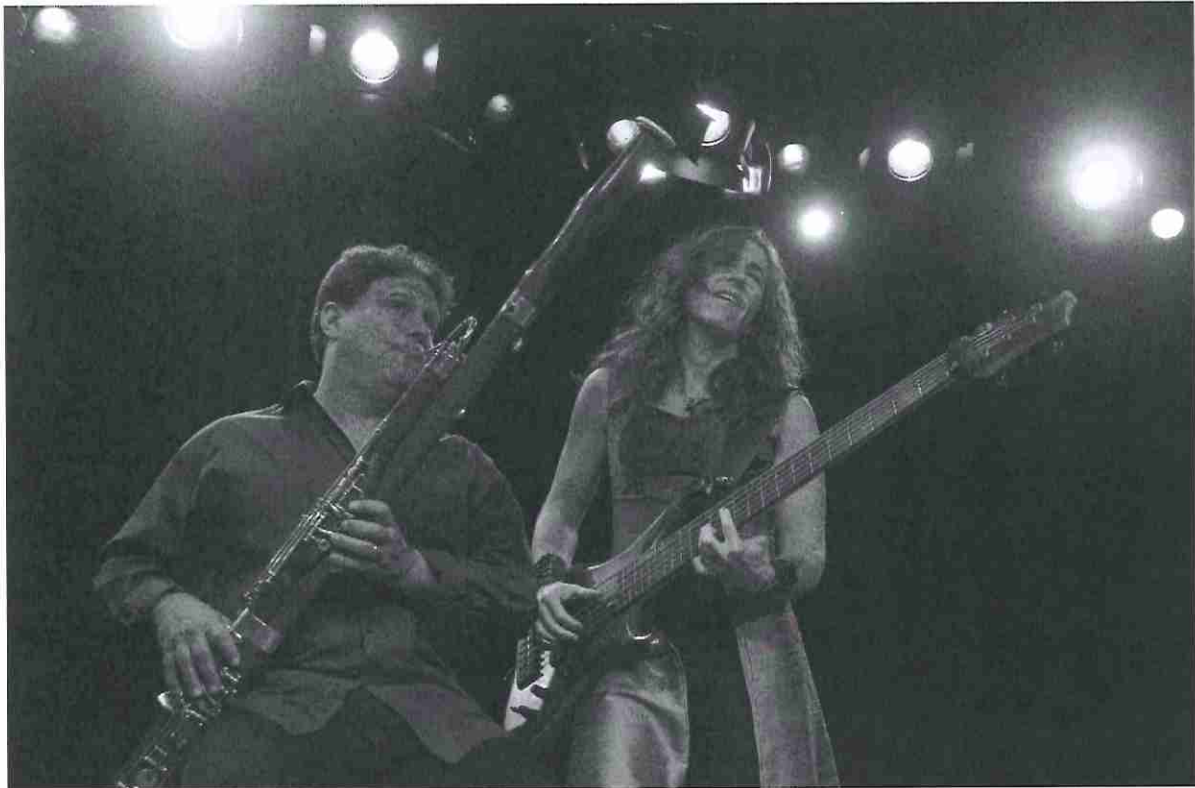


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**TECHNIQUE STUDIES FOR JAZZ
BASSOON IMPROVISATION
2ND EDITION**



Photo by Omid Zoufonoun
omidzoufonoun.com

PROLOGUE II

Since I wrote the first edition of this book 12 years ago-the repertoire, playing styles and awareness of the bassoon's possibilities has greatly expanded. Technologies such as YouTube, SKYPE, MP3, Facebook have spread the wealth of knowledge that is available. I personally have benefited from this as a continual student in the virtual university that is out there. How wonderful is it to know that there are many other bassoon players out there taking the plunge into areas such as improvisation, use of electronics, playing with ensembles that may not be considered normal ensembles for bassoon. Academics such as David Wells at Sacramento State have written in depth about the history of jazz bassoon. Throughout my years as a performer and clinician-I am continually impressed with the increasing higher playing level of bassoonists taking steps to improvise and play jazz-oriented music. The overall level of bassoon playing has never been higher. I am extremely thankful to find a niche as an improvising bassoonist with various groups, artists and ensembles these days-including my time playing electric bassoon with Cirque Du Soleil's ZED in Tokyo. There currently are many bassoonists who improvise well and they are finding musical environments in which to perform.

This second edition of my book generally covers the materials of the first book while adding new duets, solo transcriptions from my albums, new exercises and new insights. If you are completely new to jazz improvisation-don't let this book become the only "jazz" source for you. I do completely recommend all the various play-along jazz methods such as Jamey Aebersold's methods-it is important to start using your ears in conjunction with your bassoon technique. Ear training is just as crucial as exercises. One could have the most fabulous technique but if your ears can't help you know what scale to play over a C maj 7 chord-then improvisation remains a mystery. One needs to know instantly what notes are available to play when hearing a chord-this is real ear training. What's most important for beginning improvisers is a supportive context with other musicians. Do not worry about 'being perfect'-be drawn to what might excite you. Music is a process- if improvisation has not been an area of study for you it can feel very challenging. In my exercises I like to feature all 12 keys. This is no different than many standard bassoon method books. As it is very important for a jazz musician to know all keys well in order to improvise, being fluent in all keys is very important. However-I do recommend for anyone starting to improvise on the bassoon to stick to the easier keys in the beginning. Eventually- is very important is to try to study all keys equally. It is important to be thorough with all keys-and why it is important to stretch your familiarity with what is possible in each key. The side benefit of working on your technique and your ears is better musicianship, better familiarity with your instrument and increased confidence owning your musical performance.

Also remember-what makes bassoon ever so special is not how fast it can play notes-it is the TONE it makes. There are some amazing incredible technical wizards on the bassoon these days-but most of these wizards have a great sound. Do not neglect the time-proven magic of long tones, dynamics, slow intervals, working with a tuner. It might seem obvious but it can never be mentioned too much.



Photo by Brad Ferinhough

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FIVE-NOTE SCALE EXERCISE

This exercise involves both seconds and thirds because what can be most difficult for bassoonists are notes close together within a fifth. I have picked two main scale "cells": the major scale starting on I and V (the passage CDEFG can be played on the I in the key of C and on the V in the key of F), and the harmonic minor scale starting on the V of the scale. The reason this harmonic minor scale cell starts on the V instead of the I is that there is more of an ergonomic challenge to the bassoonist to play basically a major scale with a flatted second than to play a minor scale; especially when focusing on just five notes. This exercise isolates one specific area very thoroughly much like a difficult muscle isolation exercise in the gym. Each one of these scale cells outlines a certain 'task'

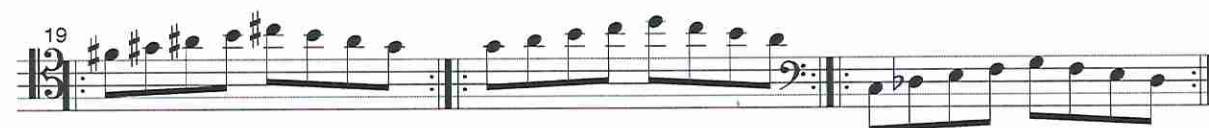
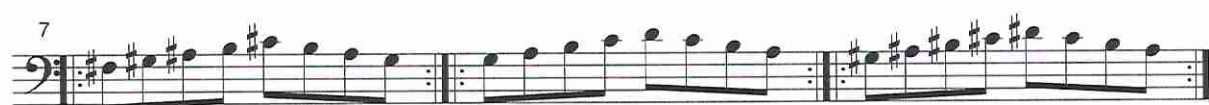
that must be done a number of times correctly before they are completed. Completing these tasks help strengthen finger independence and are a big part of extending one's technique.

I recommend doing this exercise in a slow, controlled manner for starters. I would suggest also that you set for yourself a number of times that you want to repeat each section correctly before going on to the next one. For example-if I were practicing this I would try to do each repeated section 8 times correctly before going on to the next. This can be taken as far as the bassoonist wants to take it-for example, to make the exercise even more focusing I would do each section correctly 8 times then go on to the next section; if I screw up the section that would mean I'd have to go back to the PREVIOUS section and do that 8 times correctly AGAIN and go on to do the next section 8 times right. I OF COURSE recommend that if you have a problem with any section you stop to try to work out the kinks; the previously mentioned method I'd only suggest to those who can never practice too much and need more things to practice! It's really up to each player-but I recommend repeating each section a few times to get the feel of each "cell."

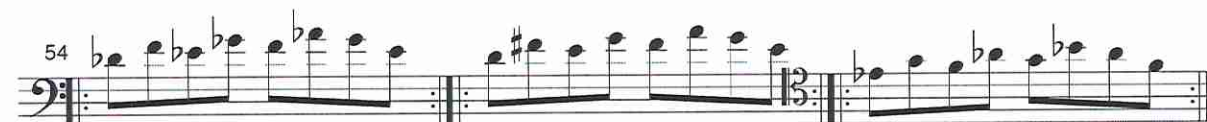
The reader will notice that there are no articulations present in any exercise. It is intended that each performer of these exercises will add their own as they chose to for varying degrees of difficulty. I have written a few articulations that could be used for any of these exercises.



5-NOTE PARTIAL SCALES









THIRDS



Consecutive thirds have been part of the jazz lexicon since the Swing era. As playing 4 ascending or descending thirds outlines a seventh chord-it is an easier way of outlining tonality than playing a complete scale. These are exercises that really help promote flexibility; although initially difficult for starters they become easy as major scales eventually.

The first two exercises here are the 12 major scales in consecutive 3rds-the first one is written out in ascending motion as the exercise climbs the scale and descending motion once the exercise comes down the scale. The second one alternates in both directions climbing the scale and coming down. Writing out things in all keys is good for musicians who are starting out with jazz theory-later on it is quite useful however to be able to read an pattern in one key and be able to transpose it into all keys.

I have added chord symbols to represent what chord each four-note group outlines. Each note of a major scale becomes a MODE when starting the scale on that particular note. Each four note stack of consecutive thirds is a chord that corresponds to one of the modes. Here is a list of modes for a C major scale and their respective chords based on the notes of the C major scale:

C=Ionian (C,E,G,B)= C maj 7

D=Dorian (D,F,A,C)= D min 7

E=Phrygian (E,G,B,D)= E min 7

F=Lydian (F,A,C,E) =F maj 7

G=Mixolydian (G,B,D,F)= G7

A=Aeolian (A,C,E,G) =Amin7

B=Locrian (B,D,F,A) a very interesting chord=B min7b5

I will talk more about these modes later-but for now-here is the exercises:

CONSECUTIVE THIRDS IN MAJOR SCALES IN GROUPS OF 4

C Cmaj7 Dm7 Em7 Fmaj7 G7 Am7 Bm7(b5) Cmaj7

5 Dm7 Em7 Fmaj7 G7 Am7 Bm7(b5) Cmaj7

9

13

17

C# C#maj7 D#m7 Fm7 F#maj7 G#7 A#m7 Cm7(b5) C#maj7

20 D#m7 Fm7 F#maj7 G#7 A#m7 Cm7(b5) C#maj7

24

28

5

9

13

17

20

24

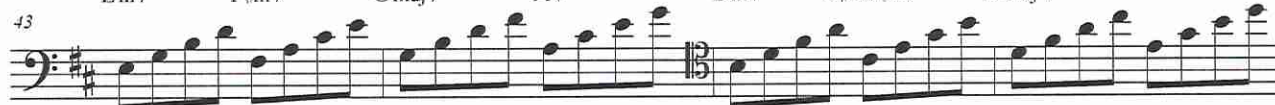
28



D Dmaj7 Em7 F#m7 Gmaj7 A7 Bm7 C#m7(b5) Dmaj7



Em7 F#m7 Gmaj7 A7 Bm7 C#m7(b5) Dmaj7



E♭ E♭maj7 Fm7 Gm7 A♭maj7 B♭7 Cm7 Dm7(b5) E♭maj7



61

Fm7 Gm7 A♭maj7 B♭7 Cm7 Dm7(b5) E♭maj7

Exercise 61 continues with measures 61-68. The notation is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It consists of eighth-note chords: Fm7, Gm7, A♭maj7, B♭7, Cm7, Dm7(b5), and E♭maj7. A double bar line with repeat dots is after the first two chords. The notation continues with the remaining chords, and a treble clef appears at the end of the line.

63

Musical notation for measures 63 and 64. Measure 63 is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 64 is in bass clef with the same key signature and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A double bar line separates the two measures.

69

Measure 69: Bass clef, eighth notes: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F7, G7, A7, B7, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, A8, B8, C9, D9, E9, F9, G9, A9, B9, C10, D10, E10, F10, G10, A10, B10, C11, D11, E11, F11, G11, A11, B11, C12, D12, E12, F12, G12, A12, B12, C13, D13, E13, F13, G13, A13, B13, C14, D14, E14, F14, G14, A14, B14, C15, D15, E15, F15, G15, A15, B15, C16, D16, E16, F16, G16, A16, B16, C17, D17, E17, F17, G17, A17, B17, C18, D18, E18, F18, G18, A18, B18, C19, D19, E19, F19, G19, A19, B19, C20, D20, E20, F20, G20, A20, B20, C21, D21, E21, F21, G21, A21, B21, C22, D22, E22, F22, G22, A22, B22, C23, D23, E23, F23, G23, A23, B23, C24, D24, E24, F24, G24, A24, B24, C25, D25, E25, F25, G25, A25, B25, C26, D26, E26, F26, G26, A26, B26, C27, D27, E27, F27, G27, A27, B27, C28, D28, E28, F28, G28, A28, B28, C29, D29, E29, F29, G29, A29, B29, C30, D30, E30, F30, G30, A30, B30, C31, D31, E31, F31, G31, A31, B31, C32, D32, E32, F32, G32, A32, B32, C33, D33, E33, F33, G33, A33, B33, C34, D34, E34, F34, G34, A34, B34, C35, D35, E35, F35, G35, A35, B35, C36, D36, E36, F36, G36, A36, B36, C37, D37, E37, F37, G37, A37, B37, C38, D38, E38, F38, G38, A38, B38, C39, D39, E39, F39, G39, A39, B39, C40, D40, E40, F40, G40, A40, B40, C41, D41, E41, F41, G41, A41, B41, C42, D42, E42, F42, G42, A42, B42, C43, D43, E43, F43, G43, A43, B43, C44, D44, E44, F44, G44, A44, B44, C45, D45, E45, F45, G45, A45, B45, C46, D46, E46, F46, G46, A46, B46, C47, D47, E47, F47, G47, A47, B47, C48, D48, E48, F48, G48, A48, B48, C49, D49, E49, F49, G49, A49, B49, C50, D50, E50, F50, G50, A50, B50, C51, D51, E51, F51, G51, A51, B51, C52, D52, E52, F52, G52, A52, B52, C53, D53, E53, F53, G53, A53, B53, C54, D54, E54, F54, G54, A54, B54, C55, D55, E55, F55, G55, A55, B55, C56, D56, E56, F56, G56, A56, B56, C57, D57, E57, F57, G57, A57, B57, C58, D58, E58, F58, G58, A58, B58, C59, D59, E59, F59, G59, A59, B59, C60, 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F114, G114, A114, B114, C115, D115, E115, F115, G115, A115, B115, C116, D116, E116, F116, G116, A116, B116, C117, D117, E117, F117, G117, A117, B117, C118, D118, E118, F118, G118, A118, B118, C119, D119, E119, F119, G119, A119, B119, C120, D120, E120, F120, G120, A120, B120, C121, D121, E121, F121, G121, A121, B121, C122, D122, E122, F122, G122, A122, B122, C123, D123, E123, F123, G123, A123, B123, C124, D124, E124, F124, G124, A124, B124, C125, D125, E125, F125, G125, A125, B125, C126, D126, E126, F126, G126, A126, B126, C127, D127, E127, F127, G127, A127, B127, C128, D128, E128, F128, G128, A128, B128, C129, D129, E129, F129, G129, A129, B129, C130, D130, E130, F130, G130, A130, B130, C131, D131, E131, F131, G131, A131, B131, C132, D132, E132, F132, G132, A132, B132, C133, D133, E133, F133, G133, A133, B133, C134, D134, E134, F134, G134, A134, B134, C135, D135, E135, F135, G135, A135, B135, C136, D136, E136, F136, G136, A136, B136, C137, D137, E137, F137, G137, A137, B137, C138, D138, E138, F138, G138, A138, B138, C139, D139,

