

# The Barry Harris Approach to Improvised Lines & Harmony: An Introduction

*By Fiona Bicket*



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## **Dr. Barry Harris Profile**

Dr. Barry Harris is an Internationally renowned jazz pianist, composer and teacher. Dr. Harris is the recipient of an Honorary Doctorate from Northwestern University. He has received the Living Jazz Legacy award from the Mid-Atlantic Arts Association, and an American Jazz Masters Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts. In addition, Dr. Harris received the Manhattan Borough President Award for Excellence. This award was given for recognition of his devoted public service and in honor of excellence in the field of music. He received the 1999 Mentor award for his work with youngsters at the Manhattan Country School in NYC.

Dr. Harris began playing jazz in Detroit in the 1940's. Bebop absorbed his attention, particularly the music of Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, Bud Powell and Thelonious Monk. With an unrelenting inquiry into the nature of this music and his willingness to communicate it, Barry Harris now inspires and encourages many younger musicians. He's come to be known as the "keeper of the bebop flame".

Dr. Barry Harris receives frequent requests to appear as a guest lecturer by Universities and various musical venues all over the world. His lectures and interactive instrument and vocal workshops focus on the complete aspects of music including improvisation, harmonic movement and theory. His schedule includes lectures in the United States, Holland, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and Japan. When he is not traveling, Dr. Harris holds weekly music workshop sessions in New York City for vocalists, students of piano & other instruments.

## **About the Author**

Ms. Fiona Bicket is a pianist and educator, specializing in music education for young children. She has been a student of Barry Harris and Walter Davis Jr, and was twice a semi-finalist in the Thelonious Monk International Piano Competition.

Fiona Bicket has performed and taught extensively in Australia, her country of origin. She initially met Barry Harris at the now closed Jazz Cultural Theater in New York. She presently attends his weekly workshops in New York.

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## Introduction

In his teaching, Dr. Barry Harris emphasizes a return to basics. He rejects the trend toward over-complication found in much modern jazz education. He says “Young people should be taught from where the teachers came from, not from where the teachers are.”

Anyone who learns from Dr. Barry Harris is sure to be touched by a certain simplicity and freedom which stems from his attention to detail. He deals in an uncomplicated and relaxed manner with the musical elements which make up bebop.

He points out two distinct areas of study: chording and soloing. With soloing he teaches scalar and melodic materials which have a very practical application through their rhythmic integrity (Part I).

With chording, he instills an understanding of the sixth chord as the fundamental sound of jazz, along with the associated diminished chords, which allow movement within and between chords (Parts II & III). If you are a novice to jazz harmony, play the sequence of examples over and over to absorb the sound and movement. Then, read the text as a guide to the musical examples.

The third part is the result of a two-step process. First, the basic text was written, and then Dr. Harris commented on it (in italics), and added variations on some of the musical examples.

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## Part I – Improvised Lines

### Scale runs

In many jazz lines, you may have noticed the importance of an added half-step to allow an eighth note line to “come out right” rhythmically in 4/4 time. In other words, with an added chromatic note or two, a descending scale played in eighth notes; beginning on any degree of the scale will arrive at the first degree of the scale on the beat.

To really get this under the fingers, Barry suggests practicing descending dominant seventh scales in the following way. . .



Example 1-1

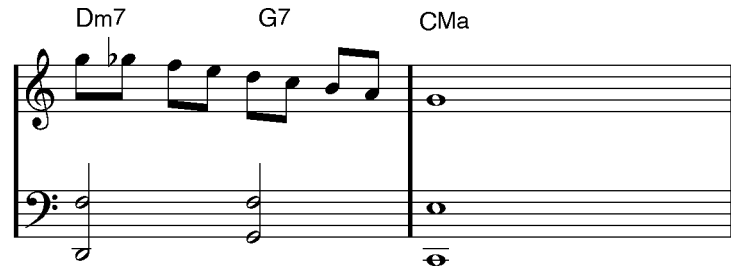
. . . and so on, up to the run beginning on the seventh note of the scale.



Example 1-2

You can see that any scale run originating on a chord tone requires one added half-step, positioned between the eighth and seventh degrees of the scale. A scale run starting on a non-chord tone requires either no half-steps, or two. The two are positioned between the ninth and eighth, and the eighth and seventh degrees.

These runs should be practiced first of all on their own, for technical facility and secondly, used in any **V** or **II-V** situation.



Example 1-3

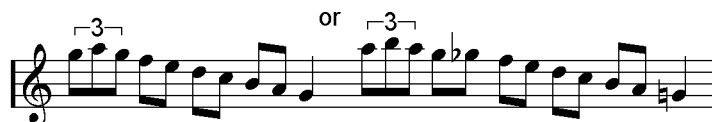
For major and minor scale runs, the principle is similar, except the first added half-step occurs between the sixth and fifth degrees of the scale, instead of the eighth and seventh.



Example 1-4

In addendum 1 and 2, I've transcribed a Barry Harris blues and solo. Notice how he uses added half-steps in bars 7, 10, 15, 16, and 24 of his solo on "Stay Right With It". But clearly, Barry's lines are much more than eighth-note runs with added half-steps. Here are some suggestions he makes for introducing more rhythmic and melodic variety to these runs.

1) Try adding a triplet.



Example 1-5

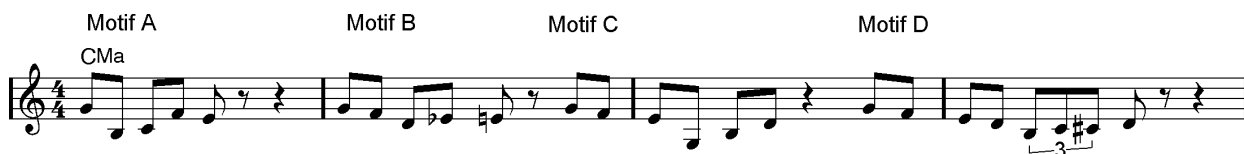
2) Try *pivoting*. That is, play part of the descending scale run up an octave. You can pivot from any note of a scale run. Play the following exercise, and see which ones sound stronger.



Example 1-6

## Some basic motifs

Barry also teaches certain melodic motifs which are commonly used in bebop phrases. These should be played in all keys, and with the following rhythm:



Example 1-7

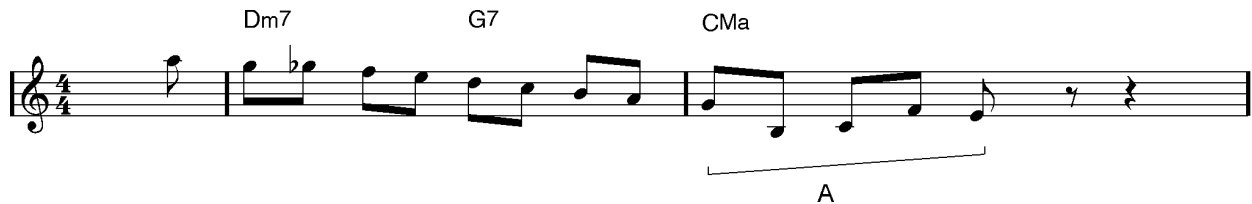
Note that the turn of direction in these motifs occurs at a certain place. In the case of motif **A**, the note G - the fifth degree of the C scale - is the one which is stated before the downward leap leading to a change of direction. With motif **B**, the F - the fourth - is stated

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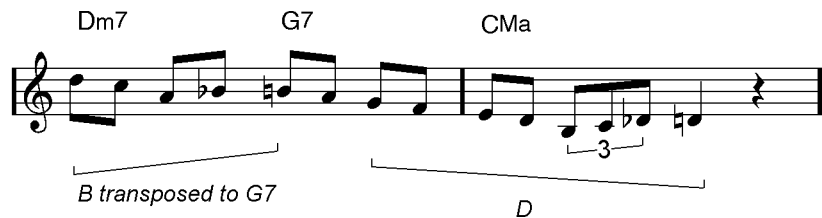
before dropping down. In motif **C**, one arrives at the third before dropping, and in the case of motif **D**, we reach the second before changing direction.

Try combining these with scale runs. Here, the motif comes off the fifth of C.



Example 1-8

Here, the turns come off the fourth of the **G7** scale, and off the second of the C scale.



Example 1-9

These motifs can also be condensed to form one whole phrase, as follows.



Example 1-10



## Summary

By exploring these materials - the scale runs and melodic motifs with some pivoting and rhythmic variation - you can generate great variety in your lines. The only limit is the depth of your exploration. When in an actual playing situation, some surprisingly fresh ideas can surface.

I've presented only a bare skeleton of Barry's approach to constructing lines. Perhaps you can begin to see how thoughtfully he has penetrated some essential elements of bebop phrasing. But of course it's not possible to convey in one sitting the breadth of his ideas. To really get the feel of his musical ideas, you must attend his classes. Within the atmosphere of one of Barry's workshops, you can really experience that intellectual quickness and heated spirit of play which is the "flame" of the music.

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Addendum 1: Song Example: *Stay Right With It*

## Stay Right With It

Barry Harris

♩ = 196

Latin Feel

Transcribed by Fiona Bicket

The musical score is written for piano and voice in 4/4 time with a Latin feel. The tempo is marked as 196 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score consists of four systems of music, each with a piano staff and a vocal staff. The piano part features a steady eighth-note bass line with occasional triplets and chords. The vocal part features a melody with various intervals and rests. Chords are indicated above the piano staff: B7, Eb7, D7, Cm7, and F7. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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## Addendum 2: Solo Example: *Stay Right With It* (third and fourth choruses)

Third and fourth choruses of the solo

Swing

1 B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ 7 B $\flat$ 7

4 E $\flat$ 7

7 B $\flat$ 7 G7 Cm7

10 F7 (B7 substitute in L.H.) B $\flat$ 7 Cm7 B7

13 B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ 7 B $\flat$ 7

16 E $\flat$ 7

19 B $\flat$ 7 G7 Cm7

22 F7 B $\flat$ 7 Cm7 B7 B $\flat$ 7

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## Part II - Basic Chord Movement

Few pianists have as fine a sense of movement in chords as Barry Harris. His understanding is based in a deep appreciation of the essential elements of harmony. Under his fingers, those simple truths blossom into a sound rich with spice and variety.

To really grasp Barry's harmonic ideas, it is necessary to have a very thorough knowledge of major and minor sixth chords and diminished seventh chords. I would suggest practicing these in root position and inversions in both closed and open positions. Barry would call them *short* and *long* chords. One way to find the long chord is by swapping the top and bottom notes of a short chord.

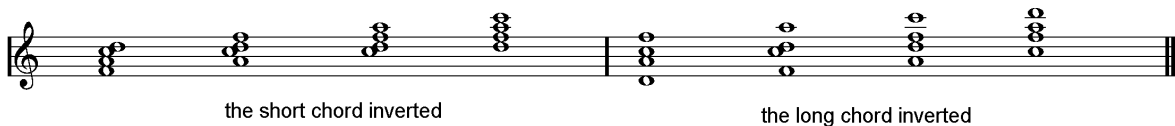
### Sixth chords, long and short

For example, see how **F6** short chords in root position and inversion can be lengthened.



Example 2-1

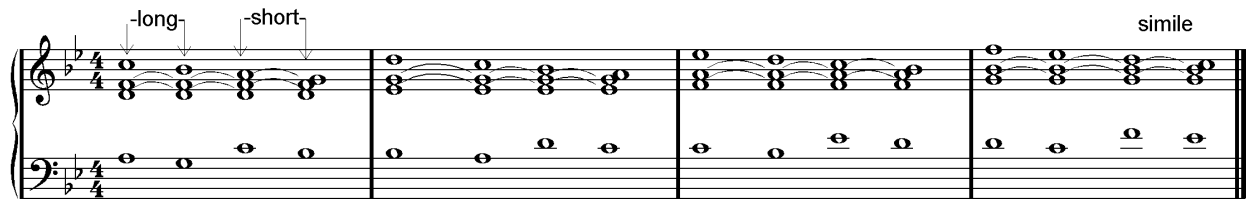
Also, play them like so:



Example 2-2

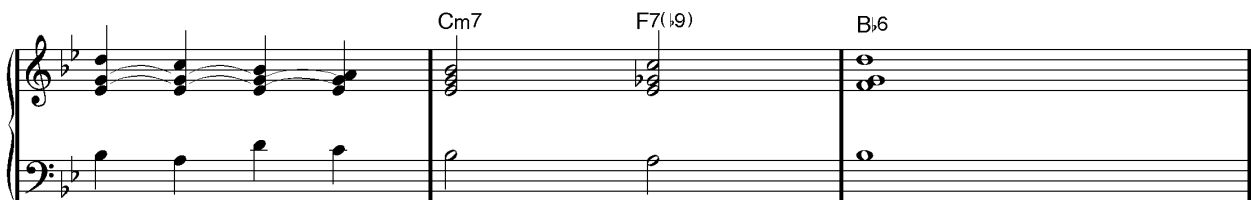
This should be done with all major and minor sixth chords. Then try the exercise in Example 2-3, which uses long chords and short chords. Continue the pattern until you get back to bar 1, an octave higher. It takes quite a bit of thinking to keep the notes arranged in the same pattern, but you will find some unusual sounds are created in this very logical structure. Play slowly and listen.

### Exercise in long and short chords



Example 2-3

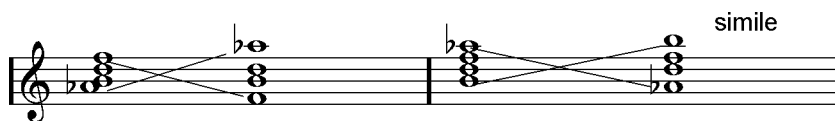
Here's an example of how you might apply this idea to a **II-V-I** situation.



Example 2-4

### Diminished chords, long and short

Notice the use of the **Gbdim7**<sup>1</sup> chord for **F7**, to take us back to **Bb6**. This movement from a diminished chord back to a sixth chord is the basis of many harmonic progressions. A thorough understanding of this movement underlies Barry's approach to chording. Practice the diminished sevenths as you have practiced the sixths, in long and short chords.



Example 2-5

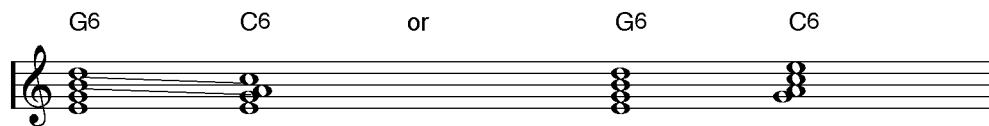
and



Example 2-6

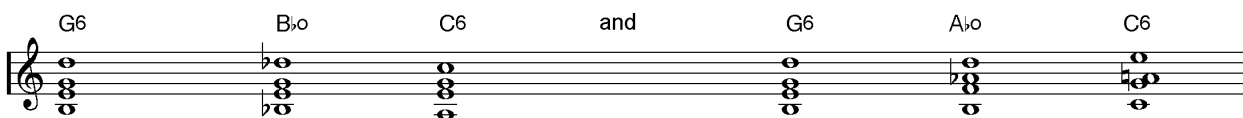
<sup>1</sup> Gbdim, Gbdim7, Gb<sup>o</sup> and Gb<sup>o</sup>7 all refer to the Gb diminished chord (*Gb, Bbb, Dbb and Fbb*). We've used the abbreviation "dim7" in the text and the symbol *o* in the musical examples. You will find that both variations appear in lead sheets.

Now let's look at a very simple movement from one sixth chord to another via a diminished. This movement is hidden in much of the harmony we play. First of all, move from **G6** to **C6**



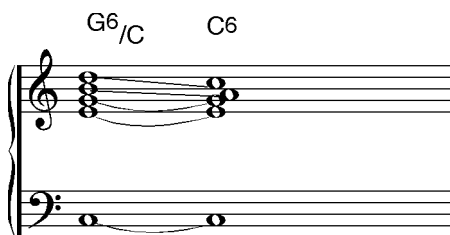
Example 2-7

Now, try these diminished passing chords. I've given these in long chords so you can immediately hear what a lovely, open, logical sound these moves can have.



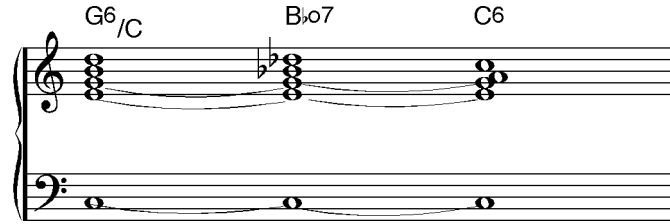
Example 2-8

There are many harmonic situations based on these simple moves. Here are just a few. **Cma9 to C6**. Notice that the upper notes of **Cma9** are in fact the notes of a **G6** chord (E, G, B, D). The notes B and D can be lowered one tone to A and C, thus arriving at C6. Like so:



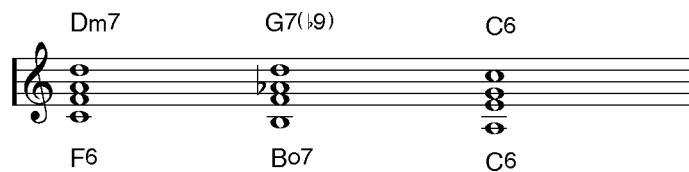
Example 2-9

Now use Bbdim7 to connect them.



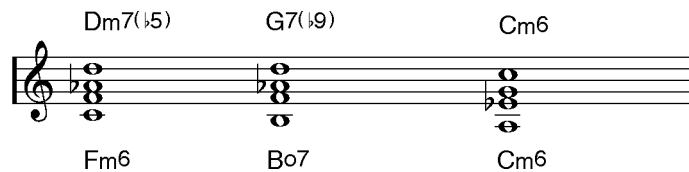
Example 2-10

**II-V-I** progressions are also made of this type of movement. To see this, we must regard **Dm7 - G7(b9) - C6** as **F6 - Bdim7 - C6**.



Example 2-11

Minor **II-V-I** progressions can also be understood in this way. **Dm7(b5) - G7(b9) - Cm6** is also **Fm6 - Bdim7 - Cm6**



Example 2-12

## Using the chords

In the next example, I show simple, open chords that can be used in *comping* (playing accompaniment) behind soloists on the first eight measures of a number of tunes that are based on the harmonic progression of “I Got Rhythm”.

Example 2-13 shows two systems of chords in 4/4 time. The first system contains four measures with chords: B $\flat$ 6, G7 $\flat$ 9(B $\flat$ 7), C $\flat$ m7(E $\flat$ 6), F7 $\flat$ 9(A $\flat$ 7), B $\flat$ 6, G7 $\flat$ 9(B $\flat$ 7), C $\flat$ m7(E $\flat$ 6), and F7 $\flat$ 9(A $\flat$ 7). The second system contains four measures with chords: B $\flat$ 6, B $\flat$ 7(Fm6), E $\flat$ 6, E $\flat$ m6, B $\flat$ 6, F7 $\flat$ 9(A $\flat$ 7), B $\flat$ 6, and a final B $\flat$ 6 chord.

Example 2-13

As another example, take a look at the first changes of “Ain't Misbehavin’” (or “Slow Boat to China,” “Imagination,” and a host of other songs) where the movement is **C6 - C#dim7 - Dm7 (C6 - C#dim7 - F6)**. Below is an eight bar progression similar to the first eight bars of “Ain't Misbehavin’” See how much of it is actually a movement from sixth chord to sixth chord via the diminished. Play this while singing the melody and listen for the logic in the sound of these chords.

Example 2-14 shows two systems of chords in 4/4 time. The first system contains four measures with chords: C6, C $\sharp$ o7, Dm7(F6), E $\sharp$ o7, C6(E), C7(+5), F6, and Fm6. The second system contains four measures with chords: E $\flat$ m7(G6), D $\sharp$ o7, Dm7(F6), G7(A $\sharp$ o7), C6, C $\sharp$ o7, Dm(F6), and G7(A $\sharp$ o7).

Example 2-14

In Part 3, the sixth/diminished relationship will be further explored and applied to movement within a chord.

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## Part III - Exploring the Sixth Diminished Scale

By Fiona Bicket with Barry Harris

Through searching for more and more fundamental ways of looking at harmony, Barry Harris has consistently used a special scale - the sixth diminished scale. This scale, studied in its major and minor forms, can open up a wealth of possibilities for *movement within a chord*. It can also widen your understanding of harmony in general. After exploring the use of this scale over the past few years, I can see that it has filled quite a gap in my harmonic knowledge and also provided me with unlimited material for creating fresh harmonic ideas.

The major sixth diminished scale is the same as the diatonic major scale, but with an added note between the fifth and sixth degrees of the scale.

### Major and Minor sixth diminished scales



Example 3-1

The minor sixth diminished scale is the same as the ascending form of the melodic minor, but also with an added note between the fifth and sixth.



Example 3-2

To get a feel for this scale on the piano, first practice it in thirds, like so -



Example 3-3

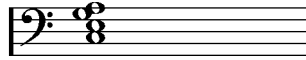
Notice that you must play G and A together as a third, as the note G# falls between them in the scale. It takes some time to get accustomed to this unusual configuration. Try it in other

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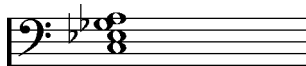
keys.

B.H.: *“The sixth diminished scale should be taught all over the world, in classical music and all others. Here are a couple of other ways of looking at it  
Put your fingers down on a C6 chord - C, E, G, and A.*



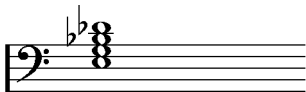
Example 3-4

*It's a combination of two things The C and A are from one diminished chord,*



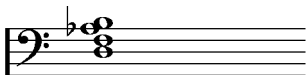
Example 3-5

*the E and G are from another diminished chord.*



Example 3-6

*And there's one additional diminished chord that's not in the C6 chord the D°7.*

