

JAZZ IDEAS

for the DANCE BAND ACCORDIONIST



Wally Meyers

TEACHING "SWING" PIANO, TRUMPET
TROMBONE & PIANO ACCORDION
443 WEBB PLACE

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by

Anthony Mecca

BOOK ONE

No. 8097

075

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and Bro., Inc.

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FOREWORD

Many accordionists desiring to become proficient in the modern idiom have been faced with difficulties because of the shortage of available studies necessary to develop this technique. Long realizing this, Anthony Mecca, outstanding jazz artist and instructor has designed his "Jazz Ideas For The Dance Band Accordionist" to meet this very problem.

The accordionist about to enter the professional field, will find that the task of supplying introductions, turn-arounds, modulations and endings usually falls upon a keyboard instrument which is the most flexible in presenting melody, harmony and rhythm at one and the same time, in this instance the accordion.

For this work he must be able and ready to improvise and develop chord progressions. In these two books the accordionist will find examples of a wide range of situations developed from only a few basic chord progressions, plus a direct demonstration of how to develop them.

After completion of Book One and Two of "Jazz Ideas For The Dance Band Accordionist", for more advanced studies we suggest "Progressive Ideas In Pop Playing" also by Anthony Mecca.

THE PUBLISHERS

INTRODUCTIONS

An introduction is generally used to set the key, tempo and style for the piece to follow. One of the simplest harmonic progressions serving such a purpose is a two-measure figure known as I - VI - II - V₇. For an introduction, these two measures may be repeated or extended to four measures, as follows:

Basic Progression (two measures repeated).

Basic Progression (extended)

The introductions given on pages 2 and 8 inclusive, may be used as written. Students, who are not quite prepared rhythmically, may use the examples given in the "growth" section on page 9 to 15 inclusive.

INTRODUCTIONS

Basic I

(In commonly used keys)

Basic I

Key of C

Bounce

1. Slow

Key of F

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2.—Bounce (Two measures repeated).

Key of G GM7(9) Em7 Am7(9) D9 GM7(9) Em7 Am7(9) D9

3.—Jump (single note)

Key of B $\flat$ B $\flat$ Gm7 Cm7 F7 F7(13)

4.—Slow (rock'n' roll)

Key of E $\flat$ E $\flat$ Cm Fm B $\flat$ E $\flat$ Cm Fm B $\flat$

5.—Bounce

Key of A $\flat$ A $\flat$ 6 Fm7 B $\flat$ m7 Eb13-9 A $\flat$ 6 B $\flat$ m Eb7

INTRODUCTIONS

Basic II

Key of C C $\sharp$ 6 C $\sharp$ 0 Dm7 G7

Basic II

Bounce

C6 C $\sharp$ 0 Dm7 G7(13)

4

1.—Slow

Key of C C6

C#° Dm7 G9⁺⁹/₃ G9⁻⁹/₃ C6 C#° Dm7 G13-9 G9-9

2.—Slow Bounce

Key of C C6

Dm7 G9⁺⁹/₃ G9⁻⁹/₃ C6 C#° Dm7 G9(13) G9⁻⁹/₃

3.—Bounce

Key of F F6

F#° Gm7 C9+5 C7

4.—March, Polka (any tune in bright 2)

Key of E♭ E♭

E° Fm B♭7 A

5. BOUNCE

Key of E♭ E♭

E° Fm B♭7 E♭6 E° Fm 3 B♭7(13)

INTRODUCTIONS

Basic III

Basic III

Key of C C6

Bounce

Chord progression: Eb° Dm7 G7 C6 Eb° Dm7 G7

B.S.

1.— Medium to bright.

Key of F F6

Chord progression: Ab° Gm7 C7 F6 G#° Gm7 C7

B.S.

2.— Slow

Key of Bb

Chord progression: Bb 2 2 5 3 Bb° 2 2 5 3 Cm 3 3 4 5 1 3 F7+5 F9-9

M d m

(Chord solo)

3.— Bounce

Key of G G6

Chord progression: G° Am7 D9(13) G6 G° Am7 D9(13)

Pedal on dominant.

B.S.

4.— Slow

Key of Eb

Chord progression: Eb6 5 Gb° Fm7 Bb7(13) Eb6 5 Gb° Fm7

B.S.

Play 2nd measure if no "pick-up".

1. Bounce

Chords: B $\flat$ 6 Gm7 Cm7 F7(13) B $\flat$ 6 B $^{\circ}$ Cm7 F7(13)

B.S.

2. Slow to medium

Chords: B $\flat$ M9 B $\flat$ 6 Cm7 F7 B $\flat$ M7 B $^{\circ}$ Cm7 F9-9

B.S.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS AND ADVANCED STUDENTS

1

Use some individual variations, even in the earliest stages.

Basic III (page 5) Really Basic, sounds like harmonic background.

More melodic, using last chord from Basic II (page 3)

Chords: C6 E $\flat^{\circ}$ Dm7 G7 C6 E $\flat^{\circ}$ Dm7 G7

B.S.

More modern last chord, transposed from combined Basics (page 6) Basic III

Another version. G melody with 13th support.

Chords: C6 E $\flat^{\circ}$ Dm7 G7(13) G9-9(13) C6 E $\flat^{\circ}$ Dm7 G7(13)

2

Play introductions by reversing the measures. Play 3rd measure, 4th measure. 1st measure, 2nd measure
This version leads to a G melody note - the original to an E (page 4) - exercise 2.

1. Slow Bounce

Musical score for 'Slow Bounce' in 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords and melodic fragments, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The bass staff contains a bass line with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. Chord symbols above the treble staff include C6, C#°, Dm7, G7(13), G9-9(13), C6, C#°, Dm7, G9+9, and G9-9. The bass staff is labeled 'B.S.'.

2. Bounce (page 6) Slightly altered.

Musical score for 'Bounce (page 6) Slightly altered.' in 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords and melodic fragments, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The bass staff contains a bass line with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. Chord symbols above the treble staff include F, F°, Gm7, G7, C9-9(13), F, F#, Gm7, and C9-9. The bass staff is labeled 'B.S.'.

3

The best way to prove that any successful performance was not "just lucky" is to repeat it.
In practice all introductions should be repeated at least four times.

4

Exploit combinations of basics.
Refer to Page 6 for examples of
the following:

II and III I and II

Other combinations are:

II and I III and II
III and I I and III

5

Make basics "grow" by generally altering the rhythmic harmonic or melodic material.

The examples on the following page are intended to stimulate the student in helping him to create his own introductions. These examples, however, may also be used as written; they are especially useful for those who find the preceding introductions too difficult.

RHYTHMIC "GROWTH"

Basic I

Rhythmic "growth" means playing the same notes or chords in a more interesting pattern, or gaining in motion by playing a chord two or more times instead of only once, as shown in the basic.

Basic I

Bounce

1. 2.

Bounce

3. 4.

Ballad

5. 6.

The above two-measure patterns may be repeated or combined in any order. They should also be transposed to other keys.

HARMONIC "GROWTH"

Basic I

Harmonic "growth" means increasing tension without changing the quality or root of the chords (One of the rhythmic patterns is included)

Basic I

Basic I exercise. Treble clef, 4/4 time. Chords: C, Am, Dm7, G7, C, Am, Dm7, G7. Bass clef, 4/4 time. Rhythm: B.S. (Bass Solo) with notes 4, 2, 3, 4, 4, 2, 3, 4.

