

# Not Swing: Examples of Various Time Feels and Grooves in Jazz

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Published With Dapper Page Music, iJazzMusic, PDF  
Band Music, and More

Winner for JW Pepper Editors Choice for 5 Years

My Album "the Peplowski Project" was #11 on the  
RMR Charts for 2023



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# Not Swing: Examples of Jazz Styles

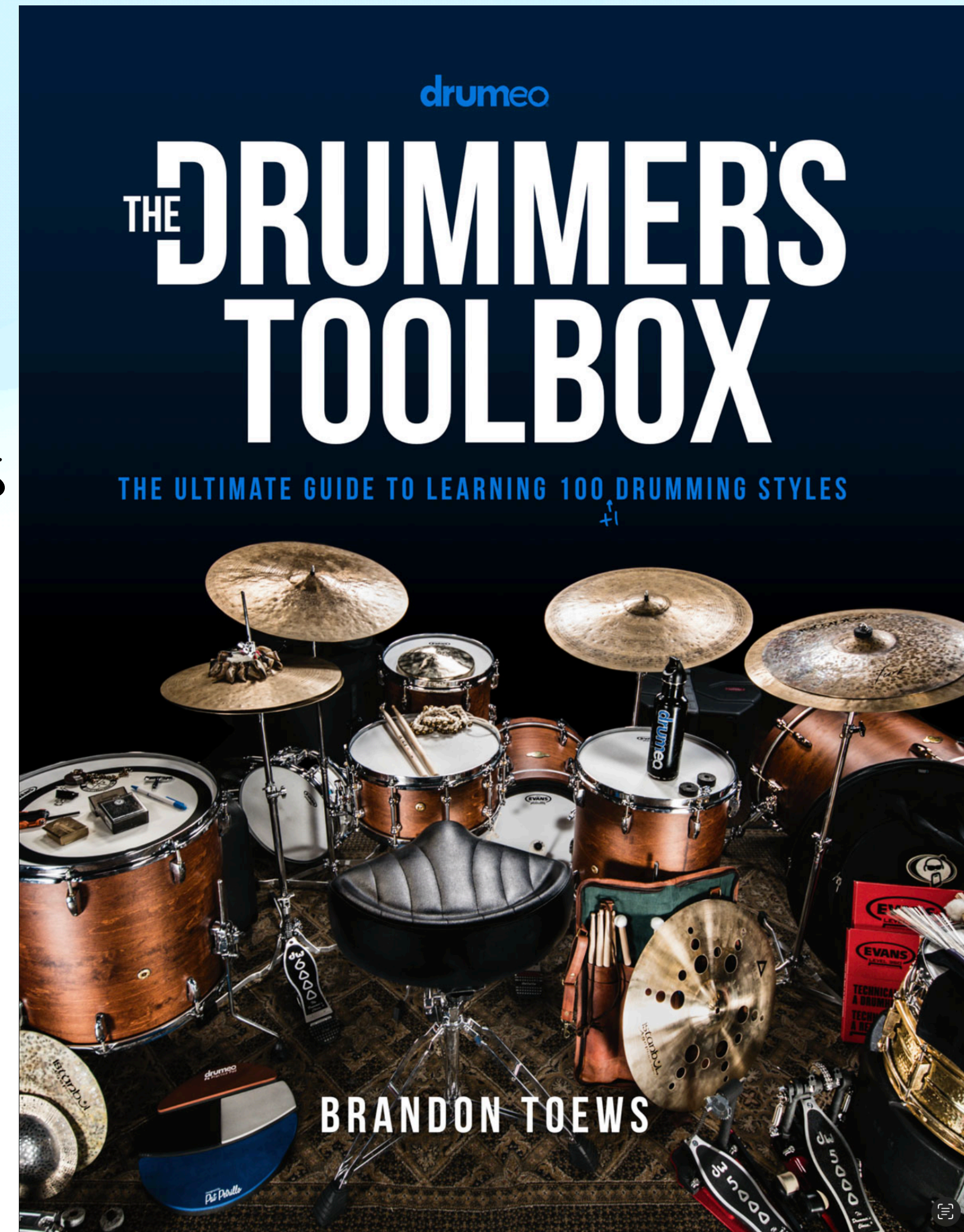
Name that groove!

- Boogaloo - A Latin-inspired drum pattern popular in the 1960s.
- ECM - (Edition of Contemporary Music) is an independent record label founded by Karl Egger, Manfred Eicher, and Manfred Scheffner in Munich in 1969. It became synonymous with straight-eighth jazz music outside of jazz-rock fusion.
- Jazz-Rock Fusion - or fusion for short. It dominates most of the commercial jazz of the 1970s and 1980s.
- Contemporary Jazz - including hip-hop, odd meter, and other contemporary time feels.

# Not Swing: Examples of Jazz Styles

Name that groove!

- Major Source Material:
  - Drummers Toolbox: The Ultimate Guide To Learning 100 Drumming Styles by Brandon Toews
  - <https://www.drumeo.com/drumshop/the-drummers-toolbox>



