Midi Arpeggio Patterns

in Major & Minor

Prosonic's Major & Minor Arpeggio Pattern Library is packed with thousands of professional midi arpeggio patterns, for every instrument in every style, and they're all *royalty free*!

Midi loops in this library:

4-Chord Arpeggios	8-Chord Arpeggios
151,998 Arps in Major	151,998 Arps in Major
81,605 Arps in Major	151,998 Arps in Major

More Information

You just found THE ULTIMATE ARPEGGIO LIBRARY.

This isn't like one of those old "arpeggio dictionaries" in a paper book. It's a full-blown MIDI library that's over-flowing with thousands of professional, four-bar arpeggios!

You'd have to purchase hundreds of "arpeggio dictionary" books to even come close to the content in this library, and since they're all in MIDI, you can hear the Arpeggio instantly with any MIDI instrument you have. No paper book could ever do that!

This collection is like having a WHOLE LIBRARY of "arpeggio dictionaries" and you can use the Arpeggios in your own music royalty-free!

Each Arpeggio is carefully crafted to follow correct harmony & voice leading rules and the result is amazing! Every inversion is included and each arpeggio is notated with MIDI marker events so that you know exactly what harmony is voiced at each spot in the sequence! (see images below)

I've experienced instant inspiration and song writing has never been easier. Each MIDI Arpeggio is like a "creative launch-pad" for your ideas and the 'next part' in the song just leaps out at you! Begging you to take it to the next section!

If you perform an instrument these patterns are an invaluable tool for learning arpeggios. I play guitar and these have instantly made me a better player.

There are over 948,000 four-bar diatonic and non-diatonic arpeggios in this library [and they all sound as good as the demos] so be ready to stretch your sonic imagination beyond the limits!

File Info & Folder Layout

1. ROOT:

The first folder is the ROOT folder. It contains all of the MIDI Arpeggios. It is named "Midi-Arpeggio-Library" and is selected (highlighted blue).

2. TIME SIGNATURE:

Inside the ROOT folder are the TIME SIGNATURE folders. We currently have the 4/4 folder selected.

3. TONIC QUALITY:

Each TIME SIGNATURE folder contains the TONIC QUALITY folders. In this case Major and Minor (both have tonic of C). Arpeggios in Major Key are found in the Major folder and arpeggios in Minor Key are found in the Minor folder. We currently have the Minor folder selected.

4. CHORD TYPE:
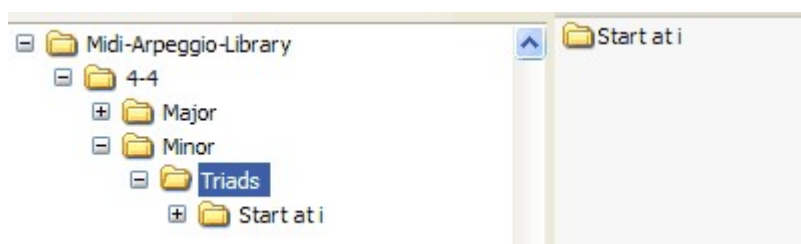
Inside the TONIC QUALITY folders are the CHORD TYPE folders. We currently have the Triads folder selected.

5. PROGRESSION START:
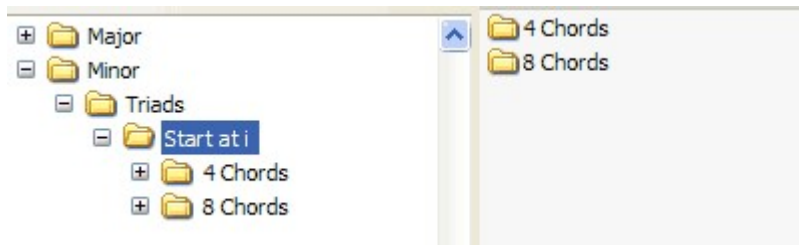
Inside the CHORD TYPE folders are the PROGRESSION START folders. These folders contain arpeggios that start on various scale degrees in the key. (Version 1.0 only starts on the first degree at the moment... there's more to come!) We currently have the "Start at i" (tonic in minor) folder selected.

