

V⁷ “licks”

- one measure units, representing V going to I

The following 2 progressions have the same harmonic function:

• V⁷ | I ||

• iimi⁷ V⁷ | I ||

The “ii chord” acts as a harmonic embellishment to the “V chord.”

On the dominant chord (V⁷), 9ths and 5ths are usually altered*. This creates tension and therefore more harmonic (chromatic) pull towards the resolution (I).

*#9, b9, #5, b5 (or enharmonics: b13, #11)

V⁷ "licks"

: "one measure units representing V → I"

- Two examples, with variations:

1) V⁷ (alt) → I

a) 

b) 

c) 

d) 

note: the resolution could be either major or minor (depending on the tune)

2) iimi⁷ V⁷ | I

a) 

b) 

c) 

d) 

e) 

VI^7 lines * one measure units, representing $\text{VI} \rightarrow \text{I}$

1a) VI^7 lines * one measure units, representing $\text{VI} \rightarrow \text{I}$

1b)

2a)

2b)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)

Property of
EARL MACDONALD

Lick #1 | V → I

Handwritten musical notation for Lick #1, showing a sequence of seven staves. The notes are written in a single melodic line across the staves. Chords are indicated above the notes. The sequence of chords is: F7, Bb7, Ab7, Db, Eb7, Ab, F#7, B, Db7, Gb, E7, A, B7, E, D7, G, A7, D, C7, F, G7, C, Bb7, Eb.

Variations:

Handwritten musical notation for Variations, showing two staves. The notes are written in a single melodic line across the staves. Chords are indicated above the notes. The sequence of chords is: F7, Bb, F7, Bb, F7, Bb.

within a phrase:

Handwritten musical notation for within a phrase, showing one staff. The notes are written in a single melodic line across the staff. Chords are indicated below the notes. The sequence of chords is: Cm7, F7, Bbmaj7.

Lick #2

The image shows a handwritten musical score for a guitar lick. At the top, a staff contains the notes for the lick, with a box highlighting a sequence of notes: B^b, A, G, F, E, D. Below this, a grid of chord names is provided for each measure of the lick. The chords are arranged in two columns, separated by a vertical line. The first column contains: C^m7, B^bm7, A^bm7, F^m7, E^m7, D^m7. The second column contains: F7, E^bm7, G^b, B^m7, A^m7, G^m7, A7, G7, C, F^m7, B^b7, E^b. The grid is organized into four rows of two staves each, with a vertical line separating the two columns of chords.

C ^m 7	F7	B ^b	E ^b m7	A ^b 7	D ^b
B ^b m7	E ^b 7	A ^b	C [#] m7	F ^m 7	B
A ^b m7	D ^b 7	G ^b	B ^m 7	E7	A
F ^m 7	B7	E	A ^m 7	D7	G
E ^m 7	A7	D	G ^m 7	C7	F
D ^m 7	G7	C	F ^m 7	B ^b 7	E ^b

Lick #3

Chord progression for Lick #3:

- Staff 1: Cm7, F7, B^b, E^bm7, A^b7, D^b7
- Staff 2: B^bm7, E^b7, A^b
- Staff 3: A^bm7, D^b7, G^b
- Staff 4: F#m7, B7, E
- Staff 5: E^bm7, A7, D
- Staff 6: Dm7, G7, C
- Staff 7: C#m7, F#7, B
- Staff 8: Bm7, E7, A
- Staff 9: Am7, D7, G
- Staff 10: Gm7, C7, F
- Staff 11: Fm7, B^b7, E^b

variations

Handwritten musical notation for variations:

- Staff 1: Musical notation showing a sequence of notes with a 'to' label and an arrow pointing to a '5' (tritone).
- Staff 2: Musical notation showing a variation with triplets and slurs.

"SHORT ii-IV-I Lick"

Lick #4

- Descend by tone, going through all 12 keys
- Memorize the sequence!

• Do it with and without the resolution

- Metronome on 2 + 4.
- Over time, increase speed.

rhythmic variation: