

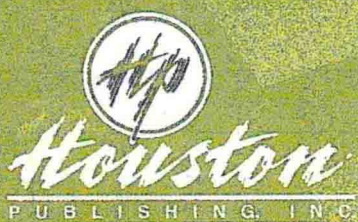
爵士即兴演奏 完整攻略

2ND EDITION

by Bert Ligon

现代乐手教材基地
独家推出

- Anthology of Technical, Compositional & Theoretical Exercises
- Anthology of Musical Examples



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接下来的范例来自于爵士小号艺术家Tom Harrell, Clifford Brown, Randy Brecker和Lee Morgan, 它们能够提供一些洞察力到这些常见的模式在音乐中应用的可能性。这些乐手所使用的1-2-3-5模式是从和弦的根音和5音开始的。

大调和小调1-2-3-5模式在流行爵士和声进行上方。



这个乐手使用了大调1-2-3-5模式来暗示了替代在这个回转乐句的和声进行中。线条暗示了和声进行F-A $\flat$ -D $\flat$ -C7, 在这里A $\flat$ 和弦可以作为D7的三全音替代以及D $\flat$ 可以作为G7的三全音替代。

大调1-2-3-5模式的回转乐句和声进行。



这个乐手使用了从根音起的大调1-2-3-5模式, 然后从相距三全音的b5音开始在G7属和弦上方, 并且在接下来的摘录中从每个属和弦的根音开始。

相距三全音的大调1-2-3-5模式。



从根音起的大调1-2-3-5模式。



小调1-2-3-5采用了C7的b9音 (C#m/C7)



1-2-3-5调内模式。



1-2-3-5模式没有与和弦相匹配，但是具有一种线条的感性。



从G7的b9音起的1-2-3-5模式 (Abm/G7)



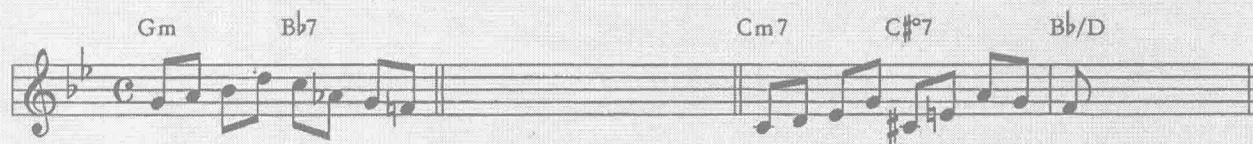
1-2-3-5模式没有与和弦相匹配，但是具有一种线条的感性。



用于Lydian增和弦从大3音起的1-2-3-5模式。



从Gm和Cm根音起的1-2-3-5模式以及从Bb7的5音起的模式能够在这些Clifford Brown的线条中听到。



被应用到和声进行中的1-2-3-5练习

考虑到每种和弦类型都可能会有一个大调和小调1-2-3-5模式能够从该和弦多达4个不同的位置开始演奏，并且这些1-2-3-5模式的每一个都可以改变其方向，顺序以及八度位移。当两个或更多这些和弦出现在了一段和声进行中的时候需要考虑将这些可能性结合在一起。可能性练习的数量将会是势不可挡的。考虑到所有的可能性对于勤奋的音乐探索者寻找他们可能还没有发现的观点而不通过彻底的观察来讲是有帮助的。

这些练习将会给予你一个起点来将这些无处不在的模式加入到你的爵士即兴演奏和创作中。

7.1a 1-2-3-5模式在大7和弦上方。将它转换到所有大和弦上。

7.1b 降低3音并且在所有小和弦上演奏。

Exercise 7.1a shows the 1-2-3-5 pattern for Fmaj7. The notation is presented in two staves (treble and bass clef) across three measures. The first measure shows the pattern starting on the root (F), the second measure shows it starting on the second degree (G), and the third measure shows it starting on the third degree (A). The pattern consists of eighth notes in the treble and bass clef, with a whole note in the treble and a half note in the bass clef in the final measure of each measure.

