

Music

Unit 3 Lesson 9

Inspiration from “All Blues”

Ms Friar



Harmony - 12 bar blues

G	G	G	G
C	C	G	G
D	C	G	G/D

“All Blues” harmony

G7	G7	G7	G7
C7	C7	G7	G7
D7	Eb7 + D7	G7	G7/ D7



Saxophone Riff - “All Blues”

2 saxophones playing the same riff but in harmony. **What does riff mean?**

Saxophone 1

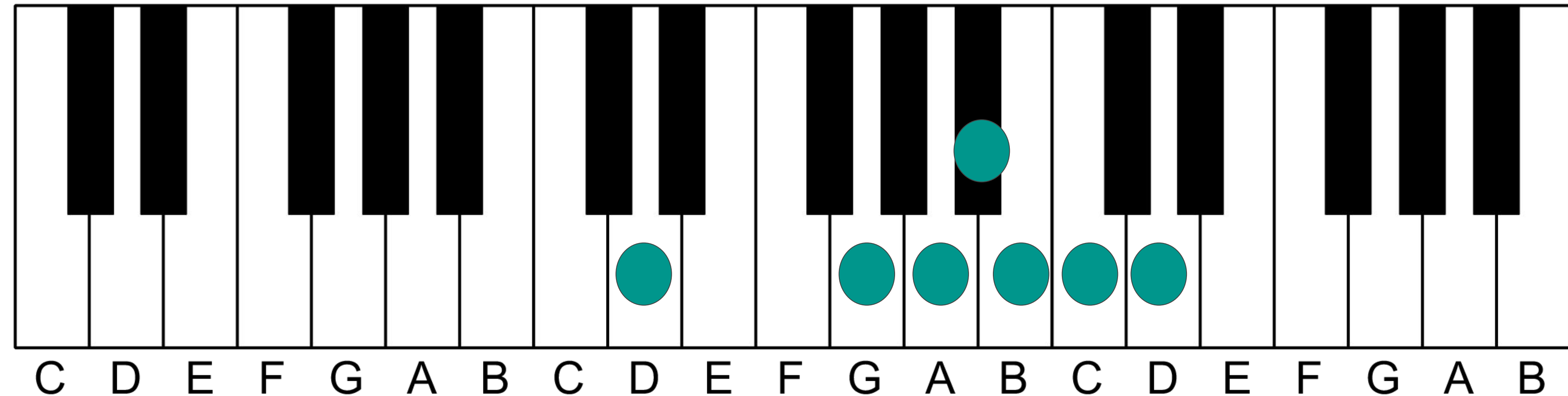
Saxophone 2

The diagram illustrates the 'All Blues' saxophone riff on a piano keyboard. The keyboard is divided into two sections: the left section (C to B) and the right section (A to B). The right section is highlighted with a green box. The musical notation shows the riff for two saxophones in harmony, with notes A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and A, B. The notes are marked with fingerings: 1 (green) for A, B, C, and 2 (purple) for D, E, F, G, A, B.



Main 12 bar melody - trumpet 'head'

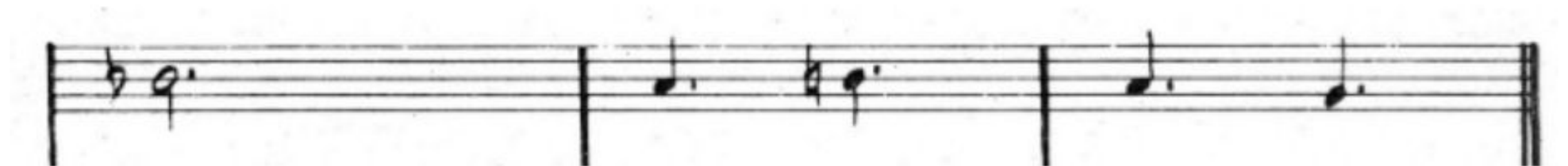
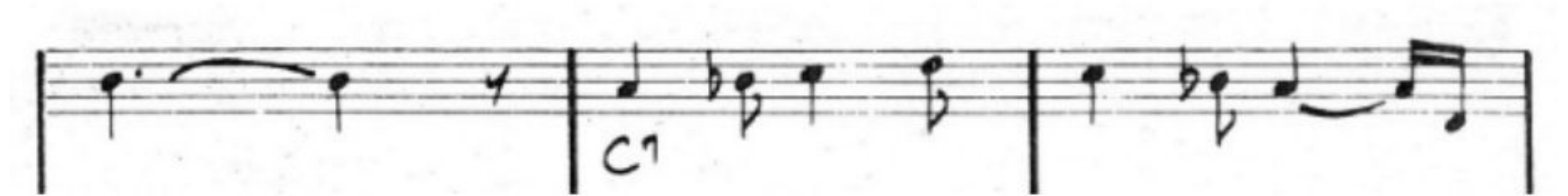
Miles Davis decides that the head section/theme - will include the saxophones playing the **riff** and a **12 bar long melody played by the trumpet.**



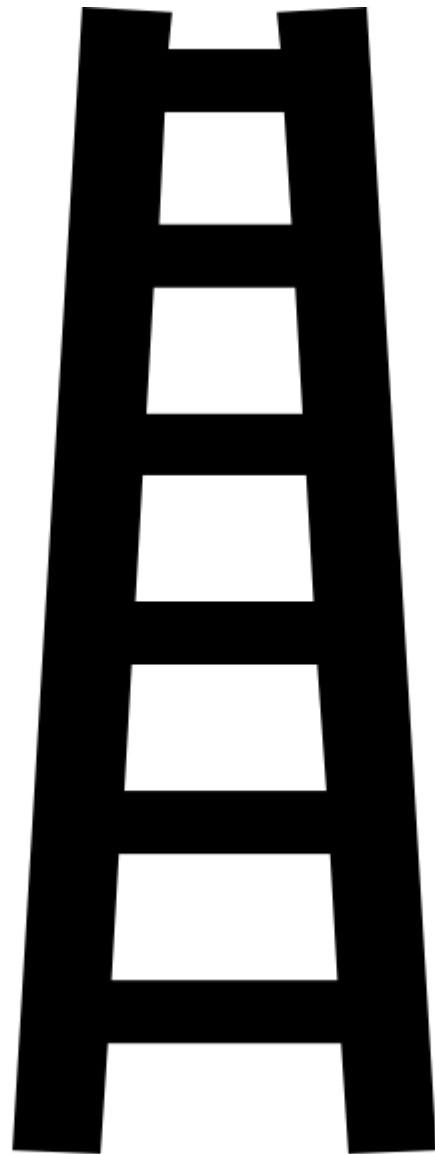
What do you notice about the notes in the head melody?



Main 12 bar melody - trumpet 'head'



Improvising tips



Created by Trisula
from Noun Project

F
D
D^b
C
B^b
G

Unsure...break it down:

1. Play a short part of the scale (for example: G B^b C, up and then down).
2. Not staccato (not spiky!).
3. Add in crushed notes (piano), or note bends/slides (ukes and guitars).
4. Play from the middle of the scale down to the tonic, and then back up.
5. Add syncopated and off-beat rhythms/swung.
6. Start each phrase in a similar way/on the same pitch.



References

- Slide [3, 4] - [wikimedia] - [tobiasr] - [klaviatur]

