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MAKING THE CHANGES WITH MODES

As we discussed in Chapter 2, the modes of the major scale give us a way of addressing each individual chord in a progression. The first thought of many newcomers to modes is often, “Yeah, so what? It’s all the same eight notes anyway.” In case you might have this thought in the back of your mind, let’s take a peek at the difference it makes to use modes. If we run the C major scale up and down over a iii-vi-ii-V-I in C major, this is what we get.

II
Track 23

11

Emin7 Amin7 Dmin7 G7 CMaj7

$= 132$

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1

This musical example shows a continuous run of eighth-note chords (Emin7, Amin7, Dmin7, G7, CMaj7) over a progression of ii-vi-ii-V-I in C major. The tempo is marked as 132 BPM. The notation includes a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The chords are labeled above the staff, and the measure numbers 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & are indicated below the staff.

Sometimes the chord tones fall on strong beats, sometimes not. Over anything but a CMaj7 chord, it is a bit of a crapshoot. Now look at what happens if we use the appropriate mode for each chord.

I2
Track 24

E Phrygian A Aeolian D Dorian G Mixolydian

Emin7 Amin7 Dmin7 G7 CMaj7

$= 132$

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1

This musical example shows a continuous run of eighth-note chords (Emin7, Amin7, Dmin7, G7, CMaj7) over a progression of ii-vi-ii-V-I in C major, but using the appropriate mode for each chord (E Phrygian, A Aeolian, D Dorian, G Mixolydian). The tempo is marked as 132 BPM. The notation includes a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The chords are labeled above the staff, and the measure numbers 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & are indicated below the staff.

Here we consistently hit chord tones on downbeats and passing tones on offbeats. Admittedly, running straight up each mode doesn’t exactly make for the smoothest sound. So let’s try using each mode but taking some liberties with rhythm and line contour.

I3
Track 25

E Phrygian A Aeolian D Dorian G Mixolydian

Emin7 Amin7 Dmin7 G7 CMaj7

$= 132$

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1

This musical example shows a continuous run of eighth-note chords (Emin7, Amin7, Dmin7, G7, CMaj7) over a progression of ii-vi-ii-V-I in C major, using the appropriate mode for each chord but taking rhythmic liberties and line contour. The tempo is marked as 132 BPM. The notation includes a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The chords are labeled above the staff, and the measure numbers 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & are indicated below the staff.

That’s much better. Using modes in this way (once you take liberties like this) won’t guarantee that you’ll land on the “right” notes in the “right” places. It will, however, give your solo lines a focus that directly relates to the chord at hand and that makes you all the more likely to make the changes. If you’re playing a ii-V in F, for example, and thinking about the F major scale, all your ideas are likely to pivot around F (see the first example below). If, on the other hand you’re thinking of G Dorian over the Gmin7 and C Mixolydian over the C7, then your ideas will probably relate better to the individual chords (see the second example below).

I4
Track 26

F Major G Dorian C Mixolydian

Gmin7 C7 Gmin7 C7

$= 132$

A) 3 B) 1 1 1

This musical example shows a continuous run of eighth-note chords (Gmin7, C7, Gmin7, C7) over a progression of ii-V in F and a G Dorian over Gmin7. The tempo is marked as 132 BPM. The notation includes a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The chords are labeled above the staff, and the measure numbers A) 3 and B) 1 are indicated below the staff.

Mambo Por Eddie Y Chucho is a 32 bar tune in AABA form. It uses a Latin groove, so don't swing the eighth notes. The changes use many minor ii-V's resolving to major chords and major ii-V's resolving to minor chords. Be slow and meticulous when you practice soloing so you can find the right sound for each chord. Once you're comfortable, feel free to throw in some tritone subs, as well. This tune is dedicated to the great Latin jazz pianists Eddie Palmieri and Chucho Valdez (of Irakere).

 **MAMBO POR EDDIE Y CHUCHO**
Track 35

Bossa nova = 108

Dmin7 G7 Cmin7 Dmin7^{b5} G7

mp 1 2 3 4

Cmaj7 Cmin7 F7 B^bmin7^{b5} E^b7^{b9} A^bMaj7 E^b7

Fine

A^bMaj7 Emin7^{b5} A7^{b9} DMaj7 Emin7 A7

Dmin7 G7 Cmin7 F7 Emin7 A7

D.C. al fine
(no repeat)

The Phinest Blues, dedicated to Phineas Newborn, Jr., is an example of the balance between using blues devices and holding back from them. The melody uses mainly blues feeling and devices, except on the ii-V's in the eighth, ninth and tenth bars, where more of an attempt is made to make the changes. Experiment with the same concept when you solo.



THE PHINEST BLUES

Track 57

A four-line sheet of musical notation for a jazz piano solo. The music is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and includes the following chords and measures:

- Line 1: G7 (Measures 1-3), C7 (Measure 4), G7 (Measures 5-6).
- Line 2: C7 (Measures 7-10), G7 (Measure 11).
- Line 3: G7 (Measures 1-2), Bmin7 (Measures 3-4), E7^{b9} (Measures 5-6), Amin7 (Measures 7-8), D7 (Measures 9-10).
- Line 4: D7 (Measures 1-2), G7 (Measures 3-4), D7 (Measures 5-6).

Each measure contains specific fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and dynamic markings (e.g., accents, slurs). The notation uses standard musical symbols like quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.



Phineas Newborn, Jr. spent some time in B.B. King's band before his jazz career took off in the 1950s. He could inject a blues feeling into any kind of tune at any tempo.