fma7-E7-Am7) becomes the minor key scale bVI7-V7-Im7. IIIm7 of the parent scale (IIIm7 of C) is commonly changed to III7 (of C), which becomes V7 of the key (V7 of Am).

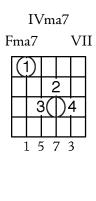
The darker and bluesier parent scale IV7-III7-VIm7 (F7-E7-Am7) of the parent scale is bVI7-V7-Im7 in the key scale (Am). The IV7 (F7 of C) of parent scale is bVI7 of the key scale (F7 in Am) and is usually harmonized with melodic minor mode IV (Lydian flat seven).

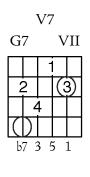
The organization of the voicings shown here is based on descend five and seven voicings. For voicings organized by the top voice, see the IV-V-I Cadence Library and the VI-V-I Cadence Library.

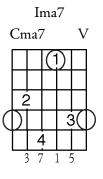
#### **String Set 5-4-3-2**

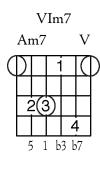
#### IVma7-V7-Ima7

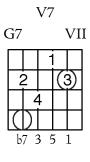
#### VIm7-V7(b9)-Ima7

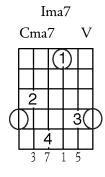


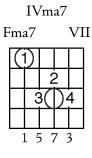


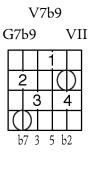


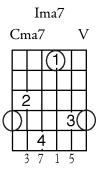


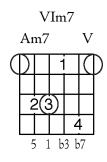


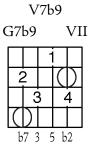


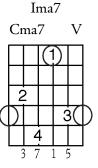


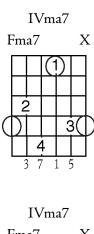


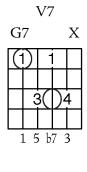




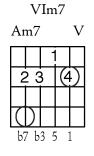


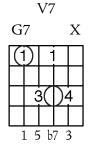


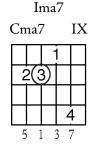


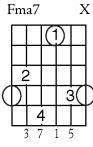


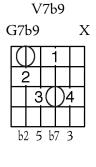
	Ima7				
Cma7 IX					
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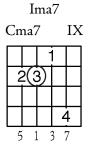


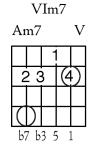


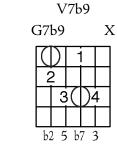


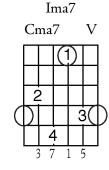


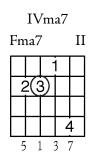


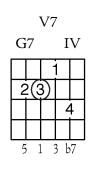


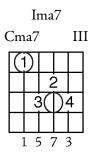


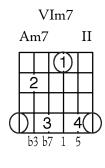


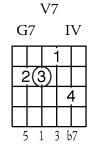


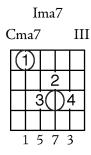




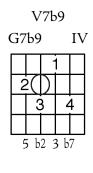


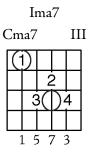


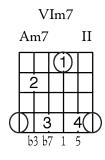


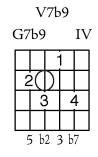


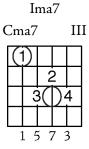
	IVma7				
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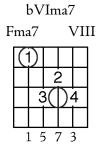


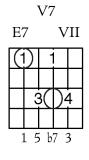




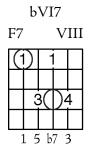
#### bVIma7-V7-Im7

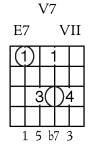
#### bVIma7-V7(b9)-Im7

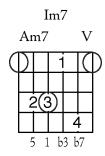


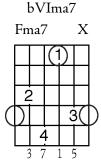


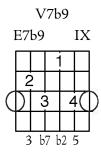
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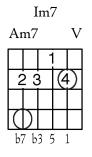


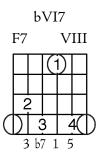


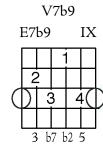


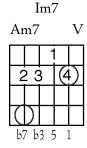








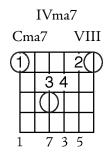


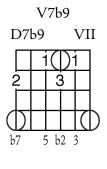


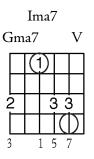
## **String Set 6-4-3-2**

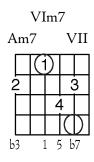
#### IVma7-V7-Ima7

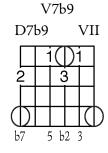
#### VIm7-V7b9-Ima7

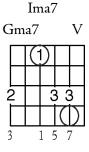












## THE SECONDARY DOMINANT CYCLE

Apply a melodic curve implied by the graphics below to each chord in the secondary dominant chord cycle. The repeating pattern for the cycle is up a scale tone third to a dominant seventh, then up a perfect fourth to a scale tone triad (the seventh letter of the scale will be represented with bVII major). In C, this would be: C-E7-Am-C7-F-A7-Dm-F7-Bb-D7-G-B7-Em-G7, then repeat.

Represent seventh chords with their triad basis (1-3-5) and substitute the b7 for a root only if the root can still be represented at least once. Learn to alter major scale tone chords to make dominant sevenths on every step of a major scale and be aware of the changes that makes in the major scale.

#### **Conforming Modes to the Relative Major and Minor System**

To practice establishing temporary or permanent keys on each step of the major scale, each of the chords that follow a seventh chord in the Secondary Dominant Chord Cycle is standardized to a major (Ionian) or minor (Aeolian) scale. This means melodies for major chords will use a major scale on their root and minor chords will use Aeolian mode (also called natural minor). Aeolian mode places a tone center on the sixth step of a major scale, so D Aeolian has the same notes as the F major scale and B Aeolian has the same notes as the D major scale. I usually make an exception with scale tone five and leave it in Mixolydian mode. So a Secondary Dominant Cycle for C major, would use the C major scale for a G major chord, but the scale would use the mode name "G Mixolydian".

For scale tone seven, use a major chord on flat seven. Use a major scale on the root of the chord on flat seven. In Secondary Dominant Cycle for C major, the seventh step would be a Bb major chord with a Bb major scale.

## SUBSTITUTE CHORDS

#### Chord on the Third

In effect, this adds an upper harmony. C and Em = Cma7. C and Em7 = Cma9. Dm and F = Dm7. Dm and Fma7 = Dm9.

#### Chord on the Sixth

Similarly to the chord on the third above, this adds a harmony below the original root.

#### **Flat Five Substitute**

Flat five substitutes replace a dominant type chord with another dominant type chord a root a flat fifth above or below (which produces the same note) the chord they replace.

When three consecutive chords have root movement in perfect fourths, the first and third chords have roots a whole step (two frets) apart. When, in such a case, the first and third chord are of the same quality, the middle of the three chords could be replaced with one that constitutes a chromatic root movement between three chords of the same quality. This commonly occurs by replacing IIIm7-VIm7-IIm7 with IIIm7-bIIIm7-IIm7. Another is V-I-IV, replaced with V-bV-IV. In either case the substitute chord is a flat five substitute.

#### **Diminished Seventh Substitutes**

#### stepwise diminished voicing

Diminished seventh chords progress best from a whole step above or a half step below the chord they precede.

#### chromatic diminished voicing

Diminished seventh chords can vary the quality of a dominant type chord by playing a diminished seventh version before it. They are commonly used in the progression I7-I°7-IIm7b5-I, or its reverse order: I-IIm7b5-I°7-I7.

The voice leading in I7-I°7-IIm7b5-I is that the second chord descends the three notes other than the root chromatically (by one fret), then the third chord descends the notes other than the root chromatically again. Finally, the voices move to the nearest tones of a I major chord.

#### **Turnarounds**

#### alternate chords make turnarounds more interesting

The IIIm7-VI7-IIm7-V7 or III7-VI7-II7-V7 cadences are often voiced where the II-V chords are voiced up a whole step for the III-VI chords.

III	VI	II	V	<u>I</u>
IIIm7	VIm7 (or VI7)	IIm7 (or II7)	V7	Ι
IIIm7 (or IIIm7b5)	VI7 or III°7	IIm7 (or IIm7b5)	V7 or II°7	I
IIIm7	$bIIIm7 \ (\text{or} \ b \text{III}7)$	IIm7	bII7 or V7 (or Vm7)	I
III7	VIm7	IIm7	V7	I
$\#V^{o}7$ (III7b9 nr)	VIm7	IIm7	V13/b9 (b9 in bass)	I

## CHROMATIC VOICE LEADING

### A Chromatic Chord Between Chords of the Same Quality

Chromatic chords between chords of the same quality is used extensively in Building Cadences With Linear Harmonized Bass.

Tertian triads, quadrads and pentads are constructed in thirds (every other scale tone). Tertian triads are three-note chords built it thirds, teritian quadrads are four-note chords built in thirds and tertian pentads are five-note chords.

There are a few instances of triads or seventh chords built on two consecutive scale tones of seven-tone (heptatonic) scales. A chromatic chord may be inserted between two chords of the same quality whose roots are a whole step apart, filling a whole step with three chords progressing in half steps of the same quality. Parallel voicing is usually used, being the common practical choice. With this voicing, all tones move up and down chromatically (a half step at a time).

Major scale has the following consecutive chords of the same quality: IIm and IIIm; IIm7 and IIIm7. Melodic minor scale has many consecutive chords of the same quality: Im and IIm; IV and V major; IV7 and V7; IV9 and V9; VIdim and VII dim; VIm7b5 and VIIm7b5.

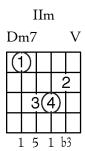
The only consecutive pentad in common use is the IV9 and V9 in melodic minor. ascending form. Melodic minor ascending is major scale with flat three. In classical music and sometimes elsewhere, the descending form of melodic minor is the same as Aeolian or natural mnior (1-b7-b6-5-4-b3-2-1). In jazz, the ascending form (majro flat three) is used for both ascending and descending.

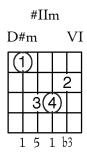
Enharmonic notes are those with optional names with accidentals, such as F# and Gb or Cb and B. As with single notes, sharps the middle note of the three chromatic tones is sharp in ascending and flat in descending. When a natural note is a choice for the middle note, such as C-B-Bb versus C-Cb-Bb, the natural choice is best (C-B-Bb preferred over C-Cb-Bb).

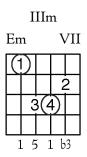
#### IIm(m7, m9) and IIIm(m7, m9)

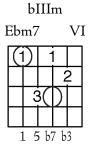
In either case, a chord progression may connect IIm and IIIm or IIm7 and IIIm7 chords with a chord of the same quality in-between.

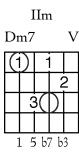
#### connecting IIm and IIIm, ascending and descending



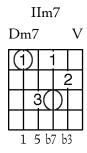


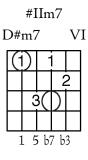


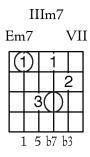


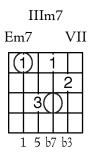


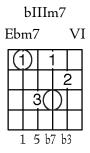
#### connecting IIm7 and IIIm7, ascending and descending

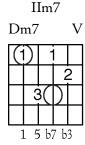






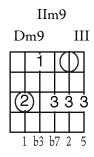


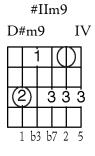


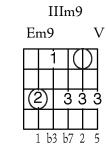


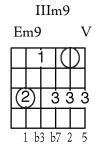
IIIm9 is not commonly used, since the ninth would be a #4 of the parent scale. When it is used, it follows the same rules. Doesn't the progression below sound a little odd?

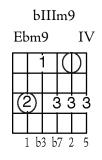
#### connecting IIm9 and IIIm9 (uncommon), ascending and descending

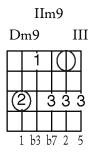








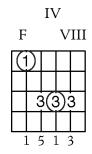


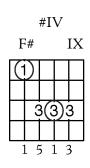


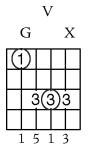
#### IV (7, 9) and V (7, 9) triads

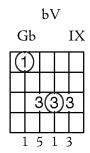
#### connecting IV and V, ascending and descending

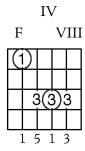
These occur in major scale and in melodic minor (ascending form).





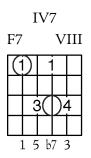


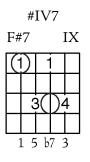


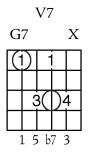


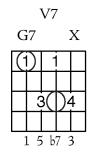
#### connecting IV7 and V7, ascending and descending

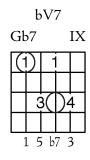
These occur in melodic minor and in progressions with changing modes, where the V chord is key scale major (chord scale V Mixolydian) and the IV chord is key scale Dorian (chord scale IV Mixolydian).

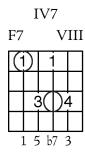






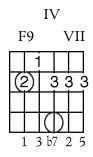


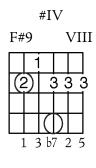


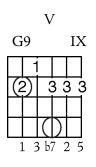


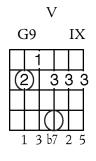
#### connecting IV9 and V9 (melodic minor = major b3), ascending and descending

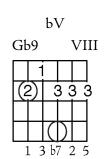
Like the IV7 and V7 chromatically connected progressions above, these occur in melodic minor and in progressions with changing modes, where the V chord is key scale major (chord scale V Mixolydian) and the IV chord is key scale Dorian (chord scale IV Mixolydian).

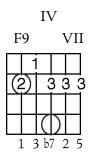








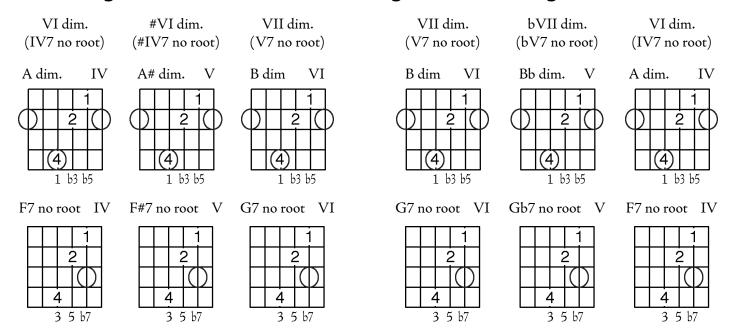




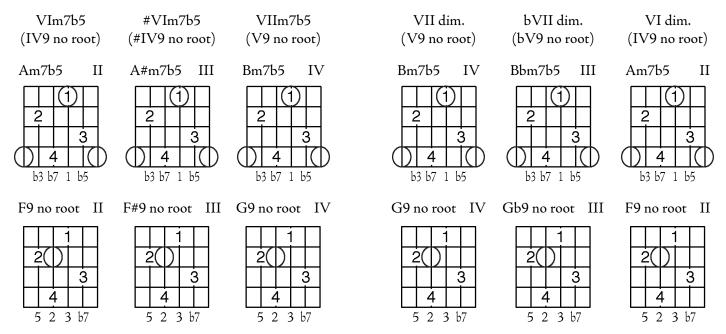
#### melodic minor VI and VII

These occur in melodic minor. VI diminished or VIm7b5 can be used as a secondary on the third of a melodic minor IV chord (IV9 no root is VIm7b5). Likewise, VII diminished or VIIm7b5 can be used as a secondary on the third of a melodic minor IV chord (IV9 no root is VIm7b5).

#### connecting VI dim. and VI dim., ascending and descending



#### connecting VIm7b5 and VIm7b5, ascending and descending



## **Diminished Ascending Chromatic Voice Leading**

Ascending a whole step root movement with chords of different quality can use a diminished seventh chord rooted on the chromatic note between.

#### IV7-#IV°7-I

#IV diminished seventh (#IV°7) is commonly played in jazz and jazz blues during the later part of a IV chord. Since #IV°7 is equivalent to I°7, it creates parallel chromatic voice leading back to the I7 chord. In I°7, three and five are flat; seven is double flat (bb7 = 6). Each of the tones of the I°7 (=#IV°7) move up a half step *except* the root: b3 to 3, b5 to 5 and bb7 to b7.

This same voice leading occurs by using IV7b9, since IV7b9 no root is the same as #IV°7. Because of this, an improvised accompaniment can use #IV diminished seventh during the later part of IV7 even if the bass player stays on the root of IV. If the bass player is playing the root of IV and a chordal instrument plays #IV°7, the composite is IV7b9.

See the IV7-#IV°7-I7 Library.

#### IVm7-#IV°7-Im7

Similar to the IV7-#IV°7-I progression above, this chromatically voice-leads the #IV°7 to I7. The third, fifth and seventh each ascend chromatically. In this case, the #IV°7 is not a subset of a larger IV chord. More care should be taken to play what is compatible with the rest of the arrangement and not indiscriminately use a #IV°7 when IVm7 is played by the other musicians.

See the IVm7-#IV°7-I7 Library.

#### IIm7-#II°7-I7/3

This is an *alternate* chord progression for the common IIm7-V7-Ima7 (or I7) progression. It is not a usable *substitute* chord progression and should not be played at the same time that other musicians play IIm7-V7-I7. The second chord would be in direct conflict with the V7 chord. To illustrate this, V7b9 contains all of the notes of II°7, all of which are a half step below the tones of #II°7. This would create an unacceptable dissonance.

See the Major IIm7(b5)-#II°7-I7 Library.

#### **Descending Diminished Chromatic Voice Leading Within One Chord**

#### **See Descending Diminished.**

#### **Descending Chromatic Voices**

Descending whole step root movement with chords of different quality can be usually use a dominant seventh type chord rooted on the chromatic note between.

#### II-bII-I

See the II-bII-I Library.

II-IIº7-I

#### **Chromatic Movement of a Single Voice**

#### minor chromatic descent root to sixth

See Chromatic Descending Minor.

major chromatic descent root to sixth
dominant seventh chromatic flat seven to five
major or minor with chromatic between 5 & 6

# **CADENCE LIBRARIES**

#### II-V-I LIBRARY

Playing the major scale-tone 7-3-6-2-5-1 chord progression is a great way to practice minor II-V-I and major II-V-I (251)in one fell swoop. Minor II-V-I is derived from the parent major scale tone chords VIIm7b5-IIIm7-VIm (Bm7b5-Em7-Am7). By establishing the key on VIm of the major scale, VIIm7b5-IIIm7-VIm becomes IIm7b5-V7-Im (Bm7b5-E7-Am7). So, Bm7b5-E7-Am7 is VIIm7b5-III7-VIm7 in the C major parent scale and Bm7b5-E7-Am7 is IIm7b5-V7-Im7 in the A minor key scale.

III is commonly changed from III minor (Em in the key of C) to III major (E) or dominant (E7).

This changes the major scale-tone original chords to VIIm7b5-IIIm7-VIm, which are IIm7b5-III7-Im7 in the key of VIm. Common alterations of the parent major III chord, as used in a minor key are #5, b9, #9 (E7#5, E7b9, E7#9, or combinations such as E7#5b9 or E7#5#9).

Here are links to various ways to finger 7-3-6-2-5-1:

Descend Five and Seven Voicings

7-3-6-2-5-1-4 Common Tone

Major Scale-Tone Seventh Chords in Perfect Fourths, Three Note Voicings

Major Scale-Tone Seventh Chords in Perfect Fourths, Four-Note Voicings

II-V-I Top Voice Leading links: Common Tone, Best Three-Note, E/D form, C/A Form, G Form

#### II bii i library

Here are links to other related chapters or sections, followed by the library of fingerings.

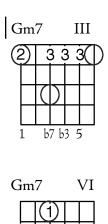
Substitution/Flat Five Substitute

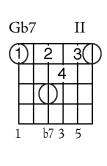
II-V-I Top Voice Leading. II-bII-I is on the right side of most pages in the section. Note than the bIIma7 chords can be used in place of bII7 by using bII Lydian instead of bII Lydian dominant.

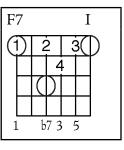
Melodically Superimposed Cadences/Four Types Of Superimposed Cadences/Flat Five Substitute Chord Progression

Abbreviating and Elaborating Chord Progression/Cadences in Fourths with Optional Flat Five Substitutes".

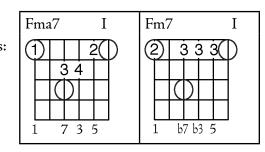
## II-bII-I String Set 6-4-3-2

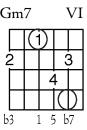


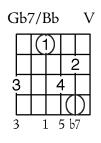


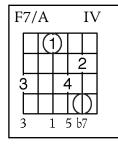


alternate targets:

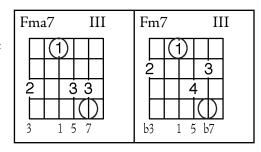


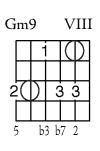


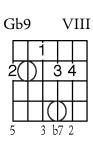


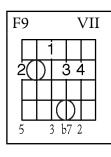


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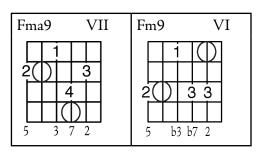




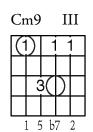


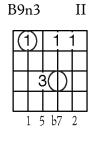


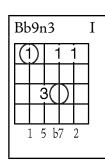
alternate targets:



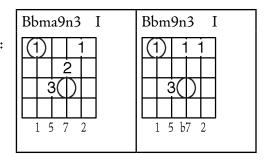
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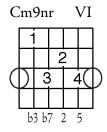


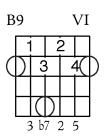


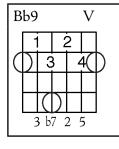


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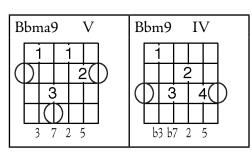








alternate targets:



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				)
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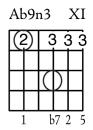
B9	)		I	X
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	(')	3		
				)
Į.	5 2	2	Ь	7

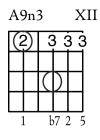
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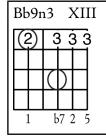
alternate targets:

Bbma9 VIII	Bbm9 VIII
	i Di
3 4	3 1
5 2 7	5 2 b7

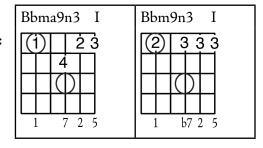
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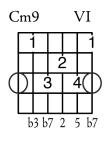


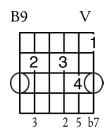


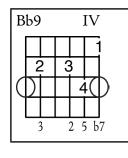


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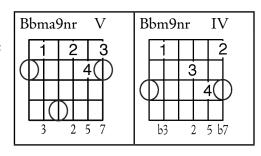


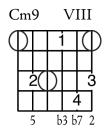


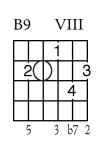


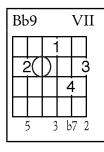


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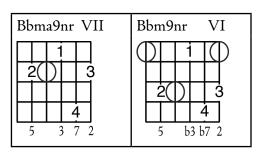




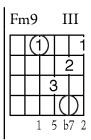


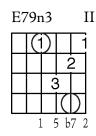


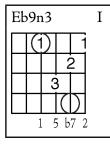
alternate targets:



# II-bII-I String Set 4-3-2-1

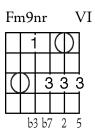


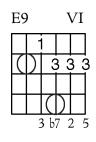


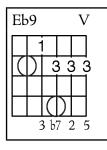


alternate targets:

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	2
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1 5 7 2	1 5 b7 2

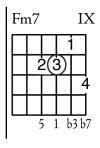


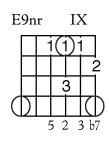


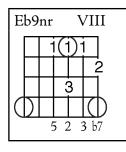


alternate targets:

Ebma9nr I	Ebm9nr I
1 2 3 4 4 3 7 2 5	(1) 1 2 3 1 5 b7 2







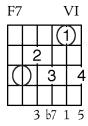
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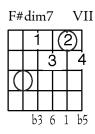
Ebma9nr VIII	Ebm9nr VII		
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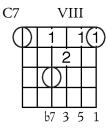
## IV7-#IV°7-I LIBRARY

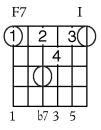
## **Dominant Seventh Target (Blues IV7 to I7 or V7 to I7)**

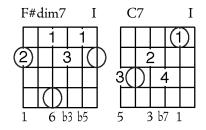
#### IV7-#IV°7-I7 with key scale common tone 1 on top

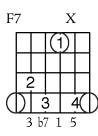


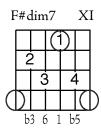


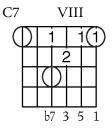




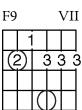




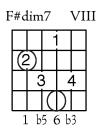


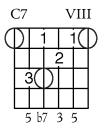


#### IV7-#IV°7-I7 with key scale 1-6-5 on top

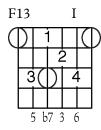


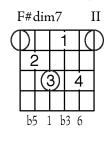
1 3 67 2 5

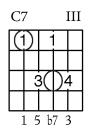




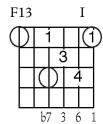
#### IV7-#IV°7-I7 with key scale 2-b3-3 on top

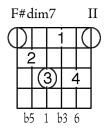


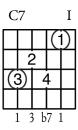




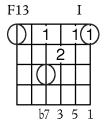
## IV7-#IV°7-I7 with key scale 4-b3-1 on top

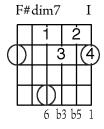


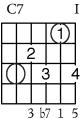


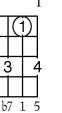


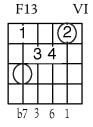
#### IV7-#IV°7-I7 with key scale 4-#4-5 on top

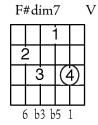


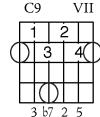


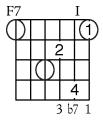


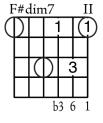


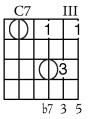


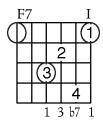


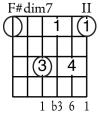


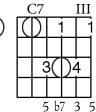


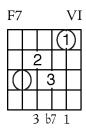


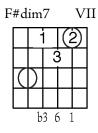


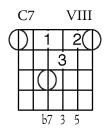


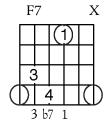


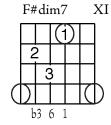


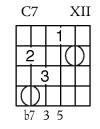




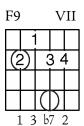


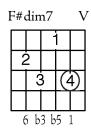


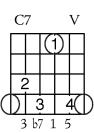


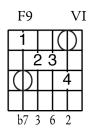


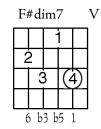
#### IV7-#IV°7-I7 with key scale 5-#4-5 on top



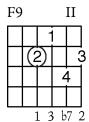


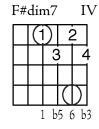


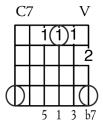




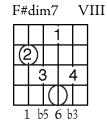
#### IV7-#IV°7-I7 with key scale 5-6-b7 on top

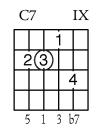




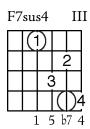


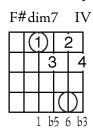
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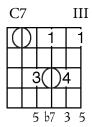


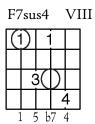


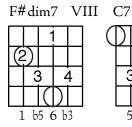
#### IV7-#IV°7-I7 with key scale b7-6-5 on top

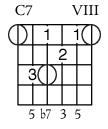




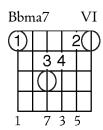






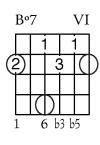


## IV-#IV°7-I, I-VI-II-V Targets - D/C Form for the Key of F



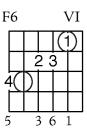
III

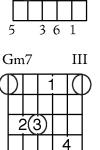
**C**7

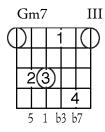


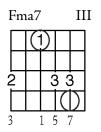
III

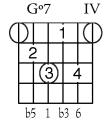
C#°7

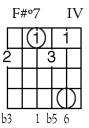


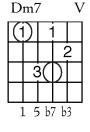


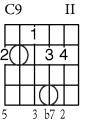




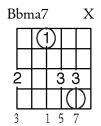


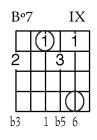




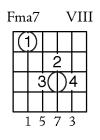


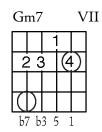
## IV-#IV°7-I, I-VI-II-V targets - C/A Form for the Key of F

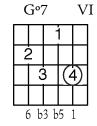


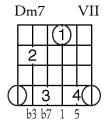


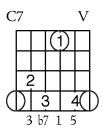
1 b5 6 b3

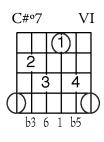








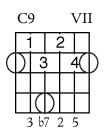




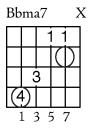
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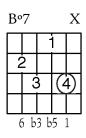
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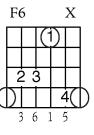
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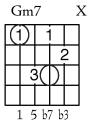


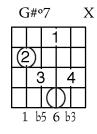
## IV-#IV-dim7-I, I-VI-II-V targets - G/E Form for the Key of F

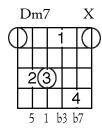


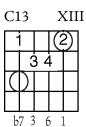


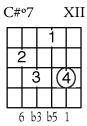


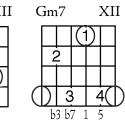


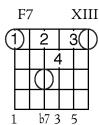


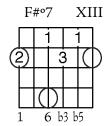


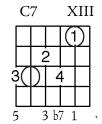






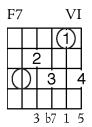


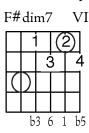


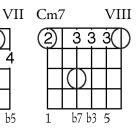


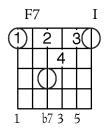
## **Dorian Minor 7 Target (V7 to Ilm7 types)**

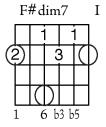
#### IV7-#IV°7-I7 with key scale common tone 1 on top

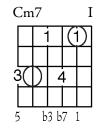


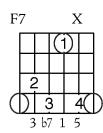


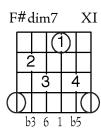


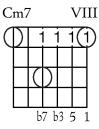




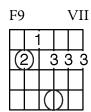


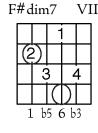


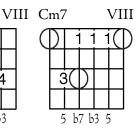




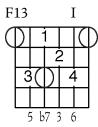
#### IV7-#IV°7-Im7 with key scale 1-6-5 on top

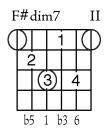


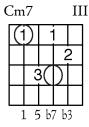




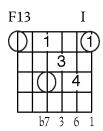
#### IV7-#IV°7-Im7 with key scale 2-b3-3 on top

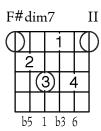


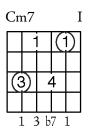




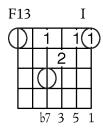
#### IV7-#IV°7-Im7 with key scale 4-b3-1 on top

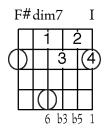


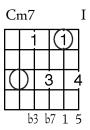


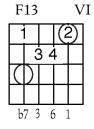


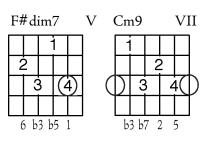
## IV7-#IV°7-Im7 with key scale 4-#4-5 on top

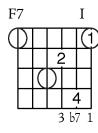


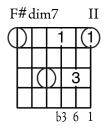


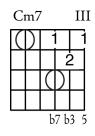


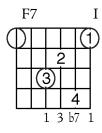


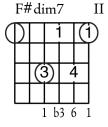


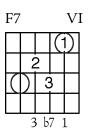


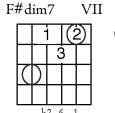


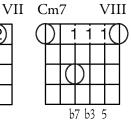


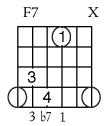


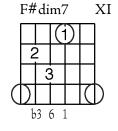


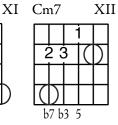




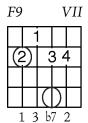


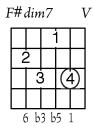


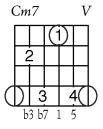


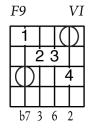


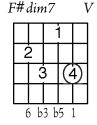
#### IV7-#IV°7-Im7 with key scale 5-#4-5 on top

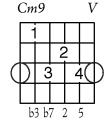




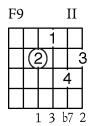


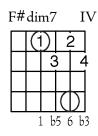


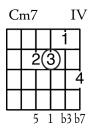


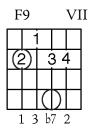


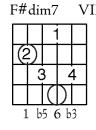
#### IV7-#IV°7-Im7 with key scale 5-6-b7 on top

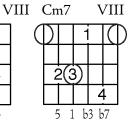




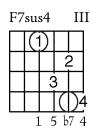


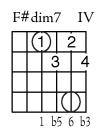


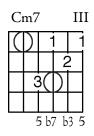


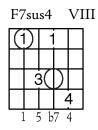


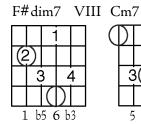
#### IV7-#IV°7-Im7 with key scale b7-6-5 on top

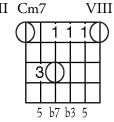






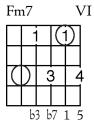


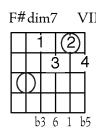


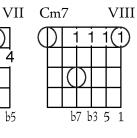


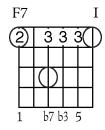
## IVm7-#IV°7-Im7 LIBRARY

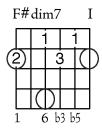
#### IVm7-#IV°7-Im7 with key scale common tone 1 on top

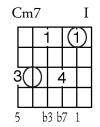




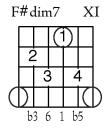


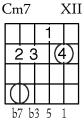




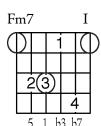


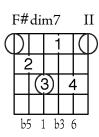
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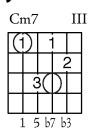


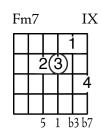


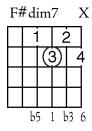
#### IVm7-#IV°7-Im7 with key scale common tone b3 on top

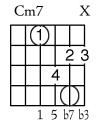




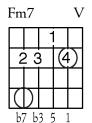


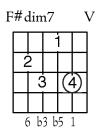


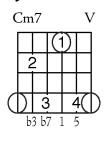


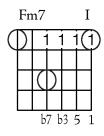


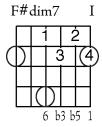
#### IVm7-#IV°7-Im7 with key scale 4, #4, 5 on top

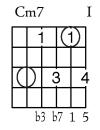


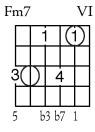


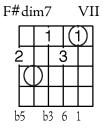


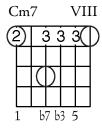




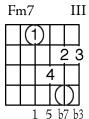


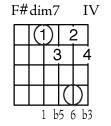


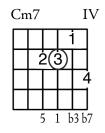


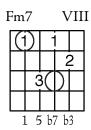


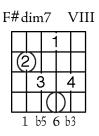
## IVm7-#IV°7-Im7 with key scale b6, 6, b7 on top

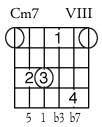








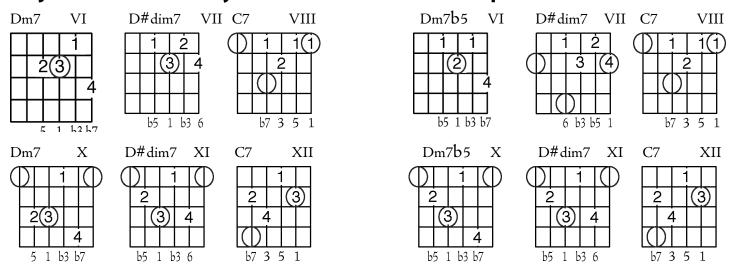




# MAJOR IIm7(b5)-#II°7-I LIBRARY

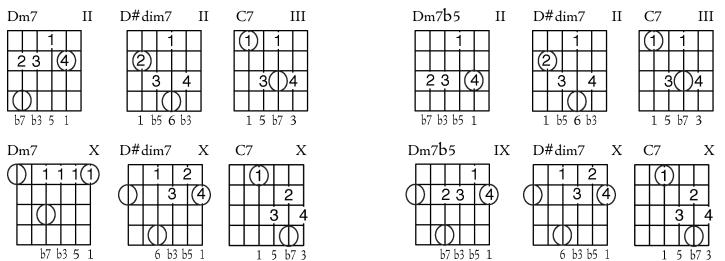
## Major Ilm7(b5)-#II°7-I Starting with Key Scale Tone 1 on Top

#### major-II-#II°7-I with key scale common tone 1 on top



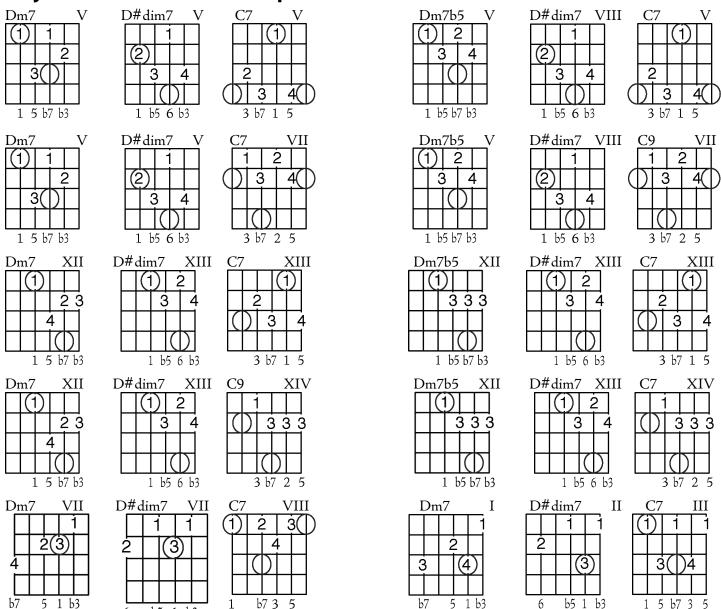
## Major IIm7(b5) #II°7 | Starting with Key Scale Tone 2 on Top

#### major-II-#II°7-I: 2-#2-3 on top

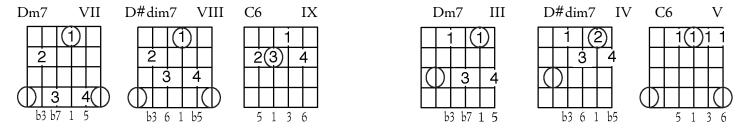


# Major IIm7(b5) #II°7 I Starting with Key Scale Tone 4 on Top

#### major-II-#II°7-I: 4-#4-5 on top



# Major IIm7(b5)-#II°7-I with Key Scale Common Tone 6 on Top major-II-#II°7-I I with common tone 6 on top



## **DESCENDING DIMINISHED LIBRARY**

#### 17-I dim7-Ilm7b5-I major, 3-Note by String Set

The third chord is voiced as a m7b5, but is conceptually a m7b5, since the idea is to have the root of the first and last chord in every chord.

