

Thesaurus of Scales and Melodic Patterns

Thesaurus of
Scales and
Melodic
Patterns

Nicolas Slonimsky



Hibberd (1961) “tonality as psychological sensation.” (in Harrison 2016)

Anne Briggs

‘She moved through the fair’

î î î î î î ♭î î

Carl Stamitz in 1798 deemed Irish tunes incapable of bearing any harmony (Hamm 1979: 50),

“the Irish possess and still employ a series of scales or modes that are only quite distantly related to the Greek modes, and with a much greater variety of intervals.... So called ‘quarter tones’ are deliberately sung by the unlearned and despised peasant.” (Hughes 1909: vi)

Both Stamitz and Hughes taken from Tagg 2009



Davey Graham



Approximately Raag Bageshree or Pelog scale mapping into mixolydian



The Beatles demonstrate Mixolydian Cadence



What would you think if I sang - out of tune_would you stand - up and walk out on me_____

lend me your ears - and I'll sing - you a song and I'll try - not to sing_ out of key oh I get by

Chords: E I, B V, F#m7 ii7, B7 V7, E I, B, F#m7, B7, E

- with a lit - tle help_____ from my friends - mm I get - high -

- with - a lit - tle help_____ from my friends -

Chords: D bVII, A IV, E I, D, A, E



PATTERN 1 (♩ = 86)

B9

E9

B9

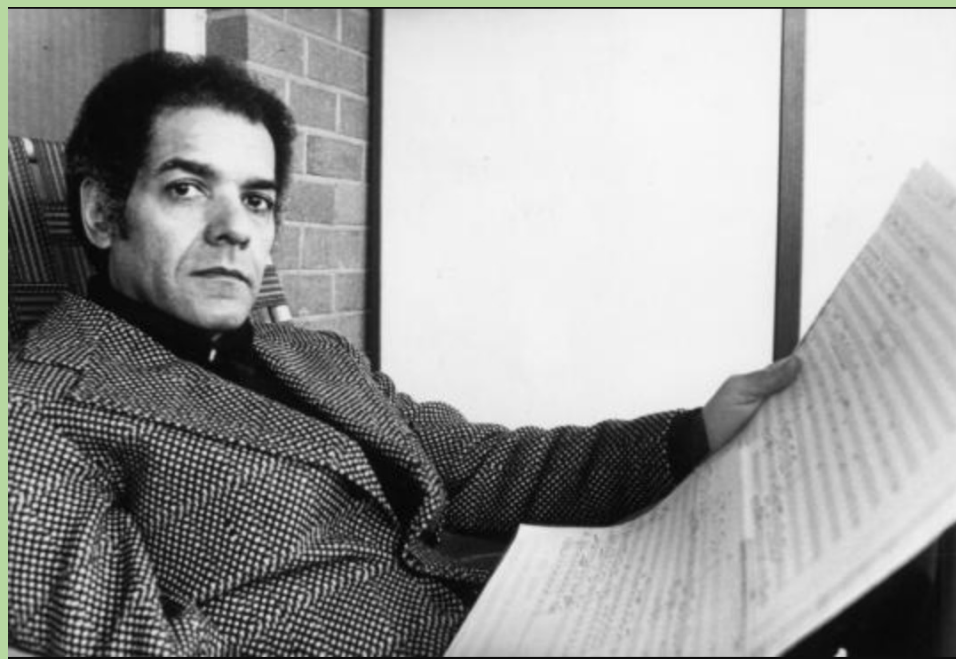
E9

Vamp
B9

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

$\hat{3} \quad \hat{5} \quad \# \hat{7} \quad \hat{2} \quad \# \hat{4} \quad \hat{6} \quad \# \hat{1}$
 $\hat{1} \quad \hat{3} \quad \hat{5} \quad \# \hat{7} \quad \hat{2} \quad \# \hat{4} \quad \hat{6} \dots$



Tymockzo:

“Tonality” in this sense is almost synonymous with **“non-atonality”**—a double negative, most naturally understood in contrast to music that was deliberately written to contrast with it. The expansive usage accords with the intuition that Schubert, the Beatles, and Pärt share musical preoccupations that are not shared by composers such as Varèse, Xenakis, and Cage”

....those tired phrases, the “dissolution of traditional tonality,” “tonality’s demise,” and that magical moment when “tonality collapsed.”¹ Perhaps what he and others mean by “traditional tonality” eludes me. But if in any way it refers to a hierarchical condition, with a single pitch class operating as a locus of perceptual ordering, then I am compelled to observe that these conventional images of death constitute just one more of our century’s premature news flashes.....