在大调ii7-V7-I上方的1-2-3-5模式

F大调，C大调和D小调1-2-3-5模式可以被应用到一个Dm7和弦上。Ab小调和Eb大调可以被应用到G7和弦上。练习7.2-7.7探索了一些可能性的结合。练习它们，然后发明更多的并且将它们转到所有大调中。

7.2 F/Dm7 - Abm/G7

7.3 C/Dm7 - Abm/G7

Exercises 7.2 and 7.3 show the 1-2-3-5 pattern for Dm7 and G7. The notation is presented in two staves (treble and bass clef) across three measures. The first measure shows the pattern starting on the root (D for Dm7, G for G7), the second measure shows it starting on the second degree (E for Dm7, A for G7), and the third measure shows it starting on the third degree (F for Dm7, B for G7). The pattern consists of eighth notes in the treble and bass clef, with a whole note in the treble and a half note in the bass clef in the final measure of each measure.

7.4 Dm/Dm7 - Abm/G7

7.5 F/Dm7 - Eb/G7

Exercises 7.4 and 7.5 show the 1-2-3-5 pattern for Dm7 and G7. The notation is presented in two staves (treble and bass clef) across three measures. The first measure shows the pattern starting on the root (D for Dm7, G for G7), the second measure shows it starting on the second degree (E for Dm7, A for G7), and the third measure shows it starting on the third degree (F for Dm7, B for G7). The pattern consists of eighth notes in the treble and bass clef, with a whole note in the treble and a half note in the bass clef in the final measure of each measure.

7.6 C/Dm7 - E^b/G7

7.7 Dm/Dm7 - E^b/G7

1-2-3-5模式终止到小和弦中

F大调1-2-3-5模式可以在G^ø7和C[♯]m上方被演奏并且A^b大调模式可以在C7上方被演奏。这里是两种练习它们的可能性，你还可以发明其它的并且转到所有小调中。

7.8 F/G^ø7 - C[♯]m/C7

7.9 F/G^ø7 - A^b/C7

在b6级音上的lydian属通常用来替代在导向小和弦的一段和声进行中的ii 7。Eb大调和A^b小调1-2-3-5模式可以在D^b9[♯]11和C[♯]m以及A^b大调模式可以在C7上方被演奏。这里是4个用于F小调的练习。你可以发明更多的并且转换到所有小调中。这个终止式可以再次练习解决到F大调中，然后练习转换到所有大调中。

7.10 E^b/D^b7 - C[♯]m/C7

7.11 E^b/D^b7 - A^b/C7

7.12 A^bm/D^b7 - C[♯]m/C7

7.13 A^bm/D^b7 - A^b/C7

在回转乐句上方的1-2-3-5模式

一个典型的回转乐句模式I-vi7-ii7-V7可以使用附属和弦来进行和声重配。新的和声进行可以是I-V7/ii-V7/V-V7。每个属和弦都可以通过一个三全音替代被使用在这段和声进行中。在C调中和声进行可以是：

使用了调内和弦的标准回转乐句:

C	Am7	Dm7	G7
I	vi7	ii7	V7

使用了附属和弦的回转乐句:

C	A7	D7	G7
I	V7/ii	V7/V	V7

使用了三全音替代在所有属和弦上的回转乐句: C Eb7 Ab7 Db7

回转乐句几乎弧线在了每一首爵士标准曲和blues中,它是用于和声进行像“rhythm changes”和许多标准曲调的基础。接下来的3个练习展示了一些包含三全音替代回转乐句的可能性。练习7.14应用了从每个根音起的大调1-2-3-5模式。练习7.15应用了一个大调1-2-3-4模式从C的5音起,但是应用了从每个属和弦5音起的小调1-2-3-5。练习7.16应用了一个从C的5音起的大调1-2-3-5模式以及从属和弦的9音起的1-2-3-5模式来创建出了lydian属的音效。练习并将它们应用到所有调中。

7.14 使用了三全音替代的回转乐句

[illegible]

7.15 使用的三全音替代的回转乐句

The first system of musical notation for 'The Girl on the Train' is presented in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The system is divided into three measures. The first measure is labeled with a C major 7 chord (Cmaj7). The second measure is labeled with an E-flat 7 chord (Eb7). The third measure is labeled with an A-flat 7 chord (Ab7). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, and the bass line consists of eighth and quarter notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

