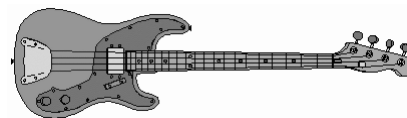


Unit 13. Bass guitar



Jane : You love your bass guitar, don't you? Why?

Victor: Bass ... the glue of rhythm and harmony ... the heartbeat of the band!

The bass has unique qualities that draw you to play it - perhaps it's the rich, deep, mellow sound or the hypnotic rhythms. In the right hands, the bass is a tremendously powerful tool, because it gives a band its feel and attitude. The bass is at the heart of much of the music you hear today.

Jane: Do bass guitars differ from other guitars?

Victor: Bass guitars differ from their high-strung cousins in several

significant ways: Bases normally have four strings, while guitars have six.

Nearly all bass guitars are electric. Other guitars come in all flavors: electric, acoustic, or a combination of the two.

The bass strings are an equal distance musically from each other. This type of tuning makes playing the bass much easier than playing the guitar, where the second -highest string is tuned differently from the others.

Jane: And a bass player plays important role in the band, doesn't he?

Victor: As a bass player, you play the most crucial role in the band . Everyone in the group depends on your subtle (and sometimes not-so-subtle) lead. If the guitarist or saxophonist makes a mistake, hardly anyone will notice, but if the bassist makes a mistake, everyone in the band and the audience will instantly know that something is wrong. You're responsible for linking the harmony (chords) of a song with a distinctive rhythm (groove). This link contributes to the feel, or style, of the music. Feel or style determines whether a song is rock, jazz, Latin, or anything else.

Jane: What are the main functions of a bassist?

Victor: Keeping a steady rhythm, or a pulse, is one of the bassist's primary functions. I refer to this function as locking in with the drummer, because you work very closely with the drummer to establish the rhythm. So be nice to your drummers. Listen to them carefully and know them well. As a bassist, you need to have a very clear understanding of exactly how the rhythm relates to the beat. You need to know where to place the notes for the groove in relation to the beat. And you want to make your grooves memorable. As a bassist, your job is to play the groove. You don't have to restrain yourself from playing tasty solos and fast-fingered fills, as long as your solo or fill (a miniature solo) relates to the groove and is indeed part of it. Defining the style of a tune is your primary function as a bassist. You define a style by the notes and rhythms you choose - and you have to do this while locking in with the drums! When you need a very cool solo, or you need to fill some space with bass flash (a fancy mini-solo to show off your skills).

Jane: What styles do you encounter most often? How do they differ?

Victor: A lot of styles are really part of one big overall style, such as rock. The rock styles are generally played with a steady eighth-note pulse, tightly locked with the drums, that drives the song. Swing styles are based on the triplet feel. With the triplet, the beat is subdivided into three equal units, not the usual two. This style is somewhat lighter than the rock styles, and it includes the shuffle as well as jazz walking lines. The funk styles rely heavily on the sixteenth note, the smallest rhythmic subdivision

commonly used in music. For bassists, this is the busiest style: You have lots of notes to play. You need to lock in very firmly with the drums and keep the groove tight. This style focuses a lot of attention on the bass and is usually a technical challenge.. World beat is a widely recognized category in almost any record store. I use this term to describe styles that are not native to North American music but are relatively common, such as South American, African, and Caribbean styles. Styles using odd meters aren't part of the regular four-beat patterns you may be used too, but meters that use five, six, or seven beats and beyond are definitely part of the odd meter family. Although unusual, these odd meters can sound quite natural when played correctly. In fact, the waltz (three beats to the measure) is an odd meter style that arguably feels very natural because it's so common.

Jane: Thank's for a good lecture.

Say if the statement is right or wrong

right wrong

Bass guitar unites rhythm and harmony

A bass player plays unimportant role in the band

A lot of styles belong to one big overall style called rock

The waltz has three beats to the measure

Grammar

В английском языке формы сослагательного наклонения для выражения сожаления / досады / возмущения / упрека по поводу того, что какое-либо действие могло бы произойти / оказалось невыполненным / произошло не вовремя.

Простые предложения:

Oh God! You might have been killed! - Боже мой! Тебя ведь могли (бы) убить!

He should have helped you. - Он должен был (бы) тебе помочь (но не помог).

They ought to have come earlier. - Им следовало (бы) прийти раньше (но они не пришли раньше).

Сложноподчиненные предложения.

В этом случае в качестве сказуемого главного предложения используется глагол to wish, а русский перевод начинается словом жаль:

I wish I had come earlier. - Жаль, что я не пришел раньше.

I wish you had not been there. - Жаль, что ты оказался там.

I wish I had invited you. - Жаль, что я не пригласил вас.

He looks as if he had got married. -

У него такой вид / Он выглядит так, будто женился,
(на самом деле он не женился)

Why are you looking at me as if you had not seen me for years? -

Почему ты смотришь на меня так, будто сто лет не видел?

Study these example situations:

Sue wants to phone Paul but she can't do this because she doesn't know his number.

She says: If I knew his number, I would phone him.

When you imagine a situation, you use *if + past* (*if I knew/ if you were/ if I didn't etc.*)

Tom would practice more if he had more time. (but he doesn't have time)

We use the past in the same way after *wish* (*I wish I knew/ I wish you were etc.*)

I wish I knew Paul's number. Do you ever wish you could fly.

After if and wish, you can use were instead of was:

If I were you I would study more. I wish it were possible.

Last month Sting was in Moscow for a concert. Tom didn't know this, so he didn't go to the concert.

- If Tom had known Sting was in Moscow, he would have come to his concert.

The real situation was that he didn't know about the concert.

When you are talking about the past, you use *if + had* ('d) ... (*if I had known/ been/ done..etc.*)

We use *had* (done) in the same way after *wish* (*I wish I knew/ I wish you were etc.*)

I wish something had happened = I 'm sorry that it didn't happen:

I wish I had been to his concert.

1. Translate the sentences into Russian:

I wish you were with me.

I wish I had done the homework yesterday.

If the weather is fine tomorrow, we'll go to the picnic.

He would help you do this translation if you asked him.

It would be wonderful if Ann were here with us.

It wouldn't do you any harm if you did this exercise a second time.

If my grandfather had had a chance to study, he would have been a great man.

2. Answer the questions:

What books would you like to read?

What would you put on if it were warmer today?

How well would you speak English if you'd spoken it since childhood?

Where would you go if you could go anywhere in the world?

What would you do if it were Sunday?

3. Fill in the necessary form of the verb:

1. Plants will die if you ... them.

a. won't water b. don't water c. wouldn't water

2. If I had one million dollars, I ... a modern car.

a. would buy b. will buy c. bought

3. What a pity my husband is away! If he ... here he ... us.

a. were b. would be c. is / d. will help e. would help f. helps

4. You look tired. If I ... you, I ... a holiday.

a. be b. were c. have been / d. will take e. would take f. take

5. If Benjamin Franklin ... so hard, he ... the symbol of America.

a. didn't work b. wouldn't have worked c. hadn't worked / d. wouldn't have become
e. hadn't become f. wouldn't become

6. Would it be all right if I ... round at about six?

a. come b. came c. will come

7. If you ... hard, you ... your exam. But you failed it.

a. had worked b. would have worked c. worked / d. would have passed
e. would pass f. will pass

4. Translate into English:

Я бы зашел к нему на следующей неделе, если бы у меня было свободное время.

На вашем месте я бы принял это предложение.

Я бы пошел вчера в кино, если бы я хотел это сделать.

Я хотел бы, чтобы она мне позвонила вчера вечером.

Я бы хотела, чтобы ты была сейчас с нами в Америке.

Если я узнаю его адрес, я напишу ему письмо.

Мама настаивала, чтобы я надел теплую куртку.

Если бы у меня было достаточно денег, я бы купил картину ей на день рождения.



done with high school? in
some generic rock band?
medium to low intelligence
level? why not work at
a retail music store!!!

Hey man, try this one, it's exactly like

the one you want except it costs \$2000.

Done with high school?

In some generic rock band?

