

Jim Payne's
**Linear
Funk
Drumming**

The Essential Guide To Contemporary Grooves

Cover Design
Music Engraving
Logo Design
Interior Design
Layout
Produced Beats

Created by
Samwell Payne

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Jim Payne

Jim Payne has a long career as a drummer, educator, producer, and collaborator with the best musicians in jazz and funk.

Drawing on his many years of playing and teaching, and his fascination with the linear style, he has produced a book that will enable drummers to understand, create and apply linear grooves to any style of music.

Listed below are a selection of the artists that Jim Payne has produced albums for, the musicians and groups he has played drums with and the books he has written.

Producer Credits

- Medeski, Martin & Wood
- J.B. Horns
- Alfred “Pee Wee” Ellis
- Fred Wesley
- Yvonne Jackson
- Ace Moreland
- Mike Clark
- Paul Jackson
- Jim Payne Band

Musician Credits

- J.B. Horns (Maceo Park-
er, Fred Wesley and Pee
Wee Ellis)
- Slickaphonics
- Mary Wells
- Esther Phillips
- The Blues Magoos
- Radio City Orchestra
- Michael Brecker
- Dave Liebman
- Larry Goldings
- George Porter
- Jim Payne Band

Author Credits

- Funk Drumming
- Drums From Day One
- 100 Famous Funk Beats
- The Complete Book of Funk
Drumming
- Advanced Funk Drumming
- Tito Puente – Drumming
with the Mambo King
- Give the Drummers Some!



Professor Jim Payne:

At Berkley College of Music Jim Payne taught R&B and Funk drums online for 15 years. He also taught at Drummer’s Collective, NYC. **Currently his School of Funk at www.funkydrummer.com expands his teaching format and online packages to all his students.**

Introduction

The Beginnings

In 1980 at a party in San Francisco when I first heard the song “Actual Proof,” from Herbie Hancock’s *Thrust* album. I was mesmerized. I kept going over and playing it again and again. Finally, the host came over and said “Stop playing that song!”

That was the first time I heard linear drumming. Mike Clark was the drummer, and is considered one of the main creators of the linear style. We subsequently became great friends and he was the inspiration behind my writing *Linear Funk Drumming*.

What is Linear Funk Drumming ?

The basic concept of Linear Drumming is - play only one piece of the kit at a time.

Linear Funk Drumming is a method book designed to enable beginner to advanced drummers, to understand, create and apply linear grooves to any style of music.

Linear funk deals mainly with the Hi-Hat, Snare Drum and Bass Drum. This may not seem like very many choices but when the following elements are added: accents, Hi-Hat openings, Bass Drum patterns, moving the Right Hand to the Snare Drum, and using 16th note triplets and 32nd notes - when these elements are added, the possibilities are endless!

Linear grooves have been played by David Garibaldi, Steve Gadd, Clyde Stubblefield, Nate Smith and many other funk and jazz/funk drummers

As the professor of R&B and Funk Drumming at Berklee College of Music Online, the author of five acclaimed drum instruction books, and as a player at all the major music venues in the U.S., Europe, and Japan, my lifelong mission has been to study, distill and spread the elements and techniques that make linear drumming so electrifying and so much fun!

Organization

Linear Funk Drumming is organized from beginner level to advanced. Short simple “Essential Phrases” are presented first. These phrases are the building blocks of the linear style. Some are rudiments, some are partial rudiments, many are new phrases.

The essential phrases are connected to create one and two-bar grooves and this eventually leads to free improvisation.

Experienced drummers should feel free to skip around and find the sections that are of most interest.

It’s perfectly natural to use these linear elements along with other notes created by playing 2 or 3 limbs at the same time. The point of personal expression is to break the rules, but we will concentrate on grooves that are mostly linear.

Linear Funk Drumming includes:



67 demonstration videos



12 play-along tracks



32 live, studio-recorded drum grooves



30 produced beats by Samwell Payne, taken from the groove transcriptions and available as MIDI files.

Media Files available at Chucksher.com and Funkydrummer.com
With the purchase of book.

Dynamics and Practice

- Practice at different dynamic levels.
- I find it hard to play at a low volume after years of high energy rock and funk, but practicing and playing at a lower volume really makes you aware of exactly what you are doing physically, especially how tight you're gripping the sticks between your fingers at the "fulcrum." The pressure at the *fulcrum* is what controls the volume. Also be aware of how hard you're playing the Bass Drum. These are important elements.
- I think it's very useful to practice slowly: quarter note = 55, if you can stand it!!! I always remember my teacher Sonny Igoe saying: "Practice slow to play fast,"... and he was incredibly fast!
- When trying to learn something new, it is useless to start by trying to play it fast.
- Feel free to add any Bass Drums or HiHat accents to the grooves. Also, using the tom toms will open up a whole other world.

Notation Key

HH = Hi-Hat, SD = Snare Drum, BD = Bass Drum
 RH = Right Hand, LH = Left Hand, LF = Left Foot

All x's above the staff are assumed to be played on the HH with the RH (left-handed players can use the LH on the HH).

All notes in the 2nd space down from the top of the staff are SD notes. They are played with LH, assuming a "right-handed" player. The RH can also come off the HH to play the SD as explained in "Section 6."

All notes in the bottom space of the staff are BD notes.

It's understood that the HH is closed with the LF after the length of the note that has the "o" notation above.

In some cases, HH closings will be indicated by an "x" below the staff, written as (x). This notation is used when a groove repeats. The first time the groove is played, there is no HH closing, but when it is repeated, the LF closes the HH, usually on "1," along with the BD.

Acknowledgements

I'd like to thank Mike Clark, who was the original inspiration for starting my linear drumming adventure. His performance with Herbie Hancock on the song "Actual Proof" from the album, *Thrust*, which I played over and over again (!), started it all for me. Mike is a great player who continues to add what he calls his "Linear Madness" to jazz and funk.

I'd like to thank my teachers – Jim Strassburg, Sonny Igoe, Henry Adler, Philly Joe Jones, Chuck Brown, Bernard Purdie, Eddie Locke, Marvin Dahlgren, Elliot Fine and John Ramsay.

+++++

Many thanks to my Linear Funk Drumming team:

Mike Shannon, master drummer who played drums on many of the videos, created Section 10, worked with me on the transcription of "Actual Proof," created the transcription of "Monk's Dream," and made my hand-written transcriptions very legible before they were engraved in *Finale* by Samwell Payne. Thank you, Mike, for your great work.

Jesse DeCarlo, was responsible for engineering and editing all the videos editing the Hayes St. Studios live audio tracks, and creating several very funky play-along tracks on bass and guitar. Thanks Jesse, great job.

Chris McGrew, of Hayes St. Studios, San Francisco, recorded and mixed all the live drum tracks. Thanks Chris, you made it easy.

And to Tim Leveque who played the audio of the drum tracks for Section 11. Well done Tim!

Thanks to Mike Dawson for his advice and subtitle suggestion.

Thanks to all the great musicians who created the play-along tracks: Oz Noy, Bill Bickford, Jesse DeCarlo, and Jim Weisbin. You guys are the best.

Super THANKS to Samwell Payne, who created the cover, the graphic design, the layout, the interior design, the music engraving, and the MIDI-ready produced beats as well as some of the play-along backing tracks.

Thank you, Sam. You put it all together.

+++++

Multiple thanks to Chuck Sher for believing in my project and putting it out there in the world.

+++++

I also want to thank Daisaku Ikeda of the Buddhist organization, Soka Gakkai International, for his teachings and inspiration. He has been my mentor for 35 years. <https://www.sokaglobal.org>

+++++

This book is dedicated to my mother, Rosetta “Marty” Payne. As a child, I was so intrigued and impressed when she sat down and played the piano. That started it all.

+++++

_____ Are you ready? _____

As Mike Clark says:

“Let’s get into some Linear Madness,”

and as Fred Wesley, former leader of the James Brown Band, told the audience when I played with him, Maceo Parker and Pee Wee Ellis in the JB Horns :

“LET’S GET FUNKY!”

