

26

Exercise 26: 4/4 time signature. Chords: A5, D5, A5, D5, A5, E5. Strum pattern: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & (muted strum on 1, 2, 3, 4). Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &.

The muted strum may be used with power chords. When this sign $\times$ is written, the left-hand fingers touch but do not push down on the strings. This creates a muted or "dead" sound.

Practice the following exercises which contain muted strums. If a strum pattern is not written in the measure, continue playing the pattern which is written in the first measure.

27

Exercise 27: 4/4 time signature. Chords: A5, G5, D5. Strum pattern: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & (muted strum on 1, 2, 3, 4). Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &.

28

Exercise 28: 4/4 time signature. Chords: D5, C5, D5, C5. Strum pattern: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & (muted strum on 1, 2, 3, 4). Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &.

29

Exercise 29: 4/4 time signature. Chords: A5, G5, F5, G5. Strum pattern: 1 (e) & a 2 & a 3 & a 4 & (muted strum on 1, 2, 3, 4). Count: 1 (e) & a 2 & a 3 & a 4 &.

30

Exercise 30: 4/4 time signature. Chords: C5, G5, Bb5, F5. Strum pattern: 1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a (muted strum on 1, 2, 3, 4). Count: 1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a.

Chapter

5

Latin / Brazilian

Latin music is an extremely rhythmic style, oriented toward dance. Although it has been played throughout South and Latin America, it has entered into the mainstream of American pop music through the success of bands like Santana and the Miami Sound Machine featuring Gloria Estefan.

Samba Clave

Most Latin rhythm is based on what is called the *samba clave* rhythm. Fig. 1 demonstrates the samba clave in its basic form. Notice that this is essentially a two-measure rhythm, applied to a series of chords. If you need to play two measures of a chord, the pattern poses no problem; however, a small change is necessary if the chord progression changes every measure. If that happens—as it does in measure 5 below—the chord in the second measure of the pattern is anticipated by playing it on the last eighth note of the previous measure. By the way, this pattern can be played with a pick; however, I'm using my thumb and fingers in unison here, playing four-note chord voicings.

32 Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows the Samba Clave rhythm in 4/4 time, tempo 110. The rhythm is a two-measure pattern. The first staff shows measures 1-4 with chords Cma7, D7, Dmi7, and G7. The second staff shows measures 5-8 with chords Dmi7, G7, Cma7, and Cma7. Above the notation are four guitar chord diagrams: Cma7 (3 2), D7 (2 1 3), Dmi7 (2 1 1), and G7 (3 2 1).

Clave Variations

Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 are popular variations of the basic clave rhythm. If the song being played falls into the category of bossa nova, samba, or Latin rock, any of the rhythms in Figures 1 through 5 may be played on the chord progression.

33 Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows a Clave Variation in 4/4 time, tempo 110. The notation is on a single staff with a Cma7 chord indicated above the first measure.

Fig. 4

Fig. 4 shows a Clave Variation in 4/4 time with a Cma7 chord indicated above the first measure.

Fig. 3

Fig. 3 shows a Clave Variation in 4/4 time with a Cma7 chord indicated above the first measure.

Fig. 5

Fig. 5 shows a Clave Variation in 4/4 time with a Cma7 chord indicated above the first measure.

RHYTHM LESSON 22

PETE TOWNSHEND STYLE ROCK

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The rhythm consists of quarter notes on beats 1, 2, and 4, and eighth notes on beats 3 and 4. Above the staff, there are three arrows: a downward arrow on beat 1, a downward arrow on beat 3, and an upward arrow on beat 4. Below the staff, the beats are numbered: ① & 2 ③ & 4.

Here's a Pete Townshend style rhythm using the powerful rhythmic tool *less is more*. The guitar cuts through and lets the music breathe by playing less. It's played almost exclusively on the accents. Be sure to stop the chords from ringing during the rests.

Four staves of musical notation in 4/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Each staff shows a sequence of chords (E, D, A, E, A, B, E) and rests. The rhythm is consistent across all staves, with quarter notes on beats 1, 2, and 4, and eighth notes on beats 3 and 4. The chords are written above the notes.

RHYTHM LESSON 27

FUNK

1(e)a 2(e)&a 3(e)a 4(e)&a 1(e)a 2(e)a 3 4 &

Look out for the muting in the first bar. Notice if you divide the first bar in half, the first and second half are the same. Also, the second bar is the same as the second bar of Rhythm Lesson 26.

Gm7 Cm7 D7 Gm7 Cm7 D7 Gm7 Cm7 D7 Gm7