

ANNEXURE
Credo Theory of Music training programme
GRADE 5
By S. J. Cloete
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BLUES (JAZZ). (Unisa learners only)

WHAT IS THE BLUES?

The Blues is a **musical genre*** originated by African Americans in the Deep South of the USA around the end of the 19th century. The genre developed from roots in African musical traditions, African-American work songs, spirituals and folk music. The first appearance of the Blues is often dated to after the ending of slavery in America. The slavery was a sad time in history and this melancholic sound is heard in Blues music. The Blues, ubiquitous in jazz and rock ‘n’ roll music, is characterized by the **call-and-response*** pattern, the **blues scale** (which you are about to learn) and specific **chord progressions***, of which the **twelve-bar blues*** is the most common. **Blue notes***, usually 3^{rds} or 5^{ths} flattened in pitch, are also an essential part of the sound. A **swing* rhythm** and **walking bass*** are commonly used in blues, country music, jazz, etc.

* **Musical genre:** It is a conventional *category* that identifies some music as belonging to a shared tradition or set of conventions, e.g. the blues, or classical music or opera, etc. They share a certain “basic musical language”.

* **Call-and-response pattern:** It is a succession of two distinct phrases, usually played by different musicians (groups), where the *second phrase is heard as a direct commentary on or response to the first*. It can be traced back to African music.

* **Chord progressions:** The blues follows a certain chord progression and the harmonic 7th (blues 7th) is used much of the time (e.g. I⁷, which is chord CEGB^b in the key of C).

* **Twelve-bar blues (AAB pattern):** The blues consists of *three four-bar phrases* in 4/4 time:

			<i>Chord progression:</i>
A	First phrase (bar 1 – 4):	Introduce the line sung.	I I I I
A	Second phrase (bar 5 – 8):	Repetition of first line.	IV IV I I
B	Third phrase (bar 9 – 12)	A concluding line.	V V I I

* **Blue notes (worried notes):** A blue note is a note that, for expressive purposes, is sung or played at a slightly different pitch than standard. The blue notes are usually the lowered 3rd, lowered 5th and sometimes the lowered 7th scale degrees (^b3, ^b5, ^b7). On the one hand, the lowering may be less than ‘n semitone lower (a quarter tone or

so) in e.g. vocal music (singing). On the other hand, the lowering may be a full semitone, as it must be of course, on keyboard instruments. It adds a melancholy feeling to the music.

* **Swing rhythm:** The term "swing" is used to describe the sense of propulsive rhythmic "feel" created by the musical interaction of the players/listeners and can be noticed by tapping, nodding heads, etc.

* **Walking bass:** It is a style of bass accompaniment or bassline, common in Baroque music (1600 – 1750), and 20th century jazz, blues, etc. It consists of unsyncopated notes (on the strong beat) of equal value, usually crotchets, "walking" in scale tones, arpeggios, chromatic runs, passing notes, etc.

BLUES SCALE:

You are required to write and identify the *ascending blues scale* in all prescribed clefs, beginning on any tone degree.

The blues scale consists of 6 different notes. They are the 5 notes of the *minor pentatonic scale* plus a **diminished 5th** above the tonic note.

• **MINOR PENTATONIC SCALE:**

You have already learned the *major pentatonic scale* in this module. The *minor pentatonic scale* is the same 5 notes as the major pentatonic scale, but the **tonic** of the scale is a different note. The tonic of the minor pentatonic scale is the note **3 semitones below the tonic of the major pentatonic scale** (it is the same tonic note as relative minor of a major scale).

EXAMPLES: **C major** pentatonic scale: C - D - E - G - A - (C)
becomes **A minor** pentatonic scale: A - C - D - E - G - (A).

B^b major pentatonic scale: B^b - C - D - F - G - (B^b)
becomes **G minor** pentatonic scale: G - B^b - C - D - F - (G).

The key centre is shifted, which give the scale a **minor sound** (melancholic, sad).