# Boogaloo

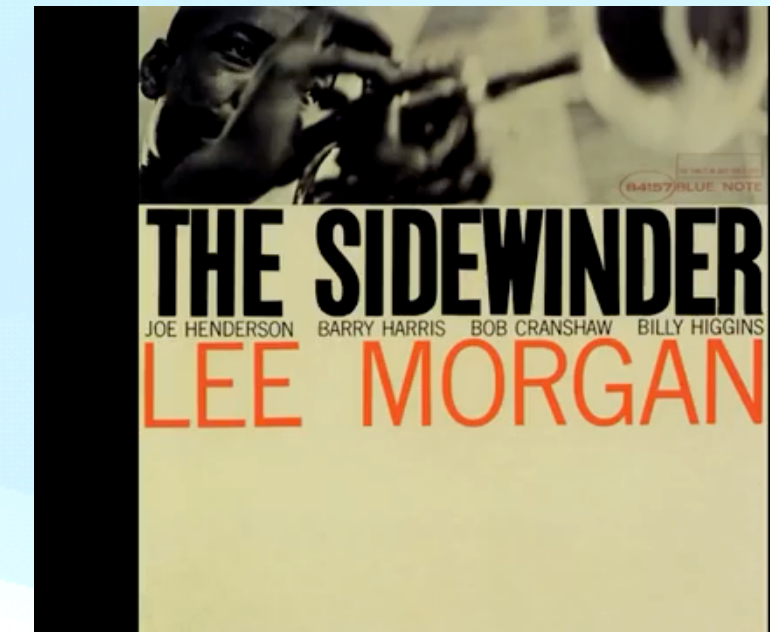
## The new feel of the 1960s

- Boogaloo became popular in the 1960s with the release of popular hits like:
- Mongo Santamaria's - "Watermelon Man" - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2JuX-JJ8WFO>
- Joe Cuba's - "Bang Bang" - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D2-QEVRLfs8>
- Pete Rodriguez's - "I Like It Like That" - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DEjN42FW2sU>
- Boogaloo was an invention by Cuban musicians in New York City who combined Cuban grooves like son montuno with soul and other early rhythm and blues beats.
- After its success in popular music, jazz musicians like Herbie Hancock, Billy Higgins, Lee Morgan, and Tony Williams began to utilize it in their music.

# Boogaloo

Classic jazz examples include:

- Herbie Hancock - "Cantaloupe Island" - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=otFVFLtRF\\_s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=otFVFLtRF_s) - Slower and simpler
- Lee Morgan - "The Sidewinder" - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qJi03NqXfk8> - Up tempo (heavier groove)
- Miles Davis - "Eighty-One" - <https://youtu.be/WN-hXbel6vQ?si=BVhlUosjtRwW8XkQ> - Fast simple groove
- Herbie Hancock - "Maiden Voyage" - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hwmRQ0PBtXU> - Slow and simple groove
- Lou Donaldson - "Alligator Boogaloo" - <https://youtu.be/85Uv0pCvvSI?si=taqZhug8ElOymfU5>



# Boogaloo

Drummers to check out:

- Billy Higgins - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Billy\\_Higgins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Billy_Higgins)
- Tony Williams - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tony\\_Williams\\_\(drummer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tony_Williams_(drummer))
- Joe Cuba - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joe\\_Cuba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joe_Cuba)
- Pancho Sanchez - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poncho\\_Sanchez](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poncho_Sanchez)
- José Miguel Ortégón - [https://www.imdb.com/name/nm5581478/bio/?ref\\_=nm\\_ov\\_bio\\_sm](https://www.imdb.com/name/nm5581478/bio/?ref_=nm_ov_bio_sm)

# Boogaloo

## Modern Recordings:

- Sr Ortegon - "Latin Boogaloo" - [https://youtu.be/ildAEGumt8Y?si=0Diwnf9FYOSM3Fj\\_](https://youtu.be/ildAEGumt8Y?si=0Diwnf9FYOSM3Fj_)
- Pancho Sanchez - "Watermelon Man" - <https://youtu.be/0vULD6yqiEA?si=Y0K7L1DYBehUpXBj>
- GRP All-Star Big Band - "The Sidewinder" - <https://youtu.be/BxmyCn0t7M0?si=dA3xbsBXnua9TPkG>
- ARTEMIS - "The Sidewinder" - <https://youtu.be/GJK23qV1RYY?si=w2fVklql2r7elavC> (An all-female group)



# Boogaloo

## Jazz Band Charts:

- eJazzLines - Multiple compositions - <https://www.ejazzlines.com/big-band-arrangements/by-style/boogaloo/>
- Tom Kubis - "Does Anybody Out There Still Boogaloo?" - <https://www.ejazzlines.com/does-anybody-out-there-still-boogaloo-arranged-by-tom-kubis-pdf>
- Arr. Terry White - "Alligator Boogaloo" - <https://www.ejazzlines.com/alligator-boogaloo-jazz-big-band-arrangement-by-terry-white>

# Boogaloo

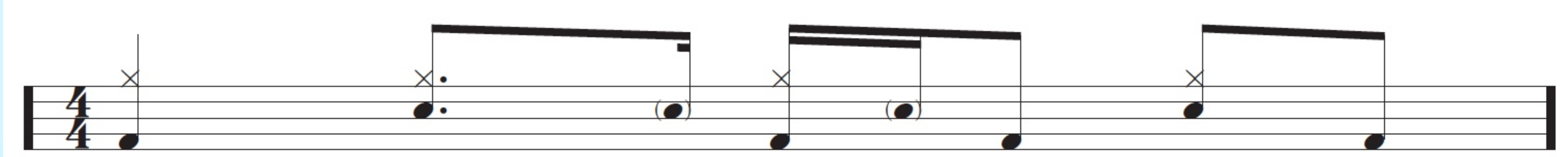
## More History:

- News Broadcast about Boogaloo Documentary
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lanGvLnBt6c>
  - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jm4\\_tJn6D-Y](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jm4_tJn6D-Y)

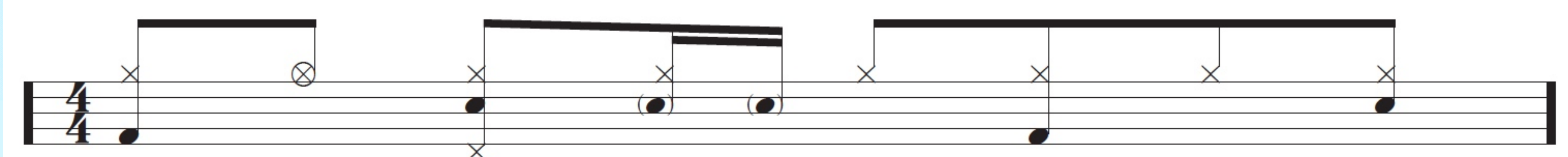
# Boogaloo

From the website: <https://www.drumeo.com/beat/the-ultimate-guide-to-soul-and-funk-drumming/>