1. Treble clef, 4/4 time. Chords: C, Am, Dm7, G7, C, Am, Dm7, G7. Bass clef, 4/4 time. Rhythm: M (Major) with notes m (minor), m (minor), 7 (seventh), M (Major), m (minor), m (minor), 7 (seventh).

2. Treble clef, 4/4 time. Chords: CM7, Am7, Dm7, G7, CM7, Am7, Dm7, G7. Bass clef, 4/4 time. Rhythm: M (Major) with notes m (minor), m (minor), 7 (seventh), M (Major), m (minor), m (minor), 7 (seventh).

3. Treble clef, 4/4 time. Chords: CM9, Am7, Dm7(9), G9, CM9, Am7, Dm7(9), G9. Bass clef, 4/4 time. Rhythm: M (Major) with notes m (minor), m (minor), 7 (seventh), M (Major), m (minor), m (minor), 7 (seventh).

Developing melody by using nearby chord or scale tones.

4. Ballad Treble clef, 4/4 time. Chords: CM7, Am, Dm7, G7, C, Am, Dm7(9), G9, G9-9. Bass clef, 4/4 time. Rhythm: M (Major) with notes m (minor), m (minor), 7 (seventh), M (Major), m (minor), m (minor), 7 (seventh). Melody: 5, 5, 3, 2, 5, 2, 5, 3, 2.

5.—Bounce

Musical score for "5.—Bounce" in 4/4 time. The score consists of two systems. The first system has four measures with chords C, Am, Dm7, and G7. The second system also has four measures with chords C, Am, Dm, and G7. Fingerings are indicated above the notes. The bass line includes markings M, m, and 7. A "(Chord solo)" label is placed below the second system.

RHYTHMIC "GROWTH"

Basic II

Basic II

Musical score for "Basic II" in 4/4 time. It consists of two systems, each with four measures. Chords are C6, C#°, Dm7, and G7. The bass line is marked "B.S." and includes fingerings 4, 2, 3, and 4.

Bounce

First two systems of the "Bounce" section. Each system has four measures with chords C6, C#°, Dm7, and G7. The bass line is marked "B.S." and includes fingerings 4, 2, 3, and 4.

Bounce

Bounce

Third and fourth systems of the "Bounce" section. Each system has four measures with chords C6, C#°, Dm7, and G7. The bass line includes markings d, m, and B.S., with fingerings 2, 3, 4, and 4.

5.

6. Ballad

Systems for "5." and "6. Ballad". Each system has four measures with chords C6, C#°, Dm7, and G7. The bass line is marked "B.S." and includes fingerings 4, 2, 3, and 4.

HARMONIC "GROWTH"

Basic II

(Including one of the rhythmic patterns.)

Basic II

The musical score is for a piano piece in 4/4 time, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble staff consists of eighth-note chords, while the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes. The piece is divided into four measures, each with a specific chord label above the treble staff: C6, C#°, Dm7, and G7. The first measure is marked 'E.S.' in the bass staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Chord progression: C6, C#°, Dm7, G7, C6, C#°, Dm7, G7.

Bass staff markings: E.S., 4, 2, 3, 4, 4, 2, 3, 4.

1. C6 C#° Dm7 G7 Bounce C6 C#° Dm7 G7

Musical score for "Bounce" in 4/4 time. The score is in G major and consists of two systems. The first system has four measures with chords C6, C#°, Dm7, and G7. The second system has four measures with chords C6, C#°, Dm7, and G7. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The bass line includes fingering: M, d, m, 7, M, d, m, 7.

2. CM7 C#° Dm7 G9 $\frac{-9}{+5}$ CM7 C#° Dm7 G9 $\frac{-9}{+5}$

Bounce

A musical score for a piece titled 'Bounce'. It features a piano introduction with a 4/4 time signature. The score is written on two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains chords and some melodic lines, while the bass staff contains a bass line with notes and fingerings (M, d, m, 7). Above the staves, there are chord symbols: CM7, C#°, Dm7, G9 with a -9/+5 extension, CM7, C#°, Dm7, and G9 with a -9/+5 extension. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The piece ends with a double bar line.

3. CM9 C#° Dm7 G13-9 Bounce CM9 C#° Dm7 G9(13)

M d m 7 M d m 7

Developing melody by using nearby chord or scale tones.

4. Ballad

Chords: C, C $\sharp$ °, Dm7, G9, G7, C, CM7, C $\sharp$ °, Dm7, G9-9

5. Bounce

RHYTHMIC "GROWTH"

Basic III

Basic III

1.

2.

3. Bounce

4. Bounce

5.

6. Ballad

Suggestion: Apply the above rhythmic patterns to the B $\flat$ "slow to medium" example on page 7.
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HARMONIC GROWTH

Basic III

(Including one of the rhythmic patterns.)

Basic III

Chord progression: C6 Eb° Dm7 G9(13) C6 Eb° Dm7 G9(13)

B.S.

3 2 3 4 3 2 3 4

1. Chord progression: C6 Eb° Dm7 G9(13) C6 Eb° Dm7 G9(13)

B.S.

Bounce

3 2 3 4 3 2 3 4

2. Chord progression: CM7 Eb° Dm7 G9-9 Bounce CM7 Eb° Dm7 G9(13)

B.S.

3 2 3 4 3 2 3 4

3. Chord progression: CM9 Eb° Dm7(9) G9+9 Bounce CM9 Eb° Dm7(9) G9+9

B.S.

3 2 3 4 3 2 3 4

Developing melody by using nearby chord or scale tones.

4. Ballad Chord progression: Eb° Dm7 G9(13) CM9 C6 Eb° Dm7 G9-9(13)

B.S.

3 2 3 4 3 2 3 4

5. Bounce

15

Chords: C6, B $\flat$ °, Dm7, G9(13), C, C°, Dm7, G9(13)

B.S.

(Chord solo)

Detailed description: This musical score is for a piece titled '5. Bounce'. It is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords and some melodic lines, while the bass staff provides a harmonic foundation with octaves and chords. Above the treble staff, the following chords are indicated: C6, B $\flat$ °, Dm7, G9(13), C, C°, Dm7, and G9(13). The bass staff includes a 'B.S.' (Bass Solo) section and a '(Chord solo)' section. Fingering numbers (1-5) are provided for several notes in the treble staff.

MINOR INTRODUCTIONS

Basic Chords: Cm, Fm6, G7, Cm, Cm6, Fm6, G7

B.S.

Detailed description: This musical score is for a piece titled 'Basic'. It is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords and some melodic lines, while the bass staff provides a harmonic foundation with octaves and chords. Above the treble staff, the following chords are indicated: Cm, Fm6, G7, Cm, Cm6, Fm6, and G7. The bass staff includes a 'B.S.' (Bass Solo) section. Fingering numbers (1-5) are provided for several notes in the bass staff.

1. Bounce

Chords: CM9-3, Cm6, Fm6, G7, CM9-3, Cm6, Fm7, G9+9

B.S.

Detailed description: This musical score is for a piece titled '1. Bounce'. It is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords and some melodic lines, while the bass staff provides a harmonic foundation with octaves and chords. Above the treble staff, the following chords are indicated: CM9-3, Cm6, Fm6, G7, CM9-3, Cm6, Fm7, and G9+9. The bass staff includes a 'B.S.' (Bass Solo) section. Fingering numbers (1-5) are provided for several notes in the bass staff.

2. Bounce

Chords: Cm, Fm6, G7, Cm, Fm6, G7

B.S.