7.16 使用了三全音替代的回转乐句

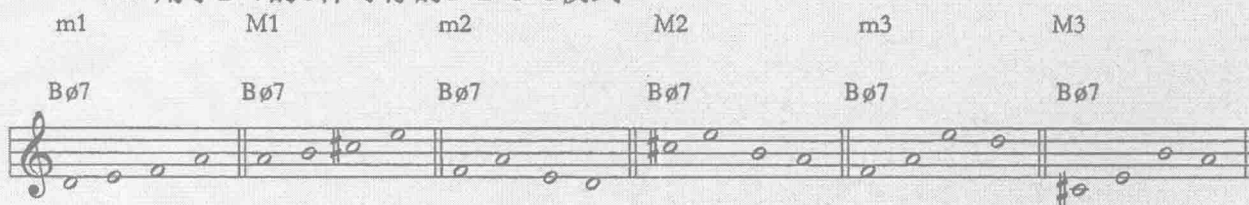
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探索数学的可能性

有价值的或实用的内容是通过寻找每种可能性的结合而产生的吗？选择必须被创造，因为并不是每种可能性都是对于音乐来讲有用的并且有太多的可能性需要练习了。当练习能够让你产生音乐性的观点时，一些花费在寻找你没有通过仔细地寻找而产生没有获得的可能性的时间是有用的。沿途你可能会遇到没有用的素材，但是如果一个好的观点隐藏在它身后的话，花费时间去寻找将是值得的。这不仅对于发展新的技巧和旋律的研究来讲是真实的，而且当在创作的时候也是特别真实的。我从不相信一个初稿。我会不断地创作和再创作，思考和再思考。只有在有了许多可能性之后我才会实际地做出选择。只有第1份初稿是无法选择的。在我面前有5到10个选择的时候我会决定第1个初稿是最好的音乐版本，但是不包含其它版本，在这里是没有获知的或受过教育的选择。

接下来的练习当在发明练习或音乐的时候能够展示出探索许多数学可能性的价值。练习都是在一个A小调的ii $\circ$ 7-V7和声进行上方的。（它们还可以练习导向A大调）。在ii $\circ$ 7 (B $\circ$ 7) 上方可以是一个小调1-2-3-5模式和一个大调1-2-3-5模式，每一个包含两种顺序的变化和八度位移用于6种可能性的旋律模式中。在V7 (E7) 上方还有一个小调1-2-3-5模式和一个大调1-2-3-5模式，每一个包含两种顺序的变化和八度位移用于另外6种可能性的音乐模式中。这两个模式总共有36种结合可用 (6 $\times$ 6=36)。为了讨论，所有36种模式都被写在了练习7.19-7.54中了。每个模式都被标记出了，以至于m1-M2展示出了小调模式1被使用在了B $\circ$ 7和弦上方并且大调模式2被使用在了E7和弦上方。我会猜测并不是所有的练习都能够产生音乐性的感觉，但是对于它们而言似乎我永远都不会不通过寻找就提出，这可能是最有趣的。

7.17 用于B $\circ$ 7的6种可行的1-2-3-5模式



7.18 用于E7的6种可行的1-2-3-5模式



7.19 m1—m1



7.20 m1—M1



7.21 m1—m2

Bø7 E7^{b9}13 Am9

7.22 m1—M2

Bø7 E7^{b9}13 Am9

7.23 m1—m3

Bø7 E7^{b9}13 Am9

7.24 m1—M3

Bø7 E7^{b9}13 Am9

7.25 M1—m1

Bø7 E7^{b9}13 Am9

7.26 M1—M1

Bø7 E7^{b9}13 Am9

7.27 M1—m2

Bø7 E7^{b9}13 Am9

7.28 M1—M2

Bø7 E7^{b9}13 Am9

7.29 M1—m3

Bø7 E7^{b9}13 Am9

7.30 M1—M3

Bø7 E7^{b9}13 Am9

7.31 m2—m1

B $\emptyset$ 7 E7 $\flat$ ₉13 Am9



7.32 m2—M1

B $\emptyset$ 7 E7 $\flat$ ₉13 Am9



7.33 m2—m2

B $\emptyset$ 7 E7 $\flat$ ₉13 Am9



7.34 m2—M2

B $\emptyset$ 7 E7 $\flat$ ₉13 Am9



7.35 m2—m3

B $\emptyset$ 7 E7 $\flat$ ₉13 Am9



7.36 m2—M3

B $\emptyset$ 7 E7 $\flat$ ₉13 Am9



7.37 M2—m1

B $\emptyset$ 7 E7 $\flat$ ₉13 Am9



7.38 M2—M1

B $\emptyset$ 7 E7 $\flat$ ₉13 Am9



7.39 M2—m2

B $\emptyset$ 7 E7 $\flat$ ₉13 Am9



7.40 M2—M2

B $\emptyset$ 7 E7 $\flat$ ₉13 Am9



7.41 M2—m3

Exercise 7.41: M2—m3. The exercise is in B major, featuring a Bø7 chord in the first measure, an E7b9 13 chord in the second measure, and an Am9 chord in the third measure. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth notes: B4, C#4, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5. The bass line in the bass clef consists of eighth notes: B2, C#2, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3. The final measure contains a whole rest in both staves.

