



## **Easy Chord Identification & Improvisation Suggestions**

**CLINICIAN:**  
**Keith DiSantis**

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# **Easy Chord Identification & Improvisation Suggestions**

## **Improvisation & Soloing Tips by Keith DiSantis**

Head Band Director at Vernon M.S. in Harlingen CISD.

I have performed & recorded in New York City, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, The South Jersey Shore, Austin, and South Texas for the past 40 Years.

Contact Info: [keith.disantis@gmail.com](mailto:keith.disantis@gmail.com) , (956) 241-1913 cell

## **Improvisation, Easy Chord ID & Soloing Tips**

### **#1. Building confidence using ability-level solos.**

Most students are scared & nervous but want to play a solo.

I recommend giving students with little knowledge, especially M.S. students and students starting to play in the H.S. Jazz Band, a good solo that is at their ability level. You can use the written solo provided by the arranger or have someone write a solo for the student at their ability level.

Help make the student sound good. Work individually with the student on the solo. Have them practice standing each time they solo and practice soloing with a microphone. Microphone & instrument placement is very important.

Have the student practice acknowledging the audience with a smile or a bow at the end of the solo.

Give the student positive feedback, with some encouraging words, while they are playing the solo and when they are finished.

### **#2. Playing the blues using blues scale notes in a question and answer style.**

One scale that works for an entire 12 bar blues is the blues scale. Have students learn & memorize all 12 blues scales. (**See attached handout.**)

Use a Question & Answer Style while rehearsing the band. #1 Have the rhythm section or a recording play the blues changes. #2 Demonstrate playing an easy phrase using the blues notes and have the ensemble answer you with that same phrase. This is a great starting point for learning how to improvise.

### #3. Teaching a chord or chord progression through a musical line.

First have students learn & memorize major & minor scales and basic chords. (**See attached Scale/Chord handouts.**) Give a brief description about scales and chords. The more a student practices scales & chords, the more a student will get to know their instrument well enough to begin improvising.

After the students have a basic understanding of this, learn chords by playing a phrase that is 2, 4, or 8 measures long and include chord & scale notes. (**See attached II V handout.**) Practice these phrases in all 12 keys. A good book that uses this style of teaching is “**Pathways To Improvisation**” by Denis DiBlasio, Northeastern Music Pub., Inc.

### #4. The importance of singing licks (jazz phrases) and being able to play what you sing.

Take a simple one-measure phrase and sing it in all 12 keys going around the circle of 5<sup>ths</sup> and then play it the same way. (**See attached II V handout.**) This is how students can train themselves to be able to play what they sing.

Spend time listening to great jazz artists and copying solos & licks you like. Practice the licks in all 12 keys. A good one to start with is Dexter Gordon. His lines are very tasteful, but not too hard to copy.

### NOTES

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# ALL TWELVE BLUES SCALES

$\frac{4}{4}$

C:

D:

E:

G $\flat$ :

A $\flat$ :

B $\flat$ :

C:

D:

E:

G $\flat$ :

A $\flat$ :

B $\flat$ :

# C Major scale - Relative Minors - Chords

**SCALES**

**C Major**

**MINOR**

**A Natural**

**A Melodic**

**A Harmonic**

**CHORDS**

**C MAJOR**

**C MINOR**

**C Aug 5<sup>th</sup>**

**C MAJ 7<sup>#</sup>**

**C 7<sup>#</sup>**

**C Dim 7<sup>th</sup>**

**C 9<sup>th</sup>**

**C 6<sup>th</sup>**

# G Major scale - Relative Minors - Chords

SCALES

G Major

MINOR

E Natural

E Melodic

E Harmonic

CHORDS

G Major

G Minor

G Aug 5<sup>th</sup>

G MAJ 7<sup>th</sup>

G 7<sup>th</sup>

G Dim 7<sup>th</sup>

G 9<sup>th</sup>

G 6<sup>th</sup>

The image contains ten lines of handwritten musical notation on a staff with a treble clef and one sharp (F#). The notation includes note heads, stems, and bar lines. To the right of each line, the name of the scale or chord is written in capital letters. Some chords have superscripted numbers (e.g., 5<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>) indicating specific voicings or qualities. The notation uses vertical stems for most notes, except for the first line which uses horizontal stems.

