the fabric of time

INDIAN RHYTHMIC CONCEPTS FOR DRUM SET PART

SEPTUPLETS



Now we'll try this on the snare drum with our feet 'walking' the crotchet pulse:



Now let's divide it 3-4 and go through the same procedure:





> With another accent it will sound like this:



When South Indian percussionists refer to 'grooves' they use the terms 'Naray'. The theka most commonly played in misra gati is this:



The subtleties of the rhythms are then developed by sub-divisions and rearrangements of the component parts. In part seven the first three crotchets are divided 3-4 whilst the fourth is divided 4-3. This seems to create a nice natural cadence to the flow of the rhythm:



Let's go to the kit now and use these structures to build some rhythms. In Example 8 the right hand plays the hi-hat, while the left stays on the snare:



For Example 9 the right hand plays the ride and the left hand plays the snare – apart from where I've indicated the sticking. Notice how the hi-hat foot marks time:



To finish off with we'll elaborate on this rhythm by intoducing Tom and Tom:



Now we've got this far, let's go back and look at something we might (or might not) have missed. Play Example 8 again and listen to the hi-hat pattern. Notice how it cuts through the rhythm. Try playing it on a cowbell or another instrument with a cutting sound. When you've got comfortable with it, take the hi-hat line only and use it as a base from which you can build other rhythms.