7.42 M2—M3

Exercise 7.42: M2—M3. The exercise is in B major, featuring a Bø7 chord in the first measure, an E7b9 13 chord in the second measure, and an Am9 chord in the third measure. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth notes: B4, C#4, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5. The bass line in the bass clef consists of eighth notes: B2, C#2, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3. The final measure contains a whole rest in both staves.

7.43 m3—m1

Exercise 7.43: m3—m1. The exercise is in B major, featuring a Bø7 chord in the first measure, an E7b9 13 chord in the second measure, and an Am9 chord in the third measure. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth notes: B4, C#4, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5. The bass line in the bass clef consists of eighth notes: B2, C#2, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3. The final measure contains a whole rest in both staves.

7.44 m3—M1

Exercise 7.44: m3—M1. The exercise is in B major, featuring a Bø7 chord in the first measure, an E7b9 13 chord in the second measure, and an Am9 chord in the third measure. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth notes: B4, C#4, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5. The bass line in the bass clef consists of eighth notes: B2, C#2, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3. The final measure contains a whole rest in both staves.

7.45 m3—m2

Exercise 7.45: m3—m2. The exercise is in B major, featuring a Bø7 chord in the first measure, an E7b9 13 chord in the second measure, and an Am9 chord in the third measure. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth notes: B4, C#4, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5. The bass line in the bass clef consists of eighth notes: B2, C#2, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3. The final measure contains a whole rest in both staves.

7.46 m3—M2

Exercise 7.46: m3—M2. The exercise is in B major, featuring a Bø7 chord in the first measure, an E7b9 13 chord in the second measure, and an Am9 chord in the third measure. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth notes: B4, C#4, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5. The bass line in the bass clef consists of eighth notes: B2, C#2, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3. The final measure contains a whole rest in both staves.

7.47 m3—m3

Exercise 7.47: m3—m3. The exercise is in B major, featuring a Bø7 chord in the first measure, an E7b9 13 chord in the second measure, and an Am9 chord in the third measure. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth notes: B4, C#4, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5. The bass line in the bass clef consists of eighth notes: B2, C#2, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3. The final measure contains a whole rest in both staves.

7.48 m3—M3

Exercise 7.48: m3—M3. The exercise is in B major, featuring a Bø7 chord in the first measure, an E7b9 13 chord in the second measure, and an Am9 chord in the third measure. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth notes: B4, C#4, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5. The bass line in the bass clef consists of eighth notes: B2, C#2, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3. The final measure contains a whole rest in both staves.

7.49 M3—m1

Exercise 7.49: M3—m1. The exercise is in B major, featuring a Bø7 chord in the first measure, an E7b9 13 chord in the second measure, and an Am9 chord in the third measure. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth notes: B4, C#4, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5. The bass line in the bass clef consists of eighth notes: B2, C#2, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3. The final measure contains a whole rest in both staves.

7.50 M3—M1

Exercise 7.50: M3—M1. The exercise is in B major, featuring a Bø7 chord in the first measure, an E7b9 13 chord in the second measure, and an Am9 chord in the third measure. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth notes: B4, C#4, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5. The bass line in the bass clef consists of eighth notes: B2, C#2, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3. The final measure contains a whole rest in both staves.

7.51 M3—m2

7.52 M3—M2

7.53 M3—m3

7.54 M3—M3

The exercises are written in B major (one sharp). Each exercise consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) and three measures. The chords are Bø7, E7(b9), and Am9. The patterns are as follows:

- 7.51: M3—m2. Treble: B4, C#5, D#5, E5. Bass: B2, C3, D3, E3.
- 7.52: M3—M2. Treble: B4, C#5, D#5, E5. Bass: B2, C3, D3, E3.
- 7.53: M3—m3. Treble: B4, C#5, D#5, E5. Bass: B2, C3, D3, E3.
- 7.54: M3—M3. Treble: B4, C#5, D#5, E5. Bass: B2, C3, D3, E3.