72



72

E 75 Emaj7 F#m7 G#m7 Amaj7 B7 C#m7 D#m7(b5) Emaj7

79 F#m7 G#m7 Amaj7 B7 C#m7 D#m7(b5) Emaj7

83

83

87

F C7 Dm7 Em7(b5) Fmaj7 Gm7 Am7 Bbmaj7 C7 Dm7 Em7(b5)

92

Fmaj7 Gm7 Am7 Bbmaj7 C7 Dm7 Em7(b5) Fmaj7

97

101

105

F# C#7 D#m7 Fm7(b5) F#maj7 G#m7 A#m7

110

Bmaj7 C#7 D#m7 Fm7(b5) F#maj7 G#m7 A#m7 Bmaj7

115

C#7 D#m7 Fm7(b5) F#maj7

119

123

127

**G**

131

D7 Em7 F#m7(b5) Gmaj7 Am7 Bm7 Cmaj7 D7



135

Em7 F#m7(b5) Gmaj7 Am7 Bm7 Cmaj7 D7 Em7



F#m7(b5)

139



143



147

**A^b**

150

E^b7 Fm7 Gm7(b5) A^bmaj7 B^bm7 Cm7 D^bmaj7 E^b7

154

Fm7 Gm7(b5) A^bmaj7 B^bm7 Cm7 D^bmaj7 E^b7 Fm7

158 *Gm7(b5)*

162

166

A

169 *E7 F#m7 G#m7(b5) Amaj7 Bm7 C#m7 Dmaj7 E7*

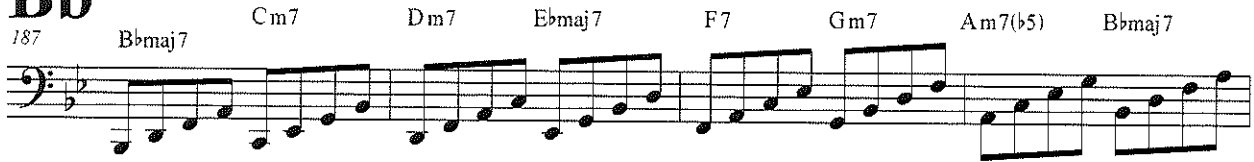
173 *F#m7 G#m7(b5) Amaj7 Bm7 C#m7 Dmaj7 E7 F#m7*

177

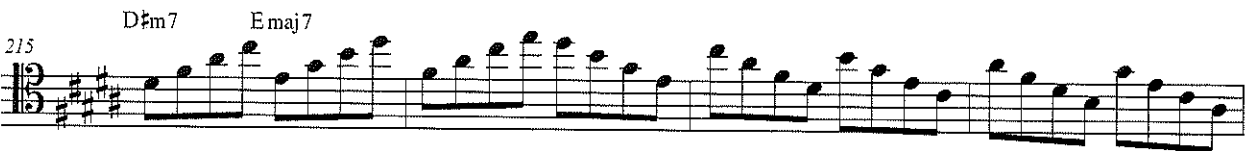
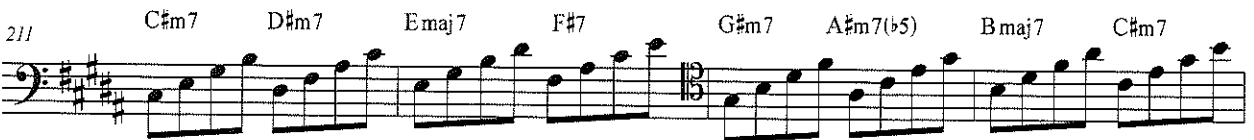
181

184

Bb



B



219

223

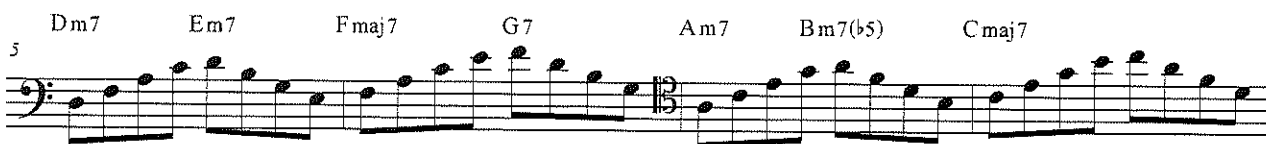
223

Now we'll see the same exercise but in alternating motion

CONSECUTIVE THIRDS IN MAJOR SCALES IN GROUPS OF 4

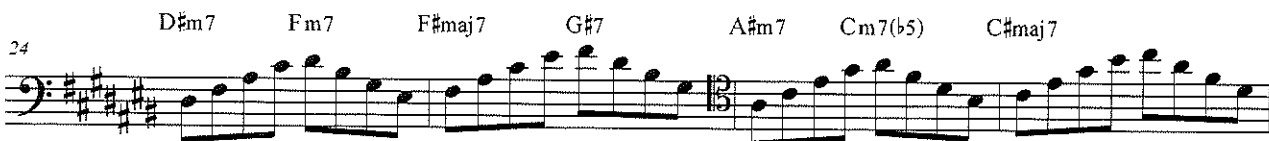
C

Cmaj7 Dm7 Em7 Fmaj7 G7 Am7 Bm7(b5) Cmaj7



C#

C#maj7 D#m7 Fm7 F#maj7 G#7 A#m7 Cm7(b5) C#maj7





D Dmaj7 Em7 F#m7 Gmaj7 A7 Bm7 C#m7(b5) Dmaj7



Em7 F#m7 Gmaj7 A7 Bm7 C#m7(b5) Dmaj7



Eb Ebmaj7 Fm7 Gm7 Abmaj7 Bb7 Cm7 Dm7(b5) Ebmaj7



60 Fm7 Gm7 Abmaj7 Bb7 Cm7 Dm7(b5) Ebmaj7

64

67

70

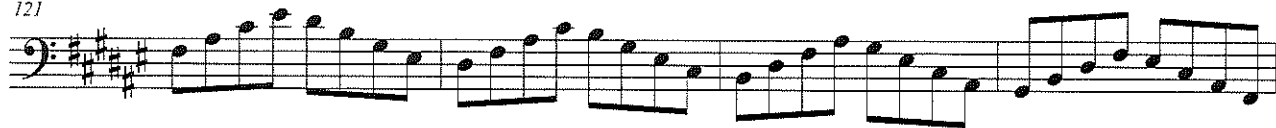
E 73 Emaj7 F#m7 G#m7 Amaj7 B7 C#m7 D#m7(b5) Emaj7

77 F#m7 G#m7 Amaj7 B7 C#m7 D#m7(b5) Emaj7

81

84

121



125

**G**

D7 Em7 F#m7(b5) Gmaj7 Am7 Bm7 Cmaj7 D7 Em7 F#m7(b5)

128



Gmaj7 Am7 Bm7 Cmaj7 D7 Em7 F#m7(b5)

133



137



142

**Ab**

Eb7 Fm7 Gm7(b5) Abmaj7 Bbm7 Cm7 Dbmaj7 Eb7

146



Fm7 Gm7(b5) Abmaj7 Bbm7 Cm7 Dbmaj7 Eb7 Fm7

150



154 Gm7(b5)

158

161

A

164 E7 F#m7 G#m7(b5) Amaj7 Bm7 C#m7 Dmaj7 E7

168 F#m7 G#m7(b5) Amaj7 Bm7 C#m7 Dmaj7 E7 F#m7

172

175

178

Bb

Bbmaj7 Cm7 Dm7 Ebmaj7 F7 Gm7 Am7(b5) Bbmaj7 Cm7 Dm7

181



Ebmaj7 F7 Gm7 Am7(b5) Bbmaj7

186



190



194



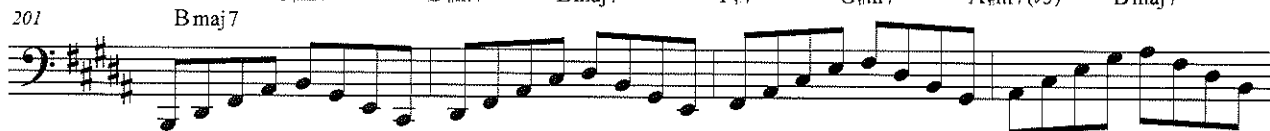
198



B

Bmaj7 C#m7 D#m7 Emaj7 F#7 G#m7 A#m7(b5) Bmaj7

201

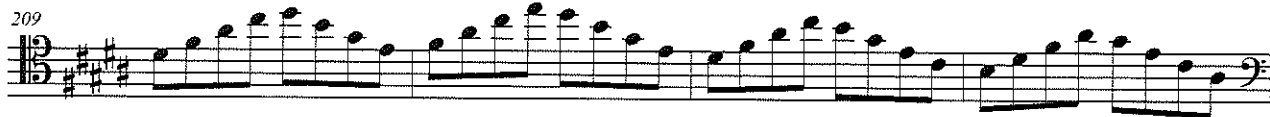


C#m7 D#m7 Emaj7 F#7 G#m7 A#m7(b5) Bmaj7

205



209





Now-watch and listen as making one note in the major scale flat by a half-step change everything. Welcome to the world of the Melodic Minor Scale!

In jazz there are only four scales used (well, all the modes of these four scales are included):

- #1: Major Scale
- #2: Melodic Minor
- #3: Diminished Scale
- #4: Whole tone scale.

When you play a major scale with a minor third-you are playing a Melodic Minor Scale. It is one of the most powerful scales in jazz. Later I will talk about how this scale can be used when played not in consecutive thirds. Here are the chords that consecutive thirds make when they are based on the C Melodic Minor scale:

C (C,Eb,G,B)=C min(maj 7)

D (D,F,A,C)= D7(b9)sus

Eb (Eb,G,B,D)=Ebmaj#5

F (F,A,C,Eb) = F7#11

G (G,B,D,F) = Cmin(maj7)/ G

A (A,C,Eb,G) =Amin7b5

B (B,D,F,A)= B7alt

This may look pretty complicated-and in some ways it is. Just one little Eb in a major scale does all this! But what is impressive is the amazing sound of the Melodic Minor scale and the different impressions the tonality makes depending on where one starts in the scale. As this is still an exercise based on consecutive thirds-focus on learning to play the exercises while noticing the wonderful harmonic quality of the chords. **This is also an exercise that is written in only one key-see if you can use your ears and technique to put this exercise in all 12 keys.**

Later on we will come back to the Melodic Minor Scale and all its wonderment.

MELODIC MINOR SCALE CONSECUTIVE THIRDS IN C

C

7 Cm(maj7) D 7(b9)sus EbMaj7#5 F 7(#11)

9 Cm(maj7)/G A m 7(b5) B 7alt Cm(maj7) D 7(b9)sus EbMaj7#5

12

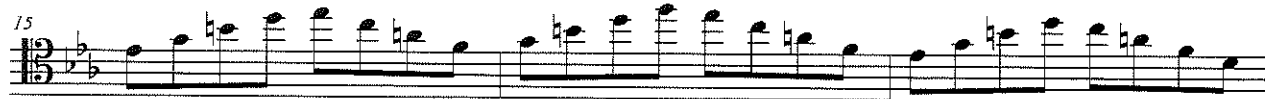
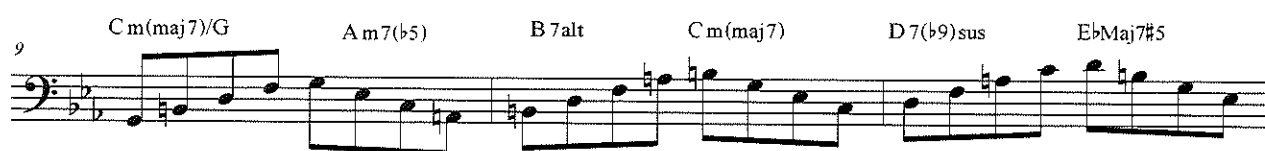
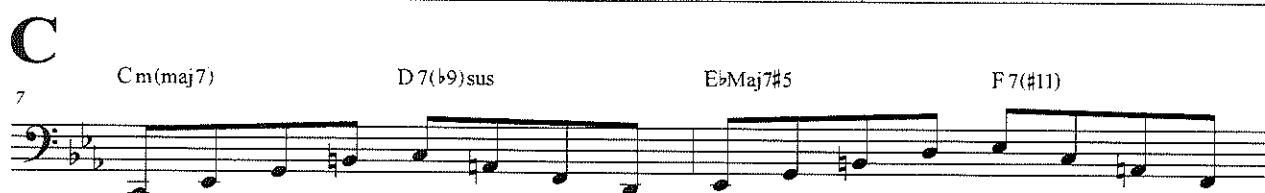
15

18

22

MELODIC MINOR SCALE

CONSECUTIVE THIRDS IN C-ALTERNATING DIRECTION



TRIAD STUDIES FEATURING COMMON TONE TRIADS

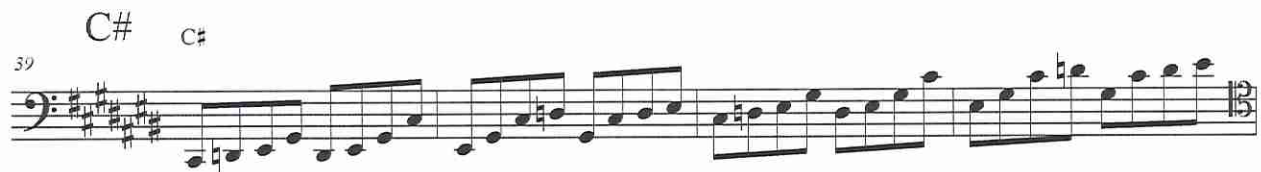
This chapter features some exercises that I've always been asked about by other musician friends . They are really not necessarily 'jazz-oriented'; they just are (to me) neat sounding exercises that will help expand one's instrumental technique .There is something very definitive about major triads-they sound 'big' and substantial. Any one note that you play can become either the root, the third or the fifth of a major triad. It becomes real interesting when a minor 2nd is added to the one note that can be a root, third or fifth. The exercise becomes more darker sounding than plain major triads. And there happen to be chords of the jazz lexicon that these unusual sounding exercises do outline. Basically, the on the first scale per note will outline a diminished scale-the exercises on the second exercise per note will outline a melodic minor scale and the exercise on the third exercise per note will outline a major scale. I'm sure this sounds confusing so I've put in what each exercise will outline on the first page of the COMMON TONE TRIADS exercise. The concept behind COMMON TONE TRIADS is different because there are three exercises based on one NOTE, not one KEY. What is beneficial for the musician here is that this turns each note in a scale into PIVOT POINTS; points where one note has many different possible harmonic resolutions. It is important for jazz musicians to recognize common tones between chords for the same reasons parallel motion doesn't sound as good as contrary motion. Playing notes that are common to one chord, then another; this helps the jazz musician explore a more sophisticated style of harmonic tension. One note can be a bridge between one set of notes and a whole other set of notes-as opposed to playing an entirely different set every time the chord changes. Before I get carried away with the Jazz Theory angle here-these are really good exercises just for the workout alone! They will definitely help you with your improvising technique.

