

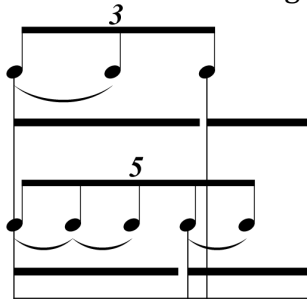
# PERFORMANCE

## GENERALITIES

### THE SWING

In a nut shell, Swing is dividing the beat in 2 uneven parts (in a long-short pattern), and moving the accents from the downbeats (as in classical music) to the upbeats. Thus, one should play and improvise ON EIGHT NOTES as much as possible

The closest representation to dividing the beat in two uneven parts, would be a TRIPLET, where the first 2 notes are tied together. In reality, the degree of swing varies to almost even notes in very fast tempi. A more accurate representation would be that of a QUINTUPLET, where the first 3 notes are tied to create the first eighth note, and the other 2 are tied for the second eighth note



Notation is therefore arbitrary, the term “Swing” in the beginning of the piece is sufficient. Then the swinging eight notes can be written either as:

- triplets (not recommended, hard to read)
- dotted eighth + sixteenth (better, but still hard to read)
- straight eight notes (best choice)

### THE ACCENTS

Unlike the classical music, the upbeats (the “and”s of the beats) get the accent, especially if it is a syncopation. Although, as a soloist, one can take liberties with the rhythm, it is recommended to keep the beat “with the metronome” in the beginning.

*Practice swinging scales and accent the upbeats. Go up to the 9<sup>th</sup> and back, to have a full 2-bars pattern. Use the articulation below:*