Another way to remember the minor pentatonic scale, is to note the difference between the **major scale** and the minor pentatonic scale. In relation to the major scale, the notes of the minor pentatonic scale are:

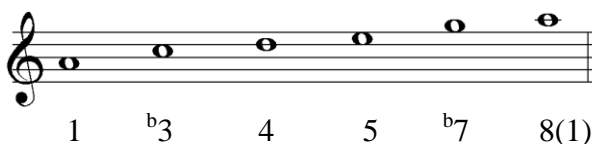
1 - ^b3 - 4 - 5 - ^b7

EXAMPLE:

A major scale:



A minor pentatonic scale:



WRITE THE LETTER NAMES OF EACH OF THE REQUIRED MINOR PENTATONIC SCALES:

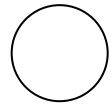
Hints: - Do not use double sharps or double flats. Use the simplest letter name.

- If the tonic is a flat (a flat key), do not use sharps.

- If the tonic is a sharp (a sharp key), do not use flats.

- Use the enharmonic equivalent where necessary, e.g. D^b minor pentatonic scale is:

D^b – E – G^b (not F[#]) – A^b (not G[#]) – B – D^b (not C[#]).



- 1 G minor pentatonic scale: -----
- 2 B minor pentatonic scale: -----
- 3 F minor pentatonic scale: -----
- 4 C[#] minor pentatonic scale: -----
- 5 A minor pentatonic scale: -----
- 6 D minor pentatonic scale: -----
- 7 C minor pentatonic scale: -----
- 8 F[#] minor pentatonic scale: -----
- 9 E minor pentatonic scale: -----
- 10 B^b minor pentatonic scale: -----
- 11 E^b minor pentatonic scale: -----
(It is all the black keys of the keyboard and very easy to play.)
- 12 D^b minor pentatonic scale: -----
- 13 G^b minor pentatonic scale: -----
- 14 A^b minor pentatonic scale: -----

• **ADD A DIMINISHED 5th:**

Now that you know how to write the **minor** pentatonic scale, you are going to add a **diminished 5th** to it, resulting in the **blues scale**. Note that the dim 5th is measured from the **tonic**.

EXAMPLE: C minor pentatonic scale: C – E^b – F – G – B^b – (C).

A diminished 5th above C is G^b (it will be the 4th note).

C blues scale: C – E^b – F – G^b – G – B^b – (C).
Semitone movement

In relation to the **major scale**, the notes of the blues scale are: 1 – ^b3 – 4 – ^b5 – 5 – ^b7 (^b notes are also called the **blue notes**).

Note: In *sharp keys*, the dim 5th is a ^b5 as in the example above. In *flat keys*, you may use the enharmonic equivalent of 5^b, which is the augmented 4th (#4) above the tonic, as in the F Blues scale: F – A^b – B^b – **B** – C – E^b – (F). An augmented 4th is the inversion of a diminished 5th and is practically the same note.

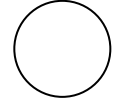
WRITE THE LETTER NAMES OF EACH OF THE REQUIRED BLUES SCALES:

- Hints:** - Method 1: Write the minor pentatonic scale. Then add a ^b5 to sharp keys, or replace ^b5 enharmonically for flat keys.
- Method 2: Write 1 - ^b3 - 4 - ^b5 - 5 - ^b7 of the major scale for sharp keys, or replace ^b5 enharmonically for flat keys.

EXAMPLES:

Sharp key ^b5: F[#] Blues scale: F[#] - A - B - C - C[#] - E - (F[#])

Flat key [#]4: D^b Blues scale: D^b - E - G^b - G - A^b - B - (D^b)



- 1 G Blues scale: -----
- 2 B Blues scale: -----
- 3 F Blues scale: -----
- 4 C[#] Blues scale: -----
- 5 A Blues scale: -----
- 6 D Blues scale: -----
- 7 C Blues scale: -----
- 8 F[#] Blues scale: -----
- 9 E Blues scale: -----
- 10 B^b Blues scale: -----
- 11 E^b Blues scale: -----
- 12 D^b Blues scale: -----
- 13 G^b Blues scale: -----
- 14 A^b Blues scale: -----

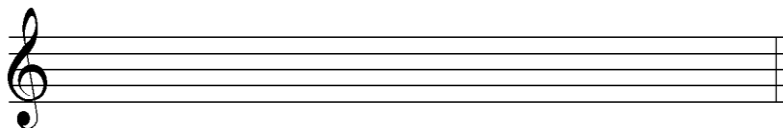
WRITE THE FOLLOWING ASCENDING BLUES SCALES IN THE REQUIRED CLEFS:

- Hints:** - First write the letter names on rough paper. Then write it in the correct clef.
- Write the scales without key signatures and with the necessary accidentals.
- Write the last note of the scale also, which is the same letter name as the first one.