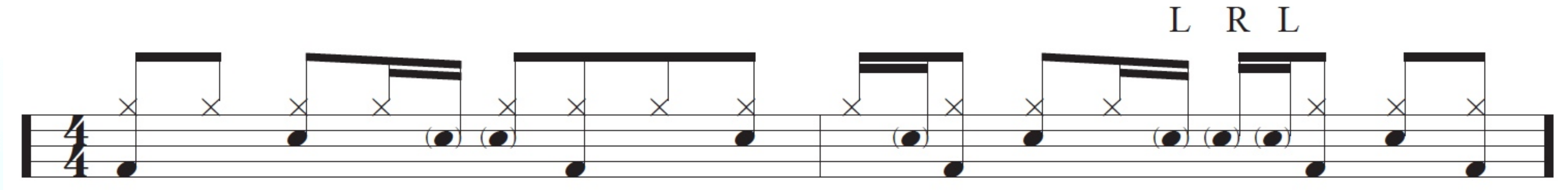
1.



2.



3.



1: Orestes Vilató - "New York Soul" by Ray Barretto. 2: This groove incorporates ghost notes, a hi-hat opening, and some rhythmic displacement on the &s of beat three and four. 3: Leo Morris - "Alligator Boogaloo" by Lou Donaldson.

# Boogaloo

## Bass Line and Comping:

- Bass Lines and Comping: Examples from Alligator Boogaloo by Lou Donaldson, arr. by Terry White
- Bass lines typically have a time feel, often with a dotted quarter-eighth.



- Chord voicings are similar to other jazz styles or pop styles. A common comping pattern (Sidewinder/ Alligator Boogaloo) is a bass note on beat 1, followed by chords on beats 2, the & of 3, and & of 4.



Handwritten musical notation for a comping pattern, measures 9 through 12. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 9 starts with a circled '9'. The bass line has a dotted quarter note on beat 1, followed by chords on beats 2, the & of 3, and & of 4. The chords are F7, Bb9, and F7. The treble clef part shows the corresponding chord voicings. Measure 10 is a whole rest. Measure 11 has the same pattern as measure 9. Measure 12 is a whole rest.

Download the Sheet Music:



# Boogaloo

## Boogaloo by Two

- By David Larsen
- A small group arrangement for 3 horns.
- In the style of Sidewinder and Alligator Boogaloo

Concert Pitch  
(Flute, Guitar, Vibes)

## Boogaloo by Two

David Larsen

A musical score for the piece 'Boogaloo by Two' by David Larsen. The score is written in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a boxed 'A' and a 'C13' chord. The second staff starts with a '5' and includes 'F13' and 'C13' chords. The third staff starts with a '9' and includes 'G13', 'Ab13 G13', 'C13', 'G7(#5)', and 'G7(#5)' chords. The piece concludes with a double bar line. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings like accents.

# ECM

Edition of Contemporary Music founded in 1969

- ECM is a musical style named for the record label famous for producing classic albums of the 1970s and 1980s.
- Founded by Karl Egger, Manfred Eicher, and Manfred Scheffner in Munich in 1969. It became synonymous with straight-eighth jazz music outside of jazz-rock fusion.
- ECM style is classic for broken eighth or sixteenth patterns. This loose feel accompanies many compositions that are based on open and airy melodies.
- The distinctive ECM sound was developed by artists like Pat Metheny, Dave Holland, John Abercrombie, Ralph Towner, Jan Garbarek, and Keith Jarrett.



# ECM

## Classic ECM Recordings:

- Keith Jarrett - "Questar" - <https://youtu.be/aovpi-dJSV0?si=LCUnCrSciTUaybtb>
- Jack DeJohnette - "India" - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a4m9RsRucUM>
- John Abercrombie - "Timeless" - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CHsZ\\_-9442o](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CHsZ_-9442o)
- Nicolas Masson - "Travelers" - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aMYen1kDEYw>
- Chris Potter - "Yasodhara" - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BTvYURLbRew>
- Pat Metheny Group - "April Joy" - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g8agRO\\_ZU-Q](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g8agRO_ZU-Q)

# ECM

## ECM Drummers

- Marcus Gilmore - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcus\\_Gilmore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcus_Gilmore)
- Jack DeJohnette - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack\\_DeJohnette](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack_DeJohnette)
- John Christensen - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jon\\_Christensen\\_\(musician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jon_Christensen_(musician))
- Joey Baron - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joey\\_Baron](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joey_Baron)