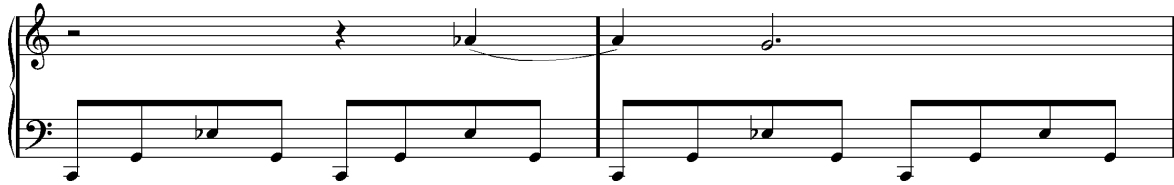


Example 3-7

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*Some of the prettiest sounds happen when you play a diminished note like this Ab - over a minor chord. The Ab says 'Move me.' Diminished notes have a way of saying 'Move me somewhere.' ”*



## Chord Scale

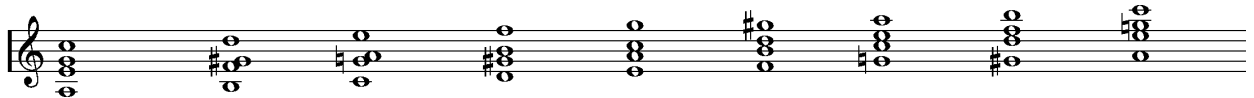
Carry on up the scale, generating chords off each degree of the scale. You will notice that only two chords are created - **C6** and **D°**. Also do this with C minor sixth diminished scale. You will find that the chords generated are **Cm6** and **D°**.

Now, play the whole chord scale in “short chords.”



Example 3-13

To hear this a little more clearly, play it also in “long” chords, by swapping the top and bottom notes of each chord.



Example 3-14

*Another way to show it - go up the scale switching short and long.*

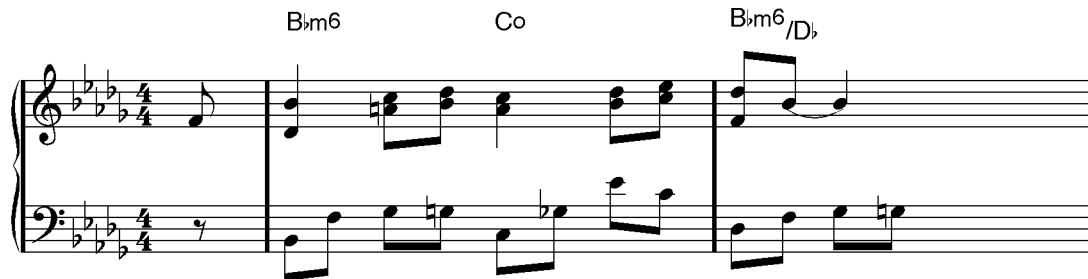


Example 3-15



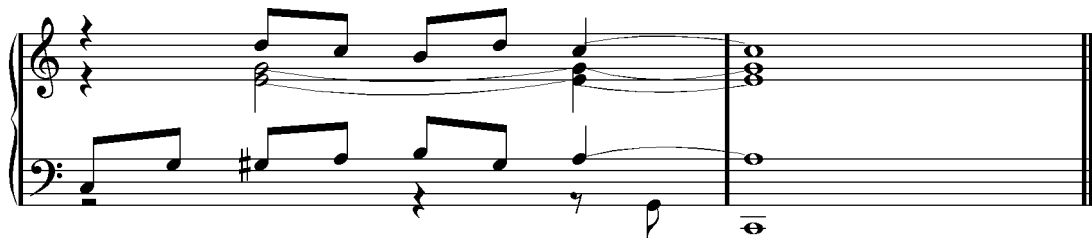
Example 3-16

As you can see, what we have here is a way of moving away from a sixth chord and back to the same sixth chord via the associated diminished. See how Barry uses this in the first one and a half bars of his tune “Father Flanagan”, where he moves from Bbm6 to C° and back using the Bb minor sixth diminished scale.



Example 3-17

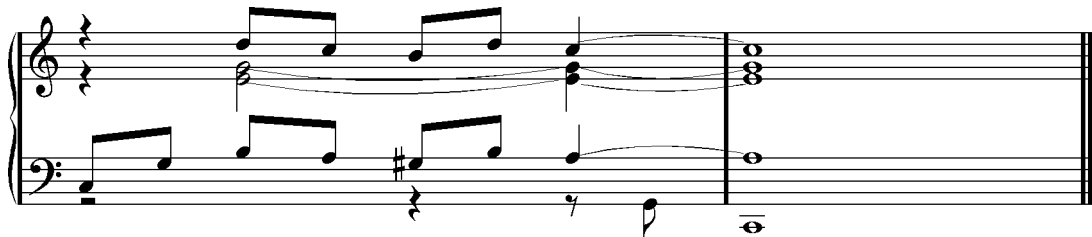
Now look at this usage of the C major sixth diminished scale to embellish a C6 chord.