Schoenberg himself looked forward to a time when, “grocers' boys would whistle serial music in their rounds”

well.....



169.

I REMEMBER YOU

SCHERTZINGER-MERLER

Handwritten musical score for "I Remember You" in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff has a repeat sign and is accompanied by chords: FMaj7, Bmi7 E7, FMaj7, Cmi7 F7. The second staff continues the melody with chords: BbMaj7, Bbmi7 Eb7, (Ami7 D7) FMaj7, and a first ending with Gmi7 C7 and a second ending with Cmi7 F7. The third staff concludes the piece with chords: BbMaj7, Emi7 A7, DMaj7, and Emi7 A7. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and the time signature is 4/4.

Handwritten musical score for the vocal line of "I Remember You". It shows a treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody starts with a B note, followed by a quarter note, then two eighth notes beamed together with a "3" above them, and another two eighth notes beamed together with a "3" above them. This is followed by a double bar line, then a half note Eb and a quarter note. The lyrics "Ma - ri - a" are written below the notes.



Duke Ellington Koko

$\text{♩} = 160$ swing 9 $\text{Eb}m^6$

Reeds

alto sax

tenor sax

Tbn

bari sax

mf f mf mf f mf f mf

13 $\text{Ab}m^6$ $\text{Eb}m^6$

Reeds

mf f mf mf f mf f mf

17 B^9 Bb^7 $\text{Eb}m^6$ unis.

Reeds

mf f p

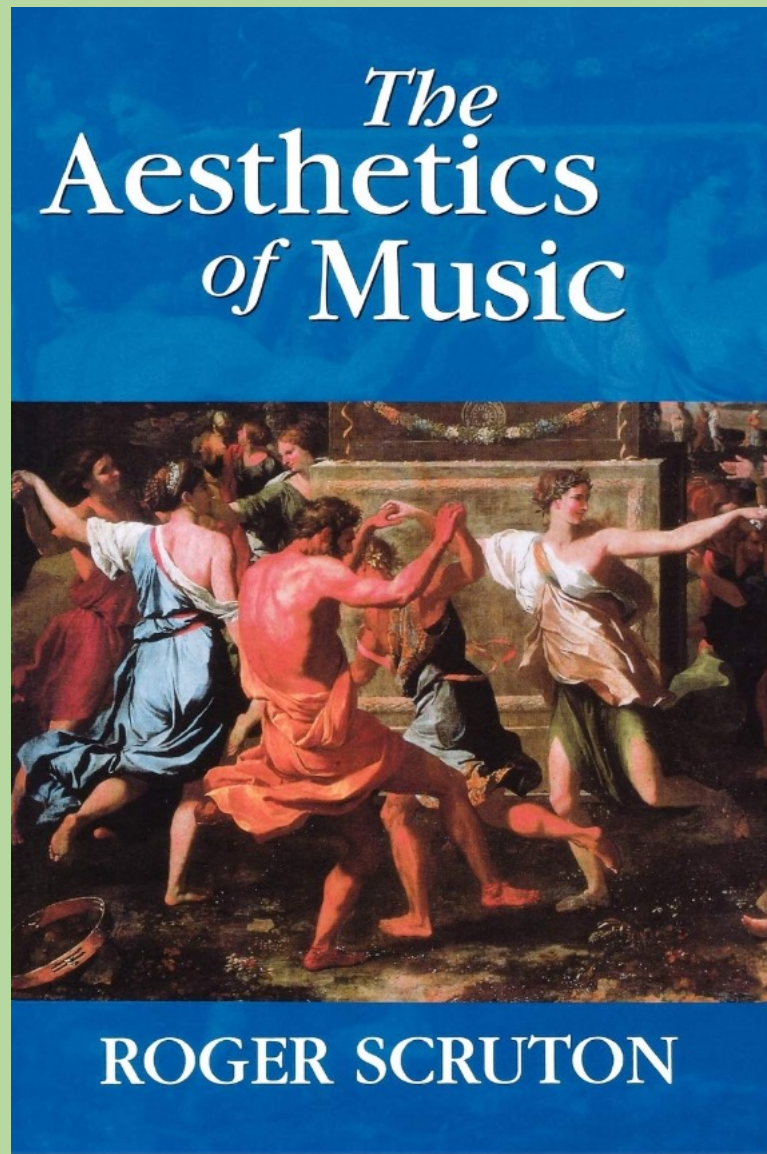


Strawberry Fields

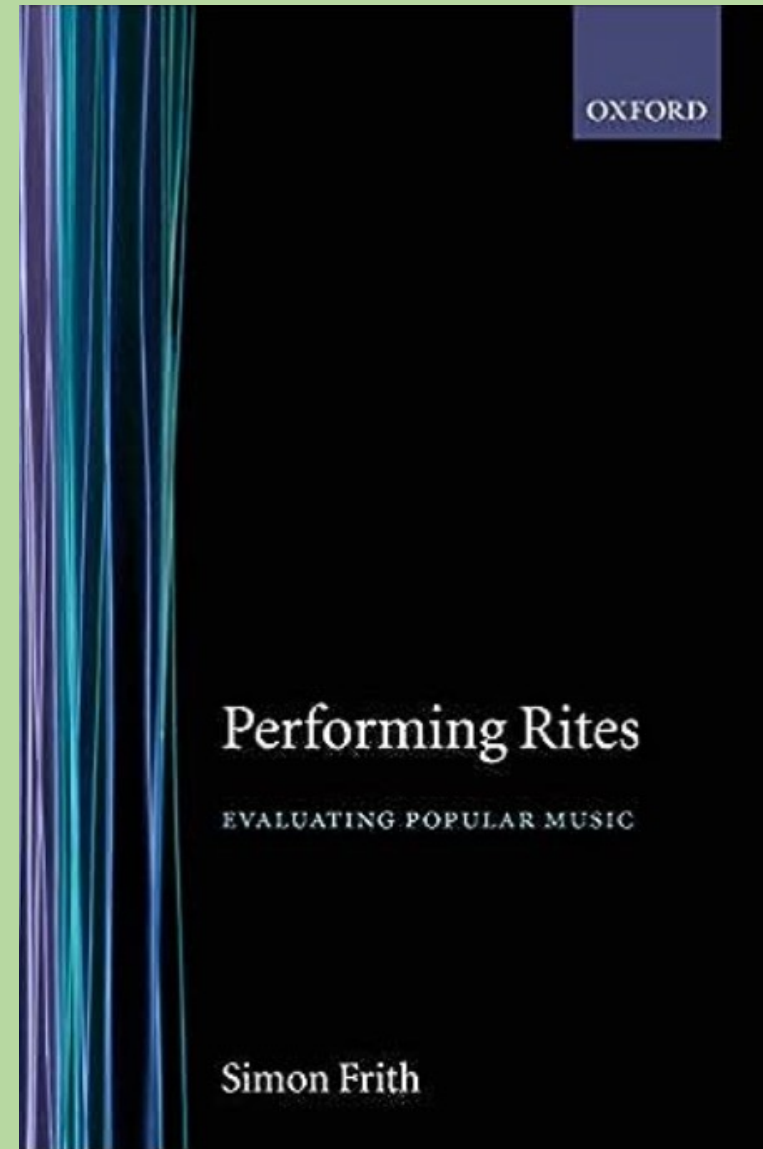
F#7

The image shows a musical score for the song 'Strawberry Fields'. It features a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes a whole rest, followed by a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, B) and a quarter note (D). The lyrics 'No-thing is real' are written below the staff, with 'No-thing' aligned under the first note of the triplet, 'is' under the second, and 'real' under the quarter note. A bracket above the triplet is labeled with the number '3'.

No-thing is real



1997

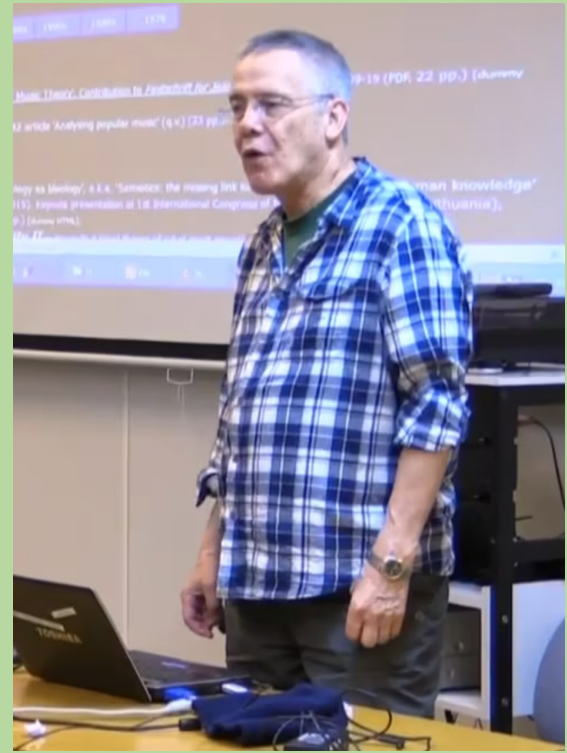


1996

Kant: Intentional object



“metaphor cannot be eliminated from the description of music, because it defines the intentional object of the musical experience”



