

Backbeat Workshop

mit Richard Darian

1.) Backbeat

Die üblichste Methode einen Backbeat zu erzeugen ist der allseits bekannte Schlag mit dem Daumen auf die Basssaiten der Gitarre (z.B. More than Words von Extreme).

Sunny

Words and Music by Robby Hebb

Arrang. by Richard Darian

Musical notation for the first example of a backbeat. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The bottom staff is a guitar staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The guitar staff shows a backbeat pattern: a quarter note on the 8th fret, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note on the 8th fret, followed by a quarter rest, and so on. The chords are: Am (8th fret), Gm (7th fret), C7 (7th fret), F maj (5th fret), Bm (7th fret), and E7 (7th fret).

2.) Bass + Perkussion Mögl. 1

Wollen wir einen Basston gleichzeitig mit einem Backbeat erzeugen, so können wir uns einer Technik bedienen, die jedem Bassisten bekannt sein sollte: Slappen.

Musical notation for the second example of a backbeat. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The bottom staff is a guitar staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The guitar staff shows a slap bass pattern: a quarter note on the 6th fret, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note on the 6th fret, followed by a quarter rest, and so on. The chords are: Am (8th fret), Gm (7th fret), C7 (7th fret), F maj (5th fret), Bm (7th fret), and E7 (7th fret).

3.) Bass + Perkussion Mögl. 2

Eine etwas feinere Art selbiges zu bewerkstelligen bietet der perkussive Fingeraufsatz.

Ich benutze diese Technik gerne für Swingbegleitung, um die dezentere Spielweise der Besen nachzuahmen.

SWING

Musical notation for the third example of a backbeat. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The bottom staff is a guitar staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The guitar staff shows a swing bass pattern: a quarter note on the 8th fret, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note on the 8th fret, followed by a quarter rest, and so on. The chords are: Am (8th fret), Gm (7th fret), C7 (7th fret), F maj (5th fret), Bm (7th fret), and E7 (7th fret).

4.) Melodiespiel + Perkussion Mögl. 1

„Hammer On“ oder „Pull Off“

Love And Hate

Richard Darian

The musical score for "Love And Hate" by Richard Darian is presented in two staves. The first staff begins with a boxed letter 'A' and contains the first five measures. The second staff begins with a boxed number '6' and contains the next five measures. The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. Chords are indicated by letters: Em, C, G, D/F#, Emadd9, Am7, F#m11, and B7. Percussion symbols (vertical lines with 'x' or 'o') are placed below the notes to indicate where to strike the strings.

5.) Melodiespiel + Perkussion Mögl. 2

Abschlag mit i

Wichtig ist hier das Dämpfen der Basssaiten während des Backbeats durch den Daumen und das Dämpfen der hohen Saiten durch eine flachere Handhaltung.

The musical score for "Abschlag mit i" shows a single staff of music in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). A dashed line is drawn above the staff, with a 'V' symbol at the beginning. Below the staff, there are vertical lines with 'x' or 'o' symbols, indicating where to strike the strings. The word "simile" is written above the staff. The music consists of a sequence of eighth notes.

6.) Melodiespiel + Perkussion Mögl. 3

„Normaler“ Anschlag

Dies ist am Anfang sehr schwer auszuführen, da die rechte Hand sehr gut vorbereitet werden muss. Hat man den Dreh jedoch einmal raus, ermöglicht einem diese Technik unbegrenzte Einsatzmöglichkeiten. („Love and Hate“ T. 4 oder T. 9)