

Banjoree 2022

Banjo

für Fortgeschrittene

The Next Level?

Bruno van Hoek

Wie Scruggs es spielte und was so manches daraus entwickelt wurde.

Vermeidung der Terz, wieso und wie?

G-tuning

To B or not to B

Workshop
Banjoree 2022

t i m t i m t i m t i m i

t m t i m t i m t i m i

t m t i m t i m t i m i

t m t i m t i m t i m i

t t i m t i m t i m t i m t m

G-tuning

Accents (no B note)

Workshop
Banjoree 2022

t i m t t m t i m t i m t i m i

t m t i m t i m t m t i m t i m

t t i m t i m t m t i m t i m

t t i m t i m t i m t m i t m

Die meist gehörte 'Fehler':
konsequent festhalten an ein- oder
halbmaß Rolls.
Sowie TITM oder TIMTMITM

Dieses stört den 'Flow' des Rhythmus.
Es wird damit zum OldTime.
Bluegrass ist (rhythmisch) Jazz (&
Blues)

G-tuning

The 'don't even trys'

Workshop
Banjoree 2022

The tablature is organized into four horizontal lines, each containing four measures of music. The notes are represented by circles on a five-line staff. Fingerings are indicated by letters: 't' for thumb, 'i' for index, and 'm' for middle. A blue circle indicates a specific fretting technique. Red circles indicate the starting fret for each measure.

Line 1: Four measures of a simple pattern. Each measure starts on the 2nd fret (red circle). The notes are 2nd fret (t), 3rd fret (i), 4th fret (blue circle), and 5th fret (m). The sequence of notes is t i t m, t i t m, t i t m, t i t m.

Line 2: Four measures of a simple pattern. Each measure starts on the 2nd fret (red circle). The notes are 2nd fret (t), 3rd fret (i), 4th fret (blue circle), and 5th fret (m). The sequence of notes is t i t m, t i t m, t i t m, t i t m.

Line 3: Four measures of a more complex pattern. Each measure starts on the 2nd fret (red circle). The notes are 2nd fret (t), 3rd fret (i), 4th fret (m), and 5th fret (t). The sequence of notes is t i m t, m i t m, t i m t, m i t m.

Line 4: Four measures of a more complex pattern. Each measure starts on the 2nd fret (red circle). The notes are 2nd fret (t), 3rd fret (i), 4th fret (m), and 5th fret (t). The sequence of notes is t i m t, m i t m, t i m t, m i t m.

Und jetzt ein Beispiel aus modernen
“Traditionellen“ Bluegrass:

Back Up zu

“Can’t You Hear Me Callin’ “

Hier geschrieben in G, im Alltag doch
meistens in Bb oder B (capo 3 – 4,
spike dementsprechend)

Can't you hear me calling (Back Up - Chorus)

Arr. & Tab
Bruno van Hoek

G tuning

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
t t i m t i m t i m t i m t t i m t i m

0 1 0 2 0 1 2 1 2 3 1 2 3
t i m t i m t t t i m t i m t i m t m i t

0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 3 1 0 1
t t i m t i m t i m t i t i m t i m

0 3 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
t i m t m i t t t i m t i m t i m t i m t

2 1 3 1 2 3 0 2 1 0 1 ch 3 0 0 0 3 0
t m t i m t i t i m t m i t m t t i m i t p m

0
t

tim tim tim tim

A musical notation on a five-line staff showing the word "tim tim tim tim". The notes are: t (open), t (open), i (open), m (open), t (open), i (open), m (open), t (open), i (open), m (open), t (open). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0, 1, 2, and 3 above the notes. A bar line is placed between the second and third groups of notes.

t t i m t i m t i m t i m t

A musical staff with five lines. The notes are: t (open), t (open), i (1st finger), m (2nd finger), t (open), i (1st finger), m (2nd finger), t (open), i (3rd finger), m (open), t (open), m (2nd finger), i (1st finger), t (3rd finger). The lyrics 't t i m t i m t i m t m i t' are written below the staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3 above the notes.

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

t t i m t i m t i m t

1 3 1 0 1 | 3 1 0 1 3

i t i m t i m t i m t m i t

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 1 | 2 1 2 3 1 2 3

t t i m t i m | t i m t i m t | t m t i m t i

A guitar fretboard diagram showing a sequence of notes on a single string. The notes are: 2nd fret (t), 1st fret (m), 2nd fret (t), 3rd fret (i), 1st fret (m), 2nd fret (t), 3rd fret (i), 0th fret (t), 2nd fret (i), 1st fret (m), 2nd fret (t), 0th fret (m), 1st fret (i), 3rd fret (t), 0th fret (m), 0th fret (t), 0th fret (t), 1st fret (i), 0th fret (m), 0th fret (i), 3rd fret (t), 0th fret (p), 0th fret (m). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 0. A blue '3' is above the 3rd fret note, and a blue '30' is above the final 3rd fret note. A 'ch' label is above the 1st fret note. Red numbers 2, 3, and 0 are placed above the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th notes respectively.

t m t i m t i t i m t m i t m t t i m i t p m

t t i m i tpm t

Vielen Dank!