6. CHORD STOP COUNT:
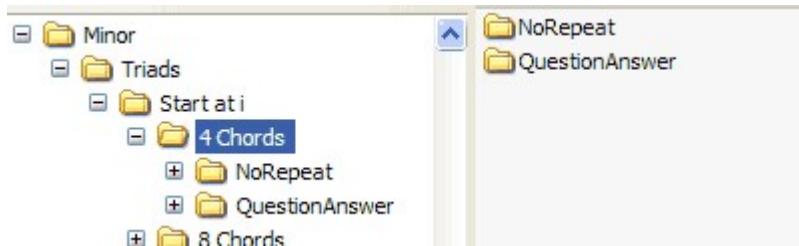
Inside the PROGRESSION START folders are the CHORD STOP COUNT folders. In this case we have "4 Chords" and "8 Chords". In the "4 Chords" folder there are arpeggios that have four chord "stops" or "harmonic changes" and the same for "8 Chords". (Except there are eight chord stops in each progression.)

7. PHRASE TYPE:
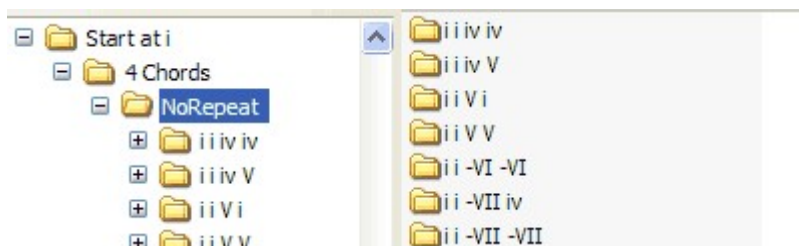
Inside the CHORD STOP COUNT folders are the PHRASE TYPE folders. The "Phrase Type" indicates how the second two measures are treated in the arpeggio's progression. In "NoRepeat" the second two measures are different than the first two. In "QuestionAnswer" the first two measures are the "question" and the second two measures are the "answer". We currently have the NoRepeat folder selected.

8. PROGRESSION:
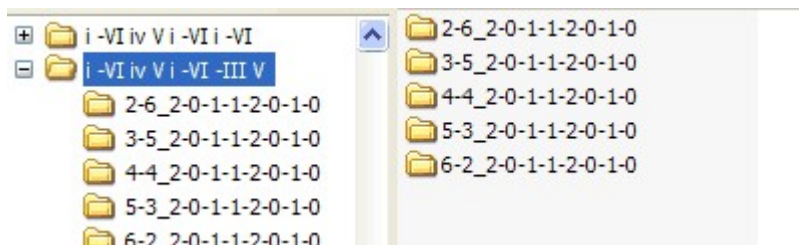
Inside the PHRASE TYPE folders are the PROGRESSION folders. Each folder is named according to what progression it contains. The image below was taken in the "8 Chord" folder so that you can see it too. Notice that there are eight chord stops in each progression.

9. HARMONIC DEFINITION:
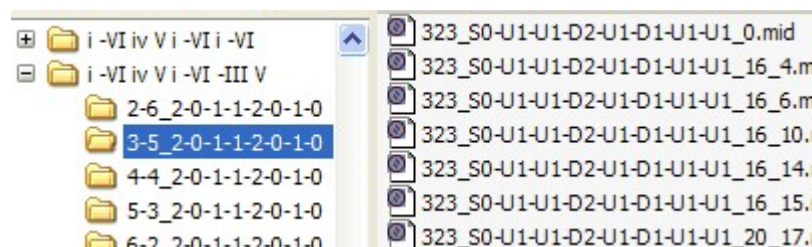
Inside the PROGRESSION folders are the HARMONIC DEFINITION folders. Each folder describes how the harmonic progression is constructed. The first two numbers show where the harmony changes in eighth notes.