Media Files

Access these files at chucksher.com or funkydrummer.com

1.01a,b,c JP
1.02c,d JP
1.04a,b,c,e JP
1.05a,e,g JP
1.07d JP
1.08c JP

2.01a MS
2.01b MS
2.03a MS
2.03d MS
2.06c MS
2.10a MS
2.10b MS
2.12 MS

3.01 MS
3.07b MS
3.08 MS
3.10a MS

4.01a JP
4.01b JP
4.03a JP
4.03b JP
4.17a JP
4.17b JP
4.19a JP
4.19b JP
4.21 JP
4.31 JP

5.01 MS
5.05 MS
5.09 MS
5.14 MS
5.16 MS
5.17 MS
5.20 MS
5.25 MS

6.01 MS
6.03 MS
6.12 MS

7.01 JP
7.08 JP

8.01a JP
8.04 JP
8.09a JP
8.09b JP
8.11 JP
8.15 JP
8.17 JP
8.22 JP

9.01 MS
9.02a MS
9.02b MS
9.03 MS
9.06 MS
9.07 MS
9.11 MS

10.01a,b,c
10.01d,e,f MS
10.02 MS
10.04 MS
10.05 MS
10.15 MS
10.16a MS
10.16b MS
10.20 MS
10.21 MS
10.23a,b MS
10.23 ex. 1 MS
10.23 ex. 2 MS
10.24a MS
10.25a MS
10.25e MS
10.26a MS

Videos

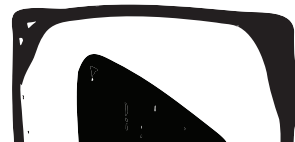
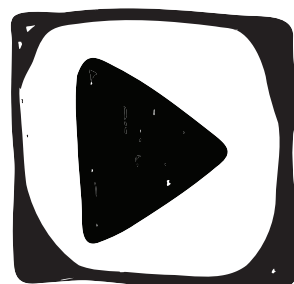
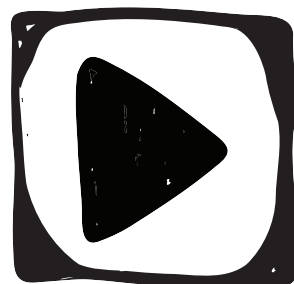
11.01 JP
11.02 MS
11.03 JP
11.04 MS
11.05 JP
11.06 MS
11.08a JP
11.08b MS
11.09a JP
11.10a JP
11.11a JP
11.12a JP
11.13a JP
11.14a JP
11.15a JP
11.16a JP
11.17 JP
11.18 MS
11.19 JP
11.20 MS

Videos recorded by Jesse DeCarlo

Drummers

JP = Jim Payne

MS = Mike Shannon





Live Drum Set Audio Files

Access these files at chucksher.com or funkydrummer.com



Live Drum Set Files
played by **Jim Payne**
Recorded
Hayes Street Studios
San Fransico CA 2024

1.01f	2.01b
1.01g	2.03b
1.02f	2.08b
1.02j	
1.04c	
1.04d	3.01a
1.05c	
1.05f	
1.07c	5.16
1.08d	5.22
1.10a	
1.10c	7.07
1.13c	7.08
1.14c	7.12
1.16c	
1.17c	
1.18c	



8.01b
8.16

9.02



Live Drum Set Files
played by **Tim Leveque**
Recorded France 2026
Also available as videos.



11.01a
11.07
11.03a
11.04a
11.05a
11.06
11.07
11.08c



Produced Beats

Access these files at chucksher.com or funkydrummer.com



1.01b	7.07g
1.01g	7.12l
1.02f	
1.02h	
1.04e	
1.07d	
1.13c	8.03
	8.13
	8.17
2.03e	8.20
2.09b	
	9.03
3.06b	9.04
4.25	
4.30	
	10.04
	10.10
5.11k	10.15
5.23w	Groove Example 2
	10.24e
	10.25e
6.01a	10.26a
6.12l (L)	



Produced Beat Files

played by Samwell Payne

Recorded with Ableton Live and MIDI Controllers
Available as MIDI packs



Play-Along Tracks

Access these files at chucksher.com or funkydrummer.com



3.08 a,b,c JD

5.02 a,b,c JD

5.18 a,b,c JD

7.04 a,b,c OZ

11.09 a,b,c,d JW

11.11 a,b,c,d JW

11.12 a,b,cf,d JW

11.13 a,b,c,d JW

11.14 a,b,c,d JW

11.15 a,b,c,d BB

11.16 a,b,c,d OZ



Play Alongs were produced by a unique group of artists.

The play-along tracks have 3 parts:

- 1) drums only
- 2) full mix with drums
- 3) music without drums



Tracks followed by **OZ** created by

Tracks followed by **BB** created by

Tracks followed by **JD** created by

Tracks followed by **JW** created by

Tracks followed by **SP** created by

Tracks followed by **JP** created by

Oz Noy

Bill Bickford

Jesse DeCarlo

Jim Weisbin

Samwell Payne

Jim Payne



Section 1

18 Key Phrases

Play all 8th note examples at quarter note = 66 bpm
 Play all 16th note examples at quarter note = 40 bpm

Phrase 1.01

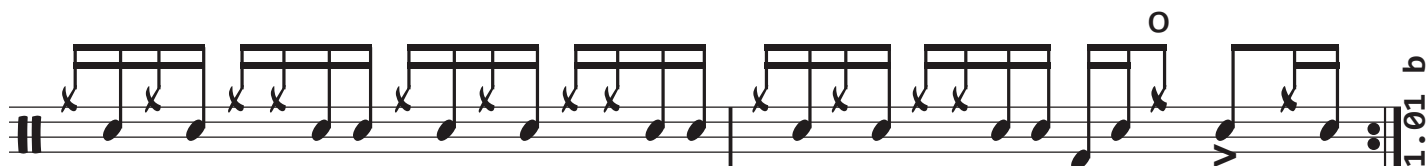
Using Singles and Doubles



1.01 Phrase



1.01 a



1.01 b

Subtitute BD for RH on 1



1.01 c



1.01 d

HH opening on the "e of 2" ("e of 2" = e after 2)



1.01 e

Section 1 18 Key Phrases

Likewise, the BD on the “& of 2” in 1.01 f is the “&” after “2,” and so on. This is common drummer talk to pin-point a particular spot in a measure.

Substitute BD for RH on the “& of 2”

1.01 f

1.01 g

Phrase 1.02

Linear Single Paradiddle

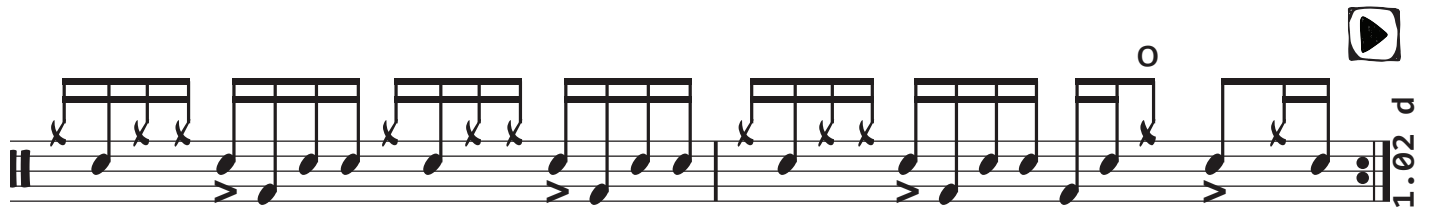
1.02 Phrase

1.02 a

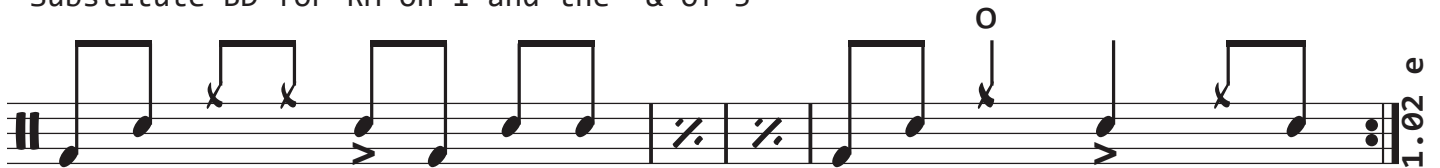
1.02 b

Substitute BD for RH on the “& of 3”

1.02 c



Substitute BD for RH on 1 and the "& of 3"

