the 122 lictionary

The shapes of improvisation

Tony DiPasquale

Jazz Improvisation Method Book with CD

The Jazz Lictionary

Revised Edition (2012)
By
Tony DiPasquale

Visit the website for more information and "extras": www.TheJazzLictionary.com

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Thank you toJim Butts for designing the cover of the book and his work with the website. To see more of his work go to: www.jameswbutts.com
Thank you toall my "combo kids" that have worked through these ideas over the years and for proving that these concepts do work.
Thank you to my Creator from whom all great "Licks" flow.

Introduction

This book is intended as a starting point to melodic jazz improvisation. What you will see on each page are what I call *Lick Shapes*. I spent many years learning scales. I could play every scale ever created at blazing speeds. But when it came to my solos, it was an endless string of scales with no real melodic material.....awful stuff to listen to. Through transcribing solos of the masters, I realized that improvisation is not about playing scales, but about learning how to incorporate different intervals into your melodies. *I picture these melodic intervals as shapes*. You can apply these shapes to any scale that you would like to use in your improvisations. The chord tones I use in this book are merely suggestions.

<u>The Jazz Lictionary</u> is a compilation of *Lick Shapes*. These licks will help you create melodies from scales. This book and play-along will help you learn how to apply intervals to create some great melodies in your improvisations. All the licks are from classic jazz recordings. The most important aspect of your journey will be <u>actively</u> listening to as much jazz, funk, pop, gospel, R&B, etc. as you possibly can. As you listen try to find these same melodic shapes in the solos of the masters. Then find some new *shapes* of your own from the recordings. Through consistent practice, listening, transcription, and an insatiable curiosity, you <u>can</u> become a great improviser.

Each *Lick Shape* teaches you several truths about improvisation. As you are playing with the play-along, try to discover what the lick is teaching you about creating your own melodies. The play-along recordings demonstrate each lick several times in a **Latin/Straight** feel and then a **Swing** feel. The names of the licks originate from how they sound, a description of the lick, or the first scale degree of the lick. The lick names occasionally include the name of the musician that I've heard play that particular lick.

Follow these steps in your practice. *Imitate everything about the lick*. After you've mastered the articulation, rhythm, inflection, etc., then try adding your own spin on the lick. *Try extending the lick by a few notes using chord tones or chromatic movement to chord tones*. When you're confident with the lick *try answering the lick in "double-time"*, or twice the performed tempo. From here you can answer the lick up a half step/down a half step. Next try up a minor third....the choices and possibilities are endless. *To work on your ear training, try playing some tracks without writing down the licks*. Start the play-along in a random spot, and try to play the lick perfectly the first time. You could learn a lick shape first by singing it several times and then try to play it on your instrument just from your vocalizations. Don't look at the numbers or the notation.

<u>Drummers</u> can even use this book.....play "time" along with the recording while the lick is playing then, answer the lick on the set like a short solo. You can pick up some great rhythmic and melodic motives by doing this. *The Jazz Lictionary* will work for <u>Vocalists</u> as well. Pick a syllable and sing these licks. It will bring chromaticism into your scat solos.

Musical notation is limited in this book. I don't want your ideas linked to a certain rhythm or notation so I have only included the one small musical example of the lick to give you a starting point. The names of the *Lick Shapes* are there to help you remember the rhythm or, in some instances, the first scale degree of the lick. **One last note, the CD is a data CD, and the tracks are MP3's.**

Good luck and most importantly have fun. I would love to hear about your discoveries as you progress through the *The Jazz Lictionary*. - www.TheJazzLictionary.com

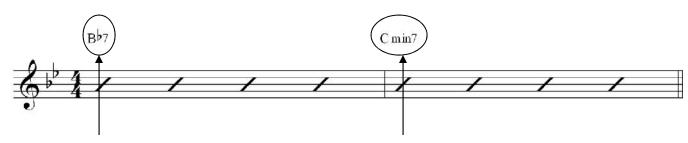
How to Use the Lictionary

- 1. Look at the chord that you are wanting to solo over.
- 2. Determine what type of chord it is, and choose a lick from the appropriate section of the *Lictionary*.

a. X Maj7, X6	Major 7 th	Section I/II
b. X7 , X9 , X13	Dominant 7th	Section III
c. Xmin7, Xm7,X-7	Minor 7 th	Section IV
d. X7(b9), X7(#11), etc.	Altered Dominant	Section V
e.ii7 –V7	Two -Five chords	Section VI

- 3. Find the Root of the chord. (i.e. **Bb** is the **root** of **Bb7**, **A** is the **root** of **Amin7**)
- 4. Write out the **MAJOR** scale in the key of the chord's root using Appendix IV.
- 5. Plug in the notes from the **MAJOR** scale into the lick, alter the notes as indicated, and you are ready to improvise!

Examples



- 1. Chord I need to solo over is **Bb7**.
- 2. Determine the chord type: It's a dominant 7th so I'll look in Section I or II for a lick I like-I'll choose <u>Buddha</u> – <u>Buddha</u>
- 3. **Bb** is the root so that means the Bb Major Scale is the scale we use for this Lick.
- 4. Here's the scale using the scale index in the back

<u>Bb C D Eb F G A Bb (C)</u> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (9) 5. Plug in the notes from the scale above, alter the

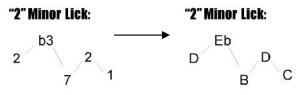
notes as indicated, and you are ready to go.

- 1. Chord I need to solo over is Cmin7
- 2. Determine the chord type: It's a minor 7th so I'll look in Section IV for a lick I like-I'll choose "2" Minor Lick
- 3. C is the root so that means the C Major Scale is the scale we use for this Lick.
- 4. Here's the scale using the scale index in the back

<u>C D E F G A B C (D)</u> 6

5. Plug in the notes from the scale above, alter the notes as indicated, and you are ready to go.





THE JAZZ LICTIONARY

Section I:

Major 7th – Dominant 7th Licks

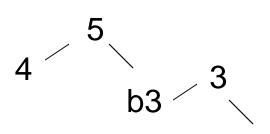
X Maj7, x7

Try these licks over chords like Bb7 EMaj7



Track 2 – Swing Concert Bb, Eb, F, C





Bu-ddha, Bu-ddha, Bu-ddha

BbMaj7 / Bb7

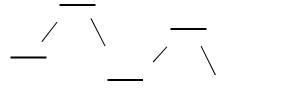
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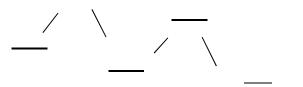
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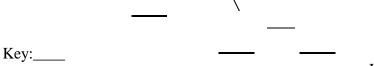
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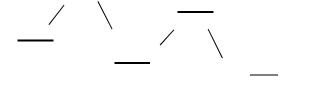
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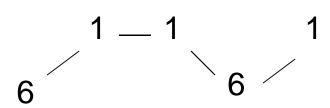






"6" to "1":



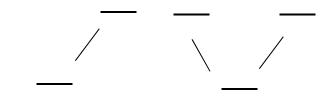






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Key:____

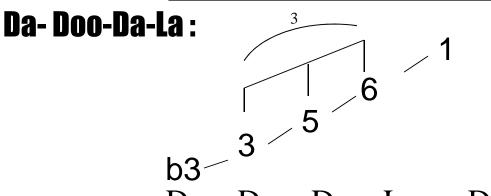


Please note: Some of the Latin or Funk "Dadoodla" rhythms in the book are played with 8th notes instead of triplets. There's also a "5" before the "6" on the Latin track of "Dadoodla". Other licks have been adjusted slightly from Latin to Swing. Use your ears!

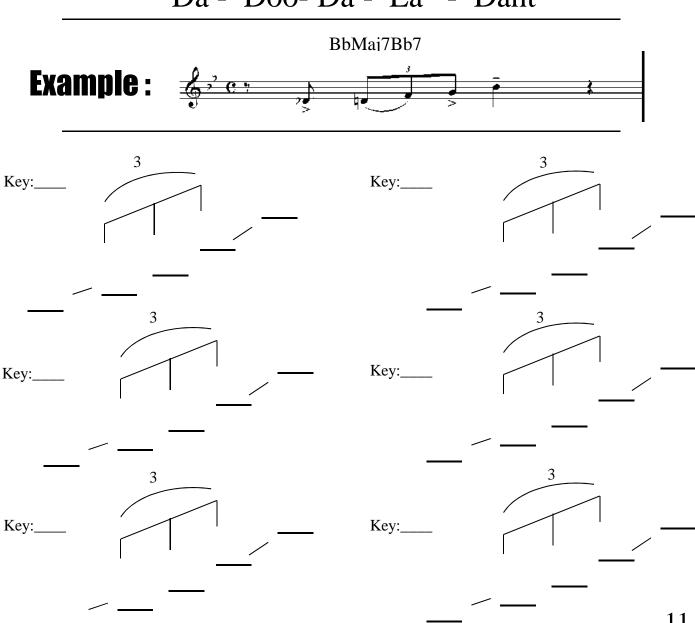




Track 6 - Swing Concert Bb, Eb, F, C



Da - Doo- Da - La - Daht

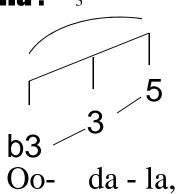


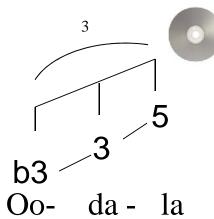


Track 8 - Swing

Concert Bb, Eb, F, C







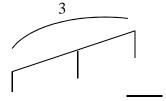
BbMai7 / Bb7

Example:

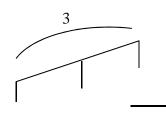


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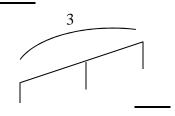




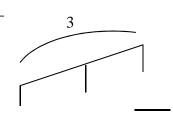
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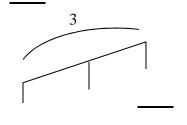


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"This is one of many great licks from Ray Brown!" - TD

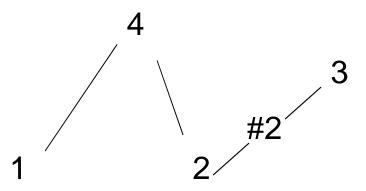


Track 9 – Latin Concert Bb, Eb, F, C

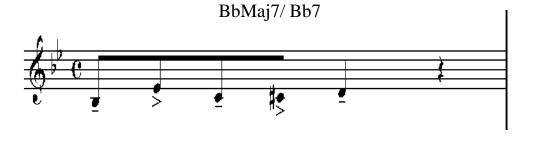
"1" Lick:



Track 10 – Swing Concert Bb, Eb, F, C

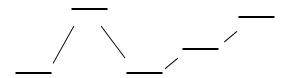


Example:

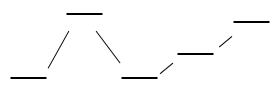


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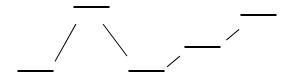
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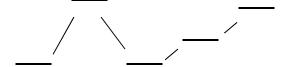
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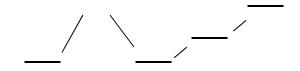


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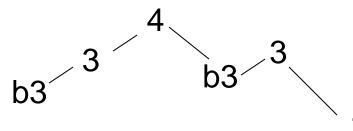






"b3" Lick:





BbMaj7 / Bb7

Example:

