ENCLOSURES

A common element in the bebop style involves the use of a device known as the "enclosure." The enclosure produces upper and lower neighboring tones to a targeted note. The chromatic enclosure is most common, but some enclosures are diatonic. The purpose of the enclosure is to bring attention to an important note in a phrase. The example below features three chromatic enclosures in close proximity to each other.

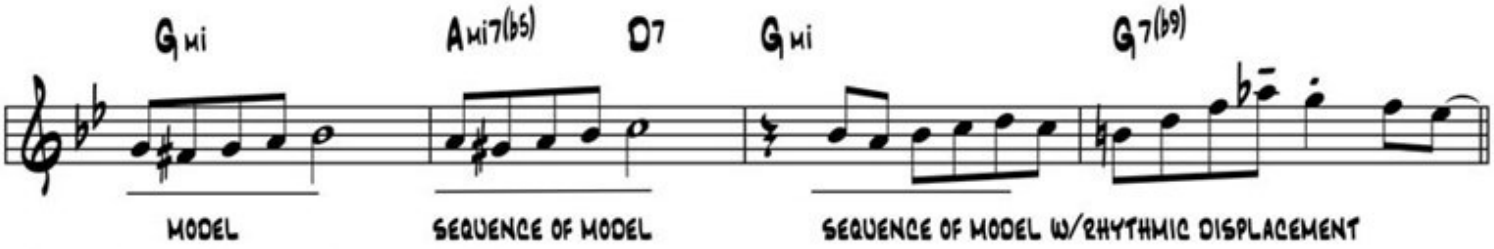
"Damen Avenue," mm.17-18

SEQUENCES

Sequences help to make an improvised solo sound more structured and melodic. They involve the use of repeated melodic, rhythmic or harmonic patterns. The pitches of the repeated pattern are often transposed to fit a new harmonic setting. The rhythm of a sequence is sometimes displaced, starting on a different beat than the original occurrence of the idea. This is known as "rhythmic displacement."

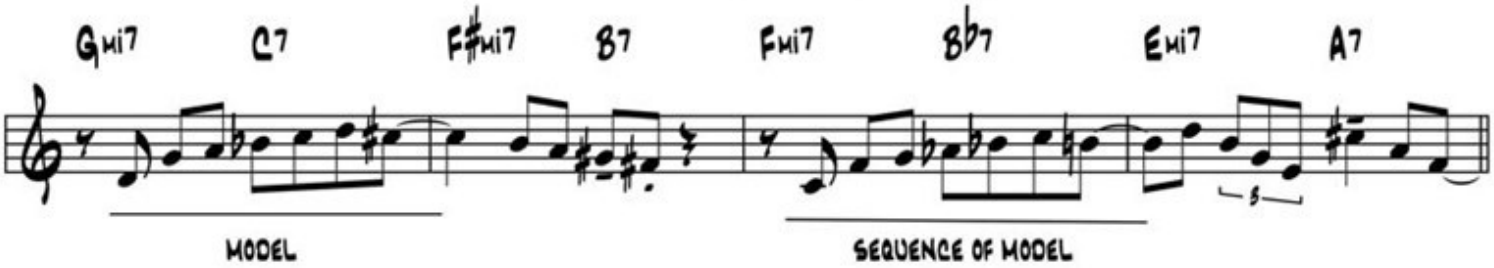
Sequences usually occur in groups of two or three, with the original idea counting as the "model" sequence upon which subsequent sequences are based. There are two basic types of sequences, direct and indirect.

With "direct sequence," the model is immediately sequenced without the addition of different musical content. The example below, from "Stony Island Avenue," demonstrates use of direct sequence with rhythmic displacement.



"Stony Island Avenue," mm.12-15

Indirect sequence, in the example below from "Ravenswood Avenue," involves the use of a sequence in which the "model" is separated from the subsequent sequence by new musical content.