Example 3-18

The above example shows how the diminished notes of the scale can be used to create melodic movement within the chord.

B.H.: “It’s so pretty. She uses contrary motion. She could also have played this using parallel motion”

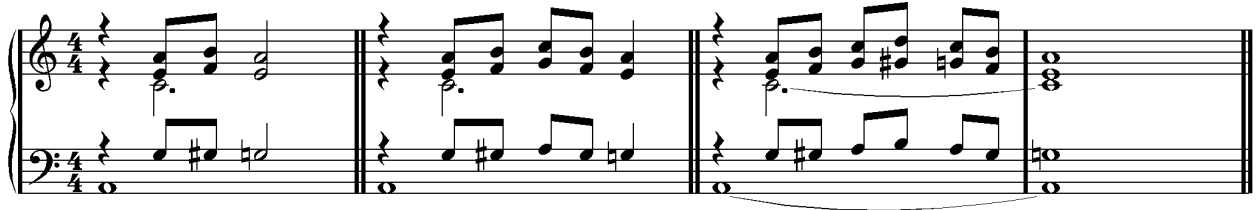


Example 3-19

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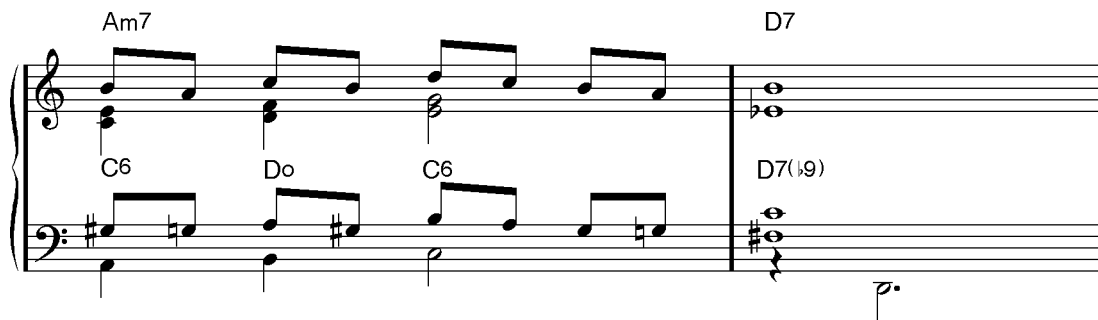
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*B.H.: “In the following example the A and C (from the **C6** chord) are held and the G, E, and A move up one degree of the C diminished sixth scale, then back. Next, the voices move up two degrees, then back. In the last example shown, they move up three degrees. You could extend this movement further. You could also move from the **Am7** to the **D7**, as Fiona shows in her next example.”*



### Example 3-20

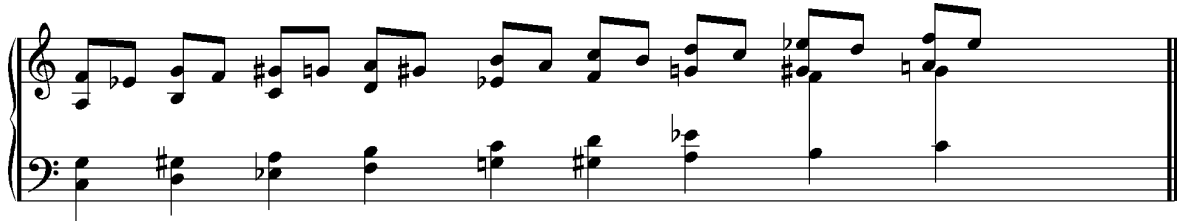
The usage of this scale is not confined to **IMa** or **Im** situations, however. For example, the C major sixth diminished scale can be used for the chord Am7. Here I've used the scale for movement in an **Am7** chord as it moves to **D7**



### Example 3-21

## Practice Suggestion

You can practice this type of movement by playing the chord scale, but in each chord raise and then resolve one or two of the notes involved. For example, here is the C minor sixth diminished chord scale with the top note raised and then resolved.