F dim7

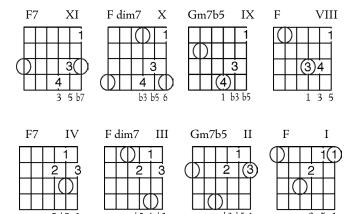
VII

3

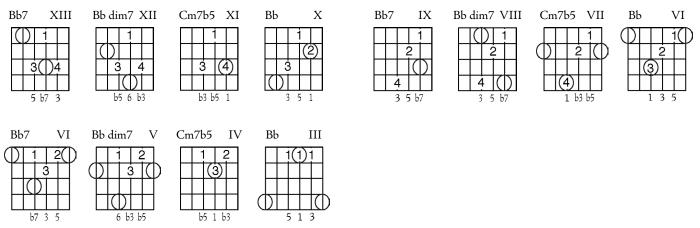
6 63 65

Gm7b5 VI

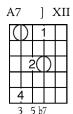
#### 17-#I dim7-Ilm7-I major, close-voiced, strings 3-2-1

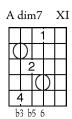


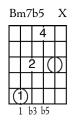
#### 17-#I dim7-IIm7-I major, close-voiced, strings 4-3-2

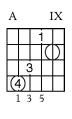


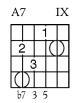
#### 17-#I dim7-IIm7-I major, close-voiced, strings 5-4-3

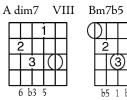


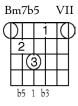


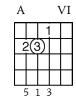


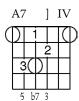


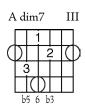


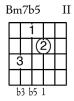


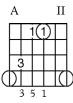




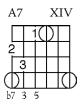


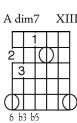


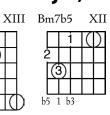


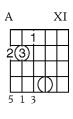


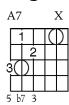
#### 17-#I dim7-IIm7-I major, close-voiced, strings 6-5-4

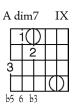


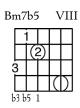


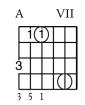


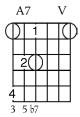


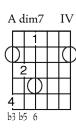


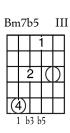


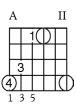






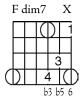


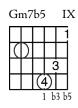


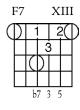


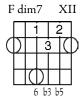
#### 17-#I dim7-IIm7-I major, close-voiced, strings 1-4 (small range of frets)

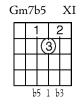


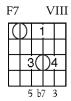


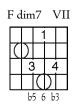


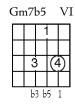


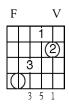








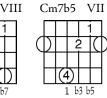


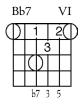


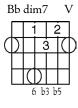
## 17-#I dim7-IIm7-I major, close-voiced, strings 2-5 (small range of frets)

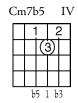


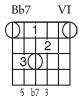


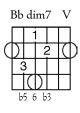


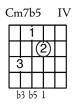


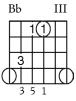




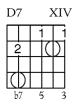


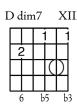


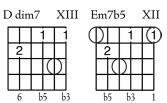


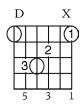


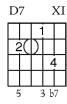
#### 17-#I dim7-Ilm7-I major, open-voiced, strings 1-5

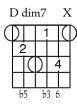


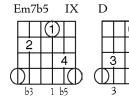




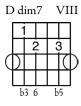


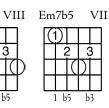


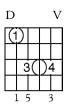






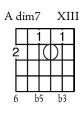


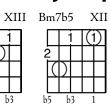


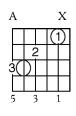


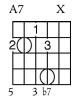
#### 17-#I dim7-IIm7-I major, open-voiced, strings 2-6

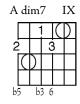










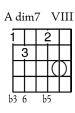


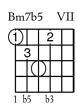


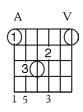


VII

1	Α7	,	IX		
1			2	2	
	3			(	)
	(	$\overline{}$			
3	3 b'	7	Į.	5	

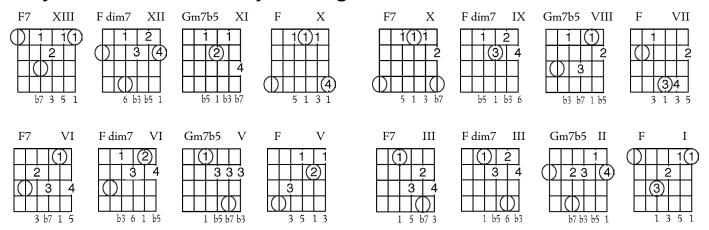




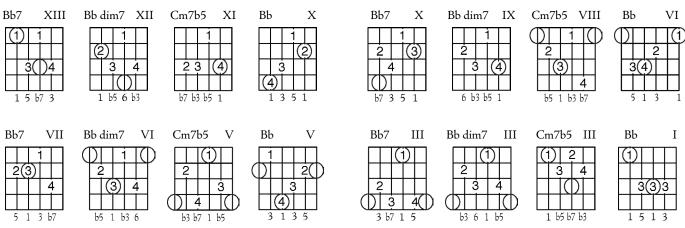


## I major-I dim7-IIm7b5-I major, 4-Note by String Set

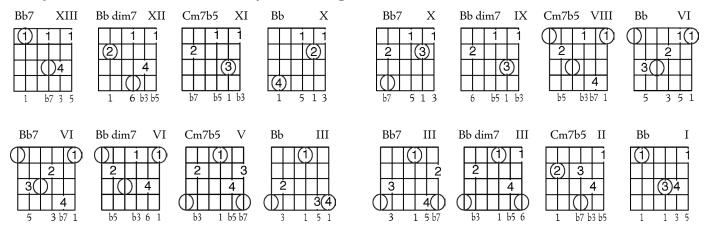
#### I major-I dim7-IIm7b5-I major, strings 4-3-2-1



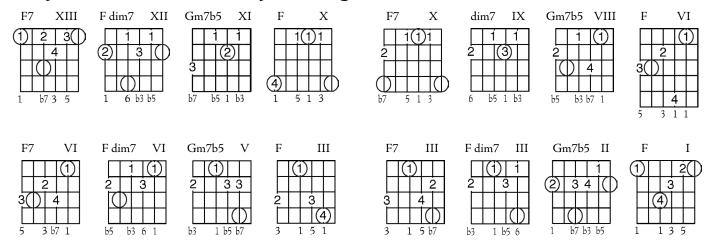
#### I major-I dim7-IIm7b5-I major, strings 5-4-3-2



#### I major-I dim7-IIm7b5-I major, strings 5-3-2-1



#### I major-I dim7-IIm7b5-I major, strings 6-4-3-2

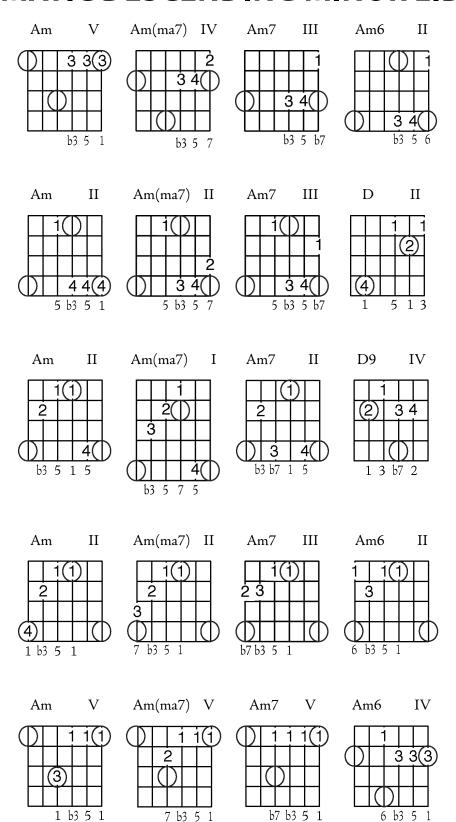


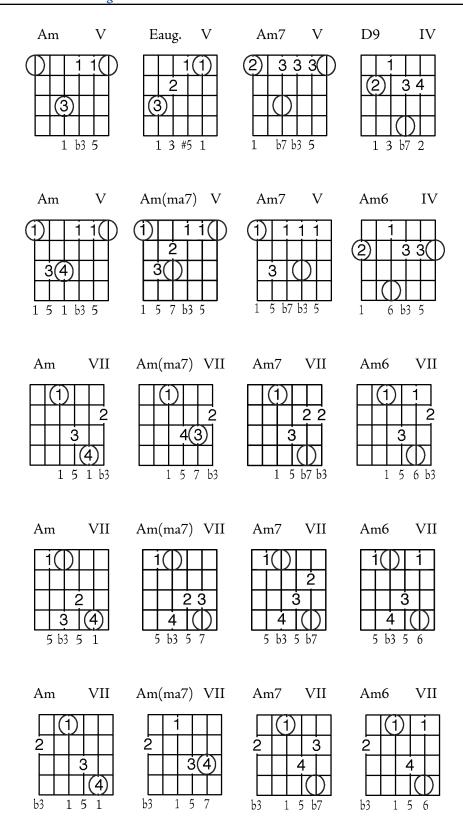
16-I°7-IV6 and V6-V°7-I6

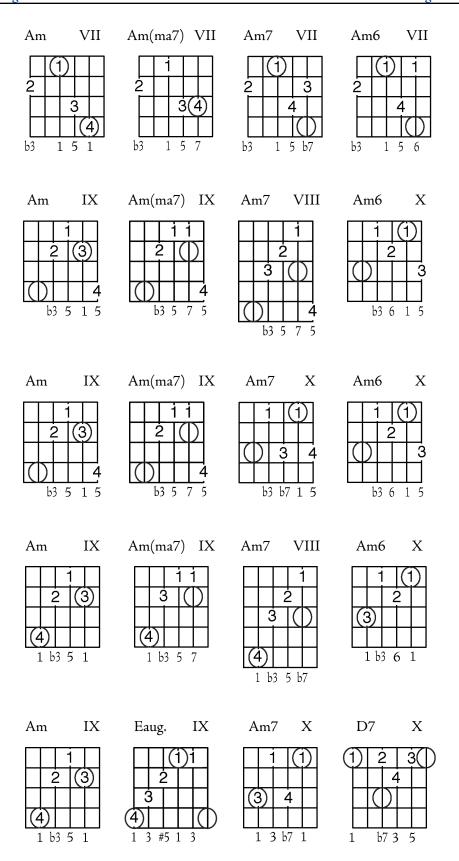
17-I dim7-IIm7b5-(IVm6)-I(7)

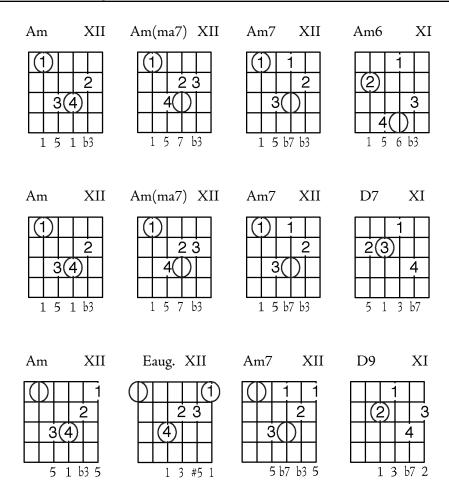
Im7-I dim7-IIm7b5 (IVm6)-Im(7)

# **CHROMATIC DESCENDING MINOR LIBRARY**





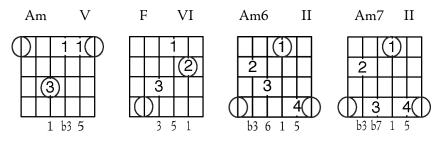




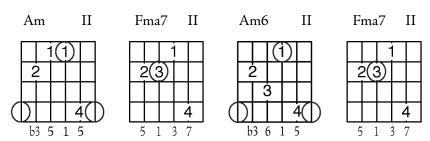
# **CHROMATIC ASCENDING MINOR LIBRARY**

The versions shown here each ascend chromatically from the fifth to the flatted seventh of a minor chord. For the "James Bond" version, change the last chord to the same as the second chord:

# four-note ascending chromatic from the fifth of a minor chord

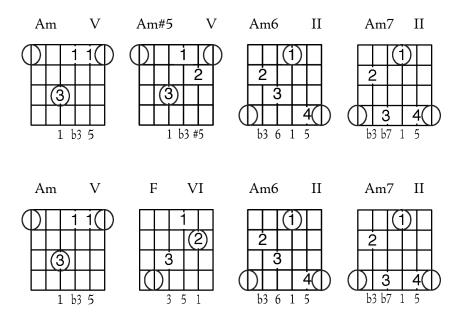


#### **James Bond version**

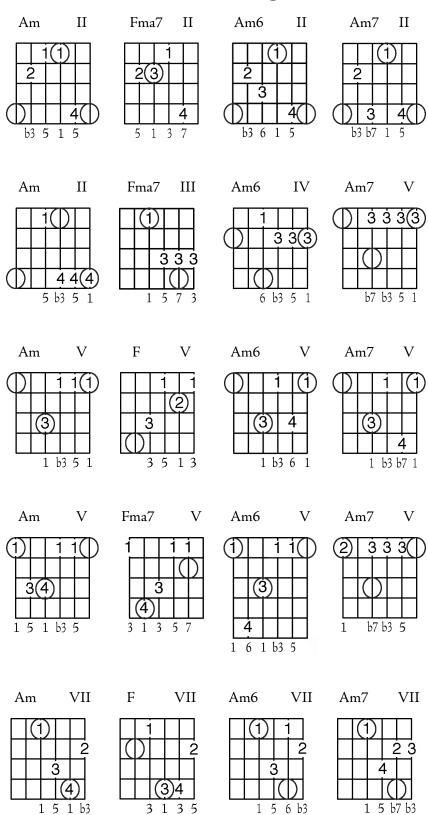


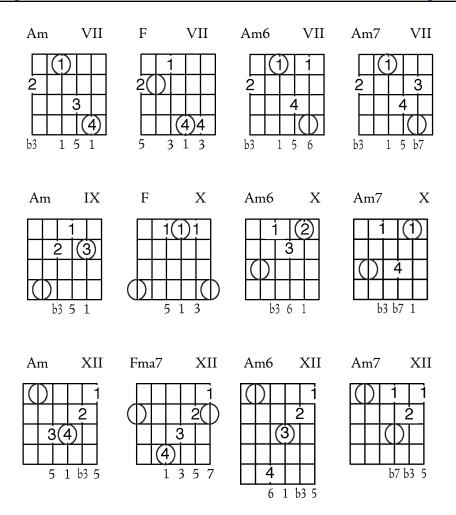
## with the alternate name for "F"

The traditional name for a minor chord with a chromatically raised fifth is a major chord named after the "#5" note ("F").



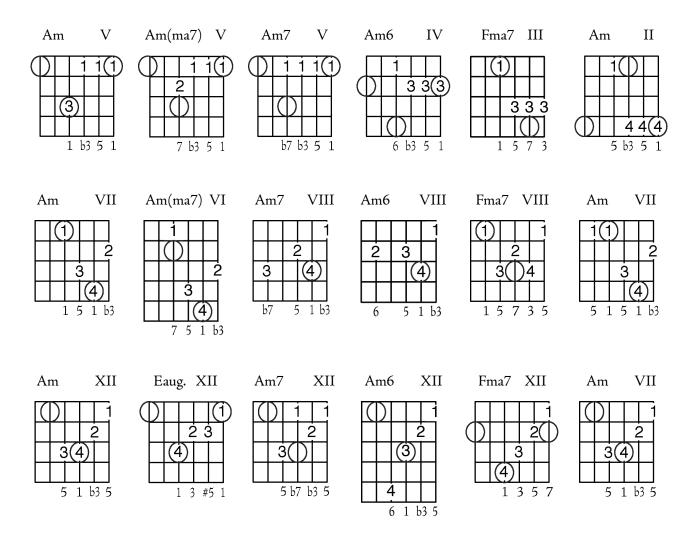
# **Four-Note Ascending Versions**





# CHROMATIC DESCENDING MIXED MODE LIBRARY

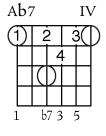
This combines two earlier progressions. The first four chords in each progression below are the same as the progression shown in Chromatic Descending Minor Library. The last four chords in each progression below are the same those in the Chromatic Ascending Minor Library, but in reverse order.

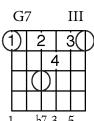


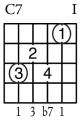
# (b)VI-V-I LIBRARY

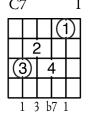
# Major bVI-V-I Starting with Key Scale Tone b3 on Top

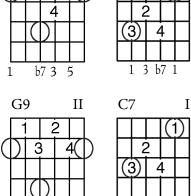
## major bVI V I: b3-2-1 on top

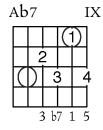


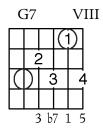


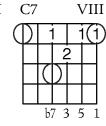


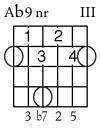


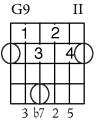


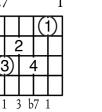




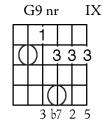


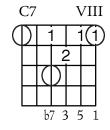




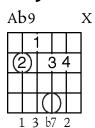


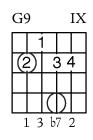
Ab9 nr							
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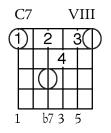


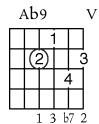


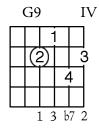
## major bVI V I: b7-6-5 on top

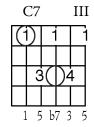








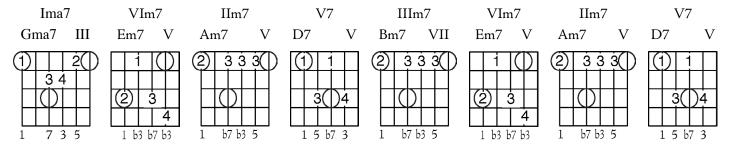




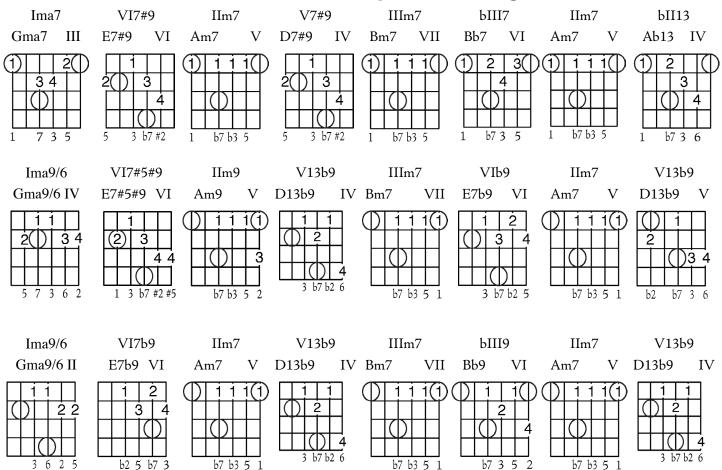
# I-VI-II-V ("RHYTHM" CHANGES) LIBRARY

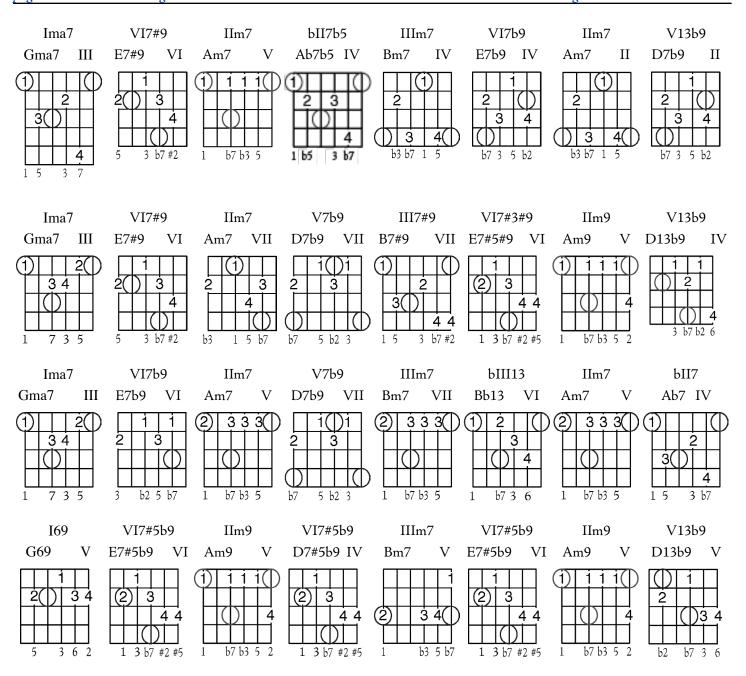
## **E Form I Chord**

## Ima7-VIm7-IIm7-V7, un-altered chords (E form I chord)

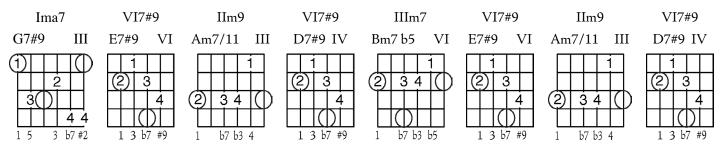


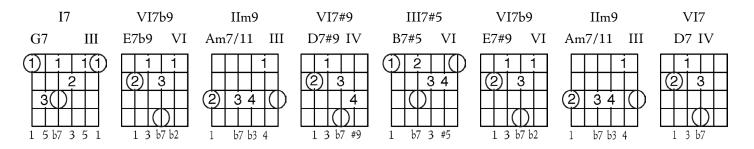
# I-VI-I-V altered chords with chromatic top voice leading (E form I chord)





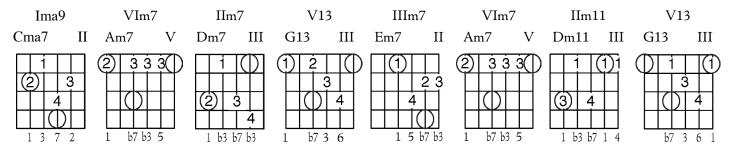
## I-VI-I-V altered chords with minor pentatonic top voice leading (E form I chord)



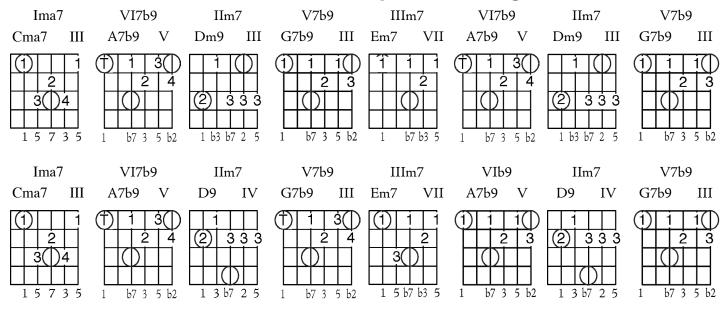


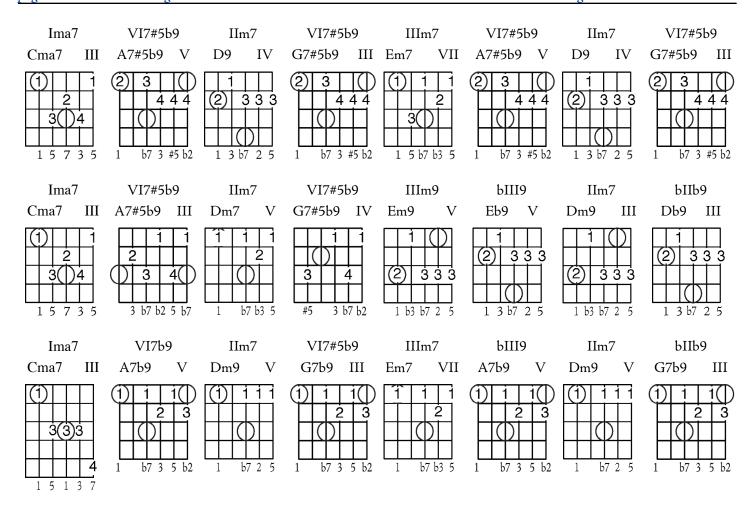
## A Form I Chord

## Ima7-VIm7-IIm7-V7, un-altered chords (A form I chord)

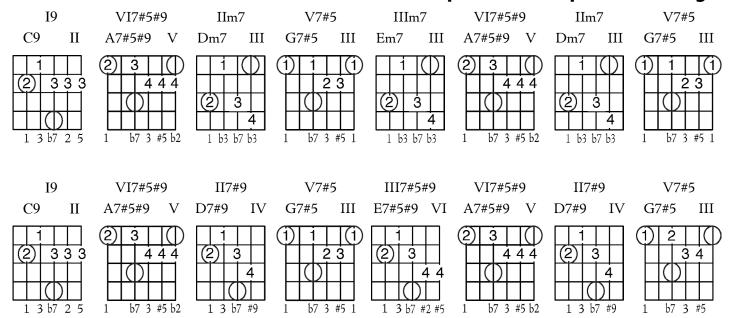


# I-VI-I-V altered chords with chromatic top voice leading (A form I chord)





## I-VI-I-V altered chords altered chords with minor pentatonic top voice leading



I9	VI7#5	II7b9	V7	IIIm7	VI7#5	II7b9	V9sus4
C9 II	A7#5 V	D7b9 III	G7 III	Em7 V	A7#5 V	D7b9 III	G9sus4 I
(2) 3 3 3 (2) 3 3 3 1 3 b7 2 5	1 b7 3 #5	2 3 1 3 b7 b2	3()   4 1 5 3 b7	(2) 3 1 b3 b7 b3	1 b7 3 #5	1 1 1 1 (2) 3 1 1 3 b7 b2	3) 4 () 1 b7 2 4
I7	VI7	II7#9	V7#5	III7b5#9	VI7	II7#9	V7#5
C7 II	A7 V	D7#9 IV	G7#5 IV	E7b5#9 V	7 A7 V	D7#9 IV	G7#5 IV
3(3)3	3()   4	(2) 3	(1) 1 (1) 2 3	(2) 3	3()   4	(2) 3	1 2 3

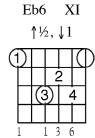
# I-IVma9-VIIm7b5-III7-VIm LIBRARY

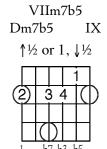
## E form I chord

# I type-IV9-VIIm7b5-III7-VIm7, un-altered chords

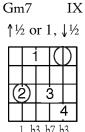
**I6** 

approach steps from:

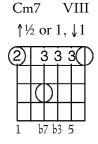




VIIm7b5



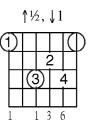
IIIm7



VIm7

# I type-IV9-VIIm7b5-III7-VIm7, altered chords with scalar voice leading

approach steps from:



**I6** 

XI

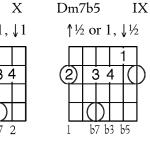
Ebma7

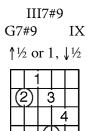
**I6** 

Eb6

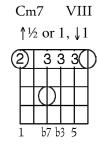
XI





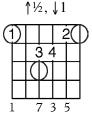


1 3 b7 #9



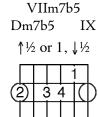
VIm7

approach steps from:



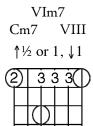


1 3 b7 1

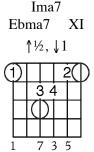


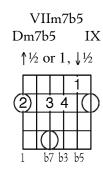
b7 b3 b5

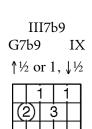




approach steps from:

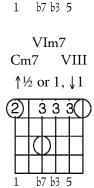


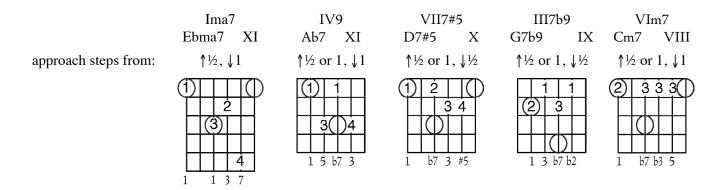




1 3 b7 b2

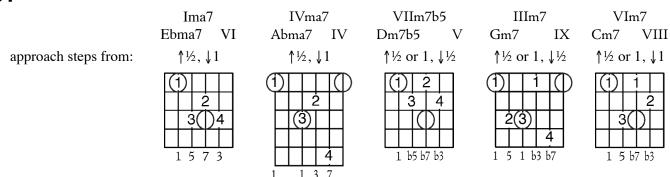
1 3 b7 1



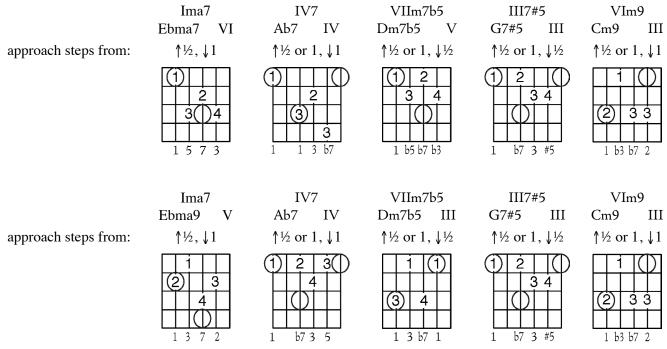


## A Form I Chord

# I type-IV9-VIIm7b5-III7-VIm7, un-altered chords

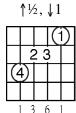


# I type-IV9-VIIm7b5-III7-VIm7, altered chords with scalar voice leading



# I type-IV9-VIIm7b5-III7-VIm7, altered chords with scalar voice leading

approach steps from:



Ima6

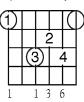
III

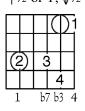
Ebma7

IV	O
Ab6	IV
↑½ or	1, ↓1

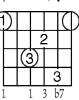








VIIm7sus4



III7

III

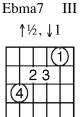
_				
(	)	1	1	
			2	2
	()	3(	)	
	_ 5	b.	7 b	3

VIm7

III

Cm7

approach steps from:



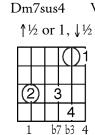
1 3 6 1

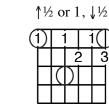
Ima7

Ima6

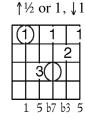
1 3 6

IV6

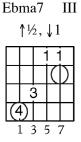




G7b



approach steps from:



IV7

b7 3 5 b2

VIm9

# Jazz Bass Harmonization

- Archetypal Walking Bass
- Harmonized Walking Bass, Roots in Fourths
- Full Scale Harmonization
- Im7-II°7, Mixed Minor: 1-2-b3-4-5-b6-b7-7
- 17-II°7, Mixolydian b6 and Major b6: 1-2-3-4-5-b6-b7 7
- 17-IIm7, Mixolydian: 1-2-3-4-5-6-b7-7
- Ima7(6)-Ilm7(°7), Major 1-2-3-4-5-(b6 option)-6-7
- Im7-IIm7, Dorian: 1-2-3-4-5-6-b7

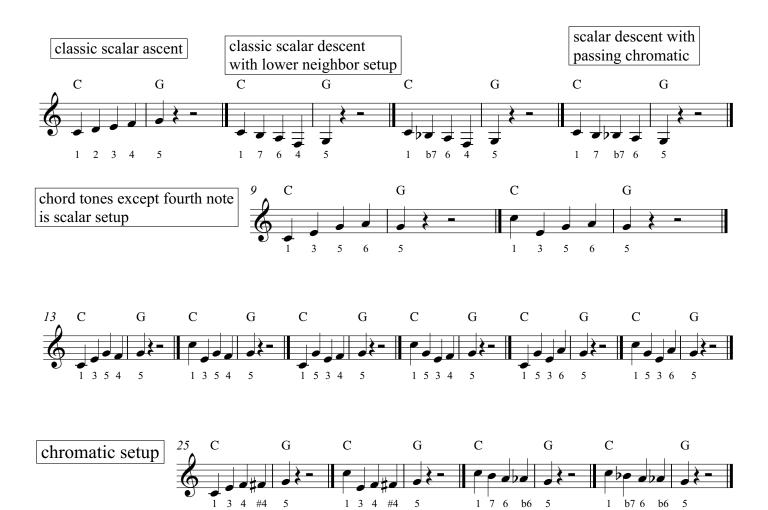
# **ARCHETYPAL WALKING BASS**

# **Archetypal Walking Bass up a Fourth**



# **Archetypal Walking Bass up a Fifth**

All natural numbers are "generic" and may be flatted or sharped as the scale directs. Employ these fragment patterns: 1234, 1764, 1356, 1354(#4), 1534, 1536, 134#4, 176b6.



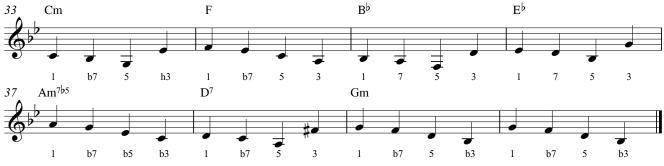
# Archetypal Walking Bass on the 2-5-1-7-3-6-6 Chord Progression



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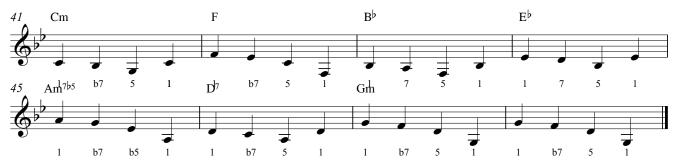
#### 1-7-5-3

The root must descend to the seventh. Ascend to the third at the end if necessary to regain the higher range.

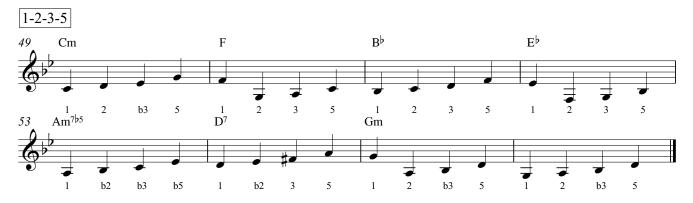


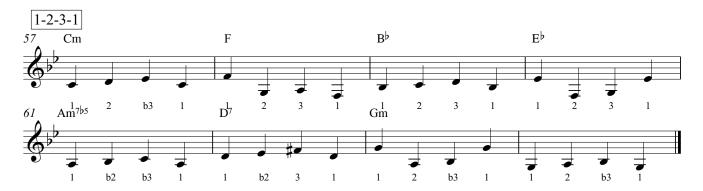
#### 1-7-5-1

The root must descend to the seventh.



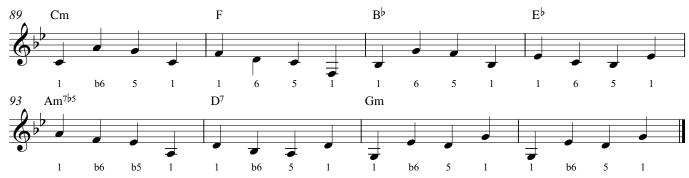
# Walking Bass 2-5-1-4-7-3-6-6: Non-Chordal Second Note







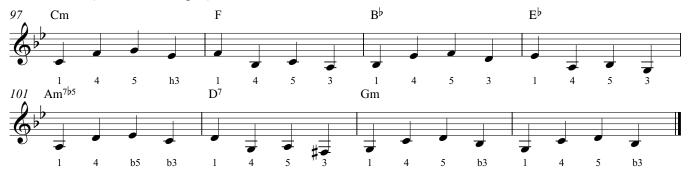
The sixth acts as an upper neighbor to the fifth. The fifth is on the third beat, which has second strongest metric accent (beat one is strongest).



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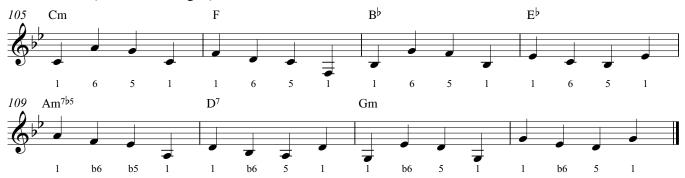
#### 1 4 5 3

The fourth acts as a lower neighbor to the fifth. The fifth is on the third beat, which has second strongest metric accent (beat one is strongest).



#### 1651

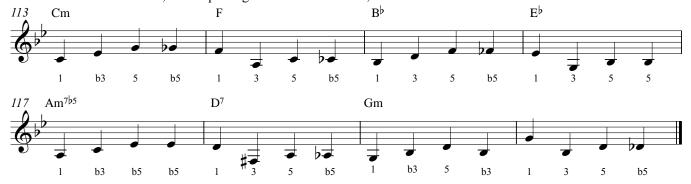
The fourth acts as a lower neighbor to the fifth. The fifth is on the third beat, which has second strongest metric accent (beat one is strongest).



# Walking Bass 2-5-1-4-7-3-6-6: Chromatic Figures

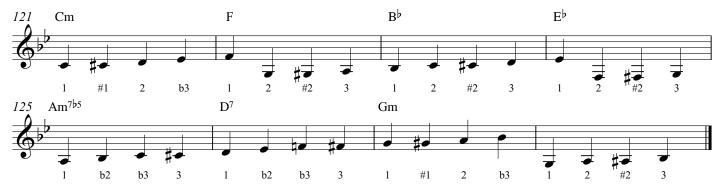
#### 1-3-5-b5

In this figure, the note on the third beat is intended to move chromatically down on the fourth beat, then down chromatically again to the root of the next chord. This cannot happen with the IV chord (Eb in this key) nor the VII chord (Am7b5), since their fifth is only a half step above the root of the next chord. Therefore, on the fourth beat of those chords, I am repeating the fifth of the chord, which was also on the third beat.



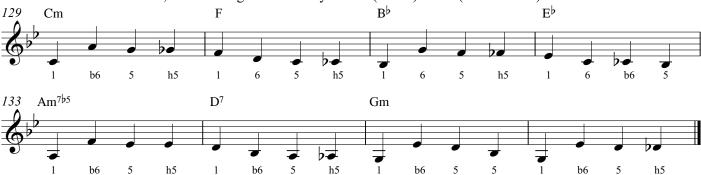
#### 1-2-#2-3, 1-b2 (=#1)-2-b3 or 1-b2-b3-3

Although this figure has the strength of being linear, as "walking bass" implies, it weakens the third beat (the second strongest metric accent) by not using a chord tone.



#### 1-6-5-b5

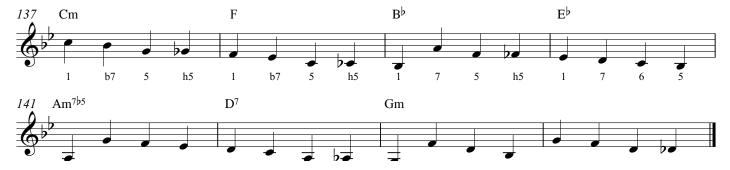
In this figure, the note on the third beat is intended to move chromatically down on the fourth beat, then down chromatically again to the root of the next chord. This cannot happen with the IV chord (Eb in this key) nor the VII chord (Am7b5), since their fifth is only a half step above the root of the next chord. Therefore, on the fourth beat of those chords, I am moving chromatically from 6 (for IV) or b6 (for VIIm7b5) to the next root.



#### 1-b7-5-b5

The root must descend to the seventh.