Detailed description: This musical score is for a piece titled '2. Bounce'. It is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords and some melodic lines, while the bass staff provides a harmonic foundation with octaves and chords. Above the treble staff, the following chords are indicated: Cm, Fm6, G7, Cm, Fm6, and G7. The bass staff includes a 'B.S.' (Bass Solo) section. Fingering numbers (1-5) are provided for several notes in the treble staff.

3. Ballad

Chords: Cm6, Fm6, G9-9, Cm, Fm6, G9-9

B.S.

Detailed description: This musical score is for a piece titled '3. Ballad'. It is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords and some melodic lines, while the bass staff provides a harmonic foundation with octaves and chords. Above the treble staff, the following chords are indicated: Cm6, Fm6, G9-9, Cm, Fm6, and G9-9. The bass staff includes a 'B.S.' (Bass Solo) section. Fingering numbers (1-5) are provided for several notes in the bass staff.

4. Cm Fm6 G7 Cm Ab9 G9 G9-9

(See foot note.)
B.S.

WALTZ INTRODUCTIONS

Basic
Key of C c

Am Dm7 G7

Key of F

1. FM9 F Dm(9) Dm Gm7(11) Gm7 C7(13) C7

Key of F

2. F Dm Gm7 C7

Key of G

3. G G#° Am7 D7

* The Dominant 7th chord may be preceded by a 7th chord one half-step higher.

4. Key of B $\flat$ B $\flat$ M9 B $\flat$ 6 B $\flat$ $^\circ$ Cm7(11) Cm7 F9-9(13) F9-9

B.S.

5. Key of E $\flat$ E $\flat$ Gm Fm7 B $\flat$ 7

M m m 7

6. Viennese Waltz
Key of D D M

WALTZ INTRODUCTIONS IN MINOR

1. Cm Fm6 Cm G7

m m m 7

2. Bright Cm Fm6 G7

m m m 7

THE "PICK-UP"

When a tune begins with a "Pick-up," the introduction should be adjusted to allow room for it.

Introduction

1. CM7 Am7 Dm7 G7 Em7 Eb° Dm7(9) G9 G13

No "pick-up" or

B.S.

Introduction

2. CM7 Am7 Dm7 G7 Em7 Eb° Dm7(9) G9 G13

(or) or any combination, such as:

B.S.

Introduction

3. CM7 Am7 Dm7 G7 Em7 Eb° Dm7(9)

(or) or any combination of equal value.

B.S.

Introduction

4. CM7 Am7 Dm7 G7 Em7 Eb° G13

(Cue)

B.S.

TURN-AROUNDS

19

On Basics I, II and III

Turn-arounds are, in effect, two-measure introductions.

They can be made four measures by repeating, extending or combining.

Basic I

C Am Dm7 G7

B.S.

1. Slow

C6 Am7 2 4 Dm7 G7 G7+5

2. Bounce

C6 Am7 2 3 Dm7 G13 Gliss.

B.S.

3. Slow

F6 Dm7(9) Dm7 Gm7(9) C13 C13-9

4. Slow

Bbm9 GM7 Cm7 F13 F13-13

5. Bounce

Bb6 Gm7 Cm7 F13-9 Gliss.

B.S.

Basic II

C6 C#° Dm7 G7

B.S.

1. Slow

C6 C#° Dm7 G13 G13-9

2. Bounce

Ebm Eb° 1 2 4 Fm7 Bb7+5

3. Slow

Ebm7(9) Cm7 Fm7 Bb13 Bb13-9

4. Slow $A\flat 6$ A° $B\flat m7(11)$ $E\flat 13$

Musical notation for exercise 4, slow tempo. Treble and bass staves with chords and fingerings. Chords: $A\flat 6$, A° , $B\flat m7(11)$, $E\flat 13$. Fingerings: 3, 2, 3, 4.

Basic III

Musical notation for Basic III exercise. Treble and bass staves with chords and fingerings. Chords: $C 6$, $E\flat^\circ$, $Dm7$, $G7$. Fingerings: 3, 2, 3, 4.

2. Bounce

Musical notation for exercise 2, bounce tempo. Treble and bass staves with chords and fingerings. Chords: $C 6$, $E\flat^\circ$, $Dm7$, $G13$. Fingerings: 3, 2, 3, 4.

4. Slow $D\flat 6$ E° $E\flat m7$ $A\flat 13$

Musical notation for exercise 4, slow tempo. Treble and bass staves with chords and fingerings. Chords: $D\flat 6$, E° , $E\flat m7$, $A\flat 13$. Fingerings: 3, 2, 3, 4.

6. Slow

Musical notation for exercise 6, slow tempo. Treble and bass staves with chords and fingerings. Chords: $G 6$, $E\flat^\circ$, $Am7(9)$, $D13-9$. Fingerings: 3, 2, 3, 4.

5. Bounce

Musical notation for exercise 5, bounce tempo. Treble and bass staves with chords and fingerings. Chords: $A\flat 6$, A° , $B\flat m7(11)$, $E\flat 7$. Fingerings: 3, 2, 3, 4.

1. Slow

Musical notation for exercise 1, slow tempo. Treble and bass staves with chords and fingerings. Chords: C , $E\flat^\circ$, $Dm7(9)$, $G13$, $G13-9$. Fingerings: 3, 2, 3, 4.

3. Bounce

Musical notation for exercise 3, bounce tempo. Treble and bass staves with chords and fingerings. Chords: $C 6$, $E\flat^\circ$, $Dm7$, $G13$. Fingerings: 3, 2, 3, 4.

5. Bounce

Musical notation for exercise 5, bounce tempo. Treble and bass staves with chords and fingerings. Chords: $D\flat 6$, E° , $E\flat m7$, $A\flat 13$. Fingerings: 3, 2, 3, 4.

7. Bounce

Musical notation for exercise 7, bounce tempo. Treble and bass staves with chords and fingerings. Chords: $G 6$, $E\flat^\circ$, $Am7(9)$, $D13-9$. Fingerings: 3, 2, 3, 4.

ONE-MEASURE TURN-AROUNDS

One-measure turn-arounds present more of a problem than two-measure turn-arounds — Why ? Because frequently no change of chord is indicated on the sheet music. This does not mean that nothing should be done about it. Where no change of chord is indicated there usually is in the piano arrangement some compensating activity of a melodic or rhythmic nature — either under the melody or in the left hand part. The accordionist who just holds a C chord, because that is what is indicated on the music, is not doing himself justice. So, that being the case, we suggest the following:

- (1) Using a melodic "fill-in" which may lead to the next note.
- (2) By adding a leading chord (V7) or chords (II7 - V7) which may be repeated, arpeggiated or varied.

The same solutions also may be applied to a two-measure turn-around where only a tonic (I) chord is indicated. However, the easiest solution, in this case, is to use the basic progression I - VI - II - V7.

Basic 1. Melodic 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. Melodic lead

C C C C CM9 C6 CM7 C7 C6 C CM9 C9-9C6 C CM9 C9-9C6 C

B.S. M M B.S. B.S. M M B.S.

9. C F6 F#° C 10. C C° G7 C 11. C G7 C

B.S.

1. Adding v₇ 2. 3.

C G7 C G7 C G7 G7+5

B.S.

4. Leading smoothly to melody note. 5. 6.

C G7 G7+5 C C G9 G9-9 C C G7 C

B.S.

7. 8. 9.

C6 G13 C6 G13 G13+5 C6

B.S.

Adding II₇ and V₇.

1. C Dm7 G7 2. C Dm7 G7 3. CM7 Dm7 G9-9 4. C6 Dm7(9) Db9(11)

B.S.

