

# Modern Harmony Method

Michael Griffin

A text designed to progressively teach the fundamentals of melodic harmonisation in the jazz and popular genre.

2nd Edition

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# Introduction

There are many texts written for the tradition of harmonising melodies in 4-part vocal style, but relatively few in the field of modern keyboard harmony. This book reveals simply but thoroughly how to choose and voice modern chords, the nature of chord progressions, and instruction into extending and altering chords. It will be of value to all students of composition and musical arrangement, and also to classically trained pianists who yearn to play modern sounds and extend their harmonic vocabulary.

Modern Harmony Method is divided into two sections. Part A deals with harmonisation choice and Part B the voicing of chords. Each section includes examples, exercises and solutions.

Part A and B can be taught as separate entities or simultaneously depending on the goal of the student.

A companion to this text –*Modern Harmony Exercises* consists of 15 original 8-bar practice exercises with full solutions. Aural files of this set can be downloaded from [www.musiceducationworld.com](http://www.musiceducationworld.com).

## About the author

Michael Griffin has been teaching music for over 20-years, and at the time of publication holds the position of Head of Music, Dubai British School.

Graduating with a B.ED in Music Education, Michael has a performance diploma in piano (A.Mus.A) and Master of Educational Studies through the University of Adelaide. Much of Michael's career occurred in Australia, where he became known for his excellence as a choral conductor and jazz ensemble director. Numerous national awards and prizes with school ensembles resulted in public recognition including the 'Education and Arts Ministers' Award 2006, a National Award nomination for Teaching Excellence

2005 (NIQTSL), and entries in the South Australian 'Who's Who' 2007 and 2008.

Michael is a regular presenter on educational and musical topics at schools and conferences world-wide.

As a pianist, Michael has worked throughout Australia, and is presently performing on a regular basis in Dubai.

(sample from page 12)

### Example 3a based on G major

The image shows a musical staff in G major (one sharp) with seven 7th chords. Above the staff are the chord symbols: G<sup>Δ</sup>, Am<sup>7</sup>, Bm<sup>7</sup>, C<sup>Δ</sup>, D<sup>7</sup>, Em<sup>7</sup>, and F<sup>#</sup>ø. Below the staff are the scale degrees: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. The chords are represented by groups of notes on the staff: G<sup>Δ</sup> (G, B, D, F#), Am<sup>7</sup> (A, C, E, G), Bm<sup>7</sup> (B, D, F, A), C<sup>Δ</sup> (C, E, G, B), D<sup>7</sup> (D, F, A, C), Em<sup>7</sup> (E, G, B, D), and F<sup>#</sup>ø (F#, A, C).

The quality of these chords holds true for all major keys. Therefore, in **all** major keys:

7<sup>TH</sup> chord built on degree 1 and 4 = major 7

7<sup>TH</sup> chord built on degree 2, 3 and 6 = minor 7

7<sup>TH</sup> chord built on degree 5 = dominant 7

7<sup>TH</sup> chord built on degree 7 = half diminished 7

N.B the half diminished 7 chord is also known as minor 7 flat 5 (m<sup>7</sup>b<sup>5</sup>).

Do **exercise 3a** to practice building 7<sup>th</sup> chords on major scales.

### Building 7<sup>th</sup> chords on major scales

Study the G major example and complete the other 7 scales

etc

(sample from page 17)

## Putting it together

Examine exercise 2a again and see how we can implement 7<sup>ths</sup>.

Here was a solution using primary and secondary triads:

Musical notation for Exercise 2a solution using primary and secondary triads. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody is written on a treble clef staff, and the bass line is on a bass clef staff. The chords are indicated above the staff: F (with an 'x' over it), Am (with an 'x' over it), Gm, C, Dm, Bb, F, Gm, C, F.

With knowledge of 7<sup>ths</sup>, we can extend all triads except for one.

### Example 3c

Musical notation for Example 3c showing extended chords. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody is written on a treble clef staff, and the bass line is on a bass clef staff. The chords are indicated above the staff: F<sup>Δ</sup> (with an 'x' over it), Am<sup>7</sup> (with an 'x' over it), Gm<sup>7</sup>, C<sup>7</sup>, Dm<sup>7</sup>, Bb<sup>Δ</sup>, F, Gm<sup>7</sup>, C<sup>7</sup>, F<sup>Δ</sup>.

Observe:

1. The four minor triads can automatically be extended to 7<sup>ths</sup>
2. On three out of four occasions the major triads were extended, the exception being when the tonic was in the melody
3. The 5 chord (C) was extended to C<sup>7</sup> as it was followed by a 6 chord (Dm) to form an interrupted cadence.

### Exercise 3c

Re-harmonise these 6 melodies using as many seventh chords as possible.