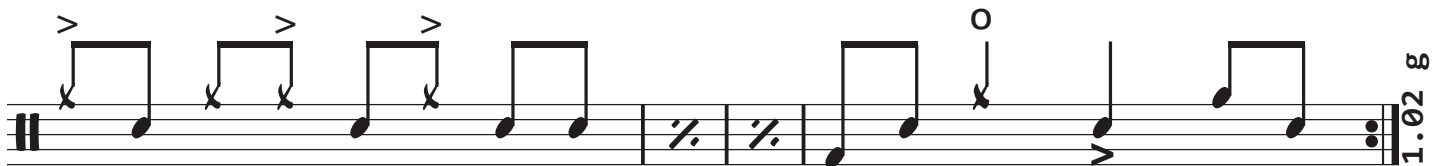


Substitute BD for RH on the "e of 2" and the "e of 4"

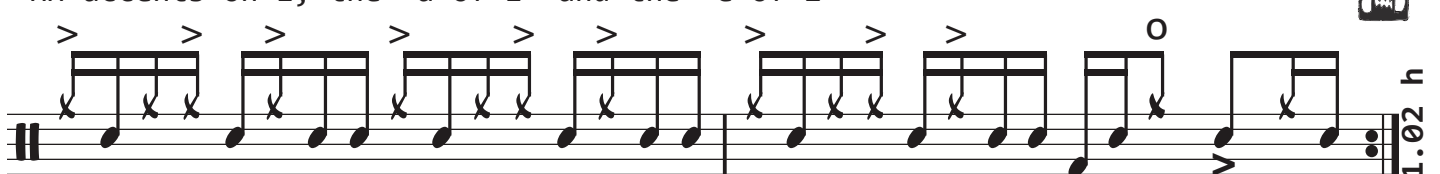


Adding Accents to the Linear Single Paradiddle

HH accents on 1, the "& of 2" and the "& of 3"



HH accents on 1, the "a of 1" and the "e of 2"



HH accents on the "& of 2" and SD accent on 2, plus substitute BD for RH on 1 and the "& of 3"





1.02 j

HH opening on the “a of 1” and the “a of 3”, SD accents on 2 and 4

1.02 k

Phrase 1.03

Accenting the Backbeat on the SD

1.03 Phrase

Accenting the Backbeat on the SD

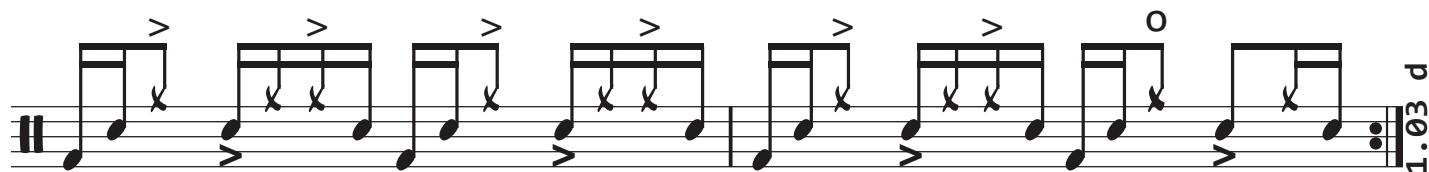
1.03 a

1.03 b

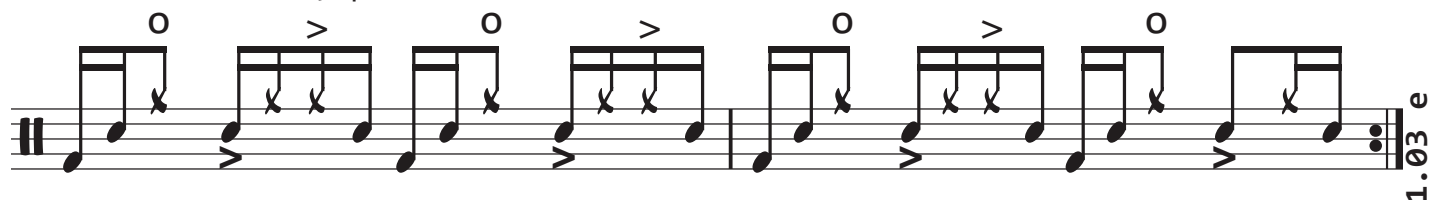
Accent 2 & 4 on the HH and 3 on the SD

1.03 c

In 16th note form we have accents on the HH on all the "&'s" and SD accents on 2 & 4

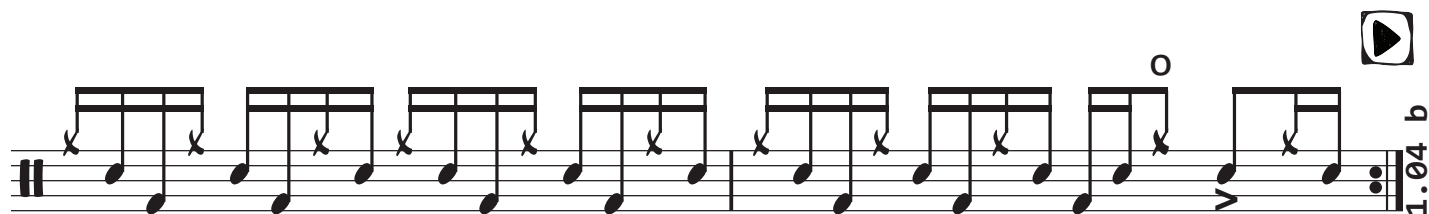
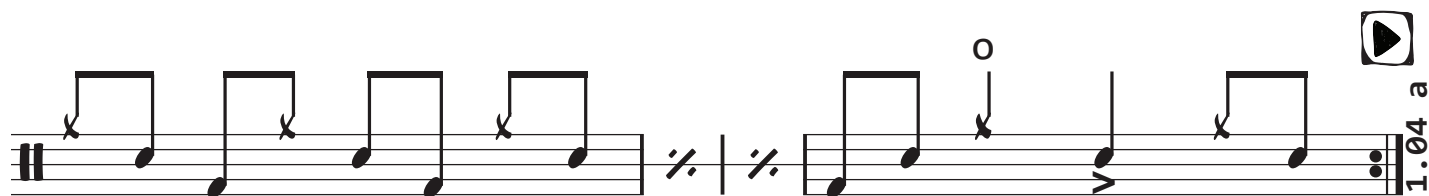


HH Openings on the "& of 1" and the "& of 3", HH accents on the "& of 2" and the "& of 4", plus 2 & 4 on the SD



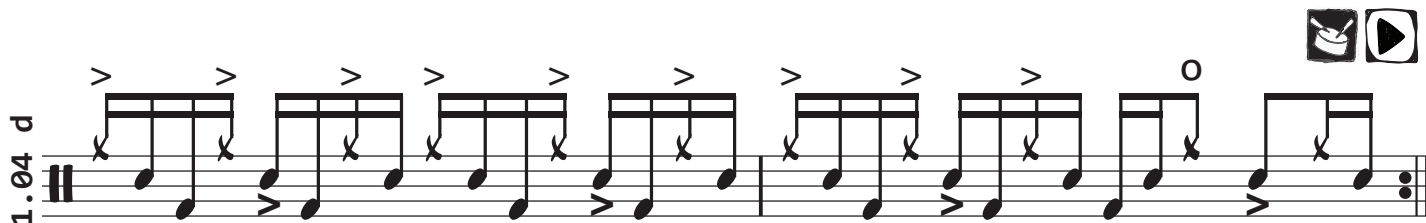
Phrase 1.04

Phrasing or Grouping Notes in 3's - for example 3-3-2

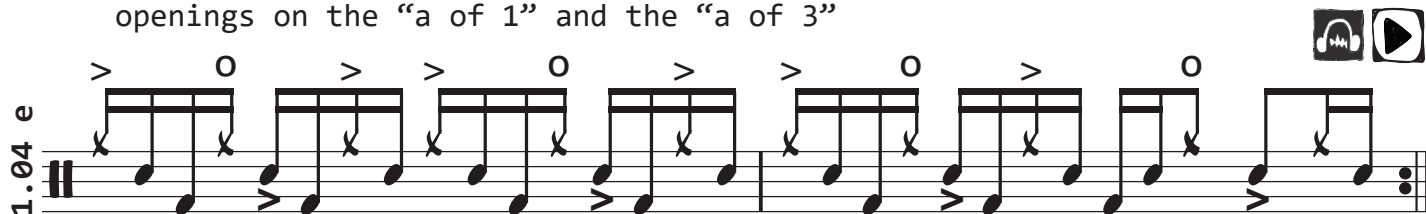


Accenting HH on the "3" side of the 3-2 Son Clave





Accents on the HH on 1, the "& of 2", 3, and the "& of 4." HH openings on the "a of 1" and the "a of 3"



Phrase 1.05

The King Kong

King Kong is a rhythm derived from the Brazilian Baião.