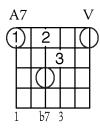
In this figure, the note on the third beat is intended to move chromatically down on the fourth beat, then down chromatically again to the root of the next chord. This cannot happen with the IV chord (Eb in this key) nor the VII chord (Am7b5), since their fifth is only a half step above the root of the next chord. Therefore, on the fourth beat of those chords, I am using a scalar descent to the next root.

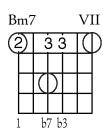


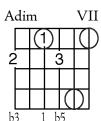
# HARMONIZED WALKING BASS, ROOTS IN FOURTHS

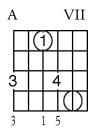
# **17 to IV7**

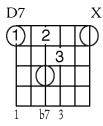
#### 1-2-#2-3-4

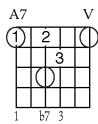


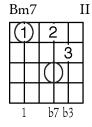


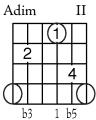


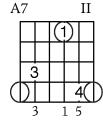


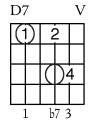


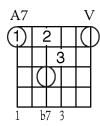


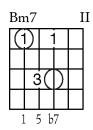


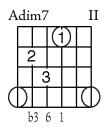


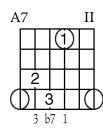


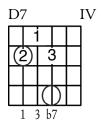




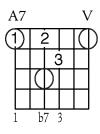


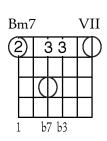


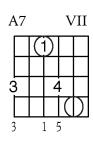


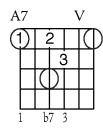


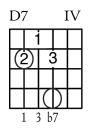
## 1-2-3-1-4



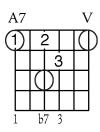


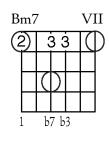


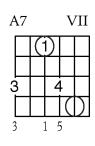




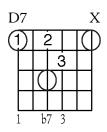
# 1-2-3-5-4

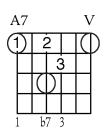


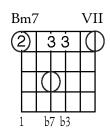


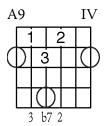


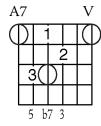
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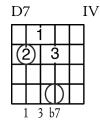




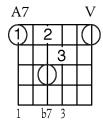


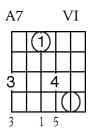


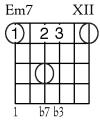


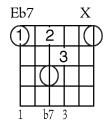


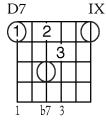
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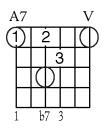


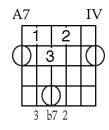


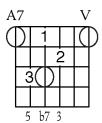


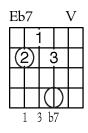


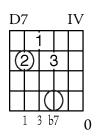


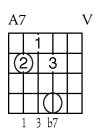


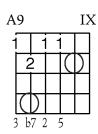


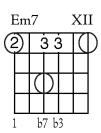


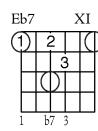


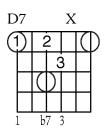




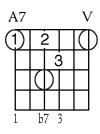


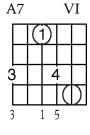


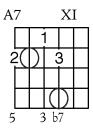


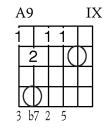


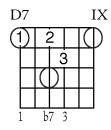
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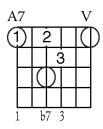


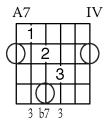


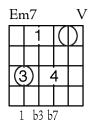


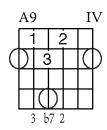


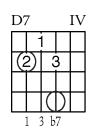




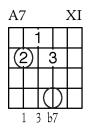


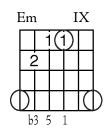


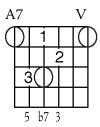


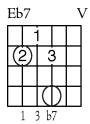


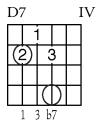
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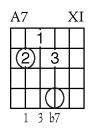


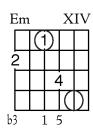


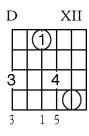


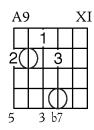


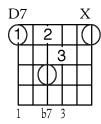
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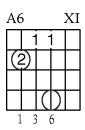


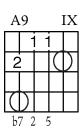


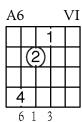


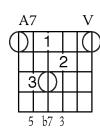






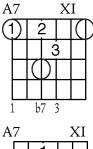


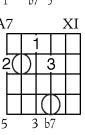


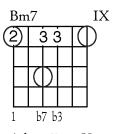


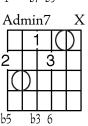
## 17 to 17 to IV7

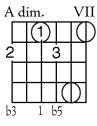
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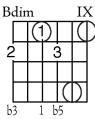


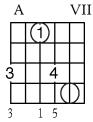


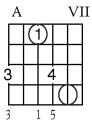


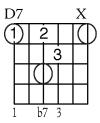




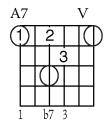


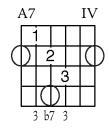


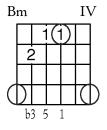


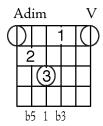


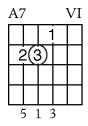
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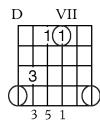


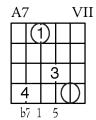


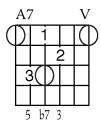






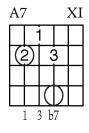


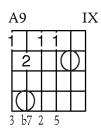


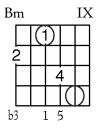


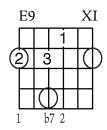
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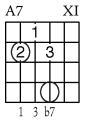
# 1-3-4-5, 1-b7-6-5,4

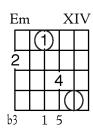


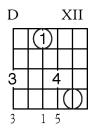


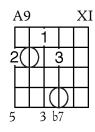






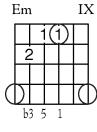






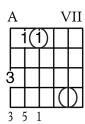
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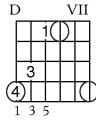
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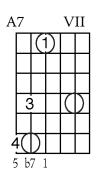


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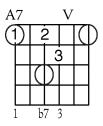


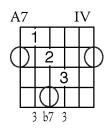
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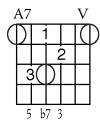
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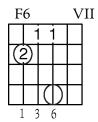
# 17 to VI7 to IIm7

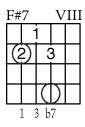
## 1-3-5-#5, 6-#1-2-3, 2

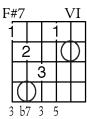


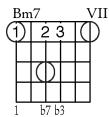


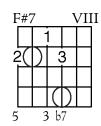


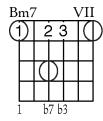




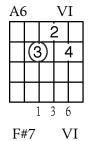


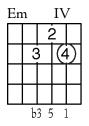


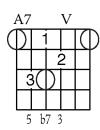


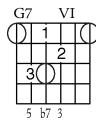


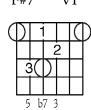
# 1-b7-5-4, 3-2-#1-6, 2

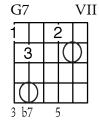




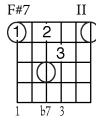


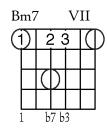


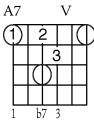


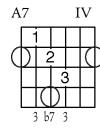


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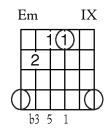


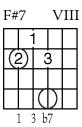


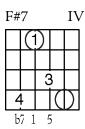


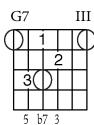


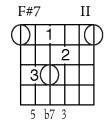
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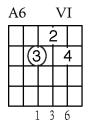


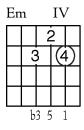


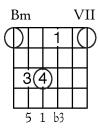


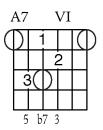
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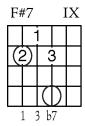
# 1-b7-6-5, 6-5-4-3, 2

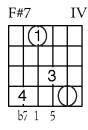


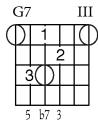


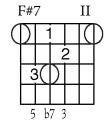


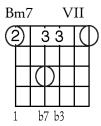






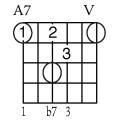


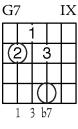


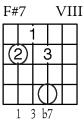


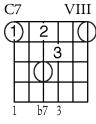
# 17 VI7 IIm7 V7 (two beats each)

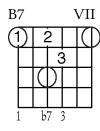
# 1-b7-6-b3, 2-b5-5-b2, 1

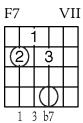


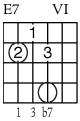


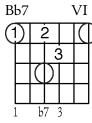


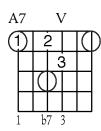




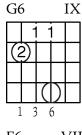


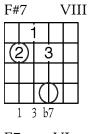


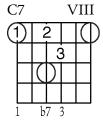


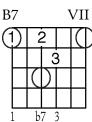


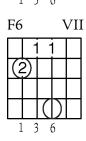
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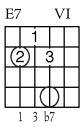






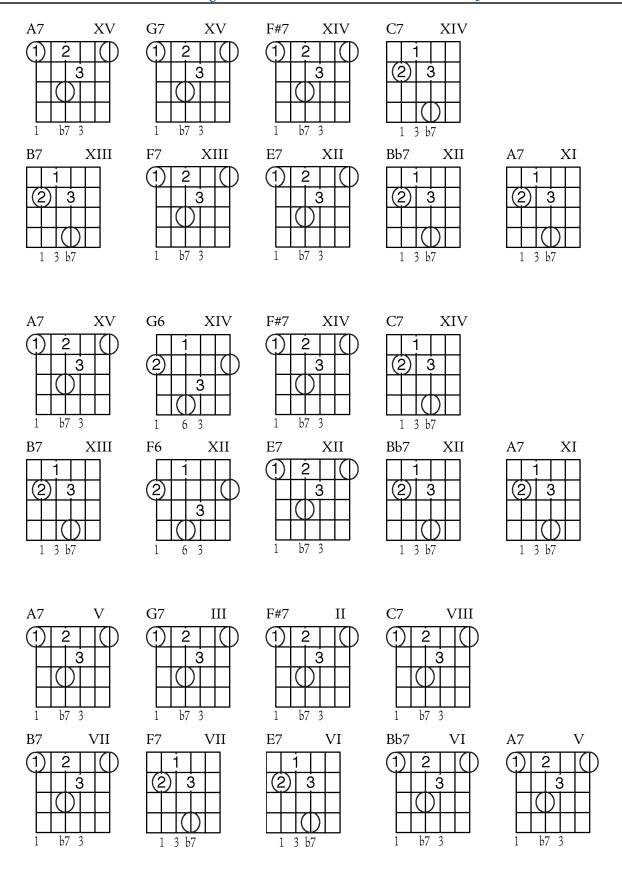


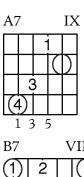


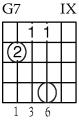


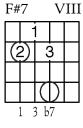
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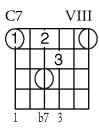
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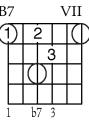


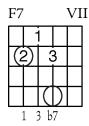


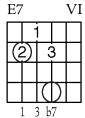


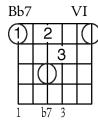


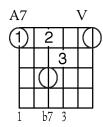




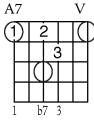


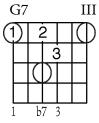


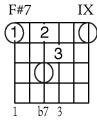


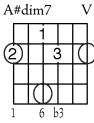


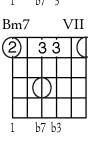
# 1-b7-6-#1, 2-#4-5-b2, 1

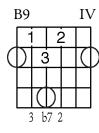


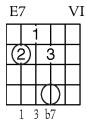


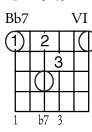






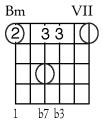


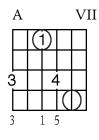




# Ilm7 to V7 to I7

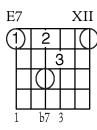
# 2-3-4-#4, 5-6-b7-7, 1

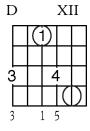


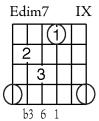


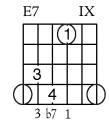
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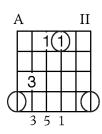


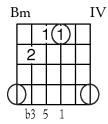


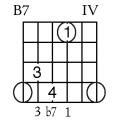


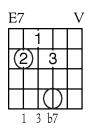
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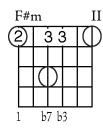
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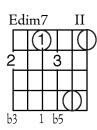


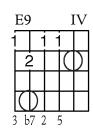


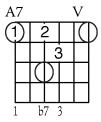




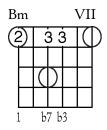


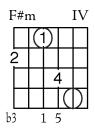


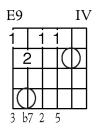


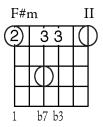


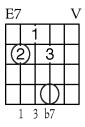
# 2-1-7-6, 5-6-b7-7, 1







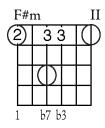


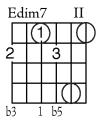


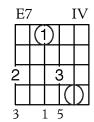
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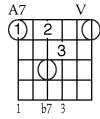
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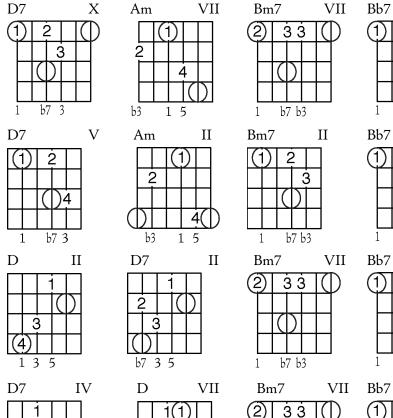




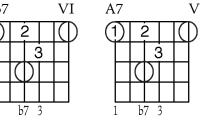


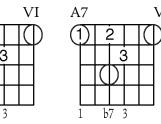
# **IV7 to 17**

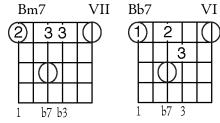
# 4-b3-2-b2, 1

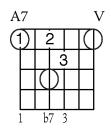


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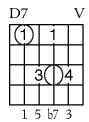




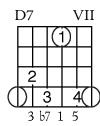


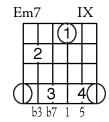


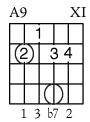
# 4-5-6-b7, 1



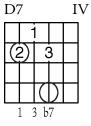
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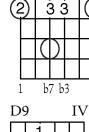






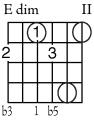
# 4-6-b7-7, 1

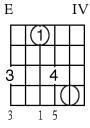


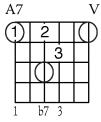


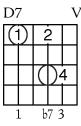
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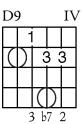
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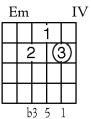


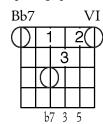


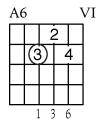




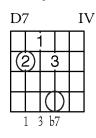


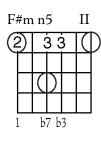


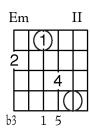


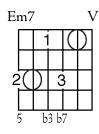


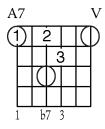
# 4-6-b7-2, 1





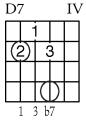


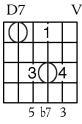




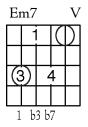
# IV7 to IV7 to I7

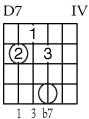
# 4-1-6-5, 4-b3-2-b2, 1

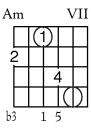


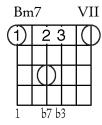


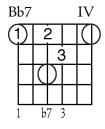
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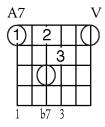




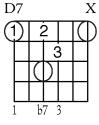


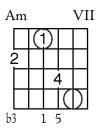


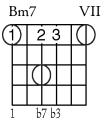


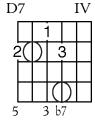


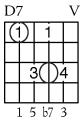
# 4-b3-2-1, 4-5-6-b7, 1

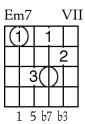


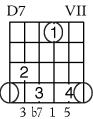


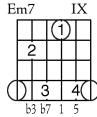


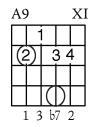




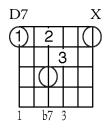


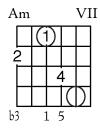




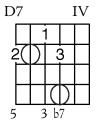


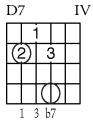
# 4-b3-2-1, 4-6-b7-7, 1

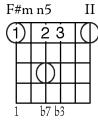


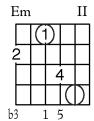


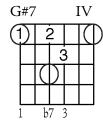
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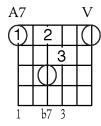




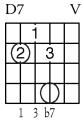


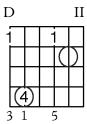


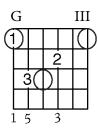


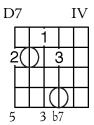


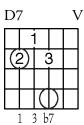
# 4-6-b7-1, 4-b3-2-b2, 1

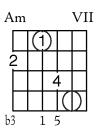






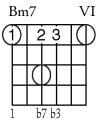


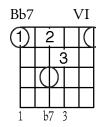




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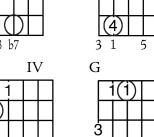
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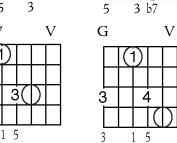
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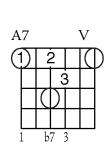
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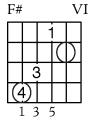
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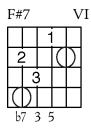


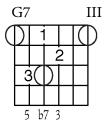


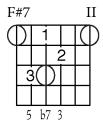
# VI7 to IIm7

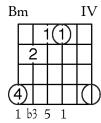
6-5-4-3, 2



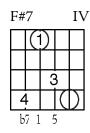


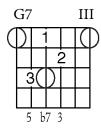


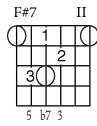


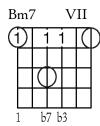


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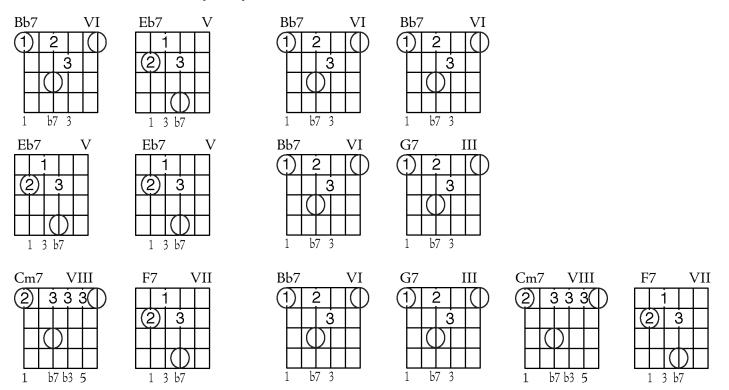


**Jazz Blues or Swing Blues** 

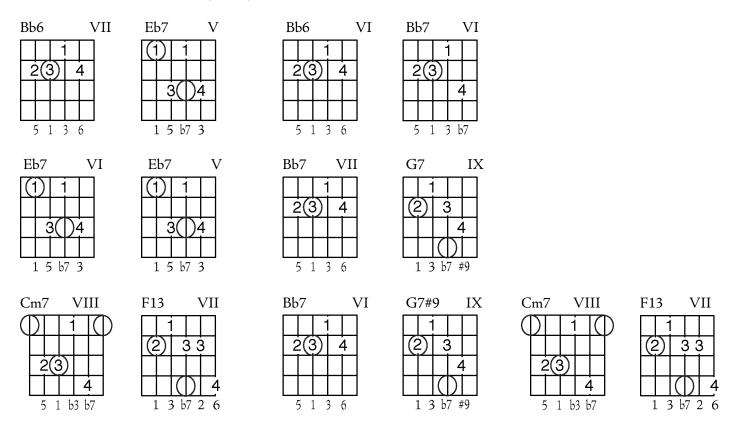
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| 17 | 17 | 17 V17

# **Everyday I Have the Blues in Bb, version 1**

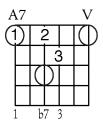


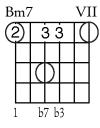
# **Everyday I Have the Blues in Bb, version 2**



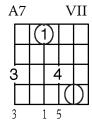
# **Swing Blues Example 1**

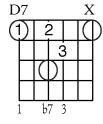
#### 17 to IV 7: 1-2-#2-3, 4



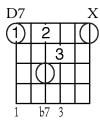


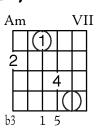
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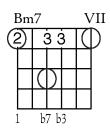


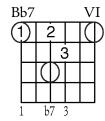


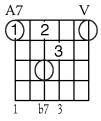
# IV7 to I7: 4-b3-2-b2, 1



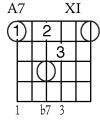


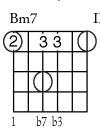


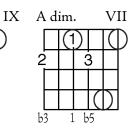


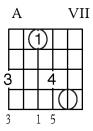


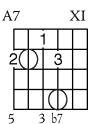
#### 17 to 17 to IV7: 1-2-#2-3, 5-b5-4-3, 4

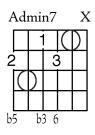


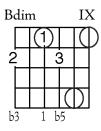


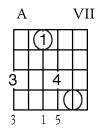


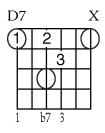




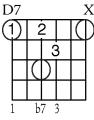


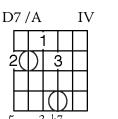


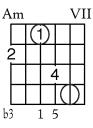


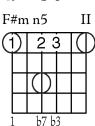


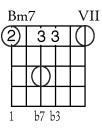
#### IV7 to IV7 to I7: 4-b3-2-b2, 1-6-b7-7, 1

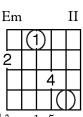


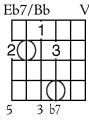


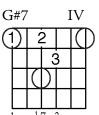


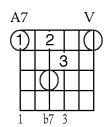




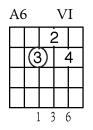


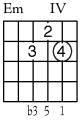




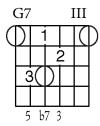


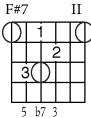
#### 17 to V7 to IIm7: 1-b7-5-4, 3-2-#1-6, 2

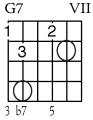


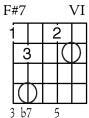


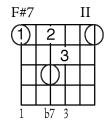
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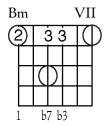


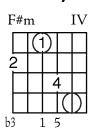


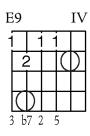


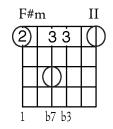


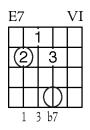
#### Ilm7 to V7 to I7: 2-1-7-6, 5-6-b7-7, 1

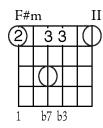


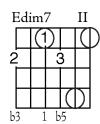


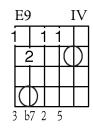


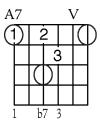




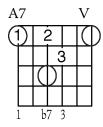


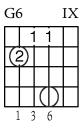


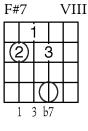


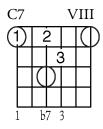


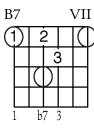
#### 17 V17 IIm7 V7 (two beats each): 1-b7-6-b3, 2-b6-5-b2, 1

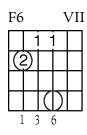


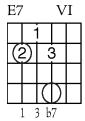


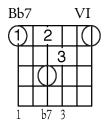












A	7				V	
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			)			
	1	Ь	7 :	3		

# **FULL SCALE HARMONIZATION**

See the chapter Building Cadences with Linear Harmonized Bass.

# Harmonized Bass Scale for an Ionian Major Seventh Chord

Ascend or Descend. Based on Ima7 and IIm7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ima7	IIm7	Ima7	IIm7	Ima7	IIm7	V7
	or I6		or Ima9nr	or IVma7	or II°7	

# Harmonized Bass Scale for a Harmonic Major, Major Triad

Ascend or Descend. Based on Ima7 and IIm7.

1	2	3	4	5	Ь6	Ь7	7
I major	II°7	I major	II°7	I major	II°7	I7	II°7

#### Harmonized Bass Scale for a Dorian Minor Seventh Chord

Tones b2, #4, #5, b6 and/or 7 may be omitted.

Ascend or Descend. Based on Im7 and IIm7.

1	62	2	03	4	#4	5	#5	б	b/	/
Im7		IIm7	Im7	IIm7	#IVdim7	Im7		IIm7	Im7	IIdim.7
Ascend.	Based o	n bVIIn	n7-VIIn	n7-Im7.						

Descend. Based on IIm7-bIIm7-Im7.

1	7	b7	6	b6	5	b5	4	3	Ь3	2	b2	1
I7		Im7	IIm7	bIIm7	Im7	#IVdim7	IIm7	bIIm7	Im7	IIm7	bIIm7	Im7
	IIdim7			or IIm7b5			IIm7b5	or IIm7b5				

# Harmonized Bass Scale for a Phrygian Dominant Seventh Chord

Ascend or Descend. Based on I7 and bVIIm7.

1	Ь2	3	4	5	b6	Ь7	7
I7	bVIIm7	I7	bVIIm7	I7	bVIIm7	I7	II°7

# **Harmonized Bass Scale For Lydian Major Triad**

Ascend or Descend. Based on I major and II major.

1	2	3	4	5	6	1
I major	II major	I major	II major	I major	II major	I major

# Harmonized Bass Scale for a Mixolydian Dominant Seventh Chord

"Chromatic Diminished." Based on I7 Idim7 and IIm7b5 (=IVm6). bII7 may be added when descending.

1	2	Ь3	3	4	#4	5	#5	6	Ь7
I7	IIm7b5 or IIdim.7		I7				IIm7b5 or IIdim.7	Idim.7	I7
	or V7			or V7		01 , ,	01 1141111		

Based on I7 and IIm7 (=IV6). bII7 may be added when descending.

1	2	Ь3	3	4	#4	5	#5	6	Ь7
I7	IIm7	Idim.7	I7	IIm7	Idim.7	I7	IIdim.7	IIm7	I7
	or V7					or V7			

#### Harmonized Bass Scale for an Aeolian/Harmonic Minor Chord

Based on Im7 and IIdim7.

#### Harmonized Bass Scale for a Locrian Minor Seventh Flat Five Chord

Based on keyscale Im7b5 and bVIIm7. In the parent scale, they would be VIIm7b5 and VIm7. They can be used as V9nr and I6 of the key scale.

Based on Im7 and IIm7.

1	b2	Ь3	4	b5	<b>b</b> 6	6	Ь7
Im7b5	bVIIm7	Im7b5	bVIIm7	Im7b5	bVIIm7	I°7	bVIIm7

The same chords as above, expressed as V9 no root and I6.

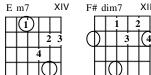
7	1	2	3	4	5	#5	6
V9nr	I6	V9nr	I6	V9nr	I6	V7b9nr	I6

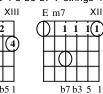
# Im7 II°7, MIXED MINOR: 1 2 b3 4 5 b6 b7 7

#### string set 6432

Study the onstruction and memorize the fingerings for the Em7 chords below (every other chord). The Em7 chords in VII is an inversion of the previous

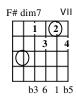
I II scalar bass: Im7 II°7 1 2 b3 4 5 b6 b7 7 strings 4321 down















17 Ilm7, MIXOLYDIAN: 1 2 3 4 5 6 5 7 7

IMA7(6) IIm7(°7), MAJOR 1 2 3 4 5 (b6 OPTION) 6 7

17 II°7, MIXOLYDIAN 6 & MAJOR 6: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7

Im7 IIm7, Dorian: 1 2 3 4 5 6 b7

# Building Cadences With Linear Harmonized Bass

- Using Cadences
- Linear Bass Cadence Summary
- Major Seventh Linear Bass Cadences
- Dominant Seventh Linear Bass Cadences
- Dorian Minor Seventh Linear Bass Cadences
- Aeolian Minor Seventh Linear Bass Cadences
- Locrian Minor Seventh Flat Five Linear Bass Cadences
- Melodic Minor Linear Bass Cadences

# **USING CADENCES**

#### What Is A Cadence?

A cadence is a short musical succession of events that predicts the beginning of the next phrase or section. A *harmonic cadence* is a short chord progression that predicts a target chord that is a temporary or permanent tonic chord. It is usually a familiar chord progression that has established the key in a similar way in music we have heard in the past.

A *rhythmic cadence* brings attention to the beginning of a section or phrase. It usually has dynamic elements, such as an accent on the target chord and often uses staccato and syncopation to give the cadence "punch". The target is usually on beat one or pushes beat one (being on the last beat division before beat one, such as on the "and of four" in 4/4 time). Rhythmic cadences are largely synonymous with pickups. See Rhythmic Words and Comping / Hearing Pickups and Pushes.

Harmonic phrases use a short chord progression, most commonly three chords (two setup chords and a target chord), such as II V I (called II, V of V and I in classical theory).

See also Globalizing/Changing Chord Progression and Cadences, Melodically Superimposed Cadences, Improv Level 4: Superimposed Cadence Solo Examples.

#### **Building Rhythmic Cadences**

Think the rhythmic cadence first to build the harmonic cadence. Modern improvisation is usually more dependent on rhythm than pitch. Think a great rhythm, then use an adequate (or better) series of notes or chords.

Memorize one of the cadence rhythms below and one of the harmonic cadences (see Building Harmonic Cadences), by playing three chords in a row from one of the Linear Bass Cadence sections in this chapter (major, dominant, Dorian or Aeolian) ending with a chord shown in a box.

Of all the two-bar cadences shown on Common Three-Note Pickups For Rhythmic Cadences In 4/4 Time below each one enclosed in a box is archetypal (a main idea). The examples following it, up to the next box (not inclusive) are variations of it. The variations involve rests versus sustains.

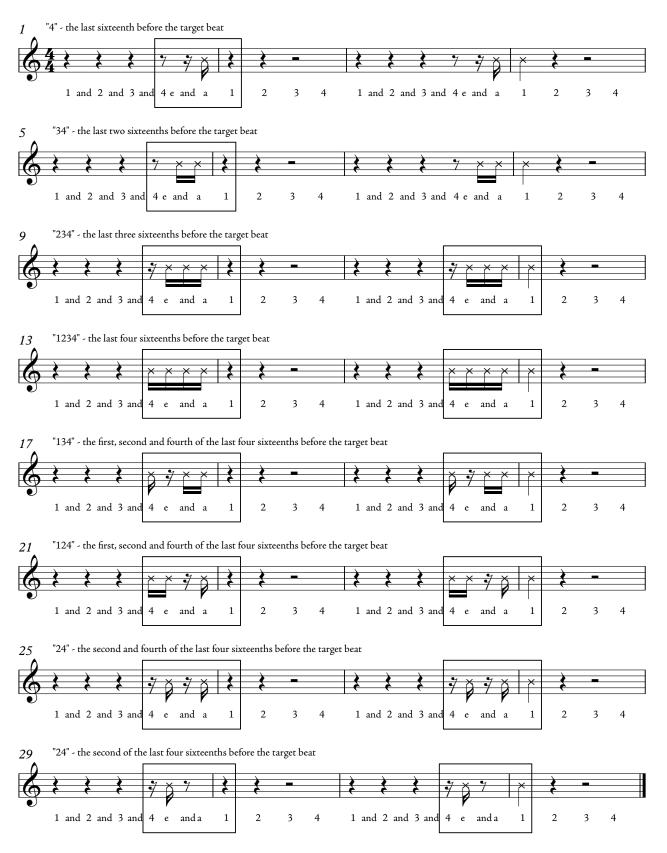
# eighth note pushes and pickups for rhythmic cadences in 4/4 time

links to video: straight eighths swing eighths



#### sixteenth note pushes and pickups for rhythmic cadences in 4/4 time

links to video: straight sixteenths, swing sixteenths



#### **Building Harmonic Cadences**

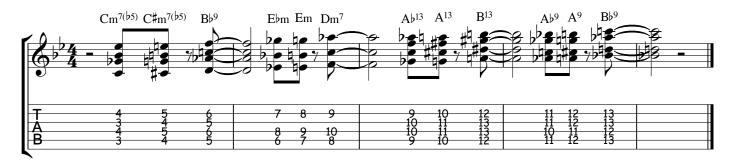
#### building three-chord cadences

The chords in boxes are target chords. Commonly, you would target a chord that begins on beat one by playing chords a the end of the bar before it. Beat one can be "pushed" (see Rhythmic Words And Comping / Hearing Pickups And Pushes) where it's played "early" on the last part of the fourth beat, such as the "and of 4". This is the "and" spoken after four when counting half beats with the syllables "one, and, two, and, three, and, four, and".

Practice building a cadence to each of the four target chords in each ascending or decending family (such as Major Seventh Linear Harmonized Bass/ascend and Major Seventh Linear Harmonized Bass/descend). Use the same rhythmic cadence for each of the four, so you memorize it.

In the example below, the cadences for A dominant seventh on one string set (5432) are practiced in sequence.

three chord cadence on seventh type-link to video



In the example below, the cadence for F69 is from major seventh type on string set 5432, Dm7 from the Aeolian minor seventh type on string set 5432 and C9 from the Mixolydian type on string set 6432.

three-chord cadences - link to video

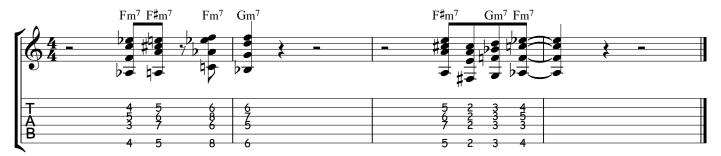


Part 8: Voice Leading Chords

#### encircling cadences

Here's an interesting way to cadence, borrowed from a melodic device. Encircle the target chord (boxed) by asending with one or two chords before the target, the chord in the sequence *after* the target chord. Or, encircle the target chord descending with the one chord in the sequence *after* the target chord followed by the one or two chords before it in the sequence, ending on the target chord. These are not familiar to listeners, so they need to be played clearly with long durations and sparse arrangements. The examples below are based on Dorian Minor Seventh Linear Harmonized Bass.

#### encircling cadences - link to video



# LINEAR BASS CADENCE SUMMARY

#### **Major Seventh Linear Harmonized Bass**

ascend - all string sets (cadence to target the I chords), in the reverse order of descending

ſ	Ima7	IIm7	#IIm7	Ima7(9)	two chords chromati-	I6(9)/5	#Vdim7	I6/6	two chords chromati-	I69
L				/3 nr	cally below →				cally below $\rightarrow$	

descend- all string sets (cadence to target the I chords), in the reverse order of ascending

I69 Idim7 VIIdim7 I6/6 IIm7/5 bVI I69/5 IIm7/b3 IVdim7 Ima7(9) IIm7 IIdim7 Ima7

#### **Dominant Seventh Linear Harmonized Bass - chromatic**

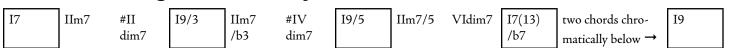
**ascend** (cadence to target the I chords)

strings	I7(9)	two chords chro-	I9/3	two chords chro-	I9/5	#Vdim7	VIdim7	I7/b7	two chords chro-	I7(9)
6432		matically below →		matically below →					matically below →	
strings 5321		same as above		same as above	e	s	ame as abov	ve	same as abov	e
strings 5432		same as above		same as above		two chords chro- matically below → I7 (13) /b7			same as abov	e
strings 4321		same as above		same as above	e	s	ame as abov	ve	same as abov	e

descend - all string sets (cadence to target the I chords)

#### **Dominant Seventh Linear Harmonized Bass - with Ilm7**

ascend - all string sets (cadence to target the I chords)



**descend** - (cadence to target the I chords)



# Phrygian Dominant Seventh - minor key V type

Ascend with Dominant Seventh Linear Harmonized Bass - chromatic. Descend with bVI Melodiic Minor Chord, Descending Roots To Target I7.

#### **Dorian Minor Seventh Linear Harmonized Bass**

**ascend- all string sets** (cadence to target the Im chords)

Ī	Im7	two chords chro- Im7/b3 two cho		two chords chro-	Im7/5	two chords chro-	Im7/b7	2 chords chrom.	Im7
		matically below →		matically below →		matically below →		below→	

#### descend- all string sets (cadence to target the Im chords)

	_ •	<u> </u>			. ,			
Im7	two chords chro- Im7/b		n7/b7 two chords chro- Im7/		two chords chro-	Im7/b3	two chords chro-	Im7
	matically above →		matically above →		matically above →		matically above →	

#### **Aeolian Minor Seventh Linear Harmonized Bass**

ascend- all string sets (cadence to target the Im chords), in the reverse order of descending

		_	•	_	0		_					
Im7	IIdim7	#IIdim7	Im7/b3	IVdim7	#IVdim7	Im7/5	#Vdim7	VIdim7	Im7/b7	VIIdim7	Im7	

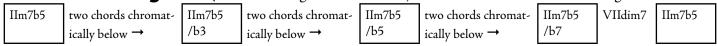
#### descend- all string sets (cadence to target the Im chords), in the reverse order of ascending

 Im7
 VIIdim7
 Im7/b7
 VIdim7
 bVIdim7
 Im7/5
 bVdim7
 IVdim7
 Im7/b3
 bIIIdim7
 IIdim7
 Im7

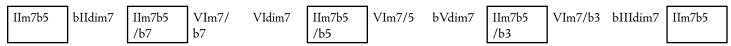
#### **II Minor Seventh Flat Five Linear Harmonized Bass**

The "target" is IIm7b5. Use in IIm7b5 V7 Im progression.

#### ascend- all string sets (cadence to target the Im chords), in the reverse order of descending



#### descend- all string sets (cadence to target the Im chords), in the reverse order of ascending



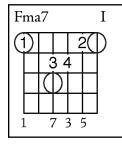
#### **bVI Melodic Minor Chords, Descending Roots to Target 17**

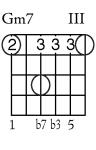
bVI me	el. min.	bVI me	l. min-	target cl	nord	bVI mel. minVI-		chromat	ic passing	bVI mel. min-		target chord	
VIIm7	b5	VIm7b	5			Im7b5		chord		VIm7b5			
Em7b5	VII	Dm7b5	V	A9	IV	Em7b5	VII	Ebm7b5	VI	Dm7b5	V	A9	IV
bVI me	el. min. V9	bVI me	l. mi. IV7	target cl	nord	bVI m	el. min V9	chromat	ic passing	bVI mel.	m` IV7	target ch	ıord
C7	VIII	Bb7	VI	A7	V	C7	VIII	B7	VII	Bb7	VI	A7	V

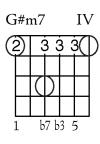
# **MAJOR SEVENTH LINEAR BASS CADENCES**

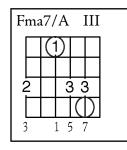
These cadences can also be used for Dominant Seventh Linear Bass Cadences, by replacing major seventh with dominant seventh and replacing major ninth with dominant ninth.