# ECM

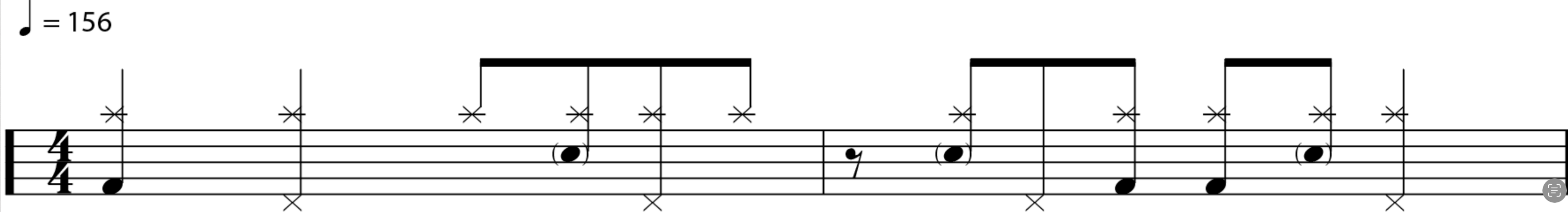
## ECM Big Band Chart

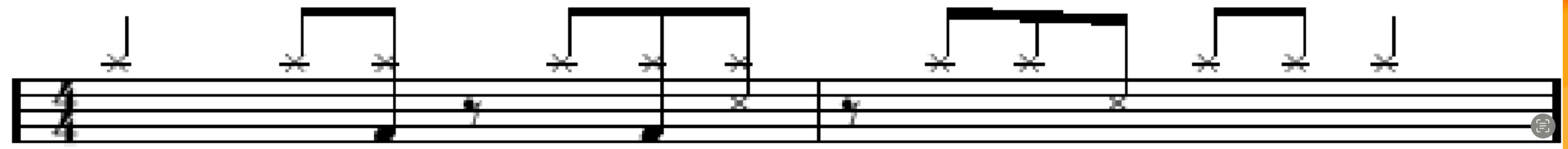
- Greg Yasinitzky - "Sideways" - <https://www.ejazzlines.com/sideways-greg-yasinitzky-chart-pdf>
- Bob Washut - "The Sage" - <https://www.ejazzlines.com/the-sage-arranged-by-bob-washut-pdf>
- David Larsen - "Wishing Well" - <https://www.dapperpage.com/dapper-page-titles/wishing-well>
- Vern Sielert - "You Must Believe In Spring" - <https://www.ejazzlines.com/you-must-believe-in-spring-pro-vern-sielert-jazz-big-band-arrangement>

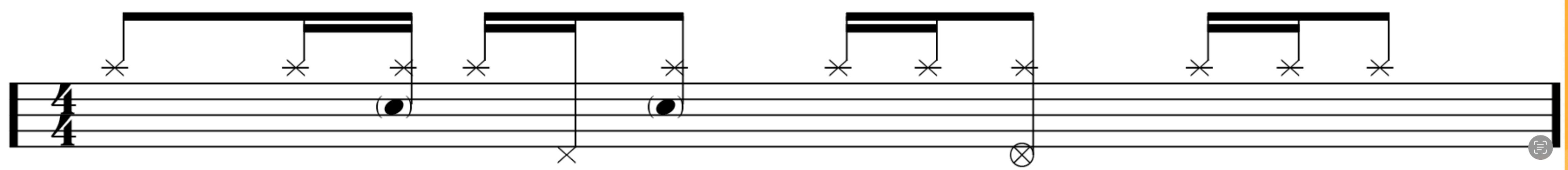
# ECM

## ECM Examples:

- From the website: <https://www.drumeo.com/beat/the-ultimate-guide-to-soul-and-funk-drumming/>

1. 

2. 

3. 

1: Danny Gottlieb example of an ECM feel in "April Joy" by the Pat Metheny Group. 2: This example incorporates some cross-sticking. This is a common technique used in this drumming style. 3: This example incorporates a sixteenth note "broken" ride cymbal pattern and features some snare drum and hi-hat foot comping.



# ECM

## ECM Bass and Comping

- Harmonic voicings in ECM are often open and incorporate extensions and alterations.
- Guitarists especially should work to create shell voicings and open chord shapes.
- Comping patterns should be loose and add rhythmic information like the bass lines.
- Again, think of the comping as a 4 or 8 bar phrase rather than a pattern that repeats every bar.

The image shows a musical score for a 12/8 time signature in the key of G major. The title is G6(add9). The score is written for a grand staff with a treble clef on top and a bass clef on the bottom. The treble clef part shows a comping pattern consisting of three measures. Each measure starts with a quarter rest, followed by a dotted quarter note G4, a quarter note B4, and a dotted quarter note G4. The bass clef part shows a bass line consisting of three measures. Each measure starts with a quarter rest, followed by a dotted quarter note G3, a quarter note B3, and a dotted quarter note G3. The text 'L.H. opt.' is written below the treble clef part.

# ECM

## Wednesday by David Larsen



• <https://youtu.be/RR5hDNDcS6k?si=Uj36X90qSM9o6eYL>

- Listen to how loose the bass part is. He only plays a single pitch every other measure.
- The drum pattern is constantly changing and evolving.
- The guitar plays long arpeggios and sustained chords.

## Download the Sheet Music:

Sheet music for "Wednesday" by David Larsen, featuring guitar and bass parts. The music is in 3/4 time and consists of four systems (A, B, C, D).

**System A:** Treble clef, 3/4 time. Chords: F<sup>13</sup><sub>SUS</sub>, F<sup>13</sup><sub>SUS</sub>, C<sup>13</sup><sub>SUS</sub>, C<sup>13</sup><sub>SUS</sub>. Measure numbers 1-8.

**System B:** Treble clef. Chords: B<sup>b13</sup>, C<sup>7ALT</sup>, F<sup>13</sup>, F<sup>13</sup>. Measure numbers 9-16.

**System C:** Treble clef. Chords: E<sup>b9</sup>, D<sup>b9</sup>, E<sup>b9</sup>, D<sup>b9</sup>, A<sup>b9</sup>, G<sup>b9</sup>, A<sup>b9</sup>, G<sup>b9</sup>. Measure numbers 17-24.

**System D:** Treble clef. Chords: G<sup>9</sup>, B<sup>b9</sup>, D<sup>b9</sup>, E<sup>9</sup>, C<sup>13</sup><sub>SUS</sub>, C<sup>7ALT</sup>. Measure numbers 25-32.

**System E:** Treble clef. Chords: F<sup>13</sup><sub>SUS</sub>, F<sup>13</sup><sub>SUS</sub>, C<sup>13</sup><sub>SUS</sub>, C<sup>13</sup><sub>SUS</sub>. Measure numbers 33-40.

**System F:** Treble clef. Chords: B<sup>b13</sup>, C<sup>7ALT</sup>, F<sup>13</sup>, F<sup>13</sup>. Measure numbers 41-48.

# Jazz-Rock Fusion

If you can't beat 'em, join 'em

- In the 1960s, as rock music became the most popular music of young people, jazz artists fought to keep relevant in the marketplace.
- Jazz-rock fusion, or fusion for short, is based largely on using straight eighth grooves with funk, soul, and rock beats in the drums.
- Electric instruments (guitars, keyboards, bass) became common.
- Record companies were eager to sign new acts, and many jazz legends moved with the times to try and cash in on the trend.
- Miles Davis, Wayne Shorter, Stan Getz, and many more all created fusion bands.