It consists of the first half of the Single Paradiddle followed by the other key phrase: LRR L

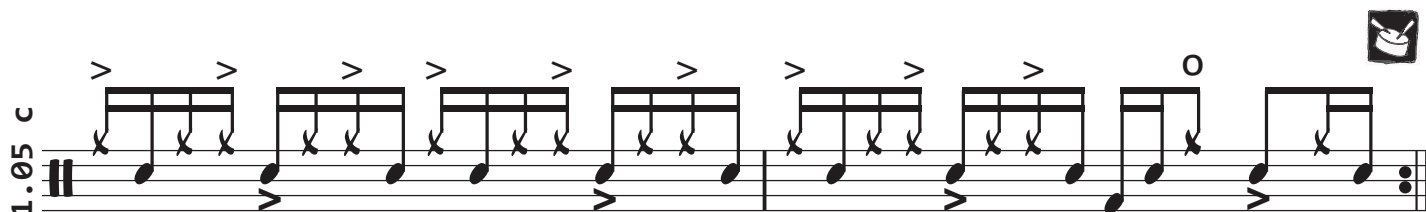
Drummers Mike Clark, David Garibaldi and others have used it in R&B and Funk.

The accents in the King Kong HH rhythm in b, c & e below, outline the "3 side" of the 3-2 Son Clave.

R L R R L R R L

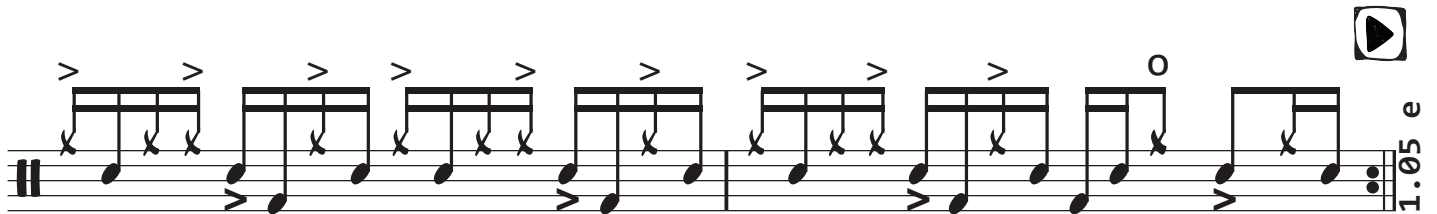
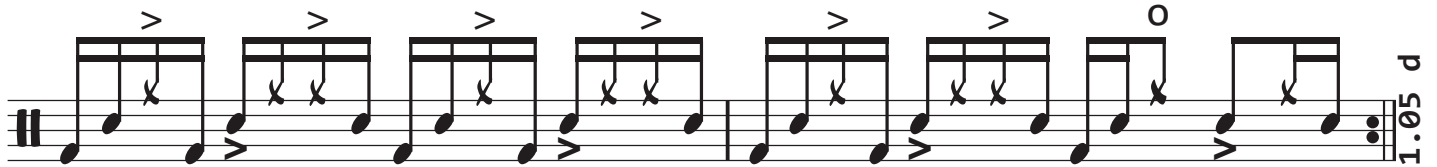


Accents on the HH on the "3 side" of the 3-2 Son Clave





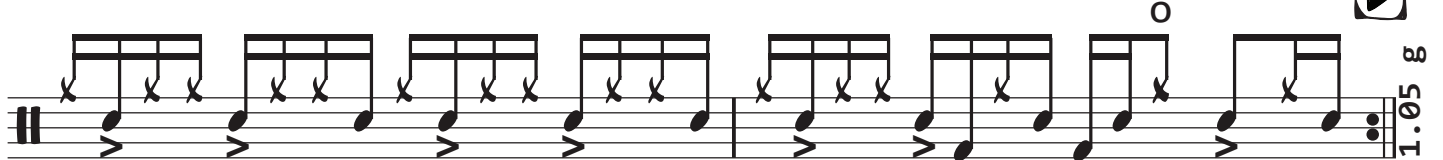
Substitute BD for the RH on 1 and the “a of 1”, HH accents on the “&’s”



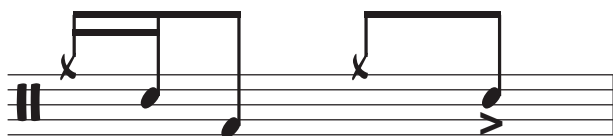
HH accents on the “ands” plus BD substitutions for the RH



James Brown style accents on the SD

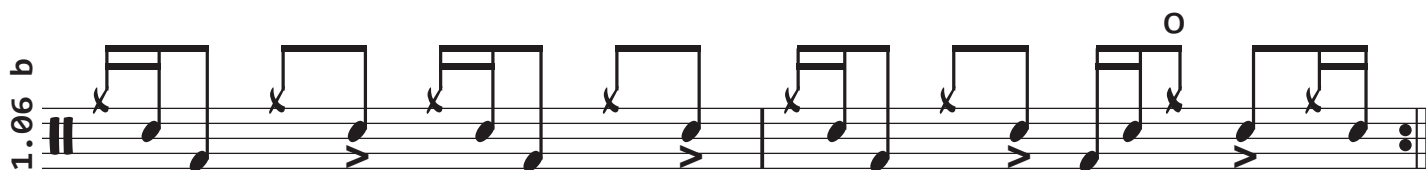


Phrase 1.06

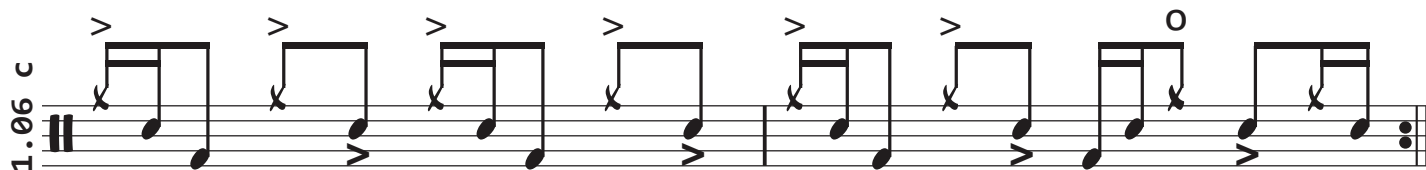


1.06 Phrase





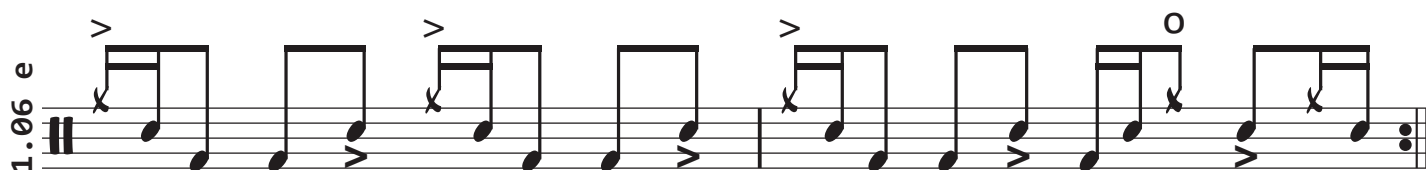
Accent quarter notes on the HH



Substitute BD for the RH on 1 and 3



Substituting the BD for the RH on 2 and 4, and accenting 1 and 3 on the HH



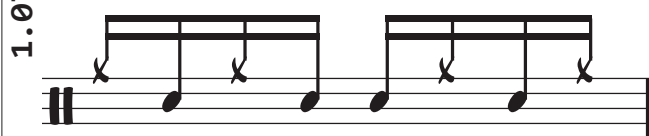
Add HH openings on 2 and 4. BD plays with open HH HH closes with the SD on the "& of 2" and the "& of 4"

