

II MIXING UP PERMUTATIONS

Once you have become familiar with four permutations from the 1-5 grouping, the next step is to play through a song and mix up these different permutations. The goal here is to strive for variety in your melodic lines.

Having memorized four permutations, you can then randomly arrange the notes in different shapes. It is very likely that you will begin to play permutations which you haven't even practiced simply by thinking about the different possible shapes of these four note melodies. The key word here is "shape".

The following example illustrates mixing up whatever permutations come to mind on the first eight bars of Tune #2.

Example #4 (C Treble Clef Instruments)

Example #4 (C Treble Clef Instruments) shows two staves of music. The first staff contains six measures with the following chords and fingerings: FΔ (3 1 2 5), E∅ (5 1 3 4), A7^{b9} (b2 5 3 1), D-7 (4 3 1 5), G7 (3 5 2 1), and C-7 (1 3 5 4). The second staff contains six measures with the following chords and fingerings: Bb7 (1 3 2 5), A∅ (5 4 1 3), D7^{b9} (5 b2 1 3), G7 (2 5 3 1), G-7 (1 3 4 5), and C7 (5 2 1 3).

Example #4 (B^b Instruments)

Example #4 (B^b Instruments) shows two staves of music. The first staff contains six measures with the following chords and fingerings: GΔ (3 1 2 5), F#∅ (5 1 3 4), B7^{b9} (b2 5 3 1), E-7 (4 3 1 5), A7 (3 5 2 1), and D-7 (1 3 5 4). The second staff contains six measures with the following chords and fingerings: C7 (1 3 2 5), B∅ (5 4 1 3), E7^{b9} (5 b2 1 3), A7 (2 5 3 1), A-7 (1 3 4 5), and D7 (5 2 1 3).

Example #4 (E♭ Instruments)

D Δ C $\#$ \emptyset F $\#$ 7 \flat 9 B-7 E7 A-7 D7
 3 1 2 5 5 1 3 4 \flat 2 5 3 1 4 3 1 5 3 5 2 1 1 3 5 4 5 3 2 1
 G7 F $\#$ \emptyset B7 \flat 9 E7 E-7 A7
 1 3 2 5 5 4 1 3 5 \flat 2 1 3 2 5 3 1 1 3 4 5 5 2 1 3

Example #4 (Bass Clef Instruments)

F Δ E \emptyset A7 \flat 9 D-7 G7 C-7 F7
 3 1 2 5 5 1 3 4 \flat 2 5 3 1 4 3 1 5 3 5 2 1 1 3 5 4 5 3 2 1
 B \flat 7 A \emptyset D7 \flat 9 G7 G-7 C7
 1 3 2 5 5 4 1 3 5 \flat 2 1 3 2 5 3 1 1 3 4 5 5 2 1 3

The most common pitfall students encounter when mixing up these patterns is avoiding the use of groupings starting with 2 or 3. Ascending 1-2-3-5 and descending 5-3-2-1 patterns tend to be overused as they are the most accessible melodies in the beginning. It is important to practice with patterns starting with the numbers 2 or 3 so that they may become as readily available to you as those beginning with 1 or 5.

ASSIGNMENT II

1. Mix up any permutations randomly on Tune #1 (easier) or Tune #2 (more difficult). Chances are you will play the four you've practiced, however, try to play any shape that comes to mind as written in Example #4.
2. Practice four permutations of the 1 - 5 grouping on another song; Tune #3 for an easier selection, or Tune #4 for a more difficult one. Notice the difference in chord concentration between these two tunes. It's a good idea to practice tunes with many changes as it helps you to learn this system more quickly.
3. Mix up any permutation randomly on Tune #3 or Tune #4.

TUNE #3 "LUNAR"

Concert Instruments

Musical notation for Concert Instruments of Tune #3 "LUNAR". The notation consists of three staves, each with four measures. The first measure of each staff contains a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The notes in all measures are represented by diagonal slashes. The chords for each measure are as follows:

- Staff 1: C-Δ, G-7, C7
- Staff 2: FΔ, F-7, Bb7
- Staff 3: EbΔ, Eb-7, Ab7, DbbΔ, Dø, G7^{b13}_{b9}

TUNE #3 "LUNAR"

B \flat Instruments

Musical notation for B \flat Instruments of Tune #3 "LUNAR". The notation consists of three staves, each with four measures. The first measure of each staff contains a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notes in all measures are represented by diagonal slashes. The chords for each measure are as follows:

- Staff 1: D-Δ, A-7, D7
- Staff 2: GΔ, G-7, C7
- Staff 3: FΔ, F-7, Bb7, EbΔ, Eø, A7^{b13}_{b9}

TUNE #3 "LUNAR"

E♭ Instruments

Chord symbols for Tune #3 "LUNAR" (E♭ Instruments):

- Staff 1: A-Δ, E-7, A7
- Staff 2: DΔ, D-7, G7
- Staff 3: CΔ, C-7, F7, BbΔ, Bø, E7^{b13}

TUNE #4 "HOW LOW THE SUN"

Concert Instruments

Chord symbols for Tune #4 "HOW LOW THE SUN" (Concert Instruments):

- Staff 1: GΔ, G-7, C7
- Staff 2: FΔ, F-7, Bb7
- Staff 3: EbΔ, Aø, D7^{b13}, G-7, Aø, D7^{b13}
- Staff 4: B-7, E7^{b13}, A-7, D7
- Staff 5: GΔ, G-7, C7
- Staff 6: FΔ, F-7, Bb7

E \flat Δ
A-7
D7
G Δ
C-7
F7

(F7)

B-7
E7 \flat ^{b13}₉
A-7
D7
G Δ
A-7
D7

TUNE #4 "HOW LOW THE SUN"

B \flat Instruments

A Δ
A-7
D7

G Δ
G-7
C7

F Δ
B \emptyset
E7 \flat ^{b13}₉
A-7
B \emptyset
E7 \flat ^{b13}₉

C \sharp -7
F \sharp 7 \flat ^{b13}₉
B-7
E7

A Δ
A-7
D7

G Δ
G-7
C7

F Δ
B-7
E7
A Δ
D-7
G7

(G7)

C \sharp -7
F \sharp 7 \flat ^{b13}₉
B-7
E7
A Δ
B-7
E7

TUNE #4 "HOW LOW THE SUN"

E♭ Instruments

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), common time signature. Chords: EΔ, E-7, A7.

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), common time signature. Chords: DΔ, D-7, G7.

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), common time signature. Chords: CΔ, F#ø, B7^{b13}, E-7, F#ø, B7^{b13}.

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), common time signature. Chords: G#-7, C#7^{b13}, F#-7, B7.

Musical staff 5: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), common time signature. Chords: EΔ, E-7, A7.

Musical staff 6: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), common time signature. Chords: DΔ, D-7, G7.

Musical staff 7: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), common time signature. Chords: CΔ, F#-7, B7, EΔ, A-7, D7, (D7).

Musical staff 8: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), common time signature. Chords: G#-7, C#7^{b13}, F#-7, B7, EΔ, F#-7, B7.