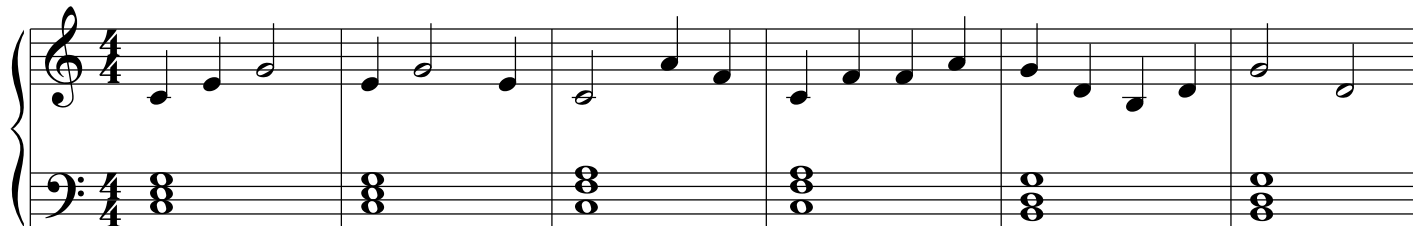


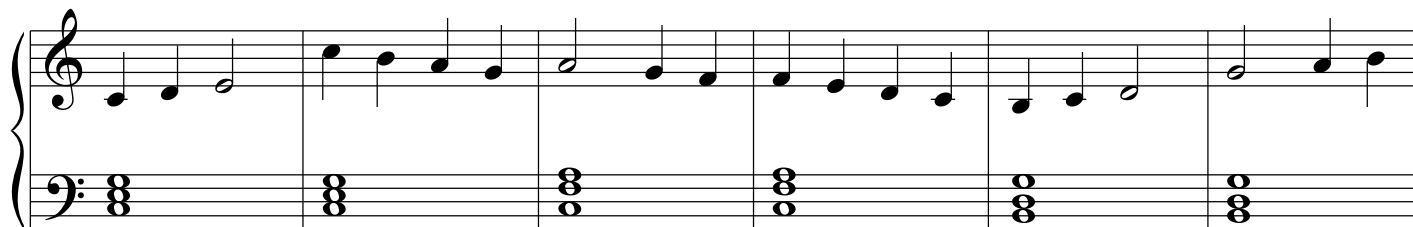
# Melodizing possibilities to help you get started

Using pitches of the left hand chord in your right hand melody always sounds good.



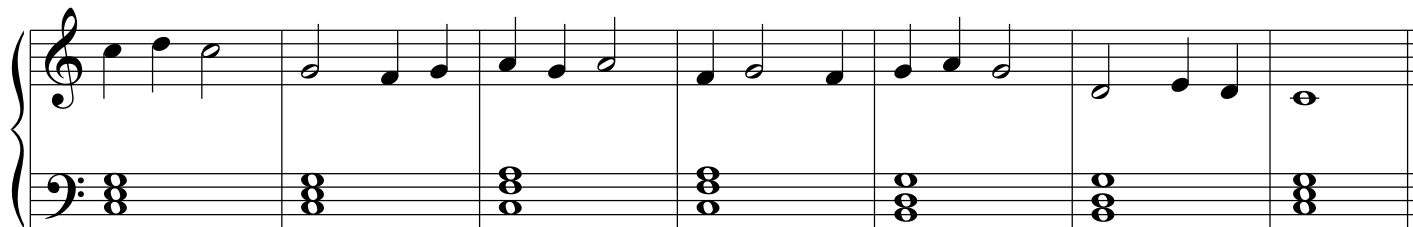
A musical score in 4/4 time. The left hand (bass clef) plays a sequence of six chords: C major, D minor, E minor, F major, G major, and A minor. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody consisting of quarter notes, each of which is a pitch from the corresponding chord in the left hand. The notes are: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

Moving by step from one pitch of the chord to another also results in a smooth melody. These non-chord notes are called **PASSING TONES**.



A musical score in 4/4 time. The left hand (bass clef) plays the same sequence of six chords as in the first example. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody using passing tones. The notes are: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The notes between the chord tones are moving by step.

Another harmonious option is to step away from and then return to a pitch of the chord. These non-chord notes are called **NEIGHBOR TONES**.



A musical score in 4/4 time. The left hand (bass clef) plays the same sequence of six chords as in the previous examples. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody using neighbor tones. The notes are: C4, B4, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C4. The notes between the chord tones are moving by step away from and then returning to the chord tone.

Finally, end with a long note on a strong beat. Tonic sounds most conclusive and beat 1 is the strongest.