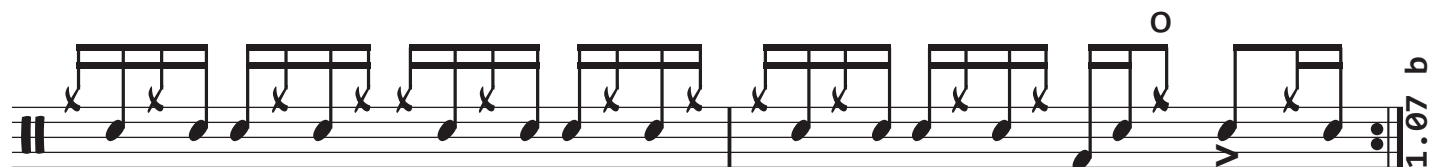
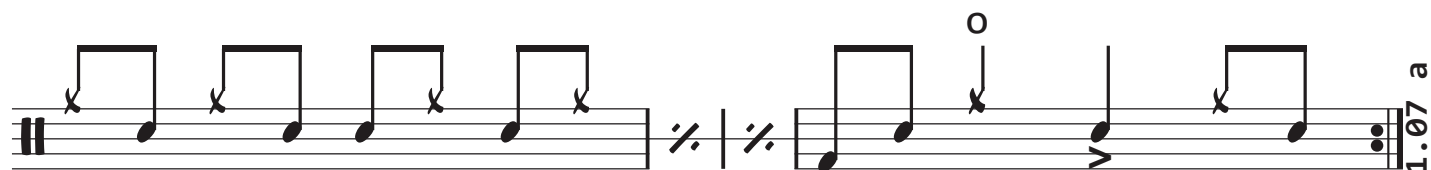


Phrase 1.07

Introducing the "Pull Out"

A "Pull Out" is an accent on the 2nd of two 16th note doubles on the SD. This takes some practice. Slow practice = results!





A "Pull Out" on the "a of 1" and 2, and the "a of 3" and 4



Add BD on 1 and 3. LF closes HH along with BD on 3

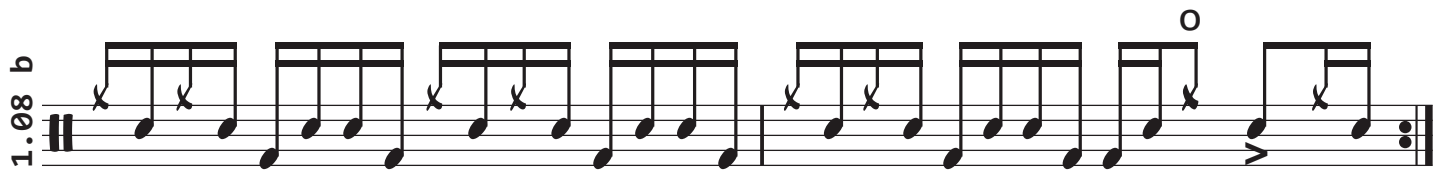


Phrase 1.08

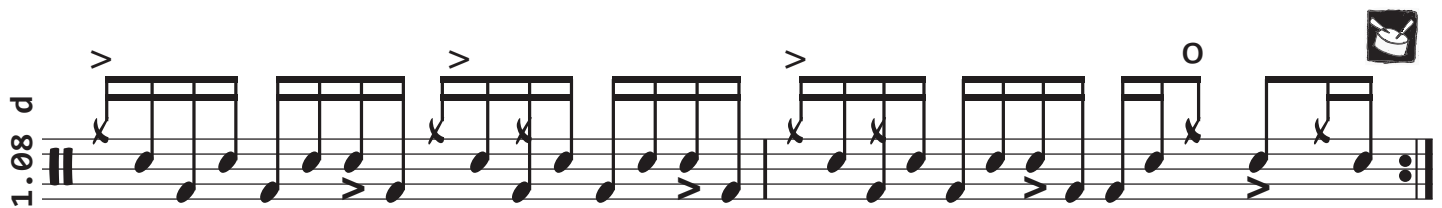
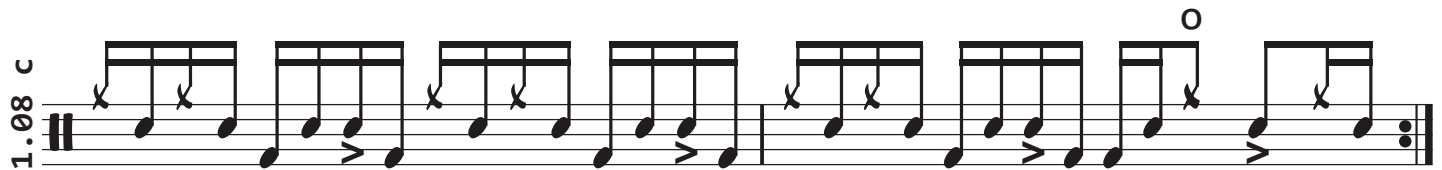


1.08 Phrase



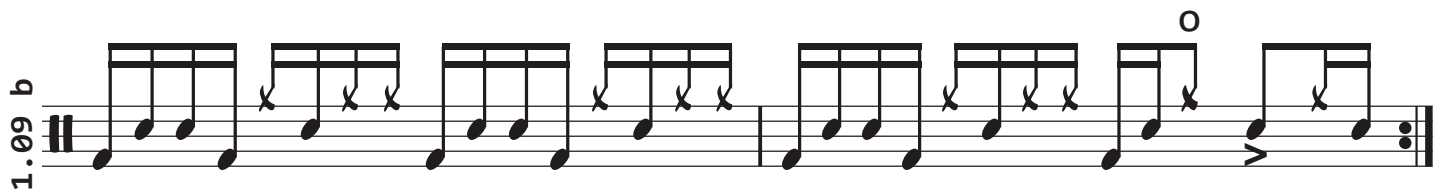
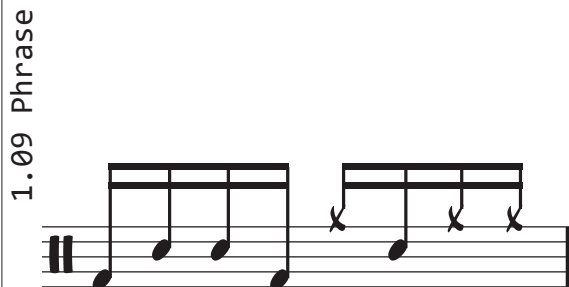


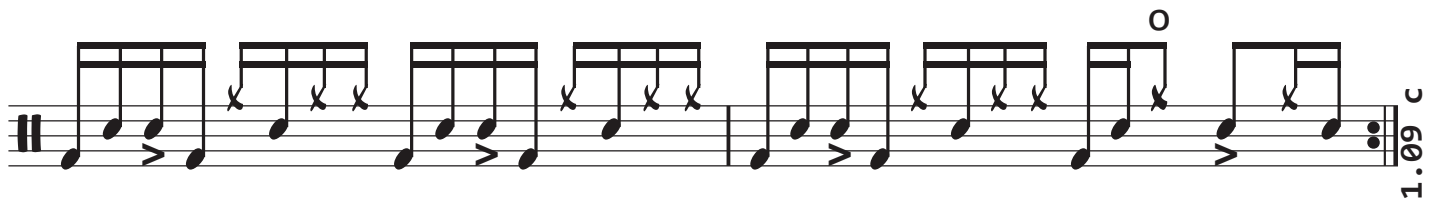
Using the “Pull Out” on the SD



Phrase 1.09

Variation + 1st Half of a Single Paradiddle

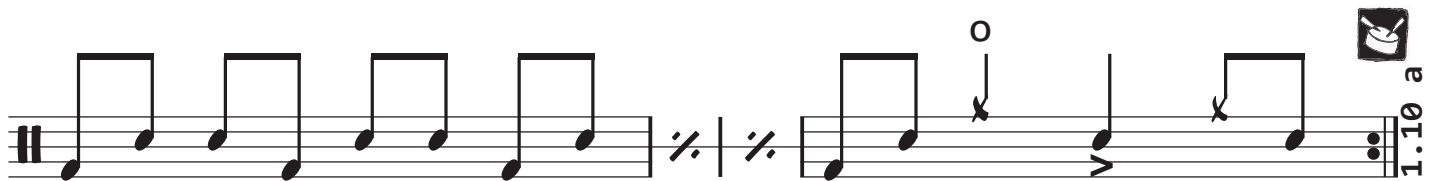


**Phrase 1.10****Phrase without the HH and introducing the “Control Stroke”**

A “Control Stroke” is an accent on the first of two 16th note doubles on the SD



1.10 Phrase



Using “Control Strokes” on the SD on 2 & 4



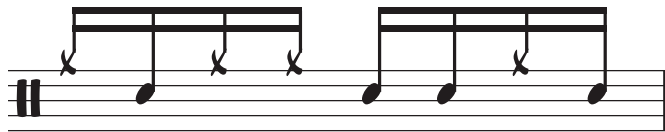
“Pull Outs” starting on the “e of 1”, and the “e of 3”, plus “Control Strokes” on 2 & 4



