

BASS MASTER CLASS

JB Dyas, PhD

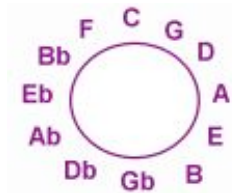
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Linear Bass Line Construction

It has been said that the definition of a jazz combo is a bassist and at least one other player, hence, the importance placed on the former's vital role in jazz. Indeed, the bassist has the dual responsibility of providing both a rhythmic and harmonic foundation simultaneously. In most straight-ahead jazz, this is accomplished through the use of walking bass lines, that is, quarter note lines performed with a long, warm tone in which the root of each chord is attacked (played) as each chord changes. The remaining notes "connect" one chord to another in deference to the harmony (chord) of the moment.

In analyzing the lines constructed by the walking masters (e.g., Ray, Ron, Rufus, Christian...), we find that the majority of their straight-ahead walking lines are comprised primarily of three elements: scales, arpeggios, and chromatics, and the combination of the three. The rule of thumb when constructing lines using scales and arpeggios is to be cognizant of each chord's scale and chord tones, i.e., use correct 3rds, 7ths, and appropriate alterations (e.g., #5, b9, etc.) as indicated. The guideline for using chromatics is that as long as you start your chromatic line on a chord tone of the chord you're on, and land on a chord tone (preferably the root) of the next chord as it changes, chromatics are cool.

The following exercises are meant to be practiced not only by up-and-coming bassists, but also on piano (left hand) by all musicians, especially jazz improvisation teachers and instructors of all instruments. When accompanying an improv class or private student, nothing beats walking a bass line in the left hand while comping the chords in the right.



Following are three one-measure bass lines that connect two chords that progress up a 4th (aka down a 5th), the most common progression in jazz. Called "cycle patterns" because they progress around the cycle of 4ths (up a 4th/down a 5th), the three lines are:

- 1) *down the scale* (1 7 6 5) – regarding the 7th: be sure to use a b7th for minor 7 and dominant 7 chords, and a major 7th for major chords
- 2) *1 3 5 chromatic* – regarding the 3rd: be sure to use a minor 3rd for minor 7 chords, and a major 3rd for dominant 7 and major chords
- 3) *whole, half, half, half* (steps going up)

Cycle Patterns

1 (down the scale) 2 (1 3 5 chromatic) 3 (whole, half, half, half)

With just these three patterns, nine combinations can be used to construct nine distinctive ways of walking a II- V7 IΔ progression. The combinations are 1&1, 1&2, 1&3, 2&1, 2&2, 2&3, 3&1, 3&2, and 3&3.

Cycle Pattern Combinations

1 & 1 (down scale / down scale) 1 & 2 (down scale / 1 3 5 chro) 1 & 3 (down scale / w, h, h, h)

2 & 1 (1 3 5 chro / down scale) 2 & 2 (1 3 5 chro / 1 3 5 chro) 2 & 3 (1 3 5 chro / w, h, h, h)

3 & 1 (w, h, h, h / down scale) 3 & 2 (w, h, h, h / 1 3 5 chro) 3 & 3 (w, h, h, h / w, h, h, h)

After mastering these nine combinations in the key given, the next step is to practice the nine combinations in all 12 keys:

D- G7 CΔ	Bb- Eb7 AbΔ	F#- B7 EΔ
G- C7 FΔ	Eb- Ab7 DbΔ	B- E7 AΔ
C- F7 BbΔ	Ab- Db7 GbΔ	E- A7 DΔ
F- Bb7 EbΔ	C#- F#7 BΔ	A- D7 GΔ

Similar lines can be constructed for II V I progressions in minor (II \emptyset V7alt I-). Note that the following three patterns are altered from their major key counterparts in order to fit the chord qualities, i.e., half diminished (aka minor 7 b5) for the II chord, dominant 7 altered (meaning flat & sharp 5th and flat & sharp 9th) for the V chord, and minor 7 for the I chord. The “altered cycle patterns” are:

- 1) *down the altered scale* (1 b7 #5 b5)
- 2) *1 b2 3 b5* – regarding the 3rd: be sure to use a minor 3rd for half diminished chords and a major 3rd for dominant 7 altered chords
- 3) *half, whole, half, half* (steps going up)

Altered Cycle Patterns

1 (down the altered scale) 2 (1 b2 3 b5) 3 (half, whole, half, half)

Again, with just these three patterns, you have nine combinations that can be used to construct nine distinctive ways of walking a IIø V7alt I- progression. The combinations are the same (1&1, 1&2, 1&3, 2&1, 2&2, 2&3, 3&1, 3&2, and 3&3), we're simply substituting the altered cycle patterns for the regular cycle patterns so as to better fit the chord qualities.