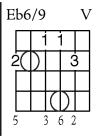
#### ascend (major 7), string set 6432

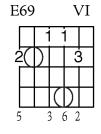


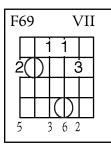


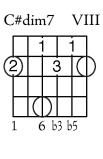


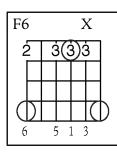


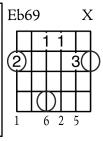


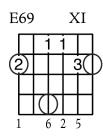


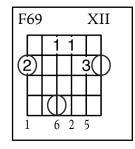


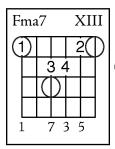


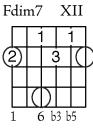


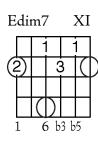


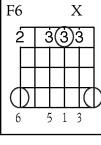


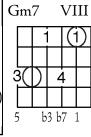


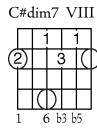


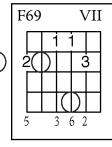


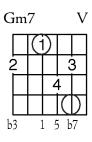


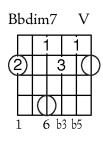


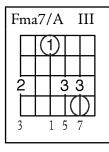


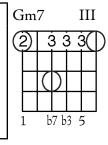


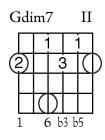


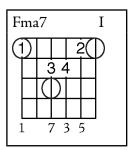




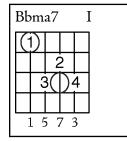


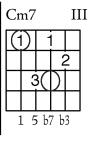


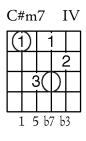


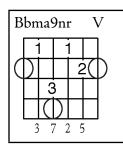


#### ascend (major 7), string set 5432

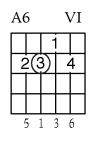


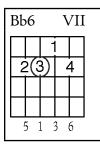


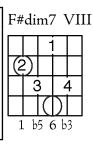


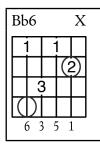


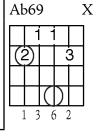
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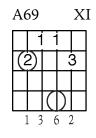


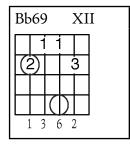


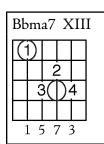


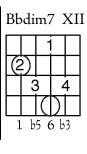


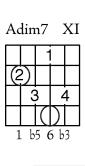


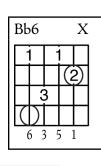


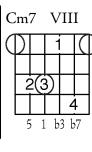


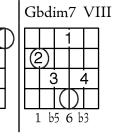


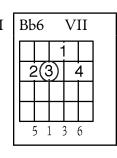


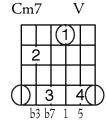


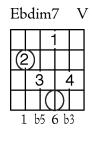


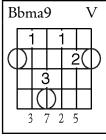


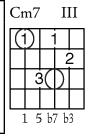


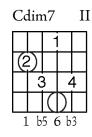


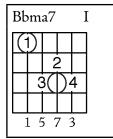




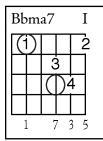


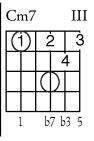






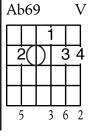
#### ascend (major 7), string set 5321

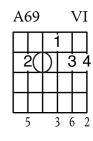


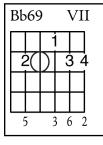


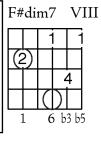
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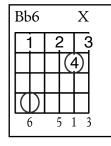
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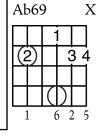


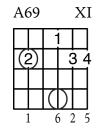


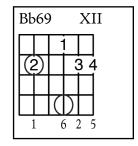


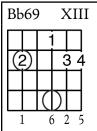


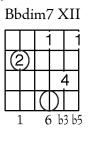


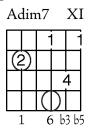


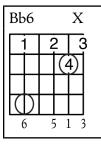


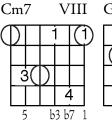


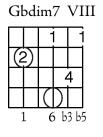


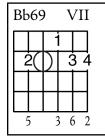


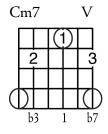


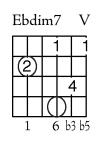


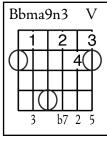


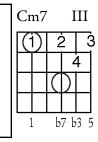


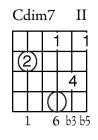


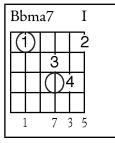




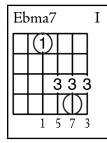


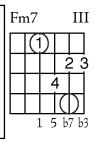


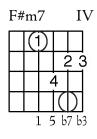




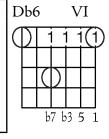
#### ascend (major 7), string set 4321

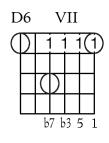


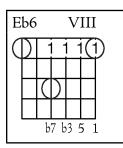


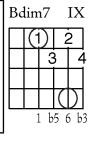


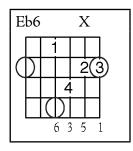
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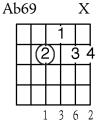


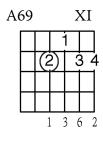


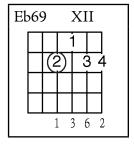


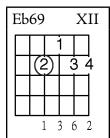


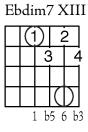


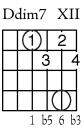


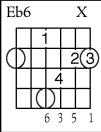


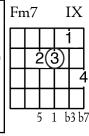


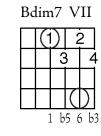


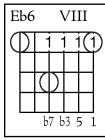


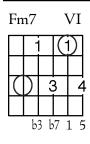


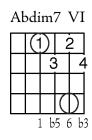


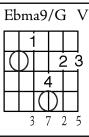


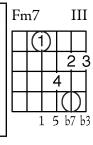


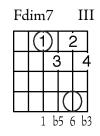


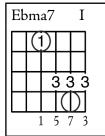










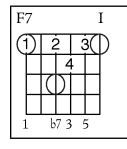


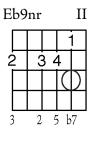
# DOMINANT SEVENTH LINEAR BASS CADENCES

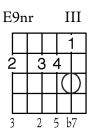
Major Seventh Linear Bass Cadences can substitute for harmonization of the same basslines shown here, in part or in their entirety by using dominant seventh in place of major seventh and dominant ninth in place of major ninth.

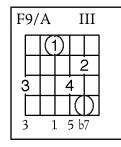
#### Dominant Seventh Linear Harmonized Bass - chromatic

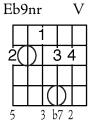
#### ascend (dominant 7 with parallel chromatic chords), string set 6432

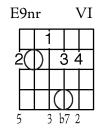


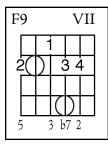


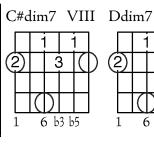


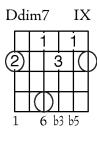


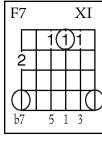


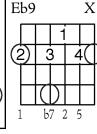


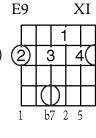


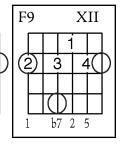


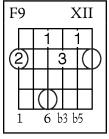


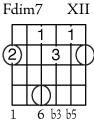


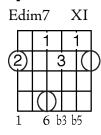


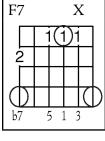


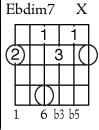


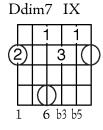


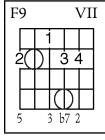


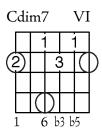


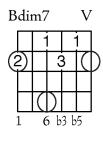


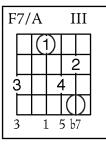


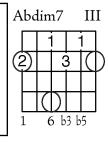


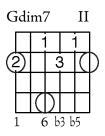


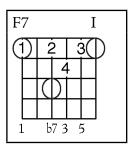




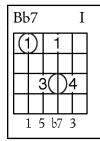


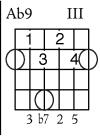


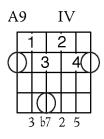




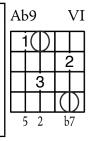
#### ascend (dominant 7 with parallel chromatic chords), string set 5432

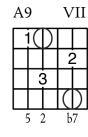


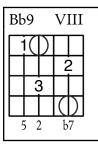


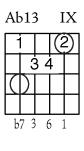


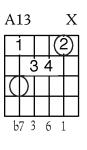
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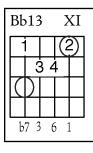


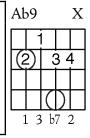


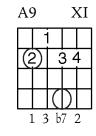


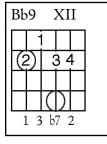


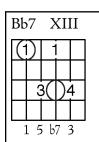


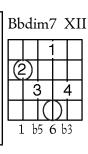


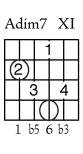


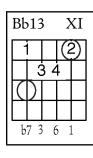


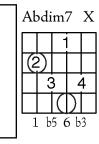


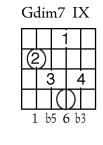


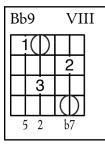


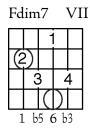


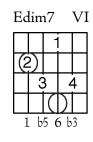


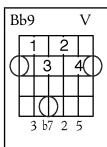


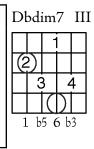


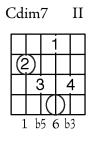


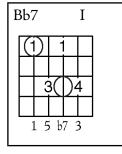




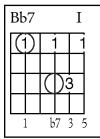


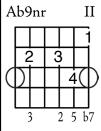






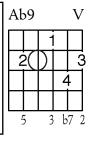
#### ascend (dominant 7 with parallel chromatic chords), string set 5321

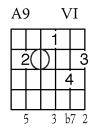


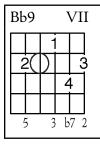


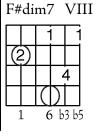
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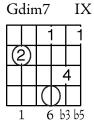
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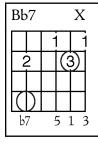


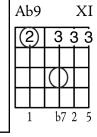


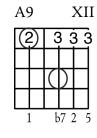


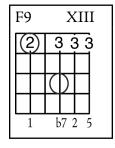


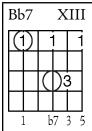


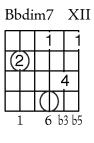


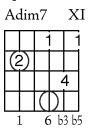


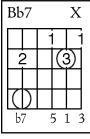


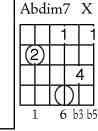


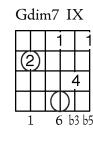


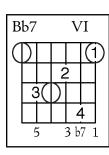


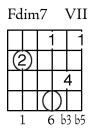


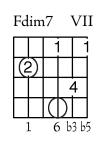


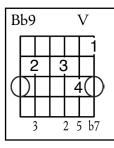


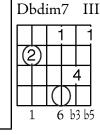


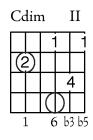


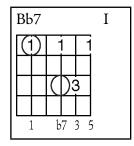




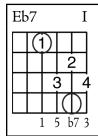


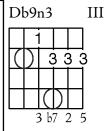


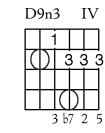


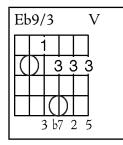


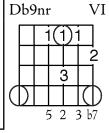
#### ascend (dominant 7 with parallel chromatic chords), string set 4321

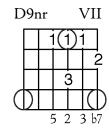


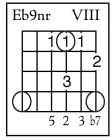


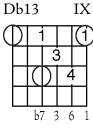


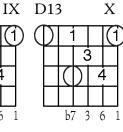


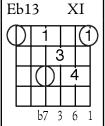


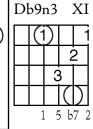


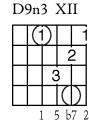


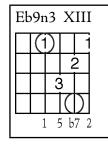




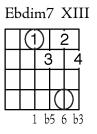


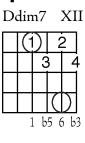


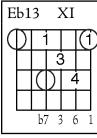


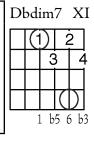


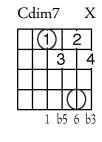
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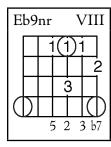


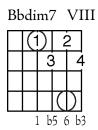


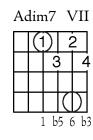


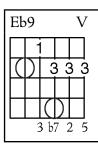


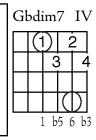


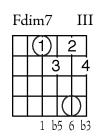


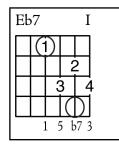






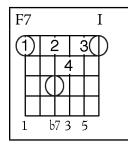


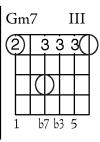


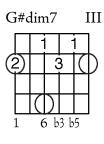


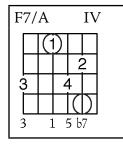
#### **Dominant Seventh Linear Harmonized Bass - with IIm7**

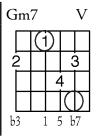
#### ascend (dominant 7 with Ilm7), string set 6432

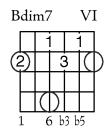


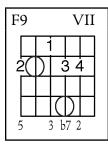


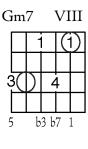


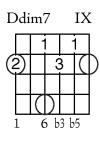


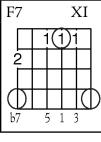


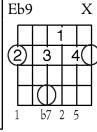


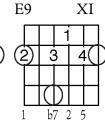


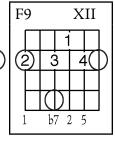


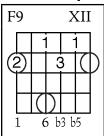


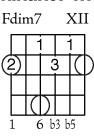


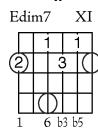


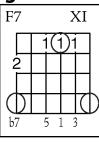


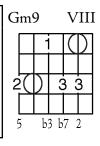


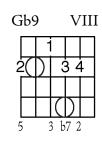


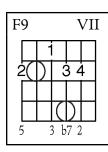




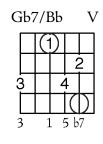


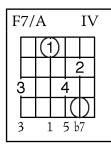


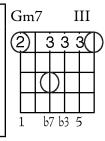


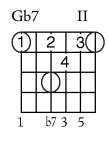


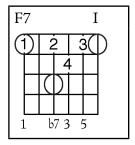
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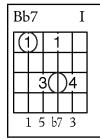


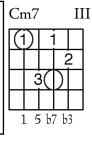


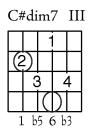


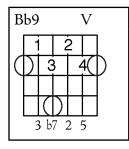


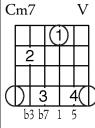
#### ascend (dominant 7 with Ilm7), string set 5432

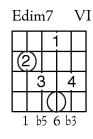


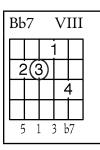


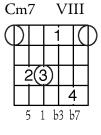


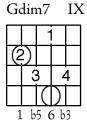


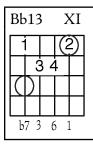


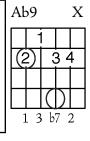


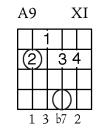


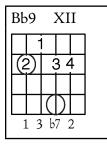


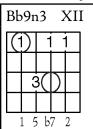


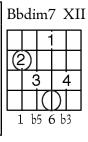


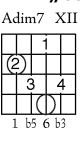


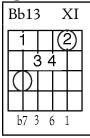


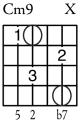


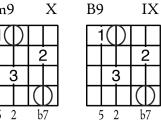


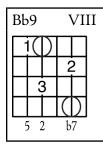


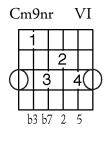


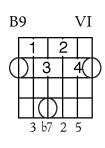


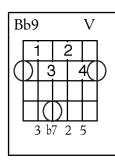


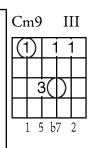


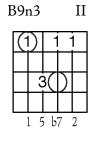


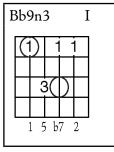




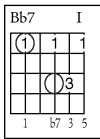


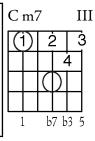




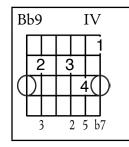


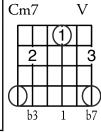
#### ascend (dominant 7 with Ilm7), string set 5321

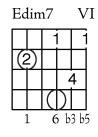


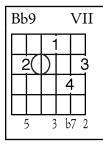


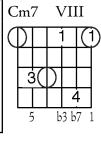
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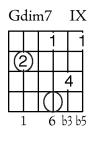


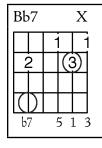


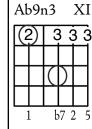


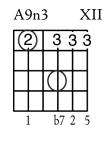


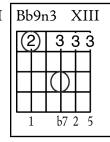


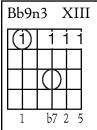


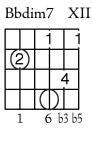


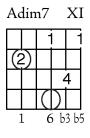


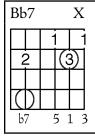


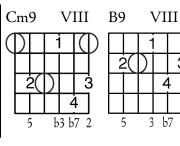


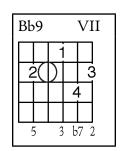


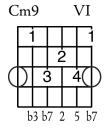


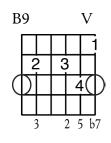


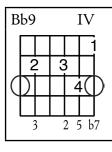


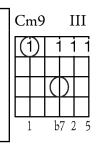


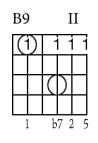


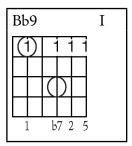




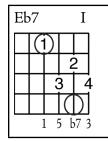


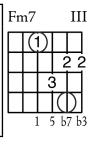


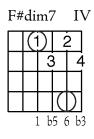




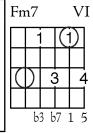
#### ascend (dominant 7 with Ilm7), string set 4321

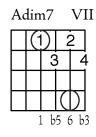


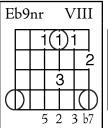


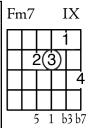


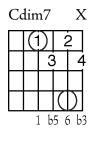
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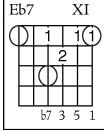


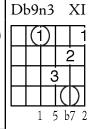


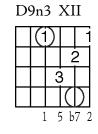


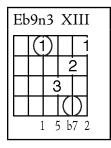


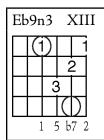


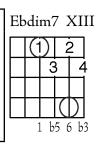


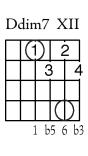


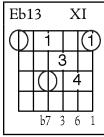


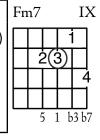


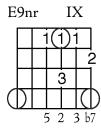


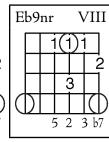


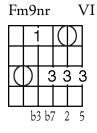


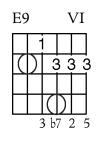


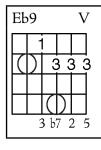


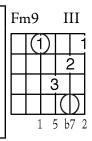


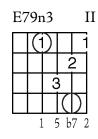


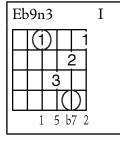








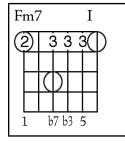


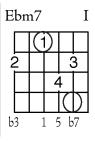


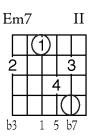
# **DORIAN MINOR SEVENTH LINEAR BASS CADENCES**

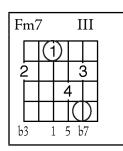
#### **Dorian Minor Seventh Linear Harmonized Bass**

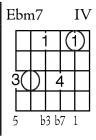
#### ascend (Dorian m7), string set 6432

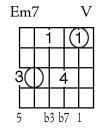


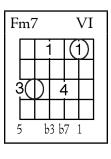


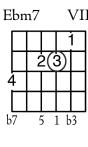


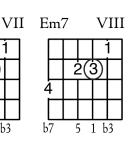


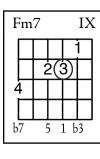


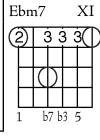


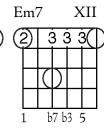


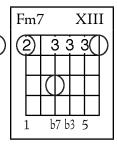


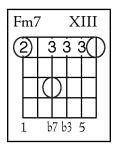


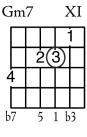


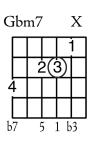


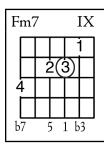


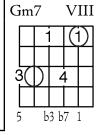


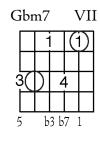


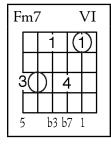


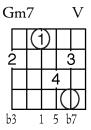


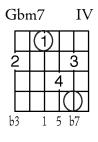


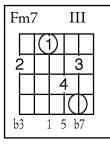


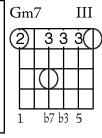


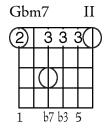


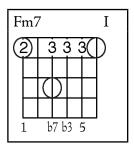




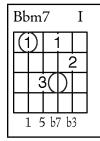


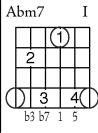


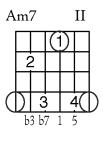


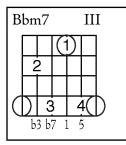


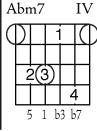
#### ascend (Dorian m7), string set 5432

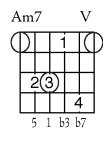


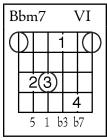


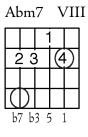


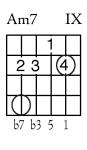


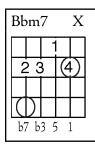


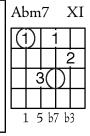


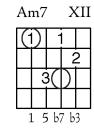


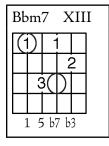


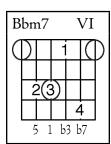


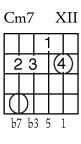


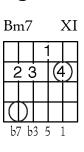


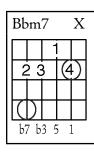


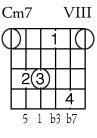


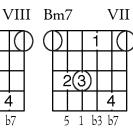


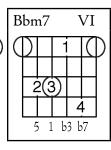


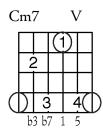


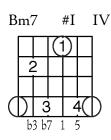


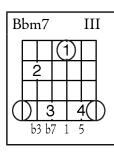


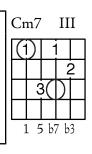


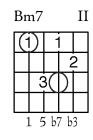


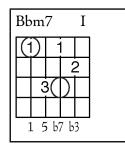




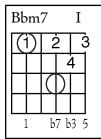


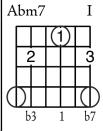


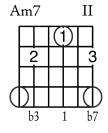


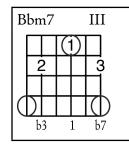


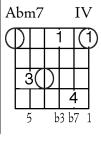
#### ascend (Dorian m7), string set 5321

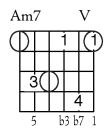


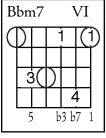


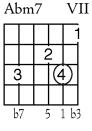


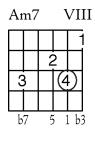


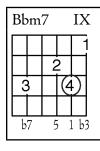


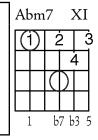


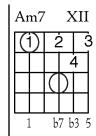


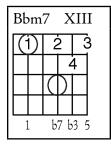


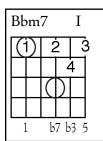


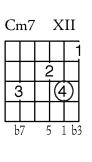


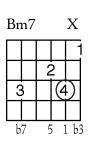


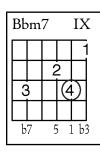


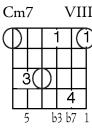


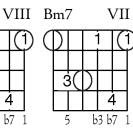


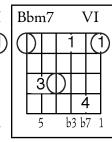


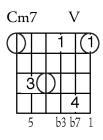


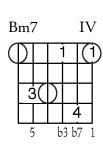


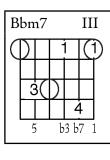


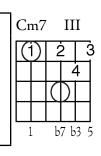


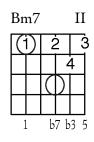


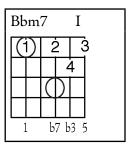




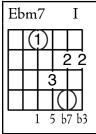


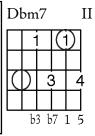


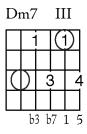




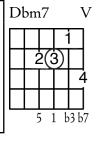
#### ascend (Dorian m7), string set 4321

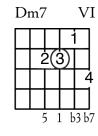


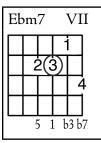


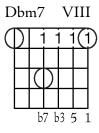


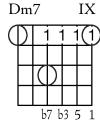
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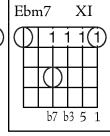


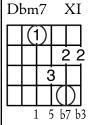


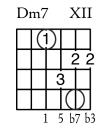


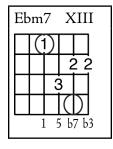


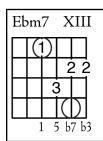


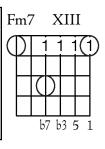


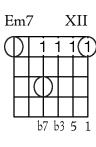


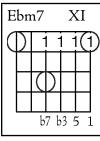


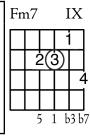


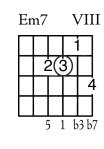


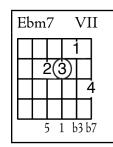


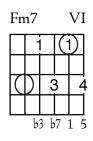


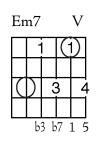


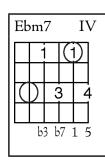


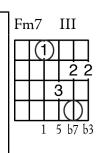


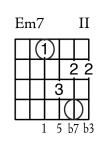


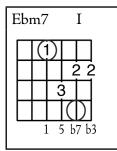








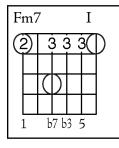


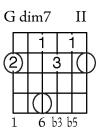


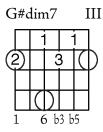
# **AEOLIAN MINOR SEVENTH LINEAR BASS CADENCES**

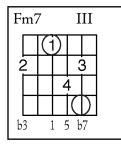
#### **Aeolian Minor Seventh Linear Harmonized Bass**

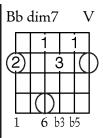
# ascend (Aeolian m7), string set 6432

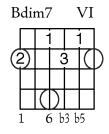


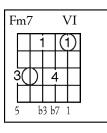


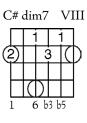


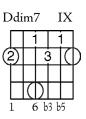


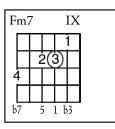


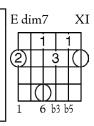


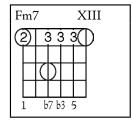


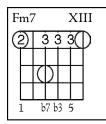


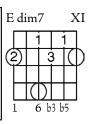


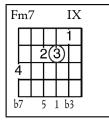


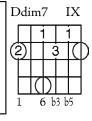


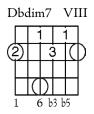


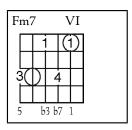


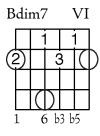


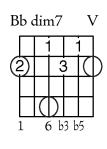


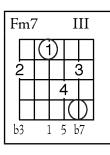


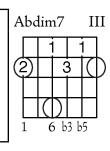


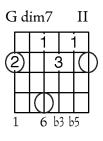


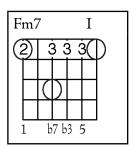




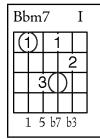


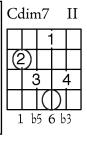






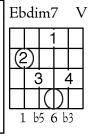
#### ascend (Aeolian m7), string set 5432

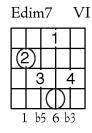


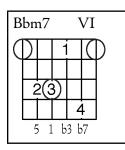


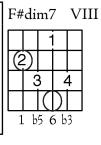
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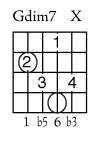
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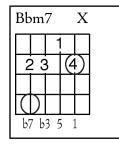


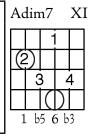


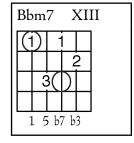


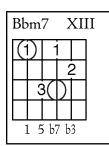


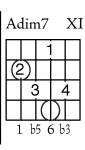


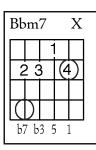


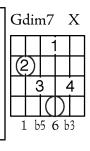


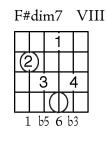


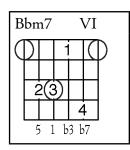


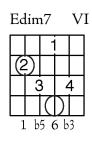


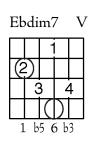


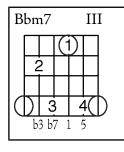


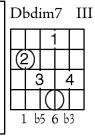


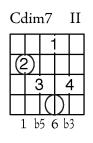


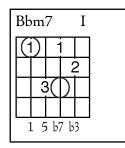




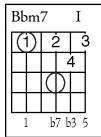


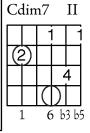




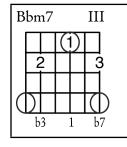


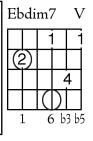
#### ascend (Aeolian m7), string set 5321

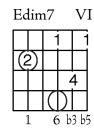


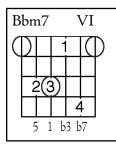


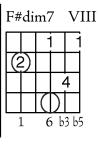
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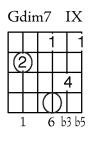


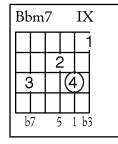


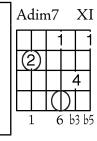


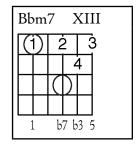




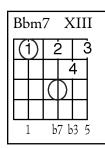


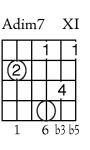


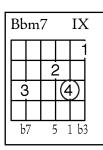


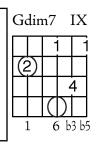


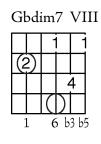
#### descend (Aeolian m7), string set 5321

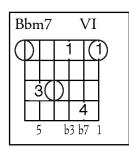


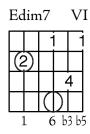


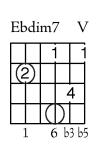


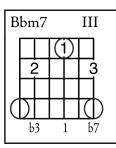


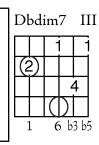


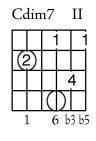


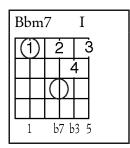




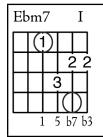


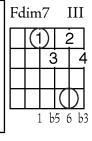






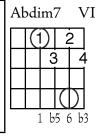
### ascend (Aeolian m7), string set 4321

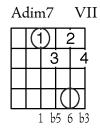


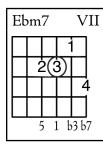


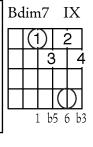
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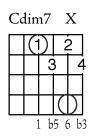
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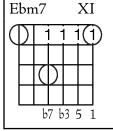


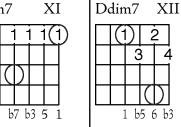


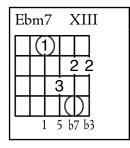




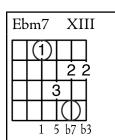


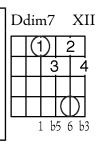


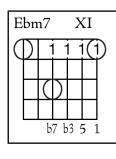


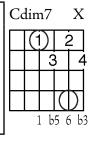


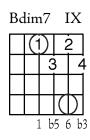
#### descend (Aeolian m7), string set 4321

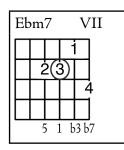




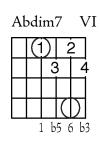


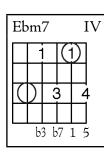


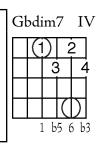


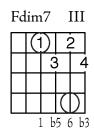


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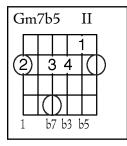


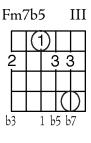


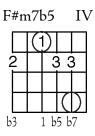
# **LOCRIAN m7b5 LINEAR BASS CADENCES**

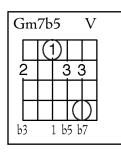
#### **Locrian m7b5 Linear Harmonized Bass**

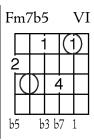
#### ascend (Locrian m7b5), string set 6432 (use up to Gm7b5 C7 Fm7)

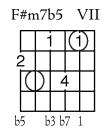


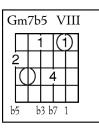


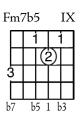


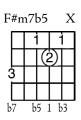


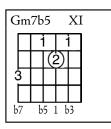


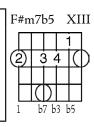


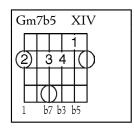




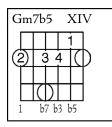


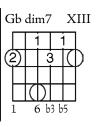


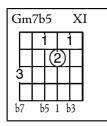


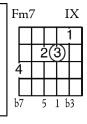


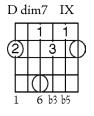
# descend (Locrian m7b5), string set 6432 (use up to Gm7b5 C7 Fm7)

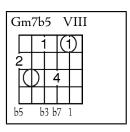


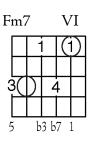


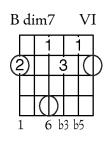


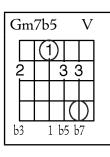


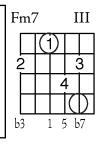


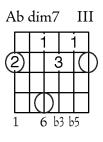


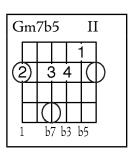




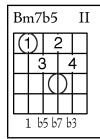


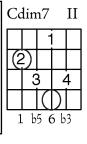




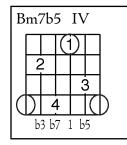


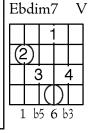
#### ascend (Locrian m7b5), string set 5432 (use up to Bm7b5 E7 Am7)

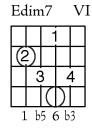


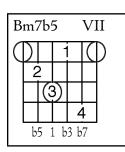


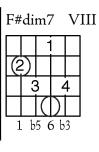
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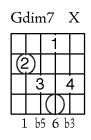


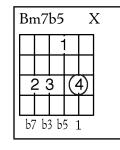


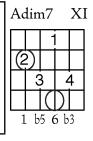


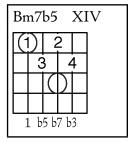




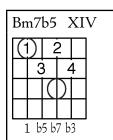


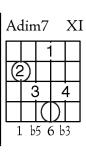


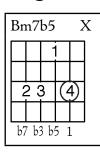




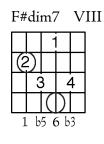
#### descend (Locrian m7b5), string set 5432 (use up to Bm7b5 E7 Am7)

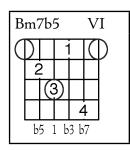


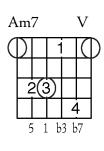


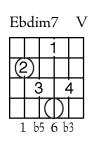


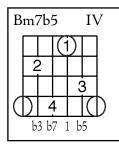
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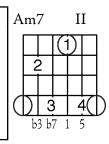


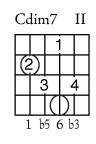


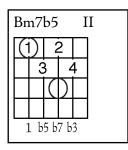




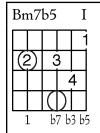


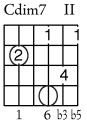






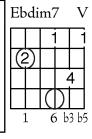
# ascend (Locrian m7b5), string set 5321 (use up to Bm7b5 E7 Am7)

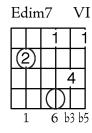


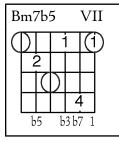


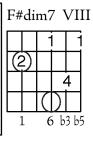
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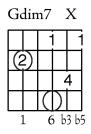
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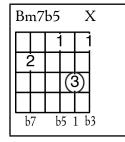


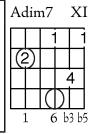


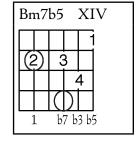




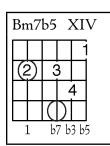


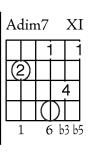


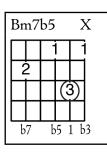


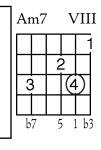


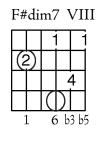
#### descend (Locrian m7b5), string set 5321 (use up to Bm7b5 E7 Am7)

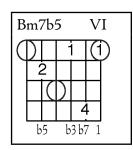


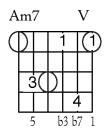


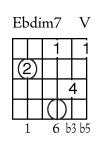


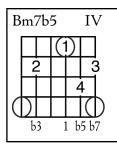


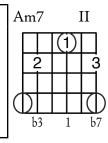


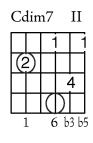


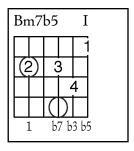




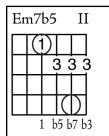


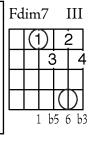






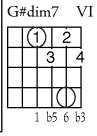
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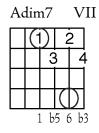


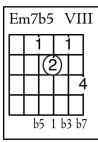


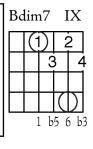
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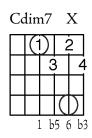
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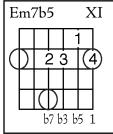


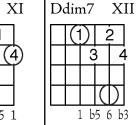


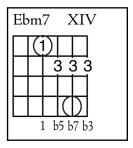




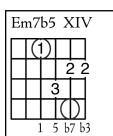


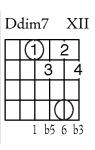


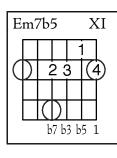


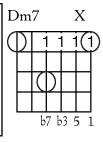


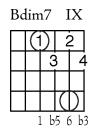
# descend (Locrian m7b5), string set 4321 (use up to Em7b5 A7 Dm7)

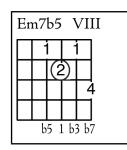


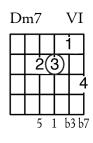


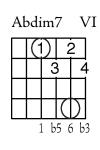


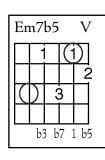




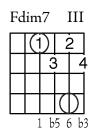


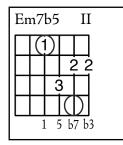






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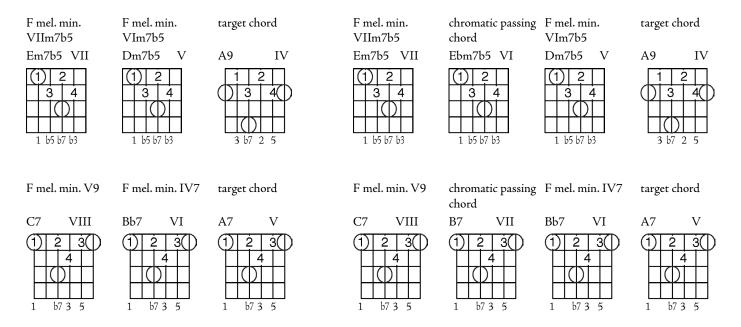




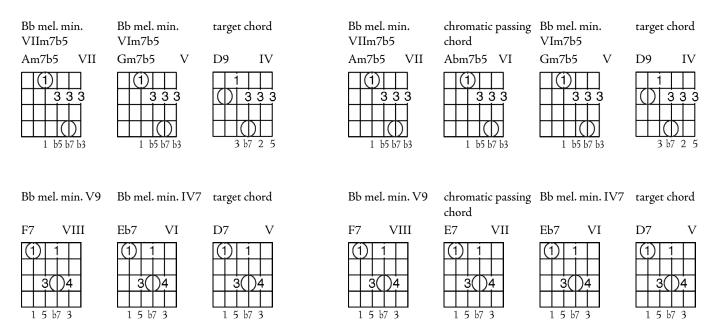
# **MELODIC MINOR LINEAR BASS CADENCES**

These use chords built on steps VII, VI, V and IV of bVI melodic minor in relation to the target chord. The primary setup chord is the IV chord of melodic minor, which is the bII7 of the target chord. They are most useful in descending order, as shown here. See Modes/Modes Of Four Hepatatonic Scales/Melodic Minor Modes.