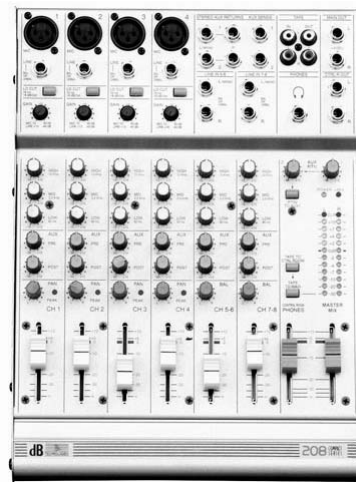
Medium to low intelligence level?

Why not work at a retail music store!!!

Recording And Mixing Acoustic Guitars

by Ken Navarro

I love the sound of an acoustic guitar. However, capturing a natural acoustic guitar sound on a recording can be tricky. The first and foremost issue when recording an acoustic guitar is the quality of the instrument itself. A great sound won't be captured without a great-sounding instrument. Once you have a quality acoustic guitar you wish to record, the next step is to select the right microphone to record it. A high-quality condenser microphone is the best way to go. When using a condenser mic, remember that you'll need phantom power, and many mixing consoles supply at least a couple of channels with phantom power. The next issue to address is the acoustic environment. Without diminishing the role of the room, the close miking nature of most acoustic guitar recording reduces the importance of the room acoustics compared to recording a drum set or a string section. If you do not have the luxury of a large, balanced-sounding room, your best bet is to work in a small room with fairly dead acoustics for more control of the instrument's sound based on miking techniques and mixing.



Mic placement is critical to the success of a session. A good place to start is by placing the mic slightly off-axis below the soundhole at a distance of 5 to 10 inches. Placing the mic too close to the soundhole tends to capture a boomy, unnatural sound. Just the slightest change in the axis of a good condenser mic can cause large differences in the frequency response. When recording, keep your EQ as flat as possible and experiment with the position of the mic, particularly the angle of the axis. Only use the EQ when absolutely necessary. Later, during the mixing process, adjustments to the EQ of the guitar may be necessary depending on the other instruments involved in the mix and the blend and balance you desire.

Once guitar tracks are recorded, they'll need to be mixed with the other instruments in the song. The primary issue here is the equalizing of the guitar. If it's a solo acoustic guitar piece or a sparse arrangement, the sound obtained when recording the guitar is probably close to the desired sound in the mix. However, if the guitar is part of an elaborate arrangement and mix, its EQ may need to be altered to make it sit in the mix properly.

What is the first and foremost issue when recording an acoustic guitar?

What is the right microphone to record it?

Is a small room with fairly dead acoustics good for recording?

What needs to be altered to make the guitar sit in the mix properly?

Музыкальный жаргон:

Frontman (фронтмен)

Дословно - "человек впереди". Лицо коллектива, как правило, - вокалист или вокалистка.

Slam (слем, слемовать)

Маленькая или большая потасовка в зале, выражение агрессии на себе подобных слушателях. Отличается от драки лишь тем, что заканчивается вместе с мясной темой в звучащей со сцены композиции. Слемуют обычно фанаты мужского пола, заранее занимающие места перед самой сценой так, чтобы их хорошо было видно фронтмену.

Stage-diving (стейдж-дайвинг)

Дословно - "сценоныряние". Прыжки со сцены в толпу. Изначально фанаты забирались на сцену с целью потрепать фронтмена за плечо и помочь ему спеть припев, но преследуемые охранниками сцены вынуждены были скрываться в толпе. Позже прыжки со сцены стали самостоятельным развлечением публики. Сейчас без этих весьма травмоопасных фокусов не обходится практически не один концерт альтернативной музыки.

Комбик

Комбо-усилитель, комбинированный с колонкой усилитель для гитар и т.п. инструментов.

Железо

Все тарелки барабанной установки в совокупности (hi-hat, crash, ride. иногда - splash и т.д.).

Твин (твин, кардан)

Двойная педаль: одна находится в стандартном положении под правой ногой, другая - возле хай-хета под левой. Кардан позволяет усложнять ритмические рисунки, делать звучание более плотным.