5. C Dm7(9) G9-9 6. C Dm7(9) G7+5 7. C6 Dm7(9) G13-9

Try to create other turn-arounds by using parts of two-measure turn-arounds or four-measure introductions.

Two measure turn-around.

(From example 3, Page 19)

One-measure turn-around.

Example showing how to change a two-measure turn-around into a one-measure turn-around.

F6 Dm7(9) Dm7 Gm7(9) C13 C13-9 F6 C13 C13-9

M m m 7 M 7

Introduction.

(From example 4, page 5).

One-measure turn-around.

Example showing how to change two measures of an introduction into a one-measure turn-around.

Key of E $\flat$ E $\flat$ G $\flat$ Fm7(11) B $\flat$ 13 B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ B $\flat$ 13 B $\flat$ 7

M 7

3 2 3 4

Some modern progressions are slight variations of I - VI - II - V₇; that is, more developed.

Two-measure turn-arounds.

1. C6 Eb7 AbM7 Db11 + 11

2. C6 Eb7 Dm7(11) Db11 + 11

3. Voicing different from that used above. CM9 Eb7 Dm7(11) Db11 + 11

4. E7 A7 D9 G13

5. Bb7-5 A7 Ab7+5 G13

One-measure turn-arounds.

1. C6 Eb7 AbM7 Db11 + 11

2. C6 Eb7 Dm7(11) Db11 + 11

3. CM9 Eb7 Dm7(11) Db11 + 11

4. E7 A7 D9 G13

5. Bb7-5 A7 Ab7+5 G13

NOTE Introductions, turn-arounds, modulations and endings in this style — also more involved harmonically and rhythmically — are given in ANTHONY MECCA'S PROGRESSIVE IDEAS IN "POP" PLAYING FOR ACCORDION.

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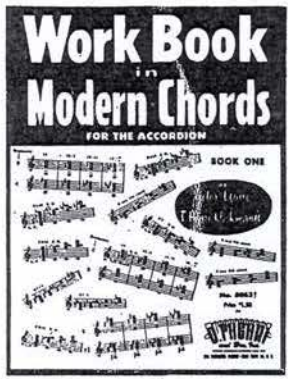


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No. 8098

ABOUT ANTHONY MECCA

Anthony Mecca, native of Waterbury, Conn., came by his love for the accordion through his brother Dominick who was his first instructor when a mere youngster.

Decision to make the accordion his career, brought him to New York where he furthered and completed his studies with Joe Biviano, well known accordion virtuoso and instructor.

After his discharge from the army in 1946, Tony Mecca turned his attention to professional playing and soon was in great demand for radio and television work and recordings. He has worked under such famous conductors as Leonard Bernstein, Alfredo Antonini and Raymond Scott and has recorded for practically all well known record companies.

It was this background of study and experience that enabled him to write his first two important and very successful accordion works

"Progressive Ideas on Pop Playing"

"Progressive Jazz Styles"

In this new work "Jazz Ideas For the Dance Band Accordionist" he continues to divulge more of his secrets and ideas so necessary for a solid foundation in the art of modern playing for the accordion.

THE PUBLISHERS

SIMPLE MODULATIONS

3

C maj. to E $\flat$ maj.

Key of C maj.

V₇ of new key.

Key of E $\flat$ maj.

Basic C $\flat$ 6

MINIMUM DEVELOPMENT—REPETITION

1. C maj. to E $\flat$ maj.

Slow

Key of E $\flat$ maj.

2. C maj. to B $\flat$ maj.

Slow

Key of B $\flat$ maj.

C maj. to E $\flat$ maj.

3. Bounce

Key of E $\flat$ maj.

C maj. to F maj.

MELODY FROM ARPEGGIO

1. Slow

Key of F maj.

4

2. Bounce C maj. to A $\flat$ maj.

Key of A $\flat$ maj.

CHROMATIC TO NEARBY V₇

1. Slow C maj. to G maj.

Key of G maj.

2. Slow C maj. to E $\flat$ maj.

Key of E $\flat$ maj.

3. Bounce C maj. to G maj.

Key of G maj.

4. Bounce C maj. to G maj.

Key of G maj.

5. C maj. to E♭ maj.

II₇ of new key. V₇ of new key. Key of E♭ maj.

Musical notation for exercise 5, C major to E-flat major. The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand starts with a C6 chord, followed by a measure of rest. The left hand has a whole note B. S. (Bass) in the first measure. In the second measure, the right hand has Fm7 and Bb7 chords, and the left hand has a whole note B. S. In the third measure, the right hand has an E♭6 chord, and the left hand has a whole note B. S.

MINIMUM DEVELOPMENT—REPETITION

C maj. to E♭ maj.

1. Slow

Key of E♭ maj.

Musical notation for exercise 1, C major to E-flat major, Slow. The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand starts with a C6 chord, followed by a measure of rest. The left hand has a whole note M (Middle) in the first measure. In the second measure, the right hand has Fm7 and Bb7 chords, and the left hand has a whole note B. S. In the third measure, the right hand has Bb7+5 and E♭6 chords, and the left hand has a whole note B. S.

2. C maj. to E♭ maj.
Bounce

Key of E♭ maj.

Musical notation for exercise 2, C major to E-flat major, Bounce. The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand starts with a C6 chord, followed by a measure of rest. The left hand has a whole note B. S. in the first measure. In the second measure, the right hand has Fm7 and Bb7 chords, and the left hand has a whole note B. S. In the third measure, the right hand has Bb7+5 and E♭6 chords, and the left hand has a whole note B. S.

C maj. to D♭ maj.

3. Slow

Key of D♭ maj.

Musical notation for exercise 3, C major to D-flat major, Slow. The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand starts with a C6 chord, followed by a measure of rest. The left hand has a whole note M (Middle) in the first measure. In the second measure, the right hand has E♭m7 and A♭9 chords, and the left hand has a whole note m (Middle) in the second measure. In the third measure, the right hand has a whole note B. S. in the second measure, and the left hand has a whole note 7 (Seven) in the second measure.

C maj. to D♭ maj.

4. Bounce

Key of D♭ maj.

Musical notation for exercise 4, C major to D-flat major, Bounce. The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand starts with a C6 chord, followed by a measure of rest. The left hand has a whole note B. S. in the first measure. In the second measure, the right hand has E♭m7 and A♭9 chords, and the left hand has a whole note B. S. In the third measure, the right hand has a whole note B. S. in the second measure, and the left hand has a whole note B. S. in the second measure.

MELODY FROM ARPEGGIO

C maj. to F maj.

1. Slow

Key of F maj.

4/4

C6 Gm7 C7 C7+5 F6

5 3 2

M m 7

C maj. to A♭ maj.

2. Bounce

Key of A♭ maj.

4/4

C6 B♭m7 E♭13 E♭13-9 A♭6

1 3 5

B. S.

MODULATION UTILIZING A PREVIOUS EXAMPLE

(Turn-around changed into a modulation)

Turn-around Basic I (Book 1 - page 19)

Modulation

II7 of new key. V7 of new key.

4/4

C6 Am7 Dm7 G7 G7+5

M m m 7

4/4

C6 Fm7 B♭7 B♭7+5

M m 7

ONE-MEASURE MODULATIONS

C maj. to F maj.

1.

V7 of new key. Key of F maj.

4/4

C6 C7 F6

B. S.

C maj. to F maj.

2.

II7 of new key. V7 of new key. Key of F maj.

