

## Step 6 - Melody with Chords & Bass Notes

This is the most basic way to hear the harmonies with the melody. In this step, you want to use root position chords in order to hear the chord built up from the bass. If you are using complicated voicings or inversions, you don't get the true essence of the chord and melody together. As you start to familiarize yourself with the different steps, you can switch to rootless voicings or some other types of voicings you already know. Hearing the melody note against all four of the chord tones is crucial, as well as knowing where you are in the tune. This will greatly improve your sense of harmonic placement in the tune as well because you'll be able to imagine the melody while playing the chords.

This will capture enough of a piece to show off your newly learned talents to all your friends. In the future, we will work on adding LH bass notes with LH Chords at the same time but not yet! (See below).

The musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a melody line starting with a whole note chord symbol 'F-' above the first measure, followed by a half note chord symbol 'Bb-' above the second measure, and then a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains four measures, each with a whole note chord symbol: 'F-' in the first measure, 'Bb-' in the second measure, 'Eb' in the third measure, and 'Ab' in the fourth measure.