# Jazz-Rock Fusion

## Classic Fusion Recordings:

- Jaco Pastorius - "The Chicken" - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TgntkGc5iBo>
- Weather Report - "Birdland" - [https://youtu.be/\\_Fm10whccto?si=S1FhyBzuRGSn-TwX](https://youtu.be/_Fm10whccto?si=S1FhyBzuRGSn-TwX)
- The Headhunters - "Chameleon" - [https://youtu.be/iqomTAiRnVM?si=M9t\\_kD0sDehh0sLo](https://youtu.be/iqomTAiRnVM?si=M9t_kD0sDehh0sLo)
- The Breaker Brothers - "Some Skunk Funk" - [https://youtu.be/jhDL4IDfY0g?si=nCPLK\\_XWBXDXd0wa](https://youtu.be/jhDL4IDfY0g?si=nCPLK_XWBXDXd0wa)
- Chick Corea - "Spain" - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sEhQTjgoTdU>

# Jazz-Rock Fusion

Classic Fusion Recordings:





# Jazz-Rock Fusion

## Keyboardists, Drummers, Bassists, Guitarists

- Keyboardists: Joe Zawinul - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joe\\_Zawinul](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joe_Zawinul)
- Keyboardists: Chick Corea - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chick\\_Corea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chick_Corea)
- Keyboardists: Herbie Hancock - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbie\\_Hancock](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbie_Hancock)
- Drummers: Jack DeJohnette - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack\\_DeJohnette](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack_DeJohnette)
- Drummers: Tony Williams - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tony\\_Williams\\_\(drummer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tony_Williams_(drummer))
- Drummers: Billy Cobham - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Billy\\_Cobham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Billy_Cobham)
- Bassists: Jaco Pastorius - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaco\\_Pastorius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaco_Pastorius)
- Bassists: Dave Holland - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dave\\_Holland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dave_Holland)
- Bassists: Marcus Miller - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcus\\_Miller](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcus_Miller)
- Guitarists: Pat Metheny - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pat\\_Metheny](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pat_Metheny)
- Guitarists: John McLaughlin - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_McLaughlin\\_\(musician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_McLaughlin_(musician))
- Guitarists: Mike Stern - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mike\\_Stern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mike_Stern)

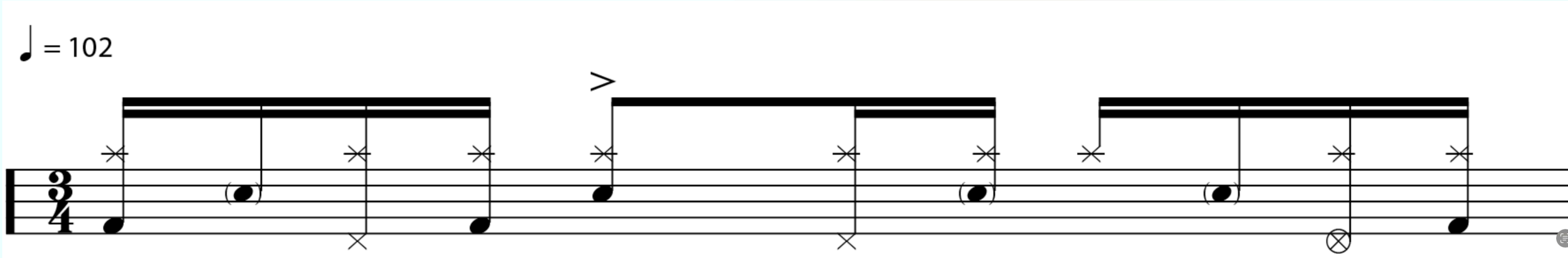
# Jazz-Rock Fusion

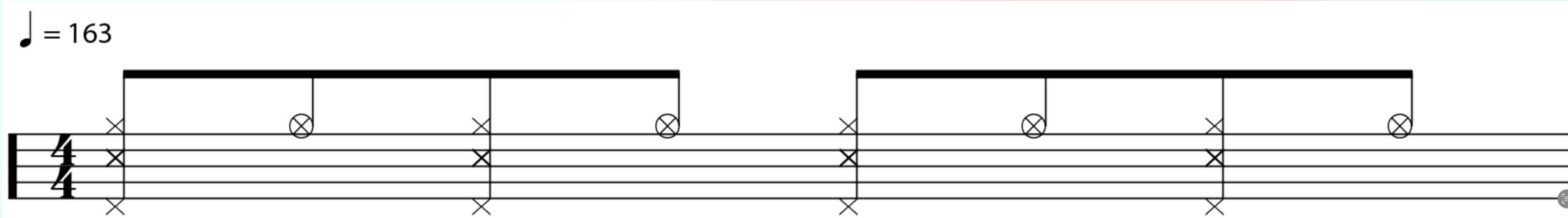
## Jazz-Rock Big Band Charts

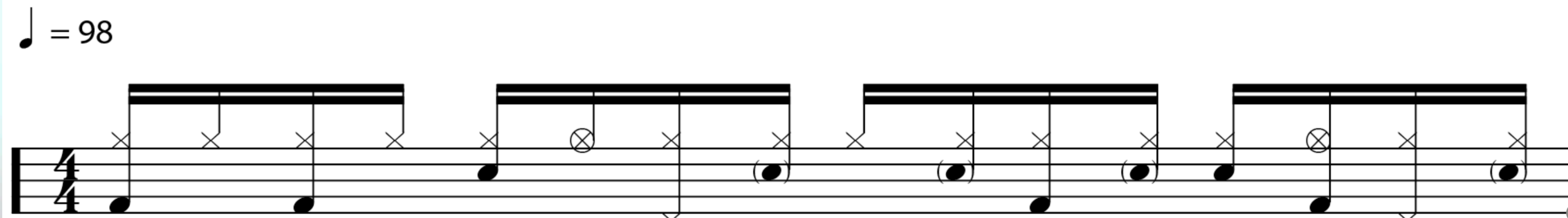
- David Larsen - "Above it All" - <https://www.dapperpage.com/dapper-page-titles/above-it-all>
- David Larsen - "Avocado Toast" - <https://www.dapperpage.com/dapper-page-titles/avocado-toast>
- Mathew Montgomery - "#1 No Pickles" - <https://www.dapperpage.com/dapper-page-titles/1-no-pickles>
- Tom Dossett - "Chasing Squirrels" - <https://www.ejazzlines.com/chasing-squirrels-tom-dossett-combo-arrangement>
- Arr. Victor Lopez - "The Jazz Police" - <https://www.ejazzlines.com/jazz-police-the-arranged-by-victor-lopez>

# Jazz-Rock Fusion

## Drum Groove Examples:

1. 

