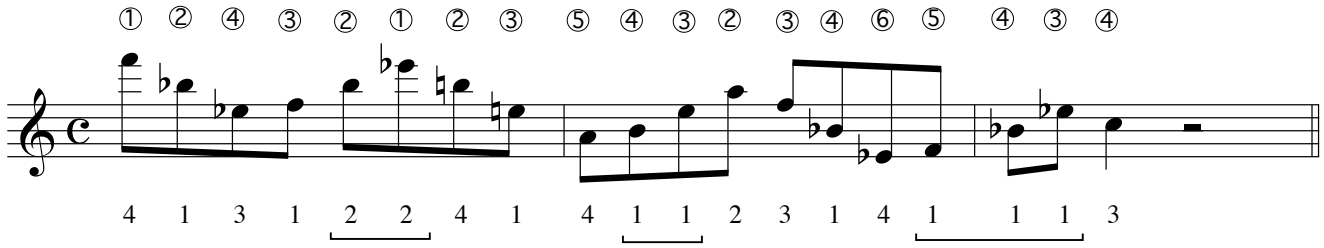
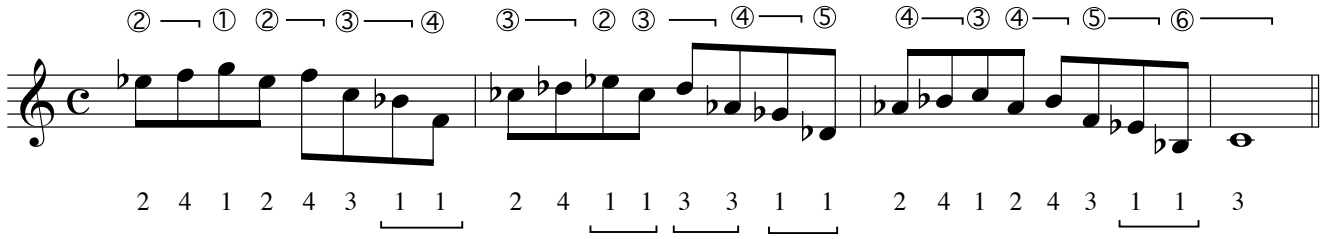


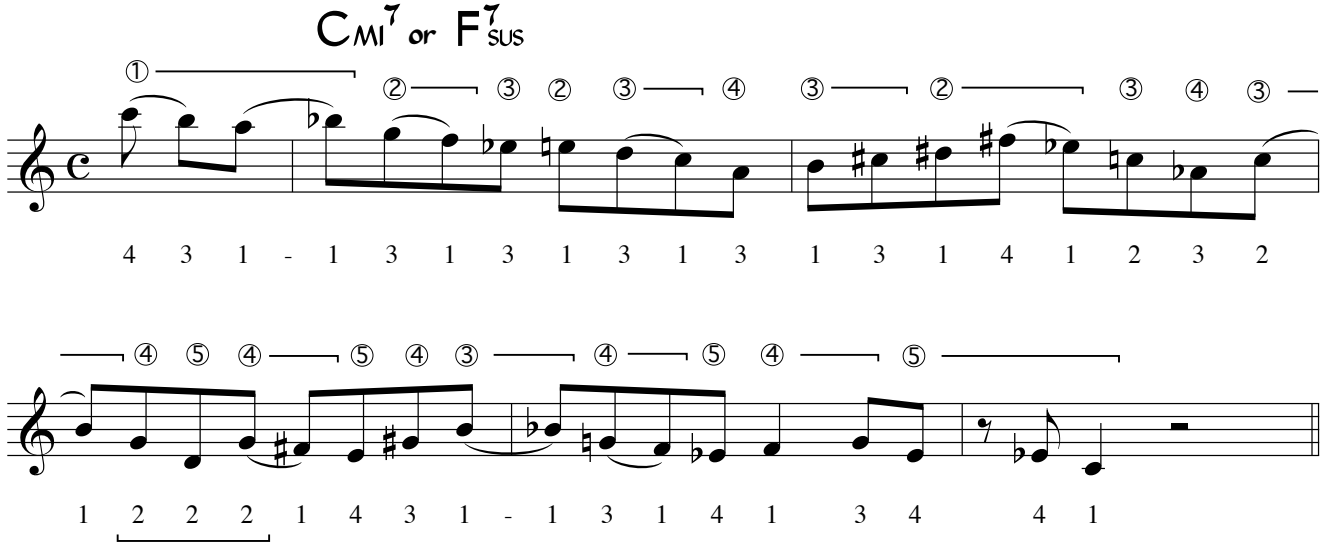
Some interval combinations

As mentioned earlier, cells can also be sequenced in combinations of different intervals. Let's take a cell combination that we previously sequenced in various intervals and try it with an interval combination.

Ex.4-110 shows the familiar cell combination, first replicated down a major 3rd, then replicated again down a minor 3rd from the first replication.



Ex.4-111 is based on a major chord sequence I learned from trumpeter Donald Byrd, down-a-minor 3rd, down-a-half-step, down-a-minor 3rd, down-a-half-step, etc. I discovered that the combination works great for outside playing. The combination starts, after the pick-up notes, with a cell implying Eb major, the relative of C minor. This is followed by a string of cells implying C major, B major, Ab major, G major, and E major before returning to the Eb major.



Ex.4-112 is based on the Michael Brecker line shown in 4-3. Here it's been modified to start and end in C minor. Earlier we analyzed it as hexatonics descending in major 3rds. Let's take a closer look. The first four notes are from Eb major-C minor pentatonic. The next six notes are from Bb major-G minor pentatonic, down a fourth and completing the ten note sequence. The next four notes are from Cb major- Ab minor pentatonic, up a half-step from the last tonality, followed by six notes from Gb major-Eb minor pentatonic,