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## EXAMPLE 4



[Note: Variation (i.e., same rhythm, different melody) also includes techniques such as inversion (melody played upside down), retrograde (melody played backwards), and retrograde inversion (melody played upside down and backwards). However, the nature of these treatments may at times make them impractical for use in improvisation.]

– PART 3: EXERCISES – MOTIVE DEVELOPMENT

**2. TRANSPOSITION** A development technique whereby the rhythm of the original motive is repeated more or less exactly, while the melody notes are transposed to a new pitch level. *Transposition – as a motive development technique – is considered to be a form of Variation (see above).*

[Note: Drummers can transpose a melody by first orchestrating it entirely on drums and then entirely on cymbals, or vice versa.]

Transposition is especially suitable for developing original motives that have a memorable melody (pitch sequence) or melodic curve.

**SUMMARY** *Transposition = same rhythm as original motive, transposed melody.*

## EXAMPLE 5



– PART 3: EXERCISES – MOTIVE DEVELOPMENT

43 D-7

45 D-7

6

52 B-7 E7 G-7 C7

55 FΔ E° A7 DΔ

58 D-7 E° A7 D-7

62 E° A7

4

67 B-7 G-7 C7

69 FΔ E° A7 DΔ

73 A° D7 G-7

77 G°

3

81 D-7 E° A7 D-7 E7 A7