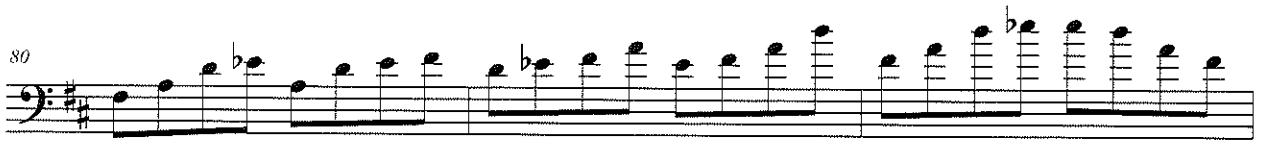
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COMMON TONE TRIADS

C c







124 $A\flat/E\flat$

127

130

133

136 $B/E\flat$

139

142

145

E

E

147



151



155

A/E



160



164



169

C/E



173



177



F

181

185

Bb/F

193

197

202

Db/F

205

209

F#

F#

213



217



221

B/F#



225



228



232

D/F#



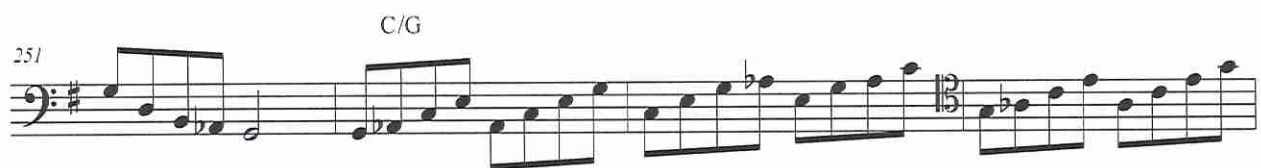
236



240



G



Ab

Ab

273



277



Db/Ab

281



285



289

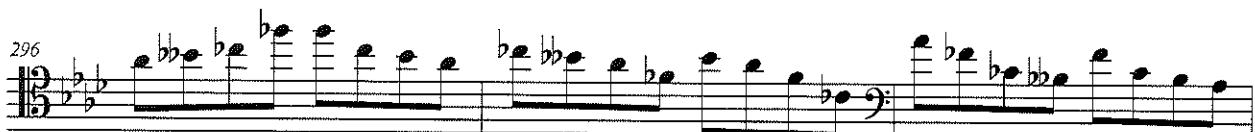


E/Ab

292



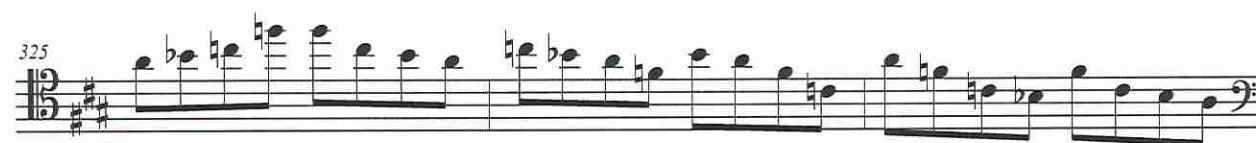
296



299



A



Bb

Bb

332



336



340



Eb/Bb

345



349



353



Gb/Bb

358



362



366



B

B

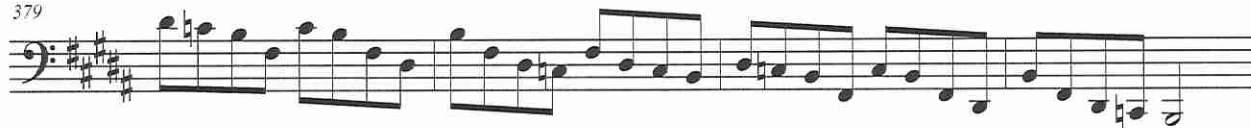
371



375



379



E/B

383



387



391



G/B

396



400



404



COMMON TONE TRIADS SHORT FORM

C7(b9) Eb7(b9) F#7(b9) A7(b9)

4

7 Eb7(b9) C7(b9) A7(b9) F#7(b9) Eb7(b9)

10

14 Bbm9(maj7) Dbm9(maj7) Em9(maj7) Gm13(maj7)

17

20 Dbm9(maj7) Bbm9(maj7) Gm9(maj7) Em9(maj7) Dbm9(maj7)

23

26 $A\flat/C$ $B/D\sharp$ $D/F\sharp$ F/A

29

32 B $A\flat$ F D B

35

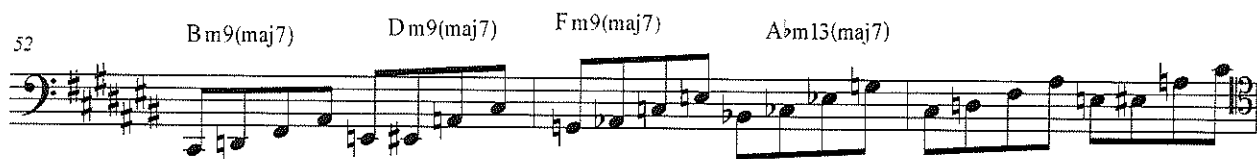
39 $C\sharp7(\flat9)$ $E7(\flat9)$ $G7(\flat9)$ $B\flat7(\flat9)$

42

45 $E7(\flat9)$ $C\sharp7(\flat9)$ $A\sharp7(\flat9)$ $G7(\flat9)$ $E7(\flat9)$

49

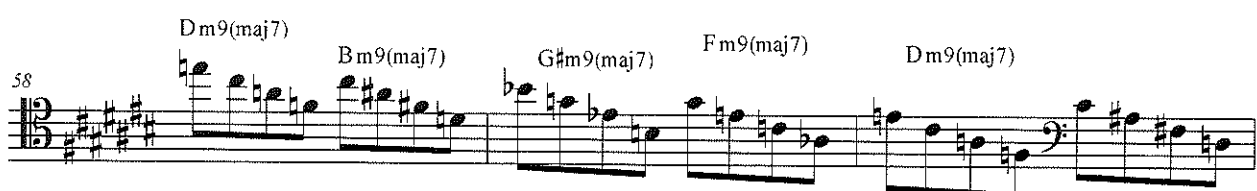
52 Bm9(maj7) Dm9(maj7) Fm9(maj7) Abm13(maj7)



55



58 Dm9(maj7) Bm9(maj7) Gbm9(maj7) Fm9(maj7) Dm9(maj7)



61



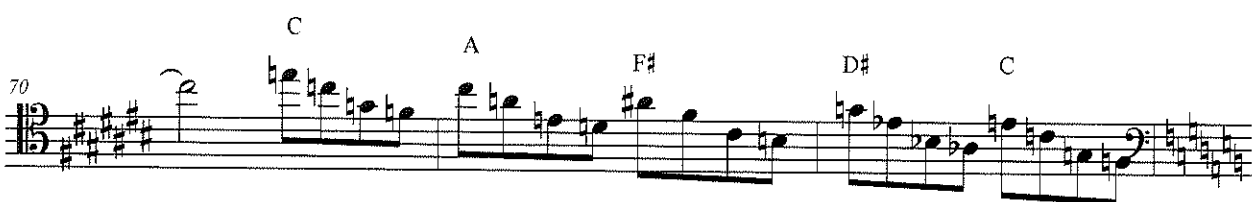
64 A/C# C/E Eb/G Gb/Bb



67 A/C# C/E Eb/G



70 C A F# D# C



73



77 D7(b9) F7(b9) G#7(b9) B7(b9)

80

83 D7(b9) B7(b9) G#7(b9) F7(b9)

86

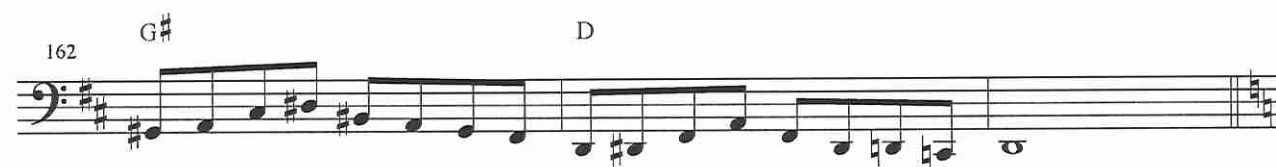
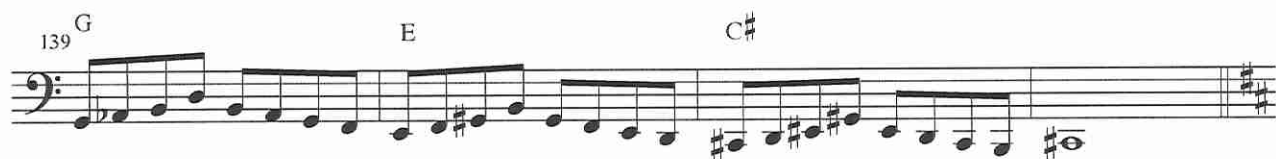
89 Cm9(maj7) Ebm9(maj7) F#m9(maj7) Am13(maj7)

92

95 Ebm9(maj7) Cm9(maj7) Am9(maj7) F#m9(maj7)

98





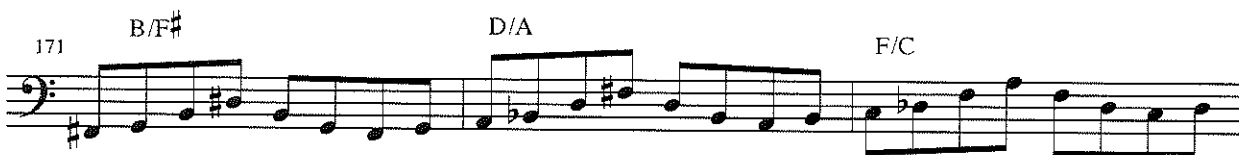
165 F/C Ab/Eb B/F#



168 D/A F/C Ab/Eb



171 B/F# D/A F/C



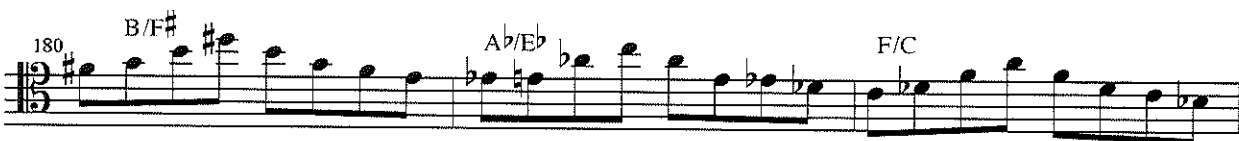
174 Ab/Eb B/F# D/A



177 F/C Ab/Eb B/F#



180 B/F# Ab/Eb F/C



183 D/A B/F# Ab/Eb

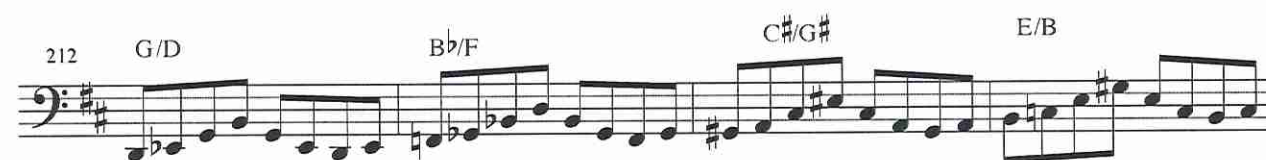
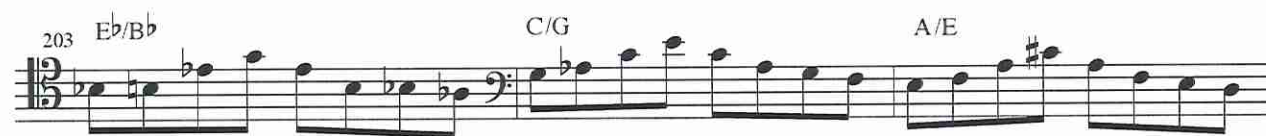
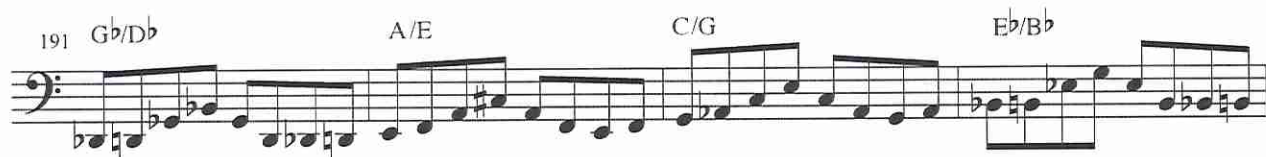


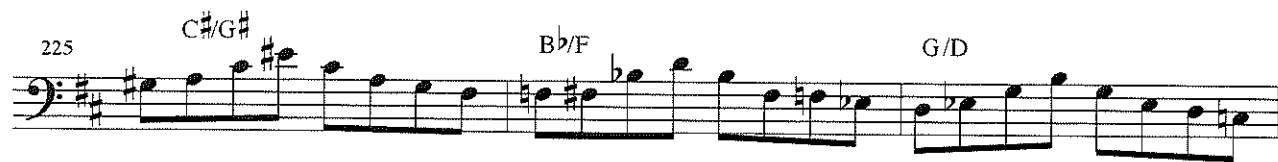
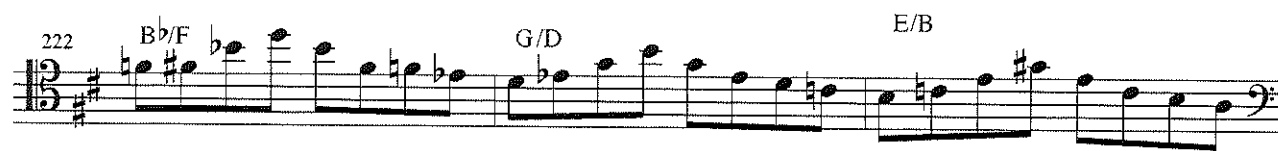
186 F/C D/A B/F#



189 Ab/Eb







255 A/C# C/E Eb/G Gb/Bb

259 A/C# C/E Eb/G Gb/Bb

263 A/C# C/E Eb/G Eb/G

267 C/E A/C# Gb/Bb Eb/G

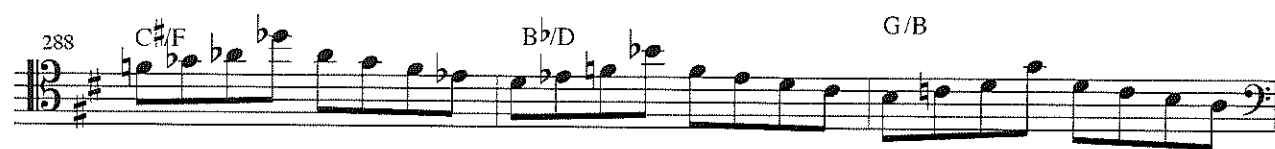
271 C/E A/C# Gb/Bb Eb/G

275 C/E A/C#

278 Bb/D C#/F E/G# G/B

282 Bb/D C#/F E/G#

285 G/B Bb/D C#/F



MAJOR TRIAD TANDEMS

C7 (C-Bb)

C#7 (C#-B)

Sheet music for a piece in D major, featuring a sequence of chords and melodic lines across ten staves.

The first staff is marked with **D7** and **(D-C)**. The second staff contains a repeat sign. The third staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to D major. The fourth staff continues the melodic line. The fifth staff is marked with **E $\flat$ 7** and **(E $\flat$ -D $\flat$)**, indicating a key change to E $\flat$ major. The sixth staff contains a repeat sign. The seventh staff begins with a treble clef and continues the melodic line. The eighth staff contains a repeat sign. The ninth staff continues the melodic line. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a final chord.



E7
 13
 13
 F7
 13
 13
 13

Sheet music for a piece in F# major, featuring a bass line and a treble line. The key signature is F# major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 12/8.

The music is divided into two systems, each containing four staves. The first system is marked with an **F#7** chord symbol above the first staff. The second system is marked with a **G7** chord symbol above the second staff.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, indicating a complex melodic and harmonic structure. The bass line is written in a single staff, and the treble line is written in a single staff, with a double bar line separating the two systems.

