



Can knowledge of advanced rhythms help the communication in a jazzgroup

A course that deals with the tradition and the more
modern / advanced

Thoughts



Rhythm has a need to be articulated in order to be understood



The interaction between the musicians in a jazzgroup is based on knowledge and understanding.



How do we relate to each other when we play together?



The communication is an instant process



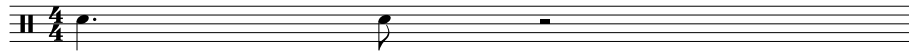
The more we know about rhythmical structures in most cases help us being well equipped for our communication



The challenge here is to be able to both play and listen at the same time

Basic rhythms

Charleston rytim



2 3 - 2 clave, takt 1, Erroll Garner



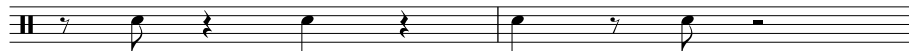
3 Son Clave 3 - 2



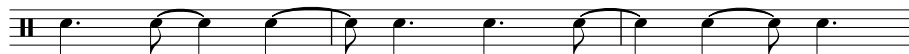
5 Rhumba clave 3 - 2



7 Jumpin at the Woodside



9 2:3 cykel inom 4/4



Charleston rhythms

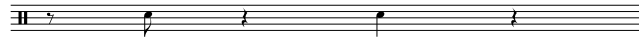
Charleston in different ways 1

Stark

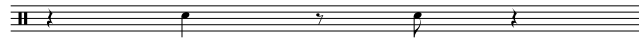
♩ = 100



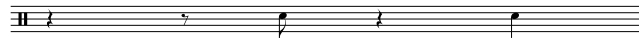
2



3



4



5



6 [Blues with riff]



10



14

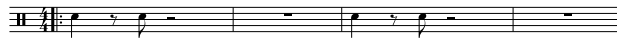


Charleston rhythms

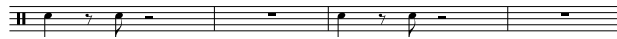
Charleston 2

Stark

Blues riff



5



9



13 I got rhythm with release



17



21 Variation



24



Audiofile

Errol  Garner

Count Basie



Blues no 2 (1)

Blues No 2

As played by
Philly Joe Jones
& Wynton Kelly
Cd: Miles Davis
"Some ay My Prince
will come" 1961

5 chorus med Philly Jo Jones trum & Wynton Kelly's
piano komp-figurer under Miles Davis trumpetsolo.
Vanligt cymbal komp + hihat på 2/4.
Start direkt från början på låten.

Transkription
Bengt Stark

♩ = 192

1

Trummor

Pianokomp rytm

5

9

13

2

Blues no 2 (2)

2

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The lower staff is a bass clef. Measure 17: Treble has a whole rest, bass has a quarter note G2. Measure 18: Treble has a quarter note A2, bass has a quarter note G2. Measure 19: Treble has a quarter note Bb2, bass has a quarter note A2. Measure 20: Treble has a quarter note C3, bass has a quarter note Bb2.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The system consists of two staves. Measure 21: Treble has a quarter note D3, bass has a quarter note C3. Measure 22: Treble has a quarter note E3, bass has a quarter note D3. Measure 23: Treble has a quarter note F3, bass has a quarter note E3. Measure 24: Treble has a quarter note G3, bass has a quarter note F3.

25 **3**

Musical notation for measures 25-28. The system consists of two staves. Measure 25: Treble has a quarter note A3, bass has a quarter note G3. Measure 26: Treble has a quarter note Bb3, bass has a quarter note A3. Measure 27: Treble has a quarter note C4, bass has a quarter note Bb3. Measure 28: Treble has a quarter note D4, bass has a quarter note C4.

29

Musical notation for measures 29-32. The system consists of two staves. Measure 29: Treble has a quarter note E4, bass has a quarter note D4. Measure 30: Treble has a quarter note F4, bass has a quarter note E4. Measure 31: Treble has a quarter note G4, bass has a quarter note F4. Measure 32: Treble has a quarter note A4, bass has a quarter note G4.

33

Musical notation for measures 33-36. The system consists of two staves. Measure 33: Treble has a quarter note Bb4, bass has a quarter note A4. Measure 34: Treble has a quarter note C5, bass has a quarter note Bb4. Measure 35: Treble has a quarter note D5, bass has a quarter note C5. Measure 36: Treble has a quarter note E5, bass has a quarter note D5.

Blues no 2 (3)

37 **4**

41

45

49 **5**

53

57

Audio file Blues no 2



Basic polyrhythms

2:3 och 3:2

Bengt Stark

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first staff is in 3/4 time and contains a 2:3 polyrhythm. A box labeled '2:3' is placed above the first measure. The second staff is in 2/4 time and contains a 3:2 polyrhythm. A box labeled '3:2' is placed above the first measure. The third and fourth staves continue the 3:2 polyrhythm with triplet markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

2:3 och 3:2 med samtliga omvändningar.

Takt 1 - 6 görs som en kanon.

Takt 2 - 12 görs som en annan kanon.

Moving the triplet

Moving the triplet

Stark

Upright Bass

Drum Set

U. Bass

Dr.

U. Bass

Dr.

3 mot 4 polimetrik

B Stark

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "3 mot 4 polimetrik" by B Stark. The score is written for four staves, all in 4/4 time. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Features a sequence of eighth notes with accents (>) and slurs. The notes are grouped into four triplets, each marked with a "3" above a bracket.
- Staff 2:** Features a sequence of eighth notes with accents (>) and slurs. The notes are grouped into four triplets, each marked with a "3" above a bracket.
- Staff 3:** Features a sequence of eighth notes with accents (>) and slurs. The notes are grouped into four triplets, each marked with a "3" above a bracket.
- Staff 4:** Features a sequence of eighth notes with accents (>) and slurs. The notes are grouped into four triplets, each marked with a "3" above a bracket.

The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains the first two triplets, and the second measure contains the last two triplets. The notation is consistent across all staves, illustrating a polyrhythmic exercise where a 3-beat pattern is superimposed on a 4-beat measure.

Audio-file