4/4

C6 Gm7 C7 F6

B. S.

C maj. to B $\flat$ maj. V7 of new key. Key of B $\flat$ maj.
3. C6 F13 F13-9 B $\flat$ 6

C maj. to B $\flat$ maj.

II7 of new key. V7 of new key. Key of B $\flat$ maj.
4. C6 Cm7(9) B9+9 B $\flat$ 6

C maj. to E $\flat$ maj.

5. C6 V7 of new key. Key of E $\flat$ maj.
B $\flat$ 7 B $\flat$ 7+5 E $\flat$ 6

C maj. to E $\flat$ maj.

II7 of new key. V7 of new key. Key of E $\flat$ maj.
6. C6 Fm7 B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ 6

C maj. to A $\flat$ maj.

Bounce 7. C6 V7 of new key. Key of A $\flat$ maj.
E $\flat$ 9 E $\flat$ 13-9 A $\flat$ 6

C maj. to A $\flat$ maj.
Bounce 8. C6

II7 of new key. V7 of new key. Key of A $\flat$ maj.
Bbm7 Eb13-9 A $\flat$ 6

C maj. to D $\flat$ maj.

Bounce 9. C6 V7 of new key. Key of D $\flat$ maj.
A $\flat$ 7 D $\flat$ 6

C maj. to D $\flat$ maj.

II7 of new key. V7 of new key. Key of D $\flat$ maj.
Ballad 10. C6 Ebm7 A $\flat$ 7 D $\flat$ 6

C maj. to G maj.

Bounce 11. C6 V7 of new key. Key of G maj.
D7 D7+5 G7

C maj. to G maj.

Bounce 12. C6 2 Am7 D7 V7 of new key. Key of G maj.
G6

WALTZ MODULATIONS

C maj. to F maj.

Basic

Diagram illustrating the basic modulation from C major to F major:

Chords: C6, V7 of new key. C7, Key of F maj. F6

MINIMUM DEVELOPMENT—REPETITION

1. C maj. to F maj.

Key of F maj.

Diagram 1: C maj. to F maj. (Key of F maj.)

Chords: C6, C7, F6

Figures: M, 7

2. C maj. to F maj.

Key of F maj.

Diagram 2: C maj. to F maj. (Key of F maj.)

Chords: C6, C7, F6

Figures: M, 7

3. C maj. to F maj.

Key of F maj.

Diagram 3: C maj. to F maj. (Key of F maj.)

Chords: C6, C7, F6

Figures: M, 7

4. C maj. to F maj.

Key of F maj.

Diagram 4: C maj. to F maj. (Key of F maj.)

Chords: C6, C7, C7+5, F6

Figures: M, 7

5. C maj. to E♭ maj.

Key of E♭ maj.

Diagram 5: C maj. to E♭ maj. (Key of E♭ maj.)

Chords: C6, B♭7, B♭7+5, E♭6

Figures: M, 7

6. C maj. to B♭ maj.

Key of B♭ maj.

Diagram 6: C maj. to B♭ maj. (Key of B♭ maj.)

Chords: C6, F9, F13-9, B♭6

Figures: M, 7

7. C maj. to D♭ maj.

Key of D♭ maj.

Diagram 7: C maj. to D♭ maj. (Key of D♭ maj.)

Chords: C6, A♭7, D♭6

Figures: M, 7

8. C maj. to A♭ maj.

Key of A♭ maj.

Diagram 8: C maj. to A♭ maj. (Key of A♭ maj.)

Chords: C6, E♭7, E♭7+5, A♭6

Figures: M, 7

MELODY FROM ARPEGGIO

1. C maj. to F maj.

Key of F maj.

Diagram 1: C maj. to F maj. (Key of F maj.)

Chords: C6, C7, F

Figures: M, 7

Melody: 1 2 3 4

2. C maj. to F maj.

Key of F maj.

Diagram 2: C maj. to F maj. (Key of F maj.)

Chords: C6, C7, F

Figures: M, 7

Melody: 1 2 3 5

3. C maj. to F maj. Key of F maj.
C6 C7 F $\flat$

4. C maj. to F maj. Key of F maj. 9
C6 C7 F

5. C maj. to E $\flat$ maj. Key of E $\flat$ maj.
C6 1 2 5 B $\flat$ 7 B $\flat$ 7+5 E $\flat$ 6

6. C maj. to B $\flat$ maj. Key of B $\flat$ maj.
C6 3 5 F7 B $\flat$ 6

7. C maj. to A $\flat$ maj. Key of A $\flat$ maj.
C6 1 3 5 E $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ 7+5 A $\flat$ 6

8. C maj. to D $\flat$ maj. Key of D $\flat$ maj.
C6 1 2 4 A $\flat$ 7 D $\flat$ 6

CHROMATIC TO NEARBY V₇

1. C maj. to G maj. Key of G maj.
C6 C $\sharp$ 7 D7 G6

2. C maj. to A $\flat$ maj. Key of A $\flat$ maj.
C6 C $\sharp$ 7 D7 E $\flat$ 7 A $\flat$ 6

3. C maj. to E $\flat$ maj. Key of E $\flat$ maj.
C6 B7 B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ 6

By substituting "leading" endings from the turn-around section, the V₇ or II-V₇ can be voiced in such a way as to lead to a specific melody note.

Turn-around. (From example 4) G7+5

C G7 C

C6 B7 B $\flat$ 7 B $\flat$ 7 B $\flat$ 7+5 E $\flat$

TWO-MEASURE ENDINGS

Basic

C6

Example(A).

C6 Fm6 C6

1. C6 Bb9 C6

2. C6 Bb7 C6

3. C6 Bb7 C6

4. C7 Bb7 C

5. C6 Bb7(-11) Bb7 CM7

6. G6 F9(13) F9 GM9 G6

7. F6 Eb9 FM9 F6

8. Bb6 Ab9(13) Ab9 Bbm9 Bb6

9. Eb6 Db9(13)Db9 EbM9 Eb6

10. Ab6 2 1 2 3 Gb9 (13) Gb9 AbM9 Ab6 11

Example (B).

Bounce G6

Ab9+9 G6(9)

1. C6 Db9+9 C6(9)

2. F6 Gb9+9 F6(9)

3. Bb6 B9+9 Bb6(9)

4. Eb6 E9+9 Eb6(9)

5. Ab6 A9+9 Ab6(9)

6. Db6 D9+9 Db6(9)

Example (C).

7. C6 5

1. F6 4

2. Bb6 4

"BREAK" STYLE ENDINGS

Example (D).

1. **G6** **G13+11**

1. **C6** **C13+11**

2. **Bb6** **Bb13+11**

3. **Eb6** **Eb13+11**

Example (E) minor.

1. **Fm6** **Fm9-3**

1. **Cm6** **CM9-3**

Example (F).

1. **C** **C11+11**

1. **F** **F11+11**

2. **Bb** **Bb11+11**

3. **Eb** **Eb11+11**

Example (G).

1. **Eb** **Eb6(9)**

1. **Bb** **Bb6(9)**

2. $B\flat$ $B\flat 6(9)$

M B.S.

3. $F6$ $C7$ F

M 7 V

4. $B\flat 6$

M A

5. $A\flat 6$ $A\flat 6(9)$

M B.S.

6. $C6$

M M

7. $E\flat 6$ $B\flat 7$ $E\flat 6$

M 7 M

FOUR - MEASURE ENDINGS

Basic form of four-measure "Ride-out" endings.

Basic form of four-measure "Ride-out" endings.

Chords: F6, F9, Bb6, Bbm6, C7, F6

Melodic Break: 3 2 1 2 1 2 3

Bass line: M, 7, M, m, B.S.