Ab7

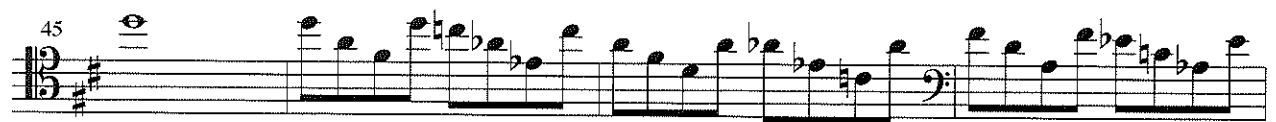
A7

Bb7

B7

MAJOR TRIAD TANDEM OVER DIMINISHED SCALES

This musical score illustrates the concept of Major Triad Tandems over Diminished Scales. It consists of nine staves of music, each containing a pair of eighth notes forming a major triad. The first staff begins with the chords C7(b9) and G7(b9) above the first two notes. The second staff is marked with a '5' above the first note. The third staff is marked with a '9' above the first note. The fourth staff is marked with a '13' above the first note. The fifth staff is marked with 'D7(b9)' and 'G7(b9)' above the first two notes. The sixth staff is marked with a '21' above the first note. The seventh staff is marked with a '25' above the first note. The eighth staff is marked with a '29' above the first note. The ninth staff is marked with a '33' above the first note. The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a pair of eighth notes. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The notes are arranged in a sequence that demonstrates the relationship between the major triad and the diminished scale.



73 E7(b9) Bb7(b9)

77

80

84

87 F7(b9) B7(b9)

91

95

99

103

106 F#7(b9) C7(b9)

Staff 106-109: Bass clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. Above the staff, the chord changes F#7(b9) and C7(b9) are indicated.

110

Staff 110-113: Bass clef, key signature of three sharps. The staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. At the end of the staff, there is a double bar line and a 3/5 time signature change.

114

Staff 114-117: Bass clef, key signature of three sharps. The staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. At the end of the staff, there is a double bar line and a 3/5 time signature change.

118

Staff 118-121: Bass clef, key signature of three sharps. The staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. At the end of the staff, there is a double bar line and a 3/5 time signature change.

THIRD INVERSION DOMINANT TRIADS IN MINOR THIRDS

C

C7 Eb7 F#7 A7

4

8 C7 A7 F#7 Eb7

11

D $\flat$

D $\flat$ 7 E7 G7 B $\flat$ 7

18

21 D $\flat$ 7 B $\flat$ 7 G7 E7

24

27

D

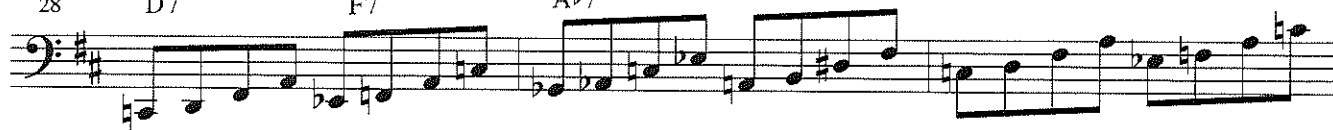
28

D7

F7

A $\flat$ 7

B7



31



34

D7

B7

A $\flat$ 7

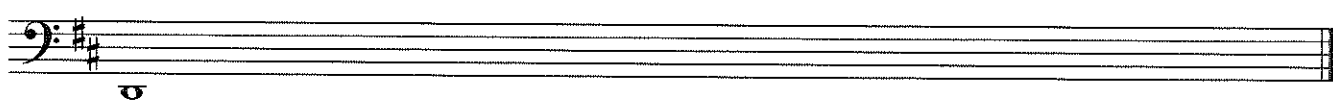
F7



37



40



DIMINISHED CHORD STUDIES



This next chapter focuses on exercises outlining diminished chords and scales. Diminished scales consist of alternating half and whole steps (or alternating whole and half steps)-and diminished chords consist of three minor thirds on top of each other. Both the diminished scale and chord are symmetrical. That means if you've learned one diminished scale-you actually have learned four diminished scales. Jazz players have taken advantage of this fact for years by memorizing diminished scales and 'licks' that can be played over four chords instead of just one. These exercises will help one get started on getting a handle on 'being diminished'!

DIMINISHED QUADRANTS

Chord Quality: 7b9, 7#9 in key of C, Eb, F#, A

Chord Quality: Dim7 in key of C#, E, G, Bb



Chord Quality: 7b9, 7#9 in key of C#, E, G, Bb

Chord Quality: Dim7 in D, F, Ab, B



Chord Quality: Dim7 in Eb, F#,A, C

Chord Quality: Dim7 in Eb, F#,A, C

[illegible]

DIMINISHED CHROMATICISM EXERCISE #1



DIMINISHED CHROMATICISM EXERCISE #2

C

22



25



B

29



32



Bb

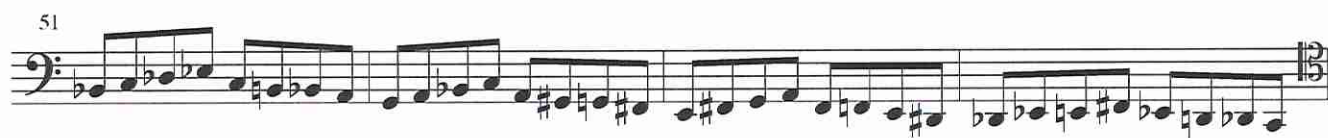
36



39



DIMINISHED CHROMATICISM EXERCISE #3





Note: Diminished patterns can be used over diminished chords; they can also be superimposed over certain dominant chords WHEN the player thinks it'll sound good. It's dangerous to rely on these patterns for too many measures at a time; the improvisation can become trite-sounding. It is a good idea to disguise them-and it also good to be creative in coming up with new ways to approach diminished scales. Here are some approaches to this.



Bb, E, G: 7(b9) chords that will work with this line going to--

Eb maj, A7, C maj. or min.



Same chord situation as above



Same again! Notice how there are major triads within the diminished scale-use this to your advantage.

MINOR PENTATONIC STUDIES



MINOR PENTATONICS

Cmin7

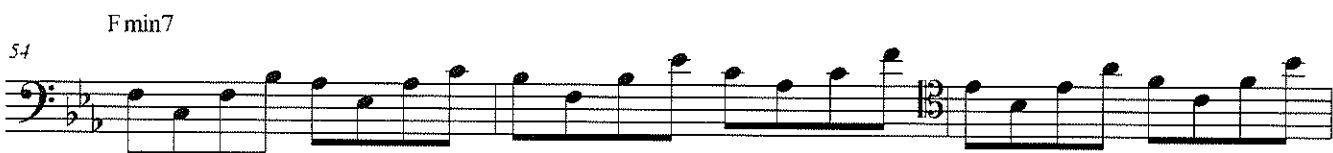
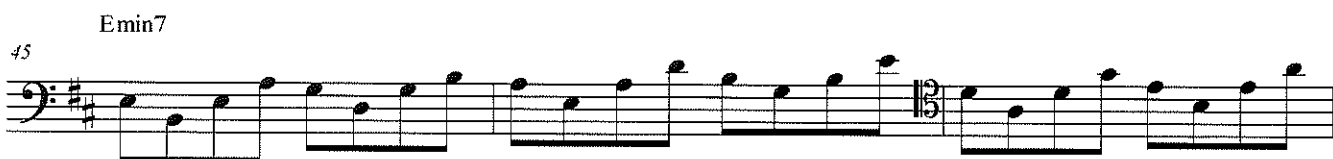
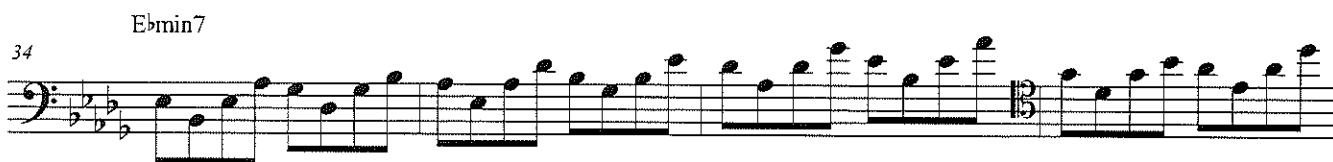


C#min7



Dmin7





[illegible]

60

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a final measure containing a whole note chord.

63 F#min7

Measure 63: Bass clef, F# minor 7 chord. The notation shows a sequence of eighth notes: F#2, G#2, A2, B2, C#3, D3, E3, F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C#4, D4, E4, F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C#5, D5, E5, F#5, G#5, A5, B5, C#6, D6, E6, F#6, G#6, A6, B6, C#7, D7, E7, F#7, G#7, A7, B7, C#8, D8, E8, F#8, G#8, A8, B8, C#9, D9, E9, F#9, G#9, A9, B9, C#10, D10, E10, F#10, G#10, A10, B10, C#11, D11, E11, F#11, G#11, A11, B11, C#12, D12, E12, F#12, G#12, A12, B12, C#13, D13, E13, F#13, G#13, A13, B13, C#14, D14, E14, F#14, G#14, A14, B14, C#15, D15, E15, F#15, G#15, A15, B15, C#16, D16, E16, F#16, G#16, A16, B16, C#17, D17, E17, F#17, G#17, A17, B17, C#18, D18, E18, F#18, G#18, A18, B18, C#19, D19, E19, F#19, G#19, A19, B19, C#20, D20, E20, F#20, G#20, A20, B20, C#21, D21, E21, F#21, G#21, A21, B21, C#22, D22, E22, F#22, G#22, A22, B22, C#23, D23, E23, F#23, G#23, A23, B23, C#24, D24, E24, F#24, G#24, A24, B24, C#25, D25, E25, F#25, G#25, A25, B25, C#26, D26, E26, F#26, G#26, A26, B26, C#27, D27, E27, F#27, G#27, A27, B27, C#28, D28, E28, F#28, G#28, A28, B28, C#29, D29, E29, F#29, G#29, A29, B29, C#30, D30, E30, F#30, G#30, A30, B30, C#31, D31, E31, F#31, G#31, A31, B31, C#32, D32, E32, F#32, G#32, A32, B32, C#33, D33, E33, F#33, G#33, A33, B33, C#34, D34, E34, F#34, G#34, A34, B34, C#35, D35, E35, F#35, G#35, A35, B35, C#36, D36, E36, F#36, G#36, A36, B36, C#37, D37, E37, F#37, G#37, A37, B37, C#38, D38, E38, F#38, G#38, A38, B38, C#39, D39, E39, F#39, G#39, A39, B39, C#40, D40, E40, F#40, G#40, A40, B40, C#41, D41, E41, F#41, G#41, A41, B41, C#42, D42, E42, F#42, G#42, A42, B42, C#43, D43, E43, F#43, G#43, A43, B43, C#44, D44, E44, F#44, G#44, A44, B44, C#45, D45, E45, F#45, G#45, A45, B45, C#46, D46, E46, F#46, G#46, A46, B46, C#47, D47, E47, F#47, G#47, A47, B47, C#48, D48, E48, F#48, G#48, A48, B48, C#49, D49, E49, F#49, G#49, A49, B49, C#50, D50, E50, F#50, G#50, A50, B50, C#51, D51, E51, F#51, G#51, A51, B51, C#52, D52, E52, F#52, G#52, A52, B52, C#53, D53, E53, F#53, G#53, A53, B53, C#54, D54, E54, F#54, G#54, A54, B54, C#55, D55, E55, F#55, G#55, A55, B55, C#56, D56, E56, F#56, G#56, A56, B56, C#57, D57, E57, F#57, G#57, A57, B57, C#58, D58, E58, F#58, G#58, A58, B58, C#59, D59, E59, F#59, G#59, A59, B59, C#60, D60, E60, F#60, G#60, A60, B60, C#61, D61, E61, F#61, G#61, A61, B61, C#62, D62, E62, F#62, G#62, A62, B62, C#63, D63, E63, F#63, G#63, A63, B63, C#64, D64, E64, F#64, G#64, A64, B64, C#65, D65, E65, F#65, G#65, A65, B65, C#66, D66, E66, F#66, G#66, A66, B66, C#67, D67, E67, F#67, G#67, A67, B67, C#68, D68, E68, F#68, G#68, A68, B68, C#69, D69, E69, F#69, G#69, A69, B69, C#70, D70, E70, F#70, G#70, A70, B70, C#71, D71, E71, F#71, G#71, A71, B71, C#72, D72, E72, F#72, G#72, A72, B72, C#73, D73, E73, F#73, G#73, A73, B73, C#74, D74, E74, F#74, G#74, A74, B74, C#75, D75, E75, F#75, G#75, A75, B75, C#76, D76, E76, F#76, G#76, A76, B76, C#77, D77, E77, F#77, G#77, A77, B77, C#78, D78, E78, F#78, G#78, A78, B78, C#79, D79, E79, F#79, G#79, A79, B79, C#80, D80, E80, F#80, G#80, A80, B80, C#81, D81, E81, F#81, G#81, A81, B81, C#82, D82, E82, F#82, G#82, A82, B82, C#83, D83, E83, F#83, G#83, A83, B83, C#84, D84, E84, F#84, G#84, A84, B84, C#85, D85, E85, F#85, G#85, A85, B85, C#86, D86, E86, F#86, G#86, A86, B86, C#87, D87, E87, F#87, G#87, A87, B87, C#88, D88, E88, F#88, G#88, A88, B88, C#89, D89, E89, F#89, G#89, A89, B89, C#90, D90, E90, F#90, G#90, A90, B90, C#91, D91, E91, F#91, G#91, A91, B91, C#92, D92, E92, F#92, G#92, A92, B92, C#93, D93, E93, F#93, G#93, A93, B93, C#94, D94, E94, F#94, G#94, A94, B94, C#95, D95, E95, F#95, G#95, A95, B95, C#96, D96, E96, F#96, G#96, A96, B96, C#97, D97, E97, F#97, G#97, A97, B97, C#98, D98, E98, F#98, G#98, A98, B98, C#99, D99, E99, F#99, G#99, A99, B99, C#100, D100, E100, F#100, G#100, A100, B100, C#101, D101, E101, F#101, G#101, A101, B101, C#102, D102, E102, F#102, G#102, A102, B102, C#103, D103, E103, F#103, G#103, A103, B103, C#104, D104, E104, F#104, G#104, A104, B104, C#105, D105, E105, F#105, G#105, A105, B105, C#106, D106, E106, F#106, G#106, A106, B106, C#107, D107, E107, F#107, G#107, A107, B107, C#108, D108, E108, F#108, G#108, A108, B108, C#109, D109, E109, F#109, G#109, A109, B109, C#110, D110, E110, F#110, G#110, A110, B110, C#111, D111, E111, F#111, G#111, A111, B111, C#112, D112, E112, F#112, G#112, A112, B112, C#113, D113, E113, F#113, G#113, A113, B113, C#114, D114, E114, F#114, G#114, A114, B114, C#115, D115, E115, F#115, G#115, A115, B115, C#116, D116, E116, F#116, G#116, A116, B116, C#117, D117, E117, F#117, G#117, A117, B117, C#118, D118, E118, F#118, G#118, A118, B118, C#119, D119, E119, F#119, G#119, A119, B119, C#120, D120, E120, F#120, G#120, A120, B120, C#121, D121, E121, F#121, G#121, A121, B121, C#122, D122, E122, F#122, G#122, A122, B122, C#123, D123, E123, F#123, G#123, A123, B123, C#124, D124, E124, F#124, G#124, A124, B124, C#125, D125, E125, F#125, G#125, A125, B125, C#126, D126, E126, F#126, G#126, A126, B126, C#127, D127, E127, F#127, G#127, A127, B12

66



69



72 Gmin7

Measure 72: Gmin7. The notation shows a bass clef with a flat key signature. The notes are G2, Bb2, D3, and F3, with a 7 (F#3) indicated above the staff. The measure is divided into two groups of four eighth notes each, separated by a double bar line.