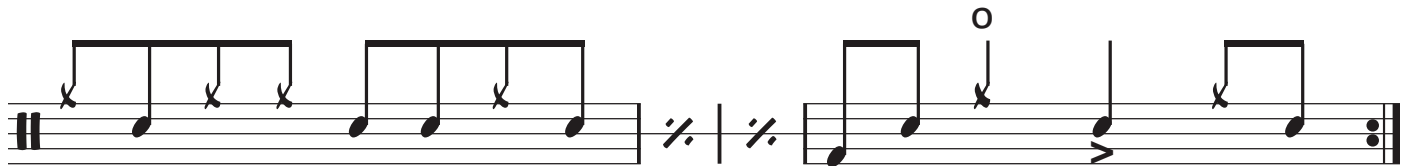
Phrase 1.11

1st Half of a Single Paradiddle Plus a Variation

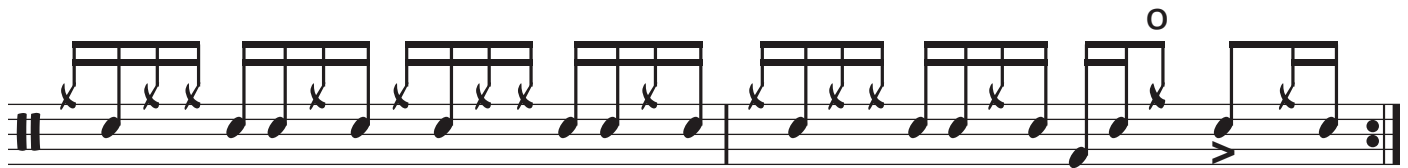
1.11 Phrase



1.11 a

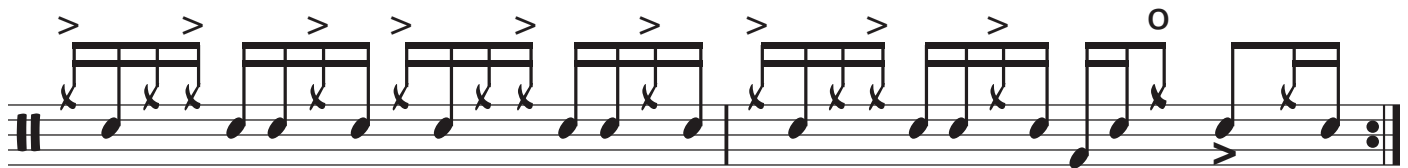


1.11 b



Add accents on the HH on the “3 side” of the 3-2 Son Clave

1.11 c



Adding “Control Strokes” on 2 & 4

1.11 d



Phrase 1.12

Adding Space to the Phrase

1.12 Phrase





Add accents on the SD on 2 & 4 and on the HH on the “ands” of 2 & 4



Phrase 1.13



1.13 Phrase



Add “Control Strokes” on 2 & 4 on the SD



1.13 c

Add HH accents on the "ands"

Phrase 1.14 Based on a Philly Joe Jones lick, as suggested by Mike Clark

Originally Philly Joe played the 1st 2 HH notes and the 1st SD note as stick shots: R stick plays on L stick with tip of L stick pressing on the SD head.

Phrase 1.14 a

1.14 b

Add Accents

1.14 c

Phrase 1.15 Another Version of the Philly Joe Jones lick

Phrase 1.15 a

1.15 b

[illegible]

Phrase 1.16

1.16 Phrase

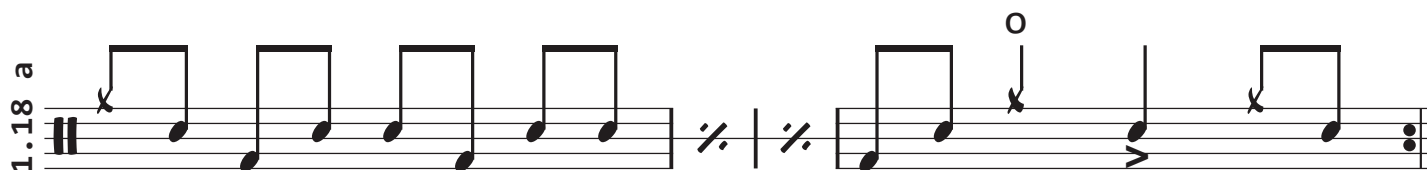
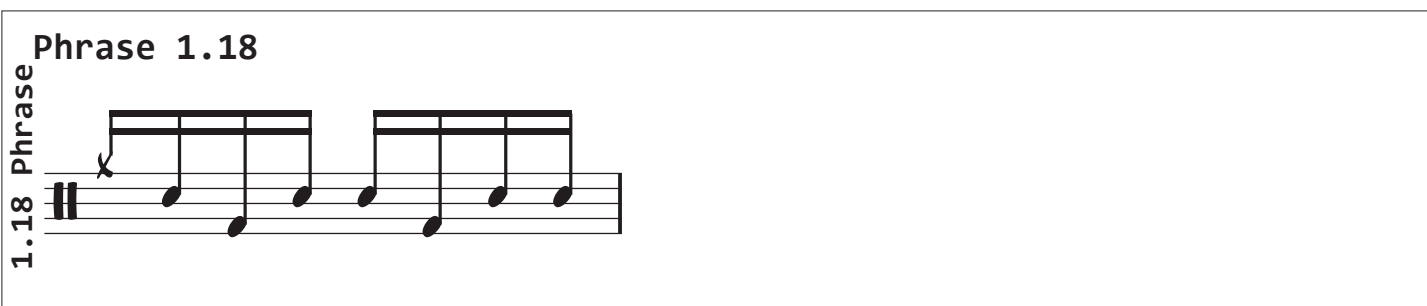
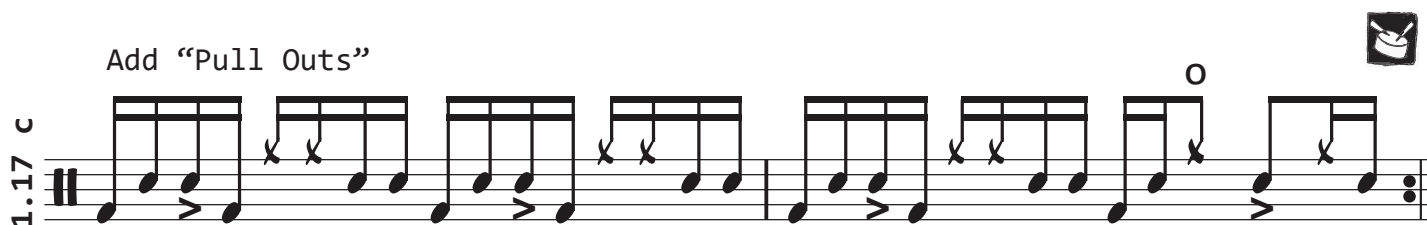
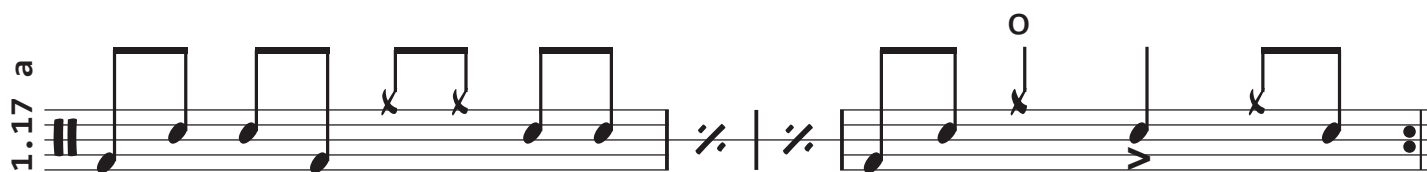
The musical notation for Example 1.16a consists of two measures on a single staff. The first measure contains six eighth notes, grouped by a brace above them. The second measure contains four eighth notes, also grouped by a brace above them, followed by a quarter rest indicated by a vertical line.