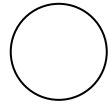
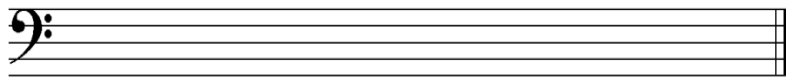
EXAMPLE: E^b Blues scale: E^b - G^b - A^b - A - B^b - D^b - E^b



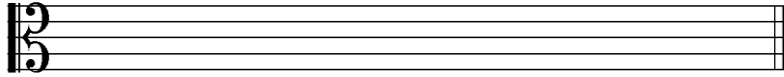
1 D^b Blues scale:



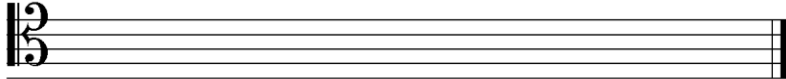
2 F[#] Blues scale:



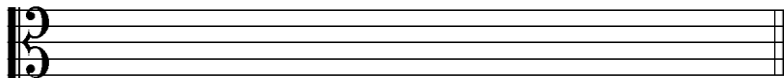
3 C Blues scale:



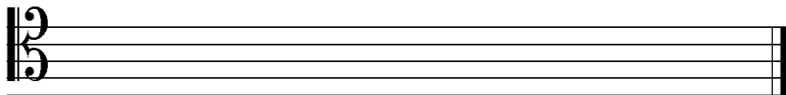
4 D Blues scale:



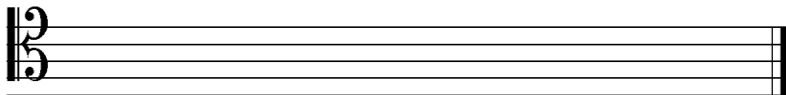
5 G^b Blues scale:



6 B^b Blues scale:



7 F Blues scale:



POPULAR MUSIC:

Popular music describes all music that is popular and includes many musical styles.

You are required to give a **definition** of each of the following musical styles and to **name musicians** representative of each style:

- Rock 'n' Roll
- Funk
- Hip-hop
- Bubblegum
- Kwaito

If you have internet access, please go to <https://en.wikipedia.org> where you may search and listen to the music of the different musical styles.

1 ROCK 'N' ROLL.

- **Definition:**



Rock 'n' Roll is a popular musical style which originated and evolved during the late 1940s and early 1950s in the United States of America, containing African American musical styles such as **gospel***, **Jump blues***, **jazz***, **boogie woogie***, **“rhythm and blues”***, etc. mixed along with white American **country music***. The beat is essentially a blues **swing rhythm** with an accentuated **backbeat***, the latter almost

always provided by a snare drum. It is characterized by the **call-and-response** pattern. Classical Rock 'n' Roll is usually played with one or two electric guitars (one lead, one rhythm), a double bass (string bass) or, after the mid 1950s, and electric bass guitar, and a drum kit. Optional vocals are the piano and saxophone.

* **Gospel:** A gospel is a song describing the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

* **Jump blues:** It is an **up-tempo** style of blues (quick-paced electronic music), usually played by small groups and featuring saxophone or brass instruments. It was popular in the 1940s.

* **Jazz:** It is a music genre that originated amongst African Americans in New Orleans in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and developed from roots in Blues and Ragtime (syncopated rhythm). Jazz is characterized by swing and blue notes, call and response vocals, **polyrhythms**(the simultaneous use of two or more conflicting

rhythms like  and  in one piece), and **improvisation** (play or sing music extemporaneously, by inventing variations on a melody or creating new melodies, rhythms and harmonies).