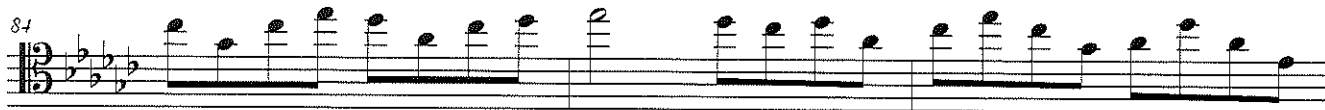
75

75

78

Abmin7

87



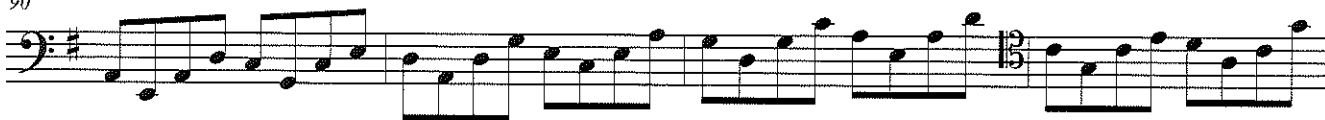
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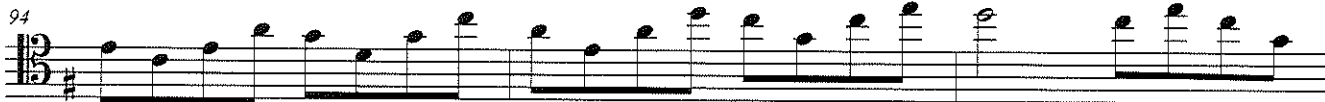
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Amin7

90



94



97



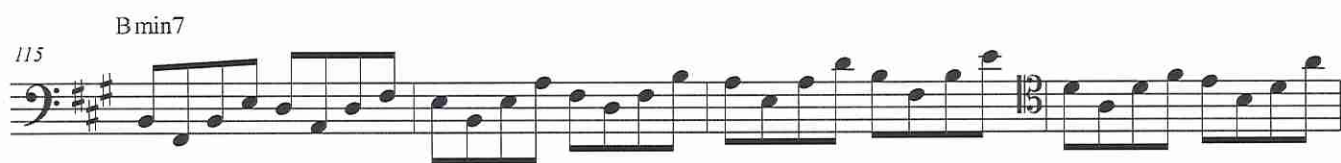
100



Bbmin7

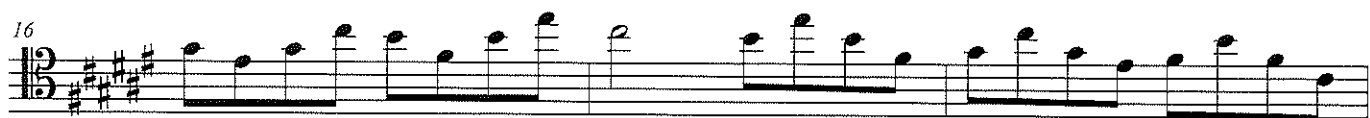
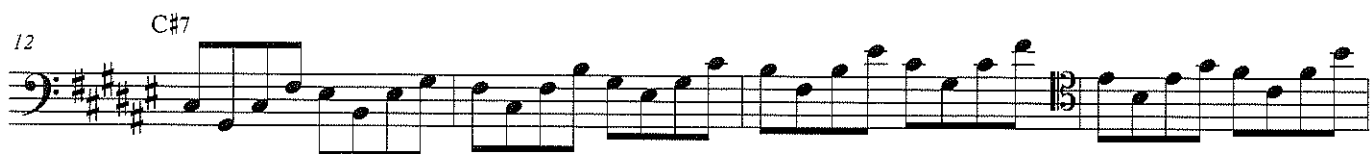
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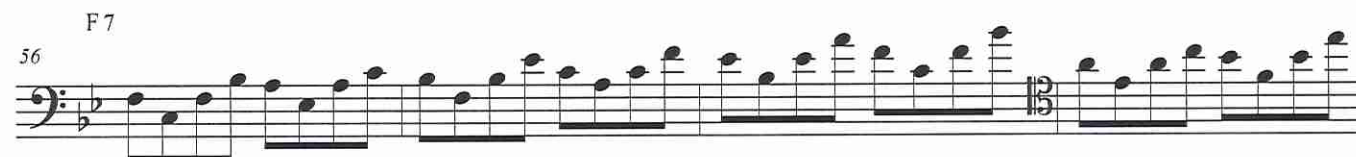
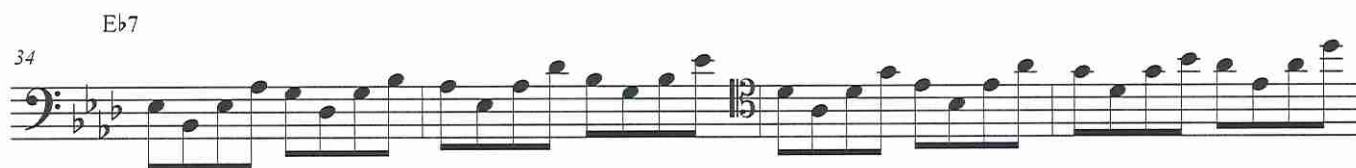


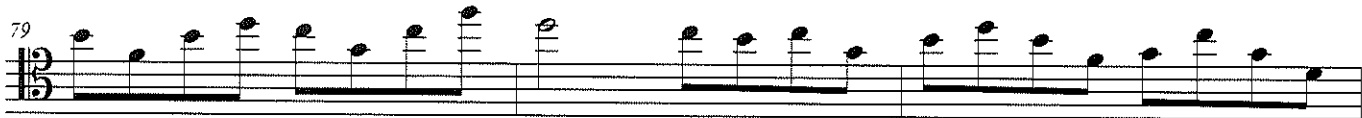
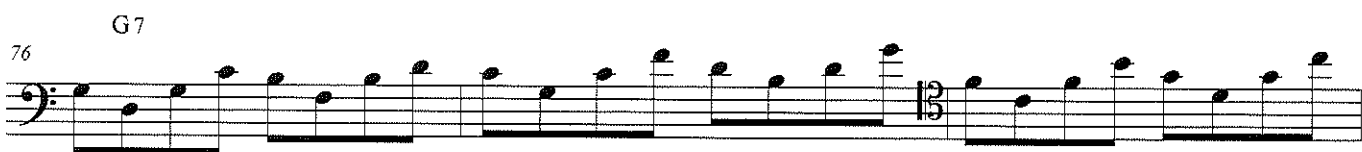
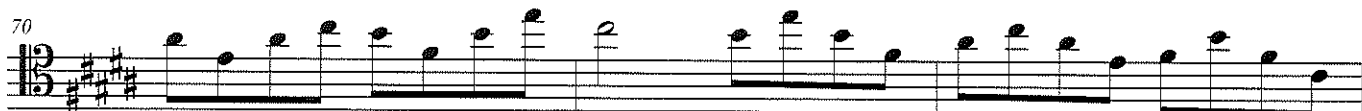
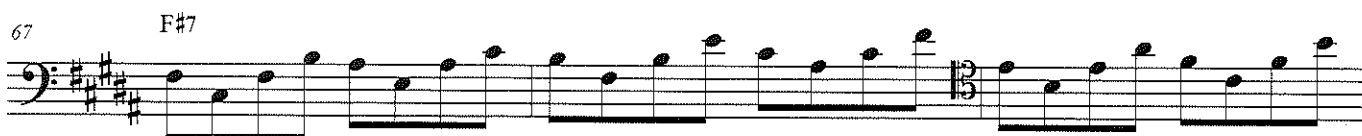
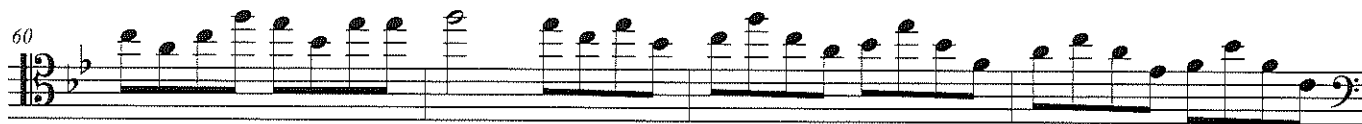


C7

DOMINANT PENTATONICS







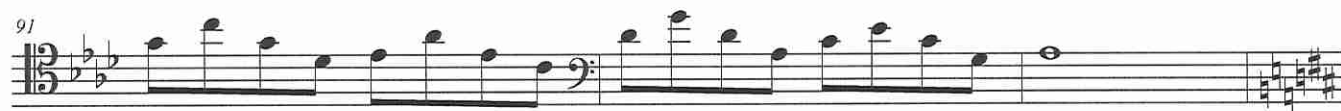
85 $A\flat 7$



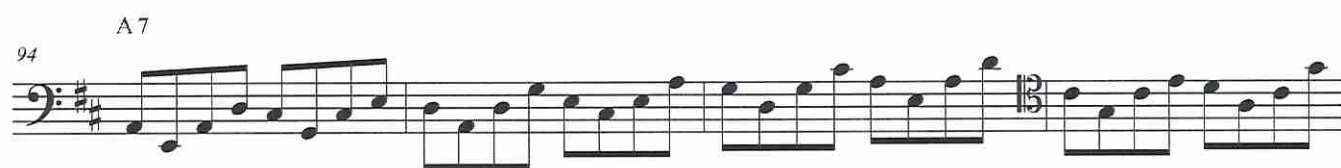
88



91



94 $A 7$



98



101

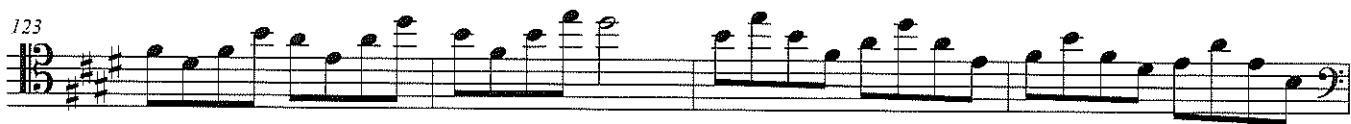
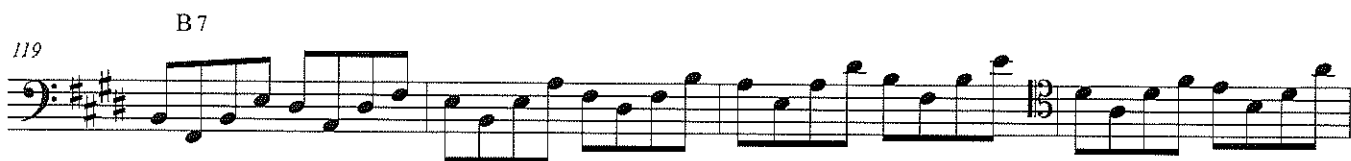


104



107 $B\flat 7$

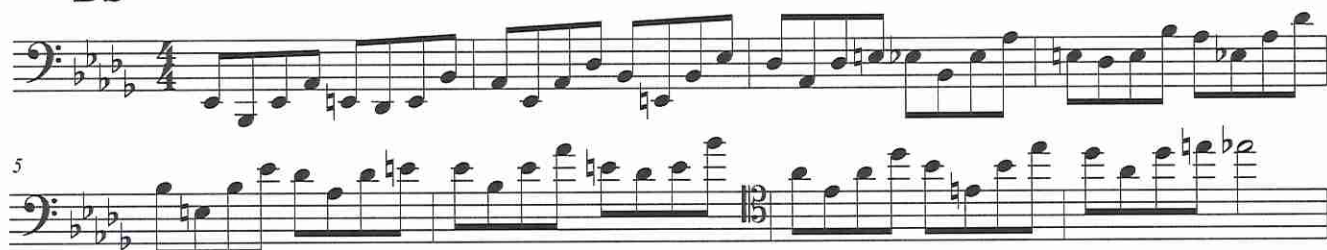




MINOR PENTATONICS W/FLAT 5 EXERCISE

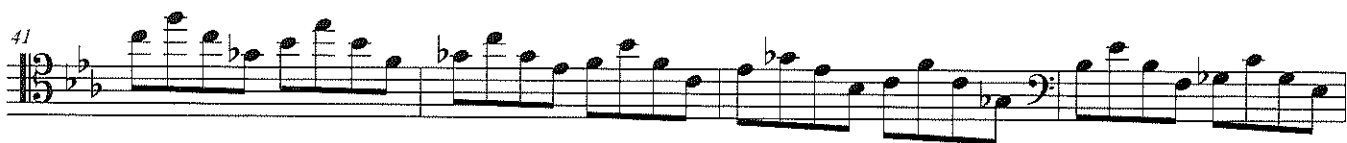
P Hanson

Bb



B





C#



64 **D**

68

72

76

80 **Eb**

84

88

92

96

E



100



104



108



F

112



116



120



124



128

F#



132



136



140



G

144



148



152



156



160

Ab



164



168



172



A

176



180



185



189



MELODIC MINOR SCALE STUDIES



Photo of Electreo by Omid Zoufonoun
omidzoufonoun.com

Melodic Minor Scales are some of the most important devices in jazz harmony.

The Melodic Minor Scale is a major scale with a minor third. In jazz the scale is played the same way both ascending and descending-whereas in classical music musicians often play an Aeolian scale in the descending direction. Lots of harmonic tension is created by the Melodic Minor Scale-this is what attracts jazz musicians to fully explore it.

A NOTE ABOUT DIMINISHED AND MELODIC MINOR SCALES

There is only so much information about jazz theory that I can include in this book-as this is mainly a manual for technique that will help you improvise. With that technical knowledge comes some ability-but there is much to learn by listening and training your ear as all improvisors have. And there is much jazz theory that is necessary to learn as well. I strongly recommend Mark Levine's book THE JAZZ THEORY BOOK published by the Sher Music Company.

However-I would like to talk about two of the most interesting "jazz scales" in improvised music: the DIMINISHED SCALE and the MELODIC MINOR SCALE.

THE DIMINISHED SCALE is an eight-note artificial scale that is symmetrical. That is-its interval pattern is regular-it alternates whole steps and half steps or it alternates half steps and whole steps. If you learn three diminished scales-you have played all of them. Because a diminished scale starting on C is exactly the same as one starting on Eb; you just are starting at a different place. It is somewhat like knowing a C major scale and starting on D, E, F, G, A, or B. But it is much easier technically-although as an improviser it is harder initially because it forces you to think in more than one tonality or "key" at a time.

The most popular diminished scale in jazz would probably be the half/whole step variety.

(Figure #1): This example shows the chord changes this scale would go with.

A slightly more old-fashioned version of the diminished scale is the whole/half step variety.

(Figure #2): This example shows the chord changes this scale would go with.

As you can see-both versions of the diminished scale lie right next to each other. If you play one scale-the other version starts on the second note of whatever scale you chose.

THE MELODIC MINOR SCALE: In classical music-this is the scale that is played ascending one way and descending a different way. In jazz, it does not change in the descending direction. THE MELODIC MINOR SCALE is basically a major scale with a minor third. What makes it so exotic for jazz players is what MODE of the MELODIC MINOR SCALE is chosen. Unlike the diminished scale-it is not symmetrical.

(Figure #3) shows the MELODIC MINOR SCALE and chord symbols that will go with each MODE of the scale.

You'll notice that when you play the 7th mode of the MELODIC MINOR SCALE that it starts out exactly like a DIMINISHED scale for the first 5 notes. Then the remaining notes are all a whole tone apart. This scale is also known to jazz musicians as the DIMINISHED WHOLE TONE scale and the ALTERED DOMINANT scale. This ALTERED DOMINANT scale is used often when playing the V7 chord in a minor II-V7-I progression. Since both the ALTERED DOMINANT scale and the DIMINISHED scale sound similar, there has been a lot of confusion over the years as musicians have written one chord symbol (usually 7(b9)) and have really meant to write something else (usually 7 alt). I have found that usually in a true minor II-V7-I, most often what is correct to play over the V7 is the ALTERED DOMINANT scale. The DIMINISHED SCALE (half/whole) usually is used when 7(b9) is substituted for the V7 chord in a major II-V7-I. It is also used in more modal situations not pertaining to a strict II-V7-I.

