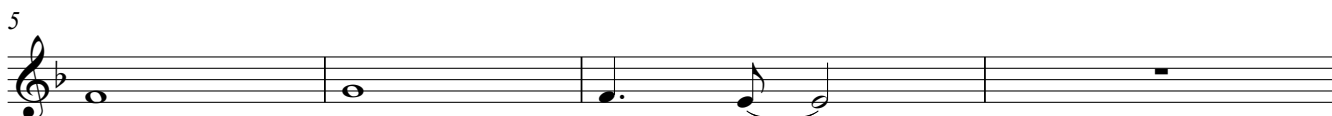


# Bye Bye Blackbird - Session 1 (Concert)

Session 1 addresses the opening 8 bars. I think of this piece as an AABA form. Although each A section is different, they are clearly related. The simple melody which we hear in the opening 8 bars (shown below) is developed throughout the song, so it's a good idea to really internalise it before moving on.



Because the melody is so diatonic, there are many interpretations for the harmony of this piece, particularly the opening section. I have outlined a progression below which is commonly used, however it is always worth investigating other possibilities and conventions. Practice in pairs, or by recording yourself, playing the root notes alongside the melody so you can hear how they match up.



To help internalise the sound of these changes, and develop fluency, practice a continuous line of crotchets. Start with a fixed exercise with specific rules as shown in the example below. Throughout the opening 4 bars I have restricted myself by using only chord tones 1, 3, 5 and 7, aiming for as subtle a transition between chords as is available. Through bars 5-8 I have adjusted an arpeggio to fit each chord, again with minimal alterations to create smooth voice leading.



- 2 Finally, I suggest exploring some ways in which the melodic material introduced in this section can be developed and applied across the harmonic sequence. The melodic figure in bars 2, 3 and 4 is a defining feature of the composition. This short cell uses diatonic stepwise motion and note repetition, the phrase is then transposed through the home key, with the starting point descending diatonically. Here are a few suggestions on other ways to practice and develop the cell:

Cell transposed through diatonic cycle of 4ths:

25

29

Detailed description: This block contains two staves of music. The first staff starts at bar 25 and ends at bar 28. The second staff starts at bar 29 and ends at bar 32. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The melodic cell consists of a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. In the first staff, the starting note G4 descends diatonically to F4, E4, and D4 in subsequent measures. In the second staff, the starting note G4 descends to F4, E4, and D4, and then the cell is repeated in a higher register (A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4).

Cell transposed through diatonic cycle of 3rds/6ths:

33

37

Detailed description: This block contains two staves of music. The first staff starts at bar 33 and ends at bar 36. The second staff starts at bar 37 and ends at bar 40. The music is in a key with one flat. The melodic cell is transposed through a diatonic cycle of 3rds/6ths. In the first staff, the starting note G4 descends to E4, C4, and B3. In the second staff, the starting note G4 descends to E4, C4, and B3, and then the cell is repeated in a higher register (A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4).

Above are just two examples of alternative transpositions for the phrase, note that the phrase can of course be transposed through all diatonic and non diatonic cycles.

As well as different ways to transpose the cell through the home key, it's useful to be able to apply the cell to the other sounds in the sequence (the  $bIII^o$  and  $VI7^b13^{\natural}9$ ). These are shown below:

41  $Ab^o$

Detailed description: This block contains one staff of music starting at bar 41. The music is in a key with one flat. The melodic cell is applied to the  $Ab^o$  degree. The starting note is A-flat, and the cell consists of A-flat, B-flat, C, B-flat, A-flat, G, F, E.

45

Detailed description: This block contains one staff of music starting at bar 45. The music is in a key with one flat. The melodic cell is applied to the  $bIII$  degree. The starting note is B-flat, and the cell consists of B-flat, C, D, C, B-flat, A, G, F.

49  $D7^{\flat13^{\natural}9}$

Detailed description: This block contains one staff of music starting at bar 49. The music is in a key with one flat. The melodic cell is applied to the  $D7^{\flat13^{\natural}9}$  degree. The starting note is D, and the cell consists of D, E, F, E, D, C, B, A.

53

Detailed description: This block contains one staff of music starting at bar 53. The music is in a key with one flat. The melodic cell is applied to the  $VI$  degree. The starting note is F, and the cell consists of F, G, A, G, F, E, D, C.