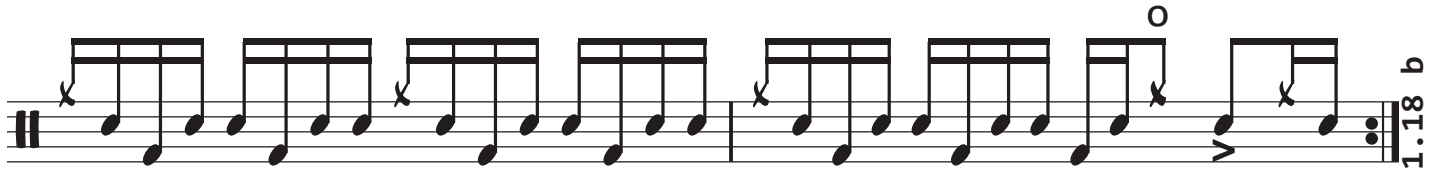
The first staff of music is written on a five-line staff. It begins with a double bar line and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. There are several 'x' marks above certain notes, likely indicating breath marks or articulation. An 'O' mark is placed above a note towards the end of the staff. The staff concludes with a double bar line and the tempo marking '1.16 b'.

The first system of musical notation for 'The Little Boat' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the time signature is '3/4'. The notation consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. There are several accents (>) and a breath mark (O) above the staff. The system ends with a double bar line and the number '1.16 c'.

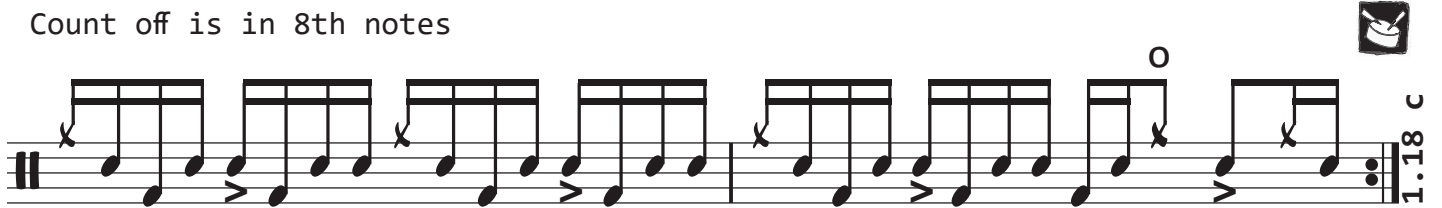
Phrase 1.17

1.17 Phrase





Count off is in 8th notes



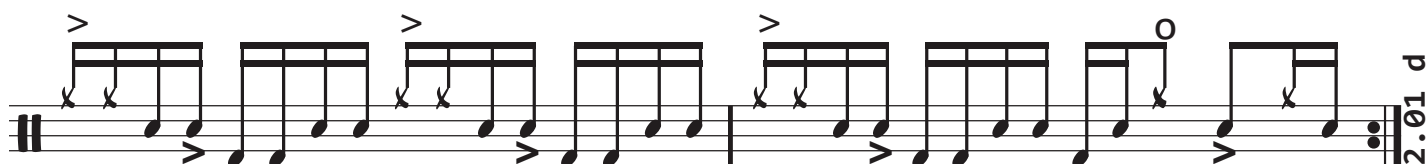
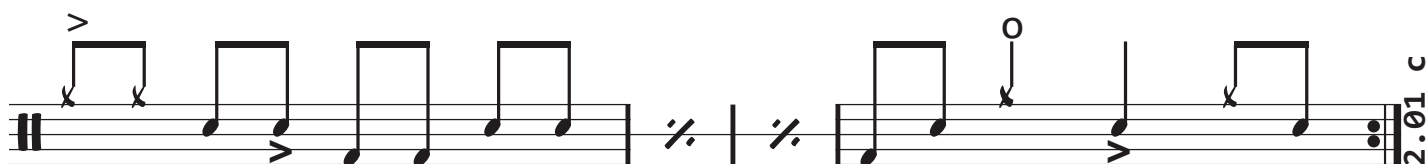
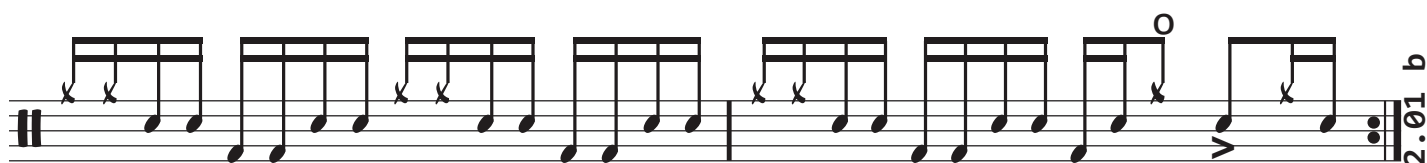
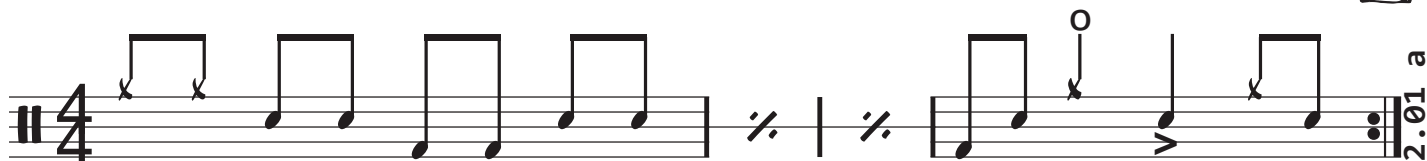


Section 2

Using BD Doubles

Phrase 2.01

2.01 Phrase

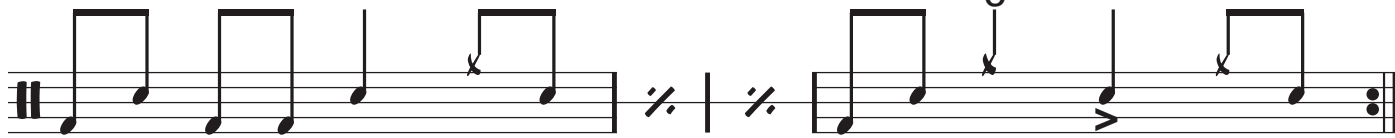


Phrase 2.02

2.02 Phrase



2.02 a

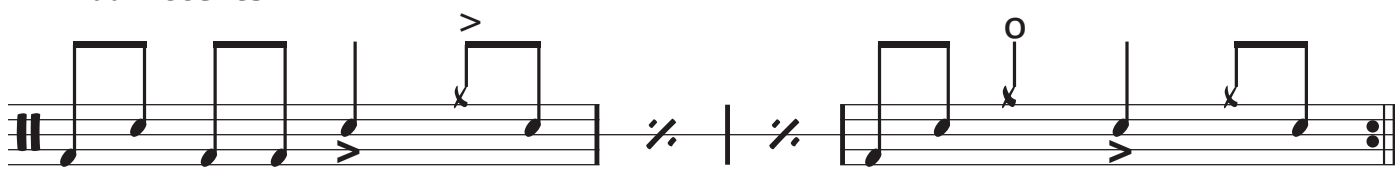


2.02 b



Add Accents

2.02 c



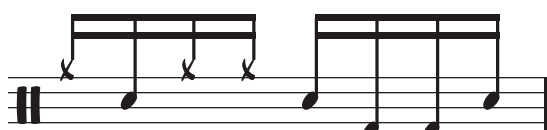
2.02 d



Phrase 2.03

1st Half of a Paradiddle Plus an Essential Phrase

2.03 Phrase



The second system of musical notation consists of two measures. The first measure contains four eighth notes, each marked with an 'x' above it. The second measure contains a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note, also marked with an 'x' above it. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The second system of the exercise consists of two measures. The first measure contains four eighth notes: the first has an accent (>) and a staccato (x) mark, the second has a staccato (x) mark, the third has an accent (>) and a staccato (x) mark, and the fourth has a staccato (x) mark. The second measure contains four eighth notes: the first has an accent (>) and a staccato (x) mark, the second has a staccato (x) mark, the third has a staccato (x) mark, and the fourth has a staccato (x) mark. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Phrase 2.04