SIGN UP

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MORE VERSIONS +

Ver 1 ★★★★★ 45

Ver 2* ★★★★★ 13



PRO

PLAY THIS TAB

Vocal S M

Rhythm Guitar S M

Solo Guitar S M

Drums S M

View all instruments ▾

Aja Chords by Steely Dan

44,105 views, added to favorites 761 times

Difficulty: advanced

Tuning: E A D G B E

Capo: no capo

Author CPWKruger [a] 10,487. Last edit on May 16, 2022

▶ VIEW INTERACTIVE TAB

AJA

Transcription and chart
Peter Kruger
casparus60@yahoo.com

| Bmaj13 | % | % | % |

| Bmaj13 | % | % | % |

Bmaj13 B11
Up on the hill people never stare
B/F# Emaj7
They just don't

| Bm11 | % | Cmaj7 | % |
care

| Dmaj13 | % |

E9 E6 Bm/E E6 G A/G G
Chi nese music un der ban yan trees
G A/G G Gb7 Eb7 Eb7-9 Ab7
Here at the dude ranch a bove the sea
E11 D/C C D/C C
Aja when all my dime dan cin' is through
Fmaj7 Gadd9 Dbmaj7-5 Cmaj7-5
I run to you

| Bmaj13 | | | |

Bmaj13
Up on the hill they got to turn
B9 Emaj7

FONT -1 +1

CHORDS

SIMPLIFY

▶ AUTOSCROLL

TRANPOSE -1 +1

“UG has garnered 11 million registered users worldwide, earning the platform a rank among the top 500 most popular websites in the US”



The image displays a musical score for piano accompaniment, likely from Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring*. The score is written for four staves, organized into two systems. The first system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) in 4/4 time. The second system also consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) in 3/4 time. The music features a complex, rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, characteristic of Stravinsky's style. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the tempo is marked 'etc.' (etcetera). The score is set against a light green background.

“For example, the penultimate movement of Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring* establishes a background tonality of B minor, just before the melody enters in an unambiguous G sharp minor. The background tonality continues undeterred, and leads the music naturally towards the D minor of the sacrificial dance (Ex. 9.18).”



A musical score for piano, consisting of three staves. The score is written in treble and bass clefs. The time signature changes throughout the piece: 4/4, 2/4, 4/4, 2/4, and 5/4. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first staff features a continuous melody of eighth notes. The second staff has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by chords in the subsequent measures. The third staff features a continuous bass line of eighth notes. A bracket above the first staff indicates a repeat or a specific section of the music.

Octatonic 0,1

Octatonic 0,1 scale: S T S T S T S T

Major chords: C⁷, E^{b7}, F^{#7}, A⁷

But also minor chords:

and also diminished chords

Minor chords: C^{m7}, E^{b m7}, F^{# m7}, A^{m7}

Diminished chords: C^{o7}, E^{b o7}, F^{# o7}, A^{o7}

Octatonic 1,2

Octatonic 1,2 scale: S T S T S T S T

Major chords: D^{b7}, E⁷, G⁷, B^{b7}

Octatonic 0,2

Octatonic 0,2 scale: S T S T S T S T

Major chords: D⁷, F⁷, G^{#7}, B⁷

RED

Fripp

Intro

OCT 0,2

OCT 0,1

OCT 1,2

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system consists of three staves: Guitar (treble clef), Guitar (treble clef), and Bass (bass clef). The second system also consists of three staves: Gtr. (treble clef), Gtr. (treble clef), and Bass (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 8/8. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Chord labels are provided for several sections: B⁵, D⁵, F⁵, A^b5, C, E⁵, G⁵, B^b5, D^b5, E⁵, G, B^b5, and D⁵. A bracket labeled '8va' spans the first two staves of the first system. A bracket labeled '(b)' spans the first two staves of the second system. The score is written for a guitar and bass ensemble.

9

Gtr.

Gtr.

Bass

8va

B⁵ D⁵ F⁵ F A^{b5} C

E

14

Gtr.

