Observations and Reminders for Teaching Program

Ted Greene, 1981-10-21

- 1) Songs are the ultimate learning tool (the melodizing of harmony is learned by the brain, eyes, ears, and hands).
- 2) Memorize (progressions, chords, and tunes) by melodic tendencies: think it, see it, hear it.
- 3) Moving, Wandering, or Walking Bass Line style(s) are mainly a *visual* process, with *chord target noes* as the keys or main destinations.
- 4) Chords have an intrinsic color, feeling, or mood. However, this may be modified, heightened, or nullified when used on certain degrees in tonality.
- 5) Bass lines are comprised of
 - 1) chord tones
 - 2) chromatic approach tones
 - 3) scale-wise approach tones
 - 4) melodic figures or patterns

This translates into:

- a) chord tones only
- b) chord tones with 1/2 step approach tones
- c) scale-wise lines
- d) scale-wise lines with 1/2 step,
- e) sequential figures or patterns
- 6) If melody at end of phrase is very low, you can
 - a) hit it and weave contrapuntal lines under, over, or around it.
 - Or b) skip up an octave somewhere, either a) directly, b) hit low octave then high.
 - Or c) lead up to high octave with a nice line.
- 7) Contrary: $I IV \mid V I \mid$ pedals with broken or unbroken 3rds, 6ths, 10ths.

Sustained moving diatonic lines or melodic patterns

Diatonic chords scales: try putting on tape over I - IV - V and observe lingering points.

"Volume Control" effect:

Any idea from every degree of the scale.

Open triads IV - V7no R - IV

Vehicle: "Release Me" and similar tunes

"Displaced Chords" and resolutions (any note moved one scale degree up or down)

6 single, 6 double, 2 triple for each and every triad: try all

in any scale.

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3) SENEWISE APPROACH tones & MELODIC FIGURES or ATTERNS THIS TRANSLATES

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