Example 3-22

Try raising and resolving one or two of the other notes in the chord, and see what interesting sounds can be created. For example, moving the note second from the bottom would give you this:

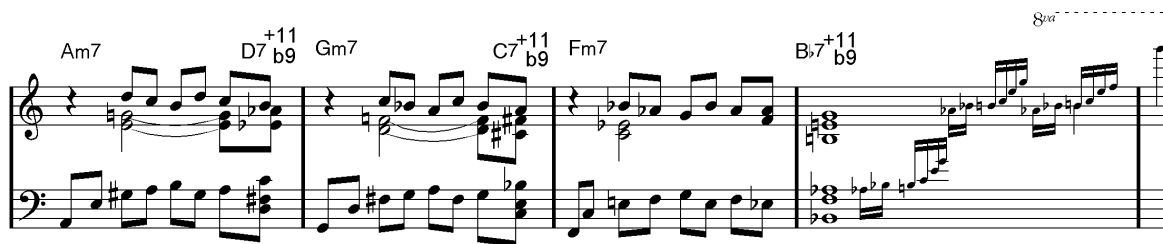


Example 3-23

Try applying some of these sounds to a **II – V** situation. The C minor sixth diminished scale can be used for **Am7(b5)**.

B.H.: “Try this: move the pattern down one whole step at a time, ending with a run up the keyboard. (See Example 3-24) How to execute this run? Divide it between the hands. At first, play it in “clumps.” Then, when you play it as a run, the hands stay in shape, but rotate a little, to separate the clumps into absolutely even notes.

Play in hand positions . . . I am a firm believer in not playing with your fingers. A notewise procedure gets you in trouble.”



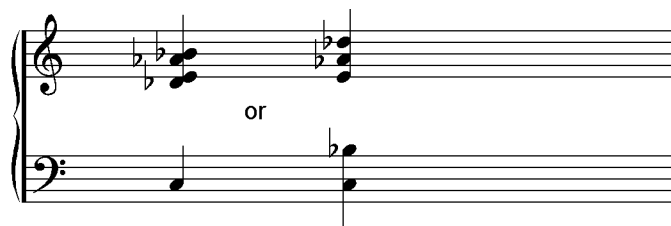
Example 3-24

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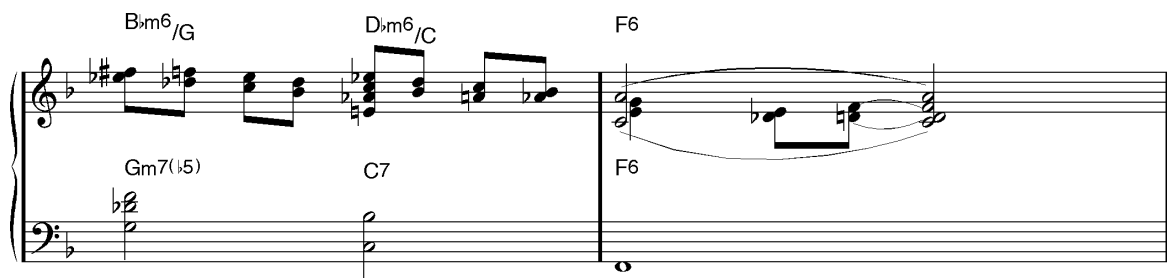
When you begin to use these sounds in their appropriate contexts you can soon see a real connection between the sixth chords found in the original sheet music of standard tunes and our modern chord voicings. Now, we often use other bass notes, and we often leave unresolved diminished notes in our chords. **CMa9**, for example, is **C6** with two unresolved diminished notes - B and D. But the true sixth sound, if only we could recognize it, is still intact.

You have already seen one example of this - **C6** to **D7**, or **IV** to **V**, in place of **IIm7** to **V**. Another example is **Cm6** to **D7**, or **IVm6** to **V**, in place of **IIm7(b5)** to **V**. Knowing this can help you find the appropriate sixth diminished scale to generate movement. For dominant seventh chords, the choice of scale depends on the context (or melody note). For most “altered” dominants, the minor sixth diminished scale found a half step above the root note will work. Play this chord.



Example 3-25

Do you see how this **C7(+ 5b9)** is Dbm6/C? Here's an example of Barry's, showing how you can put this knowledge to work, using moving thirds from the scale.



Example 3-26

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## Summary

There are many ways of exploring and applying these scales. Above all, let your ear guide you; but never be afraid to let your intellect, governed by the logic of this harmonic material, take you into new areas. Many of the questions I've heard uttered in Barry's workshops – “What if we did it backwards?” or “in contrary motion?” “How about moving the left hand instead of the right?” - reflect the playfulness which can be at work in this kind of harmonic exploration.

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