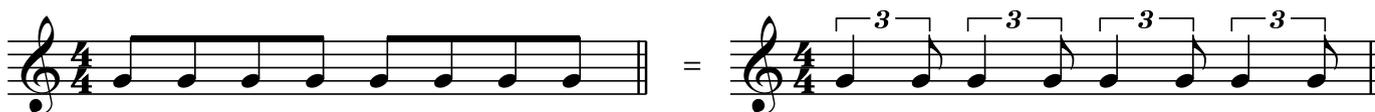


# 1. ASPECTS OF JAZZ RHYTHM

Rhythm is arguably the most important element in jazz music, and a good sense of rhythm is one of the jazz musician's most valuable assets.

## Swing quavers

Lengthen the first and shorten the second of each pair of notes.

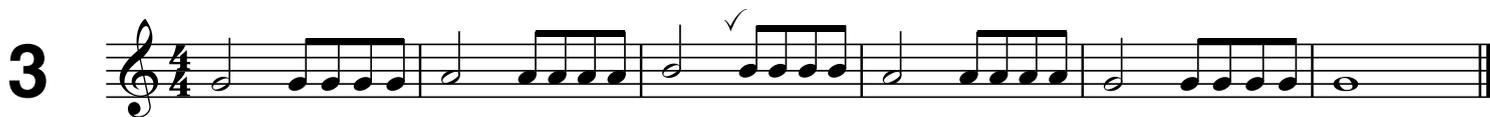


- Try clapping the rhythm before playing.
- Always use soft-tonguing where no slurs or accents are marked.



## N.B.

All quavers in jazz (unless in a rock or latin context, or otherwise indicated) are played in swing time.



## 2. MELODIC JAZZ STUDIES

30 Easy swing feel ♩ = 120

Am Dm7 E7 Am Dm7 E7

*mf*

5 Am Dm7 E7 Am

31 Steady ♩ = 116

Am Dm7 Am E7 Am Dm7 Am E7 Am Dm7

*mp*

6 Am E7 Am Dm7 Am E7 Am Dm7

12 Am E7 Am E7 Am

32 Bright bounce tempo ♩ = 144

Am Dm7 E7 Am Dm7 E7

*f*

5 Am Dm7 E7 Am

33 Moderate swing tempo ♩ = 152

Am Dm7 E7 Am

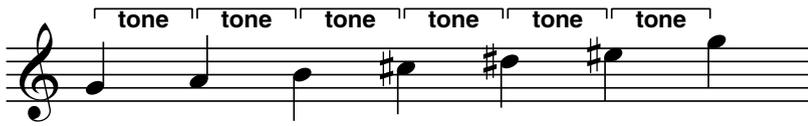
*f*

5 E7 Am Dm7 E7

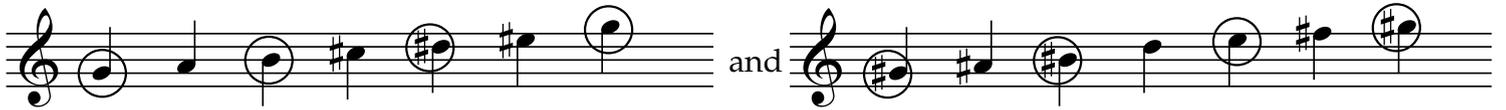
11 Am E7 Am

## The whole-tone scale and augmented arpeggio (chord)

The whole-tone scale is made up entirely of whole-tone intervals:



Because these are all equal intervals, there are only two versions of the scale before duplication takes place:



○ = augmented chord/arpeggio

The whole-tone scale is related to the augmented chord/arpeggio. It can be used when the symbol + or aug. appears after the chord symbol, e.g. G+ or G aug.

The following studies demonstrate this scale and chord/arpeggio in practice.

♩ = 144 (♩♩ = <sup>3</sup>♩)

**54** *mf* **G+** whole-tone scale augmented arpeggio

5 **G#+**

9 **A+**

13 **B<sup>b</sup>+**