Пачка

Это пример еще одного иммигрировавшего термина. В джазе пачка - это сыгранные стаккато аккорды духовой секции. В альтернативной музыке под пачкой понимается стаккатный аккорд, исполняемый обычно на бочке и заглушенной тарелке одновременно с гитарами.

Slap (слеп)

Способ игры на инструменте, как правило, бас-гитаре. Чередование ударов и резких щипков струн, создают характерное перкуссивное звучание.

Примочка, педаль, эфффект, fx, pedal

Аналоговое/цифровое устройство для изменения амплитуды, фазы и спектрального состава сигнала инструмента. Обычно используется в виде педали. distortion|overdrive|fuzz - перегруз сигнала, как следствие - нелинейные искажения, изменения спектральных составляющих сигнала. wah-wah (квак) - частотная модуляция, может управляться как музыкантом, так и моделироваться автоматически - autowah. delay - повторение поступающего сигнала с некоторой задержкой - echo, либо chorus, редко - со смещением фазы одного из каналов - stereo delay.

Гараж

Для рядового обывателя - место хранения личного автомобиля (лучше двух). Для американской молодежи - место сочинения и исполнения непримиримо шумных

рок-композиций, являющихся, таким образом, гаражными. "Гаражный рок" конца шестидесятых был первым звончком, предвещавшим и безумие панка, и новую "волну". В наши дни тотальное отсутствие новых идей коснулось даже терминологии: "гаражом" была названа одна из разновидностей хауса.

Гранж

Слово grunge появилось на свет еще в шестидесятых как производное от grungy - "поношенный, грязный". А в конце восьмидесятых несколько сиэттлских групп - Green River, Mudhoney, Soundgarden, Melvins, и играющий гибрид классического панк и хард рока а-ля Black Sabbath, - стали носить вещи, словно найденные на помойке: рваные свитера и клетчатые рубашки дровосеков, неряшливые штаны и майки. Так появился гранж. Пришедшая чуть позже Nirvana сделала его - и в одежде, и в музыке - главным модным течением первой половины 90-х. Чисто в музыкальном плане основной признак гранжа - зафузанная, жужжащая, почти нойзовая гитара.

Даб (dub)

Более тормозной и "укурочный" вариант ямайского реггея с более тяжелыми басовыми линиями и неумеренным использованием эффекта "дилей" (см. альбом "No protection" от Mad Professor, испортившего целый альбом Massive Attack). Название происходит от слова "double" - имеется ввиду "дубль два" обычного реггей-трека, своего рода ремикс.

Королями даба были Ли Перри и Кинг Табби, а его белым пропагандистом Билл Ласвелл. Родившись как маргинальная музыка обкуренных растаманов из пригорода Кингстона, сегодня даб стал очень модным стилем умных белых мальчиков.

Даунтемпо (downtempo)

Термины, обозначающие стили электронной музыки, плодятся как грибы после дождя. Даунтемпо - это размытое определение для всякой медленной и расслабленной электронной музыки, которое не вписывается в торговый ярлык "трип-хоп", но крутится где то рядом.

Драйв

Это слово, которым обожают спекулировать музыкальные журналисты, обозначает некую нематериальную субстанцию. Никто не может доказать что драйв существует, однако он есть. Либо нет. Можно быть музыкантом-виртуозом, но драйва не выдавать. Если так, то на концерте этой группы вам явно нечего делать. А можно знать всего три аккорда, но принимать слушателя до печенок. Это и есть рок-н-рол.

Staff (стафф)

1. Помещение для музыкантов, техников и корреспондентов во время концерта. Место всеобщей тусовки и бесконечных интервью. Стафф охраняется специальными службами концертной площадки, но это не мешает настоящим фанатам проникать внутрь. 2. Обслуживающий персонал мероприятия.

Naked (накед, накедаться)

Накед (дословно - раздетый) - это личное помещение для группы, где хранятся инструменты и костюмы, где расположены персональные душевые и туалеты. Место полного уединения группы до и после концерта. Попасть в накед, накедаться, очень сложно, так как оно охраняется с повышенным вниманием.



Humour:

How to Be Annoying at a Concert

So, you're going to a concert. Would you like to annoy the performer? Follow these simple steps, and I guarantee you will frustrate the audience too!

