



# Syncopation

By Jason Kokoszka

When a rhythm stresses weak beats, we describe it as being syncopated. To see syncopation in a folk context, check out the examples below. For more information on syncopation, check out the current Theory Corner to read an excerpt from Pat Johnson's book, *Beginning Fingerstyle Arranging and Technique for Guitar*, which is a great volume for anyone interested in fingerstyle guitar.

Please note that the chord symbols given for each bar reflect the overall basic harmonic structure (when the examples for guitar, keyboard and bass are taken into account). Try these ideas out with your friends; complimentary parts for guitar, keyboard, bass and drums are included below. Dig in, and enjoy!

## Guitar

In this example, there is a syncopated melody over a simple quarter-note bass part, which can be played with a fingerstyle pattern or with hybrid picking. Although there are no notes shorter than an eighth note, this can still be a tricky exercise due to the syncopation and multiple parts involved. Just count carefully as you play this example, and you'll have it down in no time!

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of two systems of music. The first system has four measures with chord symbols G, C, C, and C above the staff. The second system has four measures with chord symbols Amin, D, G, and G above the staff. Each measure contains a treble clef staff with a syncopated melody, a bass clef staff with a simple quarter-note bass line, and a tablature staff with fret numbers. The tablature includes various techniques such as triplets and slurs.

# Keyboard

Here the keyboard doubles the guitar melody an octave higher in the right hand while the left hand plays a boom-chick bass-chord pattern. Some chords are inverted to give the example smooth voice-leading in the left hand. Try applying a boom-chick pattern like this to some of your favorite folk songs!

The musical score is written for a keyboard instrument in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of four measures each. The right hand plays a melody that is an octave higher than the guitar melody, while the left hand plays a boom-chick bass-chord pattern. Chords are indicated above the staff, and fingerings are indicated below the notes. The first system features G and C chords. The second system features Amin, D, and G chords. The left hand uses a consistent boom-chick pattern (5-1-2-5) for the bass notes, while the right hand uses various fingering patterns to play the melody.

# Bass

Although this bass part does not have any syncopation, it provides a solid foundation for the guitar part above. It can be a good idea to play a simple groove when accompanying syncopated melodies because the simplicity of your bassline will emphasize the rhythmic contrast between parts. Try playing a line like this with other folk tunes, too.

The musical score is written for bass guitar in 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of music. The first system is for measures 1-4, and the second system is for measures 5-8. Each system includes a melodic line on a bass clef staff, a fretboard diagram, and a guitar tablature line. Chord changes are indicated by letters above the staff: G (measures 1-2), C (measures 3-4), Amin (measures 5-6), D (measures 7-8), and G (measures 9-10). The fretboard diagrams show fingerings for the bass line, and the guitar tablature shows the corresponding fret numbers for the guitar part.

**System 1 (Measures 1-4):**

- Chords: G, C
- Fretboard Diagrams: 0 0 0 0 1 3 | 0 0 0 2 0 1 | 2 2 2 2 0 1 | 2 2 2 0 1 0
- Guitar Tablature: 0 0 0 0 2 4 | 0 0 0 0 2 | 3 3 3 0 2 | 3 3 3 0 2 0

**System 2 (Measures 5-8):**

- Chords: Amin, D, G
- Fretboard Diagrams: 5 1 1 1 0 1 2 | 0 0 0 2 1 2 | 0 0 0 0 1 2 | 0 0 0 2 0 1 | 2
- Guitar Tablature: 2 2 2 0 2 | 0 0 0 2 3 | 0 0 0 0 2 3 | 0 0 0 3 0 2 | 3

## Drums

This part provides good rhythmic support and accents notes from the melody with the ride cymbal. Measures 1 through 4 present one pattern, while measures 5 through 8 demonstrate a slight variation. Try using this pattern (or your own variation) the next time you are playing a folk gig.



The image shows two staves of musical notation for a drum pattern on a ride cymbal. The top staff covers measures 1 through 4, and the bottom staff covers measures 5 through 8. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with accents (>) and cymbal symbols (x) indicating the ride cymbal. The rhythm is consistent in both staves, with a slight variation in the final measure of the second staff.

For more on syncopation, be sure to check out the beginner acoustic lessons “Syncopated Strumming” and “Boom-Chick, Syncopated Strums in the Style of Bob Dylan,” taught by Pat Johnson and Susan Mazer. You can also order Johnson’s book, *Beginning Fingerstyle Arranging and Technique for Guitar*, available at [www.ordermusictoday.com](http://www.ordermusictoday.com).

To see how syncopation relates to other styles, watch “Strumming Syncopation” in beginner rock taught by Paul Howard and Alex Nolan, “Syncopation” in advanced rock taught by Tobias Hurwitz and Dave Martone, “Rhythms and Grooves” in Chop Shop taught by Matt Smith and the “Introducing Syncopation” and “Travis Pattern with a More Complex Melody” lessons taught by Susan Mazer in intermediate fingerstyle.

Not a guitarist? Wait! We’ve got something we’d like you to see. Keyboard players should check out the Adult Refresher lesson “I Got Rhythm: Rhythmic Patterns and Syncopation,” taught by Leo Marchildon and Andrea Amos, David Pearl’s Tool Box lesson “Merengue,” or the Absolute Beginner lessons “Trickier Rhythms” and “Syncopation” taught by Cathy Schane-Lydon.

Bass players will like to see the beginner and intermediate rock bass lessons “Sixteenth-Note Chord Tone Groove,” “Ties with Sixteenth Notes” and “Sixteenth-Note Rests” taught by Tracy Walton. Drummers and percussionists will dig Kalani’s “Traditional Salsa Patterns” and Pete Sweeney’s “More Advanced Eighth-Note Beats” lessons.

Until next time, keep jammin’ and have fun!