For example, we have the second folder selected. It starts with 3-5. So the first chord is played for three eighth notes and the second chord is played for 5 eighth notes.

The second part of the file name (the part after the '_') is the Chord Inversion. 0 = Root position, 1 = First inversion, and 2 = Second inversion. Each position applies to each chord sequentially.

10. THE FILE:
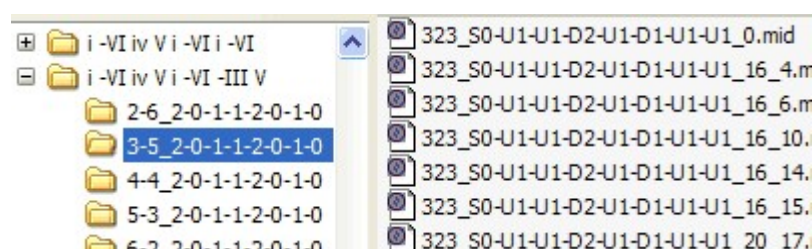
Finally we are at the actual MIDI files. (Examine the file name in the above image.) The file name contains more information about the arpeggio. At the beginning of the file (up to the '_') is the Beat Grouping. So, for example, the first file (starting with "323") has a beat grouping of 3 eighth notes then 2 eighth notes then 3 eighth notes. This can be easier understood by saying, "TaKiDa TaKa TaKiDa".

The second part of the file name (the part after the '_') is the Melodic Contour. The letter 'S' means that the note stayed the same from the previous one. The letter 'U' means that the note went up and the letter 'D' means that the note went down. The number after each letter shows how many arpeggio notes it moved.

The thrid part of the file name (the part after the second '_') is the arpeggio's note count (with the exception that if it's a zero "0" then it's straight eighth notes). The last number is just a unique index.

11. MIDI CHORD MARKERS:

Inside each MIDI Arpeggio file are the MIDI CHORD MARKERS. Each chord stop and its chord symbol are provided. So, looking at the image below, each chord has its chord symbol (and its inversion) marked above it. So the first chord is the tonic minor in second inversion, and

This snap-shot was taken in Sonar by Twelve Tone Systems, Inc.

the second chord is the flat major six chord in root, etc.

Midi Arpeggios FAQ

What is a MIDI File?

While the word "MIDI" is used to describe a few different things. A "MIDI file" can be thought of as "Sheet Music in Digital". (Sheet music that computers can read and play.)

Why use MIDI loops instead of audio loops?

MIDI is a superior method of music composition for a number of reasons.

If you've ever used audio loops to write music you know how frustrating it can be to get them to fit just right in your song. You might find a great drum loop but how can you develop it while keeping the same drum sounds? You can only make variations on the timbre of the sound itself and that's it.

With MIDI loops you have total control over every aspect of each note. Need to bring the hi-hats up in the mix? Easy! Need to change that note and make it sweeter? Just move it where you want it! Don't like a note... delete it!

You can also use a MIDI loop on any instrument. So you can use a drum loop on any instrument (flute or violin for example) and come up with very unique and creative musical ideas!

You can even change the tempo of a MIDI loop and the sound of the drums will be exactly as you sampled it.

What's a "MIDI Arpeggio"?

We use the term "MIDI Arpeggio" to mean: a <u>four-bar musical Arpeggio</u> (in MIDI) that is crafted to follow correct harmonic and voice leading rules.

What software can I use MIDI Arpeggios in?

Every MIDI Arpeggio is compatible with, and can be loaded into, any MIDI compatible software or hardware device (ie: your favorite sequencer).

Loading them into Propellerhead's Reason™ and Twelve Tone's Sonar™ has been especially rewarding. They are perfect for Cakewalk Project5, Battery 3, Cubase, Garageband, Pro Tools, Motif ES, Fruity Loops, EZdrummer, DFH, Sony's ACID® Pro, Ableton Live, and many more!

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