2. 

3. 

1: A standard jazz-rock fusion groove. 2: Alex Acuña plays this groove in the jazz fusion standard "Birdland" by Weather Report. 3: Clyde Stubblefield plays this legendary groove in the song "Funky Drummer" by James Brown.

# Jazz-Rock Fusion

## Bass Line Examples:

- Bass lines in fusion are typically repetitive patterns. These patterns are often rhythmic, syncopated, and driving.
- Since many fusion pieces are based on dominant seventh chords, the note choices are often roots, flat sevens, minor thirds, fourths, and fifths.
- Bass lines should add to the rhythmic feel of the music.

Sample Bass Line from "Party Foul".  
Scheduled to be published by Dapper  
Page Music in Fall 2024.

The image displays a musical score for a bass line in 4/4 time, consisting of three systems of staves. The first system starts at measure 9 and features a  $Bb^{13}$  chord. The second system starts at measure 13 and features an  $Eb^{13}$  chord. The third system starts at measure 17 and features  $D7(b13)$  and  $G^9$  chords. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with various rhythmic patterns and accents. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb).

# Jazz-Rock Fusion

## Guitar and Piano Comping

- Fusion harmonies are largely based on Rock and Pop vocabulary, so 9th and 13th chords are very common. Another favorite chord would be the C7(#9). The sharp 9 comes from the blues scale, which many fusion-style melodies are based on.
- Guitarists can comp but also may choose to scratch to add rhythmic intensity. The key to scratch comping is to pick a rhythmic accent pattern for the chords and surround it with the non-accent scratch notes.

Musical notation for guitar comping in B $\flat$ 13. The notation shows a series of chords and rhythmic patterns on a single staff. The key signature has two flats (B $\flat$  and E $\flat$ ). The notation includes various chord symbols and rhythmic markings, such as 'x' for muted notes and '7' for a dominant 7th chord. The number '13' is written below the first measure, indicating the 13th fret position.

- For harmonic composing, like boogaloo, chord players often play repetitive patterns based on the bass line. These should align with or compliment the bass's natural accents.

Musical notation for piano comping in B $\flat$ 13 and E $\flat$ 13. The notation is written for piano (Pno.) and shows a series of chords and rhythmic patterns on two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has two flats (B $\flat$  and E $\flat$ ). The notation includes various chord symbols and rhythmic markings, such as 'x' for muted notes and '7' for a dominant 7th chord. The number '13' is written below the first measure, and the number '17' is written in a box above the 17th measure, indicating the 17th fret position. The notation shows a repetitive pattern of chords and rhythmic markings, such as 'x' for muted notes and '7' for a dominant 7th chord.

# Jazz-Rock Fusion

## Party Foul by David Larsen

- A standard jazz-rock groove based on a modified blues.
- Based on "The Chicken", A big band version will be available from Dapper Page music.

Download the Sheet Music:



A musical score for the piece 'Party Foul' by David Larsen. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). It consists of six staves of music, divided into three sections: Section A (measures 5-8), Section B (measures 9-12), and Section C (measures 13-25). The score includes various chords such as Bb13, Eb13, D7(b13), G9, C9, Eb13, F7(#11), and F13(#9). The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, often with accents and slurs, and includes repeat signs at the beginning and end of sections.

# Contemporary Jazz

## Fusion for the 21st Century

- Like jazz-rock fusion, contemporary jazz grew out of the synthesis of different musical styles. In the 1970s, there were only a few musical styles in the pop charts, but by the 1990s, musical tastes had expanded to include a wide variety of different styles.
- Hip-hop, funk, rap, and a wide variety of world cultures started to infuse their rhythms into jazz music.
- In addition, odd time signatures, mixed meters, and other advanced harmonic techniques were also introduced.
- As a way to keep the music fresh, some contemporary jazz musicians' songs sound more like pop tunes than jazz tunes.

# Contemporary Jazz

## 21st century sound

- In contemporary jazz triads, add9 chords, and polychords are used as a way to separate this style from traditional jazz. Jazz has been based on 7ths chords since the days of Louis Armstrong, so avoiding these harmonies the music takes on a far different quality.
- Contemporary jazz sources more than just modal or American Song Book compositions. It often covers pop songs from the 1980s and 1990s. It also makes use of samples, loops, and repetitive grooves and progressions.
- Contemporary jazz is heavily influenced by ECM, hip-hop and rap. Many contemporary artists will use techniques like dropped beats, highly intricate drum grooves, and looping harmonic and melodic patterns.
- Melodic clarity is less vital than in previous generations. Some songs will have less of a melody and more of a melodic figure or pattern.
- It is quite common for a strict ostinato to be used in the music. Bass lines, drum grooves, even piano and guitar parts can all be part of the ostinato.