1. F6 F9 Bb6 Bbm6 C7 F6

Chords: F6, F9, Bb6, Bbm6, C7, F6

Bass line: M, 7, M, m, B.S.

2. F6 F7 Bb6 Db7 C7 F

Chords: F6, F7, Bb6, Db7, C7, F

Bass line: M, 7, M, ^

3. F6 F7 Bb6 Bbm6 C7 F6

Chords: F6, F7, Bb6, Bbm6, C7, F6

Bass line: B.S., 2, b4, 3, b5, 2

4. F F7 Bb Bbm F C7 F

Chords: F, F7, Bb, Bbm, F, C7, F

Bass line: M, 7, M, m, B.S.

5. F F7 B $\flat$ B $\flat$ m F C7 F

6. F F7 B $\flat$ B $\flat$ m F F13 + 11

ONE-MEASURE ENDINGS

Basic

1. C6 B.S.

2. C6 B.S.

3. C6 B.S.

Example (A)

1. C6 D $\flat$ 9 CM7 B.S.

2. G6 A $\flat$ 9 GM7 B.S.

3. F6 G $\flat$ 9 FM7 B.S.

4. B $\flat$ 6 B9 B $\flat$ M7 B.S.

5. E $\flat$ 6 E9 E $\flat$ M7 B.S.

6. A $\flat$ 6 A9 A $\flat$ M7 B.S.

16

6.

D $\flat$ 6 D9 D $\flat$ M7

Example (B).

C6 D $\flat$ 9+9 C6(9)1. B $\flat$ 6 B9+9 B $\flat$ 6(9)

Example (C).

E $\flat$ 11+11E $\flat$ 6

1.

A $\flat$ 6A $\flat$ 11+11

2.

F

F11+11



Example (D).

C6 B $\flat$ M7 B $\flat$ M7 CM7

1.

B $\flat$ 6 A $\flat$ M7A $\flat$ M7 B $\flat$ M7

2.

E $\flat$ 6 D $\flat$ M7 D $\flat$ M7 E $\flat$ M7

CADENCE

In many tunes, the 15th and 16th measures call for a cadence (coming to rest) comparable to a two-measure ending (31st and 32nd measures of a final chorus). To keep the music from coming to a complete standstill, however, it is usually advisable to insert a modulating chord - leading to the 17th measure - unless there is a melodic "pick-up".

Ending page 10, No. 1

C6

B $\flat$ 9

C6

Measures 15 and 16 where "bridge" begins with E $\flat$ m.

C6

B $\flat$ 9

C6

B7

E $\flat$ m

Measures 15 and 16 where "bridge" begins with F6.

C6

B $\flat$ 9

C6

G $\flat$ m7

C7

F6



NOTE Modulations to minor: Create by using the last part of minor introductions, book one-page 15.

SUMMARY

These books contain material for an occasion where even the accordionists on his first engagement is expected to do his part. The following explanation and examples, will serve to illustrate the relationship between these various musical fragments.

The average American tune has a thirty-two measure chorus in one of two basic forms.

FORM I - A, A, B, A

- A - Eight measures ending partially (last melody note is in chord I, but not the root or the last note is in chord V₇ - II₇ V₇).
- A - Eight measures identical to, or corresponding to A, but usually ending on chord I and frequently on the root.
- B - Eight measures different from A, known as the "bridge" (release) or simply "the middle part".
- A - Eight measures corresponding to A, ending on the root.

The following "skeleton" shows how the material in these books can be applied to a two-chorus arrangement of an A, A, B, A tune.

Introduction (page 10 - exercise 1)

1st Chorus

Turn-around (measures 1 and 2 of introduction).

Cadence

V7 of next chord.

B Bridge

Modulation (page 5 - exercise 2)

2nd Chorus

Same as 1st Chorus transposed.
to E $\flat$ major.

Ending (page 11 - exercise 4)

Thirty measures. _____

E $\flat$ 6 E9+9 E $\flat$ 6(9)

(Slightly altered, using rhythmic motive of introduction.)

B. S.

The above example shows how an organic whole can be achieved by "weaving" — using the same, or slightly varied material for all the added parts (introduction, turn-around, modulation, ending). This is most effective for "framing" a more-than-one chorus arrangement of a single tune. Small orchestras on radio stations use this favorite device to give the impression that they have arrangements, when actually, the musicians choose these figures in rehearsal and then play them (with appropriate alterations) from memory.

In a medley of different tunes, it is best not to continue using the same figures into the next tune, but to use a contrasting one. Of course, it is always possible to use entirely independent introductions, turn-arounds, modulations and endings — providing they be in the correct key and style. The following example demonstrates this, using material taken directly from this book, but on the other main form of tune.

Form II — A, B, A, C

- 1st A Eight measures. (may or may not have a cadence)
- B Eight measures contrasting (or at least different), usually ending on V $_7$ or II $_7$ - V $_7$ of the original key.
- 2nd A Eight measures corresponding to the 1st A and probably ending differently.
- C Eight measures possible corresponding to B but usually varied considerably, in order to build a climax and lead to an ending.

Introduction (page 4 - exercise 1)

C6 C $\sharp^\circ$ Dm7 G 9^{+9}_{+5} G 9^{-9}_{+5} C6 C $\sharp^\circ$ Dm7(9) G9-9

(Adjusted to allow for "pick-up!")

B. S.

1st Chorus

A

Six measures. _____

Dm Dm7 Dm7(9) G9

(Semi cadence making two measures out of last measure of introduction.)

Turn-around -

(page 19-ex. 1-Bk. 1) Adjusted to "pick-up".

B

Six measures. _____

C Am 1 2 4 Dm 7 G 7

M m B. S.

A

Six measures. _____

F w6 3 Dm 7 (9) G 9

M m 7

Ending (page 10, exercise 5)

C

Six measures. _____

C 6 Bb +11 Bb 9 CM 7

M 7 B. S.

Modulation (page 3, exercise 2)

or (Adjusted to "pick-up")

C 6 F9(13) F9-9(13)

M 7

2nd Chorus

Same as 1st Chorus transposed to Bb major.

Ending (page 10 - exercise 8)

Thirty measures. _____

Bb 6 Ab 9-13 Ab 9 Bb M 9 Bb 6

M 7 M

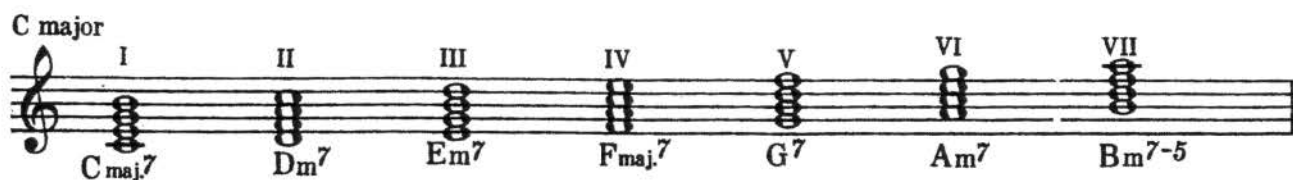
NOTE

Where references are made, in this book, to II chords, etc., the examples shown give all the necessary information for our particular purpose which is to enable the young professional to play an introduction, turn-around, etc., when needed. More detailed explanation of these chords can be found in Anthony Mecca's PROGRESSIVE IDEAS IN "POP" PLAYING FOR ACCORDION.