#### Target Chord A7, Using F Melodic Minor Chords, Descending Roots



# Target Chord D7, Using Bb Melodic Minor Chords, Descending Roots



# Back-Cycling Chords

- Used In Solo Guitar or in Composition
- Back-Cycling with Dominant Sevenths
- Back-Cycling with II V Pairs
- Back-Cycling with Major Scale-Tone Fourths

#### **USED IN SOLO GUITAR OR IN COMPOSITION**

Joe Pass and Wes Montgomery were my earliest inspirations for this globabization. These extended cadences in fourths with flat five substitutes and stand-alone II-V chord changes would not be easily understood if played along with another chord progression and another bass line. They need to be used alone, not simultaneously with another chord progression, unless the second progression was composed to be made compatible. For that reason, they are used in solo guitar, such as Joe Pass style or in composition.

Joe Pass used them extensively in his solo guitar performances and when he accompanied Ella Fitzgerald. He used dominant chords with their roots progressing in perfect fourths as connective filler.

IIm-V is sometimes used as a stand-alone pair of chords without progressing to "I". Here's a list of songs in which they were used as part of the composition:

- 1931 Just Friends (John Klenner, lyrics by Sam M. Lewis)
- 1943 Speak Low, bars 9-12 (Kurt Weill)
- 1944 Round Midnight (Thelonius Monk)
  - 1945 Groovin' High (Dizzy Gillespie)
- 1946 Tenderly (Walter Gross)
- 1954 Four (Miles Davis)
- 1955 Joy Spring (Clifford Brown)
- 1956 When Sunny Gets Blue (Marvin Fisher and Jack Segal)
- 1960 West Coast Blues (Wes Montgomery)
- 1960 Meditation (Antonio Carlos Jobim)
- 1960 Four on Six (Wes Montgomery)
- 1964 Girl from Ipanema, B section (Antonio Carlos Jobim)
- 1965 Ceora (Lee Morgan)
- 1967 Wave (Antonio Carlos Jobim)
- 1968 Road Song, bar four of the B section (Wes Montgomery)
- 1973 Valdez in The Country (Donny Hathaway)
- 1976 Knocks Me off My Feet (Stevie Wonder)
- 1976 Ordinary Pain (Stevie Wonder)

# **BACK-CYCLING WITH DOMINANT SEVENTHS**

# "Back-Cycling" Defined

Back-cycling is planning a series of chords in a series with a target in mind. It is most often a series of chords with their roots ascending in perfect fourths. Perfect fourths use the number cycle 7362514. In practicve, with sharps and flats, that can manifest as #4-7-3-6-2-5-1-4-b7-b3-b6-b2-b5. Perfect fourths use the letter cycle BEADGCF (bead go-catch-fish), which makes the cycle B#-E#-A#-D#-G#-C#-F#-B-E-A-D-G-C-F-Bb-Eb-Ab-Db-Gb-Cb-Fb. Whew!

#### Flat Five Substitutes

A flat five substitute uses a bII of a target, instead of a V of target.

When chords progress with their roots ascending in perfect fourths, each chord can be considered the fifth of the next chord. With B7-E7-A7-D7, for example, B7 is the V7 chord in the key of E, E7 is the V7 chord in the key of A and A7 is the V7 chord in the key of D. A flat five substitute replaces the "V" chord with a chord whose root (and letter name) is a flatted fifth (up or down) from the root of the V chord. This makes the replacement chord flatted second of the chord it preceeds. B7-E7-A7 with "E7" replaced with its flat five substitute makes the progression B7-Bb7-A7, making the progression chromatic instead of fourths.

#### **Targeting a Chord**

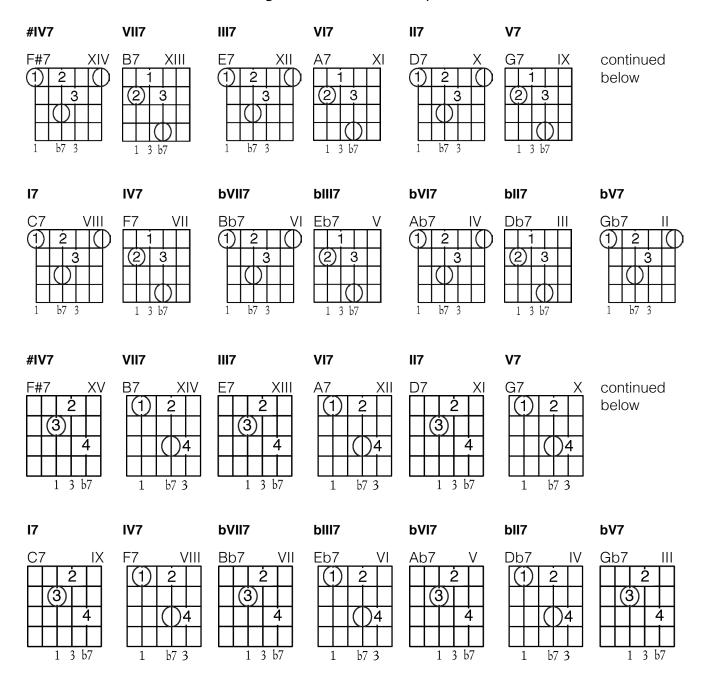
#### the combined cycles

Fourths is 7-3-6-2-5-1-4. With every other chord as a flat five substitute beginning with the second chord, the cycle becomes the 7-b7-6-b6-5-b5-4 chromatic series. With every other chord as a flat five substitute beginning with the first chord, the cycle becomes the 4-3-b3-2-b2-1-7 chromatic series. This table shows the original progression in the top row and flat five substitutes and their combinations in the following rows. Notice that the combinations are chromatic. You'll probably find this easier to visualize on the fretboard.

original	#IV	VII	III	VI	II	$\mathbf{V}$	I	IV	bVII	ыш	bVI	ЫI	bV
first b5 sub.series	I		bVII		bVI		bV		III		II		I
first combination	I	VII	bVII	VI	bVI	V	bV	IV	III	ЫШ	II	ЫІ	I
second b5 sub. series		IV		ЫШ		ы		VII		VI		V	
second combination	#IV	IV	III	ЫII	II	ЫІ	I	VII	bVII	VI	bVI	V	bV

#### cycle of dominant sevenths in C

notice that the notes on the third string descend chromatically



#### Blues in G with back-cycled sevenths in fourths

#### videotab



# **BACK-CYCLING WITH II V PAIRS**

Use the IIm-V part of cadences shown in Voice Leading/II-V-I Top Voice Leading. Tend to use the voicings with the root in the bass.

#### **Back Cycling is Different with Ilm V Pairs**

Back-cycling is planning a series of chords in a series with a target in mind. It is more straight-forward when used in fourths (see Back-Cycling with Dominant Sevenths).

#### Voice Leading the Bass According to the II Chord

IIm-V pairs commonly voice-lead stepwise or chromatically down from the IIm chord of the IIm-V pair to a target IIm type chord, such as IIm7. This is commonly IIm V starting on IIIm to setup the progression to II minor, or as IIIm-VI7-bIIIm-bVI to II minor.

#### Voice Leading the Bass According to the V Chord

IIm-V pairs also voice-lead chromatically down from the V chord of the IIm V pair to a target dominant chord.

#### bllm7-bV7 to IV7

By using a flat five substitute for the V chord in a IIm-V pair, the pair becomes IIm7-bII7.

#### I-VIm-IIm-V example - videotab



# **BACK-CYCLING WITH MAJOR SCALE-TONE FOURTHS**

#### Using the 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 Series

Major scale-tone chords with their roots ascending in perfecet fourths use the number series 7-3-6-2-5-1-4. Major scale tone seventh chords for Bb major are shown below with their roots ascending in perfect fourths. Note that the cycle continues through both rows.

VIIm7b5	IIIm7	VIm7	Ilm7	V7	lma7	IVma7
Am7b5 X 1 (1) 2	Dm7 X (2) 3 3 3 (1) 1 b7 b3 5	Gm7 VIII 1 (1) 3() 4 5 b3 b7 1	2 3 3 3 3 1 1 b7 b3 5	F7 VI 2 3() 4 5 3 b7 1	Bbma7 VI 1) 2() 3 4 1 7 3 5	Ebma7 IV 2 3() 4 5 3 7 1
					V	
VIIm7b5	IIIm7	VIm7	Ilm7	V7	lma7	IVma7
Am7b5 IV 2) 3 4 () 1 b7 b3 b5	Dm7 III 1 (1) 3() 4 5 b3 b7 1	Gm7 III (2) 3 3 3 3 1 b7 b3 5	Cm7 I 1 (1) 3() 4 5 b3 b7 1	F7 I (1) 2 3() 4 I 1 b7 3 5	Bbma7 I 2 3()4 1 5 7 3	Ebma7 I 2 3 3 3 1 5 7

#### Autumn Leaves example in fourths with flat five substitutes

Each of the target chords named above the staff (except not the D7 in bar six) is treated as a target. Three chords are used to setup for each target chord by back-cycling, using four roots in perfect fourths with the target as the fourth chord.

#### Autumn Leaves in fourths with flat five substitutes - click to play



# Favored Song Improv

- Basic Comping, Melody and Improv
- Favored Jazz Song List
- Modal Songs
- Blues Songs (Jazz)
- 1-6-2-5 Songs
- Harmonic Minor Cadence Songs
- Melodic Minor Cadence Songs
- Minor Key Ambiguity Songs
- 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 Songs
- Abstract Songs

# **BASIC COMPING, MELODY AND IMPROV**

Work up a version of comping and melody in a simple manner on each song. Use both auditory and print resources. Just because it is in print, doesn't mean its correct. First play the melody and comping separately. If you can combine them as a chord solo or some kind of arrangement, that's great, but don't let that prevent you from getting a working version of the comping and melody right away.

#### cycle through a short list of songs

Practice a few songs at a time to make it interesting. You also can study batches of songs that cover the same subject, such as the same type of chord progression, melodic or harmonic structure or technique. Make a list of three to ten songs, closer to three. Play them all in three stages.

#### **Work an Element into Your Improv**

#### practice a new element

Play a set of and element for a few minutes, then integrate them into free improv. Constantly look for areas of improvement and new ideas. Exercise a technique in a progressive manner with a few instances, like a set of bend exercises. Find a new melodic cell and practice it up and down a scale or arpeggio. Practice set of rhythms to use in your comping or soloing. See Comping Rhythms and "be inventive rhythmically".

#### work the element into your improv

Now improvise a guitar part in your existing style, without introducing the new element at first. After minute or two, work the new element into your improv. Spend as much time or more improvising than you did exercising.

# within a couple days, use the integrated improv in jamming or performing with someone

At least, play in in performing state of mind, as if you are being heard by an audience. By practicing an element, then working it into your improv, now you need to use it in some sort of performance in the next few days, before it is lost. If you use it in performance soon enough, it can get integrated into your playing, and review effortlessly as you perform!

# **FAVORED JAZZ SONG LIST**

The songs below were ordered according to the complexity of their chord progression. One "point" was given for each major II-V-I, minor II-V-I-bII, sequence of fourths cadence or complex key change (shown by an asterisk after the number of keys in the last column).

### **Modal Songs**

	major II-V	minor II-V	bll (of target) (mel.min.lV)	fourths	chromatic K=key voice C=chord voice	stepwise 3 or more	keys	favorite fake book
Red Baron	1						1	
Canteloupe Island							3*	
Afro Blue			1			Ilm, IIIm, IV	2	Real Book 6
Song for My Father			1			Vim, V, IV. III	2	Real Book 6
Moanin'							1	New Real Book 2
Mercy, Mercy							1	New Real Book 1
Affirmation	1						2	New Real Book 1
Put It Where You Want It	1				K b7,I°7,I7		1	New Real Book 1

#### **Blues**

	major II-V	minor II-V	bll (of target) (mel.min.lV)	fourths	chromatic K=key voice C=chord voice	stepwise 3 or more	keys	favorite fake book
Freddie Freeloader							1	Real Book 6
Mr. P.C.			1				1	Real Book 6
Equinox			1				1	Real Book 6
Pawky			1				1	
All Blues			1				1	Real Book 6
Bag's Groove							1	Standards Real Book
Tenor Madness	1			1-6-2-5			1	Real Book 2
Sonnymoon for Two	1			1-6-2-5			1	Real Book 3
Au Privave	1			1-6-2-5			1	Real Book 6
Bloomdido			1(blllm)	1-6-2-5			1	Real Book 2
Billile's Bounce	2			1-6-2-5 7-3-6-2- 5-1-4			1	Real Book 2

# 1-6-2-5

	major II-V	minor II-V	bll (of target) (mel.min.IV)	fourths	chromatic K=key voice C=chord voice	stepwise 3 or more	keys	favorite fake book
Breezin'	1			1-6-2-5			1	
The Way You Look Tonight	3			1-6-2-5			2	New Real Book 1
I Got Rhythm	1			1-6-2-5			3	Standards Real Book
Isn't She Lovely	1	1		6-2-5-1			2	
One Note Samba	2		2		K 3,b3,2,b2		3	Real Book 6
Anthropology	2			1-6-2-5, 3-6-2-5			2	New Real Book 1
Misty	4			1-6-2-5				New Real Book 1
Donna Lee	3	1					2	Real Book 6
St. Thomas	2		2	1-6-2-5, 3-6-2-5	K 34#45			New Real Book 1
Yardbird Suite	2	2	1	3-6-2-5-1			3	Real Book 2
Stormy Weather	1			1-6-2-5, 3-6-2-5	K 1#12, 4#45, 5#56			New Real Book 1
Angel Eyes (minor key I VI II V)	4	1	1	minor 1-6-2-5			3	New Real Book 1

# **Changing Major Scales, Two Bars or More Each**

	major II-V	minor II-V	bll (of target) (mel.min.IV)	fourths	chromatic K=key voice C=chord voice	stepwise 3 or more	keys	favorite fake book
I IV V blues (1111 4411 5511)				5-1-4			13	
I Got Rhythm B section							4	Standards Real Book
The In Crowd								
How High the Moon	3	1	1				3	Real Book 6
Tune Up	3						3	New Real Book 1
Poinciana								Real Book 3
Afternoon in Paris							3	Real Book 1
Bluesette	4	2					6	Standards Real Book
God Bless the Child	3	1			K 1,7,b7,6			Real Book 6
Have You Met Miss Jones	5						5	Standards Real Book
Here's that Rainy Day	4						4	New Real Book 1
500 Milea High	3	1					7	Real Book 1
Donna Lee	3	1					2	Real Book 6
All the Things You Are	4	2		7-3-6-2- 5-1-4			3	Real Book 6
Ornithology	4	1		3-6-2- 5-1	K 3,b3,2,b2,1		3	Real Book 6

#### **Harmonic Minor Cadence**

#### (see common minor key scales and arpeggios)

	major II-V	minor II-V	bll (of target) (mel.min. IV)	fourths	chromatic K=key voice C=chord voice	stepwise 3 or more	keys	favorite fake book
Baja Nights							1	
Caravan	1	1	1	1-6-2-5			2	Real Book 2
Blue Bossa	1	1					2	Real Book 6
Road Song	5	1					3	Real Book 6
Autumn Leaves	1	1		7-3-6-2-5-1-4			2	Real Book 6
Black Orpheus	1	2		7-3-6-2-5-1-4			3	Real Book 6
Fly Me to the Moon	2	2		7-3-6-2-5-1-4			1	New Real Book 2
Nature Boy		2						New Real Book 1
My Funny Valentine (section A only)		2	1		K/C 1,7,b7,6,b6		1	Standards Real Book
1625 songs								
jazz blues								

#### **Melodic Minor Cadence**

#### (includes combined harmonic minor and melodic minor cadences)

	major II-V	minor II-V	bll (of target) (mel.min.lV)	fourths	chromatic K=key voice C=chord voice	stepwise 3 or more	keys	favorite fake book
Song for My Father			1			Vim, V, IV. III	2	Real Book 6
I Want You (intro/chorus)			1				1	
Glass Onion	1		1				1	
Pawky			1				1	
Footprints	1		2				1	Real Book 6
Sunny		1	1				1	Standards Real Book
Sugar		1	2				1	Real Book 6
Moanin'		1	2				1	New Real Book 2
One Note Samba	2		2		K 3,b3,2,b2		3	Real Book 6
This Masquerade	3		1		K/C 1,7,b7,6		3	New Real Book 1
Tenderly	4	1			K4#45		1	New Real Book 1
Willow Weep for Me	5	2			K2#234			New Real Book 1
1-6-2-5 songs with melodic	minor		•					

1-6-2-5 with harmonic minor and melodic minor

# **Minor Key Ambiguity**

	major II-V	minor II-V	bll (of target) (mel.min.lV)	fourths	chromatic K=key voice C=chord voice	stepwise 3 or more	keys	favorite fake book
Summertime		2	1				1	Standards Real Book
Get Lucky							1	

# **Major Flat Six**

	major II-V	minor II-V	bll (of target) (mel.min.IV)	fourths	chromatic K=key voice C=chord voice	stepwise 3 or more	keys	favorite fake book
Sleepwalk							1	
Bag's Groove					IV7#iV°7 I7		1	Standards Real Book
Tenor Madness	1			1-6-2-5	IV7#iV°7 I7		1	Real Book 2
Au Privave	1			1-6-2-5	IV7#iV°7 I7		1	Real Book 6
How Insensitive	2	1	2 (last in A third-to-last in B)				2	Standards Real Book
Corcovado	2		1		I13 IV13v9 IVm7		3	Real Book 6
Wave	5		1				3	Real Book 6

#### 7-3-6-2-5-1-4

7362514	major II-V	minor II-V	bll (of target) (mel.min.IV)	fourths	chromatic K=key voice C=chord voice	stepwise 3 or more	keys	favorite fake book
Take Flve	1	1		7-3-6-2-5-1-4			2	Standards Real Book
Autumn Leaves	1	1		7-3-6-2-5-1-4			2	Real Book 6
My Favorite Things	1	1		7-3-6-2-5-1-4			3	Real Book 6
Billile's Bounce	2			1-6-2-5 7-3-6-2-5-1-4			1	Real Book 2
Black Orpheus	1	2		7-3-6-2-5-1-4			3	Real Book 6
Scrapple from the Apple	1	1		7-3-6-2-5-1-4	K 4,#4º7,5		1	Real Book 6
Fly Me to the Moon	2	2		7-3-6-2-5-1-4			1	New Real Book 2
There Will Never Be Another You	3	1		1-6-2-5			2	Real Book 1
Blues for Alice	6	1		7-3-6-2-5-1-4			1	Real Book 6
Confirmation	4	2		7-3-6-2-5-1-4			3	Real Book 6
Georgia on My Mind	5	1	1	7-3-6-2-5-1-4			2	
All the Things You Are	4	2		7-3-6-2-5-1-4			3	Real Book 6

# **Abstract**

	major II-V	minor II-V	bll (of target) (mel.min.IV)	fourths	chromatic K=key voice C=chord voice	stepwise 3 or more	keys	favorite fake book
The Days Of Wine and Roses	3	2	1 (second chord is b5 of fourth chord)	7-3-6-2-5- 1-4			1	Standards Real Book
Killing Me Softly With His Song	1		1 (next-to- last chord)	2-5-1-4			2	New Real Book 1
It Don't Mean A Thing	2				C 1,7,b7,6,b6,5		3	Real Book 6
In A Mellow Tone	2				K 4,#4º7,5		2	Real Book 6
Corcovado	2		1				3	
Chopin Waltz Op. 64, No. 2	1	1					1	
Someday My Prince Will Come	3				K3,b3°7,2; KIV:4,#4°7,5		2	Real Book 6
Valdez in the Country	3		1				1	Standards Real Book
Don't Get Around Much Anymore	1	2					2	Real Book 6
Groovin' High	4				KIIIm, bIIIm, IIm		1	Real Book 6
Four	5						1	New Real Book 1
Night in Tunisia	1	3	1				3	Real Book 6
How Insensitive	2	1	2 (last in A and third-to-last in B)				2	Standards Real Book
(Somewhere) over the Rainbow	3	2	1 (bVII in fifth bar of A)	6-2-5-1	KIIIm, bIIIº7, IIm		2	New Real Book 1
In a Sentimental Mood	2	2		1-6-2-5	K/C 1,7,b7,6,b6		2	Real Book 6
One for My Baby	3 (two V IIm)		1			I, Ilm, Illm; Ilm, Illm, IV,V		New Real Book 1
Meditation	3	1		3-6-2-5-1	K 3,b3,2		2	Standards Real Book
Golden Lady	4				C 1, 7, b7, 6, b6, 5	I,llm,lllm	4	Real Book 6
Misty	5	1		3-6-2-5-1			2	New Real Book 1
Yardbird Suite	2	2	1	3-6-2-5-1			3	
Girl from Ipanema	4	1	1	3-6-2-5-1			4	Standards Real Book
Gentle Rain	3	3	1	3-6-2-5-1			1	
Joy Spring	6		2		two K 3,b3,2,b2		3	Real Book 6
Have You Met Miss Jones	5			3-6-2-5-1	K #4°7		5	Standards Real Book
My Funny Valentine	3	2	3		K/C 1,7,b7,6,b6	I,IIm,IIIm	2	Standards Real Book
Round Midnight	4	4			C17b76			Standards Real Book
Skylark	4	1	3	1-6-2-5			3	New Real Book 1

# **MODAL SONGS**

On each modal song, use these two standard layered steps. They build on one another and can be used simultaneously. You can come back to them later and add harmonic minor, melodic minor and arpeggios.

#### **Layer One - Pentatonic Scales**

Establish a blues or swing basis. Elaborate with chromatics, using minor pentatonic with chromatics between four and five. See Movable Pentatonic Scales With One Chromatic.

Optionally, microtonal bends on the flatted third. If the chord you are using the microtonally bent flat third on is a minor chord, make the bend slight, so it doesn't make the chord sound major.

If the chord on the same root you are using a microtonally bent flat third on is major (such as a D minor pentatonic scale on a D major chord), the microtonal bend can go higher, but don't get too close the the natural third (without bending all the way to it), or your note may sound erroneously flat.

#### **Layer Two - Pentatonic Scale Subsets of Modes**

Complete the heptatonic (seven-tone) scale mode, such as F minor pentatonic as a subset of F Aeolian, where you would add the two and flat six to complete the mode.

# **Common Aeolian Key Scales and Arpeggios**

# memorize one key form column at a time for each song

key shape →	key E form	key D form	key C form	key A form	key G form
I Aeolian and its Im7/11 pentatonic subset (chromatic option)	1) 4 b7 b3 5(1) 	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 2 & 5 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\                                  $	2 5 4 67 b3 b6 1 4 5 5 b6 b3 b6 (2) (5)	5(1)4 b7 2 5 b6   b3 b6 2 5(1)   b7 b3 b6   4 b7	b6
I Dorian and its Im7/11 pentatonic subset (chromatic option)	1) 4 b7 b3 5 (1) 2 5 (1) 4 6 2 b3   b7 b3 6 2	$ \begin{array}{c ccccc} \hline 2 & 5 & 1 & 4 & 6 & 2 \\ \hline b3 &                                   $	6 2 5 4 57 b3 1 4 5 1 4 57 2 5	5(1)4 b7 2 5 	6 2 5(1) 6 67 b3
V Phrygian and its Vm7/11 pentatonic subset (chromatic option)	5   4 b7 b3b6(1) 4   b2   5 (1) 4 b7   5   b6 b2   b3 b6	5(1)4 b7 5 b6 b2 b3 b6 5(1) b7 b3 b6 b2 4 b7	b6 b2   b6   b6   b7 b3 b6 b2 4 b7   b7 b3 5 1	1) 4 b7 b3 5 1 b2     b6 b2   5(1) 4       b3 b6 b2   b7 b3	b2   b2 5(1)4   b3b6 b2   b7b3
IV Dorian and its IVm7/11 pentatonic subset (chromatic option)	5(1)4 b7 2 5         b3   6 2 5(1)   6 b7 b3   4 b7     6	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 6 & 2 & 5(1) & 6 \\ 67 & b3 & 4 & 67 \\ \hline  & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline  & 6 & 2 & 1 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c cccc} 1 & 4 & 67 & b3 & 5(1) \end{array} $	1) 4 b7 b3 5 (1) 2 5 (1) 4 6 2 b3   b7 b3 6 2	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	b3
I Aeolian b5 and its Im7/11b5 pentatonic subset	1) 4 b7 b3 1   b5   b6     2   (1) 4   2     2   (2)	<b>b5</b>	2   4 b7 b3b6(1) 4 b5   b5   b5   c1) 4 b7 2   b6   b5   b3 b6   (2)	b5   b5   b5   b6   b5   b3 b6   2   1     b7 b3 b6   4 b7	2 1) b7 b3 b6 4 b7 2 b5 1)4 b7 b3 1 b5 b6 (1) 2

# **Canteloupe Island**

See Pedal Point Chord Progression / I IV I7: Thirds With Pedal Point "1".

chord	pentatonic scales	major scale modes
Fm	Fm7/11	F Dorian (Eb major)
Db9	Fm7/11b5	F Aeolian b5 (Ab major b3)
Dm7	F ma6/9	F major

# **Afro Blue**

chord(s)	pentatonic scales	major scale modes
Fm7 Gm7 Abma7	Fm7/11	F Aeolian (Ab major)
ЕЬ7	Cm7/11	C Phrygian (Ab major)
Dm7	F ma6/9	F major

# **Song for My Father**

chord(s)	pentatonic scales	major scale modes
Fm7, Cm7 C7	Fm7/11	F Aeolian (Ab major)
Db7	Fm7/11b5	F Aeolian b5 (Ab major b3 = Ab melodic minor)
ЕЬ7	Cm7/11	C Phrygian (Ab major)

# **BLUES SONGS (JAZZ)**

Use these standard four layers in blues without harmonic minor nor melodic minor. They build on one another and can all be used simultaneously. Make these a default for your harmonic minor improv. Blues with harmonic minor and melodic minor will be approached later in the sections on each of those subjects, Harmonic Minor Cadence Songs and Melodic Minor Cadence Songs.

For now, the third layer will make major scale modes more complex by darkening, using a mode with flatted notes.

#### **Layer One - Pentatonic Scales**

Establish a blues or swing basis. Elaborate with chromatics, using minor pentatonic with chromatics between four and five. See Movable Pentatonic Scales with One Chromatic.

Optionally, microtonal bends on the flatted third. If the chord you are using the microtonally bent flat third on is a minor chord, make the bend slight, so it doesn't make the chord sound major.

If the chord on the same root you are using a microtonally bent flat third on is major (such as a D minor pentatonic scale on a D major chord), the microtonal bend can go higher, but don't get too close the the natural third (without bending all the way to it), or your note may sound erroneously flat.

# **Layer Two - Pentatonic Scale Subsets of Major Scale Modes**

Complete the major scale mode, such as D minor pentatonic as a subset of D Aeolian, where you would add the two and flat six to complete the mode.

#### **Layer Three - Darkening Modes**

This layer will complex what is done in layer two on blues by using modes with flatted tones, esspecially flat three and flat seven. These tones darken the mood and are the essence of African American coloration of European harmony.

The development of blues and jazz added Dorian and Mixolydian modes to the previous Ionian (major, such as a "C" major tone center with a "C" major scale) and Aeolian (major mode VI, such as an "A" tone center with a C major parent scale). Previous to the development of American blues and jazz the relative major and minor system used major scale tones one and six as the common tone centers. Mixolydian darkens major by flatting the seventh step of the major scale.

Flatting notes makes scales sadder or bluesier in mood. The mood of a "C" major scale is darkened with a flatted seventh is "C" Mixolydian and further darkened with Dorian, which has both a flatted third

and flatted seventh. See Modes, Modes On I IV V Blues, Modes On Jazz Blues and The Expressive Use Of Modes.

Major chords are happy and bright in mood, minor chords dark and sad. The emotive character of a scale is based on its tonic triad, made up of its first, third and fifth steps. In major and Mixolydian modes, built on the first and fifth steps of a major scale, the tone triad is major, therefore bright and happy in mood. In Dorian and Aeolian modes, built on the second and sixth steps of a major scale, the tonic triad is minor, therefore dark and sad in mood.

Major and Mixolydian differ with their seventh. Mixolydian has a flatted seventh, which darkens it. The four-note tonic seventh chord in Mixolydian is dominant seventh. It has a disrturbing, dissonant flatted fifth interval between its third and seventh. At the same time, it has a bright-mooded major triad as its basis (root, third and fifth). The triad comprised of its third, fifth and seventh is diminished, a very dark (depressed) mood. This makes a troubled hybrid of happy, depressed and angry moods.

The major seventh chord built on the first step of Ionian mode (major scale mode one, such as a "C" tone center with a "C" major scale) is a hybrid of moods also. The triad built on its third, comprised of its third, fifth and seventh is a minor. Combined with the major triad built on its root, it has the romantic hybrid of happy and sad.

Dorian mode (major scale mode two, such as a "D" tone center with a "C" major scale) differs from Aeolian mode (major scale mode six, such as an "A" tone center with a "C" major scale) in that Dorian has a brighter-mooded major sixth. Aeolian's flat sixth is darker in mood.

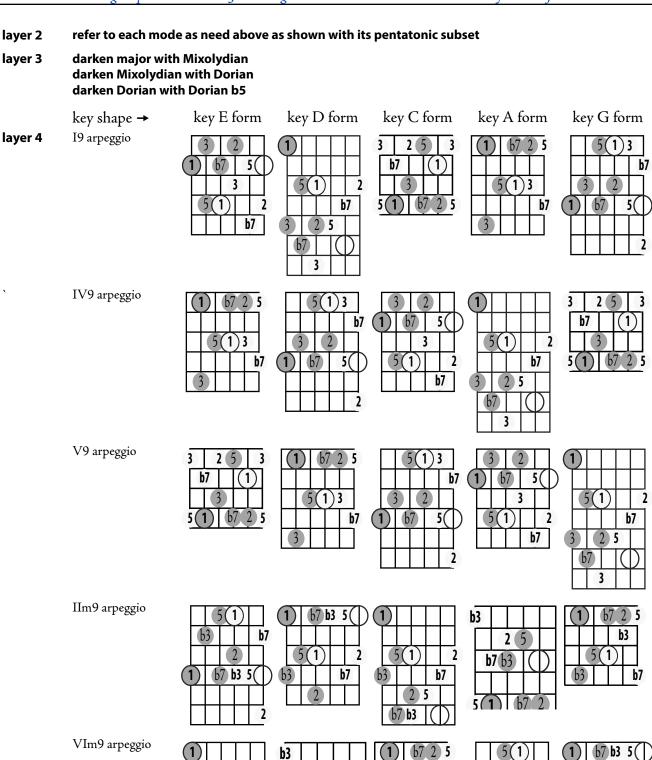
We have heard alot more Aeolian melody than Dorian. So much more that we can accept Aeolian melody played when the chord progression directs Dorian, as long as the flatted sixth (the distinguishing note) is not sustained too long. Usually two seconds is the limit for notes that disagree with the harmony. See The Two Second Rule in Melodically Superimposed Cadences and The One To Two Second Rule in Melodic Cells.

#### **Layer Four - Arpeggio Cadences**

Learn the arpeggios for each of the chords in the song you are preparing to improvise on. See Scale-Tone Seventh Chord Progression. It is very useful to first express the chord progression with chord fingerings, then with arpeggios and look at the nature of voice leading. See descend five and seven and descend seven.

# **Common Jazz Blues Scales and Arpeggios**

				•		
	key shape →	key E form	key D form	key C form	key A form	key G form
layer 1	Ima6/9 pentatonic subset of I Mixolydian (chromatic option)	b7	3   2 5(1) 4 6 2   b7   3 6 2 5   3 4 b7   1) 4	3 6 2 5 3 4 b7 1 (1)4 1 3 6 1 5(1)4 b7 2 5	(3 6) (5 1) 4 b7 2 5 (6 2 5 1) 3 6 (6 7 4 b7)	6 2 5(1)3 6 b7   4 b7 3 6 2   1) 4 b7   5(1)
	Im7/11 pentatonic subset of I Dorian (chromatic option)	1)4 b7b3 5(1) 2 5(1)4 6 2 b3   b7b3 6 2	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 2 & 5(1) & 4 & 6 & 2 \\                                  $	6 2 5 4 67 b3 (1)4 5 (1) 4 6 5 (1) 4 6 7 2 5	5(1)4 b7 2 5           b3   6 2 5(1)   6 b7 b3     4 b7     6	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 6 & 2 & 5(1) & 6 \\ 67 & b3 & 4 & 67 \\ \hline  & 6 & 2 & \\ \hline  & 1)4 & 67 & b3 & 5(1) \end{array} $
	I (dom.) 7/11 pentatonic subset of I Mixolydian (chromatic option)	67	2 5 1) 4 6 2	3 6 2 5 3 4 b7 1 1)4 3 6 5 5(1)4 b7 2 5	5(1)4 b7 2 5 6 2 5(1)3 6 67 4 b7 3 6 1	6 2 5 (1) 3 6 67
	I7/11#1 pentatonic subset of I Mixolydian #1 (= II harmonic minor). The tone "I" that names the key is located in the "empty" circle.	#1 3 #1 2 5 3 6 2 3	2 5() 4 6 2	3 6 2 5   4 b7   () 4   () 4   () 5 () 4 b7 2 5   (#1)   () 4   () 6   () 6   () 7   (	5	#1   6 2 5 ( )   6 2 5 ( )   6 7   #1 4 5 7   3 6 2   1   4 5 7   5 ( )   6 2
	Im6/11b5 pentatonic subset of I Dorian b5 (bVII major b6) (chromatic option)	1) 4 b7b3   1   b5         2   (1) 4 6 2   b3     b5b7b3   6 2	b5   1 2   (1)4 6 2 b3   b5b7 b3 6 2   4 b7 b3   1)4	6 2 14 b7 b3 (1) 4 b5 6 b5 (1) 4 b7 2 b5 b3	1   4   2	
	IIm7/11 pentatonic subset of IV Dorian (chromatic option)	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 6 & 2 & 5(1) & 6 \\ 67 & b3 & 4 & b7 \\ \hline & 6 & 2 &  \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c cccc} 1)4 & b7 & b3 & 5(1) \end{array} $	1) 4 b7 b3 5 (1) 2 5 (1) 4 6 2 b3   b7 b3 6 2	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 2 & 5(1) & 4 & 6 & 2 \\                                  $	6 2 5 4 67 63 (1) 4 1 6 5 5 (1) 4 67 2 5	5(1)46725 
	Vm7/11 pentatonic subset of V Dorian. "1" is "5" on of a fingering in the key of "1", such as Ima6/9 or Im7/11 above (chromatic option)	b3	6 2 5 4 6 7 b3 1 4 5 1 4 6 7 2 5	6 2 5 4 67 b3 (1) 4 1 6 5 5 (1) 4 67 2 5	6 2 5 4 57 b3 (1) 4 6 5 (1) 4 57 2 5	2 5(1)4 6 2 b3   67b3 6 2 5   4 b7b3 (1)4



2 5

b7 b3

5(1)

b7 b3

**b**7

**b**3

**b**7

5(1)

63

**b**7

2

b7 b3 5

5(1)

2

**b**7

#### Freddie Freeloader

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: darkened modes	layer 4: arpeggios
Bb6 Bb9	Bb ma6/9	Bb Mixolydian (Eb major)	Bb Dorian (Ab major)	Bb6, Bb9, Bb13
Eb6 Eb9	Bbm7/11	Bb Dorian Ab major)	Bb Dorian b5 (Ab major b6)	Eb6, Eb9, Eb13
F7	Fm7/11	F Mixolydian (Bb major)	F Dorian (Eb major)	F9, F13
Ab7	Fm7/11	Ab Mixolydian	Bb Mixolydian b6 (Eb melodic minor)	Ab9, Ab13#11

#### modal pedal point

The feature of Freddie Freeloader and All Blues from Miles Davis' Kind Of Blue is pedal point progression. They are uncommon cases where the head is based on the accompaniment. Each uses an accompaniment figure that was used long before Kind Of Blue.

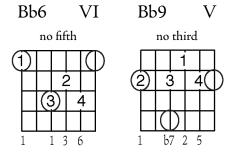
Modal pedal point triads, as used on Freddie Freeloader work best from the root of each chord, since other chord tones would suggest a different root.

Modal pedal point thirds, as used on All Blues can be built on root, third, fifth or seventh. They produce a rich library of chords, including many cool dissonant ones where the lower tone of the third is an upper or lower neighbor to the chord tone.

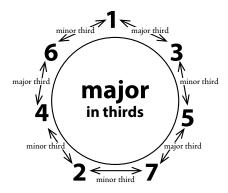
#### the six nine chord progression in Bb

Freddie Freeloader uses triads with a pedal tone. It features the I and IV chords (Bb and Eb), each with the root retained in the bass with a VIm triad moving to a Vm triad. These are part of Bb6 and Bb9 chords, so I call the pair a "six nine" chord progression.

During Bb, play VIm to Vm (Gm to Fm) over Bb bass.



Bb6 is steps 1-3-5-6 of a Bb major scale (see the cycle of thirds below). Without the fifth, the tones "6-1-3" make a VIm chord in Bb major. So, VIm can be thought of as the first chord in this "six nine" chord voicing.