# Contemporary Jazz

## Artists of Note

Some of the leading contemporary jazz groups and artists today include:

- Robert Glasper - <https://youtu.be/228pi0ggNsw?si=UUKgpIX-0xTtx3wv>
- Ari Hoenig - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WfwlW\\_a99Jw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WfwlW_a99Jw)
- GoGo Penguin - <https://youtu.be/47XLUL6sRow?si=wAlW0M24UGF60Yt2>
- Avishai Cohen - [https://youtu.be/OVOPTwlcT\\_E?si=8q5msNenLIGWcyRm](https://youtu.be/OVOPTwlcT_E?si=8q5msNenLIGWcyRm)
- Tigran Hamasyan - [https://youtu.be/SQhkZP\\_9JuM?si=Dxou\\_ylv9Z9V3Uxs](https://youtu.be/SQhkZP_9JuM?si=Dxou_ylv9Z9V3Uxs)
- Mark Guiliana - <https://youtu.be/nWougERgnrE?si=FS319Q1s18D5UhXB>
- The Bad Plus - <https://youtu.be/q9h0SZGMXLI?si=wtog-bDn3cGpjzxp>

# Contemporary Jazz

Artists of Note



# Contemporary Jazz

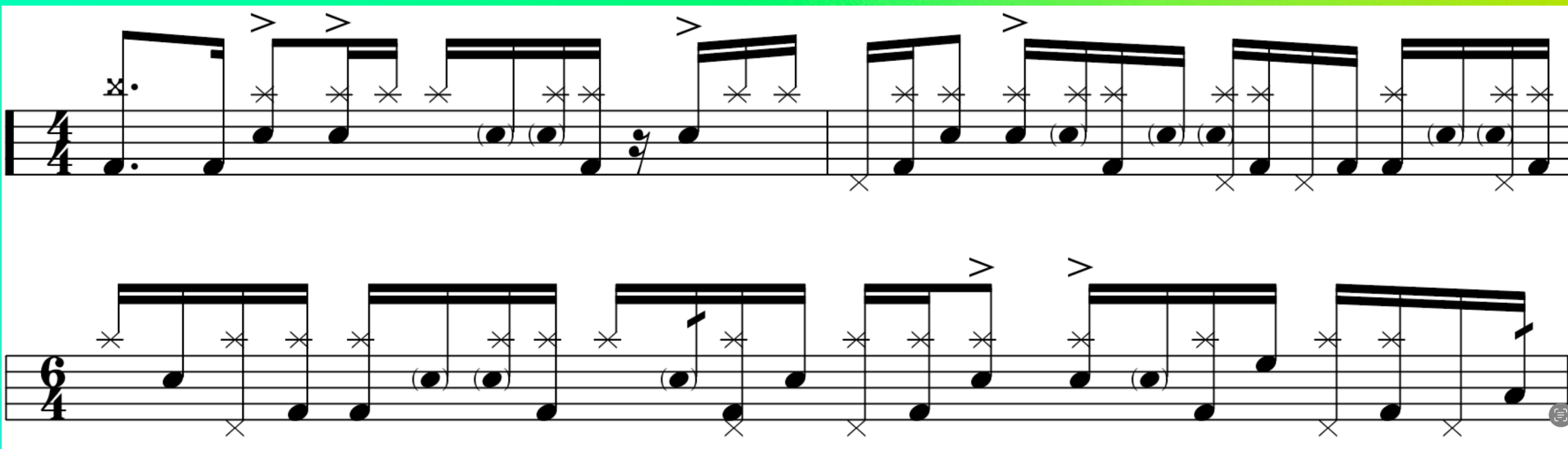
## Big Band Charts

- Mathew Montgomery - "Fremont Trolling" - <https://www.dapperpage.com/dapper-page-titles/fremont-trolling> (Inspired by Nirvana and Kings Kaleidoscope)
- David Larsen - "Archways" - <https://www.dapperpage.com/dapper-page-titles/archways> (Reggae inspired feel)
- Graham Breedlove - "Bayou Farewell" - <https://www.ejazzlines.com/bayou-farewell-arranged-by-graham-breedlove> (Ballad)
- Arr. Fred Sturm - "Bodysnatchers" - <https://www.ejazzlines.com/bodysnatchers-arranged-by-fred-sturm> (From the Radiohead Project)

# Contemporary Jazz

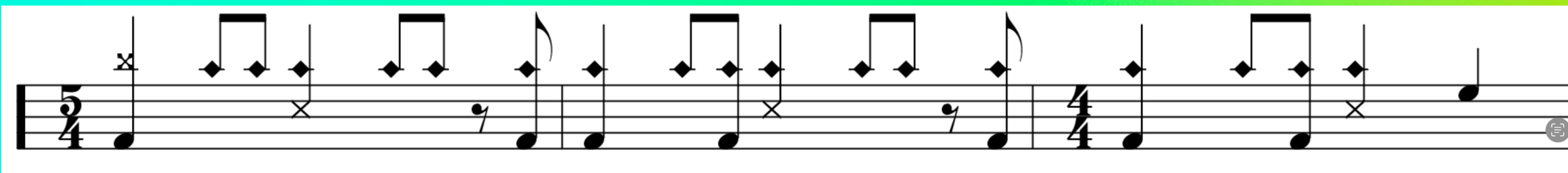
## Drum Groove Examples:

1.



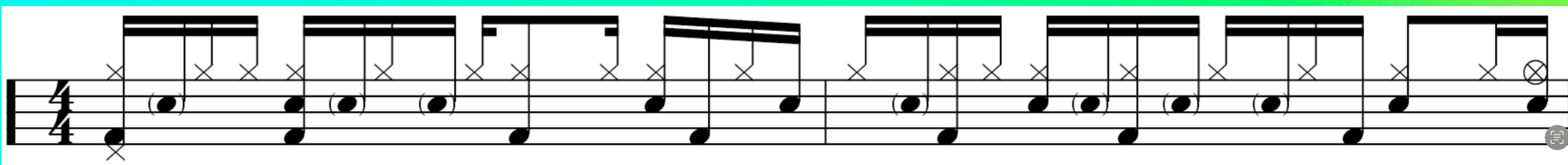
Musical notation for example 1, showing two staves. The top staff is in 4/4 time and the bottom staff is in 6/4 time. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, with some notes marked with an accent (>).

2.



Musical notation for example 2, showing a single staff. The time signature changes from 5/4 to 4/4. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, with some notes marked with an accent (>).

3.



Musical notation for example 3, showing a single staff in 4/4 time. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, with some notes marked with an accent (>).

1: A basic example of a contemporary drum groove. 2: Kendrick Scott performs this pattern in the song "We Are the Drum" by his project, the Kendrick Scott Oracle. 3: This is another groove played by Mark Guiliana from the song "Pinzin Kinzin" by the Avishai Cohen Trio.