Difficulty Level: easy

Time Required: 5 minutes (preparation time)

Here's How: 1. Arrive late. Don't wait until the current piece is over: enter the hall in the middle of the piece being played when you arrive. Choose a seat at the front, in the middle.

2. Take along your cell phone. Set the ringer to as loud as it will go. Arrange to have someone call during the performance. Let it ring several times, then pick it up and talk.

3. Buy individually wrapped candies. Put them in the bottom of your purse. Wait until a quiet part of the music, then take out the candy (find it first), and open it.

4. Wear an electronic watch with an alarm, and set it to go off every 15 minutes.

5. Rather than hold your program, place it somewhere where it can be easily blown knocked to the floor.

6. Cough. Cough often. Cough during quiet parts. Finally, have a candy (see #3).

7. Sing along.

8. Talk to your neighbor, preferably about something unrelated to music.

9. Bring along several children (get them from neighbors), and encourage them to cry, run up and down the aisles, and climb up on the stage.

10. Leave early. Make sure you leave during the middle of a piece. Especially effective when combined with #1. Tips: 1. When buying tickets, you might want to consider using an assumed name. 2. Be prepared with a comeback, should the performer stop the performance and confront you publicly.

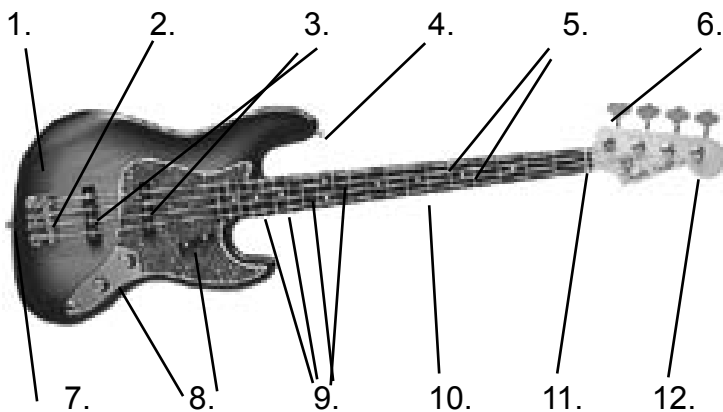
Practice:

Find the equivalents:

Сочный звук, наиболее значимая роль, связать гармонию и ритм, требует ощущение стиля музыки, основная задача басиста, связка с ударником, ярко выраженный ритмический рисунок, соло, трёхдольный ритм, требует владения техникой исполнения, пользуется популярностью среди покупателей, неквадратный размер запись естественного звука, близкое расположение микрофона, прозрачная (плотная) аранжировка,

1. Fill in the prepositions where necessary:

1. Guitars come ... all flavors: electric, acoustic, or a combination of the two.
2. Everyone in the group depends ... your lead.
3. This link contributes ... the feel, or style, of the music.
4. You need to know where to place the notes for the groove in relation ... the beat.
5. You don't have to restrain yourself ... playing tasty solos.
6. You define a style ... the notes and rhythms you choose.
7. It is played ... a steady eighth-note pulse.
8. Swing styles are based ... the triplet feel.
9. The beat is subdivided ... three equal units.



2.

1. What are the numbers of : pickups, frets, fingerboard, nut, tuning machines, headstock, controls, end pin, strap pin, strings, bridge, body
2. Match: 1) the pickups; 2) the controls; 3) the jack
a) the socket used for connecting the cord from your bass to the amplifier
b) the knobs used for adjusting the volume (loudness) and tone (bass and treble)
c) magnets that are embedded perpendicular to the strings

3. Quiz

1. In music, sound that has a definite pitch.
a) aria b) tone c) hymn d) score
2. Which type of music uses swing (a melodic sensation of pull and momentum) to create rhythm?
a) Chinese b) Classical c) jazz d) Russian
3. Group of music styles popular in the West since 50-s
a) Jazz b) Rap c) Rock d) Folk
4. The arrangement of the rising or falling pitch sequence of the tones used in a musical system.
a) key b) scale c) melody d) tonality
5. Drama in which all or part of dialogue is sung.
a) vaudeville b) opera c) farce d) burlesque
6. From which European country did the one-hit wonder band 'A-Ha' hail?
a) Greece b) Italy c) Norway d) Poland
7. Which famed musician, composer and activist was born at Nine Mile Village, St. Ann, Jamaica on February 6, 1945?
a) Bob Dylan b) Bob Marley c) Marvin Gaye d) Stevie Wonder

