

So much of what gives jazz music its special character and feel are things that are not notated. Note lengths and accents are sometimes notated. But, too often those notations are incomplete or wrong. Experienced jazz musicians have learned what to do with a line. What follows are a few general guidelines students can use as a brief introduction to applying appropriate jazz articulations to jazz figures and lines.

General Guidelines

- Quarter notes are usually played short.
- With consecutive quarter notes, the notes on beats 1 or 3 may be long.
- Use a “tongue stop.”
- Eighth-note lines must be connected and not “choppy.”
- In scalar passages, upbeats are usually accented.
- Downbeats also may be accented, particularly if they are at the top of a melodic contour.
- Tonguing the beginning or “front” of an accented note can help it “pop” out. However, if this introduces separation, it would be better to slur.

Back Accent Tonguing

Accenting the upbeats or “backs” of the beats is appropriate in scalar passages and tonguing those notes helps create the accents. Do not clip off the note preceding the accent.



This approach works with patterns of thirds if the upbeats are on the top of the melodic contour.



If the top of the melodic contour occurs on the downbeat, it should be accented.



SAM FAGALY

Jazz Articulation: A Brief Introduction

First alto part as printed in Peter Blair's arrangement of Autumn Leaves:

Musical notation for the first alto part as printed in Peter Blair's arrangement of Autumn Leaves. The notation is in treble clef, key of D major, and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff starts with a measure containing a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A box labeled '43' is placed above the first measure of the second staff, which begins with a quarter rest followed by eighth notes. The notation includes various articulation marks such as accents and slurs.

First alto part as many professionals would play it:

Musical notation for the first alto part as many professionals would play it. The notation is in treble clef, key of D major, and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff starts with a measure containing a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A box labeled '43' is placed above the first measure of the second staff, which begins with a quarter rest followed by eighth notes. The notation includes various articulation marks such as accents and slurs. Below the first staff, the lyrics "du da u da u da__ da u da__ da u da u da u da__ da u da u da u da u n" are written. Below the second staff, the lyrics "du dot dot dot dot da u da u da__ du dah__" are written.

Another alternative requiring less tonguing:

Musical notation for the first alto part as another alternative requiring less tonguing. The notation is in treble clef, key of D major, and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff starts with a measure containing a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A box labeled '43' is placed above the first measure of the second staff, which begins with a quarter rest followed by eighth notes. The notation includes various articulation marks such as accents and slurs.