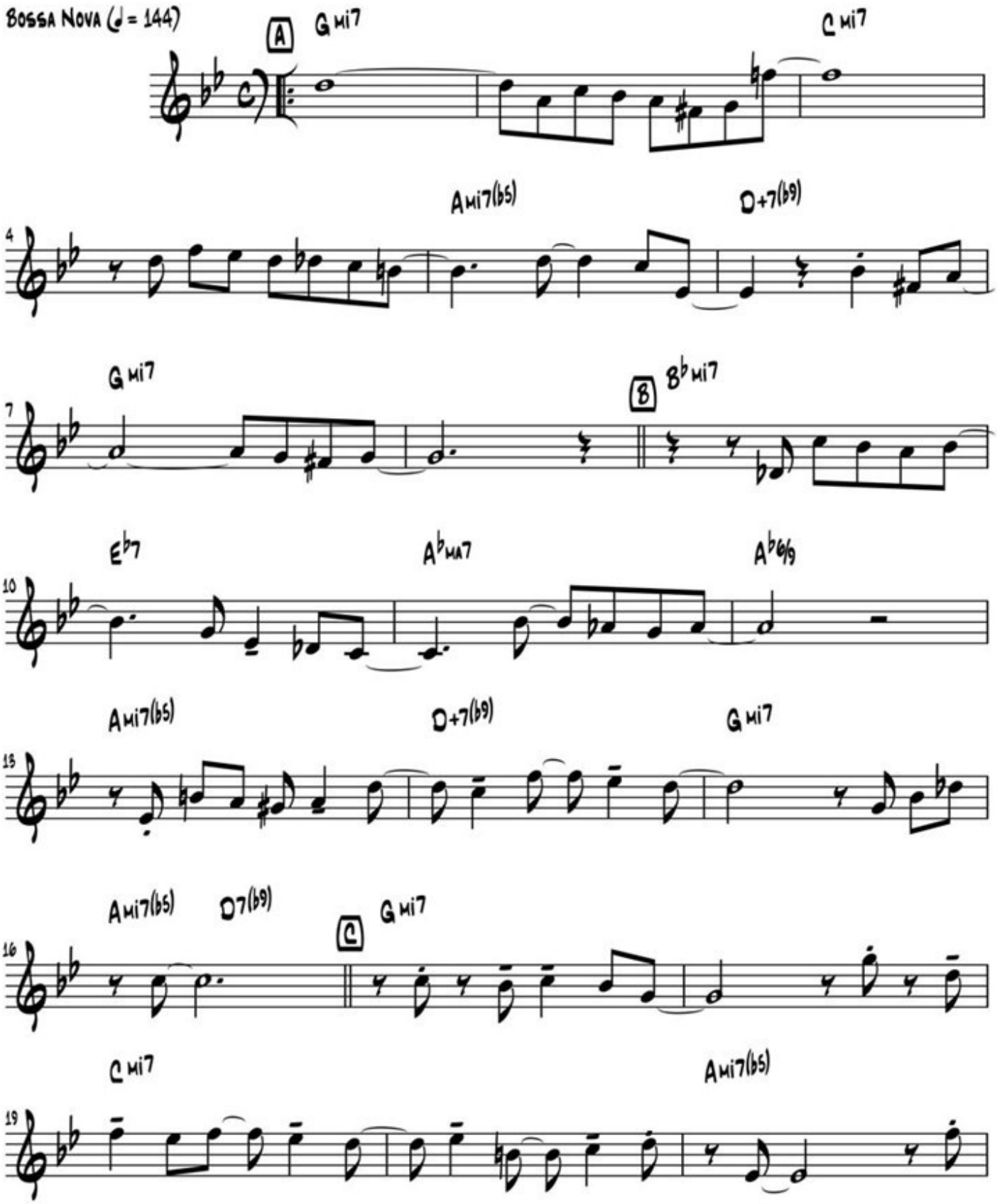


"Ravenswood Avenue," mm.17-20

COUNT OFF: 4 BARS (8 CLICKS)

PLAY 4 X
(8 CHORUSES)

CERMAK ROAD



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