Bass

E

This musical score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 9 through 13, and the second system contains measures 14 through 18. Each system features three staves: a top guitar staff (Gtr.), a middle guitar staff (Gtr.), and a bass staff (Bass). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 5/8. In measure 9, the top guitar staff has a '9' above it and a 'V' below the first note. The middle guitar staff has chord symbols B⁵, D⁵, F⁵, F, A^{b5}, and C above it, with red 'x' and red '7' markings. The bass staff has red '7' markings. Measure 10 has a 'V' above the first note in the top guitar staff. Measure 11 has a 'V' above the first note in the top guitar staff. Measure 12 has a 'V' above the first note in the top guitar staff. Measure 13 has a 'V' above the first note in the top guitar staff. Measure 14 has a '14' above it. Measure 15 has a 'V' above the first note in the top guitar staff. Measure 16 has a 'V' above the first note in the top guitar staff. Measure 17 has a 'V' above the first note in the top guitar staff. Measure 18 has a 'V' above the first note in the top guitar staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals, as well as specific guitar techniques like bends and vibrato indicated by wavy lines and 'v' markings.

16

Gtr.

Bass

E

18

Gtr.

Bass

G $\flat$

20

Gtr.

Bass

E

The image displays three systems of musical notation for guitar (Gtr.) and bass. Each system consists of a guitar staff in treble clef and a bass staff in bass clef. The first system (measures 16-18) features a guitar melody with a green slur over measures 17 and 18, ending with a green 'E' chord. The bass line consists of eighth notes. The second system (measures 18-20) features a guitar melody with a purple slur over measures 19 and 20, ending with a purple 'G $\flat$ ' chord. The bass line consists of eighth notes. The third system (measures 20-22) features a guitar melody with a green slur over measures 21 and 22, ending with a green 'E' chord. The bass line consists of eighth notes.



OLIVIER MESSIAEN

V. L'épouse

CHANT

Presque lent
mf

G(#4) C#13 G(#4) G⁶ E(#4) E⁶ A#13 E(#4)

Va où l'Es - prit te mè - ne,

PIANO

Presque lent
expressif
f

Bb7b9 Db13 (#11) Cb13 Gbm13 Abm13 Bb13

Nul ne peut — sé - pa - rer ce que Dieu a u - ni, B A G E Ab13 Ab+ D9/A

mf

Oct 1,2

Oct 1,2 system showing chords: G(#4), C#13, G(#4), E(#4), A#13, E(#4). The notation is in treble and bass clefs, showing the interval structure of the octatonic mode.

Oct 0,2

Oct 0,2 system showing chords: Bb7(b9), Db7(add9), Cb13, Gbm13, Abm9. The notation is in treble and bass clefs, showing the interval structure of the octatonic mode.

"breaks" octatonic mode

"breaks" octatonic mode system showing chords: Bb13, B, A, G, E, Ab13, Ab+, D9/A. The notation is in treble and bass clefs, showing the interval structure of the octatonic mode.

Oct 1,2

Oct 0,2

Oct 1,2 and Oct 0,2 systems showing the interval structure of the octatonic mode. The notation is in treble clef, showing the interval structure of the octatonic mode.



TRITONE PROGRESSION

Equal Division of One Octave into Two Parts

1

DITONE PROGRESSION

Equal Division of One Octave into Three Parts

27

SESQUITONE PROGRESSION

Equal Division of One Octave into Four Parts

51

WHOLE TONE PROGRESSION

A musical staff in treble clef showing a tritone progression. The staff is divided into two measures by a double bar line. The first measure is labeled Bbm7 and contains a sequence of notes: Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb. The second measure is labeled Eb7 and contains a sequence of notes: Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb. The notes are grouped into pairs, and the progression is marked with a 7 and a 3, indicating the number of parts the octave is divided into.

Relationship to dominant 7th extensions (C7)

A musical staff in treble clef showing the relationship between C7 and its extensions. The staff is divided into two measures by a double bar line. The first measure is labeled C7 and contains a sequence of notes: C, Eb, F, G. The second measure is labeled C13(#11) and contains a sequence of notes: C, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C. The notes are grouped into pairs, and the progression is marked with a 7 and a 13, indicating the number of parts the octave is divided into. The notes are color-coded: C (black), Eb (red), F (blue), G (green), Ab (purple), Bb (pink).



Wolf "Nachtzauber"

Sanft fliegend.

The musical score is written for piano and treble staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo/mood is indicated as "Sanft fliegend." (Softly flying).