DIMINISHED AND MELODIC MINOR SCALE TALK

#1: THE DIMINISHED SCALE (HALF/WHOLE)

C7(b9) E♭7(b9) C7#9 E♭7#9
 F#7(b9) A7(b9) F#7#9 A7#9

(If you see any of these symbols, this is the scale you can use)

#2: THE DIMINISHED SCALE (WHOLE/HALF)

C°7 E♭°7
 F#°7 A°7

(If you see any of these symbols, this is the scale that you can use)

#3: THE MELODIC MINOR SCALE

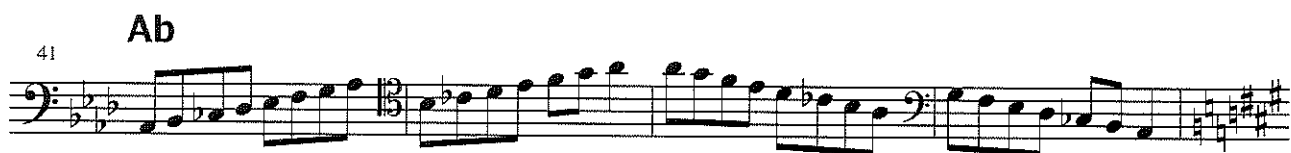
CminΔ 7 C-Δ	Dsus♭9	E♭Δ+5	F7(#11) F7+4
1ST MODE	2ND MODE	3RD MODE	4TH MODE
8	A∅ Am7(♭5)	Balt	
5TH MODE	6TH MODE	7TH MODE	

(If you see these chord symbols-start the scale at the note listed under the chord symbol.
Look below the note to see the mode)

MELODIC MINOR SCALES

Bb Melodic Minor





**Examples: Ways to apply Major Scale Exercises to Melodic Minor Scales
(using key of C to demonstrate)**

Third Quadrants: extend to whole range of scale



Thirds in groups of two

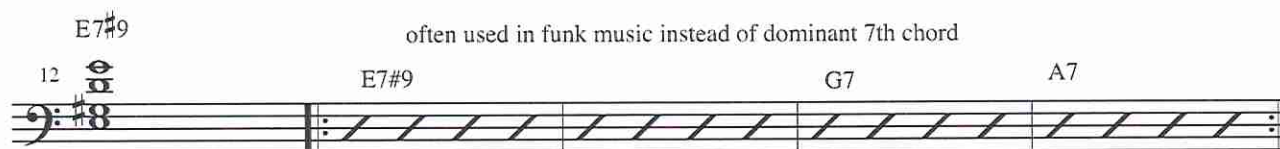


EXAMPLES OF WHEN TO USE DIMINISHED SCALE (HALF/WHOLE)

#1: Substitution of V7b9 for V7 in II-V7-I progression:



#2: Can be used in music with more measures per chord change:



THE "HENDRIX" CHORD

EXAMPLES OF WHEN TO USE DIMINISHED SCALE (WHOLE/HALF)

#1: Used often in swing and bebop music-such as tunes like: "Makin' Whoopie"



EXAMPLES OF WHEN TO USE ALTERED DOMINANT SCALE (7TH MODE OF MELODIC MINOR SCALE)

#1: in a minor II-V7-I progression



#2: Over a m7(b5) chord



MELODIC MINOR SCALE CONSECUTIVE THIRDS IN C

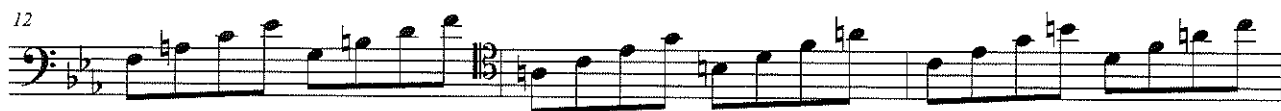


C

7 Cm(maj7) D 7(b9)sus EbMaj7#5 F 7(#11)

The third staff of music is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and C minor key signature. It contains measures 7 through 10, featuring a sequence of eighth notes: F1, E1, D1, C1, B1, A1, G1, F1.

9 Cm(maj7)/G Am 7(b5) B 7alt Cm(maj7) D 7(b9)sus EbMaj7#5

The fourth staff of music is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and C minor key signature. It contains measures 11 through 14, featuring a sequence of eighth notes: E1, D1, C1, B1, A1, G1, F1, E1.

MELODIC MINOR SCALE

CONSECUTIVE THIRDS IN C-ALTERNATING DIRECTION



C

Cm(maj7)

D7(b9)sus

E♭Maj7#5

F7(#11)



Cm(maj7)/G

A m7(b5)

B7alt

Cm(maj7)

D7(b9)sus

E♭Maj7#5



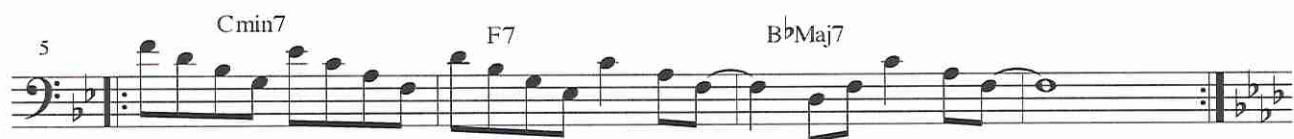
THE II-V7-I PROGRESSION

The II-V7-I progression is a key element of 20th century American music ranging from Tin Pan Alley composers to Blues music performers-from gospel music to jazz to pop. It is the most fundamental device in mid-20th century popular song standards-which have become most of the material for what we know to be modern jazz. In order to play songs like Gershwin's SUMMERTIME or Cole Porter's I'VE GOT YOU UNDER MY SKIN one MUST know their II-V7-I progressions-there's simply no other way to successfully negotiate those changes. This isn't always so difficult as it sounds, but it is worth the investment in time to get to know this progression.

This book deals with the two most popular II-V7-I progressions: the Major II-V7-I and the Minor II-V7-I. The former is the easiest by far of the two. When playing in C- the "I chord" is C major, obviously. The "II chord" is D minor and the "V7 chord" is G major dominant. All these different chords exist within ONE major scale-you've got it-the C major scale! In other words-when you see a Major II-V7-I progression you ONLY have to think of the scale that goes with the resolution chord; in this case C major. The D minor chord and the G dominant chord all are composed from the C major scale-so there's only one scale to worry about. Of course-knowing which lines sound good over what part of the progression is another art-this is why I have included three different "licks" written in all 12 possible II-V7-I progressions.

The Minor II-V7-I progression really is musical shorthand for a progression written like this: ii7(b5)-V7alt-i min. (And that itself is also shorthand!) Basically-the ii7(b5) means that it is a minor chord with a dominant 7th and a flatted 5th, the V7alt is a major dominant chord BUT with a flatted ninth, a raised ninth (it sounds like a minor third) a flatted fifth and a dominant seventh; and the i min is a minor chord with a MAJOR seventh. This sounds REALLY difficult without seeing it in action on music paper; this is why you'll find it right before the Minor II-V7-I exercise. There I will talk about what scales you should use. This progression traditionally produces just about the most harmonic tension in jazz as the two chords preceding the I chord are thick and dark sounding. The V7alt chord is altered in just about every way a chord could be altered! The sound of this progression is what defines "jazz" to lots of people. This chapter is just the tip of the veritable iceberg in terms of learning all about the II-V7-I progression-I recommend getting Jamey Aebersold's "The II-V7-I Progression" play-along CD and book to further your studies on this subject.

THIRD QUADRANTS AND THE II-V7-I PROGRESSION



29 Emin7 A7 DMaj7

Measures 29-32: Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps). Measure 29: Emin7. Measure 30: A7. Measure 31: DMaj7. Measure 32: DMaj7. The staff contains eighth and quarter notes.

33 Emin7 A7 DMaj7

Measures 33-36: Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps). Measure 33: Emin7. Measure 34: A7. Measure 35: DMaj7. Measure 36: DMaj7. The staff contains eighth and quarter notes.

37 Ebmin7 Ab7 DbMaj7

Measures 37-40: Bass clef, key of D minor (two flats). Measure 37: Ebmin7. Measure 38: Ab7. Measure 39: DbMaj7. Measure 40: DbMaj7. The staff contains eighth and quarter notes.

41 C#min7 F#7 BMaj7

Measures 41-44: Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps). Measure 41: C#min7. Measure 42: F#7. Measure 43: BMaj7. Measure 44: BMaj7. The staff contains eighth and quarter notes.

45 Bmin7 E7 AMaj7

Measures 45-48: Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps). Measure 45: Bmin7. Measure 46: E7. Measure 47: AMaj7. Measure 48: AMaj7. The staff contains eighth and quarter notes.

49 Amin7 D7 GMaj7

Measures 49-52: Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps). Measure 49: Amin7. Measure 50: D7. Measure 51: GMaj7. Measure 52: GMaj7. The staff contains eighth and quarter notes.

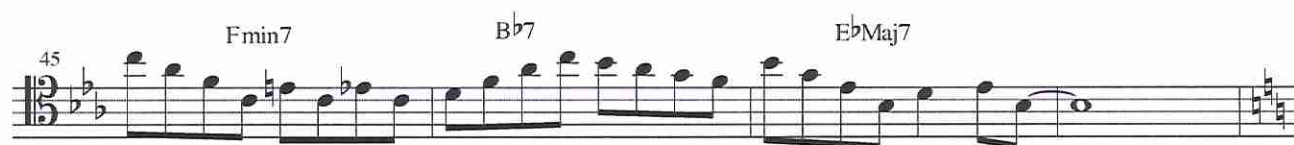
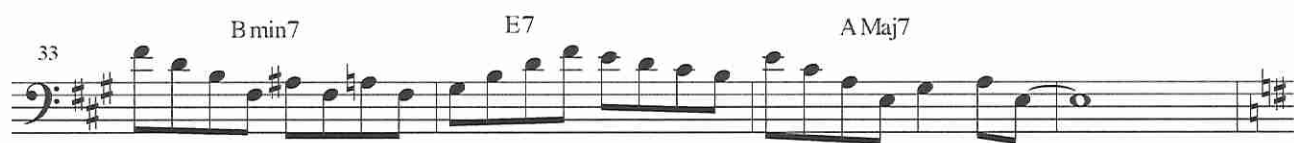
53 Amin7 D7 GMaj7

Measures 53-56: Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps). Measure 53: Amin7. Measure 54: D7. Measure 55: GMaj7. Measure 56: GMaj7. The staff contains eighth and quarter notes.



THIRD QUADRANTS TO BEBOP

Dmin7 G7 CMaj7
 5 Cmin7 F7 Bbmaj7
 9 Bbmaj7 Eb7 Abmaj7
 13 Abmaj7 Db7 Gbmaj7
 17 F#min7 B7 EMaj7
 21 Emin7 A7 DMaj7
 25 Ebmin7 Ab7 Dbmaj7
 29 C#min7 F#7 BMaj7



A NOTE ABOUT MINOR II-V7-I PROGRESSIONS

The scales that make up the Minor II-V7-I progression are three consecutive Melodic Minor Scales. Below you see a Minor II-V7-I progression in C minor. For the Dmin7(b5)-the scale is F Melodic Minor. For the G7alt the Scale is Ab Melodic Minor, and for C Min(Maj. 7) the scale is C Melodic Minor. To play scales correctly while starting on the root of the Dmin7(b5) one would play starting on the 6th mode of the F Melodic Minor. For the G7alt, one would play starting on the 7th mode of the Ab Melodic Minor, and for the C Min(Maj7) one would start on the 1st mode of the C Melodic Minor Scale.

Dm7(b5) G7 alt Cm(maj7)

F Melodic Minor starting on 6th mode Ab Melodic Minor on 7th mode C Melodic Minor on 1st mode

WHY THIS ISN'T A MINOR II-V7-I

Although these progressions end in a Minor I chord-they are not Minor II-V7-I progressions. Since the first two chords are the same as the first two chords in a Major II-V7-I, these are called II-V7 progressions. They act the same as II-V7-I progressions but they just don't resolve to a Major I.

Instead of really resolving, one II-V7 progression just moves into another one a step down. What would be a I if it were a major chord is really a II of another II-V7. This also is known as a cycle of fifths.

4 Dmin7 G7 Cmin7 F7 Bbmin7 Ebmin7 AbMaj

(II-V7 in C) (II-V7 in Bb) (II-V7-I in Ab)

Sometimes the II-V7-I progression starts out as the Minor variety only to resolve into the major variety, or to another place entirely. That is why it is good to learn II-V7 progressions in both keys as an entity unto itself. Often a progression doesn't resolve the way you think it will.

8 Dm7(b5) G7 alt CMaj7

MINOR II-V7-I PROGRESSION

1 Dm7(b5) Galt Cmin7

5 Dm7(b5) Galt Cmin7

9 Cm7(b5) Falt Bbmin7

13 Cm7(b5) Falt Bbmin7

17 A#m7(b5) D#alt G#min7

21 G#m7(b5) C#alt F#min7

25 F#m7(b5) Balt Emin7

29 F#m7(b5) Balt Emin7

33 Em7(b5) Aalt Dmin7

37 Em7(b5) Aalt Dmin7

41 D#m7(b5) G#alt C#min7

45 D#m7(b5) G#alt C#min7

49 C#m7(b5) F#alt Bmin7

53 C#m7(b5) F#alt Bmin7

57 Bm7(b5) Ealt Amin7

61 Am7(b5) Dalt Gmin7



MINOR II7-V7-I's IN ALL KEYS

ARRANGED BY
PAUL HANSON

BASSOON

4

BSN.

7

BSN.

10

BSN.

13

BSN.

16

BSN.

19

BSN.

22

BSN.

25

BSN.

28

BSN.

31

©

109

Chord progressions for Bassoon:

- Measures 1-4: $F^{\#}m7(b5)$, $B7+9$, $E m7$
- Measures 5-8: $F^{\#}m7$, $B7(b9)$, $E MIN7$
- Measures 9-12: $G m7(b5)$, $C7+9$, $F m7$
- Measures 13-16: $G m7$, $C7(b9)$, $F MIN7$
- Measures 17-20: $G^{\#}m7(b5)$, $C^{\#}7+9$, $F^{\#}m7$
- Measures 21-24: $G^{\#}m7$, $C^{\#}7(b9)$, $F^{\#}MIN7$
- Measures 25-28: $A m7(b5)$, $D7+9$, $G m7$
- Measures 29-32: $A m7$, $D7(b9)$, $G MIN7$
- Measures 33-36: $A^{\#}m7(b5)$, $D^{\#}7+9$, $G^{\#}m7$
- Measures 37-40: $A^{\#}m7$, $D^{\#}7(b9)$, $G^{\#}MIN7$
- Measures 41-44: $B m7(b5)$, $E7+9$, $A m7$