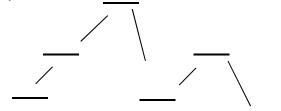


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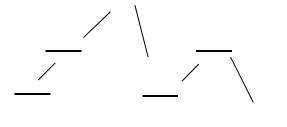


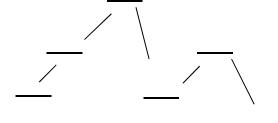


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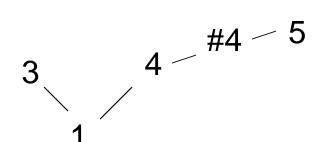
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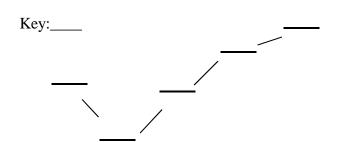
"3" Lick:

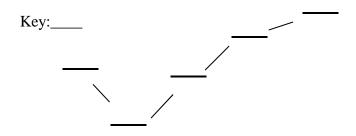


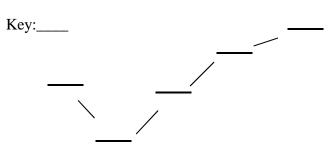


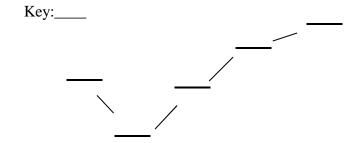
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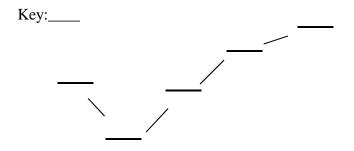


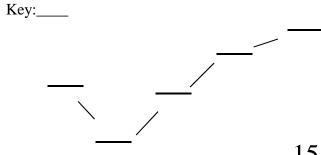






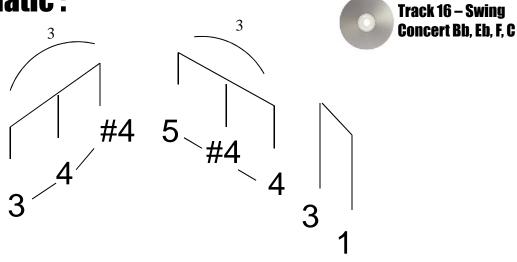








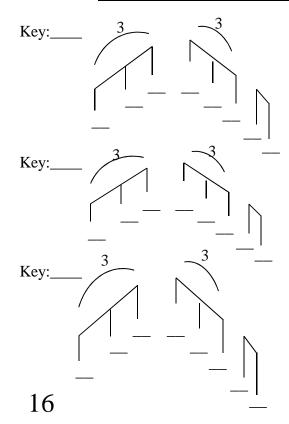
"3-5" Chromatic:

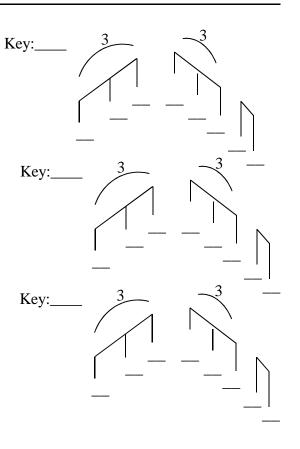


BbMaj7/Bb7

Example:



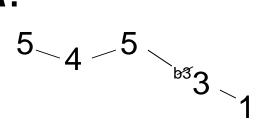






"5-4-5" Lick:





BbMai7/Bb 7



Key:____



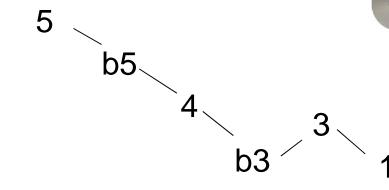
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Track 19 – Latin Concert Bb, Eb, F, C

"5" Chromatic:



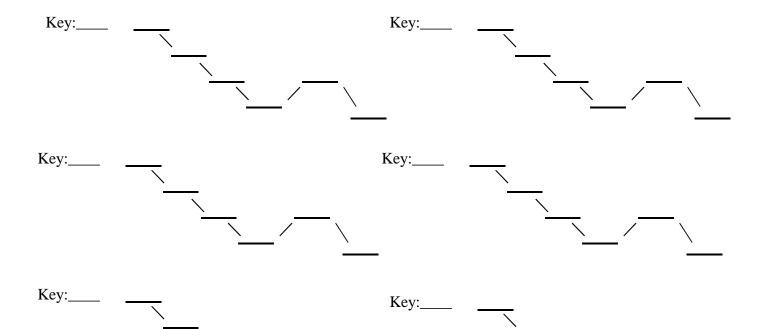
Track 20 – Swing Concert Bb, Eb, F, C



BbMaj7 / Bb7





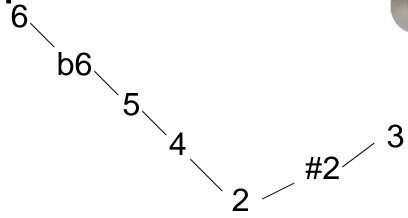






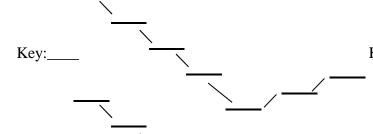


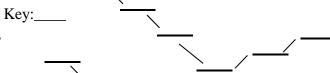


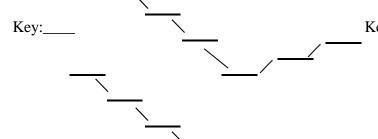


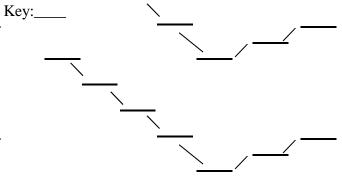








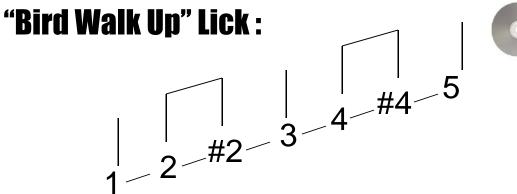






"One of the classics from Charlie Parker!" - TD











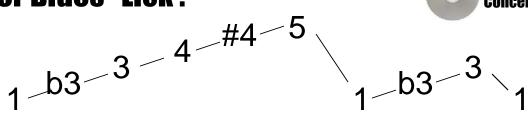
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Key:____



"Major Blues" Lick:





D1.7

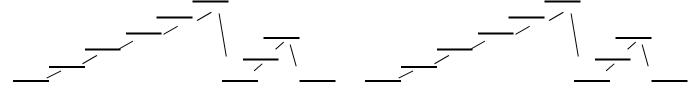


Key:____ Key:__



Key:____ Key:___





Buddha:

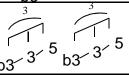
"6" to "1" :

1—	1	1
/	/	_ /
		6

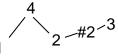
"Da- Doo –Da-La" :

3	_		
$\overline{}$	1	_	1
	5	6	

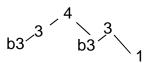
Oodla, Oodla : 3



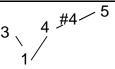
"1" Lick :



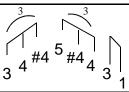
"b3" Lick :



"3" Lick :

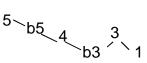


"3-5" Chromatic:



"5-4-5" Lick:

"5" Chromatic :



"6" Lick:

"Bird Walk Up" Lick :

"Major Blues" Lick :

THE JAZZ LICTIONARY

Section II:

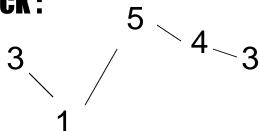
Major 7th Licks

X Maj7

Try these licks over chords like: CMaj7 AbMaj7









BbMai7 / Bb7

Example: $\frac{1}{2}$



Key:____



Key:____



Key:____



Key:____



Key:____

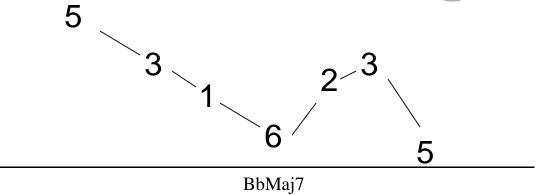






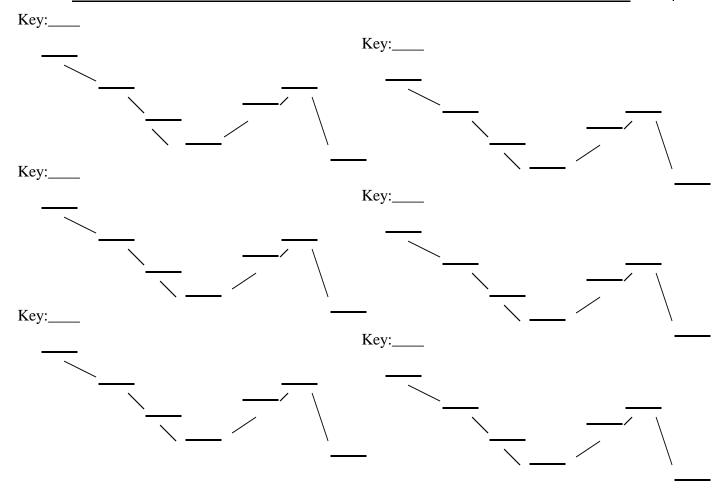
"5" Major Lick:





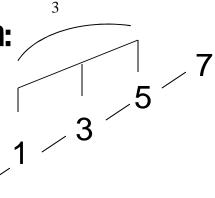














Da -Doo-Da -La -Daht

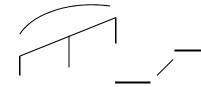
Example:



Key:___



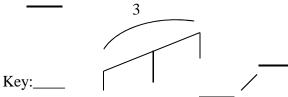
Key:___





Key:__



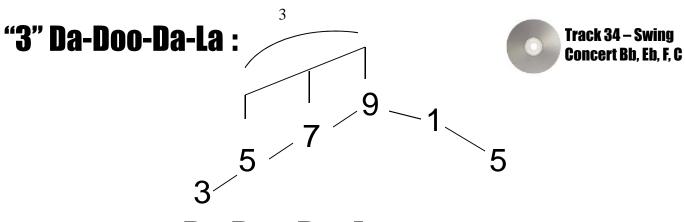


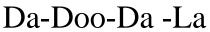
Key:_



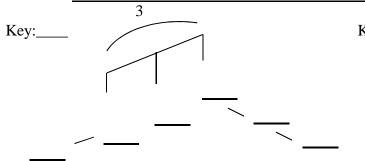


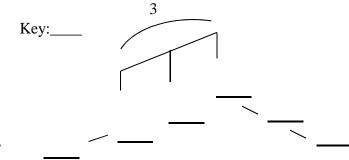


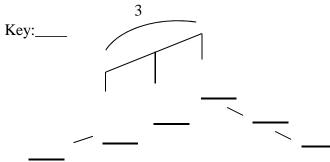


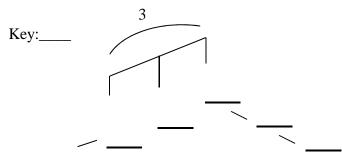


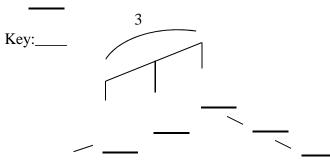


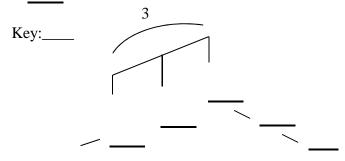










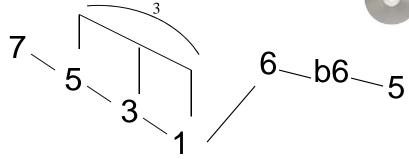




"Reverse Major" Da-Doo-Da-La:



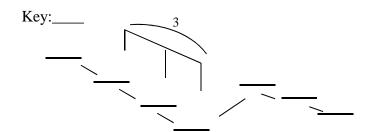
Track 36 – Swing Concert Bb, Eb, F, C

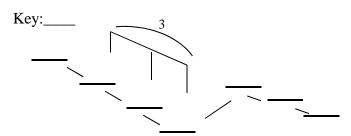


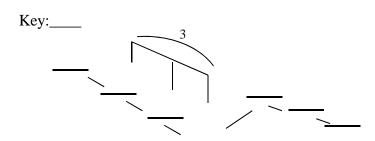
Da -Doo-Da -La

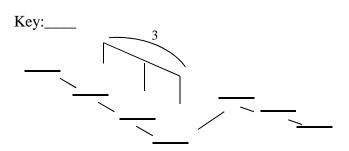
Example:

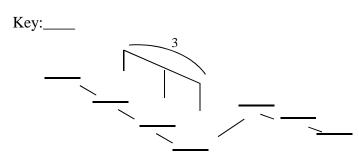


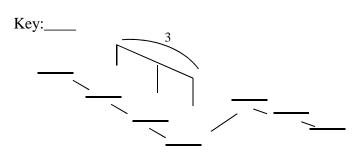














"Great one from Clifford Brown's solo on the tune *Cherokee.*"
- TD

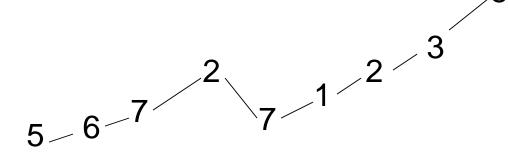


Track 37 – Latin Concert Bb, Eb, F, C



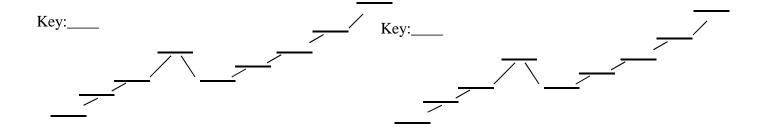


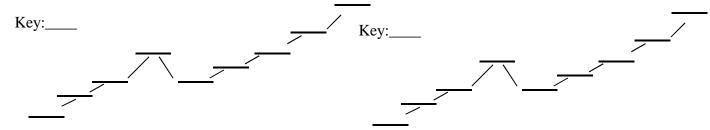
Track 38 – Swing Concert Bb, Eb, F, C

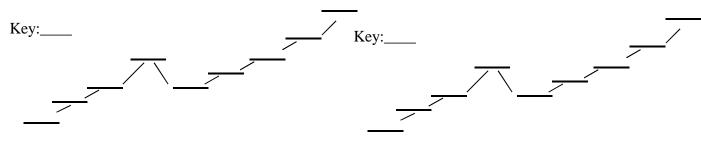










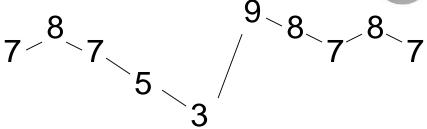




Major "7-8-7" Lick:



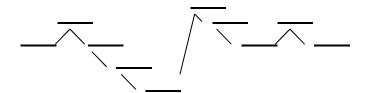
Track 40 – Swing Concert Bb, Eb, F, C

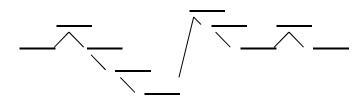




Key:____

Key:____

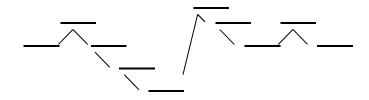




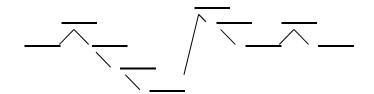
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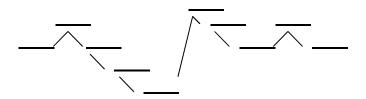
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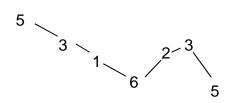
Key:____



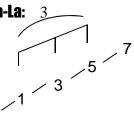


"3" Major Lick:

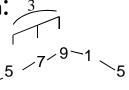
"5" Major Lick:



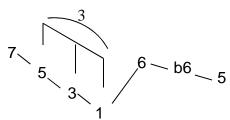
"Major" Da-Doo-Da-La:



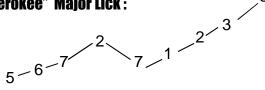
"3" Da-Doo-Da-La:



"Reverse Major" Da-Doo-Da-La:



"Cherokee" Major Lick:



Major 7-8-7 Lick:

THE JAZZ LICTIONARY

Section III:

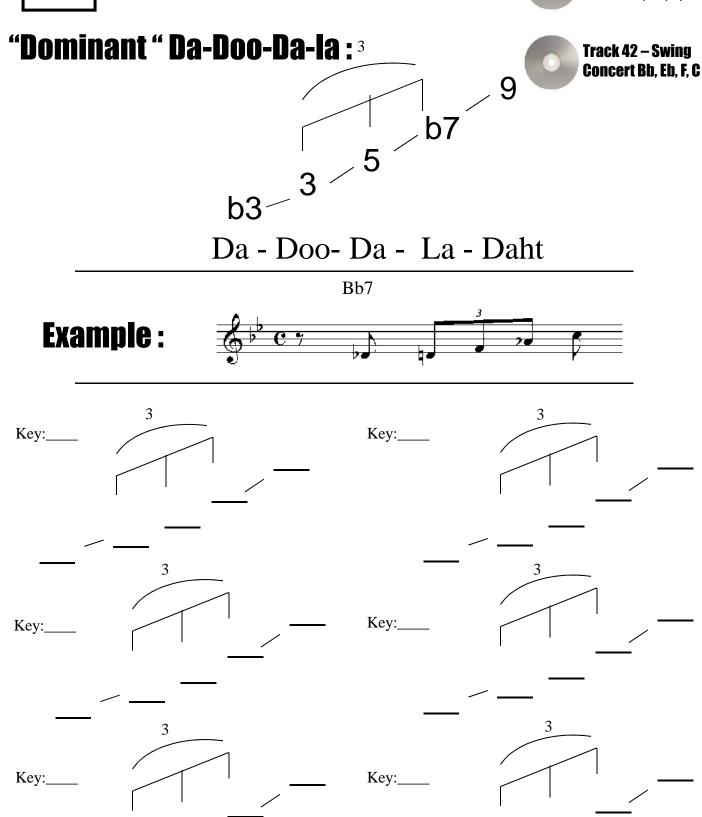
Dominant 7th Licks

x7

Try these licks over chords like: F7
Db7



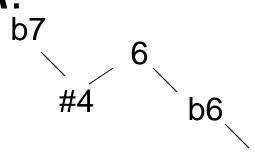








"b7" Lick:



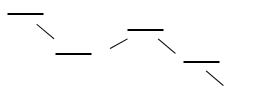


Bb7

Example:

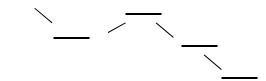


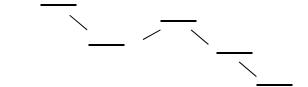
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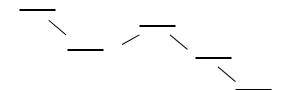
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5

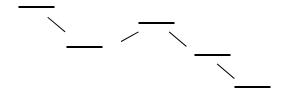




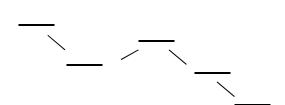
Key:__

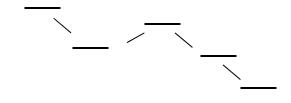


Key:_



Key:____



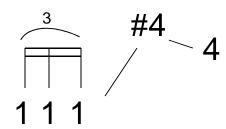


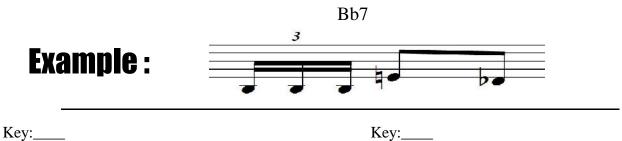




"Bird" Blues Lick:







Key:____

Key:____

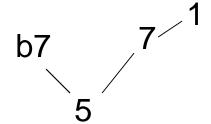
3 — — — — — —





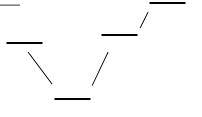
"Blues By Five" Lick:

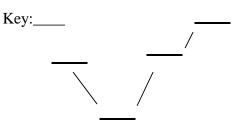


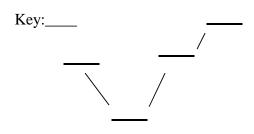


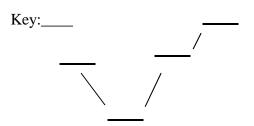
Example:

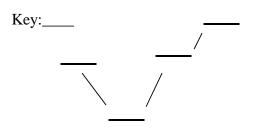


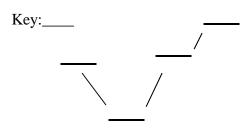








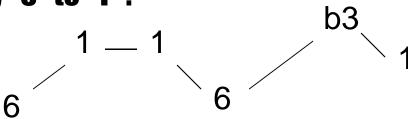








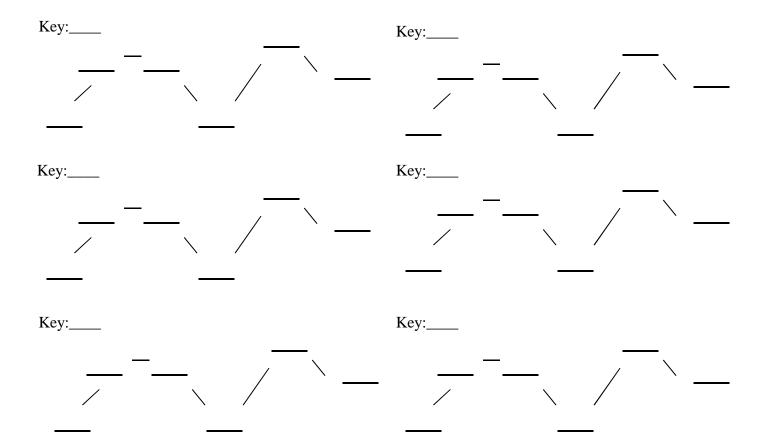
Bluesy "6" to "1":





Example :



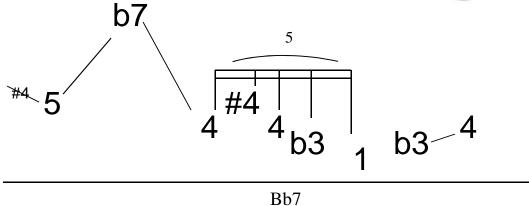




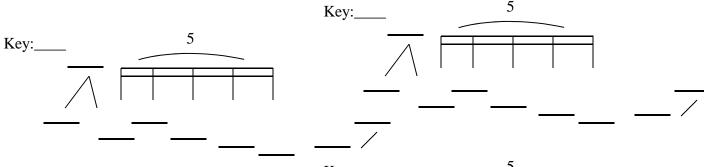


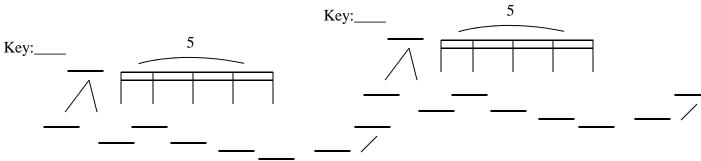
"#4" Blues Lick:

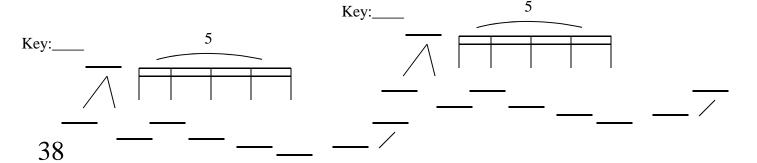








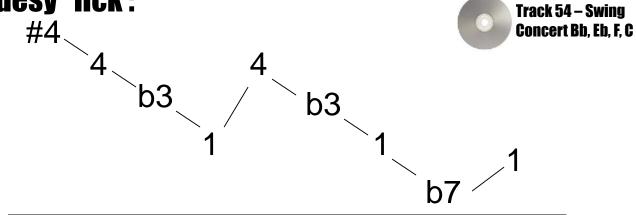








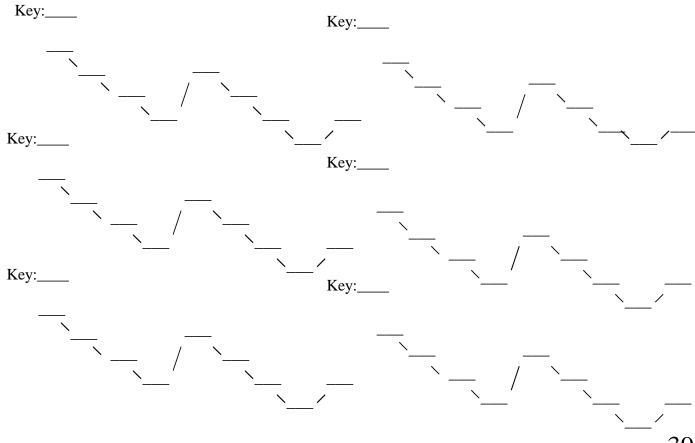
"Bluesy" lick:



Example :



Bb7

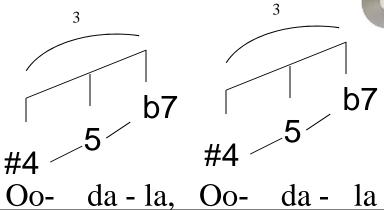




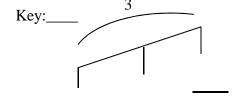


Track 56 – Swing Concert Bb, Eb, F, C

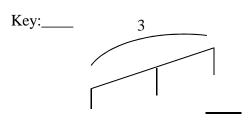
"Bluesy" Oodla:

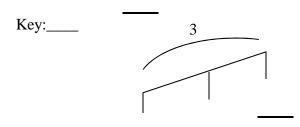


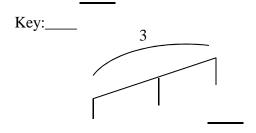


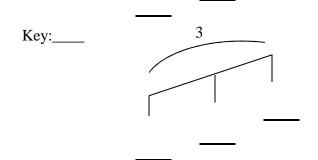












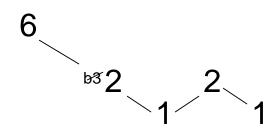


"Gospel music and jazz have always been intertwined!" - TD



Gospel Lick:

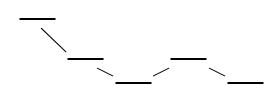




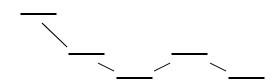
Example:



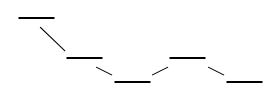
Key:____



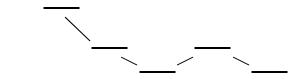
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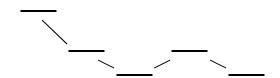
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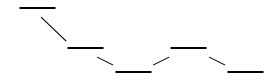


Key:____



Key:____



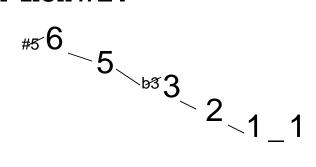






Gospel Lick #2:



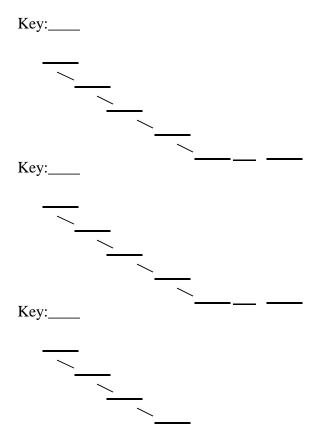


Example:

Key:_



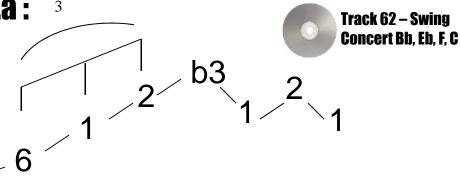
Bb 7







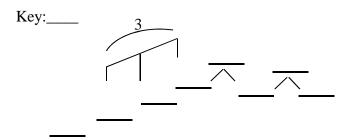


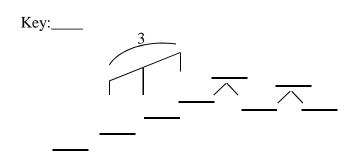


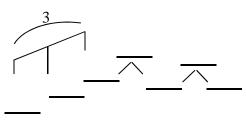
Da - Doo- Da - La

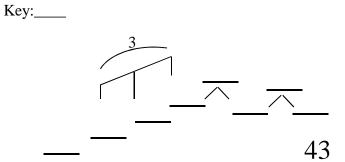
Example:













"Got this one from a J.J. Johnson trombone solo!!" - TD

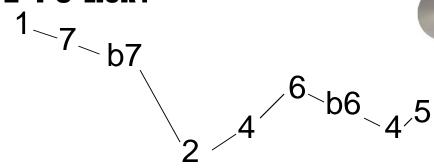
0

Track 63 – Funk Concert F, Bb, C, G

J. J.'s 2-4-6 Lick:



Track 64 – Swing Concert Bb, Eb, F, C



Bb 7

Example:





"Don't be afraid to say these lick titles out loud!

Take a scat solo with a little *Scoobie*, *Doobie* in it."

- TD

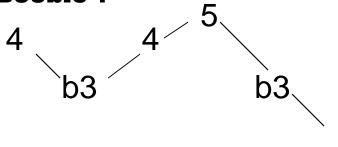


Track 65 – Funk Concert F, Bb, C, G

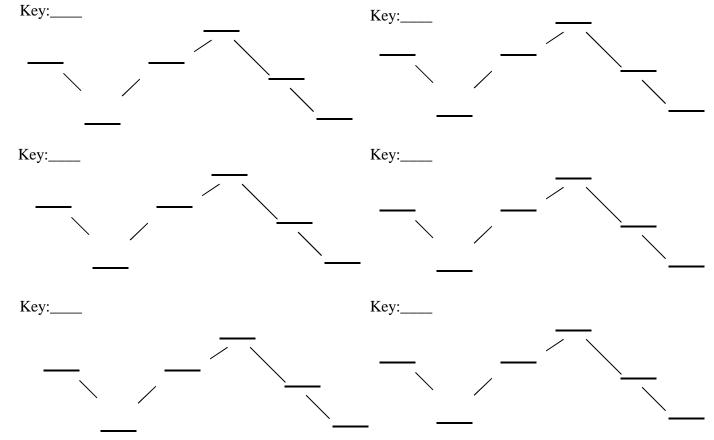
"Scoobie, Doobie":



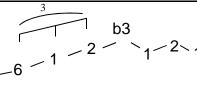
Track 66 – Swing Concert Bb, Eb, F, C







Reminder INDEX to Section III	Write the Lick in Your Key Here ↓
Dominant Da-Doo-Da-la ³ : b3 - 3 5 b7 9	
"b7" Lick: b7 6 b6 5	
Bird Blues Lick: 3 111 #4-4	
"Blues By Five" Lick: b7 7 1	
Bluesy "6" to "1": 6 1 -1 6 b3 1	
"#4" Blues Lick: b7	
"Bluesy" lick: #4 4 b3 1 b3 1 b7 1	
Bluesy Oodla: 3 3 3 4 5 b7 #4 5 b7	
Gospel Lick: 6 bas 2 1 2 1	
Gospel Lick #2: #56~5 b33~2~1-1	
"IV" Da-Doo-Da-La:	



J.J.'s 2-4-6 Lick: 1_{-7-b7}

Scoobie Doobie : 46

THE JAZZ LICTIONARY

Section IV:

Minor Licks

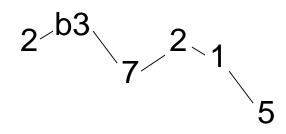
Xmin7, x-7

Try these licks over chords like: Bmin6 Gmin7

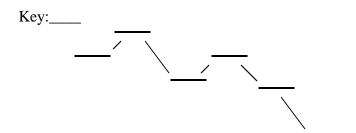


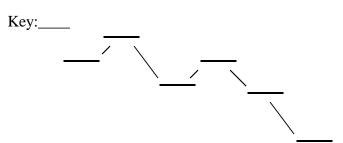
"2" Minor Lick:

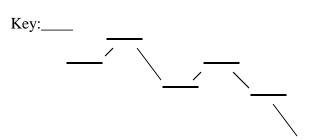


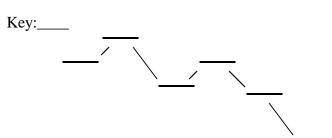


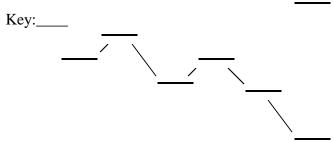


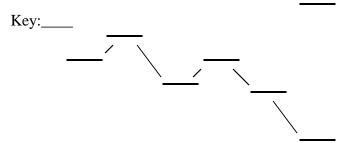








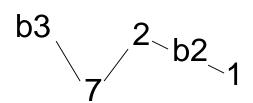






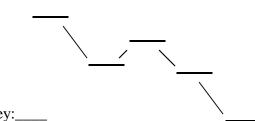
Track 70 – Swing Concert C, F, D, G

"b3" Minor Lick:

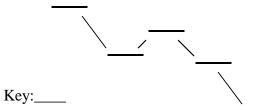


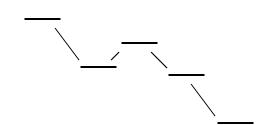
Example:

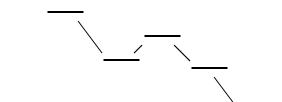
Key:____



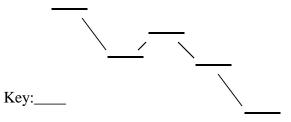


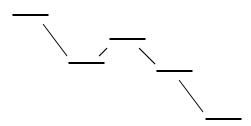










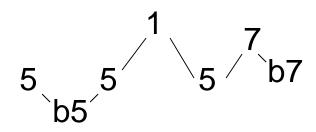






Track 72 – Swing Concert C, F, D, G

"5" Minor Lick:

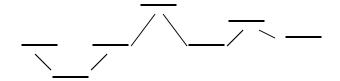


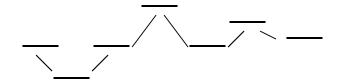
Cmin7

Example:

Key:____

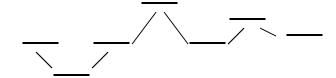


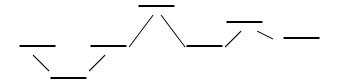


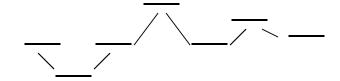


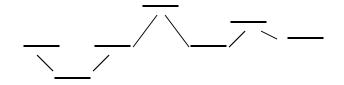
Key:____

Key:____





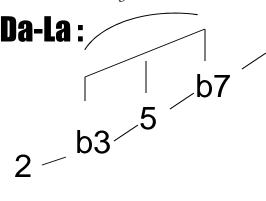


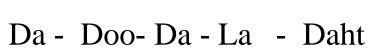




Track 74 – Swing Concert C, F, D, G







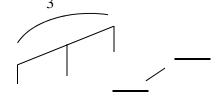




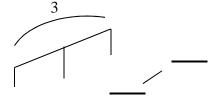
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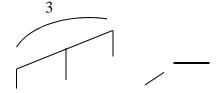
Key:_

Key:_



Key:____

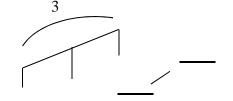




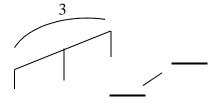
Key:____



/



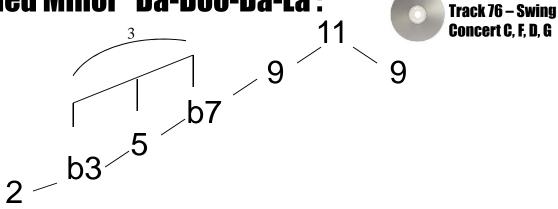
Key:____



/___



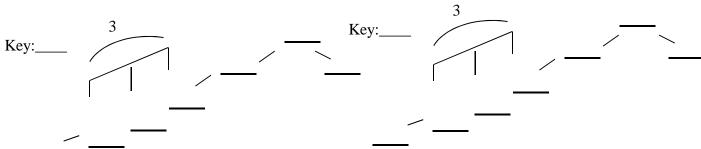
"Extended Minor" Da-Doo-Da-La :

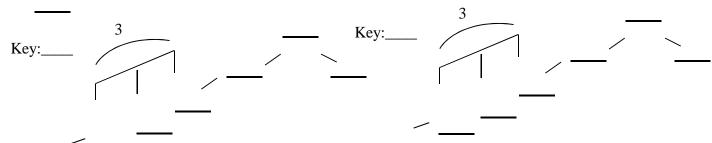


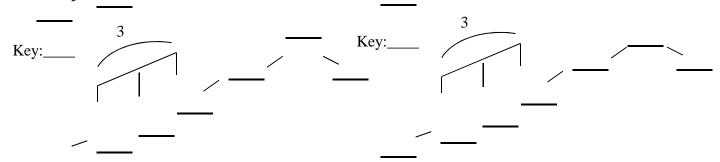
Cmin7







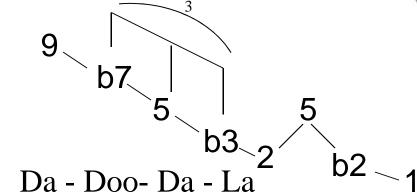






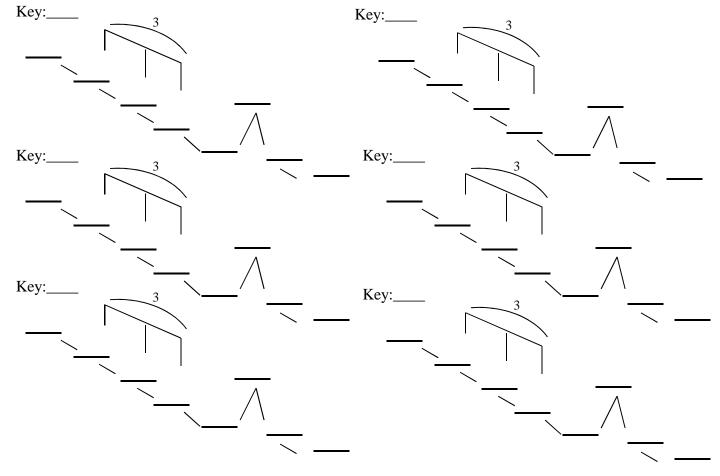
"Reverse Minor" Da-Doo-Da-La:







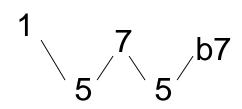








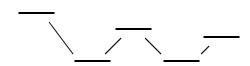
Tonic Minor Lick:



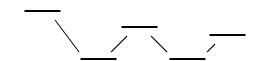
Example:



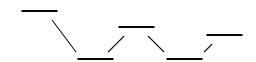
Key:____



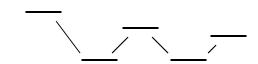
Key:____



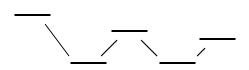
Key:____

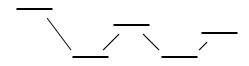


Key:____



Key:____

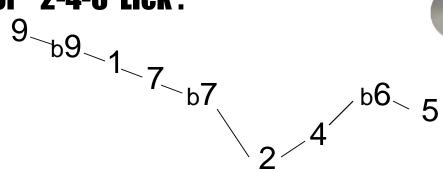






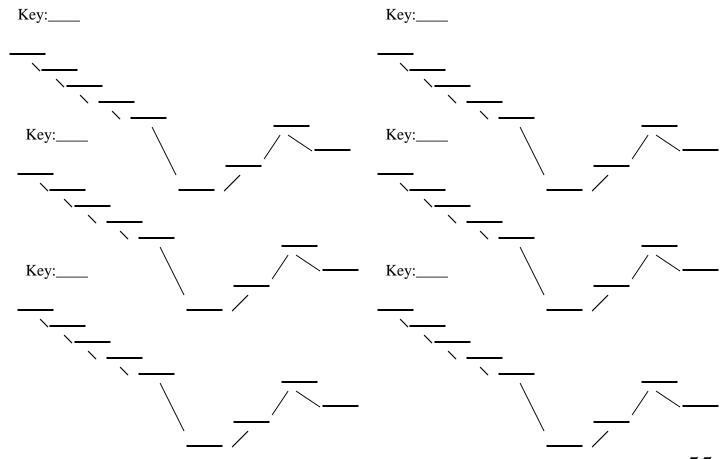
"Minor" 2-4-6 Lick:





Cmin7

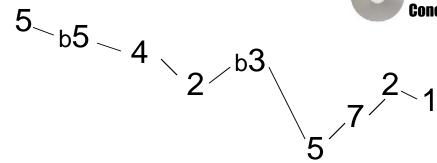






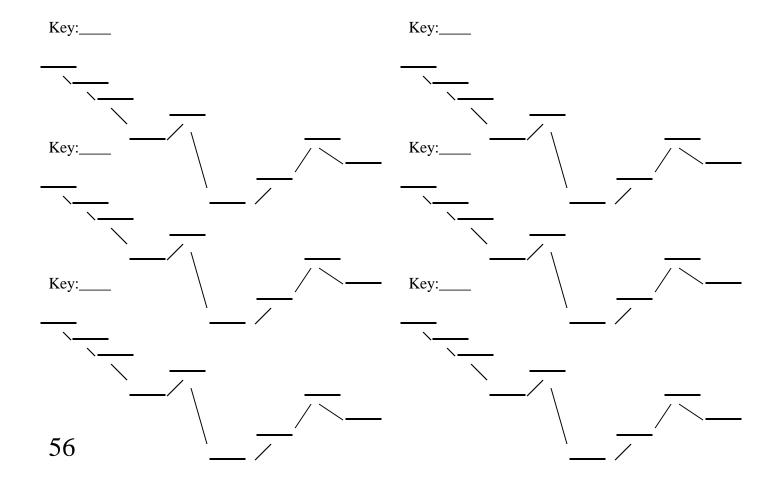
Minor 5 Chromatic:











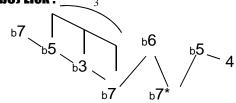
Reminder INDEX to Section IV

Write the Lick in Your Key Here

"2" Minor Lick: "b3" Minor Lick: b3 "5" Minor Lick: "Minor" Da-Doo-Da-La "Extended Minor" Da-Doo-Da-La:3 "Reverse Minor" Da-Doo-Da-La : **Tonic Minor Lick:** Minor "2-4-6" Lick: 9 b9 1 7 b7 b6 **Minor "5 Chromatic"**: ⁵ _b5 ₄ ₂ ^b3

SPECIAL LICK

Minor7(b5) Lick : _



THE JAZZ LICTIONARY

SPECIAL SECTION:
Minor 7th with Flatted 5th

Xmin7(b5), x-7(b5)

Try these licks/scales over chords like:

Gmin7(b5)

Db ø7

You can conceptualize the Minor 7th with a flatted 5th in two ways:

1. In MOST cases, the minor7(b5) chord is a part of a minor ii7- V7 and doesn't stand alone. You can then use ideas from the harmonic minor scale based off of the "1" of the minor ii7 – V7.

For example:

$$Dmin7(b5) - G7(b9) = C Harmonic Minor$$

2. Minor7(b5) chords can be derived from the Melodic Minor scale a minor 3rd above the root of the minor7(b5) chord. We could also say use the Locrian #2 scale.

For example:

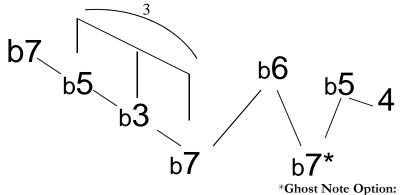
Dmin7(b5)= F Melodic minor or the D Locrian #2 Scale

Try these ideas:

- Flatting the 5th on some Minor Licks from Section IV and the ii7-V7 Licks from Section VI
- Try the lick on the next page as a starting point to playing over a *Minor7(b5)*.

Xmin7(b5), x-7(b5)

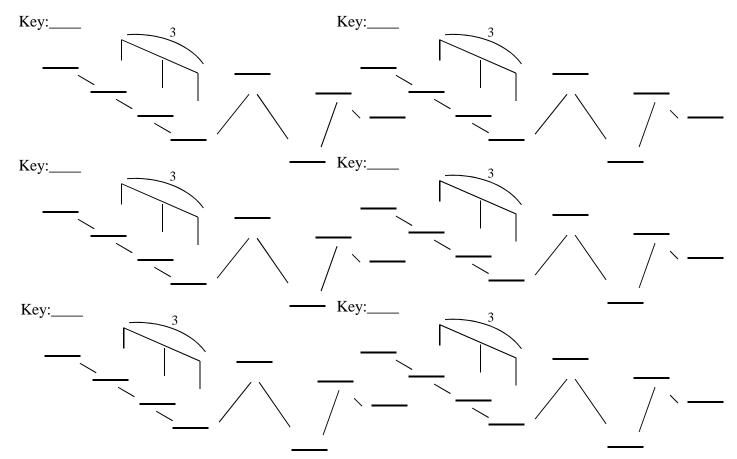
No Example on CD



You can play any note here or just leave a space

Dmin7(b5)





THE JAZZ LICTIONARY

Section V: Advanced Altered Dominant Licks

X7 (b9, #9, b13, ALT)

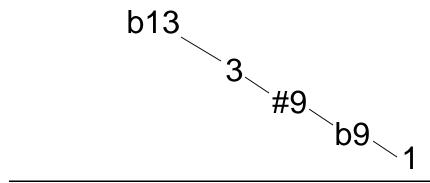
Try these licks over chords like: A7(b9) Eb Alt.