First System:

- Treble Staff:** Features a continuous eighth-note melody across three measures, each marked with a slur.
- Bass Staff:** Starts with a whole rest in the first measure, followed by eighth-note accompaniment in the second and third measures. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) in the first measure, *p* (piano) in the second, and *più p* (pianissimo) in the third.

Second System:

- Treble Staff:** Continues the eighth-note melody across two measures, each marked with a slur.
- Bass Staff:** Continues the eighth-note accompaniment in the first measure, followed by a long note (half note) in the second measure, which is marked with a slur.

D7(#9) B7(#11) Emaj7 Em(maj7) Emaj7 C7(#9) Emaj7 E13 (OCT_{1,2})
 G°7

The image displays a sequence of nine chords on a treble clef staff, each with its corresponding fingering indicated below. The chords are: D7(#9), B7(#11), Emaj7, Em(maj7), Emaj7, C7(#9), Emaj7, E13, and G°7 (labeled as (OCT_{1,2}) G°7). The fingerings are as follows:

- D7(#9):** 1, 3, 5, #9
- B7(#11):** 1, 3, 5, #11
- Emaj7:** 1, 5, #7
- Em(maj7):** 1, 5, #7
- Emaj7:** 1, 5, #7
- C7(#9):** 3, #9
- Emaj7:** 1, 3, 5, #7
- E13:** 1, 3, 5, 13, #5
- G°7:** #7, #9, #11, b5



This piano score is written for a jazz piece, featuring complex harmonic structures and melodic lines. The score is divided into two systems, each with a treble and bass staff.

First System:

- Chords:** The first system includes $G\flat 7(\#9)$, $A\text{maj}7/F$, and $G\sharp$ (marked $8va$).
- Melody:** The treble staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.
- Bass:** The bass staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.
- Annotations:** The first system includes a box labeled "Oct 0,1" and a box labeled "#7".

Second System:

- Chords:** The second system includes $\#7$, $\#7$, and $b9$.
- Melody:** The treble staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.
- Bass:** The bass staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.
- Annotations:** The second system includes a box labeled "#7", a box labeled "#7", and a box labeled "b9".

“from the octatonic perspective Bar 4 is recalcitrant because tetrachord 4-20....is about as non-octatonic in sound as one might hope for.....4-20 is a startling event that stands out against the octatonic background...in particular is a striking foil to the only previous vertical tetrachord, the Trumpet chord of bars 1 and 2”



“We may yet rescue 4-20 from the coils of non-octatonicism, however, simply by including the contrabass F in our analysis. This done....”



Boulez



Karajan



Nederlands

4

Amaj7/F

C⁷

4-11

g[#]

8^{va}

5-21

M7th

Em⁷

3-7

M7th

4-16

Detailed description: This is a complex musical score for piano, featuring multiple staves and various annotations. The score is divided into several measures. The first measure is marked with a '4' and contains a treble clef staff with a whole note chord (A, C#, E) and a bass clef staff with a whole note chord (F, A, C). The second measure is marked with 'Amaj7/F' and contains a treble clef staff with a whole note chord (A, C#, E) and a bass clef staff with a whole note chord (F, A, C). The third measure is marked with 'C⁷' and contains a treble clef staff with a whole note chord (C, E, G, Bb) and a bass clef staff with a whole note chord (C, Eb, F, Ab). The fourth measure is marked with '4-11' and contains a treble clef staff with a whole note chord (C, E, G, Bb) and a bass clef staff with a whole note chord (C, Eb, F, Ab). The fifth measure is marked with 'g[#]' and contains a treble clef staff with a whole note chord (G#, B, D, F) and a bass clef staff with a whole note chord (G#, B, D, F). The sixth measure is marked with '8^{va}' and contains a treble clef staff with a whole note chord (G#, B, D, F) and a bass clef staff with a whole note chord (G#, B, D, F). The seventh measure is marked with '5-21' and contains a treble clef staff with a whole note chord (A, C#, E) and a bass clef staff with a whole note chord (F, A, C). The eighth measure is marked with 'M7th' and contains a treble clef staff with a whole note chord (A, C#, E) and a bass clef staff with a whole note chord (F, A, C). The ninth measure is marked with 'Em⁷' and contains a treble clef staff with a whole note chord (E, G, Bb, D) and a bass clef staff with a whole note chord (E, G, Bb, D). The tenth measure is marked with '3-7' and contains a treble clef staff with a whole note chord (E, G, Bb, D) and a bass clef staff with a whole note chord (E, G, Bb, D). The eleventh measure is marked with 'M7th' and contains a treble clef staff with a whole note chord (E, G, Bb, D) and a bass clef staff with a whole note chord (E, G, Bb, D). The twelfth measure is marked with '4-16' and contains a treble clef staff with a whole note chord (E, G, Bb, D) and a bass clef staff with a whole note chord (E, G, Bb, D). A red line is drawn under the first measure of the bass clef staff.

