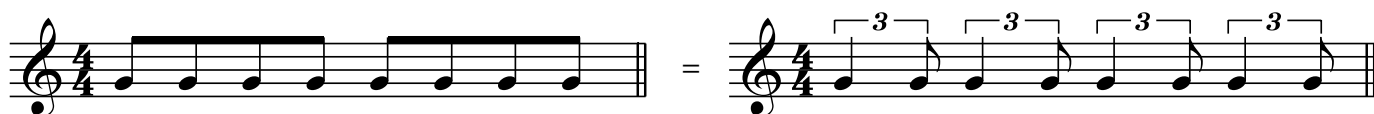


# 1. ASPECTS OF JAZZ RHYTHM

Rhythm is arguably the most important element in jazz music, and a good sense of rhythm is one of the jazz musician's most valuable assets.

## Swing quavers

Lengthen the first and shorten the second of each pair of notes.

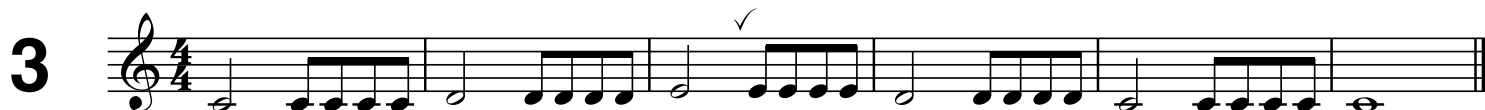


- a) Try clapping the rhythm before playing.
- b) Always use soft-tonguing where no slurs or accents are marked.



## N.B.

All quavers in jazz (unless in a rock or latin context, or otherwise indicated) are played in swing time.



### 3. STUDIES IN VARIOUS TONALITIES

#### The blues scale

The blues scale is one of the most common features of jazz.

The blues scale in C



Familiarize yourself with this scale, and learn to play (and sing) it in every key. Then play the following studies.

♩ = 126 (♩ = <sup>3</sup>♩)

**50** *mf* **D7** **G7**

7 **D7** **A7** **G7** **D7**

**51** *mf* **D7** **G7** **D7** **E7** **A7**

5 **D7** **E7** **A7** **D7** **G7** *fall*

10 **C7** **D7** **G7** **A7** **D7** **E7** **A7**

15 **D7** **A7** **G7** **D7**

## The II – V7 – I Sequence

Chord II, followed by chord V7 followed by chord I (e.g. in C major, Dm7 G7 C) is probably the most common chord progression in jazz music. The following five studies are designed to familiarize the student with this progression in all the major keys. As the studies follow the same chord sequence and structure they can all be played simultaneously.

♩ = 112 (♩♩ = <sup>3</sup>♩)

**74** *mf*

Gm C7 F(maj7) Fm7 B<sup>b</sup>7 E<sup>b</sup>(maj7)

5 E<sup>b</sup>m7 A<sup>b</sup>7 D<sup>b</sup>(maj7) C<sup>#</sup>m7 F<sup>#</sup>7 B(maj7)

9 Bm7 E7 A(maj7) Am7 D7 G(maj7) *sim.*

13 A<sup>b</sup>m7 D<sup>b</sup>7 G<sup>b</sup>(maj7) F<sup>#</sup>m7 B7 E(maj7)

17 Em7 A7 D(maj7) Dm7 G7 C(maj7)

21 Cm7 F7 B<sup>b</sup>(maj7) B<sup>b</sup>m7 E<sup>b</sup>7 A<sup>b</sup>(maj7)