

Two-handed 'staccato' funk comping patterns (contd)

Figure 15.101. Comping pattern using C blues scale 'grace note' licks

(CASSETTE TAPE EXAMPLE 616 - 'STRAIGHT 16THS')

(CASSETTE TAPE EXAMPLE 617 - 'SWING 16THS')

The musical notation for Figure 15.101 consists of four measures of music in 4/4 time, B-flat major. The first two measures are for the Cmi7 chord, and the last two are for the Fmi7 chord. Each measure shows a right-hand part with alternating triads and a left-hand part with a rhythmic pattern. Measure 1 is labeled '1' and Measure 2 is labeled '2'. Measure 3 is labeled '3' and Measure 4 is labeled '4'.

We can analyze the above example as follows:-

- Measure 1

On the **Cmi7** chord in the right hand, we are using **b7 to b3** alternating triads (see Fig. 12.19.) during the first 2 beats - in this case the **b3** is a root position **Eb** triad, while the **b7** is a 1st inversion **Bb** triad. During beat 3 we are using the 2nd 'grace note' lick shown in Fig. 15.99. (see accompanying text for description). With respect to the **Cmi7** chord, the target tone approached by the grace note is the **b5** (Gb - an 'out-of-chord' tone), on the 2nd 16th of beat 3, while the 'drone' note added on top to create the interval coupling, is the **1** (C). During the last half of beat 4 we have a 'split' inverted **11-b7-b3** double 4th structure (see Fig. 10.5.), with the **b3-b7** coupling landing on the '& of 4' and the **11** landing on the last 16th of beat 4. The left hand is playing a pattern using the root and 5th of the chord in the rhythmic spaces, with the rhythmic interaction between the hands during the first 2 beats being based upon the first half of the 'two-handed rhythmic phrase' #7 (see Fig. 15.40.).

- Measure 2

On the **Fmi7** chord in the right hand, we are again using **b7 to b3** alternating triads (see Fig. 12.19.) during the first 2 beats - in this case the **b3** is a 2nd inversion **Ab** triad, while the **b7** is a root-position **Eb** triad. During beat 3 we are using the 4th 'grace note' lick shown in Fig. 15.99. With respect to the **Fmi7** chord, the target tone approached by the grace note is the **b9** (Gb - an 'out-of-chord' tone), again on the 2nd 16th of beat 3, while the 'drone' added on top to create the interval coupling, is the **11** (Bb). During the last half of beat 4 we have a 'split' **b7-1-5** 'whole-step-&-5th' structure (see Fig. 15.50.), with