

## Using the Passing Tone and "A Basket of Goodies"

The first half of this version of the favourite song uses passing tones, both diatonic and chromatic along with many of the other devices which have been introduced to this point.

With a Swing!

Three staves of musical notation in treble clef, 4/4 time. The first staff contains measures 1-4 with chords C, C7, F, and C. The second staff contains measures 5-8 with chords C, G7, C, G7, C, G7, and C. The third staff contains measures 9-12 with chords C, C7, F, C, G7, G7, and C. The melody features various passing tones, including chromatic and diatonic, and some triplets.

This next section has all kinds of stuff and it might be a worthwhile pursuit to painstakingly analyze what has transpired.

Three staves of musical notation in treble clef, 4/4 time. The first staff contains measures 13-16 with chords C, C7, F, and C. The second staff contains measures 17-20 with chords C, G7, C, G7, C, G7, and C. The third staff contains measures 21-24 with chords C, C7, F, C, G7, C, G7, and C. The melody continues with various passing tones, including chromatic and diatonic, and some triplets.

None of these solos are particularly striking and certainly some of the previously used ideas seem to be cropping up repeatedly. Yes, we are still just embellishing the existing melody.

Any player who has previously taken a "classical" harmony and analysis course may already be familiar with the terminology for the melodic inharmonics. My experience with many classically trained players has shown that even if they had previously studied musica analysis, commonly they had not actually put the information into practice.

It is never too early to start experimenting with your own creative talents.

Astute observers may notice that the addition of passing tones in particular, begins infusing scale type of ideas into the music. That should come as no big surprise because melodies tend to be related strongly to the chordal tones. Passing tones join chordal tones.