Altered Cycle Pattern Combinations

1 & 1 (down alt scale / down alt scale) 1 & 2 (down alt scale / 1 b2 3 b5) 1 & 3 (down alt scale / h, w, h, h)

2 & 1 (1 b2 3 b5 / down alt scale) 2 & 2 (1 b2 3 b5 / 1 b2 3 b5) 2 & 3 (1 b2 3 b5 / h, w, h, h)

3 & 1 (h, w, h, h / down alt scale) 3 & 2 (h, w, h, h / 1 b2 3 b5) 3 & 3 (h, w, h, h / h, w, h, h)

Again, after mastering these nine combinations in the key given, practice them in all 12 keys:

Dø G7alt C-	Bbø Eb7alt Ab-	F#ø B7alt E-
Gø C7alt F-	Ebø Ab7alt Db-	Bø E7alt A-
Cø F7alt Bb-	Abø Db7alt Gb-	Eø A7alt D-
Fø Bb7alt Eb-	C#ø F#7alt B-	Aø D7alt G-

The next step is to apply these patterns to a tune that utilizes II V I progressions in both major and minor, such as *Autumn Leaves*. Using just these six patterns (i.e., three cycle patterns and three altered cycle patterns), plus a scale for the tritone progression (EbΔ to Aø in the 4th to 5th bar) and an arpeggio for the unison progression (G- to G7alt in the 7th to 8th bar), there are now literally hundreds of ways to walk the first 8 bars. Following are but a few:

Examples of the First Eight Bars of *Autumn Leaves*

Chords: C-, F7, B \flat Δ , E \flat Δ , A \emptyset , D7alt, G-, G7alt

Patterns: cp 2, cp 1, cp 1, scale, acp 2, acp 1, arpeggio, acp 1

Chords: C-, F7, B \flat Δ , E \flat Δ , A \emptyset , D7alt, G-, G7alt

Patterns: cp 3, cp 2, cp 3, scale, acp 1, acp 2, arpeggio, acp 3

Chords: C-, F7, B \flat Δ , E \flat Δ , A \emptyset , D7alt, G-, G7alt

Patterns: cp 1, cp 3, cp 3, scale, acp 3, acp 3, arpeggio, acp 2

Once you feel comfortable walking the first eight bars of *Autumn Leaves* and are able to vary the different cycle patterns and altered cycle patterns at will, the final step is to practice this eight-bar progression in all keys, say, one key per week for 12 weeks. I also suggest you say the name of each chord aloud as you land on it. At the end of the three-month stint, you will find that you have a much better handle on walking through changes, including being considerably more aware of correct 3rds, 7ths, and alterations. This exercise also will substantially increase your familiarity with the entire instrument -- low to high, common and uncommon keys alike. More importantly, it will give you far more confidence when approaching new tunes to walk, allowing your mind and spirit to focus less on the notes and more on TGIF (time, groove, interaction, feel) with that at-least-one-other-player in your combo.

Former Executive Director of the Brubeck Institute, bassist **J.B. Dyas** currently serves as Vice President for Education and Curriculum Development at the Herbie Hancock Institute of Jazz in Los Angeles. He received his PhD in Music Education from Indiana University and is a past recipient of the DownBeat Achievement Award for Jazz Education.

First Eight Bars of *Autumn Leaves* in All Keys

D-	G7	CΔ	FΔ	Bø	E7alt	A-	A7alt	
G-	C7	FΔ	BbΔ	Eø	A7alt	D-	D7alt	
C-	F7	BbΔ	EbΔ	Aø	D7alt	G-	G7alt	
F-	Bb7	EbΔ	AbΔ	Dø	G7alt	C-	C7alt	
Bb-	Eb7	AbΔ	DbΔ	Gø	C7alt	F-	F7alt	
Eb-	Ab7	DbΔ	GbΔ	Cø	F7alt	Bb-	Bb7alt	
Ab-	Db7	GbΔ	BΔ	Fø	Bb7alt	Eb-	Eb7alt	
C#-	F#7	BΔ	EΔ	Bbø	Eb7alt	Ab-	G#7alt	
F#-	B7	EΔ	AΔ	Ebø	Ab7alt	Db-	C#7alt	
B-	E7	AΔ	DΔ	Abø	Db7alt	Gb-	F#7alt	
E-	A7	DΔ	GΔ	C#ø	F#7alt	B-	B7alt	
A-	D7	GΔ	CΔ	F#ø	B7alt	E-	E7alt	