* **Boogie woogie:** It is mainly associated with dancing and is characterized by a regular left-hand bass figure, which is transposed following the chord changes:



* **Rhythm and blues**”: Originated in the 1940s and is urbane, rocking, jazz based music with a heavy, insistent beat. It is also a catchall term referring to any music that was made by and for black Americans.

* **Country music:** The origins of country music are the folk music of working-class white Americans, who blended popular songs, Irish and Celtic fiddle tunes, traditional English ballads, cowboy songs and various musical traditions from European immigrant communities.

* **Backbeat:** It is a syncopated accentuation of the “*off*” *beat*, for example, the 2nd and 4th beats are accentuated in $\frac{4}{4}$ time and not the usual 1st and 3rd beats.

- **Some Rock ‘n’ Roll musicians:**

Joseph Vernon Turner (Big Joe)

Elvis Presley

Johnny Cash

Chuck Berry

The Beatles+

Beach Boys

2 **FUNK.**

- **Definition:**

Funk is a music genre that originates in the mid 1960s when African American musicians created a rhythmic, danceable new form of music through a mixture of **jazz**, “**rhythm and blues**” and **soul music***. Funk de-emphasizes melody and chord progressions used in other related genres and brings a strong, complex, rhythmic **groove*** of a bass line and a drum part to the foreground. The **rhythmic section*** is the heartbeat of the funk sound. Funk uses richly-colored extended chords, such as minor chords with added 7ths and 11ths or dominant 7th chords with altered 9ths. Funk music emphasize the **downbeat*** (especially beat 1), driven by **sixteenth-note** divisions of the beat and **syncopation*** on all bass lines drum patterns and guitar **riffs***.

* **Soul music:** Originated during the late 1950s and early 1960s in America. Catchy rhythms stressed by handclaps and extemporaneous body moves are an important feature of soul music. Other characteristics are a **call and response** style between lead vocalist and chorus and an especially tense vocal sound and improvisational additions, twirls and auxiliary sounds.

* **Groove:** It is the propulsive, rhythmic “feel” or sense of swing, created by the interaction of the music played by the band’s rhythmic section. Groovy denotes music that really swings.

* **Rhythmic section:** E.g. drums, electric bass or double bass, guitar and keyboards.

* **Downbeat:** It is the strong beats in the bar, e.g. beat 1 and 3 in $\frac{4}{4}$ time, the first beat being heavily emphasized (the One).

* **Syncopation:** It is a placement of accents where they wouldn't normally occur.

* **Riffs:** A riff refers to a short melodic repetition. The equivalent in classical music is an *ostinato*, and in hip hop it is called the *loop*.

- **Some Funk musicians:**

James Brown, the progenitor of funk.

Sly and the family Stone

Parliament Funkadelic

Betty Davis

Chaka Kahn

Prince

Fred Wesley (trombonist)

Pee Wee Ellis (saxophonist)

3 **HIP-HOP.**

- **Definition:**

Hip hop music (hip-hop / rap music) is a music genre developed in the US by inner-city African Americans in the 1970s and consists of rhythmic electric/electronic music that commonly accompanies **rapping***. Hip hop music developed as part of the hip hop culture. The art of **turntablism** is used to manipulate sounds and creating new music, **sound effects*** and other creative sounds, typically by a **disk jockey (DJ)*** using two or more **turntables*** and a **DJ mixer*** equipped with a **cross fader***. Professional turntablists and DJs in hip hop music use faders in rapid, virtuoso fashion while simultaneously manipulating two or more record players (or other sound sources) to create **scratching***, develop different beats, **breaks***, **loops***, etc. Other elements include **sampling*** beats or bass lines from records, **break beats***, **beatmatching*** and also rhythmic **beatboxing***. Typical instruments are rapping, turntables, DJ mixer, **drum machine***, **music sequencer*** and **synthesizer***.

* **Rapping:** It is a musical form of vocal rhythmic and rhyming speech in street vernacular, usually over a **backbeat** or musical accompaniment.

* **Sound effects:** It is an electronic sound recorded and presented to make a creative point *without* the use of dialogue or music.