Gm and Fm are IIIm and IIm triads in Eb major.

first inversion Eb major scale tone triads on string set 432 (third in bass)

the second row of numbers (3-5-1, 4-6-2, etc.) show numbers tones of the parent Eb major scale

I major 3-5-1	II minor 4-6-2	III minor 5-7-3	IV major 6-1-4	V major 7-2-5	VI minor 1-3-6	VII diminished 2-4-7	I major 3-5-1
Eb III	Fm V	Gm VII	Ab VIII	Bb X	Cm XII	D dim. XIII	Eb XV
3 5 1	3 (4)	3 (4) b3 5 1	3 5 1	3 5 1	3 (4)	3 (4) b3 b5 1	3 5 1

Notice the fingering strategy in this linear string set of triads is that the third finger is retained on the fourth string. This facilitates faster chord changing. Similarly, the redundant barre in both the seond inversion and root position below (after the circular diagram) allow faster chord changing.

As you can see, the notes above on strings 4-3-2 are those of Gm and Fm, the VIm and Vm chords in the key of Bb (see below). In the parent scale Eb (see Modes Of I IV V Blues), Gm and Fm are IIIm and IIm chords. Doesn't that make sense, given that IIIm and IIm are the two consecutive minor chords built on a major scale?

Gm	V	II	Fm		<sup>2</sup> m		V
	2				2	2	
3	(4)	)		(')	3	(2	
Ь3	5 1			Ь	3 5	5 ]	Ĺ

Bb9 is steps 57246 of an Eb major scale (see the cycle of thirds below). In terms of the key of the chord root Bb, those tones (57246) are the root, third, fifth, flatted seventh and ninth of Bb9. The last three

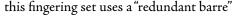
tones are "246" the parent scale Eb, the fifth flatted seventh and ninth of Bb9 and comprise a IIm chord of the parent scale Eb. So.....Bb9 without a root and without a fifth is Fm, a Vm of Bb and a IIm of Eb (the parent scale).

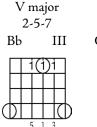


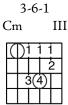
Here are alternate fingerings on string set 4-3-2. Now we've covered all three inversions: root, third nad fifth in the bass. These are called *root position, first inversion and second inversion,* respectively. Notice that the sets don't necessarily start with the I major triad, but with whatever is at the lower end of the fretboard, since each set will span twelve frets from around the third to fifteenth position. This mimics the pianists ability to go up and down the inversions of a chord. It is more complicated for the guitarist, since we have six linear systems (strings) instead of one (the piano keyboard). For guitarists run up and down the inversions, we need to memorize more graphic shapes that the piano player does. See the inversions of the Eb major and Fm triads, below.

#### second inversion Eb major scale tone triads on string set 4-3-2 (third in bass)

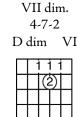
the second row of numbers (2-5-7, 3-6-1, etc.) show the numbered tones of the parent Eb major scale this fingering set uses a "redundant barre"

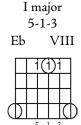




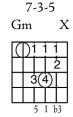


VI minor

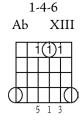




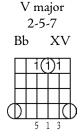
II minor



III minor



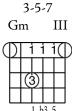
IV major



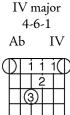
#### root position Eb major scale tone triads on string set 4-3-2 (root in bass)

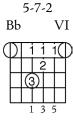
the second row of numbers (246, 357, etc.) show the numbered tones of the parent Eb major scale this fingering set uses a "redundant barre", except for the retained third finger on the D diminished triad

II minor 2-4-6						
	Fı	m			I	
	)	-	i -	i -	i(	)
		~	Ĺ			
		0	<u>ر</u> و ا			
1 b3 5						



III minor





V major

VI minor

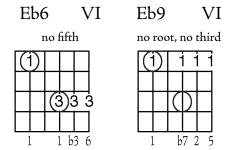
VII dim.

I major

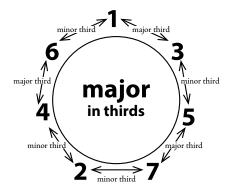
II minor

# the six nine chord progression in Eb

During Eb, play VIm to Vm (Cm to Bbm) over Eb bass.



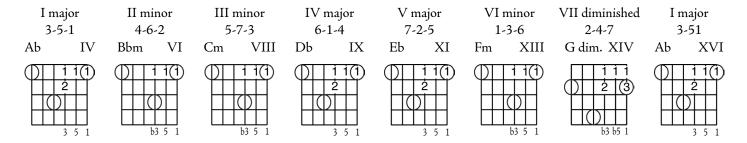
Eb6 is steps 1-3-5-6 of a Eb major scale (see the cycle of thirds below). Without the fifth, the tones "6-1-3" make a VIm chord in Eb major. So, VIm can be thought of as the first chord in this "six nine" chord voicing.



Cm and Bbm are IIIm and IIm triads in Ab major.

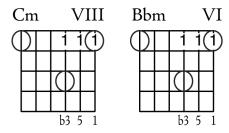
first inversion Ab major scale tone triads on string set 3-2-1 (third in bass)

the second row of numbers (3-5-1, 4-6-2, etc.) show numbers tones of the parent Eb major scale

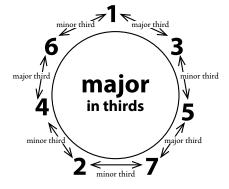


Notice that the fingerings above facilitate faster chord changing with a redundant barre.

As you can see, the notes above on strings 3-2-1 are those of Cm and Bbm, the VIm and Vm chords in the key of Eb (see below). In the parent scale Ab (see Modes Of I IV V Blues), Cm and Bbm are IIIm and IIm chords (IIIm and IIm are the two consecutive minor chords built on a major scale).

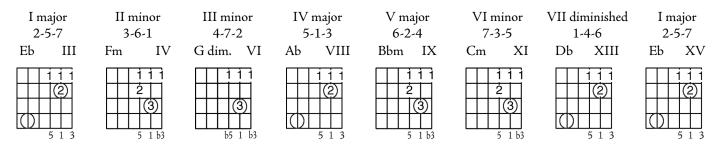


Eb9 is steps 5-7-2-4-6 of an Ab major scale (see the cycle of thirds below). In terms of the key of the chord root Eb, those tones (5-7-2-4-6) are the root, third, fifth, flatted seventh and ninth of Eb9. The last three tones are "2-4-6" the parent scale Ab, the fifth flatted seventh and ninth of Eb9 and comprise a IIm chord of the parent scale Ab. So....Eb9 without a root and without a fifth is Cm, a Vm of Eb and a IIm of Ab (the parent scale).



See Pedal Point Chord Progression / "Six Nine" VIm Vm Triads With Pedal Point "1", and especially Scale Tone Triads Of Four Heptatonic Scales for fingerings (in this case, the major scale fingerings).

this fingering set uses a "redundant barre"



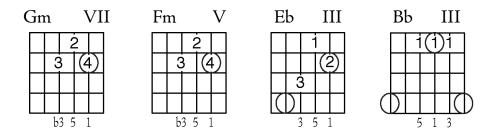
root position Eb major scale tone triads on string set 4-3-2 (root in bass)

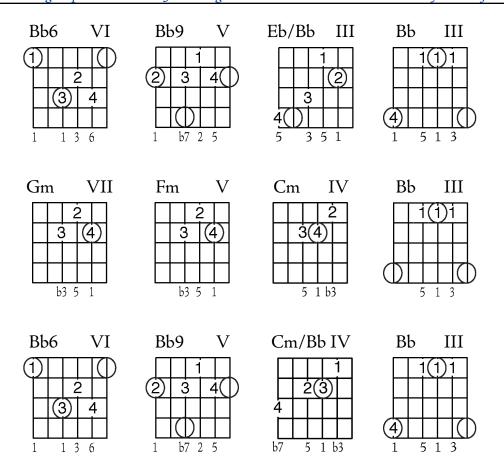
the second row of numbers (1-3-5, 2-4-6, etc.) show the numbered tones of the parent Eb major scale this fingering set retains the third finger on the third string

II minor 2-4-6	III minor 3-5-7	IV major 4-6-1	V major 5-7-2	VI minor 6-1-3	VII diminished 7-2-4	I major 1-3-5	II minor 2-4-6
Bbm I	Cm III	Db IV	Eb VI	Fm VIII	G dim. IX	Ab XI	Bbm XIII
() 1 2 (3) 1 b3 5	() 1 2 (3) 1 b3 5	(3)4	(3)4	()   1   2   (3)     1 b3 5	3 (4) 1 b3 b5	(3)4	() 1 2 (3) 1 b3 5

Consider using neighboring scale tone triads to enhance the six nine progression. Just before the parent scale IIIm triad, use a parent scale IV major triad, or just before the parent scale IIm triad, use the parent scale I major triad.

By learning all three inversions of the triads on a string set, you can then combine them within a confined area, such as this group of Eb parent scale triads to be used over a Bb root. Eb to Bb (the last two chords) forms a plagal cadence, while Cm to Bb forms what I call the "gospel" plagal cadence, a cool modern version. Each progression is shown with triads, then with the Bb pedal point included.





# more major scale tone triad inversions

To more thoroughly study the major scale tone triad inversions, see these sections of Pedal Point Progression:

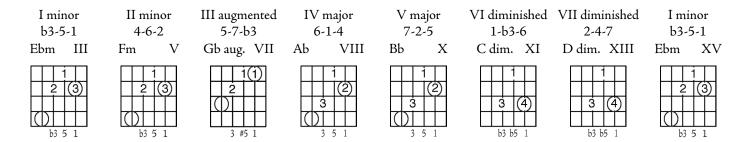
major scale tone triads on string set 4-3-2

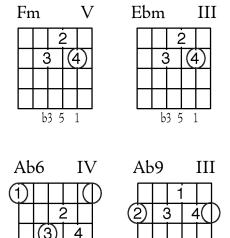
major scale tone triads on string set 4-3-1

major scale tone triads on string set 5-4-3

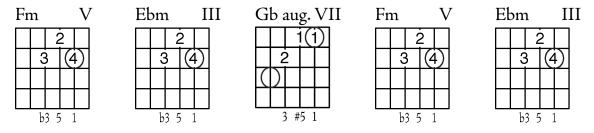
## the six nine chord progression in Ab (using Eb melodic minor)

Miles didn't use the six nine progression on Ab7 in the first ending, but could have. By treating Ab7 as a IV7 type of an Eb melodic minor parent scale, the VIm and Vm (Fm and Ebm) chords of the chord scale Ab could be used. These are IIm and Im in the parent scale Eb melodic minor.





Also experment with neighboring triads:



3

#### more melodic scale tone triad inversions

To more thoroughly study the major scale tone triad inversions, see these sections of Pedal Point Progression:

melodic scale tone triads on string set 4-3-2

melodic minor scale tone triads on string set 3-2-1

melodic minor scale tone triads on string set 5-4-3

# **All Blues**

(C is an ignored passing chord)

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: darkened modes	layer 4: arpeggios
G7	G7/11	G Mixolydian (Eb major)	G Dorian (F major)	Bb6, Bb9, Bb13
Gm, Gm7	Bbm7/11	Bb Dorian Ab major)	Bb Dorian b5 (Ab major b6)	Eb6, Eb9, Eb13
D7#9, D7#5#9	Dm7/11	D Aeolian (F major)	D Aeolian b5 (F melodic minor)	Dm9, D9
Eb7#9	Gm7b5	G Aeolian b5	n/a	Ebm9, Eb9

See Pedal Point Chord Progression/I-IV-I7: Thirds With Pedal Point "1" and Modes Of Four Heptatonic Scales.

# Mr. P.C.

#### standardized chords

Like with Breezin' standardize all these chords to sevenths.

original chord progression	Cm7	Cm7	Cm7	Cm7
standardized chord	Cm7 (as is)	Cm7 (as is)	Cm7 (as is)	Cm7 (as is)
original chord progression	Fm9	Fm9	Cm7	Cm7
standardized chord	Fm7	Fm7	Cm7 (as is)	Cm7 (as is)
original chord progression	Ab13#11	G7b13	Cm7	Cm7
standardized chord	Ab7	G7	Cm7 (as is)	Cm7 (as is)

#### seventh chord inversions

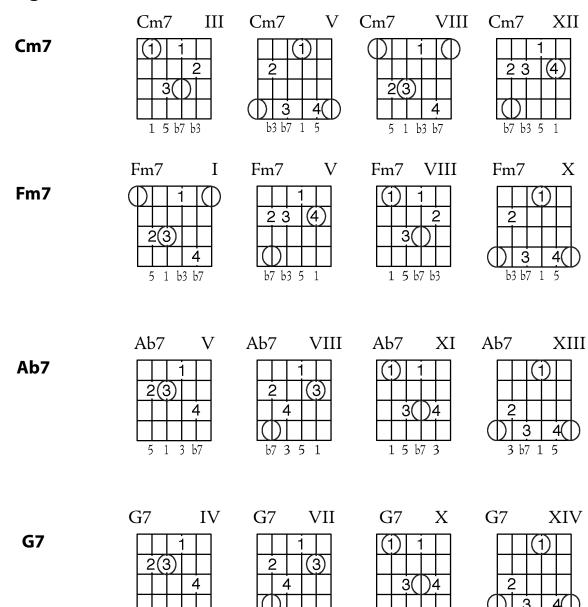
The inversions are shown below for Cm7, Fm7, G7 and Ab7. Use a comping rhythm with four chords every two bars, like the Evil Ways chorus/Charleston:

> Evil Ways/Charleston (swing eighths) 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

3 b7 1 5

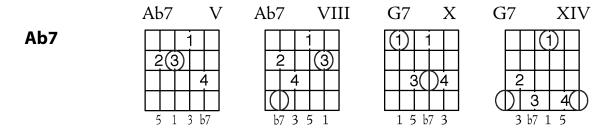
1 5 b7 3

# Mr. P.C. string set 5-4-3-2



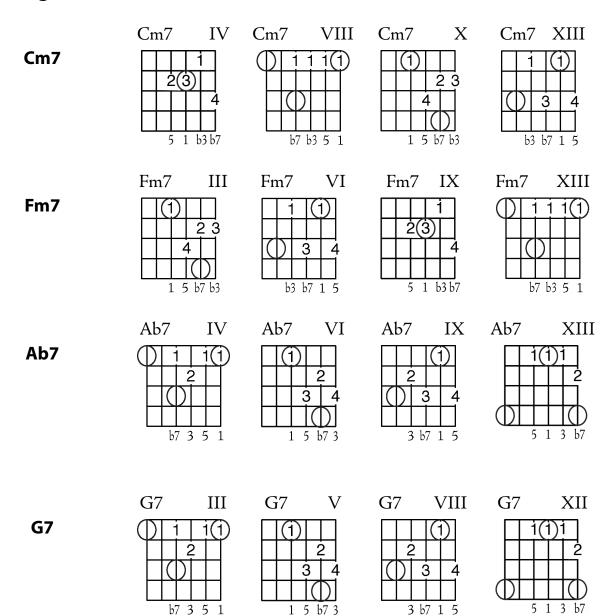
Combine Ab7 and G7 to make a four chord sequence during two bars:

5 1 3 b7

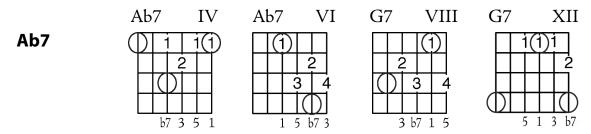


b7 3 5 1

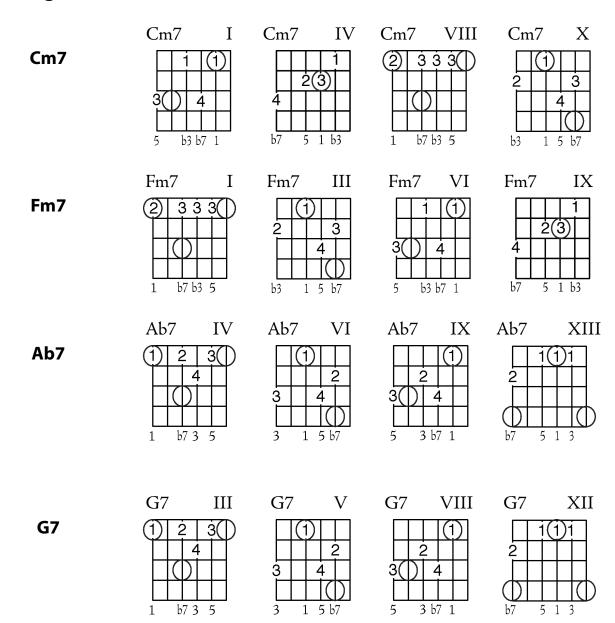
# Mr. P.C. string set 4-3-2-1



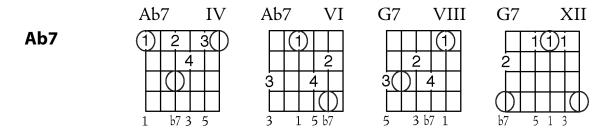
Combine Ab7 and G7 to make a four chord sequence during two bars:



# Mr. P.C. string set 6-4-3-2



Combine Ab7 and G7 to make a four chord sequence during two bars:



#### Mr. P.C., scales for improv

Use key minor pentatonic (C minor pentatonic). Its preferable to use key b6 on the IVm chord (Fm7). Use parts of Im9, IVm9 bVI9 and V7b9 (Cm9, Fm9, Ab9 and G7b9). Its best at this point to learn the arpeggios here: Minor Pentatonic To Five Ninth Arpeggio Types.

Using key (F) Aeolian b5 on the bVI7 (Ab7) chord retains the key. In terms of chord scale, it is bVI Lydian b7 (Ab Lydian b7) and in terms of parent scale, it is bIII (Eb) melodic minor.

In melodic minor, the triads on steps one and two are minor (Im and IIm). The six nine ("Six Nine" VIm Vm Triads With Pedal Point "1". ) progression can be used on the Ab7 chord, since the VIm and Vm of Ab are the IIm and Im in Eb melodic minor.

Explore subsets of Ab13#11: Ab7 (Ab Lydian b7), Cm7b5 (C Aeolian b5), Ebm9[ma7] (Eb melodic minor) and Fm6, and D7#9b9#5b5 (D super Locrian). The family of bVI13#11 (Ab13#11) chords is parelled by the II7#9b9#5b5 family (D#9b9#5b5, "Swiss army" seventh) which is II super Locrian (D super Locrian). See Modes Of Four Heptatonic Scales. Ab13#11 and D7#9b9#5b5 are flat five substitutes of one another.

# 1-6-2-5 **SONGS**

links to songs in this section

Breezin'

#### Breezin'

### "rhythm changes"

Like I-IV-V blues, the I-VIm-IIm-V chord progression in Breezin' is a foundation of jazz chord progression. I VIm IIm V is commonly referred to as "rhythm changes", both because it is a common staple of a rhythm section and is the basis of the song from George Gershwin's American folk opera, *Porgy And Bess*, "I Got Rhythm".

#### standardizing chords

The chords are standardized to four-note seventh chords by elaborating smaller chords and abbreviating larger ones. A triad would be changed to the appropriate seventh chord type. If it is functioning as a I type chord, it would be a major seventh. If functioning as a VIm type chord, it would be a minor seventh. So, triads are elaborated to seventh chords.

Chords of five or more notes such as ninth chords can be abbreviated to seventh chords. With a ninth, simply omit the ninth. With a thirteenth, use only the seventh chord part of the thirteenth (root, third, fifth and seventh).

The A9sus.4 chord (or G/A) can be treated at first as A7, which would be the standardized version of A9. Afterward, you can go back to the progression an emphasize the "4" of the the A chord, making it suspended. This is treating the A7 as an Em7, the other component in a IIm7-V7 chord change, where Em7 is the IIm7 and A7 is the V7. Descending the seven of the Em7 one scale tone makes it A9 no root. See Descend Seven in the chapter, Voice Leading.

original chord progression	Dma7	Bm7	Em7	A9sus.4
standardized chord	Dma7 (as is)	Bm7 (as is)	Em7 (as is)	A7
original chord progression	Dma9	G/A = A9sus4 no 5		
standardized chord	Dma7	A7		

## seventh chords on secondary roots of I VIm IIm V on string set 5-4-3-2

Each of these chords is acceptable as a ninth chord. The hypothetical IIIm9 and VIImb5b9 ninth chords on steps III and VII are not acceptable, since they would have flat ninths. We only find flat ninths acceptable on dominant chords (chords with a major third and flatted seventh). See Principles Of Acceptable Dissonance, Questions Of Actual Dissonance And Mood and b9 On Dominant Chords.

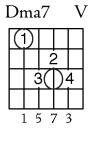
Seventh chords of each ninth chord are shown below. To figure this out, you need to have the cycle of thirds in numbers memorized so you can figure out what is on the third of the current chord. You also need to know the major scale-tone seventh chord qualities, so you can state the type of seventh chord on that note that is the third of the current chord.

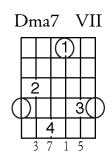
Secondary roots are Ima9 is 1-3-5-7-2, so IIIm7 (3-5-7-2) is on its third. VIm9 is 6-1-3-5-7, so Ima7 (1-3-5-7) is on its third. IIm9 is 2-4-6-1-3, so IVma7 (4-6-1-3) is on its third. V9 is 5-7-2-4-6, so VIIm7b5 (7-2-4-6) is on its third.

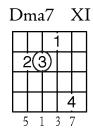
roman-numbered seventh	Ima7	VIm7	IIm7	V7
seventh chord by letter	Dma7	Bm7	Em7	A7
scale tones of D	1-3-5-7	6-1-3-5	2-4-6-1	5-7-2-4
roman-numbered ninth	Ima9	VIm9	IIm9	V9
seventh chord by letter	Dma9	Bm9	Em9	A9
scale tones of D	1-3-5-7-2	6-1-3-5-7	2-4-6-1-3	5-7-2-4-6
seventh chord on third	IIIm7	Ima7	IVma7	VIIm7b5
seventh chord by letter	F#m7	Dma7	Gma7	C#m7b5
scale tones of D	3-5-7-2	1-3-5-7	4-6-1-3	7-2-4-6

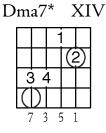
### I VIm IIm V on string set 5-4-3-2

Dma7





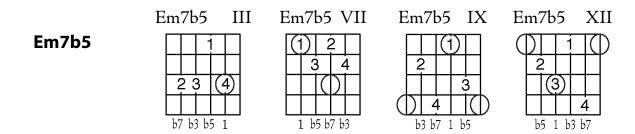




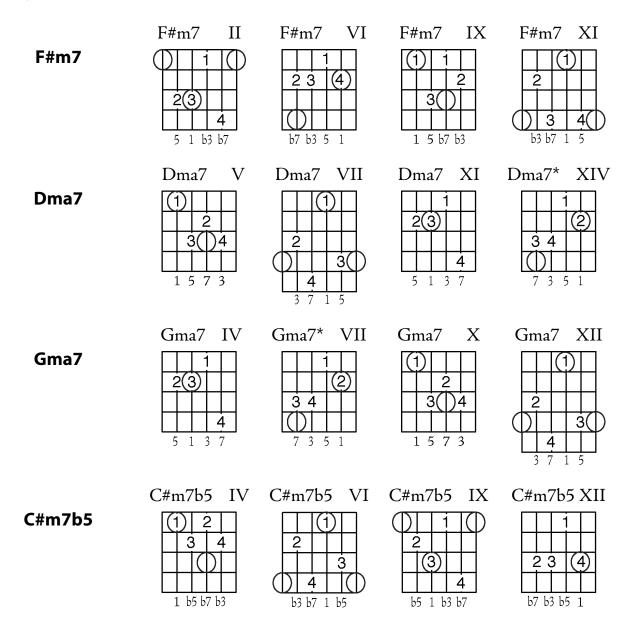
Bm7	Bm7 (1) 1 3( 1 5 b7	II 2	Bm7	4()	Bm7 2(3) 5 1 8	1 0	Bm7 2 3 b7 b3 4	4)
Em7	Em7 2 3 b7 b3 5	IV (4)	Em7 (1) 3( 1 5 b	VII 2 2 7 b3	Em7  2  3  b3 b7	IX 1) 4 1 5	Em7 2(3) 5 1 b	XII  4 3 b7
A7	A7 2 3 b7 1	II D 4 5	A7 2(3) 5 1	VI 1 4 4 3 b7	A7 2 4 0 b7 3	IX (3) 5 1	A7 (1) 3(	XII )4 17 3

<sup>\*</sup> Major seventh with the seventh in the bass is dissonant, but as part of a sequence as shown in the first row below, it can make sense to the listener.

### alternate IIm7b5 for a minor II V cadence (Em7b5 to A7)



## secondary root sevenths of Dma9-Bm9-Em9-A9 on strings 5-4-3-2

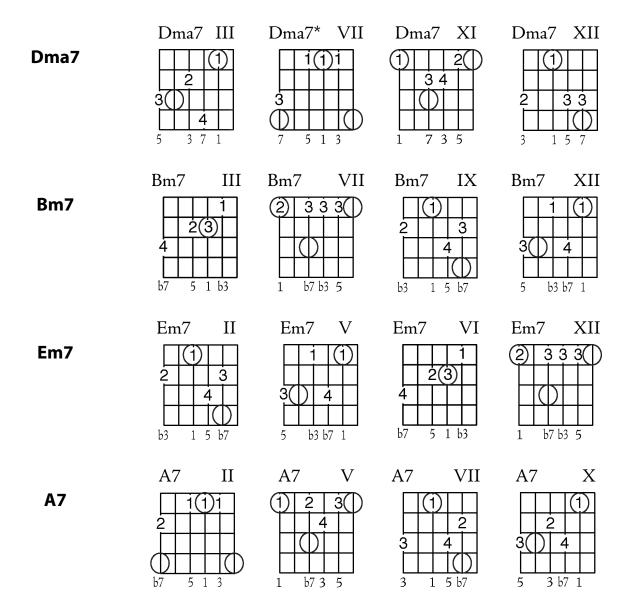


<sup>\*</sup> Major seventh with the seventh in the bass is dissonant, but as part of a sequence as shown in the first row below, it can make sense to the listener.

# alternate VII dim7 for secondary root on third of V7b9 (A7b9)

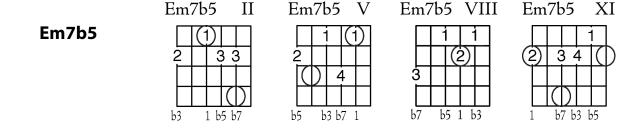
C#dim7 III C#dim7 VI C#dim7 IX C#dim7 XII C#dim7 2 2 3 6 b3 b5 1 1 b5 6 b3 b3 6 1 b5 b5 1 b3 6

## IVIm IIm V on string set 6-4-3-2

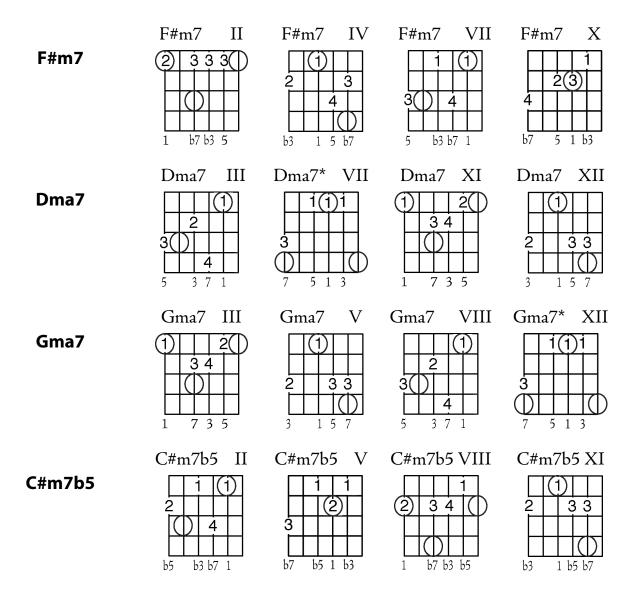


<sup>\*</sup> Major seventh with the seventh in the bass is dissonant, but as part of a sequence as shown in the first row below, it can make sense to the listener.

## alternate IIm7b5 for a minor II V cadence (Em7b5 to A7)



# secondary root sevenths of Dma9, Bm9, Em9, A9 on strings 6-4-3-2

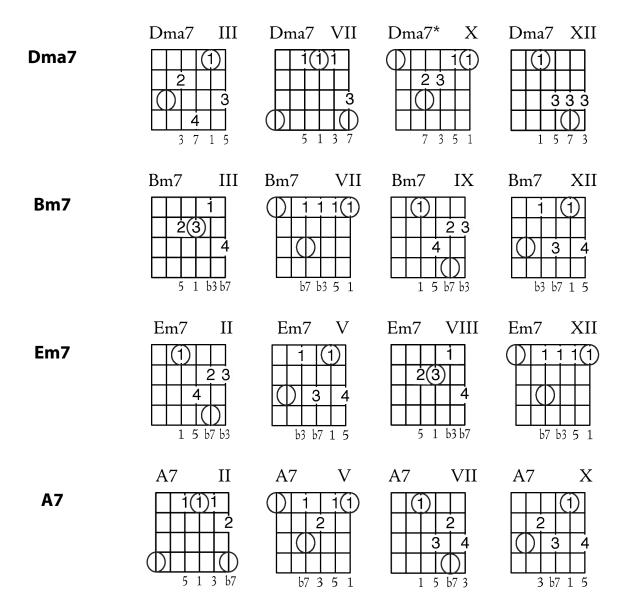


<sup>\*</sup> Major seventh with the seventh in the bass is dissonant, but as part of a sequence as shown in the first row below, it can make sense to the listener.

## alternate VIIdim7 for secondary root on third of V7b9 (A7b9)

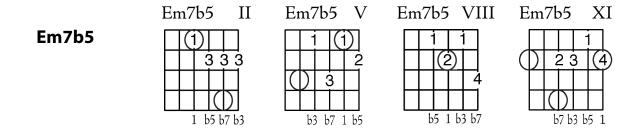
C#dim7 IIC#dim7 V C#dim7 VIII C#dim7 XI C#dim7 (i)| i (1)2 3) Š b5 1 b3 6 b3 b5 1 b5 6 Ь3

## I VIm IIm V on string set 4-3-2-1

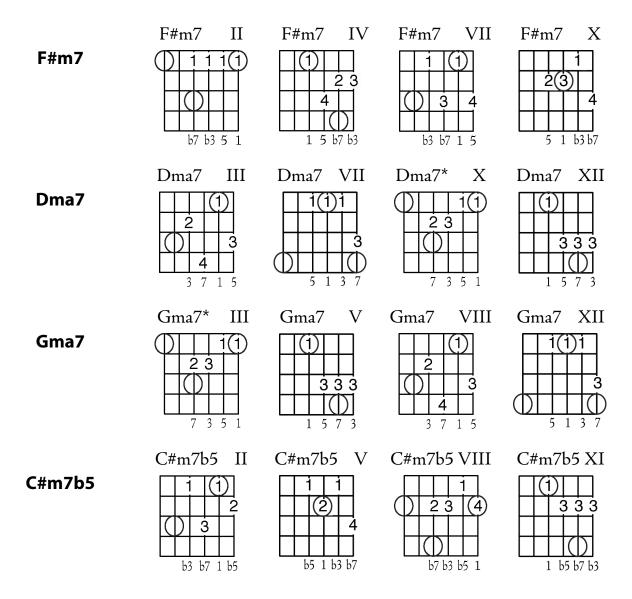


<sup>\*</sup> Major seventh with the seventh in the bass is dissonant, but as part of a sequence as shown in the first row below, it can make sense to the listener.

# alternate IIm7b5 for a minor II V cadence (Em7b5 to A7)



## secondary root sevenths of Dma9-Bm9-Em9-A9 on strings 4-3-2-1

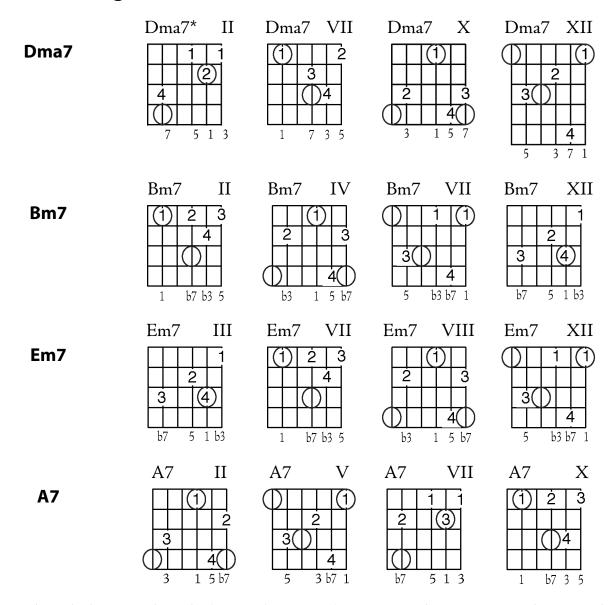


<sup>\*</sup> Major seventh with the seventh in the bass is dissonant, but as part of a sequence as shown in the first row below, it can make sense to the listener.

## alternate VIIdim7 for secondary root on third of V7b9 (A7b9)

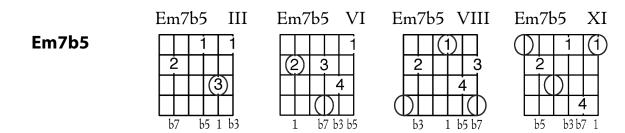
C#dim7 II C#dim7 V C#dim7 XI C#dim7 VIII C#dim7 2 2 2 3) 3 b3 6 1 b5 b5 1 b3 6 1 b5 6 b3

## I-VIm-IIm-V on string set 5-3-2-1

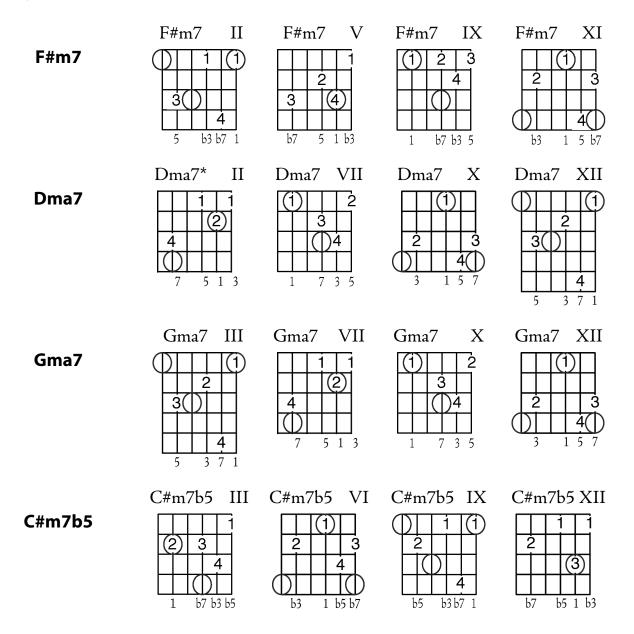


<sup>\*</sup> Major seventh with the seventh in the bass is dissonant, but as part of a sequence as shown in the first row below, it can make sense to the listener.

## alternate IIm7b5 for a minor II V cadence (Em7b5 to A7)



## secondary root sevenths of Dma9-Bm9-Em9-A9 on strings 5-3-2-1



<sup>\*</sup> Major seventh with the seventh in the bass is dissonant, but as part of a sequence as shown in the first row below, it can make sense to the listener.

### alternate VIIdim7 for secondary root on third of V7b9 (A7b9)

C#dim7 III C#dim7 VI C#dim7 IX C#dim7 XII C#dim7 2 2 (2)(3) 6 b3 b5 b3 1 b5 6 b3 6 1 b5 1 b3

#### improv with scales

Practice improvising with D major pentatonic first, occasionally darkening with a b3. Practice D minor pentatonic with an optional major third and use it occasionally. Learn ninth arpeggios for each chord, using both Minor Pentatonic To Five Ninth Arpeggio Types and Major Pentatonic To Two Ninth Arpeggio Types.

Notice that the intro uses the I-VIm-IIm-V "rhythm changes" from "I Got Rhythm".

Design each arpeggio so you are moving by step to the next. If an arpeggio fingering is difficult to interface with another, consider using a few notes from a pentatonic or seven tone scale to connect.

### modal double stops

Think in chord scale to work out double stops on each chord. When you actually improvise with them, work to keep focus on the key scale, D major. You probably want to the use the double stops sparingly to retain more of a jazz style. They can be very useful in jazz though. You can hear them in Jim Hall's playing, for example.

# **I Got Rhythm**

First, prepare for improvising by abbreviating the chord progression. Record yourself playing the I-VIm-IIm-V changes (Bbma7-Gm7-F7). Simplify the progression with the arpeggios you practice by playing Gm9 over Bbma7-Gm7 and Cm9 over the Cm7-F7. Before playing with your track, play the arpeggios in a looped fashion that allows you to play nonstop for two bars each. Play with a metronome as you get started to make sure your performance of the arpeggios is strong rhythmically and consistent dynamically.

Next, change to one bar each arpeggio (still just Gm9 and Cm9).

Coordinate the transistion from one arpeggio to another, so they change by step and not by skip.

When you're ready to add more, start playing 1-2-3-5 on F7b9 of Bb harmonic minor to lead into Bb in the first bar. Target the root, third or fifth of Bb.

The most common chord root movement in jazz (and popular music in general) is perfect fourths: 7-3-6-2-5-1-4. In Bb, that is A-D-G-C-F-Bb-Eb. Memorize the sequence of fourths in letters: B-E-A-D-G-C-F. This is used for the accumulative order of flats and is the cycle of fifths backwards. You need to be able to consider a key signature, start on the seventh degree of the scale, recognize that seventh degree's location in B-E-A-D-G-C-F, and cycle to the end and back from the beginning to include all seven letters. Of course, you must apply the key signature's flats or sharps and associate the letters respectively with 7-3-6-2-5-1-4, having started on "7".

In Bb, B and E are flat. The seventh degree of the scale is "A". Cycling through the order of fourths from "A" and applying the key signature produces A-D-G-C-F-Bb-Eb, corresponding with the numbered tones as follows, including seventh qualities:

7 3 6 2 5 1 4 Am7b5 Dm7 Gm7 Cm7 F7 Bbma7 Ebma7

Bb-Gm-Cm-F, beginning on the Gm is 6-2-5-1

Eb6 in bar 6 is a IV chord in the same emotive family as Ebma7 (Ima7 type).

Edim7 is #IVdim7 and is commonly used during the later of the duration of the IV7 or IV9 chord. It a IV7 chord with a sharped root.

In bar 7, the perfect fourth root sequence is extended to begin on the III chord, Dm7. This makes the progression 3-6-2-5-1, D-G-C-F-Bb.

#### 1-6-2-5 in Bb with Harmonic Minor Cadences

Bb7 Bma6/9, Bb7/11 Bb Misolydian Bb13, Gm7, Dm7b5	Bb major sharp five D7b9	G7 Bb7/11#1 Bb Mixo. #1 (C har. min. G7b9	.)
Cm7 Cm7/11 C Dorian Cm13, Ebma7	C Phrygian major C7b9, Edim7	F7 F Mixolydian F13, Am9b5	F Phrygian major F7b9, Edim7

### **1625 in Bb with Melodic Minor Cadences**

Use these on any song in the 1-6-2-5 category.

Bb7 Bma6/9, Bb7/11 Bb Misolydian Bb13, Gm7, Dm7b5	Eb melodic minor Ab13#11, D7 <u>+</u> 9 <u>+</u> 5, Cm9b5	G7 Bb7/11#1 Bb Mixo. #1 (C har. min.) G7b9	Ab melodic minor Db13#11, G7±9±5, Fm9b5
Cm7 Cm7/11 C Dorian Cm13, Ebma7	Db melodic minor Gb13#11, C7 <u>+</u> 9 <u>+</u> 5, Bbm9b5	F7 F Mixolydian F13, Am9b5	Gb melodic minor Cb13#11, F7±9±5, Ebm9b5

# HARMONIC MINOR CADENCE SONGS

On each song, use these standard four layers. They build on one another and can all be used simultaneously. Make these a default for your harmonic minor improv.

# **Layer One - Pentatonic Scales**

Establish a blues or swing basis. Elaborate with chromatics, using minor pentatonic with chromatics between four and five. See Movable Pentatonic Scales With One Chromatic.

Optionally, microtonal bends on the flatted third. If the chord you are using the microtonally bent flat third on is a minor chord, make the bend slight, so it doesn't make the chord sound major.

If the chord on the same root you are using a microtonally bent flat third on is major (such as a D minor pentatonic scale on a D major chord), the microtonal bend can go higher, but don't get too close the the natural third (without bending all the way to it), or your note may sound erroneously flat.

# **Layer Two - Pentatonic Scale Subsets of Major Scale Modes**

Complete the major scale mode, such as D minor pentatonic as a subset of D Aeolian, where you would add the two and flat six to complete the mode.

# **Layer Three - Harmonic Minor Modes and Subsets**

Determine the relative major key for the minor key in which you wish to use harmonic minor. Use the relative major scale as a parent scale. Modify the parent major scale by sharping its fifth and put the tone center on its sixth.

When using harmonic minor on chords that have a flatted seventh, such as Am7 in the key of "A", deemphasize the natural seven (G#, which is sharp five of the parent scale). See the table of major sharp five scales in all keys, showing the harmonic minor scales they create on their sixth step.

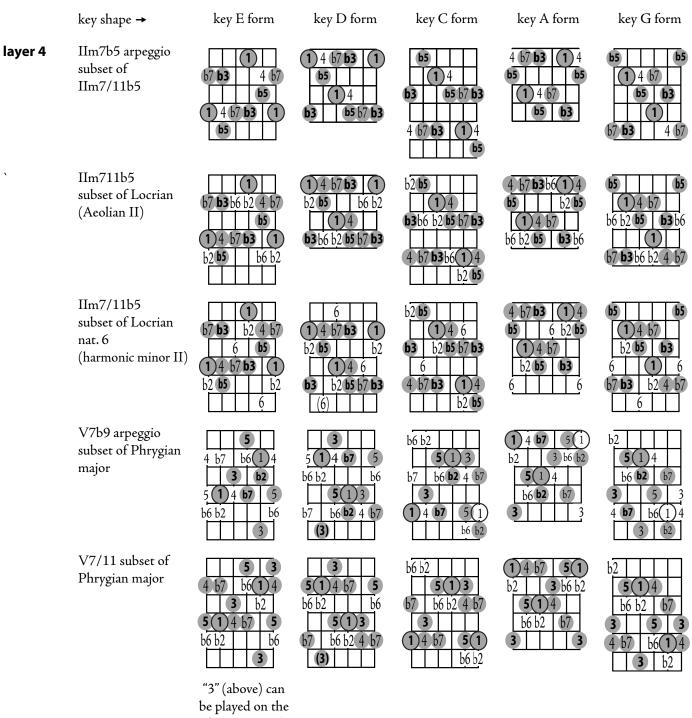
## **Layer Four - Arpeggio Cadences**

Learn the arpeggios for important cadences in the minor key, most commonly IIm7b5-V7b9-Im. Elaborate on the cadences with neighboring and passing scale tones. Take a look at major sharp five scale tone seventh chords, especially the Major Sharp Five Scale Tone Seventh Chords in the chapter on Scale-Tone Seventh Chord Progression.

Descending five and seven of the IIm7b5 becomes V7. Descending only the seven becomes V7b9, no root. See descend five and seven and descend seven.

# **Common Minor Key Scales and Arpeggios**

	key shape →	key E form	key D form	key C form	key A form	key G form
layer 1	I m7/11 pentatonic subset of I Aeolian (chromatic option)	1) 4 b7 b3 5 1 	2 (5 (1) 4) 2 <b>b3</b> b6	2 5 4 67 b3 b6 (1) 4 5 (1) 4 b7 2 5 b6 b3 b6	5(1)4 b7 2 5 b6   b3 b6 2 5(1)   b7 b3 b6 4 b7	b6   2 5 (1)   b7 b3 b6   4 b7   1) 4 b7 b3 5 (1)
	V m7/11 pentatonic subset of V Phrygian (chromatic option)	5   4 b7 b3 b6(1) 4   b2   5 (1) 4 b7   5   b6 b2   b3 b6	5(1)4 b7 5 b6 b2 b3 b6 5(1) 67 b3 b6 b2 4 b7	b6 52   b6   5(1)   b7 b3 b6 b2 4 b7   1 4 b7 b3 5(1)	1) 4 67 b3 5(1) b2	b2 b2 b2 b7 b3 b6 b2 b7 b3 5 5 4 b7 b3 b6 (1) 4
	IV m7/11 pentatonic subset of IV Dorian (chromatic option)	5(1)4 b7 2 5 	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 6 & 2 & 5(1) & 6 \\ 67 & b3 & 4 & 67 \\ \hline 1 & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline 1)4 & 67 & b3 & 5(1) \end{array} $	1) 4 67 b3 5 (1) 2 5 (1) 4 6 2 b3   67 b3 6 2	2 5(1)4 6 2 b3	b3
	fingering →	6	7	1/2	3	4
layer 2	major scale	7 3 6 2 7	7 3 6 2 7 1)4 51 1 7 3 2 5(1)4 6 2	2 5 (1) 4 6 2 3 6 2 5 7 3 (1) 4	3 6 2 5 7 3 4     (1) 4   7 3 6     5(1) 4   2 5	4   (1)4   7 3 6       5(1)4   2 5     7       6 2 5(1)3 6
	Aeolian mode	1)1 1 1 1 1 3 3(3)3   3 4 4   4 4   4	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} \hline 1 & 1(1)1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 3 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \end{array} $	1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 (1) 1 4 (4) 4 4 3 3 1 4 4	1(1)1 1 1 1 2     2 2 3 3(3)   4 4 4 4 4 4	1   1 1 1(1)   2 2 2 2   1 1   2 2 2   4)4 4 3 3(3)
layer 3	harmonic minor	1)1   1 1(1)   2   2   3 3(3)3   3 4 4   4     4   4	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} \hline 1 & 1(1) & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 3 & & & & & \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 4 & 4 & 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 1(1)1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 3(3) & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \end{array} $	1   1 1 1(1)   2 2   2 3   3   3 4)4   4 4(4)   4   1
		$ \begin{array}{c cccc} \hline 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1)1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 3 \\ \hline 3 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ \hline 4 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} $			1 1 1 2(1)1 1 1 3   2 2 2 3 3(3)   4 4 4 4	1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4



# 1-6-2-5 in Bb with Harmonic Minor Cadences

Bb7 Bma6/9, Bb7/11 Bb Misolydian Bb13, Gm7, Dm7b5	Bb major sharp five D7b9	G7 Bb7/11#1 Bb Mixo. #1 (C har. min.) G7b9	
Cm7		F7	
Cm7/11			
C Dorian	C Phrygian major	F Mixolydian	F Phrygian major
Cm13, Ebma7	C7b9, Edim7	F13, Am9b5	F7b9, Edim7

# **Sultans of Swing (verse)**

See also Flake and Sultans Of Swing in Rock Improv Commentary.

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major	layer 3: harmonic minor mode	layer 4: arpeggios
	pentatonie scales	scale modes	minor mode	
Dm C Bb	Dm7/11	D Aeolian	D harmonic minor	Em7b5 A7b9 to Dm
		(F major)	(F major sharp five)	
A	Am7/11	A Phrygian	C Phrygian major	Dbma7
		(F major)	(F major sharp five)	

# I Want You, Verse

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: harmonic minor mode	layer 4: arpeggios
Am7 Am C	Am7/11	A Aeolian (C major) or A Dorian (Gmajor)	A harmonic minor (C major sharp five)	Bm7b5 E7b9 to Am
Dm7 Dm F	Dm7/11	D Aeolian (F major) or D Dorian (C major)	D harmonic minor (F major sharp five)	Em7b5 A7b9 to Dm
Е7Ь9	E7/11	E Phrygian (C major)	E Phrygian major (C major sharp five = A harmonic minor)	Bm7b5 to E7b9

# **Baja Nights**

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: harmonic minor mode	layer 4: arpeggios
Am7	Am7/11	A Aeolian (C major)	A harmonic minor (C major sharp five)	Bm7b5 E7b9 to Am
Dm7	Am7/11	D Dorian (C major)	A harmonic minor (C major sharp five)	Bm7b5 E7b9 to Am
E7b9	E7/11	E Phrygian (C major)	E Phrygian major (C major sharp five = A harmonic minor)	Bm7b5 to E7b9

# **Caravan**

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: harmonic minor mode	layer 4: arpeggios
С	Cm7/11	C Phrygian (Ab major)	C Phrygian major (Ab major sharp five)	Gm7b5 C7b9 to Fm
Db	Cm7/11	C Phrygian	C Phrygian major	Dbma7
Fm	Fm7/11	F Aeolian (Ab major)	F harmonic minor (Ab major sharp five)	Fm9(11)
before F7	Cm7/11 b3 to 3	C Phrygian (Ab major)	C Phrygian major	Gm7b5 C7b9 to F7
F7	F7/11 b3 to 3	F Mixolydian	n/a	F9
before Bb7	Fm7/11 b3 to 3	F Phrygian (Ab major)	F Phrygian major	Cm7b5 F7b9 to Bb7
Bb7	Bb7/11 b3 to 3	Bb Mixolydian	n/a	Bb9
before Eb7	Bbm7/11 b3 to 3	Bb Phrygian (Ab major)	Bb Phrygian major	Fm7b5 Bb7b9 to Eb7
Eb7	Eb7/11 b3 to 3	Eb Mixolydian	n/a	Eb9
before Ab6	Eb7/11 b3 to 3	Eb Phrygian (Ab major)	Eb Phrygian major	Bbm7b5 Eb7b9 to Ab6
Ab6	Ab7/11 b3 to 3	Ab Mixolydian	n/a	Ab6, Ab9

# **Blue Bossa**

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: harmonic minor mode	layer 4: arpeggios
Cm	Cm7/11	C Aeolian (Eb major)	C harmonic minor (Eb major sharp five)	Dm7b5 G7b9 to Cm
Fm	Cm7/11	C Aeolian (Eb major)	C harmonic minor (Eb major sharp five)	Fm9
Dm7b5	option 1: treat Dn	17b5 to G7b9 as all G7b9 (	(see below)	
Dm7b5	Dm7/11b5	D Locrian (Eb major)	C harmonic minor (Eb major sharp five)	Dm11b5b9
G7b9	Gm7/11	G Phrygian (Eb major)	G Phrygian major (Eb major sharp five =C harmonic minor) and G7/11 subset	G7b9
Db will be t	reated like Bbm and	Bb Aeolian. Ebm7 and Al	o7 will be treated like IV	Dorian of Bb Aeolian.
chord	pentatonic scales	major scale modes	harmonic minor mode	arpeggios
Ebm7	Ebm7/11	Eb Dorian (Db major)	n/a	Ebm9
Ab7	Ebm7/11	Eb Dorian (Db major)	n/a	Ab9 Ebm7b5 Ab7b9 to Bbm7 (=Db6)
Dbma7	Bbm7/11 (= Dbma6/9)	Bb Aeolian (Db major)	Bb harmonic minor (Db major sharp five)	

# **Autumn Leaves**

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: harmonic minor mode	layer 4: arpeggios
Cm7	Cm7/11	C Dorian (Bb major)	C harmonic minor (Eb major sharp five)	Dm7b5 G7b9
F9	Cm7/11	C Dorian (Bb major)	C harmonic minor (Eb major sharp five)	Dm7b5 G7b9
Bbma7	Gm7/11	G Aeolian (Eb major)	G harmonic minor (Bb major sharp five)	Gm11 (Bbma7/G)
Ebma7	Cm7/11	Bb major	n/a	Cm11 (Ebma7/C)
Am7b5	A m7/11b5	A Locrian	n/a	Cm11
D7	Dm7/11	D Phrygian	D Phrygian major	D7b9
Gm7	Gm7/11	G Aeolian	G harmonic minor	Gm11 (Bbma9/G)
Gb7	Gbma6/9	Gb Lydian dominant	n/a	Gb9
Fm7	Fm7/11	F Dorian	n/a	Fm9
E7	Ema6/9	E Lydian dominant	n/a	E9

# **Road Song**

	chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: harmonic minor mode	layer 4: arpeggios
A	Gm7	Gm7/11	G Aeolian (Bb major)	G harmonic minor (Bb major sharp five)	Am7b5 D7b9
	D7#9 Am7 D7	Dm7/11	D Phrygian (Bb major)	G harmonic minor (Bb major sharp five)	Am7b5 D7b9
	Gm7, Fm7, Ebma7 and Cm7	Gm7/11	G Phrygian (Eb major)	C harmonic minor (Eb major sharp five)	Cm11
	Em7b5 =Gm6	Gm6/11	G Dorian (F major)	n/a	Em7b5
В	Cm7 (bar 9)	Cm7/11	C Dorian (Bb major)	n/a	Cm11
	F7	Cm7/11	C Dorian (Bb major)	n/a	F13
	Bbma7	Bbma6/9 and Dm7/11	Bb major scale	n/a	Gm11 (Bbma9/G)
	Bm7	Bm7/11	B Dorian	A major scale	Bm11
	E7	Bm7	B Dorian	A major scale	E13
	Bbm7	Bbm7/11	Bb Dorian (= Ab major)	n/a	Bbm11
	Eb7	Bbm7/11	Bb Dorian (= Ab major)	n/a	Eb13
	Abma7	Fm7/11	F Aeolian (= Ab major)	F harmonic minor (Ab major sharp five)	Fm11

# **Jazz Blues, using Harmonic Minor**

for bars 7-10 and 11-2, use add this to the above 1-6-2-5 information

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: harmonic minor mode	layer 4: arpeggios
I7 bright	Ima6/9 or Im76/11	I Mixolydian (IV major)	VI harmonic minor (I major #5)	IIm7 V7 (bII7) Ima7
I7 (bluesy)	Im7/11	I Dorian (bVII major)		IIm7 V7 (bII7) I7
IV7	VIm7/11	VI Aeolian (I major)		Vm7 I7 (bV7) IV7
#IV°7	Im6/11b5	I Dorian b5 (bVII major b6)	n/a	#IVdim 7
#IV7 Escherian (imply Vm part of I9 in bar 7)	Im7/11b5	V Aeolian (bVII major)	V Aeolian (bVII major)/V harmonic minor hybrid	VIm7b5 II7b9 to Vm = I9 nr, n3

# **How High the Moon**

chord	layer 1:	layer 2: major scale	layer 3: harmonic	layer 4: arpeggios
	pentatonic scales	modes	minor mode	
Gma7	Gma6/9	G major	G har. min. just	Am7 D7 (Ab7) Gma7
	Bm7/11		before Gm	D7b9 just before Gm
Gm7	Gm7/11	G Dorian (F major)	n/a	Gm9
C7	Gm6/11	G Dorian (F major)	F har. min. just before	C9
			F	C7b9 just before F
Fma7	Fma6/9	F major	F har. min. just before	Gm7 C7 (Gb7) Fma7
	Am7/11		Fm	C7b9 just before Fm
Fm7	Fm7/11	F Dorian (Eb major)		Fm9
Bb7	Fm6/11	F Dorian (Eb major)	Eb har. min. just	Bb9
			before Eb	Bb7b9 just before Eb
Ebma7	Ebma6/9	Eb major	n/a	Ebma9
	Gm7/11			
Am7b5	Am7/11b5	G Aeolian (Bb major)	n/a	Am7b5
D7b9	Am6/11b5	G Aeolian (Bb major,	G harmonic minor	D7b9
0.5	0.5/44	bluesy)	(Bb major #5)	G 3
Gm7	Gm7/11	G Aeolian (Bb major)	G harmonic minor (Bb major #5)	Gm9
Em7	Em7/11	E Aeolian (G major)	E harmonic minor (G major #5)	Em9
Bm7	Bm7/11	E Aeolian (G major)	n/a	Bm7
Bb7	ВЬ9	F melodic minor (E super Locrian)	n/a	Bb13#11
Am7	Am7/11	A Dorian (G major)	n/a	Am7b5
D7	Am6/11	A Dorian (G major)	G har. min. just before Gma7	D7b9

# **MELODIC MINOR CADENCE SONGS**

On each song, use these standard four layers. Make these a default for your improv.

Modes of melodic minor are typically used in jazz to create cadences to target chords. They primarily use bII13#11 (Db13#11) of the target or V7 super-altered (G7#9b9#5b5) of the target (Cma7, C7 or Cm7). Sometimes, Lydian dominant, the scale version of 13#11 is used as a temporary target. Rarely, it is even used as a tonic chord, as in the Simpson's Theme.

### melodic minor modes for setup chords

Setup chords in a cadence lead to the target chord. See Target Chords And Setup Chords in Melodically Superimposed Cadences.

#### modes of Ab melodic minor scale used for a C target chord

tone of target	ЬVI	ЬVI	I	ыі	ЫП	IV	V
tone of mel. m.	I	II	ыш	IV	V	VI	VII
	Ab melodic minor	Bb Dorian flat two	C Phrygian flat one (Cb)	Db Lydian flat seven (Lydian dominant)	Eb Mixolydian flat six	F Aeolian flat five	G Locrian flat four (super locrian)

#### **Three Most Usable Melodic Minor Modes**

### which mode should study first?

Study either Aeolian flat five or Lydian dominant first. Aeolian flat five is a familiar context for both improvisers and listeners. Lydian dominant harmonizes well. Lydian dominant also voice-leads well to the target. If you have not experienced improvising with either, choose Aeolian flat five. If you are experienced with Lydian dominant, start with it.

#### tension-release with V super Locrian

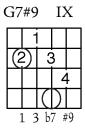
Super Locrian is the basis of the use of melodic minor in jazz. It creates super-altered V chords which create a lot of tension before resolving to the target I. It doesn't harmonize well, though. Aeolian flat five is much more conducive in making melodic phrases, with its strong relationship to dark minor melodies.

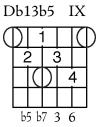
#### the flat five substitute

Chord synonyms share the same notes but have different names. Chords built in Lydian dominant (Lydian flat seven) are synonyms of those built in super Locrian. The basis of these synonyms is bII7b5

and V7b5, which have exactly the same notes. In the key of C, bII7b5 is Db7b5, and is a subset of bII (Db) Lydian dominant. In C, V7b5 is G7b5, and is a subset of V G) super Locrian.

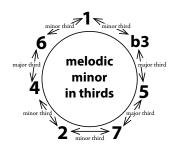
Many other chords that are part of the bII13#11 chord (Db13#11, built from Db Lydian dominant) are synonyms of chords that are part of V7#9b9#5b5 (G7#9b9#5b5, built from G super Locrian). The G and Db chords below for example use the same notes, so could be played with either a "G" or "Db" bass note (on bass guitar or stand-up bass).





#### the dark minor blues sound of Aeolian flat five

Aeolian flat five can be very familiar, especially when based on minor pentatonic with a flat five (m7/11b5). It bears a strong relationship to Lydian dominant. Chords built in thirds in Lydian dominant without the root are synonyms of chords built in thirds in Aeolian flat five. Aeolian flat five works very effectively, but really functions as a part of chords built in Lydian dominant.



Ab melodic	minor scale					
I	II	ЫП	IV	V	VI	VII
Ab	ВЬ	Cb	DЬ	Eb	F	G

A ninth chord is a five-note chord built with every-other note of a seven-tone scale, such as melodic minor. The ninth chord built on the fourth step of melodic minor using scale tone numbers 4, 6, 1, b3 and 5 and is a IV dominant ninth or IV9 (Db9). A seventh chord is a four-note built with every other note of a seven-tone scale. The seventh chord built on the sixth step of a melodic minor scale uses scale tone numbers 6-1-b3-5 and is a VI minor seventh flat five or VIm7b5 (Fm7b5). Without its root ("4"), the IV9 chord has the same notes as the VIm7b5 chord.

Using the table of numbered and lettered scale tones in the Ab melodic minor scale, you can see the letter names of the notes used to build a Db9 chord are Db, F, Ab, Cb and Eb, scale tone numbers 4-6-1-b3-5. The Fm7b5 chord uses the same letters and numbers without the Db ("4"), 6-1-b3-5.

Inspect the Db9 chord below to see that it has the letters Db, F, Ab, Cb and Eb. The Fm7b5 chord has the same letters without Db.

D69	1	.11	Fm	7b:	)		Ш	L
İ	-			İ	7			
DЬ	Cb Eb	ĀЬ			C	bЕ	ЬΑ	Ь

Elaborating the VIm7b5 (Fm7b5) chord with other tones of of IV (F) Aeolian flat five of the target chord makes the same harmonic sounds as bII (Db) Lydian dominant chords but without the root (Db). It is a common practice to sound a part of a chord that makes another chord, such as the Fm7b5 and Db9 above. This can be studied extensively in Secondary Roots, in the chapter on Substitution. The elaboration of secondary roots with scales is discussed in Secondary Tonics.

### Lydian dominant, the most harmonizable melodic minor mode

The entire thirteenth sharp eleven (Db13#11) chord built on Lydian dominant is usable as an arpeggio. Its root, third and fifth voice-lead very well to the triad of the target chord. Aeolian flat five chords built on its third are Secondary Roots and provide a good alternative to Lydian dominant.

# **Aeolian Flat Five in Four Layers**

#### layer one - pentatonic scales

Establish a dark minor blues basis with IV minor pentatonic with a flat five (Fm7/11b5). Resolve to the triad tones of the target chord.

Alternately, think of the IVm7/11b5 (Fm7/11b5) pentatonic scale as II major pentatonic with a flat three (Dm6/9). Play this scale in a swing style, particularly emphasizing its sixth ("B"). Optionally, Use major 6/9 fingerings in Movable Pentatonic Scales With One Chromatic with a flatted third.

#### layer two - m7/11b5 scale subset of Aeolian flat five

Elaborate the m7/11b5 pentatonic with Aeolian flat five. Fm7/11b5 is a subset of F Aeolian.

### layer three - Aeolian flat five as a secondary tonic on Lydian dominant

Thinking of the IVm7b5 (Fm7b5 for a "C" target) as a secondary root chord on the third of Lydian dominant (Db Lydian dominant for a C target), think of IV (F) Aeolian flat five as being a mode built on the third of bII13#11 (Db13#11). See Secondary Roots and Secondary Tonics.

## layer four - arpeggio Cadences

Learn the arpeggios for the target ninth chord with no root. This will make a seventh chord on its third. See Secondary Root On The Third. Resolve the IVm7b5 to that chord. For a C7 target chord, this is Fm7b5 to Em7b5 (C9 no root is Em7b5). For Cma7, it is Fm7b5 to Em7. For Cm7, its Fm7b5 to Ebma7.

Elaborate on the cadences with neighboring and passing scale tones. Study Harmonic Clusters in the Tonal Layers chapter and Harmonic Clusters in the Double Stops chapter.

# **Lydian Dominant lin Four Layers**

#### layer one - pentatonic scales

Establish a swing-based bII major pentatonic melody (Dbma6/9 for a C target), especially emphasizing the sixth and use syncopated rhythm. Optionally, use chromatics for either scale as shown in Movable Pentatonic Scales With One Chromatic.

### layer two - bll major pentatonic subsets of bll Lydian dominant

Elaborate the bII major pentatonic with Lydian dominant, adding the sharp four and flat seven.

### layer three - Aeolian flat five as a secondary tonic on Lydian dominant

Thinking of the IVm7b5 (Fm7b5 for a "C" target) as a secondary root chord on the third of Lydian dominant (Db Lydian dominant for a C target), think of IV (F) Aeolian flat five as being a mode built on the third of bII13#11 (Db13#11). See Secondary Roots and Secondary Tonics. This is the same third layer as for Aeolian flat five, intentionally.

### layer four - arpeggio Cadences

Learn the arpeggios for the bVIm(ma7) - bII9 - I (or Im) cadence. For a "C" target chord, this is Abm(ma7) - Db9 to Cma7, C7 or Cm7.

Elaborate on the cadences with neighboring and passing scale tones. Study Harmonic Clusters in the Phrases Build With Core Melody, Cell Elabration and Filler chapter and Harmonic Clusters in the Double Stops chapter. Take a look at melodic minor scale tone seventh chords, especially the Melodic Minor Scale-Tone Seventh Chords in the chapter on Scale-Tone Seventh Chord Progression.

Descending five and seven of the Im(ma7) in melodic minor becomes IV7. These are respectively used for bVIm(ma7) and bII7 in the key of the target chord. Descending only the seven becomes IV9, no root in melodic minor (bII9 no root in the key of the target). See descend five and seven and descend seven.

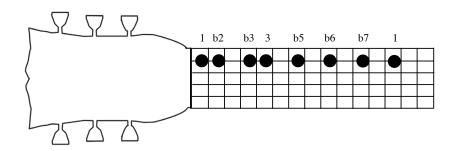
#### **Super Locrian in Four Layers**

#### layer one - half/whole/half

Of course, all of the melodic minor modes have these same scalar intervals, but super Locrian feels most like a seven tone scale. Aeolian flat five has more of a relation to the IVm7b5 chord and IVm7/11b5 pentatonic scale and Lydian dominant has more of a harmonic relation to the bII13#11 chord.

The half whole half sequence has a distinct jazz/middle eastern feeling.

The fingering for super Locrian is half-whole-half steps, followed by five notes each a whole step apart from its neighbor. The formula for super Locrian is 1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6, b7. Thinking of flat four as natural three, there is a note a half step above the tone center ("b2" is a half step above "1") and a note a half step below three (b3 is a half step below b4, which is 3). From three ("b4") up to one, it is five notes in whole steps: 3, b5, b6, b7 and 1. On a single string, it looks like this (from the players perspective, looking down at their own guitar):



The half/whole-half part of the scale is common to harmonic minor (7-1,-2-b3), melodic minor (also 7-1-2-b3) the hybrid Aeolian harmonic minor (7-b7-b6-5) and two instances in melodic minor resolving to a target chord.

Both of these melodic minor instances descend a half step, then a whole step. One instance starts on b6 of the target makes a half/whole/half sequence if it resolves on down to the major third of the target. In "C", this is the note sequence "Ab-G- F-E". The other instance works on any target chord with a perfect fifth. In "C" the second instance is "Cb("B")-Bb-Ab-G".

#### layer two - five notes in whole steps

The five tones in whole steps sound sort of wacky/weird, like the whole tone scale. (also Emotive Qualities Of Chords/whole tone scale). The whole tone scale divides the octave into six equal intervals of a whole step. Melodic minor has five of the six notes in the whole tone scale. That portion of melodic minor can get the same wacky/weird sound.

#### layer three - think super Locrian in connecting bll#11 tones

Use the middle-eastern half/whole/half and the wacky whole step regions of the super Locrian scale to connect tones of the bII#11 chord.

#### layer four - use clusters of tones from altered V chords

Arpeggiate altered V chords, not only in terms of the notes of a held chord, but also thinking of chord tones on a single string, especially V chord tones #9 - b9 resolving to the fifth of the target (Bb-Ab-G for a C target chord) and V chord tones #5 - b5 resolving to the root of the target (Eb-Db to C for a C target.

#### 1-6-2-5 in Bb with Harmonic Minor Cadences

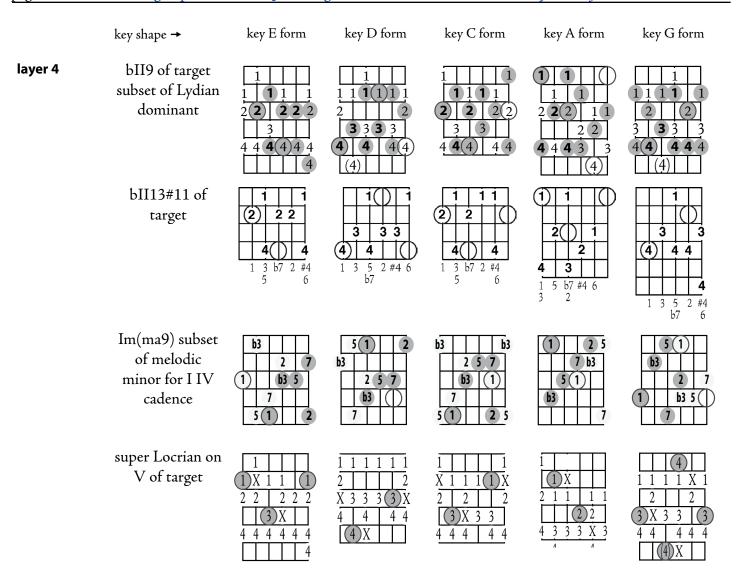
Bb7 Bma6/9, Bb7/11 Bb Misolydian Bb13, Gm7, Dm7b5	Bb major sharp five D7b9	G7 Bb7/11#1 Bb Mixo. #1 (C har. min.) G7b9		
Cm7 Cm7/11 C Dorian Cm13, Ebma7	C Phrygian major C7b9, Edim7	F7 F Mixolydian F13, Am9b5	F Phrygian major F7b9, Edim7	

#### 1-6-2-5 in Bb with Melodic Minor Cadences

Bb7 Bma6/9, Bb7/11 Bb Misolydian Bb13, Gm7, Dm7b5	Eb melodic minor Ab13#11, D7±9±5, Cm9b5	G7 Bb7/11#1 Bb Mixo. #1 (C har. min.) G7b9	Ab melodic minor Db13#11, G7±9±5, Fm9b5
Cm7 Cm7/11 C Dorian Cm13, Ebma7	Db melodic minor Gb13#11, C7 <u>+</u> 9±5, Bbm9b5	F7 F Mixolydian F13, Am9b5	Gb melodic minor Cb13#11, F7±9±5, Ebm9b5

#### **Common Melodic Minor Scales and Arpeggios**

	key shape →	key E form	key D form	key C form	key A form	key G form
layer 1	m7/11b5 on IV of target	b5	4 67 b3 1 4 b5   b5 1 4 67 b5 b3	b5   b5   b5   b5   b6   b7   b3   4 b7	b5	1) 4 67 b3 1   b5           (1) 4     b3     b5 67 b3
	Aeolian b5 on IV of target	b5   2   1)4   2   b3b6   b5b7b3   2   1   4   57b3b6   1)4   b5	2   4 b7 b3b6(1) 4 b5   b5   b5   b5   b6   b5   b3 b6   (2)	b5   (b5) (1) 4 b7 2   b6   b5   b3 b6   2   (1)   b7 b3 b6   4 b7   b5   b5	2 1) 67 b3 b6 4 b7 2 b5 1) 4 b7 b3 1 b5   b6   (1)   2	1 4 67 b3 1 1 b5   b6 2   1 4 2   2 b3 b6   b5 b7 b3   (2)
	ma6/9 on bII of target (chromatic option)	5(1) 2 5	6 2 5(1) 3 6	3 6 2   1)   51   3   2 5(1)   6 2	3 6 2 5 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 6 2 5 3
	ma6/9 on b2 of target, subset of Lydian dominant (chromatic option)	b7	#4   6 2 5(1)3 6 b7   b7   3 6 2   1   b7   5(1)	b7   b7   b7   1   b7     b7     b7     5   1	2 5(1) 6 2	#4
	fingering →	7	2	3	4	6
layer 2	major scale	$   \begin{array}{c cccc}     7 & 3 & 6 & 2 & 7 \\     \hline     1)4 & 5 & 5 \\     \hline     \hline     1 & 7 & 3 & 3 \\     \hline     2 & 5 & 1)4 & 6 & 2   \end{array} $	2 5(1) 4 6 2 3 6 2 5 7 3 4 1 (1) 4 7 3 1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4	6 2 5(1) 3 6 7 3 6 2 7 1)4 5(1)
layer 3	melodic minor	1 X 1 1 1 1 2)2 2 2 2(2) 3 X 1 4 4(4)4 4 4	1 1 X 1 1 1(1)1 1 1 2       2 X 3 3 3 3 X 4   4   4   4)4 (4) (X)	1	1 1 1 1 X 1 2 2(2)2 2 2 1 3 3 4 4 4 4(4)X 4	1 1 1(1)X 1 2 2 2 3 X 3 3 3 4)4 4 4 4 4 (4)(X)



#### **Surfing with the Alien**

chord	pentatonic scales	major scale modes	other heptatonic mode	arpeggios
G bluesy	Gm7/11	G Dorian (F major)	G Dorian b5 (very bluesy) (F major flat six)	Gm7 (Gm7b5 for G Dorian b5)
С	Gm6/11	G Dorian (F major)	G Dorian b5 (very bluesy) (F major flat six)	Gm7 to C9 (Gm7b5 to C7 for G Dorian b5)
Em7	Em7/11	E Aeolian		Em9
C7	Em7/11b5		E Aeolian b5 (G melodic minor)	C13#11

#### Kid Charlemagne, verse

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: complex heptatonic mode	layer 4: arpeggios
C7#9	Cm7/11 (optional major 3)	C Dorian (Bb major) or C Mixolydian (F major)		Cm9, C7#9
Am G F	Am7/11	A Aeolian (Cmajor)	A harmonic minor (C major #5)	Am, G and F
Bb13#11	Bbma6/9		D Aeolian b5 (= Bb Lydian dominant = F melodic minor = E super Locrian = A Phrygian b1)	Fm(ma7) to Bb9
F G Am G	Am7/11	A Aeolian (Cmajor)	A harmonic minor (C major #5)	F, G, Am
Dm7 F6	Dm7/11	D Dorian (Cmajor)	n/a	Dm7 = F6
Em7	Em7/11	E Phrygian (Cmajor)	n/a	Em7
F7	Am7/11b5		A Aeolian b5 (C melodic minor)	F13#11
G7	G7	G Mixolydian	n/a	G9

#### **Song for My Father**

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: complex heptatonic mode	layer 4: arpeggios
Fm7	Fm7/11	F Aeolian	F harmonic minor (de- emphasize natural 7)	Fm9
Eb7	Cm7/11	C Phrygian (Ab major)	n/a	Eb9
Db7 bluesy	Fm7/11b5	n/a	F Aeolian b5 (= Ab melodic minor)	Db9
Db7 Lydian dominant	Dbma6/9	n/a	Db Lydian dominant (= Ab melodic minor)	Abm(ma7) Db9
C7sus.4	Cm7/11	C Phrygian (Ab major)	F harmonic minor (Ab major #5)	Gm7b5 to C7

#### **Stray Cat Strut**

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: complex heptatonic mode	layer 4: arpeggios
Cm7	Cm7/11	C Aeolian (Eb major)	C harmonic minor (de- emphasize natural 7)	Fm9
Bb7	Fm7/11	G Phrygian (Ab major)	n/a	ЕЬ9
Ab7 bluesy	Cm7/11b5	n/a	C Aeolian b5 (= Ab melodic minor)	Db9
Ab7 Lydian dominant	Abma6/9	n/a	Ab Lydian dominant (= Eb melodic minor)	Abm(ma7) Db9
G7	Gm7/11	G Phrygian (Eb major)	C harmonic minor (Eb major #5)	Gm7b5 to C7
Fm7	Fm7/11	F Aeolian (Ab major)	F harmonic minor (de- emphasize natural 7)	Fm9
Eb7	Cm7/11	C Phrygian(Ab major)	n/a	ЕЬ9
Db7 bluesy	Fm7/11b5	n/a	F Aeolian b5 (= Ab melodic minor)	Db9
Db7 Lydian dominant	Dbma6/9	n/a	Db Lydian dominant (= Ab melodic minor)	Abm(ma7) Db9
C7	Cm7/11	C Phrygian (Ab major)	F harmonic minor (Ab major #5)	Gm7b5 to C7

#### 1-6-2-5 Songs with Melodic Minor

use this on any song in the 1625 category

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: complex heptatonic mode	layer 4: arpeggios
Ima7 or I7	Ima6/9 or I7/11 (bluesy), optionally slur #2 to 3	I major	I Mixolydian (bluesy)	C major 7
bVI7 just before VIm7	bVII9 (arpeggio)		I Mixolydian b6 (= IV melodic minor)	bVII13#11
VIm7	VIm7/11	VI Aeolian (= I major)		IIIm7 to VIm9
IIm7	IIm7/11	II Dorian (= I major)		VIm9 to IIm9
bVI7 just before V	bVI9 (arpeggio)		bVI Lydian dominant (= bIII melodic minor)	bVI13#11
V7	Vm7/11, optionally slurring #2 to 3	Mixolydian		IIm9 to V9
bII7 just before I	bII9 (arpeggio)		bII Lydian dominant (= bVI melodic minor)	bII13#11

#### 1-6-2-5 in Bb with Melodic Minor Cadences

#### use these on any song in the 1625 category

Bb7 Bma6/9, Bb7/11 Bb Misolydian Bb13, Gm7, Dm7b5	Eb melodic minor Ab13#11, D7 <u>+</u> 9 <u>+</u> 5, Cm9b5	G7 Bb7/11#1 Bb Mixo. #1 (C har. min.) G7b9	Ab melodic minor Db13#11, G7±9±5, Fm9b5
Cm7 Cm7/11 C Dorian Cm13, Ebma7	Db melodic minor Gb13#11, C7 <u>+</u> 9 <u>+</u> 5, Bbm9b5	F7 F Mixolydian F13, Am9b5	Gb melodic minor Cb13#11, F7±9±5, Ebm9b5

#### Sunny

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: complex heptatonic mode	layer 4: arpeggios
Am	Am7/11	A Aeolian (C major)	A harmonic minor (C major sharp five)	Bm7b5 E7b9 to Am
C7	Cma6/9 (=Am7/11)	A Phrygian (F major)		Gm7 to C9
A7b9 just before F	C# dim. 7 arpeggio		C Mixolydian #1 (= D harmonic minor = F major #5)	A7b9 to Dm (Dm during F chord)
F bright	Am7/11	A Aeolian (C major)		Dm9 (Fma7/D)
F bluesy	Am7/11b5		A Aeolian b5 (C melodic minor)	Dm9 (Fma7/D)
Bm7b5	Bm7/11b5	B Locrian		Bm7b5
E7 dark	Em7/11	E Phrygian (= A Aeolian = C major)		Bm7b5 to Em9
E7 bright	E7/11		E Phrygian major (= C major #5 = A harmonic minor)	Am7b5 to D7b9
ВЬ7	Bb9 (arpeggio)		Bb Lydian dominant (= F melodic minor = D Aeolian b5 = E super Locrian = A Phrygian b1)	Fm(ma7) to Bb9

#### **Glass Onion**

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: complex heptatonic mode	layer 4: arpeggios
Am	Am7/11	A Aeolian (C major)	A harmonic minor (C major sharp five)	Bm7b5 E7b9 to Am
F	Am7/11b5	A Aeolian (C major)	A Aeolian b5 (C melodic minor)	Dm9 (Fma7/D)
Gm7	Gm7/11	G Dorian	G harmonic minor (Bb major sharp five)	Am7b5 to D7b9
F7	Am7/11b5	A Aeolian (C major)	A Aeolian b5 = C melodic minor	F9
D7	Adim7/11		A Locrian natural 6 (= Bb major #5 = G harmonic minor)	Am7b5 to D7b9

#### I Want You chorus

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: complex heptatonic mode	layer 4: arpeggios
Dm	Dm7/11	D Aeolian (F major)	D harmonic minor ( major sharp five)	Dm9
E7b9 bluesy	Em7	E Phrygian (C major)	n/a	Bm7b5 to Em7
E7b9 bright	E7	E Phrygian (bluesy)	E Phrygian major	Bm7b5 to E7b9
Bb7#11	Dm7/11b5	D Aeolian b5 (F melodic minor)	Bb Lydian dominant = E super Locrian = F melodic minor	Fm(ma7) to Bb9
Aaug	A7#5 arpeggio	A Phrygian (Bb major)	A super Locrian (Bb melodic minor)	Bbm(ma7) to Eb9

#### Hurricane

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: complex hep- tatonic mode	layer 4: arpeggios
Am	Am7/11	A Aeolian (C major)	A harmonic minor (C major sharp five)	Bm7b5 E7b9 to Am
F bright	Am7/11	A Aeolian (C major)		Dm9 (Fma7/D)
F bluesy	Am7/11b5		A Aeolian b5 (C melodic minor)	Dm9 (Fma7/D)
С	Cma6/9	C major	A harmonic minor (C major sharp five)	Bm7b5 E7b9 to Am (Am7 = C6)
Dm	Dm7/11	D Dorian (C major)	n/a	Dm7
E dark	Em7/11	E Phrygian	E Phrygian major	
E bright	E7/11	E Phrygian (C major), bluesy	E Phrygian major	Bm7b5to E7b9
G bluesy	Gm7/11	G Dorian (F major)		
G bright	G7/11	G Mixoydian (C major)	just before Am: G Mixolydian #1 (C major sharp five = A harmonic minor)	just before Am: Bm7b5 E7b9 to Am or B7b5 Bdim7 to Am

#### **Only So Much Oil**

|Gm7 |Eb7 |Gm7 |Eb7

|Gm7 | C7 | Eb7 D7 | Gm7 D7 / / |

Gm7 uses G Aeolian is mode VI of Bb major.

