

## COMMON MELODIC OUTLINES for CONNECTING CHORDS:

There are three basic melodic outlines that an improviser playing over standard harmonic progression must know. Outlines are harmonically specific lines that connect chords through guide tones. The structural simplicity of the outlines allows the improviser/composer much room for developing them in their own personal way.

Examples of outlines can be found in any musical style period that uses traditional harmonic progressions. Outlines are plentiful in the be-bop jazz vocabulary. There are entire solos by Clifford Brown based on nothing but outline no. 1. Knowing the outlines should not in any way stifle creativity. On the contrary, knowing them should inspire creativity. The outlines are a given over any harmonic progression. They are the linear equivalent of knowing the chords to a tune. Knowing them gives a sense of harmonic direction to improvised or composed melodies. The outlines are not the only valuable material available as building blocks for constructing musical lines, but they are excellent tools for beginning improvisers and will be familiar material to any advanced player.

Outline no.1 begins on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of one chord and moves down the scale to the 3<sup>rd</sup> of the next chord. Outline no. 2 begins with a 1-3-5 arpeggio for the first chord then the 7<sup>th</sup> resolves to the 3<sup>rd</sup> of the next chord.

The image displays two rows of musical notation, each containing three melodic outlines for two different chord progressions. The first row is for the Dm7-G7 progression, and the second row is for the Bø7-E7 progression. Each outline is labeled 'Outline No. 1', 'Outline No. 2', and 'Outline No. 3'. The notes are written on a treble clef staff with a common time signature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 3, 7, and 3 below the notes.

The basic construction for the outlines are shown above in for a ii7 – V7 in C major and a iiø7 – V7 in A minor. Outlines may be used over chords that progress in downward 5ths. If you change the chord symbols and add the correct accidentals the outlines shown above could work for any of the following progressions:

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Dm7 – G7      | ii7 – V7 in C major   |
| D7 – Gmaj7    | V7 – I in G major   |
| Dmaj7 – Gmaj7 | I – IV in D major   |
| Dmaj7 – G#ø7  | IV – vii°7 in A major<br>VI – iiø7 in F#m                           |
| Dm7 – Gm7     | iii7 – vi7 in B♭ major<br>vi7 – ii7 in F major<br>i – iv in D minor |
| D7 – G7       | V7/V – V in C   |
| Dø7 – G7      | iiø7 – V7 in C minor  |

In actual music and improvisations these outlines occur as simply as shown above and very in intricate forms with using non-harmonic tones and rhythmic displacement. They may be sequenced through several chord changes and may be combined in numerous ways.

Upper and lower neighbor tones and leading tones have been added to the basic outline no. 1 shape below.

13

Upper and lower neighbor tones and chromatic approach tones have been added to the basic outline no. 2 shape below.

16

An arpeggiated tone (A), and chromatic tones have been added to the basic outline no. 3 shape below.

18

It is good practice to play simple outlines over a progression before trying to do elaborate detailed harmonic improvisations. Learn to play each outline without error or hesitation throughout the entire progression. If the tune includes the follow progression: Em7 – A7 – Dm7 – G7 – Cmaj7 (iii7 – V7/ii – ii7 – V7 – I in C major), practice the following basic outlines to prepare for improvising. Learn to hear the 7<sup>th</sup> resolve to the 3<sup>rd</sup>. Put the metronome on 2 & 4 and make it swing. Change a rhythm occasionally, but make sure you connect each chord.

Outline no. 1 connecting through the progression:

Em7                      A7                      Dm7                      G7                      Cmaj7

20                      3                      7                      3                      7                      3                      7                      3                      7                      3                      7                      3

Outline no. 2 connecting every other measure:

Em7                      A7                      Dm7                      G7                      Cmaj7

25                      7                      3                      7                      3                      7                      3                      7                      3

Outline no. 2 connecting every other measure:

Em7                      A7                      Dm7                      G7                      Cmaj7

30                      3                      7                      3                      7                      3                      7                      3

Outline no. 3 connecting every other measure followed by a 3-5-7-9 arpeggio:

Em7                      A7                      Dm7                      G7                      Cmaj7

35                      7                      3                      5                      7                      9                      7                      3                      5                      7                      9

3-5-7-9 arpeggio followed by outline no. 3 connecting every other measure:

Em7                      A7                      Dm7                      G7                      Cmaj7

40                      3                      5                      7                      9                      3                      5                      7                      9                      7                      3

There are hundreds of outline examples shown in the following books: *Connecting Chords with Linear Harmony* (entire book deals with outlines), *Comprehensive Technique for Jazz Musicians* (chapter 15), *Jazz Theory Resources* (chapter 10).