# Jazz-Rock Fusion

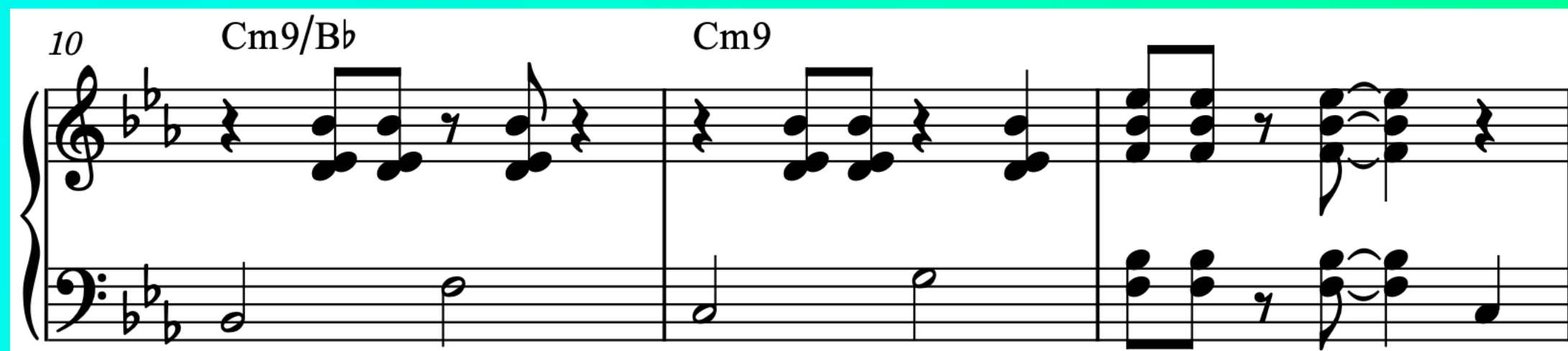
## Comping Examples:

- Bass lines and comping parts come in a wide variety of styles. A common style of comping comes from popular music and features simple rhythms and harmonies.



Musical notation for a comping part in the key of B-flat major (three flats). The notation is for measures 6-7. The right hand (treble clef) plays a series of open 4th chords: F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5. The left hand (bass clef) plays a simple bass line: F2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), Bb2 (quarter), C3 (half).

- This example for "Fremont Trolling" shows how basic a part can be. Open 4ths and a simple bass line.

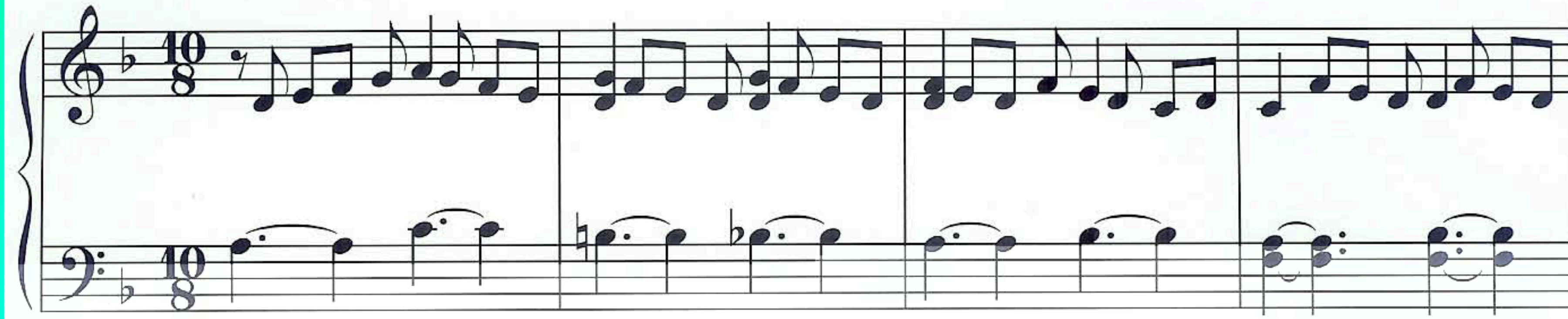


Musical notation for a comping part in the key of B-flat major (three flats). The notation is for measures 10-12. The right hand (treble clef) plays a series of chords: Cm9/Bb (F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5), Cm9 (F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5), and Cm9 (F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5). The left hand (bass clef) plays a simple bass line: F2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), Bb2 (quarter), C3 (half).

- This example from "Archways" shows simple chords based, again, on open 4ths and clusters. In both cases, the comping rhythms are very uniform.

# Contemporary Jazz

## The Next Level



- By contrast, the opening piano riff to "Nu Nu" by Avishai Cohen showcases the sparse harmony, but also the simple patterns, rhythmic displacement, and non-standard rhythmic accents.
- This piece pulses in 5, grouped in eighth notes. It also features another harmonic technique of moving bass notes.
- In moving bass notes, the upper harmony is independent from the bass line. Here, the chromatic bass line causes the static D dorian melody to move into different harmonic spaces.

# Contemporary Jazz

Bye Bye Blackbird arr David Larsen

Download the Sheet Music:



- <https://youtu.be/SzexDfhGQNk>
- A reharmonization of a jazz standard
- The original melody is placed over a G minor mode.
- A big band version is available from Dapper Page music. (Fall 2024)

A musical score for 'Bye Bye Blackbird' in 4/4 time, featuring a reharmonization in G minor. The score is written in treble clef and includes a key signature of one flat (Bb). It consists of three systems of staves. The first system shows the main melody with a Gmi9 chord above it. The second system, marked with a circled 'A', shows a variation of the melody with a Dmi9 chord above it. The third system shows further melodic development with chords C13sus, D13sus, Gmi9, and Eb9 indicated above the notes. A circled '9' is placed below the first staff of the second system, and a circled '13' is placed below the first staff of the third system. The score ends with a double bar line.

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<https://larsenjazz.com/not-swing-pdfs>



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<https://www.larsenjazz.com>