In with the new jazz:

DOMi and JD Back

Thundercat

Jacob Collier

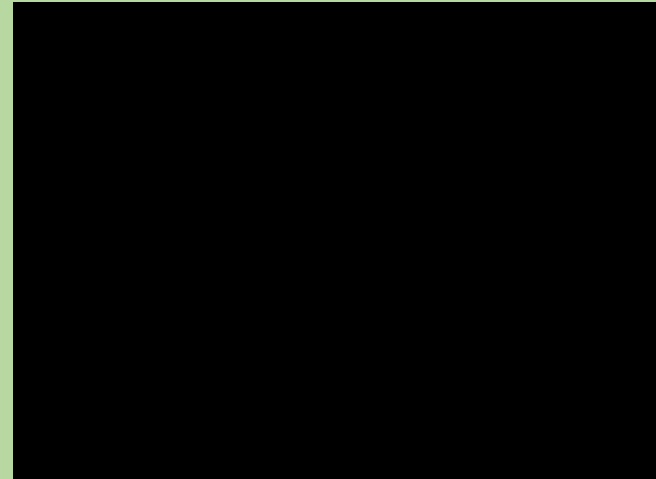
MononNeon

Knower (see also Louis Cole and Genevieve Artadi)

Anderson.Paak

Kendrick Lamar

Pedro Martins





'The Pleasure is All Mine' Bjork

5

alto *mp* C Eb Db

alto *mp*

vcl 5 The

S. *p < mp*

A.

A.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for the song 'The Pleasure is All Mine' by Bjork. The score is written for five parts: two alto parts, a vocal part (vcl), a soprano part (S.), and two alto parts (A.). The key signature is B-flat major (three flats) and the time signature is 4/4. The first two alto parts have a melodic line with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic. The vocal part (vcl) has a rest for the first five measures, followed by a single note in the sixth measure, with the word 'The' written below it. The soprano part (S.) has a melodic line with a *p < mp* dynamic. The two alto parts (A.) have a melodic line with a *p < mp* dynamic. The score is written on a green background.

Verse

11 Fm⁷ A^bm/G^b

vcl

plea-sure is all mine to try to be the

15 E[#]11(F^b) Fm⁹

vcl

ge - ne - rous one is the stron - gest stance The

19 Fm⁷ A^bm/G^b

vcl

plea - sure is all mine to - fi - na ly let go and

23 E[#]11 Fm⁹

vcl

deep in me be flo - wn

27 A $\flat$ m⁷

vcl

Who gives most

31 Fm

vcl

Who gives most

35 Fm

vcl

Who gives most

39 E

vcl

Who gives most

43

vcl

two bar drop, then repeat verse modulated up one semitone. Repeat intro in original key

Minor third relationships in 'The pleasure'

Verse

11 Fm^7 Abm/Gb

vcl

plea-sure is all mine to try to be the

15 $E(\sharp 11)(Fb)$ Fm^9

vcl

ge - ne - rous one is the stron - gest stance The

Fm^7 Abm^7 $Emaj7(\sharp 11)$



Tagag: Inuit throat singing
Veronica Oucholin: J'Allume le Feu (I Light the Fire)