1-2-3-5模式被应用到了标准爵士作品中

应用任何练习到标准和声进行中是集合语汇到完整作品中的第1步。这里是模式如何被应用到一段流行爵士和声进行中的范例。

7.55 1-2-3-5练习在流行和声进行上方。

The musical score for exercise 7.55 is presented in piano format, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major / D minor). The harmonic progression is indicated by chords written above the staff: B, D7, G, B $\flat$ 7, E $\flat$, Am7, D7, G, B $\flat$ 7, E $\flat$, F $\sharp$ 7, B, Fm7, B $\flat$ 7, E $\flat$, Am7, D7, G, C $\sharp$ m7, F $\sharp$ 7, B, Fm7, B $\flat$ 7, E $\flat$, C $\sharp$ m7, F $\sharp$ 7, B, D7, G, B $\flat$ 7, E $\flat$. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, often beamed in groups of four, representing the 1-2-3-5 pattern over each chord.

1-2-3-5模式与和声相矛盾

1-2-3-5模式的旋律强度部分原因在于它们无处不在，而另外一部分的原因是由于三和弦自然的力量使得它们作为好的音乐工具而用于滑入和滑出调性，与和声相矛盾。下方的一些范例来自于现代即兴演奏者Tom Harrell, Randy Brecker和John Scofield，展示出了1-2-3-5模式的出现似乎与给出的和声环境关系不大。线条是很强烈的并且音效本身几乎会使得潜在的和声产生错误的音效。

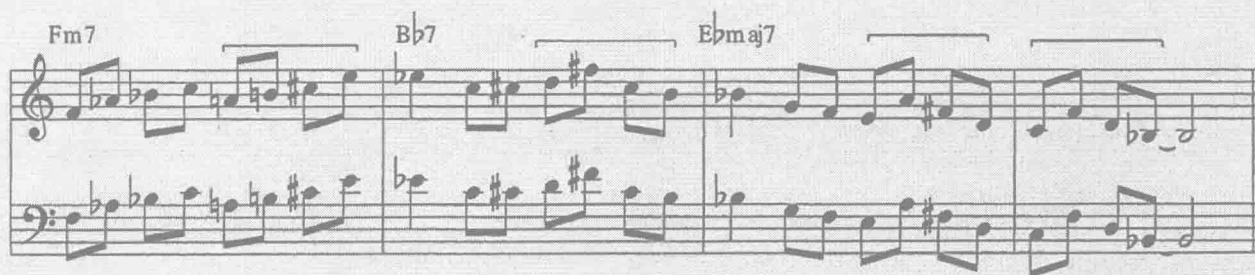
1-2-3-5模式与和弦相矛盾，但是具有一种线条的感性。



接下来的线条鼓励大家使用1-2-3-5模式来产生侧滑的探索。

一个A大调的1-2-3-5模式被叠加在了Fm7上方来创建出了张力，当E被解决到m. 2中的Eb时张力似乎会被解决。然而Eb对于Bb7来讲是一个非和声音，但是它通过典型的半音趋近到D而被解决了。一个B小调3-5-2-1模式在Bb7和弦上方被演奏从而产生出了b13，#9以及b9解决到了Bb上，它是Eb的5音。一个短暂的D大调1-2-3-5在Eb上方被演奏，它暗示出了在解决到最后1小节中使用了一个1-2-3-5的Bb大调模式之前侧滑到了D调中。

7.56 1-2-3-5模式侧滑在传统和声进行上方。



VII. 三和弦的叠加

三和弦是众多旋律的框架。三和弦是在泛音列中的前3个音高并且自然的物理定律所强调的是当风吹过的时候行星会通过这些音符而震动。这或许可以解释三和弦在旋律中普遍出现的规律。在这个世纪中，作曲家与即兴演奏者使用了三和弦在其它环境中来创建或者增强并且有时会创建出一些新的声音。这一章的分类是一些三和弦叠加的可能性以及暗示了一些练习通过使用概念来创建出旋律。

叠加大三和弦在大7和弦上方

三和弦建立在:

5: G/Cmaj7

2: D/Cmaj7

3: E/C (Cmaj7#5)

7: B/Cmaj7

Musical notation showing four examples of triadic superimposition on dominant 7th chords. Each example consists of a treble and bass staff. The notes are represented by circles with stems. Above each staff, the triad being superimposed is labeled: Cmaj9, Cmaj9#11, Cmaj7#5, and Cmaj7#9. The first example (G/Cmaj7) shows a C major triad with a 9th (G) superimposed on a C major 7th chord. The second example (D/Cmaj7) shows a D major triad with an 11th (F#) superimposed on a C major 7th chord. The third example (E/C (Cmaj7#5)) shows an E major triad with a #5 (B) superimposed on a C major 7th chord. The fourth example (B/Cmaj7) shows a B major triad with a 9th (D) superimposed on a C major 7th chord.