# D Major Scale - Relative Minors — CHORDS

**SCALES**

D Major

Minors

B Natural

B Melodic

B Harmonic

**CHORDS**

D Major

D Minor

D Aug 5<sup>th</sup>

D MAJ 7<sup>th</sup>

D 7<sup>th</sup>

D Dim 7<sup>th</sup>

D 9<sup>th</sup>

D 6<sup>th</sup>

# A Major Scale - Relative Minor - Chords

A Major Scale

SCALES

A Major

F# Natural Minor

MINORS

F# Natural

F# Melodic Minor

F# Melodic

F# Harmonic Minor

CHORDS

A Major

A Minor

A Aug 5<sup>th</sup>

A MAJ 7<sup>th</sup>

A 7<sup>th</sup>

A Dim 7<sup>th</sup>

A 9<sup>th</sup>

A 6<sup>th</sup>

# E Major Scale - Relative Minors - Chords

SCALES

EMajor

MINOR

C# Natural

C# Melodic

C# Harmonic

CHORDS

E Major

EMinor

EAug 5th

EMAJ 7th

E 7th

EDim 7th

E 9th

E 6th

# B Major Scale - Relative Minors - Chords

SCALES

B Major

MINORS

G# Natural

G# Melodic

CHORDS

B Major

B Minor

B Aug 5<sup>th</sup>

B Maj 7<sup>th</sup>

B 7<sup>th</sup>

B Dim 7<sup>th</sup>

B 9<sup>th</sup>

B 6<sup>th</sup>

# F Major Scale - Relative Minors - Chords

**SCALES**

**F MAJOR**

**MINOR**

**D Natural**

**D Melodic**

**D Harmonic**

**CHORDS**

**F Major**

**F Minor**

**F Aug 5<sup>th</sup>**

**F MAJ 7<sup>th</sup>**

**F 7<sup>th</sup>**

**F Dim 7<sup>th</sup>**

**F 9<sup>th</sup>**

**F 6<sup>th</sup>**

# B♭ Major - Relative Minors - Chords

SCALES

B♭ MAJOR

MINORS

G Natural

G Melodic

G Harmonic

CHORDS

B♭ Major

B♭ Minor

B♭ Aug<sup>5th</sup>

B♭ MAJ<sup>7th</sup>

B♭ 7<sup>th</sup>

B♭ Dim<sup>7th</sup>

B♭ 9<sup>th</sup>

B♭ 6<sup>th</sup>

The image contains ten staves of handwritten musical notation on five-line staff paper. Each staff begins with a clef (G or F), a key signature of B♭ (two flats), and a time signature of common time (indicated by a 'C'). The notation consists of vertical stems with small horizontal dashes indicating pitch and rhythm. The first four staves are labeled 'SCALES' and show different patterns for B♭ Major and its relative minors (G Natural, G Melodic, G Harmonic). The remaining six staves are labeled 'CHORDS' and show various B♭ chord progressions, including B♭ Major, B♭ Minor, B♭ Augmented (with a 5th), B♭ Major 7th, B♭ 7th, B♭ Diminished 7th, B♭ 9th, and B♭ 6th.

# E♭ Major - Relative Minors - Chords

SCALES

E♭ Major

MINORS

C Natural

C Melodic

CHORDS

E♭ Major

E♭ Minor

E♭ Aug 5<sup>th</sup>

E♭ MAJ 7<sup>th</sup>

E♭ 7<sup>th</sup>

E♭ Dim 7<sup>th</sup>

E♭ 9<sup>th</sup>

E♭ 6<sup>th</sup>

The image contains ten staves of handwritten musical notation for a piano or similar instrument. Each staff begins with a clef (F or C) and a key signature of one flat (E♭). The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The first four staves are labeled 'SCALES' and 'E♭ Major'. The next five staves are labeled 'MINORS' and 'C Natural'. The last one is labeled 'C Melodic'. The fifth staff is labeled 'CHORDS' and 'E♭ Major'. The subsequent staves show various chord progressions: E♭ Minor, E♭ Aug 5<sup>th</sup>, E♭ MAJ 7<sup>th</sup>, E♭ 7<sup>th</sup>, E♭ Dim 7<sup>th</sup>, E♭ 9<sup>th</sup>, and E♭ 6<sup>th</sup>. Measure numbers (1, 2, 3) are indicated above the first few staves.