* **Turntables:** A turntable is the circular rotating platform (record player, gramophone), a device for playing sound recordings.

* **D J mixer:** It is a type of audio mixing console used by DJs. Hip-hop DJs and turntablists use it to play record players like a musical instrument and create new sounds.

* **Cross fader:** A **fader** is any device used for fading, especially when it is a knob or button that *slides* along a track or slot. A recorded song may be gradually reduced to silence at its end (fade-out), or may gradually increase from silence at the beginning (fade-in). A crossfader has the same engineering design as a fader, in that it is a sliding control, but unlike faders, which are usually vertical, crossfaders are usually horizontal. For a DJ mixer that has two sound sources connected, such as two record turntables, when the crossfader is in the far left position, the mixer will output only turntable A's music. When the crossfader is in the far right position, the mixer will output only turntable B's music. When the crossfader is at its mid-point (which is always marked with a horizontal line), the mixer will output a blend of turntable A's music and turntable B's music. The other points along the crossfader's path produce different mixes of A and B.

* **DJ's:** A DJ is a person who mixes different sources of pre-existing recorded music as it is playing, usually for a live audience in a nightclub or dance club or via broadcasting. They often have nick names, e.g. DJDisk. Originally, the "disc" in "disc jockey" referred to gramophone records, but now "DJ" is used as an all-encompassing term to describe someone who mixes recorded music from any sources, including cassettes, CDs or digital audio files on a laptop. In hip-hop music, DJs may create

beats, basslines and other musical content sampled from pre-existing records. In hip-hop, rappers use these beats to rap over.

***Scratching**, sometimes referred to as **scrubbing**, is a DJ and turntablist technique used to produce distinctive percussive or rhythmic sounds and sound effects by moving a vinyl record back and forth on a turntable while optionally manipulating the crossfader on a DJ mixer.

* **Breaks**: A break is where all the elements of a song, *except for percussion*, disappear. As such, the break is also called a "percussion break". A break is usually interpolated between sections of a song to provide a sense of anticipation, or create variety in the arrangement.

* **Loops**: A loop is a repeating section of sound material (ostinato, riff).

* **Sampling**: It is the act of taking a portion, or sample, of one sound recording and reusing it as an instrument or a sound recording in a different song or piece.

* **Break beats**: It is the sampling of breaks as drum loop beats. It was invented by DJ Kool Herc, the first to buy two copies of one record so as to be able to mix between the same break.

* **Beatmatching**: It is a technique DJs use to shift the pitch or stretch the time of an upcoming track to match that of the currently playing track, and to adjust them such that the beats and the bars are synchronised — i.e. the kicks and snares in two records hit at the same time when both records are played simultaneously.

* **Beatboxing**: It is a type of vocal percussion, which is the art of creating sounds with one's mouth that serve the same purpose as a percussion instrument.

* **Drum machine**: It is an electronic musical instrument designed to imitate the sound of drums, cymbals, other percussion instruments and often basslines.

* **Music sequencer** (or simply **sequencer**) is a device or application software that can record, edit, or play back music.

* **Synthesizer**: It is an electronic musical instrument that generates electric signals that are converted to sound through instrument amplifiers and loudspeakers or headphones.

- **Some Hip-hop musicians:**

DJ Kool Herc	Modern artists:
Afrika Bambaataa (Bronx DJ)	Eminem
Grandmaster Flash	Wiz Khalifa
Luis Quintanilla (DJ Disk) who invented the <i>break beat</i> .	Designer
Biz Markie (<i>beatboxing</i>)	50 Cent
	Chris Brown

4 **BUBBLEGUM** (bubblegum-music or bubblegum pop).

Producers Jerry Kasenetz and Jeff Katz have claimed credit for coining the term *bubblegum pop*, saying that when they discussed their target audience, they decided it was “teenagers, the young kids”. At the time the producers used to be chewing bubblegum, and the partners used to look at it and laugh and say, 'Ah, this is like bubblegum music.'