12-Bar Blues (I - IV - V)

e.g., *Shuffle Time, Blue 7, etc.*

Bb7			
arpeggio up or down	arpeggio up or down	arpeggio up or down	cycle pattern
or bebop scale up or down.....	arpeggio up or down		
Eb7		Bb7	
arpeggio up or down	1 3 4 chro	arpeggio up or down	1 3 4 chro
F7	Eb7	Bb7	F7
1 3 5 6	1 3 4 chro	1 3 4 chro	cycle pattern
or			
1 5 1 chro			
("Killer Joe" lick)			

12-Bar Blues (Bebop)

e.g., *Tenor Madness, etc.*

Bb7	Eb7	Bb7	
cycle pattern	1 3 4 chro	arpeggio up or down	cycle pattern
Eb7		Bb7	G7alt
arpeggio up or down	1 3 4 chro	1 3 5 chro	alt. cycle pattern
		(or b7)	
C-	F7	Bb7 G7alt	C- F7
cycle pattern	cycle pattern	1 b7 1 3	1 b3 1 3
		(or b5)	(or b5) (or b5)

12-Bar Blues (Bebop)

e.g., *Tootsie, Billie's Bounce, Straight No Chaser, etc.*

F7	Bb7	F7	C- F7
cycle pattern	1 3 4 chro	1 3 4 chro	1 b3 1 3
			(or b5) (or b5)
Bb7		F7	A- D7
arpeggio up or down	1 3 4 chro	chromatic up	1 b3 1 3
			(or b5) (or b5)
G-	C7	F7 D7alt	G- C7
cycle pattern	cycle pattern	1 b7 1 3	1 b3 1 3
		(or b5)	(or b5) (or b5)

Combo Preparation for Bassists (in order of importance)

Construct

1. Play with a good sound.
2. Play in tune.
3. Keep your place; don't get lost.

Preparation

Carefully adjust sound on amp before rehearsal or performance begins; strive for a warm, fat (but not boomy) tone for straight-ahead jazz; dig in

Carefully tune up before every rehearsal or performance; listen closely to the intonation *while* playing (especially for upright and fretless players)

Before playing, *memorize the form*. Common forms include:

- **12-bar blues** (e.g., *Tenor Madness*, *Billie's Bounce*)
- **16-bar tune** (e.g., *Blue Bossa*, *Summertime*, *Doxy*)
- **32-bar standard**
 - **AABA** (e.g., *I Got Rhythm*, *Misty*, *Satin Doll*)
 - **ABAC** (e.g., *On Green Dolphin Street*, *All of Me*)

Be on the lookout for tunes with uncommon forms, for example:

- *Alone Together*: AABA' (14-bar first A, 14-bar second A, 8-bar B, and 8-bar last A)
- *Moment's Notice*: ABAB'V (8-bar first A, 8-bar first B, 8-bar second A, 6-bar second B, 8-bar Vamp with Bb pedal)
- *Song for My Father*: AAB (24-bar tune)
- *Peace*: 10-bar tune
- *Stablemates*: ABA (14-bar first A, 8-bar bridge, 14-bar last A)
- *Yes and No*: AABA (14-bar A sections with a 16-bar bridge)

4. Play the style with good time and a good feel.

If not sure of the style, ask combo director or a bandmate.

Common grooves include:

- **bop**: walking bass
- **standard** (swing): often the first chorus as a "2 feel" with successive choruses in "4" (walking bass); sometimes the last chorus returns to a "2 feel"
- **bossa**: dotted quarter/eighth note feel (straight, not swung)
- **various Latin grooves**: combination of playing on beats 1 & 3 and syncopating
- **rock**: straight eighths
- **funk**: syncopated sixteenths (with clear downbeats)
- **waltz**: 3/4 time; often the first chorus as a "1 feel" (dotted half notes with successive chorus in "3" (walking) or a "broken 3" (partly in "1" and partly in "3"))
- **ballad**: often the first chorus as a "2 feel" with successive choruses in "4" (walking bass); also, ballads often provide more room for interaction with soloist and other members of the rhythm section

5. Play the "right" notes.

Before the tune starts, check out root movement and chord qualities (major, dominant, minor, half diminished, etc.); land on the roots as the chords change; be sure to play correct 3rds and 7ths; memorize what you can in the time you have