大三和弦在小7和弦上方的叠加

三和弦建立在:

b3: Eb/Cm7

4: F/Cm7

5: G/Cm

b7: Bb/Cm7

Musical notation showing four examples of triadic superimposition on minor 7th chords. Each example consists of a treble and bass staff. The notes are represented by circles with stems. Above each staff, the triad being superimposed is labeled: Cm7, Cm13, Cm maj9, and Cm11. The first example (Eb/Cm7) shows a C minor triad with a 7th (Bb) superimposed on a C minor 7th chord. The second example (F/Cm7) shows an F major triad superimposed on a C minor 7th chord. The third example (G/Cm) shows a G major triad superimposed on a C minor chord. The fourth example (Bb/Cm7) shows a Bb major triad superimposed on a C minor 7th chord.

大三和弦在属7和弦上方的叠加

三和弦建立在:

Root: C/C7 2: D/C7 $\flat 3$: E $\flat$ /C7 $\flat 5$: G $\flat$ /C7 $\flat 6$: A $\flat$ /C7 6: A/C7 $\flat 7$: B $\flat$ /C7

C7 C9 $\sharp 11$ C7 $\sharp 9$ C7 $\flat 9$ C7 $\sharp 9$ C13 $\flat 9$ C9sus4

小三和弦在属7和弦上方的叠加

三和弦建立在:

Root: Cm/C7 $\flat 2$: C $\sharp m$ /C7 $\flat 3$: E $\flat m$ /C7 $\sharp 4$: F $\sharp m$ /C7 5: Gm/C7 6: Am/C7

C7 $\sharp 9$ C7 $\flat 9$ C7 $\flat 9$ C13 $\sharp 11$ C9 C13

大三和弦在半减7 & 减7和弦上方的叠加

三和弦建立在:

$\flat 7$: B $\flat$ /C $\circ$ 7 2: D/C $\circ$ 7 4: F/C $\circ$ 7 $\flat 6$: A $\flat$ /C $\circ$ 7 7: B/C $\circ$ 7

C $\circ$ 7 $\sharp 2$ C $\circ$ 9 C $\circ$ 9 C $\circ$ 9 C $\circ$ 9

一些现代作曲家会利用三和弦叠加的概念。接下来的片段被写出是为了展示一些通过叠加各种大三和弦在一段blues和声进行中的属7和弦上方使用的可能性。下方被使用的三和弦是从和弦的根音，2，b5，b6和6级音起被建立的，它们创建出了这条旋律在F调blues上方。（临时记号的展示是为了帮助我们观察三和弦而不是展示旋律的方向。）

The musical score is written in F major (one flat) and 4/4 time. It consists of three systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. Above the staves are various chord symbols indicating the harmonic structure and the superimposed triads.

System 1:

- Chord symbols: B & F/F7, Bb & E/Bb7, B/F, Db/F7, F7, Bb7, F7, Cm7, F7.

System 2:

- Chord symbols: C/Bb7, Bb7, F7, Eb7, D7, F7, Eb7, D7.

System 3:

- Chord symbols: Db & E/G7, Gb & Ab/C7, B/F, Ab/D7, Eb/G7, A/C7, G7, C7, F7, D7, G7, C7, F7.

三和弦叠加练习

在接下来的练习中，旋律使用了三和弦叠加在传统和声上方而被创建。原始和弦被展示在了音乐上方并且上方展示的三和弦叠加使用了斜线和弦符号。临时记号的展示是为了帮助我们观察三和弦而不是指示旋律的方向。在所有调中演奏并且学习这些结合，然后使用这些和其它三和弦叠加来创建出你自己的练习。

临时记号的展示是为了帮助你观察三和弦而不是指示旋律的方向。

8.1

F/Gm

A/C7

G/F

(C/F)



8.2

F/Gm

G^b/C7

G/F

(C/F)



8.3

F/Gm

A^b/C7

G/F

Am/F