- **Definition:**

Bubblegum is a genre of **pop rock music*** dated from 1967 to about 1977 with an upbeat sound, contrived and marketed to appeal to pre-teens and teenagers, which may be produced in an assembly-line process, driven by producers and often using unknown singers. The genre was predominantly a **singles*** phenomenon and a large number of bubblegum songs were **one-hit wonders***. The songs typically have singalong choruses, seemingly childlike themes, catchy melodies, simple chords, simple harmonies, dancy (but not necessarily danceable) beats and repetitive riffs. The song lyrics often feature themes of romantic love and personal happiness, with references to sunshine, platonic love, toys, colours, nonsense words, etc. They are also notable for their frequent reference to sugary food, including sugar, honey, butterscotch, jelly and marmalade.

* **Pop rock music (pop/rock or sometimes called guitar pop)** rock music with a lighter, smoother approach. Originating in the 1950s as an alternative to rock and roll, early pop rock was influenced by the beat, arrangements, and style of rock and roll, but placed a greater emphasis on professional songwriting and recording craft. It is represented by artists such as Elton John, Paul McCartney, Rod Stewart.

* **Singles or record single:** It is a type of release, typically a song recording of fewer tracks than an LP record, an album or an EP record.

* **One-hit wonder:** It is any entity that achieves mainstream popularity and success for a very short period of time, often for only one piece of work, and becomes known among the general public solely for that momentary success.

- **Some Bubblegum musicians:**

1910 Fruitgum Company (pop band)

The Ohio Express (rock band)

The Archies (garage band)

Tommy Roe

Patti Page

The Lemon Pipers

Elton John

Paul McCartney

Rod Stewart

5 **KWAITO.**

Kwaito has been known as the expression of the newfound freedom after Apartheid in South Africa, which gave black SA musicians easier access to international works and a greater ability to express themselves. Many anti-apartheid chants have been used as lyrics. The word originates from the Afrikaans “*kwaai*”, which used as a slang term, is the equivalent of the English term *hot* or *kicking*. The association of kwaito with gangsters is because kwaito in itself, according to the first creator of a kwaito hit, Mafokate, is "all about ghetto music." It is popular among the black youth of South Africa.

- **Definition:**

Kwaito is a music genre that emerged in Johannesburg in the post-Apartheid South Africa in the 1990s. It is based on **house*** music beats, but typically at a slower tempo and containing melodic and percussive African samples which are looped, deep bass lines and often **vocals***, generally male, shouted or chanted rather than sung or rapped. A common characteristic is the dialogue between a man and a woman with the woman largely repeating the man's lines. It is predominantly dance music with light subject matter. Kwaito is a largely male-dominated music genre, but there are a number of female artists that have managed to become quite successful. Kwaito performances require the audience to interact through verbal responses in a call-and-response manner. It is also sung in **Iscamtho***. Typical instruments are the synthesizer, **sampler***, percussion, vocals and drum machine.

* **House:** It is a genre of electronic music created by club DJs and music producers in Chicago in the early 1980s. Early house music was generally characterized by repetitive 4/4 beats (four-to-the-floor), rhythms mainly provided by drum machines, off-beat cymbals, and also bass lines. The repetitive rhythm of house was more important than the song itself.

* **Vocals or singing** is the act of producing musical sounds with the voice.

* **Iscamtho:** It is one of South Africa's languages, which include Afrikaans, Zulu, and English. Tsotsitaal has been a model for Iscamtho, which is the youth language in Soweto (a township of the city of Johannesburg). This makes it even more popular with its audience.

* **Sampler:** It is an electronic or digital musical instrument similar in some respects to a synthesizer, but instead of generating new sounds with filters and oscillators, it uses sound recordings (or "samples") of real instrument sounds (e.g. a piano, violin or trumpet), excerpts from recorded songs (e.g. a five second bass guitar riff) or other sounds (e.g. car horns, sirens or ocean waves). The samples are loaded or recorded by the user or by a manufacturer. These sounds are then played back by means of the sampler program itself.

- **Some Kwaito musicians:**

Athur Mafokate

M'du Masilela

Kayle Naido

Boom Shaka

Brenda Fassie

Erskine James David.

Freshly ground

Nguzunguzo

John Wizards

Spoek Mathambo

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