COMPLETE LIST OF 7th CHORDS BASED ON THE DEGREES OF THE MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES

Major Scales

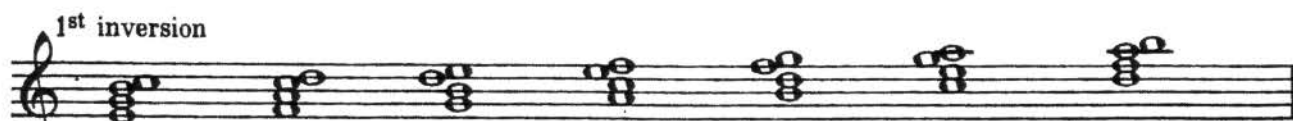
C major



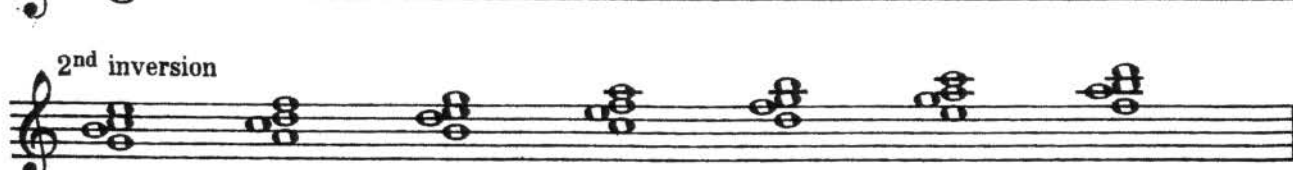
I C maj.⁷ II Dm⁷ III Em⁷ IV F maj.⁷ V G⁷ VI Am⁷ VII Bm⁷⁻⁵

Inversions of the above Chords.

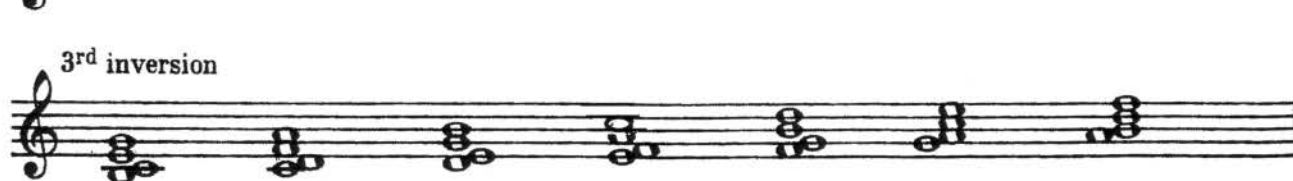
1st inversion



2nd inversion

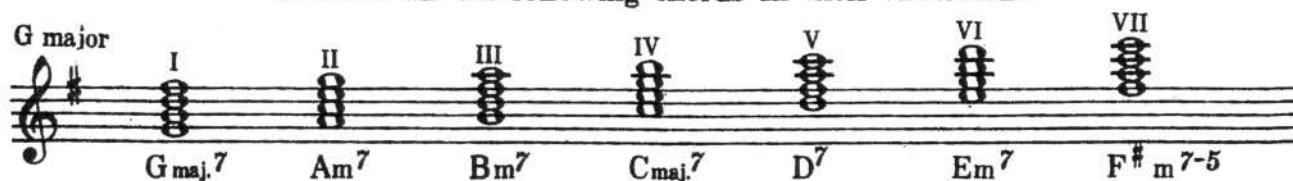


3rd inversion



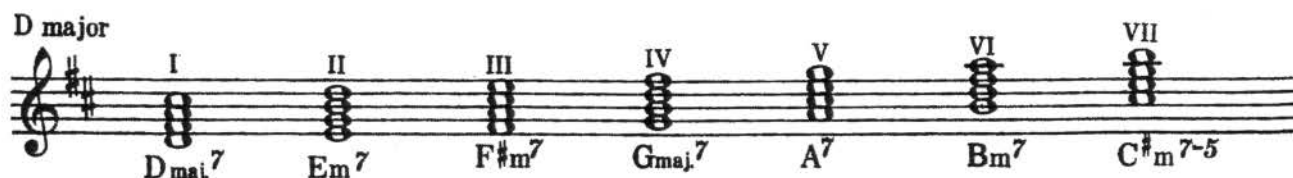
Practice all the following chords in their inversions.

G major



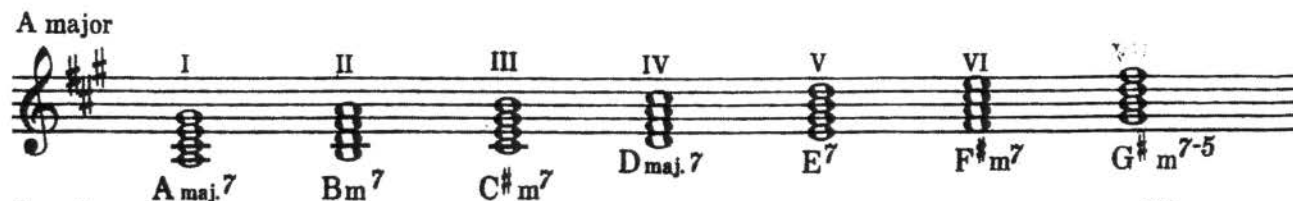
I G maj.⁷ II Am⁷ III Bm⁷ IV C maj.⁷ V D⁷ VI Em⁷ VII F#m⁷⁻⁵

D major



I D maj.⁷ II Em⁷ III F#m⁷ IV G maj.⁷ V A⁷ VI Bm⁷ VII C#m⁷⁻⁵

A major



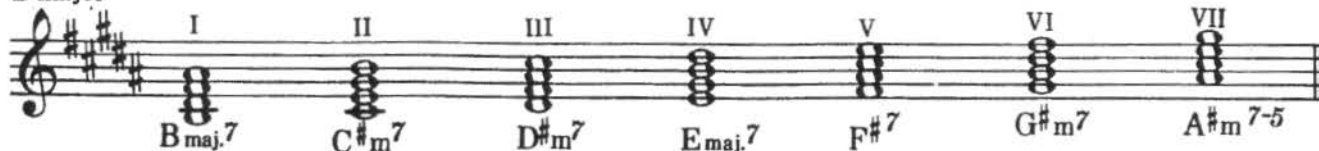
I A maj.⁷ II Bm⁷ III C#m⁷ IV D maj.⁷ V E⁷ VI F#m⁷ VII G#m⁷⁻⁵