MINOR II7-V7-I'S IN ALL KEYS

2 **B^ø7** **E⁷(b9)** **A^{MIN}7**

34 **C_m7(b5)** **F⁷+9** **B^b_m7**

37 **C^ø7** **F⁷(b9)** **B^b_{MIN}7**

40 **C[#]_m7(b5)** **F[#]₇+9** **B_m7**

43 **C[#]^ø7** **F[#]⁷(b9)** **B_{MIN}7**

46 **D_m7(b5)** **G⁷+9** **C_m7**

49 **D^ø7** **G⁷(b9)** **C_{MIN}7**

52 **D[#]_m7(b5)** **G[#]₇+9** **C[#]_m7**

55 **D[#]^ø7** **G[#]⁷(b9)** **C[#]_{MIN}7**

58 **E_m7(b5)** **A⁷+9** **D_m7**

61 **E^ø7** **A⁷(b9)** **D_{MIN}7**

64 **F_m7(b5)** **A[#]₇+9** **D[#]_m7**

67

MINOR II7-V7-I's IN ALL KEYS

BSN. 13 $F^{\#7}$ $A^{\#7(b9)}$ $D^{\#MIN7}$ 3

70 $F_{m7(b5)}$ $A^{\#7+9}$ $D^{\#m7}$

BSN. 73 $F^{\#7}$ $A^{\#7(b9)}$ $D^{\#MIN7}$

76 $E_{m7(b5)}$ A^{7+9} D_{m7}

BSN. 79 $E^{\#7}$ $A^{7(b9)}$ D^{MIN7}

82 $D^{\#m7(b5)}$ $G^{\#7+9}$ $C^{\#m7}$

BSN. 85 $D^{\#7}$ $G^{7(b9)}$ $C^{\#MIN7}$

88 $D_{m7(b5)}$ G^{7+9} C_{m7}

BSN. 91 $D^{\#7}$ $G^{7(b9)}$ C^{MIN7}

94 $C^{\#m7(b5)}$ $F^{\#7+9}$ B_{m7}

BSN. 97 $C^{\#7}$ $F^{\#7(b9)}$ B^{MIN7}

100 $C_{m7(b5)}$ F^{7+9} B^b_{m7}

BSN. 103

MINOR II7-V7-I's IN ALL KEYS

4

BSN. $C^{\circ 7}$ $F^{7(b9)}$ $B^b MIN^7$

106

BSN. $B_{m7(b5)}$ E^{7+9} A_{m7}

109

BSN. $B^{\circ 7}$ $E^{7(b9)}$ $A MIN^7$

112

BSN. $A^{\#}_{m7(b5)}$ $D^{\#7+9}$ $G^{\#}_{m7}$

115

BSN. $A^{\# \circ 7}$ $D^{\#7(b9)}$ $G^{\# MIN^7}$

118

BSN. $A_{m7(b5)}$ D^{7+9} G_{m7}

121

BSN. $A^{\circ 7}$ $D^{7(b9)}$ $G MIN^7$

124

BSN. $G^{\#}_{m7(b5)}$ $C^{\#7+9}$ $F^{\#}_{m7}$ $G^{\# \circ 7}$

127

BSN. $C^{\#7(b9)}$ $F^{\# MIN^7}$ $G_{m7(b5)}$ C^{7+9} F_{m7}

131

BSN. $G^{\circ 7}$ $C^{7(b9)}$ $F MIN^7$

135

BSN. $F^{\#}_{m7(b5)}$ B^{7+9} E_{m7}

139

BSN. $F^{\# \circ 7}$ $B^{7(b9)}$ $E MIN^7$

142

AUTUMN LEAVES

MELODY with CHORD CHANGES

Joseph Kosma

Am7 D7 G Δ Cmaj7(#11) F $\sharp$ $\circ$

7 B7 Em Am7 D7 G Δ Cmaj7(#11)

14 F $\sharp$ $\circ$ B7 Em F $\sharp$ $\circ$ B7 Em

21 Am7 D7 Gmaj7

26 F $\sharp$ $\circ$ B7 Em7 Ebm7 Dm7 Db7 Cmaj7 B7

SCALES of Chord Changes

32 Em AMIN⁷ D⁷ GMAJ⁷ CMAJ⁷(#11)

38 F $\sharp$ MIN⁷(b5) B⁷ EMIN E⁷ AMIN⁷

43 D⁷ GMAJ⁷ CMAJ⁷(#11) F $\sharp$ MIN⁷(b5) B⁷

Autumn Leaves is a tune built on Major ii-V7-I sequences and Minor ii-V7-i sequences. In a Major ii-V7-I the scale of the I chord can be played over the II, the V7 and the I chord. It will fit-the roots may be different but the notes of the scales are the same. Notice the 4th chord of the tune (Cmaj7#11): the notes of the scale are the same as the previous 3 chords-G major. But-when the tune goes into a Minor ii-V7-I sequence-all chords of the sequence have different scales. This is why Minor ii-V7-I sequences are harmonically very exciting. This is why I have chosen this tune to focus on the Minor ii-V7-I sequence.

To review and compare: The first chord sequence of the tune is a Major ii-V7-I in G major. The II chord scale is the Dorian mode of G, the V7 chord scale is the Mixolydian mode of G-and the I chord is the Ionian Mode. Now: starting on the 5th measure of the song is a Minor ii-V7-I progression resolving in E minor. The ii chord scale is the Locrian (7th) Mode of the G major scale, the V7 chord scale can be two different types of scale (which I'll discuss after this) and the i Chord scale is the Aeolian mode of the G major scale (yet that can be also the Dorian mode of D So there are tons of creative choices that musicians have used over the minor ii-V7-i sequence. First off is the V7 chord in a minor ii-V7-I sequence. Looking at the 6th measure with a B7 chord- it would be safe to play the scale written there-but also possible is playing a B half-whole diminished scale at that moment. The step motion is half step/whole step all the way through the octave-it is very symmetrical. This scale highlights the tension of a minor 2nd, a minor AND major third. One can be found at the third measure from the end in the scale section. Also possible but not listed until later is playing over the B7+9 chord by playing a B altered scale. This scale is the Locrian mode (7th mode) of a C melodic minor scale. Here it is below:

Look at the construction of this scale. The second degree is altered down a half step, the third degree is down a half step, the 4th degree is down a half step and sounds like a major third, the 5th is flatted and a tri-tone, the 6th degree is a minor 6th from the root and the 7th is a dominant. It sounds like a major scale due to the 4th degree sounding like a major third BUT the 3rd degree of the scale is a minor third. And the second is a minor second. This scale is different from the scale one would get with a B7b9 chord-that would be the diminished scale- while the B7+9 features the altered scale.

Looking further at this altered scale-there are some interesting features. One can highlight major triads on the F and G-the tri-tone and the minor 6th.

72 Em7

This ends up sounding nice and it resolves well into the i Chord-it's a good example of the tension and release of a dominant chord into the home chord of the song.

Let's take this one step further and put in the subdominant chord-the ii Chord.

75 F#MIN7(b5) B7+9 Emin

As earlier stated-the F#min7b5 chord scale would be the Locrian mode of the G melodic minor scale. There is another Locrian scale that is often substituted here for greater harmonic dissonance-the Locrian #2 or Super-Locrian scale.

This happens when the second degree of this scale is raised a half step to sound like this:

78 F#MIN7(b5)

This now the Aeolian (6th) mode of A melodic minor scale-also called the A half-diminished mode. Interestingly enough-there are two major triads in this scale-D and E. Here is a lick consisting of major triads that works through both the F#min7b5 and V7+9 chords.

81 F#m7(b5) B7+9 Em7

Often in a sequence like this-the V chord is a V7b9. Technically speaking-this means that a diminished scale starting on a half-step should be the scale of choice for the V7b9 chord although any proficient chordal accompanist will follow the soloist should he or she substitute an altered scale. Here are some examples of using the diminished scale on the V chord of a ii-V7-i progression:

85 B7b9 F#m7(b5) B7b9 Em7

90 F#m7(b5) B 7b9 Em7

From the bebop era onward (probably before the era to some degree as well)-chromaticism was a big factor in improvising. Leading tones between scale groups and chords became very developed. Here are some cliches (well-worn proven phrases) that will work over a ii-V7-i progression in E.

93 F#m7(b5) B7+9 Em7

96 F#°7 B 7(b9) EMIN7

99 F#°7 B7+9 EMIN7

102 F#°7 B 7(b9) EMIN7

105 F#m7(b5) B7+9 Em7

Now-since a popular Music-Minus-One playalong method features Autumn Leaves in G minor-I will print this out in G minor as well.

AUTUMN LEAVES (IN G)

MELODY with CHORD CHANGES

Chord changes for the melody:

- Staff 1: Cm7, F7, BbΔ, Ebmaj7(#11), A[∞]
- Staff 2: D7, Gm, Cm7, F7, BbΔ
- Staff 3: Ebmaj7(#11), A[∞], D7, Gm, A[∞], D7
- Staff 4: Gm, Cm7, F7, Bbmaj7
- Staff 5: A[∞], D7, Gm7, Gbm7, Fm7, E7, Ebmaj7, D7
- Staff 6: Gm

SCALES of Chord Changes

Scales for the chord changes:

- Staff 1: CMIN⁷, F⁷, BbMAJ⁷, EbMAJ⁷(#11)
- Staff 2: AMIN⁷(b5), D⁷, GMIN, G⁷, CMIN⁷

43 F⁷ B♭MAJ⁷ E♭MAJ⁷(♯11) A⁷MIN⁷(♭5)

47 D⁷ G⁷MIN G⁷MIN A⁷MIN⁷(♭5)

51 D⁷ G⁷MIN G⁷ C⁷MIN⁷

55 F⁷ B♭MAJ⁷ E♭MAJ⁷(♯11) A⁷MIN⁷(♭5) D7+9

60 G⁷MIN G♭7 Fm7 E7 E♭MAJ⁷(♯11) D7b9

64 G⁷MIN G⁷MIN

66 D7+9

70 D7+9 Gm7

75 $A^{MIN}7(b5)$ $D7+9$ G^{MIN} $A^{MIN}7(b5)$

MAJOR TRIADS over D7+9

80 $A^{m}7(b5)$ $D7+9$ $G^{m}7$

Diminished Scale

84 $D7b9$ $A^{m}7(b5)$ $D7b9$ $G^{m}7$

ii-V7-i Cliches

89 $A^{m}7(b5)$ $D7b9$ $G^{m}7$

92 $A^{m}7(b5)$ $D7+9$ $G^{m}7$

95 A^{o7} $D^{7(b9)}$ $G^{MIN}7$

98 A^{o7} $D7+9$ $G^{MIN}7$

101

A^{o7}

D^{7(b9)}

GMIN⁷

Musical notation for measures 101-103. Measure 101: Bass clef, key of Bb, quarter notes G2, A2, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3. Measure 102: Bass clef, key of Bb, quarter notes G2, A2, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3. Measure 103: Bass clef, key of Bb, quarter notes G2, A2, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3. Chords: A^{o7} above measure 101, D^{7(b9)} above measure 102, GMIN⁷ above measure 103.

104

Am7(b5)

D7+9

Gm7

Musical notation for measures 104-106. Measure 104: Bass clef, key of Bb, quarter notes G2, A2, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3. Measure 105: Bass clef, key of Bb, quarter notes G2, A2, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3. Measure 106: Bass clef, key of Bb, quarter notes G2, A2, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3. Chords: Am7(b5) above measure 104, D7+9 above measure 105, Gm7 above measure 106. Triplet markings (3) are under the first three notes of each measure.

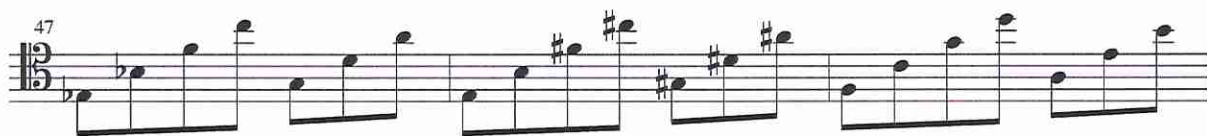
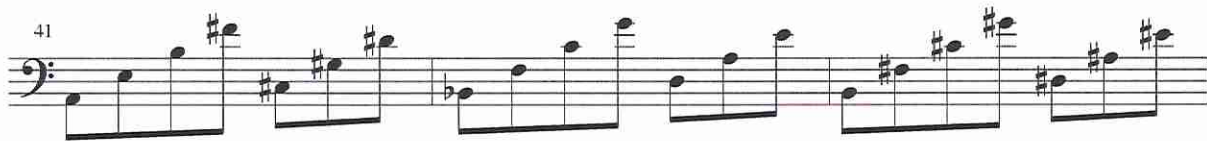
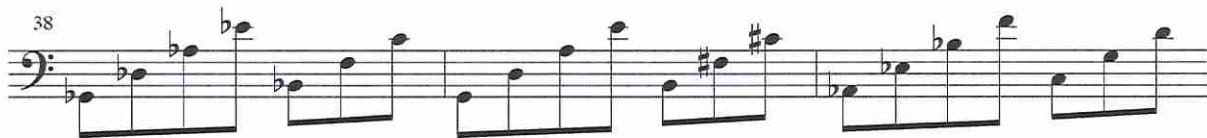
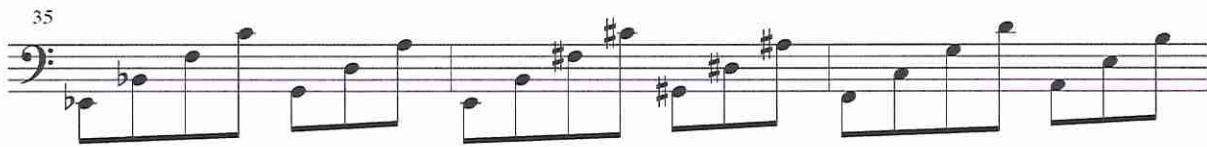
FOURTHS AND FIFTHS EXERCISES



with Zenith Patrol

Since the beginning of the hard-bop era of jazz, improvisors have utilized fourths and fifths in building their improvisations. These are just a few exercises that build facility on fourths and fifths. Step movement like this-while not common for double reeds-is very common in jazz. Don't worry about playing the Fifths exercise in this section all the way through right away! It is more important to be able get about 4-5 measures correctly at a time. For example-you can pause for a good breath every 4 measures as you get a good feeling for a series of notes. It is hard to retain the technique if you are too strained . Building slowly is more efficient.

CYCLE OF FIFTHS



FOURTHS AND FIFTHS OVER MINOR THIRDS



TRANSCRIPTIONS

One of the new features of this second edition of *Techniques for Jazz Bassoon Improvisation* is some actual improvisations transcribed for users of this book to work on. It was mentioned to me that it might be interesting to have some transcriptions of some of my solos from my recordings-so this is what is in this chapter. I have transcribed my bassoon solos from *Woods Of Red* (the first tune on my 2001 release *VOODOO SUITE*) and from *Subtle Demons* (from my 2008 record *Frolic In The Land of Plenty*). The first one is more of a traditional jazz solo over a swing groove. The second one (*Subtle Demons*) is more of a fusion solo. I listed the chord changes on *Woods of Red* but on *Subtle Demons*. I will list the first few changes only. On *Woods of Red*-I've written out the melody. On *Subtle Demons*-I've written out a few of the key bassoon obstinate grooves as well as the melodies. Enjoy!

C/E **G^{7sus}**

BSN. 45

SOLO A

BSN. 50

BSN. 54

G^{sus} b⁹

BSN. 58

G^{7sus}

BSN. 62

SOLO BRIDGE **D^{m7}** **D^{m7}** **D^m/E**

BSN. 66

F^{m7(b5)} **G/C** **F^{m7(b5)}** **G/C**

BSN. 70

G^{#m7} **D^{#m7}** **G^{#m7}** **D^{#m7}**

BSN. 73

F^{#7/A#} **B^{m7}** **F^{#m7}**

BSN. 77

BSN. B_{m7} $F\sharp_{m7}$ A_{m7} D_{m7}
 80 3 3

BSN. G/B D_{m7}
 83

BSN. *articulation simile* $F_{m7(b5)}$
 85 3 3

BSN. G/C $F_{m7(b5)}$ G/C
 87 3 3 3 3

BSN. $G\sharp_{m7}$ $D\sharp_{m7}$ $G\sharp_{m7}$
 90 3 3

BSN. $D\sharp_{m7}$ B_{m7}
 93 3 3 3

BSN. $F\sharp_{m7}$ B_{m7}
 95 5 3

BSN. $F\sharp_{m7}$ D_{m7} G/B
 97 3 3 3 3

BSN. D_{m7} $D_{m/E}$ $F_{m7(b5)}$
 100 3 3 3 3 3

[illegible]

SUBTLE DEMONS

BASSOON OSTINATOS, MELODIES AND SOLOS

This is a composition that appears on my 2008 album FROLIC IN THE LAND OF PLENTY. Drummer Dennis Chambers drums up a storm of furious funky fun on this number. This tune features something very fun to do on bassoon-funky ostinatos.

The bassoon is a natural for playing interesting bass lines. What I've done here is transcribe some of the more crucial ostinatos on this tune as well as two of the main melodies and the two main bassoon solo sections.

There are a few important points about this transcription that one should be aware of when practicing.

#1: There are instances where the notes are not connected with phrase marks as in classical music. This does not mean that the notes are to be played short or staccato. When there is no articulation-it usually means that the notes are either very lightly tongued in a natural way that gives the note nearly full value. Often I do mark some basic jazz articulation-it's meant to be subtle. A lot of jazz musicians will take a transcription and phrase 'within the style'-meaning they know from the type of meter, intervals, tempo, rhythmic feel what feels natural in a phrasing sense. Not every single note is articulated on paper. That said-I tried to mark as much as I could to match the phrasing from the recording.