(sample from page 20)

### Example 4a

Musical notation for Example 4a. The notation is on a single staff in G major (one sharp). The chords and their corresponding fingerings are: G<sup>Δ</sup> (1), C<sup>Δ</sup> (4), F<sup>#</sup> (7), Bm<sup>7</sup> (3), Em<sup>7</sup> (6), Am<sup>7</sup> (2), D<sup>7</sup> (5), and G<sup>Δ</sup> (1). Each chord is represented by a vertical stack of notes on the staff.

So the 14736251 is really just a series of 5-1 progressions. It cannot be over emphasised how important and useful this progression is.

### Exercise 4a

Complete the circle for the key centres listed below, numbering each chord. The one in C serves as an example.

(sample from page 24)

### Example 5a

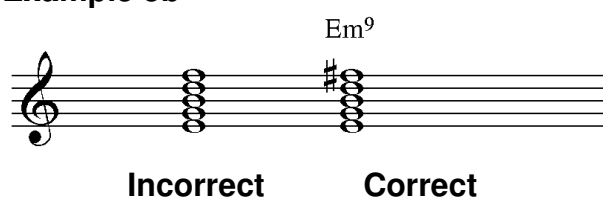
Musical notation for Example 5a. The notation is on a single staff. The first chord is Dm<sup>9</sup> and the second chord is Am<sup>9</sup>. Each chord is represented by a vertical stack of notes on the staff.

Notice that the 9<sup>th</sup> itself is the interval of a major 9th from the tonic note. Another way of viewing this is that the ninth is up an octave and a tone. The point is that whenever the 3rd of this chord is in the melody, we will have a semitone clash with the ninth. The 3rd of our 2m<sup>9</sup> is F; the 9th is E. This interval is a semitone.

Although certain chord voicing does minimize the effect of this semitone clash, at this stage, stay with the m<sup>7</sup> chord if the 3rd of that chord is in the melody.

Observe the 3m<sup>9</sup> chord built in C major:

### Example 5b



(sample from page 30)

**Example 7b.1** demonstrates a typical 2-5-1 ending in Eb.

In the penultimate bar, the dominant chord controls two beats; an appropriate place to use a suspension on the first beat and resolve it on the second. There is no 3<sup>rd</sup> (D) in the melody. Notice the altered note in the resolution.

The image shows a 2-5-1 ending in Eb. The melody line consists of four measures: a half note G, a quarter note A, a quarter note B, and a half note C. The piano accompaniment consists of four measures: a half note G, a half note A, a half note B, and a half note C. The chords are labeled: Fm9, Bb9sus4, Bb9#5, and EbA9. Fingerings 2, 5, and 1 are indicated below the piano accompaniment.

(sample from page 34)

**2. Modulation by permission** is less obvious due to the lack of accidentals to force a modulation.

### Example 9b



# Modern Harmony Exercises

Michael Griffin

The companion to *Modern Harmony Method*.

Includes original melodies and fully voiced solutions.

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## Introduction

*Modern Harmony Exercises* is a companion to *Modern Harmony Method* and consists of 15 original 8-bar practice melodies with full solutions. Students of harmony, composition and arranging will find these exercises a stimulating test following on from the methodology course by the same author. Midi files of solutions can be downloaded from [www.musiceducationworld.com](http://www.musiceducationworld.com).

*this sample includes exercise 6 only*

## Exercises

6

The first system of musical notation for exercise 6 consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains a melody of eight notes: Bb4, C5, D5, E5, D5, C5, Bb4, and A4. The notes are grouped into four pairs, each pair connected by a slur. The bottom two staves are grand staff staves (treble and bass clefs) in the same key and time signature, but they are empty.

The second system of musical notation for exercise 6 consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains a melody of eight notes: Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, and E5. The notes are grouped into four pairs, each pair connected by a slur. The bottom two staves are grand staff staves (treble and bass clefs) in the same key and time signature, but they are empty.

The third system of musical notation for exercise 6 consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains a melody of eight notes: Bb4, C5, D5, E5, D5, C5, Bb4, and A4. The notes are grouped into four pairs, each pair connected by a slur. The bottom two staves are grand staff staves (treble and bass clefs) in the same key and time signature, but they are empty.

# Solutions

6

F $\Delta$ 9    B $\flat$  $\Delta$ 9    E $\emptyset$     A<sup>7</sup>sus<sup>4</sup>    A<sup>9</sup>    Dm<sup>7</sup>    B $\flat$  $\Delta$ 9

Am<sup>9</sup>    D<sup>9</sup>    Gm<sup>7</sup>    B $\flat$ 6

Am<sup>7</sup>    D<sup>9</sup>sus    D<sup>7</sup> $\flat$ 9    Gm<sup>7</sup>    C<sup>9</sup>sus    C<sup>9</sup> $\sharp$ 5    F<sup>6</sup>

*end of sample.*