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MY LIFE IN MY COUNTRY FOR JAZZ ORCHESTRA

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ABSTRACT

Ode to my life in my country (Jazz Orchestra) this chapter. The composer is inspired by his experiences as a drummer in a big band and as a jazz-loving drum instructor. This allows the composer to bring composer materials that are similar to traditional Thai music and combine them with jazz composing techniques in order to best reflect the composer's specific music image in both stories. of the color of the sound musical technique Including beauty in terms of art and music as well The composer chose to present the compositions with a standard-sized jazz orchestra consisting of 5 saxophone groups, 4 trumpet groups, 4 trombone groups, and a rhythm section. Musical instruments play alternate roles in balancing the main idea. as well as the presentation during the improvisation session Improvisation section, which is considered an important part of contemporary jazz music. The composer gives full freedom to the performer in order to give space to express their comprehension and creativity. Including the skill that fully expresses the standard of individual performance by giving the scope and direction of the performance consistent with the composition as a whole.

The composer also places importance on the drum set, which is the main instrument in this composition. In which the composer has given the drum kit to perform various functions in the jazz orchestra, such as presenting various pieces of music, leading in presenting the intensity of the sound and accent of the band. Presentation of the musical language of response (Call and Response) and improvisation solos as well.

Keyword: jazz orchestra , improvisation , response music language

INTRODUCTION

Describing the composition of the song

Ode to my life in my country (Jazz Orchestra) this chapter. The composer is inspired by his experiences as a drummer in a big band and as a jazz-loving drum instructor. This allows the composer to bring composer materials that are similar to traditional Thai music and combine them with jazz composing techniques in order to best reflect the composer's specific music image in both stories. of the color of the sound musical technique Including beauty in terms of art and music as well The composer chose to present the composition with a jazz orchestra (Jazz Orchestra), where the word jazz orchestra is a term used to refer to a large jazz band. Or a big band both in terms of songwriting and orchestration in the “swing jazz” era when musicians “Start creating music with a new sound by increasing the number of players and instruments to make it more colorful. Until becoming a band called "Big Band" after that, a large band was popularly called “Jazz Orchestra” [5]

OBJECTIVE

Authorship ideas

The composer brought music in the form of funk music (Funk Music) to apply to jazz compositions. There is a harmony (Jazz Harmony) and improvisation (Improvisation), but still use the rhythmic style and accent of funk music. Funk music is “Music that originated in America in the late 1950s and was developed to become highly popular in the 1960s by the famous American musician James Brown. The nature of this music focuses on heavy beats. and colorful combination of drums and bass playing at mixed tempo. (Polyrhythm)” [2]

Example 1

The drum notes section in a funk beat.



[3]

Example 2 \

The drum notes used in compositions, rooms 1 - 4



One of the characteristics of funk music that composers choose to apply. That is, the idea of creating a bass melody in relation to the drums in different rhythmic patterns, which will be the main structure for the various parts of the composition.

Example 3:

Bass lines related to drum lines, rooms 5 - 8

The main melody has a rhythmic structure with counter notes to the bass and drum movements. This will create an interesting literary identity. creates a dimension of sound from the structure of the song and originated from the musical instrument that is considered an important part

Example 4
The structure of the main melody, rooms 30 – 33.



As for the drum set, which is a musical instrument, the composer must present the playing style and function of the drum set in the composition to be as complete as all the instruments in the band, in addition to the rhythmic pattern. is to increase the improvisation range into the final presentation before the poem enters the ending In that jazz composition “The part that takes turns playing solo is that part where every player takes turns to play to exchange ideas. It is often a performance that makes the listener feel like a competition between the players together” [5] The order of the soloists is not fixed. to the discretion of the conductor Or the musicians can decide for themselves. This will keep the atmosphere in that performance always fresh.

METHODOLOGY

Situation and structure

Composition structure (Structure) The composer has chosen to use the structure of Big Band music. It will consist of an introduction (Introduction), the main melody (Chorus), a solo piece. Improvisation sections, transitions and endings arranged so that each main melody uses transitions to ensure the homogeneity of the composition.

Example 5
Opus Structure Diagram

Intro	Interlude 1	Chorus 1	Transition 1	Chorus 2	Solo Improvisation	Solo with background
24 bars	4 bars	32 bars	16 bars	16 bars	32 bars	16 bars

Transition	Interlude	Chorus	Transition	Chorus	Postlude Drum Solo	Coda
2	2	3	3	4		
21 bars	4 bars	32 bars	16 bars	17 bars	16 bars	10 bars

For the main melody appearing in the chorus, the composer has chosen to use one of the standard jazz basics, A, B, which was influenced by classical music called Singing in two parts (Binary form), but with the use of modulation techniques added to the Postlude as well. Usually there is a change in the key. from the main clef of the song to another clef before coming back to the main clef again This key change can be done in many ways” [4] where the composer uses abrupt change of key. but choose an octave that is very far apart from each other, 4 Augmented It is a method of changing the key that makes the sound stand out, suitable for the music and the rhythmic style that the composer has chosen to use in this composition.

Example 6 Changing Key in Opus, Room 245

The musical score for Example 6, 'Changing Key in Opus, Room 245', is presented across four staves. The first staff features a C#m7 chord. The second staff shows a melodic line. The third staff is labeled 'Drum Solo'. The fourth staff shows a rhythmic pattern. The measures are numbered 245, 246, 247, 248, and 249.

This opus will feature a long and distinctive prelude. As a result, the composer always presents transitions and interludes before introducing important parts such as the main melody and improvisation. It also creates a melody to be presented as a pick up as well, where the various musical instruments will play an equal role in the presentation of the pick up. Both wind instruments and rhythm sections

Example 7
Playing pick up of a woodwind group, room 46 – 49



The image shows a musical score for five woodwind instruments, arranged in five staves. A blue box labeled 'B' highlights the first measure of the score. The music is written in a common time signature and features a complex, rhythmic melody with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

In the improvisation part The author puts a lot of emphasis on this composition. The improvisation is divided into 3 large periods: 1. Improvisation with the texture of the music (Small band) 2. Improvisation with the band large, with a background surface (Background comping) 3. An improvisation of a selected drum set presented at the end of the composition. "Improving Improvisation is the most important element of jazz music. [1] Musicians and scholars define improvisation for jazz in many ways" [5]

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Summarize

The composer has brought the composing materials that are similar to traditional Thai music to combine with jazz composing techniques. In order for the composition to best reflect the exemplary music of the composer both in terms of the color of the sound musical technique Including beauty in terms of art and music as well The composer chose to present the compositions with a standard-sized jazz orchestra consisting of 5 saxophone groups, 4 trumpet groups, 4 trombone groups, and a rhythm section. Musical instruments play alternate roles in balancing the main idea. And the composer has assigned the drum set to perform various functions in a jazz orchestra, such as presenting various sections, leading in presenting the intensity and accent of the ensemble. Presentation of the musical language of response (Call and Response) and improvised solos.

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