# Ab Major Scale - Relative Minor - Chords

**SCALES**

AbMajor

**MINORS**

F Natural

F Melodic

F Harmonic

**CHORDS**

3      3

Ab Major

3

Ab Minor

3

Ab Aug 5<sup>th</sup>

Ab MAJ 7<sup>th</sup>

Ab 7<sup>th</sup>

Ab Dim 7<sup>th</sup>

Ab 9<sup>th</sup>

Ab 6<sup>th</sup>

# D<sub>b</sub> Major Scale - Relative Minor - Chords

SCALES

D<sub>b</sub> Major

MINORS

A-flat Natural

B<sub>b</sub> Melodic

B<sub>b</sub> Harmonic

CHORDS

D<sub>b</sub> Major

D<sub>b</sub> Minor

D<sub>b</sub> Aug 5<sup>th</sup>

D<sub>b</sub> MAJ 7<sup>th</sup>

D<sub>b</sub> 7<sup>th</sup>

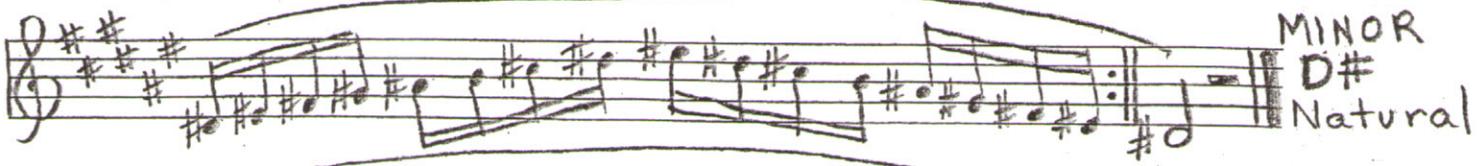
D<sub>b</sub> Dim 7<sup>th</sup>

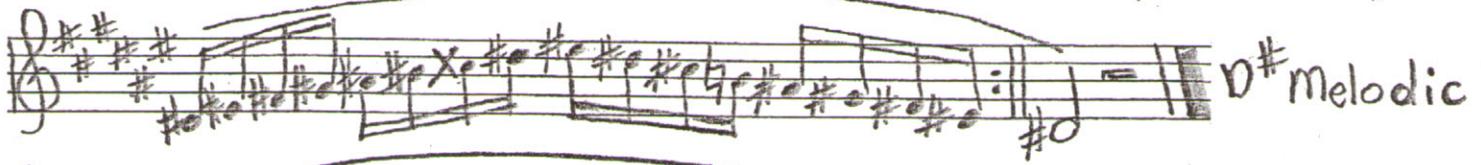
D<sub>b</sub> 9<sup>th</sup>

D<sub>b</sub> 6<sup>th</sup>

# F# Major scale - Relative Minors - Chords

 SCALES  
F# MAJ

 MINOR  
D#  
Natural

 D# Melodic

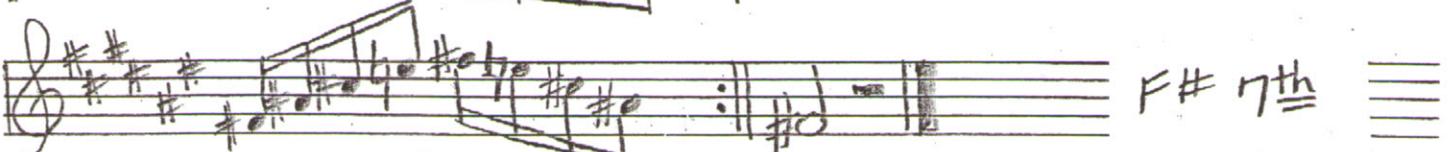
 D# Harmonic

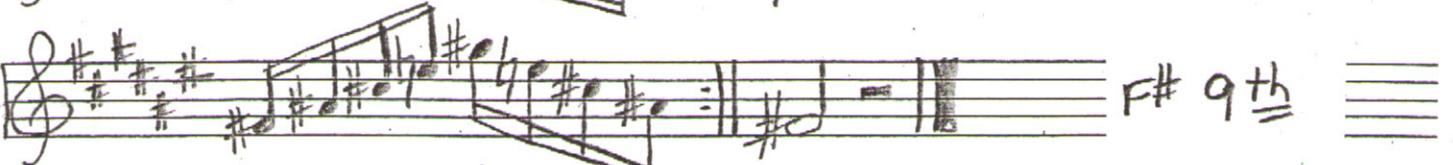
 CHORDS  
F# MAJOR

 F# MINOR

 F# AUG 5<sup>th</sup>

 F# MAJ 7<sup>th</sup>

 F# 7<sup>th</sup>

 F# 9<sup>th</sup>

 F# Dim 7<sup>th</sup>

 F# 6<sup>th</sup>

"ii<sup>7</sup> IV CHANGES"

8: Dmi<sup>7</sup> G | G | Dmi<sup>7</sup> G | G |

b: Gmi<sup>7</sup> C | C | Gmi<sup>7</sup> C | C |

bb: Cmi<sup>7</sup> F | F | Cmi<sup>7</sup> F | F |

bb: Fmi<sup>7</sup> Bb | Bb | Fmi<sup>7</sup> Bb | Bb |

bbb: Bb<sub>mi</sub><sup>7</sup> Eb | Eb | Bb<sub>mi</sub><sup>7</sup> Eb | Eb |

bbb: Eb<sub>mi</sub><sup>7</sup> Ab | Ab | Eb<sub>mi</sub><sup>7</sup> Ab | Ab |

bbb: Ab<sub>mi</sub><sup>7</sup> Db | Db | Ab<sub>mi</sub><sup>7</sup> Db | Db |

# #: C<sub>mi</sub><sup>7</sup> F# | F# | C<sub>mi</sub><sup>7</sup> F# | F# |

# #: F<sub>mi</sub><sup>7</sup> B | B | F<sub>mi</sub><sup>7</sup> B | B |

# #: Bmi<sup>7</sup> E | E | Bmi<sup>7</sup> E | E |

# #: Emi<sup>7</sup> A | A | Emi<sup>7</sup> A | A |

# #: Ami<sup>7</sup> D | D | Ami<sup>7</sup> D | D |