Lesson 10a.

The half tone progression is particularly handy when a melody note is moving a semitone but the given chord is not changing. This device is generally best suited to notes of shorter time value. The accompaniment chord, although it will disagree with the half tone progression for a brief moment, can remain static.



the need for an inversion change.

Here the melody is moving down a semitone so choose a chord which is a half tone higher than

The same situation but using substitute triads for the G7 chord might result in this.

with a Stationary Chordal tone:



Here the melody note remains stationary but the chord moves up a semi-tone from below the suggested harmony. In this example, the result does suggest an Fdim moving to F major.

with a Stationary Non-chordal tone:



Here the process has been stepped up a bit by using two half tone progressions starting from above the suggested accompaniment. Admittedly, one might have to search for the right piece of music to use this type of device.

Too many of these "slippy-slidy" ideas might quickly endanger an arrangement. The examples above all use a guarter note rhythm and that may already be rhythmically an overly long a sustain over the original accompaniment chord. If the tempo is slow, these types of ideas will undoubtledly produce a clash. One solution on a slower tune is to have the accompaniment simply playing a root bass note with no chord.