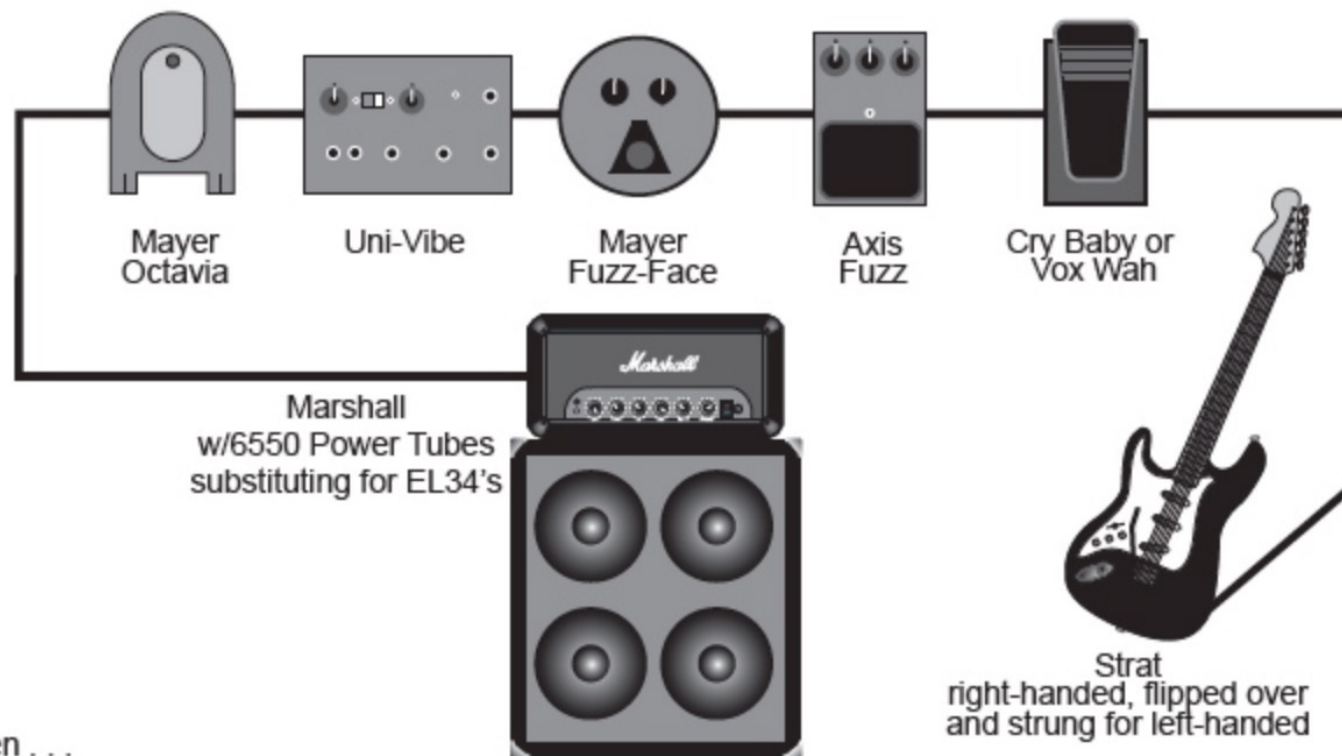
Intentional object again

‘Agni hotra’





Jimi Hendrix 'Midnight'





Guitar Solo

A tempo

Gr. 1 8va

loco

E7#9

w/ wah

full

14

3 3 3 3 3

12 12 12 15

1 1/4

wah off

w/ wah

full

17

(17)

pitch: B

8va

loco

F#7(#9)

3

1 1/2

full

19 (19) (19)

1/2

full

1/2

17 15

1 2 2 2 4

A7#9

full

let ring

(0)



grad. bend

2 1 1/2 1 1/4 full 3/4 1/2 1/2 1/4

(5) 8 8 (8) 8 8 8 8 8 8 7 8 5 8 5 7 5 8 8 (8) 1 1/2

C

E7#9

full

full full 1/2

(8) (8) 5 8 5 7 5 7 5 3 5 3 0 2 5 0 3 0 3 3 2 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0

* Played behind the beat.

-1 1/2 -1 1/2 -1 1/2 -1 1/2 -1 1/2

w/ bar

-1 1/2 -1 1/2 -1 1/2

full full

(9) (9) (9) (9) (9) 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 15 0 19 (19)

2 0 2 0 2 0 4 14 12

15

8va

w/ wah

1 1/2

Rough and Ready Bibliography

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Discography/audio

The Beatles 'With a little help from my friends' and 'Strawberry Fields'

Anne Briggs 1963 'She Moved through the fair

Domi JD Beck 'Jump':

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4xPYv_mqviY&list=PLom2yaMTONdGKD1sawYqDJUgwABTmHHHQ&index=6

Davey Graham. She moved through the fair: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a9XkWbKbs80>

Jimi Hendrix 'Midnight' this version: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4g-EtZfgrio>

Jethro Tull 'Jack in the Green'

Jimmy Dorsey 'I remember you' 1942 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jNrg3ZpRXFo>

King Crimson 'Red'

Merzbow. 'Agni Hotra'

Olivier Messiaen: poems pour Mi no5 L'Espouse

Igor Stravinsky: Rite of Spring. Pt II v. Ritual Action of the Ancestors

Hugo Wolf 'Nachtzauber'.