E major

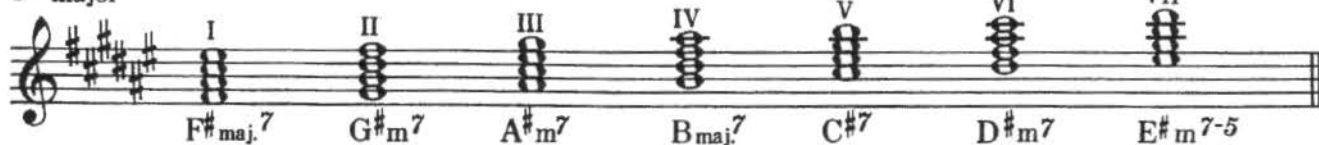


I E maj.⁷ II F#m⁷ III G#m⁷ IV A maj.⁷ V B⁷ VI C#m⁷ VII D#m⁷⁻⁵

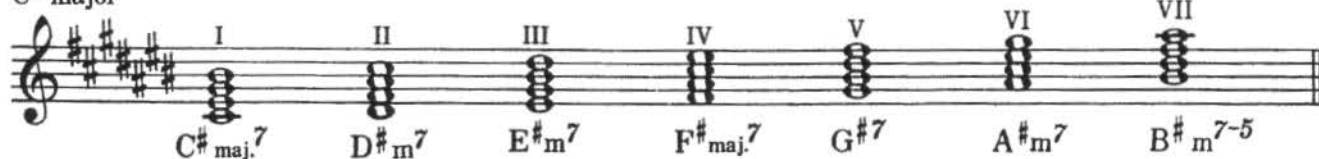
B major



F# major



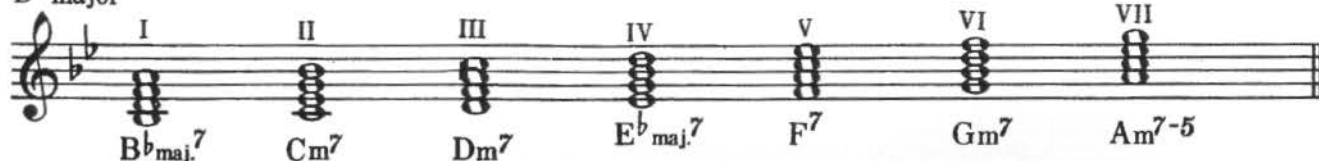
C# major



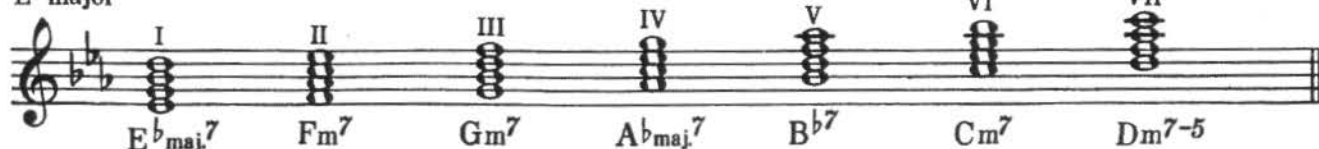
F major



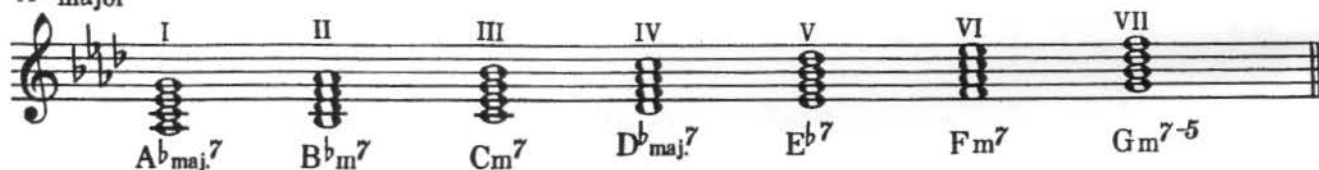
Bb major



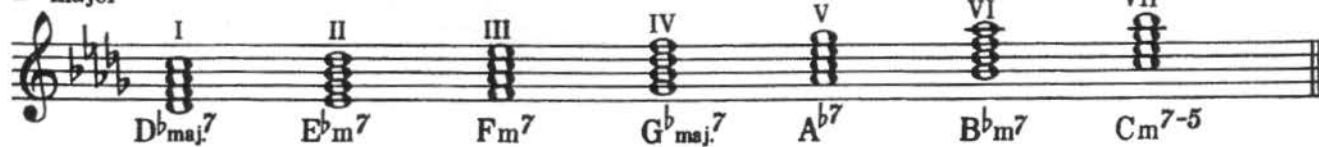
Eb major



Ab major



Db major



Gb major



C $\flat$ major

I II III IV V VI VII

C $\flat$ maj.7 D $\flat$ m7 E $\flat$ m7 F $\flat$ maj.7 G $\flat$ 7 A $\flat$ m7 B $\flat$ m7-5

A (harmonic) minor

Minor (harmonic) Scales

I II III IV V VI VII

A m7+7 B m7-5 C maj.7+5 D m7 E7 F maj.7 G $\sharp^{\circ}$

Inversions of the above Chords.

1st inversion

2nd inversion

3rd inversion

Practice all the following chords in their inversions.

E (harmonic) minor

I II III IV V VI VII

E m7+7 F $\sharp$ m7-5 G maj.7+5 A m7 B7 C maj.7 D $\sharp^{\circ}$

B (harmonic) minor

I II III IV V VI VII

B m7+7 C $\sharp$ m7-5 D maj.7+5 E m7 F $\sharp$ 7 G maj.7 A $\sharp^{\circ}$

F $\sharp$ (harmonic) minor

I II III IV V VI VII

F $\sharp$ m7+7 G $\sharp$ m7-5 A maj.7+5 B m7 C $\sharp$ 7 D maj.7 E $\sharp^{\circ}$

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C[#] (harmonic) minor

Diagram showing the seven triads (I-VII) for C[#] (harmonic) minor scale:

- I: C[#]m⁷⁺⁷
- II: D[#]m⁷⁻⁵
- III: E^{ma}.⁷⁺⁵
- IV: F[#]m⁷
- V: G[#]7
- VI: A^{ma}.⁷
- VII: B[#]°

D (harmonic) minor

Diagram showing the seven triads (I-VII) for D (harmonic) minor scale:

- I: Dm⁷⁺⁷
- II: Em⁷⁻⁵
- III: F^{ma}.⁷⁺⁵
- IV: Gm⁷
- V: A⁷
- VI: B^bma^{.7}
- VII: C[#]°

G (harmonic) minor

Diagram showing the seven triads (I-VII) for G (harmonic) minor scale:

- I: Gm⁷⁺⁷
- II: Am⁷⁻⁵
- III: B^bma^{.7+5}
- IV: Cm⁷
- V: D⁷
- VI: E^bma^{.7}
- VII: F[#]°

C (harmonic) minor

Diagram showing the seven triads (I-VII) for C (harmonic) minor scale:

- I: Cm⁷⁺⁷
- II: Dm⁷⁻⁵
- III: E^bma^{.7+5}
- IV: Fm⁷
- V: G⁷
- VI: A^bma^{.7}
- VII: B^b°

F (harmonic) minor

Diagram showing the seven triads (I-VII) for F (harmonic) minor scale:

- I: Fm⁷⁺⁷
- II: Gm⁷⁻⁵
- III: A^bma^{.7+5}
- IV: B^bm⁷
- V: C⁷
- VI: D^bma^{.7}
- VII: E^b°

B^b (harmonic) minor

Diagram showing the seven triads (I-VII) for B^b (harmonic) minor scale:

- I: B^bm⁷⁺⁷
- II: Cm⁷⁻⁵
- III: D^bma^{.7+5}
- IV: E^bm⁷
- V: F⁷
- VI: G^bma^{.7}
- VII: A^b°

E^b (harmonic) minor

Diagram showing the seven triads (I-VII) for E^b (harmonic) minor scale:

- I: E^bm⁷⁺⁷
- II: Fm⁷⁻⁵
- III: G^bma^{.7+5}
- IV: A^bm⁷
- V: B^b7
- VI: C^bma^{.7}
- VII: D^b°

A^b (harmonic) minor

Diagram showing the seven triads (I-VII) for A^b (harmonic) minor scale:

- I: A^bm⁷⁺⁷
- II: B^bm⁷⁻⁵
- III: C^bma^{.7+5}
- IV: D^bm⁷
- V: E^b7
- VI: F^bma^{.7}
- VII: G^b°



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