Eb7 uses G Aeo. b5 = Bb mel min. = Bb maj b3 = Eb Lydian dominant

C7 uses G Dorian = F maj. scale = C Mixolyldian

D7 uses G har. min. = Bb major #5 scale = D7 Phrygian major.

Improv with G minor pentatonic. During the Eb9 chord, flat the fifth of Gm pentatonic (Db notes replace D notes). Incorporate the Eb13#11 arpeggio into bars 2 and 4.

chord	layer 1: pentatonic scales	layer 2: major scale modes	layer 3: complex heptatonic mode	layer 4: arpeggios
Gm7	Gm7/11	G Aeolian (Bb major)	A harmonic minor (C major sharp five)	Bm7b5 E7b9 to Am
Eb7	Gm7/11b5		G Aeolian b5 (Bb melodic minor)	Bbm(ma7) to Eb9
D7 dark	Dm7/11	D Phrygian (= G Aeolian = Bb major)	A Locrian natural 6 (= Bb major #5 = G harmonic minor)	Am7b5 to Dm9
D7 bright	D7/11		D Phrygian major (= Bb major #5 = G harmonic minor)	Am7b5 to D7b9
C9	Gm7/11 or Gm6/11	G Dorian	G Lydian dominant	C9
Bbdim7	Gdim7/11		G Dorian b5 = F major b6	G dim 7

#### **MAJOR FLAT SIX SONGS**

#### **Sleepwalk**

C	Am	Fm	G
Cma6/9		Fm7/11	G7/11
C major		C major b6	C major
D13, F#m11b5b9	Am11	Fm6, Fm9(ma7)	G13, Dm7, Em7, Bm7b5

#### play bars 1-4 twice more

C	F	C	C7
Cma6/9	Fma69	Cma6/9	C7/11
C major		C major	C Mixolydian
D13, F#m11b5b9	Dm11	D13, F#m11b5b9	C13, Gm7, Am7, Em7b5

	~-···	
Cma6/9   Fma69   Cma6/9   Cma6/9	C7/11	
C major C major	C Mixolydian	
D13, F#m11b5b9 Dm11 Cma13 Dm11 Cma13	C13	
	'	

Fma7	Fm(ma7)	G	Bb	G
Cma6/9	Fma69	G7/11	Gm7/11	G7/11
C major		C major	C Miso. b6	C major
D13, F#m11b5b9	Dm11	Cma13	Bb13#11	G13, Dm7, Em7, Bm7b5

#### **Swing Blues in Bb**

Bb7	Eb7	Bb7	Bb7	
Bb69, Bb711	Bbm69, Bbm711	Bb69, Bb7/11	E13#11	
Bb Mixolydian	Bb Dorian	Bb Mixolydian		
Bb13, Gm7, Dm7b5, Fm7	Eb13, Cm7, Gm7b5, Bbm7	Bb13, Gm7, Dm7b5 Fm7		

Eb7	Edim7	Bb7	G7
Bm69, Bbm711	Cm711b5/C Dorian flat five	Bb69, Bb711	Bb711#1/G Phrygian major
Bb Dorian	Bb major flat six	Bb Mixolydian	G super Phrygian=Eb maj. b6
Eb13, Cm7, Gm7b5, Bbm7	Dm11	Bb13, Gm7, Dm7b5	G7b9

Cm7	F7	Bb7	G7	Cm7	F7
Cm711, C Dorian	Cm711, C Dorian	Bb69, Bb711	Bb711#1	Cm711, C Do	rian
Cm711b5/C Dor. b5 (Bb ma.b6	F Mixolydian b2 (Bb major b6)	Bb Mixo.	C major	Cm711b5/C I	Oor. b5 (Bb ma.b6)
Cm13, Ebma7	F13(opt.b9), Am9b5	Bb13	Cma13	Cm13	F13, Am9b5

#### **Corcovado**

D7/A Am6/11 D Mixolydian D13, F#m11b5b9	D7/A	Ab°7 Dm7/11b5 D Dorian b5 Dm11b5	Ab°7
Gm7 Gm7/11 F major Gm11	C7	F°7 Dm6/11b5 A harmonic minor Dm11b5	Fma7 Dm7/11 F major Fma13
Fm7 Fm7/11 F Dorian Fm13	Bb7	Em7 Em7/11 F major Em7	A7#5 A7/11 D harmonic minor A7b9
D7 Am6/11 D Mixolydian	D7	Dm7 Em7/11 D Dorian	Ab°7 Dm7/11b5 D Dorian b5
repeat bars 1-8 Fm7 Fm7/11 F Dorian Fm11	Bb7b5 Fm6/9 F melodic minor Bb13#11, Fm9(ma7)	Em7 Em7/11 F major Em7	Am7 A7/11 D harmonic minor
Dm7 Dm7/11 D Dorian Dm11	G7b9 Fm6/9 F melodic minor Bb13#11, Fm9(ma7)	Em7 Em7/11 F major Em7	A7#5 A7/11 D harmonic minor A7b9
Dm7 Dm7/11 D Dorian Dm11	G7	C6 Am7/11 C major Cma13	(A7) A7/11 D harmonic minor A7b9

#### **How Insensitive**

		HOM III2	GIISICIAE		
Dm9 Dm7/11 D Dorian Dm11	Dm9		C#°7 (C13b9/Db) Gm7/11b5 G Dorian b5 Gm11b5, C#°7	C#°7 (C13b9/Db)	
Cm6 Cm6/9 F Mixolydian Cm6, Am11b5	Cm6		G7/B G7/11 G Mixolydian G13	G7/B	
Bbma7 Gm7/11, Dm7/11 Bb major Bbma13	Bbma7		Ebma9 Gm7/11 Bb major Bbma13	Ebma9	
Em7b5 Em7/11b5 F major Em11b5b9	A7b9 Em7/11b5 D harmonic minor A7b9		Dm7 Dm7/11 D Aeolian Dm11	Db7 Db6/9, Fm7/11b5 Db Lydian b7 Db13#11	
Cm7 Cm7/11 C Dorian Cm11	Cm7		Bdim7 Fm7/11b5 F Dorian b5 Bdim7, Fm11b5	Bdim7	
Bbma7 Gm7/11, Dm7/11 Bb major Bbma13	Em7b5 Em7/11b5 F major Em11b5b9	A7b9 Em7/11b5 D harmonic minor A7b9	Dm7 Dm7/11 D Aeolian Dm11	Dm7	Db7 Db6/9, Fm711b5 Db Lydian b7 Db13#11
Cm7 Cm7/11 C Dorian Cm11	F7 Cm7/11 C Dorian F13		Bm7 Bm7/11 B Dorian Bm11	E7b9 Bm7/11b7 B Dorian b5 Bm11b5, E7b9	
Bbma7 Gm7/11, Dm7/11 Bb major Bbma13	A7b9 Em7/11b5 D harmonic min	nor	Dm7 Dm7/11 D Aeolian Dm11	Dm7	
I	I		I	1	

#### Wave (A section)

D Dorian Dm11 G13 DDorian Dm11 G13	
Dma7 Bb°7 (A13b9/Bb) Am7 D7b9 (D13b9)	
Dma6/9, F#m7/11   Gm6/11b5   Am7/11   Am7/11b5	
D major b6 D Mixolydian b2	
Dma13   A7b9, Gm9(ma7), Gdim7   Am11   D7b9, Cm9(ma7), Cdim7	l
	1
Gma7 Gm6 F#13 F#7#5 B9 B7b9	
Gma6/9, Bm7/11 Gm6/11 F#7/11 B7/11 B7/11	
D major D major b6 B har. minor B Mixo. B Mixo. b2	
Gma13#11 Gm6, Gm9(ma7) F#7b9 B9 B7b9	
Bm7/E E7 Bb7 A7#5 Dm9 G13 Dm9 G13	
Bm7/11   Bm7/11   Bb69,Dm711b5   A7/11   Dm7/11   Dm7/11	
B Dorian B Dorian D Aeolian b5 D har. minor D Dorian D Dorian	
Bm11   E13   Bb13#11   Dm11b5   Dm11   G13   Dm11   G13	

#### **MINOR KEY AMBIGUITY SONGS**

#### 7-3-6-2-5-1-4 SONGS

#### **Swing Blues with Altered Scales**

]	[7		IV7		I7	I7	
I	69,711		Im69, m711		I69, Ib711		
I	Mixo.	I alt, Mb2, SP	I Dorian	V alt, Mb2, SP	I Mixo.	]	I alt, Mb2, SP
I	13	(match alt)	IV13 (opt #11)	(match alt)	I 13	(	(match alt)

IV7	#IVdim7		I7		VI7	
Im69, m711	Im711b5		I69, 711		I711#1	
I Dorian	I Dorian b5	V alt, Mb2, SP	I Mixo.	III alt, Mb2, SP	I Mixo (opt.)#1	VIalt, Mb2, SP
IV13 (opt #11)	IV13b9	(match alt)	I13		VI7b9b13	

IIm7		V7		I7	VI7	IIm7	V7
IIm711		IIm711,V711		I69, 711	I711#1	IIm711	IIm711,V711
I major	II alt, Mb2, SP	I major (opt.b7)	V alt, Mb2, SP	I Mixo.	I Mixo (opt. )#1	I major	V alt, Mb2, SP
IIm13	(match alt)	V13	(match alt)	I 13	VI7b9b13	IIm13	V13

"alt" indicates the common altered types Phrygian major or super Locrian

SP = super Phrygian (b9#9b13), especially good for Aeolian type target

SL = super Locrian (it can optionally start with or replace with Locrian, making bII Lydian of target)

Mb2 = Mixolydian b2 (13b9)

Ascending Phrygian major and descending super Phrygian is effective in the range of their "3".

I Dorian b5 is IV Mixolydian b2 (IV13b9). The later part of bar II could be I Dorian b5.

#### **Autumn Leaves with Altered Scales**

IIm7 IIm711 I major IIm13	II alt, Mb2, SP (match alt)	V7 IIm711,V711 I major (opt.b7) V13	V alt, Mb2, SP (match alt)	Ima7 I69, IIIm711 I major. Ima13 (arprg.)	I alt, Mb2, SP (match alt)	IVma7 Ima69 I major IVma13#11	
VIIm7bb VIIm711b5 VI Aeolian VIIm11b5b		III7 Im611b5 VI har. minor III11b9b13	III SL, SP (match alt)	VIm7 VIm711 VI Aeolian VI7b9b13		VI7 I711#1 I Mixo (opt. )#1 VI7b9b13	VIalt, Mb2, SP
IIm7 IIm711 I major IIm13	II alt, Mb2, SP (match alt)	V7 IIm711,V711 I major (opt.b7) V13	V alt, Mb2, SP (match alt)	Ima7 I69, IIIm711 I major. Ima13 (arprg.)	I alt, Mb2, SP (match alt)	IVma7 Ima69 I major IVma13#11	
VIIm7b		III7 Im711b5 VI har. minor III11b9b13	III SL, SP (match alt)	VIm7 VIm711 VI Aeolian VI7b9b13		VIm7	VIalt, Mb2, SP

VIIm7b5 VI Aeolian VIIm11b5b9	IVma13#11	III7 Im711b5 VI har. minor III11b9b13	III SL, SP (match alt)	VIm7 VIm711 VI Aeolian VI7b9b13		VIm7	VIalt, Mb2, SP
IIm7 IIm711 I major IIm13	II alt, Mb2, SP (match alt)	V7 IIm711,V711 I major (opt.b7) V13	V alt, Mb2, SP (match alt)	Ima7 I69, IIIm711 I major. Ima13 (arprg.)	I alt, Mb2, SP (match alt)	IVma7 Ima69 I major IVma13#11	
VIIm7b5 VIIm711b5 VI Aeolian VIIm11b5b9	IVma13#11	III7 Im611b5 VI har. minor III11b9b13	III SL, SP (match alt)	VIm7 VIm711 VI Aeolian VI7b9b13	bVI7 (VIm711) (VI Aeolian) bVI 13#11	Vm7 VIm711 V Aeolian VI7b9b13	bV7 (VIm711) (V Aeolian) bV 13#11
VIIm7b5 VIIm711b5 VI Aeolian VIIm11b5b9	IVma13#11	III7 Im611b5 VI har. minor III11b9b13	III SL, SP (match alt)	VIm7 VIm711 VI Aeolian VI7b9b13		VIm7	VIalt, Mb2, SP

<sup>• &</sup>quot;alt" indicates the common altered types Phrygian major or super Locrian

SP = super Phrygian (b9#9b13), especially good for Aeolian type target

SL = super Locrian (it can optionally start with or replace with Locrian, making bII Lydian of target)

Mb2 = Mixolydian b2 (13b9)

Ascending Phrygian major and descending super Phrygian is effective in the range of their "3".

I Dorian b5 is IV Mixolydian b2 (IV13b9). The later part of bar II could be I Dorian b5.

# Quizzes

- The Best Way to Learn
- Tablature and Chord Diagrams
- Chords and Chord Progression
- Comping Rhythms
- Jazz Theory
- Harmony
- Being in a Band
- Playing Parts in a Band
- <u>Technique</u>
- **Equipment Use and Maintenance**

#### THE BEST WAY TO LEARN

The best way to learn is to teach to someone else. The worst is lecture.

#### TABLATURE AND CHORD DIAGRAMS

Does the top horizontal line on tablature represent the largest or smallest string? What is the string number of the top line in tablature? (Answer: reading tablature)

What do the numbers in the white space between the tablature and standard music notation indicate? (Answer: reading tablature)

What do the vertical lines on chord diagrams indicate, strings or frets? Does the very top horizontal line on a chord diagram indicate the nut (plastic or bone slotted piece that the strings rest on on the head of the guitar) or the first fret? (Answer: reading chord grid diagrams - second page).

If you play a note without fretting the string, it called an "open string" and the string vibrates to the nut. In tablature, should such a note be numbered "0" or "1"?

We press strings onto the narrow metal frets that are hammered into the fingerboard in order to vary the pitch of notes by changing the vibrating string length. We call the space between each pair of consecutive frets a "fret", when it is actually a "fretting space". Which fretting space is between the third and second fret? Answer: the third fret (or fretting space).

What do the numbers on the fretboard diagrams indicate?

For fretboard diagrams or tablature, which is the number for the index finger?

On a chord diagram, what does a small circle above the nut indicate? Large circles on my diagrams indicate the note that names the chord, which is sometimes a reference note not played. Notes shown by the large circles always share the same note name.

What does it mean when a string on a chord diagram has no number on it?

What are some things you can do to make sure a string does not sound?

#### **CHORDS AND CHORD PROGRESSION**

Alphabetically, which notes are one fret apart? (answer: full fretboard natural notes).

What are the letter names of the notes on the fifth, tenth and twelfth frets, from sixth through first? (answers: full fretboard natural notes).

What is a chord root, semantically (according to the letter in the chord name) and aurally (the aural definition involves the imagination)? (answer: chord roots)

Barre chords are typically formed by using the index finger as a virtual nut (or virtual capo) by barreing all the strings and forming virtual open position chords with the three remaining fingers. Give an example. (answer: basic barre and power chords).

Demonstrate a major and minor barre chord rooted on the sixth string. Demonstrate a major and minor chord rooted on the fifth string. (answer: basic barre and power chords).

Such chords you demonstrated above are designed after open position chords, named after their letter and have a root on one of the three bass strings in relatively the same location (same string and same fret above the "virtual nut" you make with the barre). Demonstrate E, A, C, G and D form major barre chords, being aware that D, A and G open position chords have an "empty" first fret. (answer: Major Chords in Five Octave Shapes). See also: Octave Shapes and Major Arpeggios.

How many different notes does a triad have? A quadrad? A pentad? A sextad? A heptad?

What is the default method of constructing triads with the major scale? (answer: chord construction).

What is the order of major scale tone numbers and letters in thirds (the tertian cycle)? Hint: use groups of odd and even numbers. (Answer: number and letter cycles)

What is the significance of the numbers 1-3-5 (answer: chord construction)?

What are the numbered tones in the key of the chord root for major, minor? (answer: triads).

Demonstrate Em, Am, Dm, Gm and Cm form minor barre chords. (answer: Minor Chords In Five Octave Shapes).

What number does suspended 4 and suspended 2 replace in a major triad? ... in a minor triad?

What are parent scales, key scales and chord scales?

What are the parent scale numbers in a II minor chord (answer: 2-4-6)? What are the chord scale numbers in a II minor chord (answer: 1-b3-5).

What are the parent scale and chord scale numbers in a IIIm chord?

What are the parent scale and chord scale numbers in a IV major chord?

Trick question: what are the parent scale numbers in a IV minor chord?

Trick question: what are the numbers in a VI major chord?

What are the numbered tones for an add 9 chord in the key of the chord root?

Demonstrate major and minor triads built on steps one through six of C major and G major.

Play the following progressions in C, G, D, A, E, Gb, Db, Ab and in Eb. For each key, name the chords by letter and qualilty: I-IV-V-I, I-V-IV-I, V-IV-I-V, I-VIm-IV-V, I-V-VIm-IV, I-VIm-IImV and I-VIm-IV-V. Use open position chords whenever you can for now.

#### C and G major chords on steps one through six

key	I major	II minor	III minor	III major	IV major	V major	VI minor
C major	C I	Dm I	Em I	E I	F I	G I	Am I
	3 1 3 5 1 3	1 5 1 b3	1(2) 1 5 1 b3 5 1	2(3)	3(4)	2 3(4)	23 1 5 1 b3 5
G major	G I	Am I	Bm I	B7 I	C I	D I	Em I
	2 3(4)	2(3) 1 5 1 b3 5	(1) 2 3(4) 1 5 1 b3	2 3 4 2 3 57 1 5	3 1 3 5 1 3	1 2 3	1(2) 1 5 1 b3 5 1

#### **COMPING RHYTHMS**

Read Accents and Varying Rhythms.

What is a push? (aural answer: accent three, then push three).

What is a rest push (punchy) versus a sustain push (smooth)? Which would be typical of bossa nova and which typical of James Brown?

What is a pickup? (aural answer: accent three, then pickup to three).

The three mathematical operations in musical rhythm: halving/doubling, dotting and tuplets.

Swing eighths use tuplets. They play on the first and third of three parts and can vocalized by saying "bah um bah" on each beat, spaced very evenly. Demonstrate. Next, sing "bah um bah" repeatedly on each beat and "fade out" the "um's". You should begin to hear the familiar swing rhythm that you have heard in blues. (aural answer: swing eighths).

The Charleston comping rhythm is in swing eighths and is two half notes with a push to the second half note. Demonstrate. (aural answer: Charleston comping rhythm in swing eighths).

Counting "1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +" perfectly even, clap a straight eighths version of the Charleston comping rhythm. (aural answer: Charleston comping rhythm in straight eighths).

Rhythmic "hits" are thematic accents placed at (metronomic) locations in time. The "back beat" is hits on beats two and four in 4/4 time. Count "one two three four" and clap on two and four to demonstrate. (answer: back beat).

Another way to vary a rhythm is to add a hit to an empty beat. Demonstrate adding a hit to the empty beat four in the Charleston comping rhythm, which makes the "Blues By Five" comping rhythm. (aural answers: Charleston comping rhythm in swing eighths, Charleston add four in swing eighths, Charleston in straight eighths, Charleston add four in straight eighths).

#### **JAZZ THEORY**

What are the formulas (numbered tones in the key of the chord root) for major, minor, diminished, suspended fourth, suspended second and augmented chords? (answer: triads)

Do you need to know triad names to understand larger chord names? (answer: triad names in larger)

What are the three ways a chord name indicates b3? (answer: thirds)

What is the default numbered tone that "7" (or 9, 11 or 13) indicates in a chord name? (answer: sevenths, ninths, elevenths and thirteenths). How would a chord name indicate two other versions of the number seven? (answer: sevenths, ninths, elevenths and thirteenths)

What are the three ways to indicate the numbered tone b5 in a chord name? (answer: altered fifths). What are the three ways for a #5? (answer: altered fifths).

How many notes are in an eleventh chord? (answer: see the major scale tone chords by type table)

Can the first number after the letter name in a chord name indicate more than one number? (answer: sevenths, ninths, elevenths and thirteenths).

Do secondary numbers after the letter names (such as the "b9" in "C7b9" or the "#5" and "#9" in "C7#5#9") indicate more than one note for each number? (answer: numbers after the letter name)

How many notes are in 9sus4? (answer: chord formulas, suspended fourths).

What are parent scales, key scales and chord scales?

Describe the default method of figuring out a secondary root seventh chord (tertian quadrad) on the third of a ninth chord in numbers, using the parent scale (use the quality of the seventh chord on the third of the ninth chord)?

What number would you subtract from chord tones 9 through 13 to get the lower octave equivalents?

See Modes / Modes Of Four Heptatonic Scales.

What are key scales, parent scales and chord scales?

What are the parent scales for C7, F7 and G7? (answer: Modes On I-IV-V Blues).

What are key scales for C7-F7-G7 for a blues in C (name the modes each of their parent scales in terms of the note "C")?

What are the qualities of the tertian triads (three note chords built in thirds) and tertian quadrads (four-note seventh chords built in thirds) of each of the four usable heptatonic scales: major scale, major

sharp five scale (harmonic minor built on its sixth step), melodic minor scale, major flat six (harmonic major)?

What are the names of the largest acceptable chord and acceptable add tones (2, 4 and 6) on each of the seven steps of the each of the four usable heptatonic scales), excluding suspended chords?

What are the numbered tones of a V7 in terms of the parent scale? What would those numbers be without the root? Which numbered tone of the parent scale (5, 7, 2 or 4) is the third of a V7 chord? What is the numbers of the tones in a triad built on the third of the V7 chord? Is there any numerical difference (in terms of its parent scale ) between the numbered tones of a triad built on the third of a V7 chord and the same V7 chord without a root?

What is the nature of the descending number in formulas that occurs in the ascending consecutive order of modes of major sharp five, melodic minor and major b6 (harmonic major)? (answer: see the "mode" row at the top of the table for each scale in Modes Of Four Heptatonic Scales).

Playing Mr. P.C. in the key of Cm, the Cm7 and Fm7 chords use an Eb major parent scale. What is the key scale for Cm7? What is the key scale for Fm7? What is the chord scale Fm7?

Playing Mr. P.C. in the key of Cm, the Ab13#11 parent scale is Eb melodic minor. What is the key scale for Ab13#11? In the same key of Cm, the G7b13 chord's parent scale is Eb major sharp five. What is the key scale for G7b13? What is another name for C Aeolian natural seven? (Answer: C harmonic minor).

How many notes are in G7b13? What is the lower-octave equivalent of b13? Does G7b3 effectively have two versions of a fifth?

What are the names of the largest acceptable chord and acceptable add tones on each of the seven steps of the major sharp five scale (harmonic minor will be constructed on its six), excluding suspended chords?

#### **Answers To Jazz Theory**

Yes, triad names are commonly the prefix immediately after a letter name and imply all the notes that the triad names as the basis of the larger chord.

#### **HARMONY**

Thirds are constructed by combining two notes in a major scale, usually sounded together What is the number of consecutive tones included in a scale-tone third?...in a scale-tone sixth?

What is the method of building thirds on the major scale? See Heptatonic Thirds and Sixths and Thirds as Subsets of Major Scale Tone Chords.pdf

On which steps of the major scale do major thirds (above) occur?

When you invert thirds by putting the lower note up an octave or the upper note down an octave, they become sixths. What happens to the qualities when thirds are inverted to sixths (major and minor)? (implied answer: Major seconds, thirds, sixths and sevenths are named so because the upper note in each case is in a major scale named after the lower. A minor sixth would use a flattted version of the sixth step of the scale named after the lower note.)

#### **BEING IN A BAND**

#### General

How cool is it being in a band? (being in a band answer).

Are band politics like national politics? (national politics ansswer).

What lasts longer, a band or a marriage? (marriage question).

What do you get when you drop a piano down a mine shaft? (mine shaft answer).

#### **Being A Guitarist**

How many guitar players does it take to screw in a light bulb? (light bulb answer).

How do you get a guitar player to turn his volume down? (volume down answer).

Did you hear about the guitarist that was in tune? (guitarist in tune answer).

Why did the guitar player put drumsticks on his dashboard? (drumsticks answer).

What do you call a guitarist that breaks up with his girlfriend? (breakup answer).

What do you say to a guitarist in a three-piece suit? (three piece suit answer).

What's the difference between a guitarist and a savings bond? (savings bond answer).

How do you make a guitarists eyes light up? (eyes light up answer).

What's the parent's response to "When I grow up I want to be a guitar player!"? (grow up answer).

How can you tell if the stage is level? (level stage answer).

#### **Answers To Being In A Band**

#### general

Good question.

Yes, like national politics, band they are much healthier when they are democractically run.

A flat minor.

Only as cool as you are humble.

#### being a guitarist

Neither have I.

Homeless.

Now son, you can't do both.

Shine a flashlight in his ear.

Put some sheet music in front of him.

When the guitar player is drooling out of both sides of his mouth.

Eventually a savings bond will mature and earn money.

Will the defendant please rise.

So he could park in the handicap spot.

One to change it and a bunch more to say "I could do better than that".

#### **PLAYING PARTS IN A BAND**

#### notable ideas

See Compatibility Of Parts, Theme And Variation.

When is a musical part just "background"? (answer: background part).

How many significant musical ideas (that have to be thought about) can a listener typically understand at once? (answer: how many musical ideas at once).

What can we do to an arrangement when there are too many notable musical ideas going on at once? (answer: too many parts solution).

#### compatibity of parts

What is theme and variation? (answer: theme and variation defined).

In ensemble parts, is each part that makes of the ensemble on the same parts of the beats as another part? (answer: parts of an ensemble and parts of the beat).

What do different rhythmic levels have to do with making more parts understandable at once? (answer: parts at different rhythmic levels).

#### **Playing Parts in a Band Answers**

Usually only two or three.

When one musical part is at a different rhythmic level from another, such as one at two parts per beat and another at four parts per beat, it is easier for the listener to understand both at once. However, the relationship between the parts shouldn't be too complex. Four parts per beat in one part and three in another are challenging to hear at once, but can work if simple enough otherwise.

Combine some of the parts so they are become a single idea with variation.

A duplication, elaboration or abbreviation of an existing part.

No, that's what makes them ensemble parts. Some parts of the emsemble are on different parts of the beats than others. They combine in a "gearlike" or "dovetail" fashion to make something more detailed.

When it doesn't require the listener's attention because it just keeps time or is something the listener is so familiar with they don't have to think about it.

#### **TECHNIQUE**

#### **Playing Posture**

Read Playing Posture. Watch Five Levels of Fretting Pressure.

What it the most common cause of stress, fatigue and injury for guitar players? (answer: stress, fatigue and injury).

Demonstrate five levels of fretting pressure. (answer: Five Levels of Fretting Pressure).

Demonstrate the posture for your upper body in playing guitar (answer: upper body posture).

What should the position of the head of the guitar be, in relation to the bridge? (answer: head of guitar and bridge).

How many degress do I keep the neck in relation to the floor? (answer: neck degress to the floor).

What is the rounded part of the guitar body for, where it curves in toward the middle of the guitar body? (answer: rounded part of guitar body, curving toward middle).

When sitting and playing the guitar, what should the relationship be between your knee and your hip? (answer: knee and hip).

When sitting and playing the guitar, should both feet be flat on the floor? (answer: feet on floor).

Is it okay to bend your fretting hand wrist? (answer: bending fretting hand wrist).

How far should you tilt the upper part of the guitar body back toward you? (answer: tilt back upper part of guitar body).

What part of the neck should you look at and how often? (answer: look at neck).

How far should the guitar be from your fretting hand shoulder? (answer: distance from fretting hand shoulder).

Should your fretting hand fingers be parallel to the frets. (answer: finger angle to frets).

Should sitting posture be much like standing posture? (answer: sitting versus standing posture).

How often should you take a break from sitting? (answer: break from sitting).

#### Fly Me to the Moon exercise

Using four-note seventh chords in, demonstrate these four steps:

- 1. Linear arpeggios stroke lengths of one half inch or less
- 2. Three-note seventh no fifth chords with bass (thumb) and two-note chords (index and middle)
- 3. Four note seventh chords in bass (thumb), mid (index), top (two high notes with middle and ring), mid (again).
- 4. Bass notes and three note chords

#### **Technique Answers**

You should avoid bending your fretting hand wrist and make it momentary when you do bend it.

Keep the lower back in its nearly straight, naturally-curved shape. Since you are reaching around in a circular manner (seen from an aerial view), your upper back is slightly rounded. The shoulders should not be forward of the clavicle by more than about a half inch.

No. Elevate your foot six to nine inches with a foot stool.

The knee should be the same heighth or slightly lower than your hip.

45°.

At least a five minute break every 20-30 minutes of playing. Stand and play if you like, for the break.

About one open-hand span.

Sitting posture should mimic standing posture in regard to the angle of the neck, distance from the fretting hand shoulder and distance tilting the guitar back from the imaginary vertical plane.

You should train yourself to only occasionally glance at the edge of the fretboard, so you can look at your audience or sheet music.

At least as high as the bridge.

About two to six inches.

Angled about 10°-20°, like a violinist.

To rest on your leg when sitting.

Tightening muscles that you don't need.

#### **EQUIPMENT USE AND MAINTENANCE**

#### picking up your guitar and setting it down

Is it okay to pick your guitar up by holding the strap? (answer: pickup by strap).

Should you lean your guitar against the wall or other vertical surface? (answer: lean guitar).

#### tone and volume control

The tone controls on a guitar are usually passive and don't have a built-in pre-amp. They always let the low (bass) frequencies go on to the amp, but attenuate the high (treble) frequencies the more you adjust the control to a lower number. So, you should think of the tone control as a *treble control*, since it only affects the treble.

Pickups closer to the neck produce more bass and pickups closer to the bridge produce more treble. Guitars with two or more pickups have a switch to select one or more pickups at a time. Turning the volume control down on a guitar usually decreases the treble a little along with decreasing the volume, unless the guitar has an uncommon *treble bleed circuit*.

How can you coarsely decrease the bass with your guitar pickup selection? (answer: pickup select less bass).

How can you discretely decrease the bass with your guitar volume controls on a guitar with two or more pickups and a volume control for each pickup (like a Gibson Les Paul, 335 or SG)? (answer: pickup adjust less bass).

Will adjusting your guitar's volume control affect the treble? (answer: volume control and treble).

#### guitar maintenance and adjustment

How should you tighten the nut on your guitar jack, if it becomes loose? (answer: tighten nut on guitar jack).

Should you adjust the trussrod yourself? (answer: adjust trussrod).

All of the following clearance issues require being able to fret every note on the guitar with reasonably hard picking without noticeable buzzing, including bent notes wherever you can. See reasonable guitar specs.

What should the distance be between the twelfth fret and the sixth string? (answer: twelfth fret clearance to sixth string).

What should the distance be between the twelfth fret and the first string? (answer: twelfth fret clearance to first string).

What should the distance between the first fret and the sixth string be? (answer: first fret clearance to sixth string).

What should the distance between the first fret and the sixth string be? (answer: first fret clearance to first string).

While fretting the first and last frets at the same time (to create a "straight edge" with the string), what should the distance between the seventh fret and the sixth (largest) or first (smsallest) string be? (answer: seventh fret clearance).

#### electrical connection to the amp

When the guitar is not making sound through the amp or the sound is intermitent, what is the path from the pickup to the speaker and how should I trouble-shoot it? (answer: bad connection).

#### **Equipment Use and Maintenance Answers**

You should usually take the mounting plate off (Fender) or remove the plate to access the electronics cavity (Les Paul, SG, Ibanez) and hold the guitar jack at its base while tightening the nut, so you don't spin the jack and break the wires loose.

The sum of the thickness of the sixth and fifth strings.

By choosing a pickup closer to the neck.

A distance equal to or less than the thickness of the third ("G") string.v

Turning the volume down decreases the treble slightly, unless you have a treble bleed circuit, which is rare.

Ideally the same or less than the thickness of the second ("B") string or less. This can vary to as much as the thickness of the third string, but more will make the action (distance from the strings to the fretboard) too great for easy fretting.

The signal starts at the pickup goes to switches, then volume controls, then the jack, the guitar cable, finally the amp and its speaker. Go in that order. I've never had a pickup fail, only its connection.

First do something really basic: adjust the amp to your typical settings and see if you get sound by touching the tip of the guitar cable, plugged into the amp, not into the guitar. Don't touch the sleeve, only the tip. Touching the sleeve will ground out the signal and keep it quiet. If you hear a loud buzz when you touch the tip, that's a good sign. If so, proceed to check out the guitar (the following paragraphs). If you don't hear a loud buzz touching the tip, try another guitar cable, maybe the first one has a bad internal connection.

Start with the switches: change the pickup selection while sounding a chord on the guitar and see if the sound crackles. If it does, you can often flick the switch back and forth many times and the dirt and carbon will fall away from contacts in the switch and it will work properly. If not (and flicking the switch makes noise) try the correct kind of contact cleaner (see Dan Erlwine's book *How To Make Your Electric Guitar Play Great*). Sometimes switches fail and have to be replaced. Try everything else first, before going to a repair person (or changing it yourself if you know how).

Next the volume controls. Much the same as with a switch, if a volume control makes noise, you can rotate it many times to clean the contacts or use the correct kind of contact cleaner (see Dan Erlwine's book *How To Make Your Electric Guitar Play Great*). Sometimes volume controls (potentionmeters) fail and have to be replaced. Try everything else first, before going to a repair person (or changing it yourself if you know how).

Is the guitar jack loose? If so, you should usually take the mounting plate off (Fender) or remove the plate to access the electronics cavity (Les Paul, SG, Ibanez) and hold the guitar jack at its base while tightening the nut, so you don't spin the jack and break the wires loose.

If you checked the cord first and touching the tip made sound you should have found some other problem by now. If not, double check all the steps. Still no?....get professional help.

It's usually better to use a guitar stand, guitar hanger, lean the guitar in a corner or pay someone to stand there and hold it for you.

The sum of the thickness of the fifth and fourth strings.

No! Pick the guitar up by the neck or body. A strap can come loose, especially when the guitar is not hanging from yourn shoulder by the strap.

Only if you're sure you know how. Get information in Dan Erlwine's book *How To Make Your Electric Guitar Play Great*. If you're not confident, take your guitar to a qualified repair person.

By having two or more pickups selected with the selector switch and turning the volume down on the one closer to the neck.

A distance equal to or less than the thickness of the fifth (next to largest) string.

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This book is heavily enhanced with internal and external links. As on the internet, links are blue and underlined.

This index only works on a computer, since the course is edited and appended nearly every day. On a computer, click the blue, underlined item and go to the linked content.

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chord tones, full-fretboard major and minor

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(Learning Key Signs. by Chord Prog.)

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Globalizing Musical Structure And Design note names, full-fretboard (Reading Notation) Harmonic Scalar Pulse note names, full-fretboard (Key Signatures) How to Study this Course Note Sets, Structures And Design **Open Position Basslines** Improv By Ear Introduction To Chord Progression parent scale Intro To Improvisation **Pedal Point Chord Progression Pentatonic Fingering Jazz Bass Harmonization** Pentatonic Scales And Octave Shapes **Keeping Time Key Scales** Playing In Position **Key Signatures** Practice And Learning **Quartal And Quintal Harmony** Learning Keys With Chord Progression letter names, full-fretboard (CP By Number) **Quickening Chord Changes** Improv: Level 1: Improv By Ear Quizzes Improv Level 2: Key Scale Pentatonic Reading Notation Improv Level 3: Pentatonics And Modes Recognizing Scale-Tone Chords Improv Level 4: Arpeggios Rhythmic Themes And Layers Improv Level 5: Superimposed Cadence Solo Examples **Rhythmic Words And Comping** licks: blues lick elements, Blues Rock Cells And scale: Swing Blues Cells chord scale major scale, fretboard numbers (Learning Keys key scale With Chord Progression) major scale, fretboard numbers (Default Scales, parent scale Chords And Arpeggios) Scales For Songs In All Keys Scales For Songs In All Keys major scale, fretboard numbers (Scale-Tone Scale-Tone Seventh Chord Progression Arpeggios And Pentatonics) Scale-Tone Arpeggios And Pentatonics major scale, fretboard numbers (Tonal Layers) **Setup And Target Phrases** major scale, fretboard numbers (Major Scale-Speed-Reading Pitch Tone Triads/The Major Scale On All Strings) Substitution major scale, fretboard numbers (Chord Arche-Theme And Variation types) Thirds And Sixths **Major Scale Fingering** Tonal Layers Major Scale-Tone Triads **Tonal Themes And Schemes Melodic Cells** Triad Arpeggio Exercises **Melodically Superimposed Cadences** triad arcs: Metric Phrasing Modes Triad Arcs

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EDCAGE Movable Triads and Arcs,

Building Triad Arcs,

The Major and Minor Chord Tone Arcs,

Core Melody/major and minor triad arcs,

Major Scale-Tone Triad Arcs,

Tonal Layers and Target Tones/Triad Arcs,

Tonal Layers And Target Tones/Triads as a

Harmonic or Melodic Basis,

Double Stops/Triad Arcs,

Major Scale-Tone Triads/Three-Note Triad Progression/Triad Arcs,

Pedal Point Progression/Modal Triad Improvand Cluster Playing.

triad tones, full-fretboard major and minor (Comping Design)

**Voice Leading** 

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