8. The Sex Pistols, NOFX and Black Flag are all considered to be a part of what musical genre?
a) Bluegrass b) Heavy Metal c) Punk rock d) Ska
9. Which Jazz musician had a hit with his 1959 album 'Kind of Blue'?
a) Charlie Parker b) Dave Brubeck c) Miles Davis d) Thelonius Monk
10. The internationally acclaimed singer Bjork, formerly of 'The Sugar Cubes', was born in which country?
a) Iceland b) Japan c) Russia d) Saudi Arabia
11. What is an example of a hexatonic scale?
a) Major b) Whole Tone c) Blues Scale d) Phrygian Major
12. Who replaced Ian Gillian as lead singer for Deep Purple?
a) David Coverdale b) Ronnie James Dio c) Ozzy Osbourne d) Glenn Hughes
13. Who was the composer of "The Rite of Spring"?
a) Francis Scott Key b) Ludwig Von Beethoven c) Bella Bartok d) Igor Stravinsky

Cello Jokes

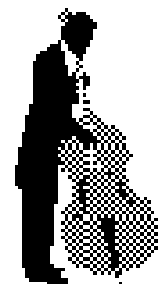
- How do you get a cellist to play fortissimo?
- Write "pp, espressivo"

Bass Jokes

Did you hear about the bassist who was so out of tune his section noticed?

A double bass player arrived a few minutes late for the first rehearsal of the local choral society's annual performance of Handel's Messiah. He picked up his instrument and bow, and turned his attention to the conductor. The conductor asked, "Would you like a moment to tune?" The bass player replied with some surprise, "Why? Isn't it the same as last year?"

Two bass players were engaged for a run of Carmen. After a couple of weeks, they agreed each to take an afternoon off in turn to go and watch the matinee performance from the front of house. Joe duly took his break; back in the pit that evening, Moe asked how it was. "Great," says Joe. "You know that bit where the music goes 'BOOM Boom Boom Boom'--well there are some guys up top singing a terrific song about a Toreador at the same time."



Active vocabulary:

high-strung	groove	fill	bass flash
triplet feel	a technical challenge		regular four-beat patterns
mellow sound	odd meters	musical genre	matinee performance

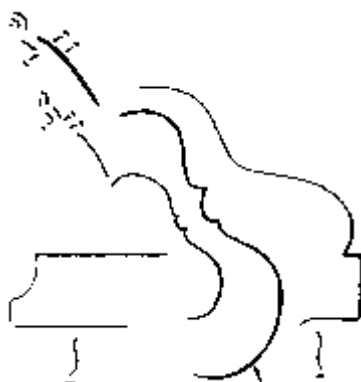
What is your attitude to these quotations:

We're more popular than Jesus Christ now. I don't know which will go first. Rock and roll or Christianity.

John Lennon (1940 – 1980), British rock musician.
Evening Standard (London).

Let me sum it up for you. Information is not knowledge. Knowledge is not wisdom. Wisdom is not truth. Truth is not beauty. Beauty is not love. Love is not music. Music is the best.

Frank Zappa (1940 – 1993), U.S. rock musician and composer.



Keys : 1. 1. - in; 2 - on; 3 - to; 4 - to; 5 - from; 6 - by; 7 - with; 8 - on; 9 - into

2.

1. 1.- pickups - 3; frets - 5; fingerboard -10; nut - 11; tuning machines - 6; headstock - 12; controls - 8; end pin - 7; strap pin - 4; strings -9
bridge - 2; body - 1;

2. 1) - c); 2) - b); 3) - a)

3. 1 - b; 2 - c; 3 - c; 4 - b; 5 - b; 6 - c; 7 - b; 8 - c; 9 - c; 10 - a; 11 - b; 12 - a; 13 - d