X7 (b9, #9, b13, ALT)

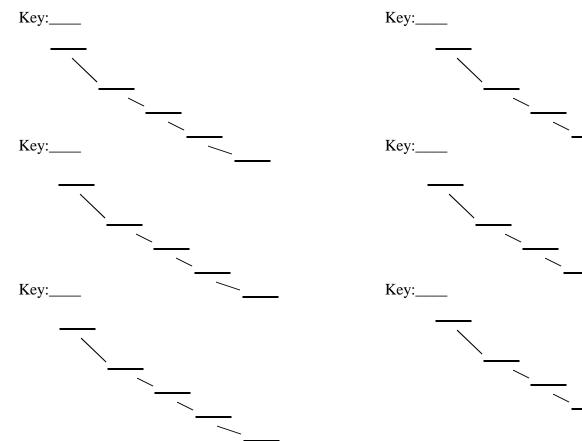


"b13" Lick :







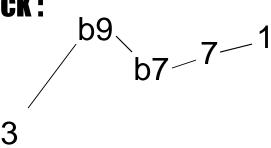


X7 (b9)





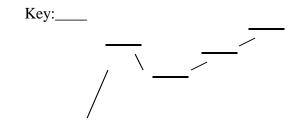




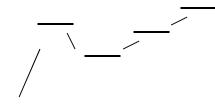


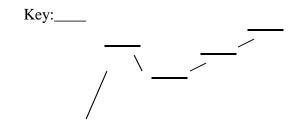


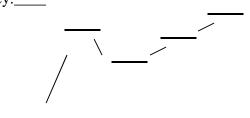
Key:____

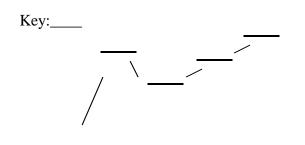


Key:____







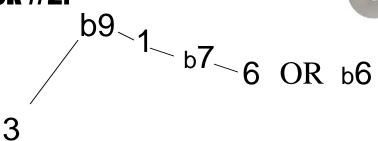


X7 (b9)



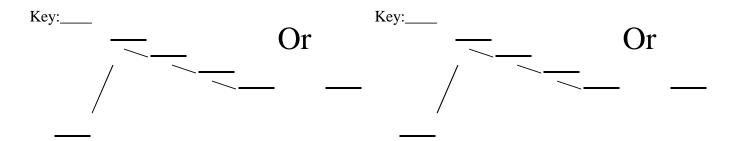
"3 - b9" Lick #2:

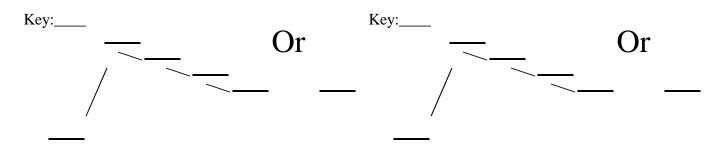


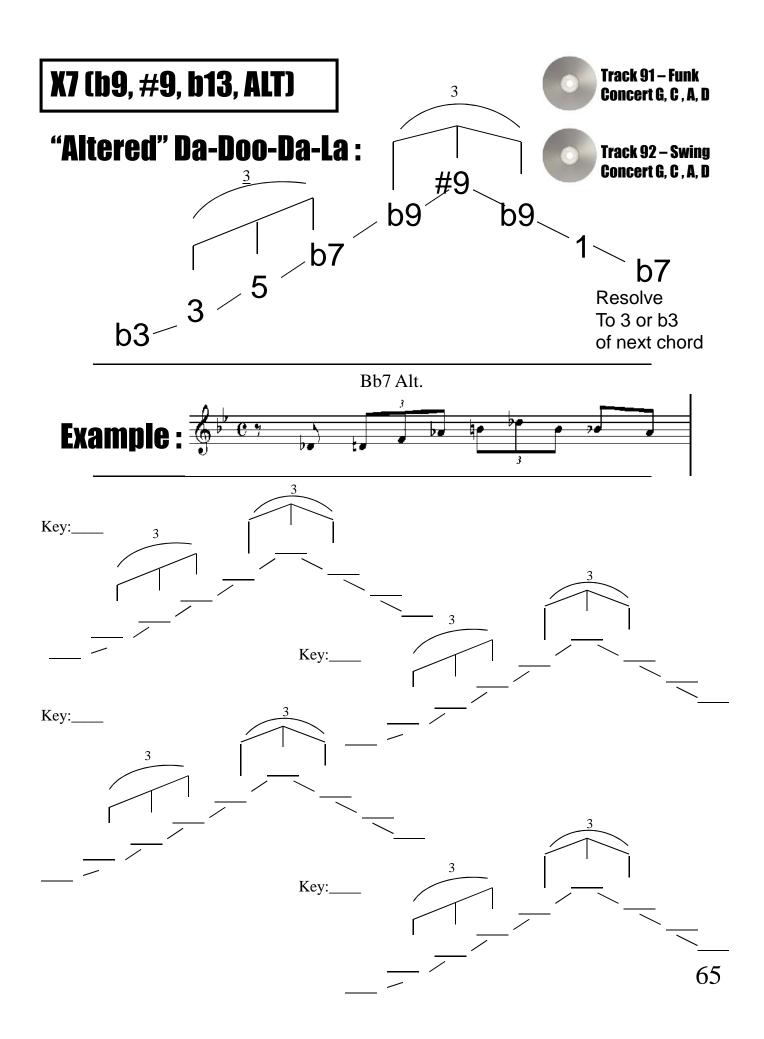






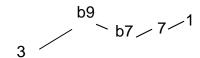




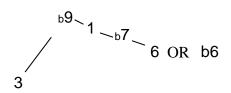


"b13" Lick :

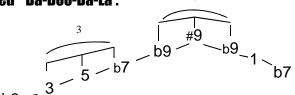
"3 – b9" Lick :



"3 - b9" Lick #2:



"Altered" Da-Doo-Da-La :



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Section VI: Advanced ii7 – V7 Licks

Xmi7- X7

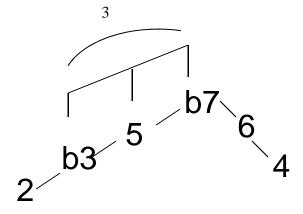
Try these licks over chords like: Cmin7 – F7 Ab-7 – Db7

1 measure ii- **V**7 Lick #1:

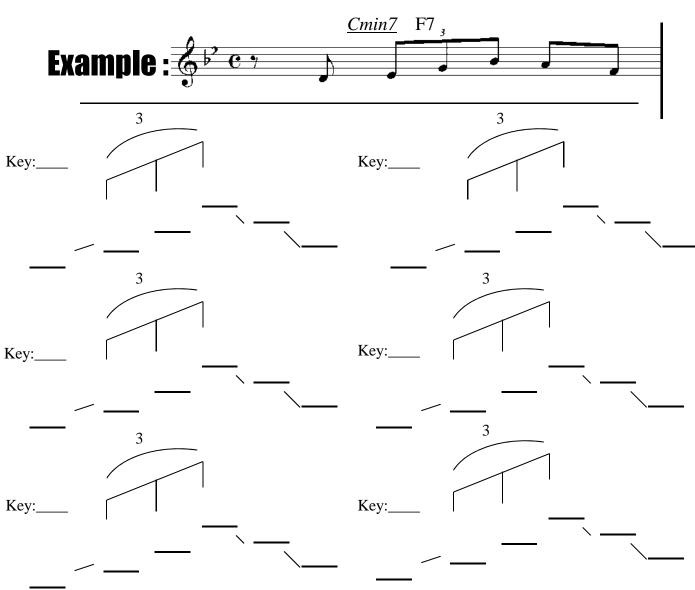




Track 94 – Swing Concert C, F, G, D



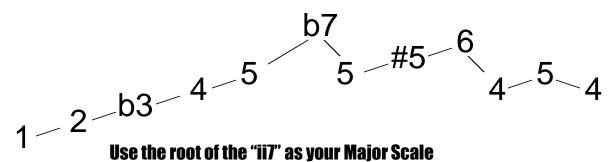
Da - Doo - Da - La Use the root of the "ii7" as your Major Scale



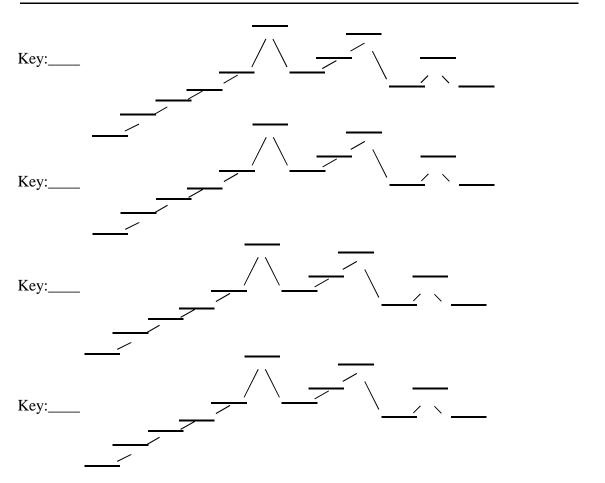
2 measure ii- **V**7 Lick #1:



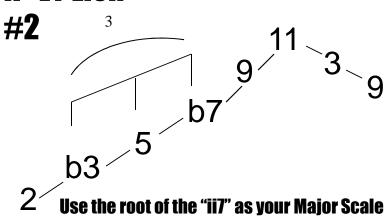


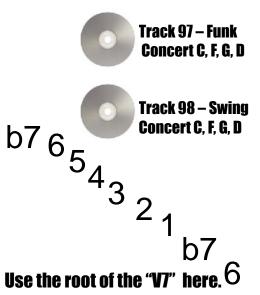




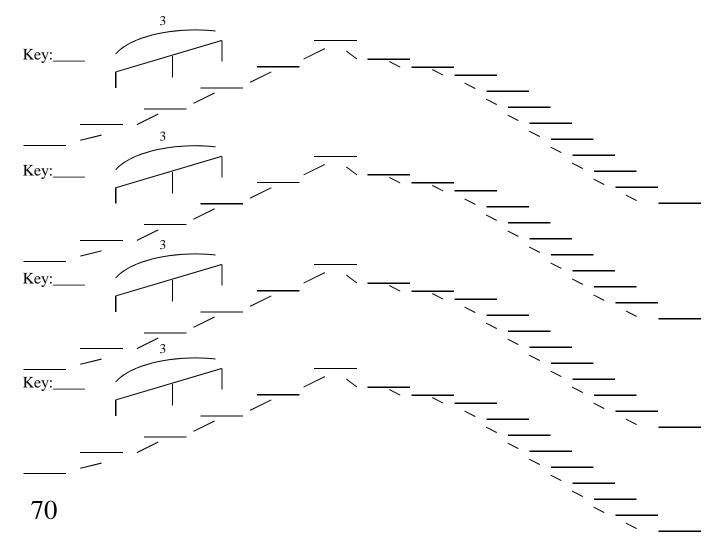


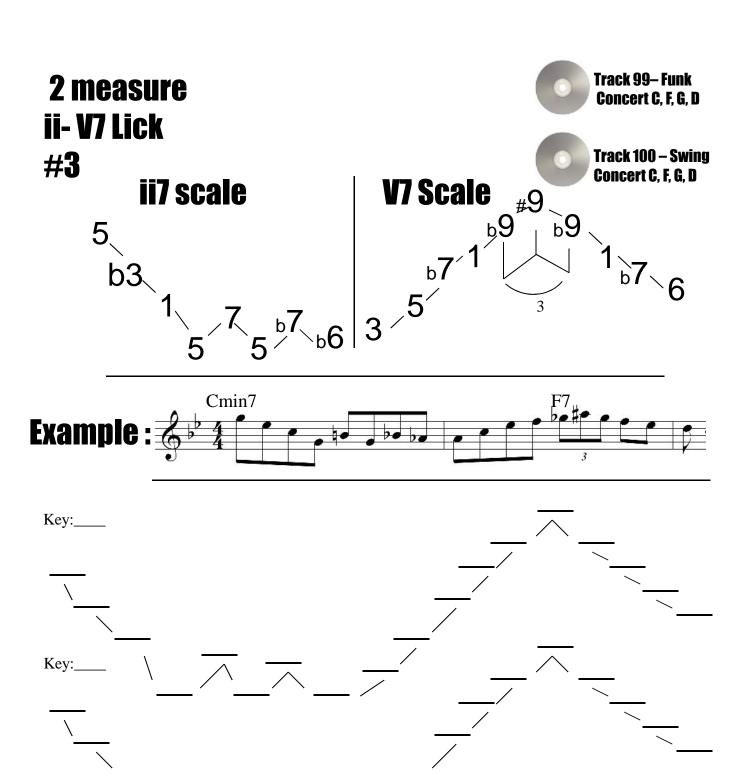
2 measure ii- **V**7 Lick











Key:_

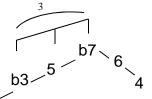
Reminder INDEX to Section VI

Write the Lick in Your Key Here \downarrow

1 measure

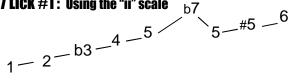
ii- **V7** Lick #1:

Using the "ii" scale



2 measure

ii- **V7 Lick #1**: Using the "ii" scale b7



2 measure

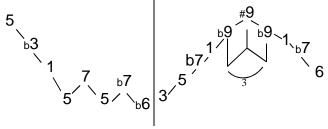
ii- **V**7 Lick #2

ii7 scale



2 measure

ii- **V7** Lick #3



THE JAZZ LICTIONARY

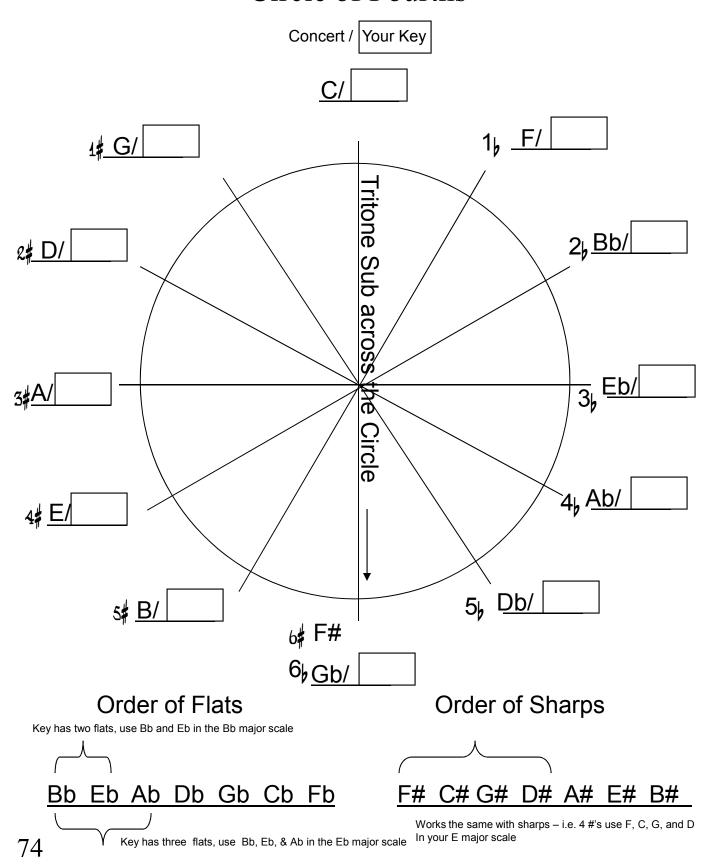
APPENDIX

I - XV

- I. Circle of Fourths
- **II.** Basic Chord Symbol Explanation
- III. Important Scales and their Chords
- **IV.** Major Scales
- V. Melodic Minor Scales
- **VI. Natural Minor Scales**
- **VII. Dorian Scales**
- **VIII. Minor Blues Scales**
- **IX.** Major Blues Scales
- X. Harmonic Minor Scales
- **XI.** Solo Plan Worksheet
- XII. 3 Common Chord Progressions and their Shortcuts
- **XIII. Blank Lick Sheet**
- **XIV.** Getting the Most From the Jazz Lictionary
- XV. Using Transcription in the Jazz Rehearsal/Lesson

Appendix I

Circle of Fourths



Appendix II

Basic Chord Symbol Explanation

Chord

Symbol	Name	Chord Tones
$_{ m X}$ ma $^{ m 7}$	Major 7 th	1 3 5 7
X ⁴⁷		
X7	Dominant 7th	1 3 5 b7
$X^{-(\Delta 7)}$ or	Tonic Minor	1 b3 5 7
$_{ m X}$ min(47) $_{ m OT}$		1 b3 5 6
x-6 or		
$_{\mathbf{X}}$ Mi $^{oldsymbol{6}}$		
$_{ m X}$ Mi7	Minor 7th	1 b3 5 b7
or		
$_{\mathbf{X}}$ min 7		
x\$7 or	Half Diminished or	1 b3 b5 b7
x-7(65)Or	Minor 7 th w/a	
$_{\mathbf{X}}$ Mi7(b5)	flat 5	
xoim7 or	Fully	1 b3 b5 bb7
X07	Diminished 7 th chord	

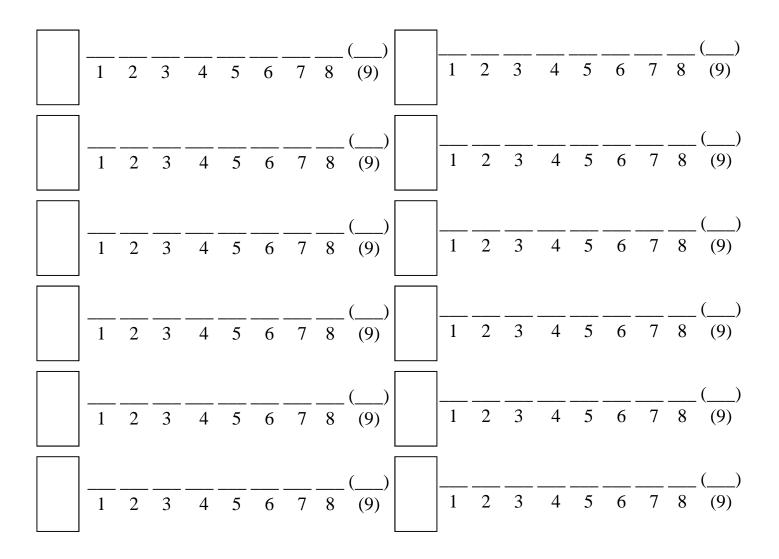
Appendix III
Important Scales and their Chords

_		
${f X}$ MA ${f 7}$	Major	
X ^{Δ7}		12345678
A .		
X7	Bebop	8 7b7 6 5 4 3 2 1
	Mixolydian	1 2 3 4 5 6 b7 8
$x^{-(\Delta 7)}$ or	Melodic	1 2 b3 4 5 6 7 8
$_{ m X}$ min(47) $_{ m OT}$		
x-6 or		
$_{\mathbf{X}}$ Mi $oldsymbol{6}$		
$_{ m X}$ мі 7	Dorian (ii7)	1 2 b3 4 5 6 b7 8
or		
	Natural Minor	1 2 b3 4 5 b6 b7 8
$_{ m X}$ min 7		
xø7 or	Half	6 th Mode of
x-7(b5)Or	Diminished or	Melodic Minor
11 01	Minor 7 th w/ a	1 2 b3 4 5 6 7 8
$_{ m X}$ Mi7(b5)	flat 5	i.e. $G - 7(b5) =$
		Bb Melodic Minor
xoim ⁷ or	Fully	1 2 b3 4 #4 #5 6 7 8
	Diminished	
X07	7 th chord	

Appendix IV

Major Scales

- 1. All scales follow the alphabet. Every letter has to be in every scale.
- 2. Figure out the key Signature using the Circle of Fourths.
- 3. Plug the sharps or flats in the scale you just wrote; You're done.

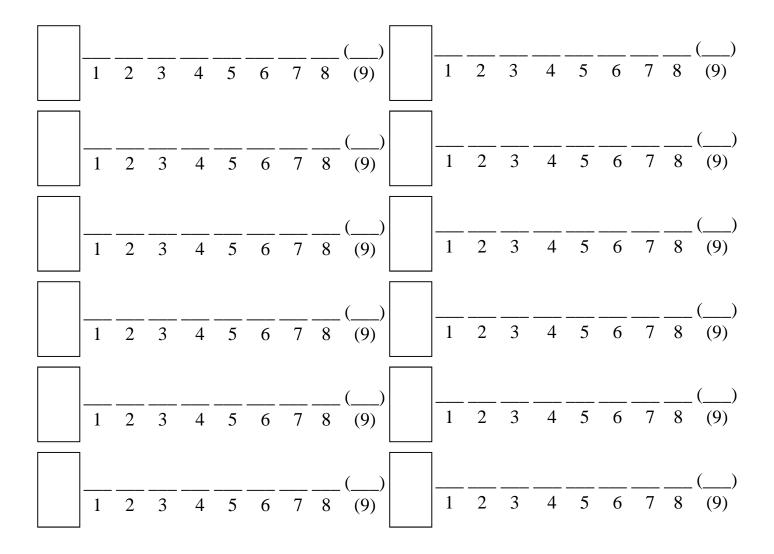


Appendix V

Melodic Minor Scales

- 1. All scales follow the alphabet. Every letter has to be in every scale.
- 2. Use this Formula in reference to the major scale of the same key:

12b345678

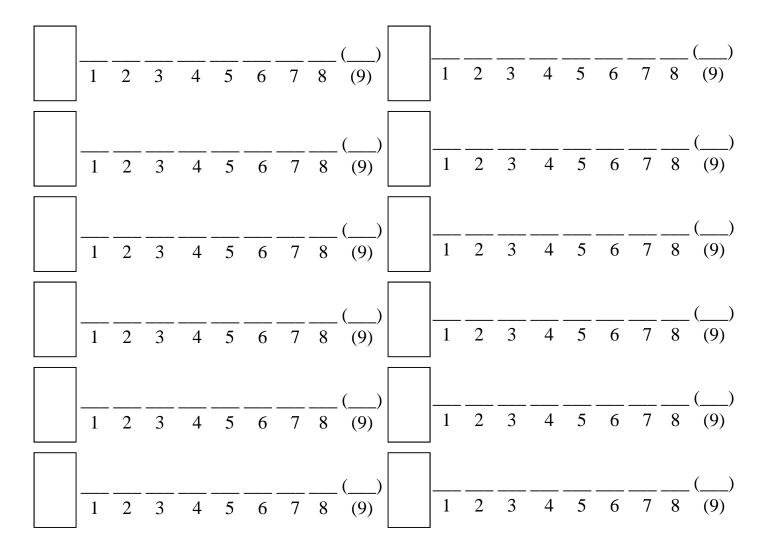


Appendix VI

Natural Minor Scales

- 1. All scales follow the alphabet. Every letter has to be in every scale.
- 2. Use this Formula in reference to the major scale of the same key:

12b345b6b78

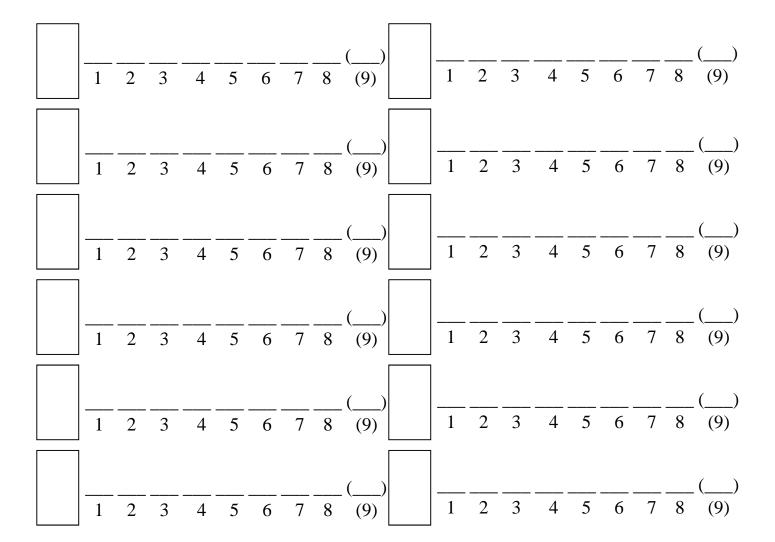


Appendix VII

Dorian Scales

- 1. All scales follow the alphabet. Every letter has to be in every scale.
- 2. Use this Formula in reference to the major scale of the same key:

12b3456b78



Appendix VIII

Minor Blues Scales

- 1. All scales follow the alphabet. Every letter has to be in every scale.
- 2. Use this Formula in reference to the major scale of the same key:

1b34#45b78

	<u></u> .	b3	4	 #4	5	b7	8	1	b3	4	 #4	5	b7
_	1	b3	4	 #4	5	b7	8	1	b3	4	 #4	5	b7
	1	b3	4	 #4	5	b7	8	1	b3	4	 #4	5	b7
	1	b3	4	—— - #4	5	b7	8	1	b3	4	 #4	5	b7
	<u> </u>	b3	4	 #4	5	b7	8	1	b3	4	 #4	5	b7
_	1	b3	4	 #4	5	 b7	8	1	b3	4	 #4	5	 b7

Appendix IX

Major Blues Scales

- 1. All scales follow the alphabet. Every letter has to be in every scale.
- 2. Use this Formula in reference to the major scale of the same key:

12#23568

1	2	#2	3	5	6	8	1	2	#2	3	5	6	8
1		#2	3	5	6	8	1	2	#2	3	5	6	8
1		#2	3	5	6	8	1	2	#2	3	5	6	8
1		#2	3	5	6	8	1	2	#2	3	5	6	8
1		#2	3	5	6	8	1	2	#2	3	5	6	8
1		#2	3		6	8	1	2	#2	3	5	6	8

Appendix X

Harmonic Minor Scales

- 1. All scales follow the alphabet. Every letter has to be in every scale.
- 2. Use this Formula in reference to the major scale of the same key:

12b345b678

1	2	3	 4	5	6	7	8	(9)	1	 	4	5	6	7	8	(<u></u>) (9)
1	2	3	<u></u> 4	5	6	7	8	()	1	 3	4	5	6	7	8	()
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(9)	1	 3	4	5	6	7	8	()
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(9)	1	 3	4	5	6	7	8	()
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	()	1	 3	4	5	6	7	8	()
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	()	1	 3	4	5	6	7	8	(<u></u>) (9)

Appendix XI

Solo Plan Worksheet

Song Title:	Song	My key							
Licks:		Major Scale to use as Referen							
	1 2	3 4 5 6	7 8 (9)						
:		:							
Key:		Key:							
:		:							
Key:		Key:							
:									
Key:		Key:							
:									
Key:		Key:							
84									

Appendix XII

3 Common Chord Progressions And their Shortcuts

ii7 – V7	Bebop Scale of the V7	8 7b7 6 5 4 3 2 1 i.e. Dmin7 – G7 = G Bebop G F#F E D C B A G
I Maj7 – vi7 – ii7-V7	Major Blues with added ½ step between 5-6	1 2 #2 3 5 (b6) 6 8 i.e. BbMaj7 –Gmin7 Cmin7 – F7 Bb C C# D F(bG) G Bb
ii7(b5) – V7 (b9 etc.)	Harmonic minor off the "1" of the key	1 2 b3 4 5 b6 7 8 i.e. Gmin7(b5) –C7 (b9)= F Harmonic Minor F G Ab Bb C Db E F

Appendix XIII Licks that you've discovered	Write the Lick in Your Key Here ↓
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Step #1: What's the Form of the Solo Section??

- Is it a 12 bar blues?
- Is it a 16 bar blues?
- Is it primarily in a major key?
- Is it primarily in a minor key?
- Is it a "rhythm changes"?
- Is it based on a jazz standard?

If it's not a standard form and the key center moves and jumps around, can I simplify the solo section??

Here's how we can substitute chord changes:

- If the tune is in a **major** key you can use Examples 1-5,9, and 11-13 in the **Simplified Solo Section on**<u>The Jazz Lictionary</u> website
- If the tune is in a **minor** key you can use Examples 6-8, and 10 in the **Simplified Solo Section on** *The Jazz Lictionary* website.

Step #2: Once you have the new solo section ready.....

Choose the appropriate licks from the Jazz Lictionary:



Over 12 or 16 Bar Blues:

 Section 1 and Section 3 Licks in the key of the blues.(*Bb Blues=Bb Licks*)



Over Major key solo sections like Examples 1 – 5 in the **Simplified Solo Section Packet**:

> Section 2 Licks in the major key and experiment with <u>Section 1</u> and <u>Section 3</u> Licks to see which work and which don't over the chord changes.



Over Minor key solo sections like Examples 6-8 in the Simplified Solo Sections Packet:

> Section 4 Licks in the key and Section 5 Licks in the "V" of the Key.

For example: Tune is in C minor than use Section Licks in G

Step #3: You've got licks and solo section ready now......

- **1.** Start the rhythm section on the chord changes to the solo or throw in the **Lictionary Play-along** or an Abersold.
- 2 .Start with one lick: <u>Call and Response</u> with the students ** EVERYONE** DRUMMERS/ BASS PLAYERS, ETC.
 Play the lick and have them repeat several times...trying to get them to memorize the lick.
- **3.** From there, use your creativity:
- Add some chord tones to the end of the lick
- Add some chord tones to the beginning of the lick
- Approach the lick chromatically from the nearset chord tone
- Play the lick over several beats/measures
- Repeat certain licks "double time" or twice the tempo.
- Stretch the notes of the lick
- Give the students a scale (**example:** minor scale in the same key as the licks in section IV) and use ideas from the scale between licks.
- 4. Gradually add licks with the techniques above!!

Step #4: Try putting some licks together. Try to use the last note of the first lick as the beginning of the second. Here are some examples from Section I.

- 1. "6-1" followed by the "1" Lick
- 2. "3" Lick followed by a "5 Chromatic".
- 3. "1" lick into an 8th note "Da-Doo-Da-La". (no triplet)
- 4. "3-5 Chromatic" end on the first note of the "3" Lick.
- 5. "Major Blues" Lick end on the "5", play the "5-4-5"
- 6. Lick. (You will play the "5" again to start the "5-4-5" Lick.)

Now you can add notes between licks to make them transition smoothly.

Using Transcription in the Jazz Rehearsal/Lesson:

10 Solos from the Masters

<u>Using Transcriptions in the Jazz</u> <u>Rehearsal/Lesson</u>

- 1.Find 1 Chorus of a solo from one of the Jazz Masters either from the same tune, same chord progression, or same key as the solo section your group is performing.
- **2.**Use <u>Audacity</u> or a program like that to record the chorus: Loop small sections of the chorus for playback and allow the students, with your help, to figure out the solo. Slow down the recording while keeping pitch same if need be.
- 3. Have the students write down the scale degrees of the solo....no standard musical notation or rhythmic notation....numbers (adjust height for pitch) and simple lines to indicate note length only. Have the kids keep a notebook with all their solos.
- **4.**Once you have transcribed the solo and all students can play the solo perfectly.....change the key[©] Use the scale sheets from the **Lictionary** to help.
- 5. Have the students choose some licks from the solo that they really like and write those down in the notebook. Start the transcribed solo...maybe play half and then have the student finish the chorus with their own ideas

10 Transcriptions

1.Album: Cookin' with the Miles Davis Quintet

Song: "Blues By Five"

Miles Davis Solo 00'55" - 01'12"

2.Album: Groovy

Song: "C Jam Blues" 2nd time through the head and chorus #1 Louis Armstrong Solo

Red Garland Solo

00' 17" - 00' 50"

3.Album: *The Essential Charlie Parker*

Song: "Now's the Time"

Charlie Parker Solo (decrease tempo)

00'35" - 00'49"

4.Album: Song For My Father

Song: "Song For My Father"

Horace Silver Solo 01'40" - 2'"25

5.Album: <u>Bags Meets Wes</u>

Song: "Blues Roz"

Wes Montgomery Solo

01'46" - 2'"05

6.Album: Kind of Blue

Song: So What

Miles Davis Solo

01' 30" - 02' 29"

7.Album: The Essence of Louis Armstrong

Song: Back'O'Town Blues

2'59" - 3'38"

8.Album: The Curtis Fuller Jazztet

Song: Wheatleigh Hall

Curtis Fuller Solo

06' 01" - 06' 14"

9.Album: Quiet Kenny

Song: Blue Spring Shuffle

Paul Chamber Walking Bass Line Solo

 $00'\ 00'' - 00'\ 25''$

10.Album: Walkin'

Song: Walkin'

Miles Davis Solo

02'51" - 03'13"

BONUS

11.Album: Walkin'

Song: Walkin'

J.J. Johnson Solo

03' 38" - 03' 57"

Miles Davis Solo

•Title: Blues By Five

**Sample student
Transcription worksheet**

•Form: Bb Blues

Phrase 1:

Phrase 2:

Phrase3:

About the Author

Tony DiPasquale received his bachelor's degree from Millikin University in music education. He completed his master's degree in jazz piano performance from Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville. He currently is completing his 15th year in public education as director of bands for Belleville District #118 in Belleville, Illinois and has also served as an adjunct faculty member at McKendree University in the jazz department. Tony continues to perform in and around the metro St. Louis area playing piano and Hammond organ in a variety of venues. In 1999 he founded the *Sunday Night Jazz Workshop*, a school for advanced junior and senior high school students to study and perform jazz improvisation and performance practices.