#2: This composition was influenced heavily by Balkan and Bulgarian music. Not so much in the odd meters but in the tonalities of the scale (with a minor third but raised fourth). It is the Lydian Mode of the F# harmonic minor scale-but probably better known as the Ukrainian Dorian scale or Altered Dorian scale. This is probably the only time in this book I will go outside of the four main scales of jazz (major, melodic minor, diminished, whole tone). The scale changes halfway through to a B Lydian scale (major scale with a raised 4th) but then goes back to the original Dorian minor scale with a raised fourth. More influence can be found in the way notes are articulated: repeated notes that are not tongued but articulated with the fingers a la bagpipe technique. This is a commonly found articulation for Bulgarian and other Balkan clarinet playing styles. I did not write them out-but there are a couple of doinas in the source recording. A Doina is a melismatic virtuoso instrumental solo that takes place over drones-they are found all across the Eastern European and Middle Eastern music traditions. They may have other names besides Doina as that is a Jewish Music term.

#3: There are some note markings that are 'unusual'. When you see a -that means to articulate with the fingers a half step higher than the note. There are a few times in the last solo that this marking is present where the pitch may be being bent up with the embouchure rather than by fingering. I tried to mark as many unusual bendings as possible. **At measure 116**-there is instance where I mention "Feedback"-Drop lower jaw for flat intonation/multiphonic." This is where the bassoon is amplified and distorted like an electric guitar and I am bending high B down with my embouchure. I am bending it over time till it starts to break into a multiphonic. It is important to remember that when I notate another note-you can finger that note and continue to bend the pitch downward with your embouchure. Finally-the note that the phrase ends on in the middle of **bar 120 is fingered as a G#-but if one properly drops their embouchure from the note before (an A)-when you finger a G# you are likely to get an E major chord**. At least I do often. What's fun is not necessarily hitting the chord right on but sliding into it a la an electric guitarist playing with feedback, distortion and a whammy bar. Whatever you get is bound to be exciting given the subtext of this solo-especially when you continue on with the next phrases.

#4: Finally-I did not put in chord changes on this composition as it is primarily a modal improvisation built on the scales mentioned above. What is more important is to take note of the rhythms, the phrasing and the way the lines weave.

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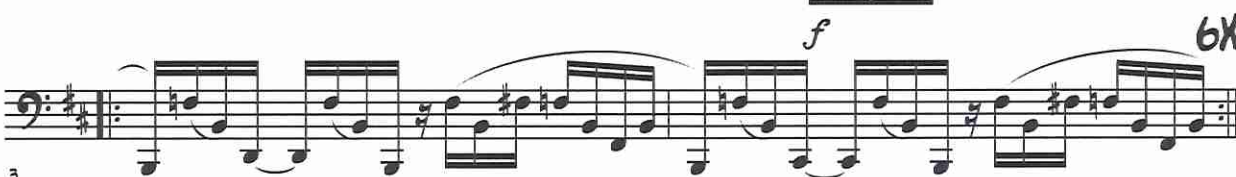
SUBTLE DEMONS BASSOON MELODY AND SOLO

INTRO NO TIME-1 MINUTE, 21 SECONDS FUNK ♩=104

BASSOON



BSN.



A

MELODY

SLURRED-REPEATED NOTES ARE ARTICULATED WITH FINGERING A LA BAGPIPE TECHNIQUE. TONGUE ONLY IF NECESSARY

BSN.



5

BSN.



7

BSN.



9

BSN.



12

BSN.



14

BSN.



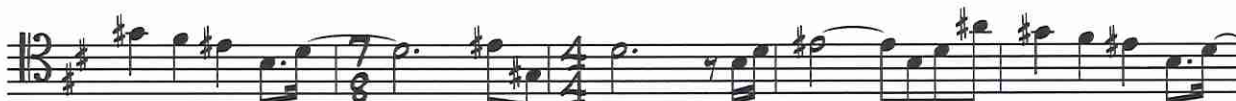
16

BSN.



19

BSN.



22

SPACEOUS-NO TIME

Bsn.

27

C SOLO

ARTICULATION: LIGHTLY TONGUED OR SLURRED EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

Bsn.

B MA⁷(#11) C^{#7}

mf

33

36

38

40

42

44

46

D B DIM⁷

48

51

Bsn. 
53

Bsn. 
55

Bsn. 
57

Bsn. 
59

Bsn. 
61

Bsn. 
63

Bsn. 
66

Bsn. 
70

Bsn. 
74

Bsn. 
78

FASTER-142 BPM



BSN. 

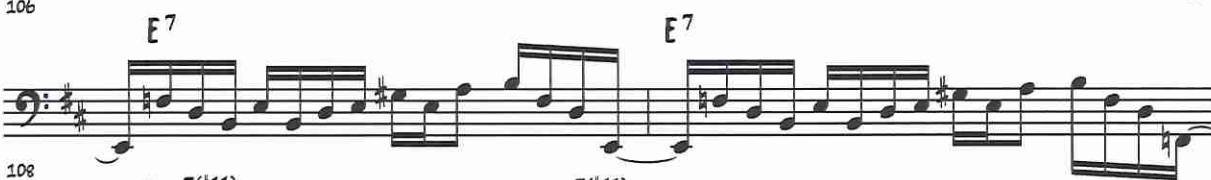
102

BSN. 

104

BSN. 

106

BSN. 

108

BSN. 

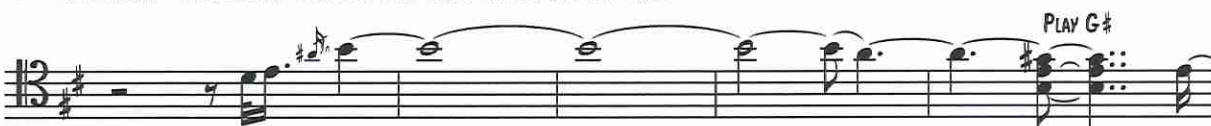
110

SOLO

ROCK BASSOON-SLURRED EXCEPT WHEN NOTED

BSN. 

113 "FEEDBACK"--DROP LOWER JAW FOR FLAT INTONATION/MULTIPHONIC

BSN. 

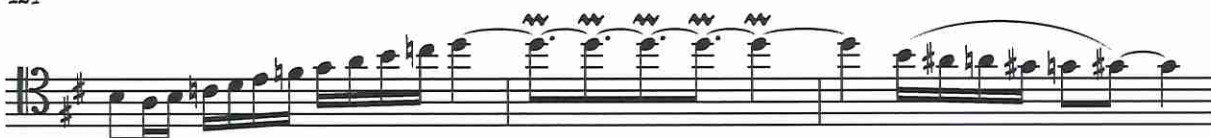
116

BSN. 

121

BSN. 

124

BSN. 

126

BSN. 129

BSN. 131

BSN. 134

BSN. 136

BSN. 138

..MELODY CONTINUES ON...

3

BSN. 141

JAZZ BASSOON DUETS

JAZZ DUO #1

Paul Hanson

$\bullet = 132$

f

mf

f

mf

14

mp

20

23

mf

26

f

29

32

FINE

rit. on Repeat

Bsn. 1

35 Am7 D7 Gm7 C7

Play 4X; D.S. al Fine

♩=180-216

IN WITH THE OUT CROWD

Paul Hanson

"swing" jazz 8th notes *mf*

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

33

37

p

41

ff

FINE

45

Improvised Solo Section-repeat as desired

Fmin7

D $\flat$ Δ 7+4

E $\flat$ 7

♩=126-144

swingin' bebop jazz eighth notes

YARD WORK

Paul Hanson

long but separated...

Measures 1-5 of the piece. The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and quarter notes, some beamed together. The bass line in the bass clef is a simple eighth-note accompaniment. The tempo is marked as 126-144 beats per minute.

6 articulation in jazz-like style shown in first line....

Measures 6-10. Measure 6 starts with a fermata over the first eighth note. A triplet of eighth notes appears in measure 8. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes.

Measures 11-15. Measure 11 starts with a fermata over the first eighth note. A triplet of eighth notes appears in measure 14. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes.

Measures 16-20. Measure 16 starts with a fermata over the first eighth note. A repeat sign is present at the beginning of measure 17. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes.

Measures 21-25. Measure 21 starts with a fermata over the first eighth note. A triplet of eighth notes appears in measure 23. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots in measure 25.

26

30

31

35

36

40

41

45

46

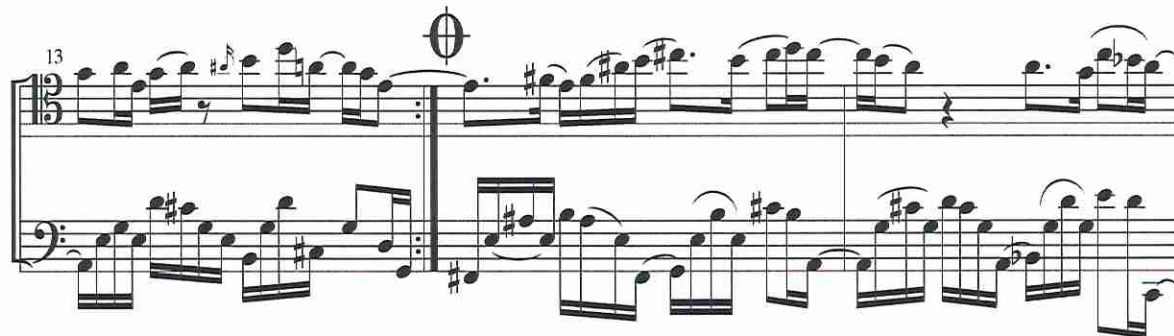
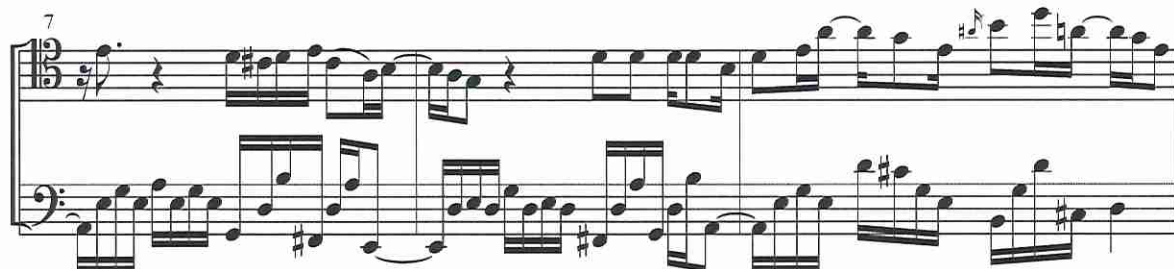
50

FINE

FAT CHANCE

NOTE: To get the correct feel of this piece, it is recommended that it be played with a metronome. To perform this duet-it is highly recommended to play with a third musician with funk experience playing steady quarter notes on a woodblock, bell or even handclaps. Paul Hanson

♩=90 Even 16th note FUNK



16

19

(low E 2x)

22 FINE

IF PLAYING REPEAT-2ND BASSOON IMPROV 1ST X

25

D.S. al Coda

28

98 SKIDOO

Allegro Odd-Tempo Funque (M.M. ♩ = c. 152)

HANSON

The musical score for "98 Skidoo" is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble and bass staff in 3/8 time. The piano part starts with a *ff* dynamic and features a series of eighth notes with accents. The bass part also starts with a *ff* dynamic and plays a similar rhythmic pattern. At measure 4, the piano part has a *f* dynamic and the bass part has a *mf* dynamic. At measure 7, the piano part has a *mf* dynamic and the bass part has a *mf* dynamic. A repeat sign with a first ending bracket is placed at measure 7. The score continues with various musical notations including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

14

14

B

Detailed description: This system contains measures 14 and 15. The treble staff (top) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some with ties. The bass staff (bottom) begins with a bass clef and the same key signature. It contains a similar rhythmic pattern. A box labeled 'B' is positioned below the bass staff at the start of measure 15.

16

16

f

f

Detailed description: This system contains measures 16 and 17. The treble staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff features a more active line with many sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) appears above the bass staff in measure 17.

18

18

f

Detailed description: This system contains measures 18 and 19. The treble staff has a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#). The bass staff continues with a complex sixteenth-note pattern. A dynamic marking of *f* is present below the bass staff in measure 19.

21

21

Detailed description: This system contains measures 21 and 22. The treble staff has a key signature change to one flat (Bb). The bass staff continues the rhythmic pattern. A key signature change to one flat is also indicated at the start of measure 22.

23

23

Detailed description: This system contains measures 23 and 24. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff features a complex sixteenth-note pattern. A key signature change to one flat is indicated at the start of measure 24.

C

25 *mp*

27

29 *mf*

31 *f* *ff*

34 *mf*

Fine

D

37

37

39

39

41

41

43

43

45

45

47

E

49

mp

51

mf

51

53

53

55

55

57



57



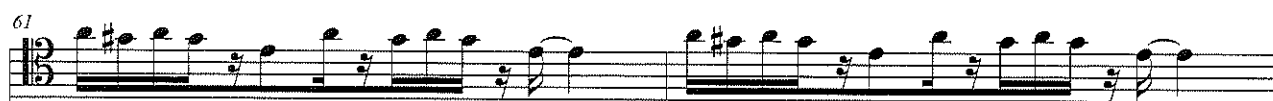
59



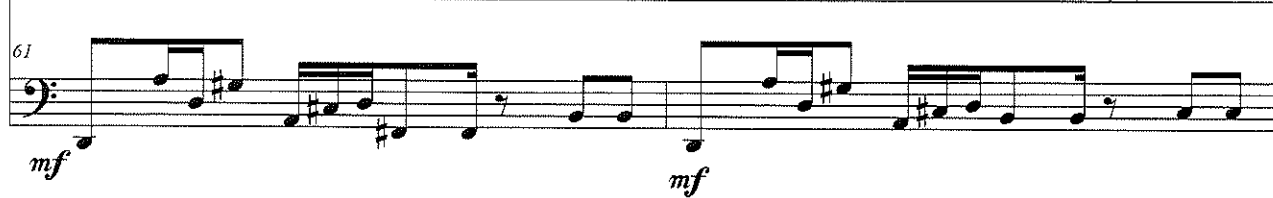
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61



61



63



63



D.S. al Fine

I'd like to first thank my wife Cynthia for her love and patience beyond reason-you are incredible-your support means so much to me! Thank you for coming along to South America and Japan with the family! To our wonderful children Isabella and Zachary-you guys are growing up so fast! It has been fun playing music with you guys-among other fun things we get to do together. To my Dad Lewis, my Mother-in-Law Sally: your love and wisdom means everything! To my brothers Chris and Jon-thank you for your love, support, kid-watching and great Uncle-ing!

I have been very lucky to have worked playing this strange instrument (the bassoon) with the musical artists I've gotten to work with. Merci to Cirque Du Soleil for putting my instrument and the way I play it in a show in Tokyo (ZED); it was an incredible run and experience that forever will be hard to top. Merci and arigato to Michel Cyr, Patrick Kelly, Marc Sohier, Paul Lazar, Craig Harris, Ron Wagner, Christopher Hardy, Johanna Lillvik, Kevin Faraci and Alain Labrie for the experience we got to share in Tokyo. Arigato Gozaymas to all the people of Japan for having us for 4 years in your country. Part of us will always remain with you!

I'd like to make a special thank you to Ariane Cap-my partner in OoN. What a wonderful experience it has been creating music with you-let's go grab the future! And to our producer and mentor Wolf Wein-your direction and friendship has been so key to my musical life after Tokyo.

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To Justin Miller, Miller Marketing and Bernd Moosmann: thank you SO much for not only a great instrument but for all the support in my career. It means so much! To Guy Legere, Helene Legere, Tim Elvy, Ryan Saranich and everyone at Legere-thank you for developing the Legere bassoon reed and thank you for your continued support!

It is amazing what you all do! To John, Celia, Audrey, Rob, Phil, Loren, Marilyn and all the rest at Forrests Music-this is where so much started for me-THANK YOU!

For anyone else I forget to thank for inspiration for the material in this book-THANK YOU!

Paul Hanson
July 2014

