

Eb Treble inst.

JAZZ LICK OF THE WEEK!

#5

"CONSOLIDATING"

The point I'm really trying to make this week is to "stay the course". You have to be extra patient, and just keep on playing the same lines until you can play them comfortably over any chord (or at least aim for four sharps and flats if you're just starting out).

So the following lines are mostly ones that I've used before either in Lick of The Week or from my books. To keep it interesting for you we'll use them over "Sweet Georgia Brown". It's an excellent tune for using II V's, or Dom7 licks (remember, you can use a related II over a V chord) as most of the tune is just three chords! Not only that, they last for four bars which gives you time to think about it.

Most of the chords are over the D7, G7, and C7. If you're a beginner just stick to working on those for a while. Licks 1&2 will work over the F if you want to add that. (i'll leave it to you to transpose it).

Lick 3 & 4 are a couple of options for you to use over the Dm - A7(b9). (see week #1 for some more) I'd avoid the last 4 bars, but if you just do rhythmic patterns on an F note it should get you through.

But **the focus is on the three Dom7 chords**. Get comfortable with those before adding the extras. Have a look at the chords to the tune on page three so you can see where they fit, and then look at some of the licks.

I'll play lick 1, 2 and 3 in track #1 so you can hear how they fit.

*note if the lick is only 2 bars long, either play it twice or give yourself 2 bars to mentally prepare for the next chord.

Lick #1 (beginner - from beginner book)

- this is all about finding the 3rd of the chord, and using the b3 - 3



Musical notation for Lick #1, showing three measures of music. The first measure is over a D7 chord, the second over a G7 chord, and the third over a C7 chord. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with rests.

Lick #2 (beginner - from beginner book)



Musical notation for Lick #2, showing three measures of music. The first measure is over a D7 chord, the second over a G7 chord, and the third over a C7 chord. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with rests. A note in the third measure is marked with a slash and the text "(You can work this one out)".

Lick #3 (beginner)



Musical notation for Lick #3, showing four measures of music. The first measure is over a Dm chord, the second over an A7(b9) chord, the third over a Dm chord, and the fourth over an A7(b9) chord. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with rests.

Lick #4 (medium level - see week #1 the min II V)



Musical notation for Lick #4, showing four measures of music. The first measure is over a Dm chord, the second over an A7(b9) chord, the third over a Dm chord, and the fourth over an A7(b9) chord. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with rests.

The next few lines are for the slightly more advanced, and again for use over the three Dom7 chords.

Lick #5 (Based on week #4) listen to track #2 to hear how they sound.
(implies a II V)

Lick #6 (Based on week #4)
(implies a II V) Tr #2 (2nd half)

Lick #7 Tr #3 (just a section of the D bebop scale)

*nb Remember, try to avoid "memorising" the lines, but rather look at how they are made up and form the transposed one based on that.

Want some more chords and tracks to practice these lick over?

Whether you're beginner or advanced, "Jazz Improv - the fundamentals" (beginner book) is all about the dom7, and has a couple of pages of supplement progressions with backing tracks to each! You can practice any of these licks (as well as previous and upcoming) over them to stacks more changes. For \$11 you'll get your money's worth!

"Sweet Georgia Brown".

Form : Cycle of 5ths until arriving at the tonic at bar 13. (That's why it's not a dom7 type chord).
Cycle begins again at bar 17 (same as first 8 bars), then goes to the min side etc.

TRACK 4 (SLOW). TRACK #5 (FAST)

1

D7 G7

9

C7 Fmaj7 Em7(b9) A7(b9)

17

D7 G7

25

Dm A7(b9) Dm A7(b9) F7 E7 Eb7 D7 G7 C7 F6 3x