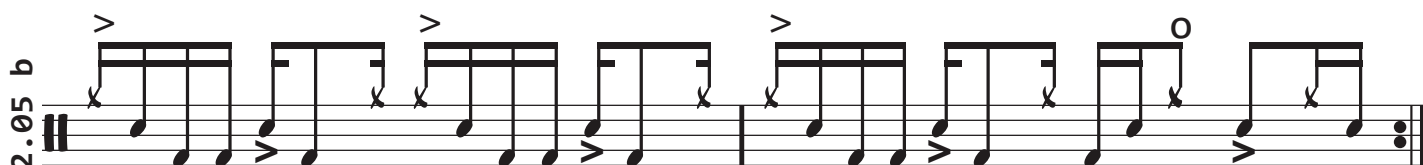
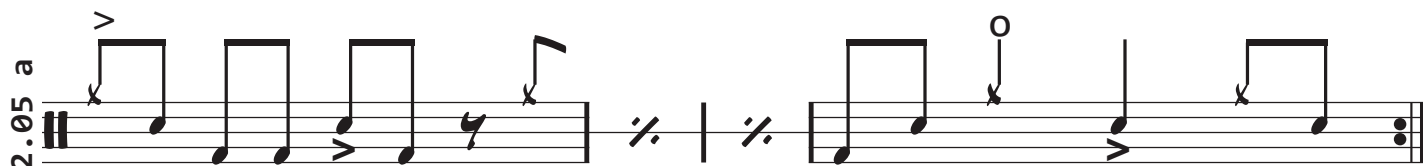
Musical notation for Phrase 2.04. The notation is on a single staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The phrase consists of two measures. The first measure contains a half note on G4, a half note on A4, and a half note on B4, all beamed together. The second measure contains a half note on C5, a half note on B4, and a half note on A4, all beamed together. There is an accent (>) above the first measure and an accent (>) below the last note of the second measure.

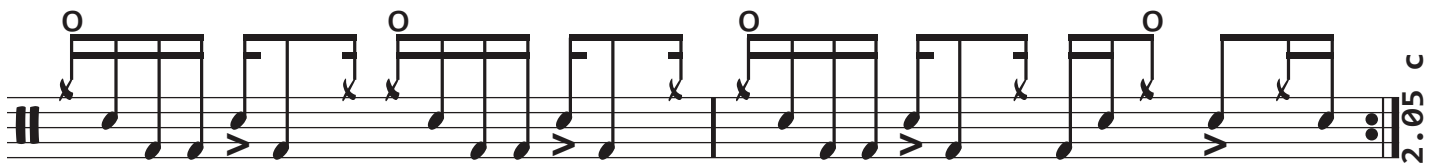
2.04 Phrase

Section 2 Using BD Doubles



Phrase 2.05





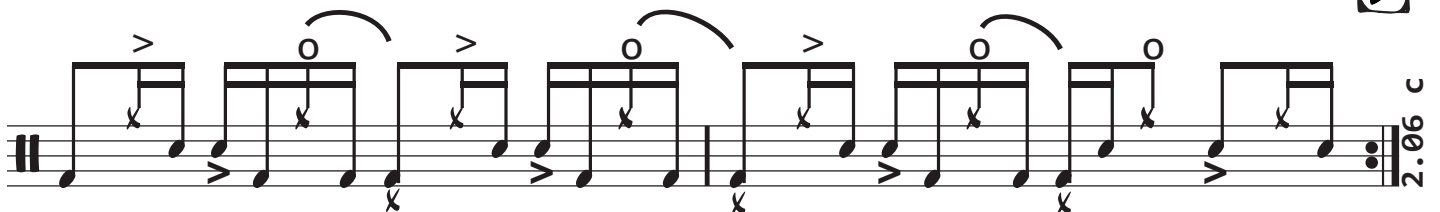
Phrase 2.06



2.06 Phrase



Add 8th note HH openings on the “&s” of 2 & 4. BD by itself on the “a of 2” and the “a of 4” then both feet come down on 3 and 1



Phrase 2.07



2.07 Phrase

Section 2 Using BD Doubles

2.07 a

Two measures of music on a single staff. The first measure contains four eighth notes: G4 (marked with an 'x' and an accent), A4, B4, and C5 (marked with an accent). The second measure contains four eighth notes: D5 (marked with an accent), E5, F5, and G5 (marked with an 'O'). The staff is preceded by a double bar line and a key signature of one flat.

2.07 b

Two measures of music on a single staff. The first measure contains four eighth notes: G4 (marked with an 'x' and an accent), A4, B4, and C5 (marked with an accent). The second measure contains four eighth notes: D5 (marked with an accent), E5, F5, and G5 (marked with an 'O'). The staff is preceded by a double bar line and a key signature of one flat.

Phrase 2.08

2.08 Phrase

A single measure of music on a single staff. It contains four eighth notes: G4 (marked with an 'x' and an accent), A4, B4, and C5 (marked with an accent). The staff is preceded by a double bar line and a key signature of one flat.

2.08 a

Two measures of music on a single staff. The first measure contains four eighth notes: G4 (marked with an 'x' and an accent), A4, B4, and C5 (marked with an accent). The second measure contains four eighth notes: D5 (marked with an accent), E5, F5, and G5 (marked with an 'O'). The staff is preceded by a double bar line and a key signature of one flat.

2.08 b

Two measures of music on a single staff. The first measure contains four eighth notes: G4 (marked with an 'x' and an accent), A4, B4, and C5 (marked with an accent). The second measure contains four eighth notes: D5 (marked with an accent), E5, F5, and G5 (marked with an 'O'). The staff is preceded by a double bar line and a key signature of one flat.

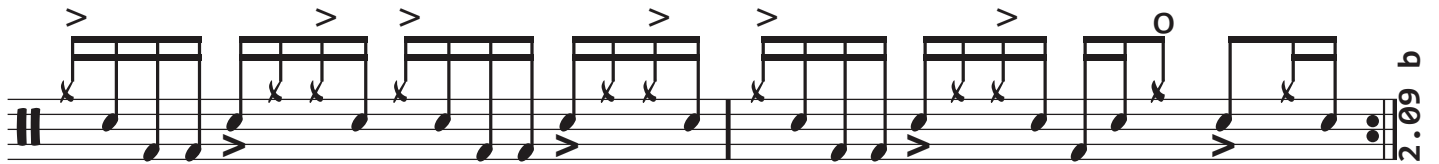
Phrase 2.09

2.09 Phrase

A single measure of music on a single staff. It contains four eighth notes: G4 (marked with an 'x' and an accent), A4, B4, and C5 (marked with an accent). The staff is preceded by a double bar line and a key signature of one flat.



2.09 a



2.09 b

Phrase 2.10



2.10 Phrase

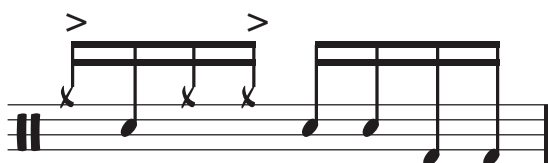


2.10 a



2.10 b

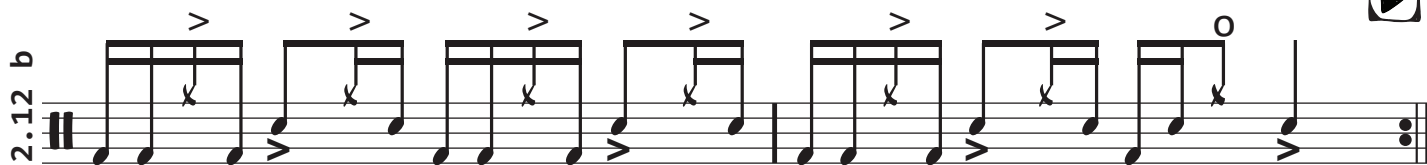
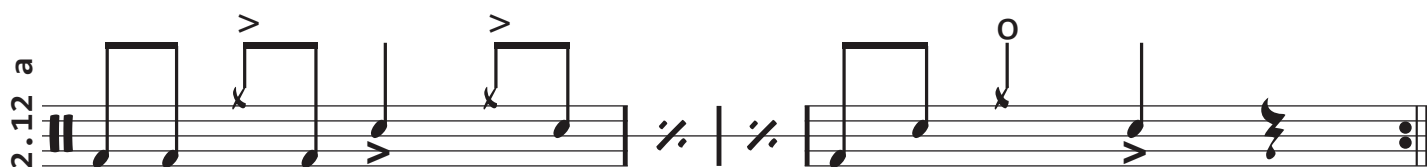
Phrase 2.11



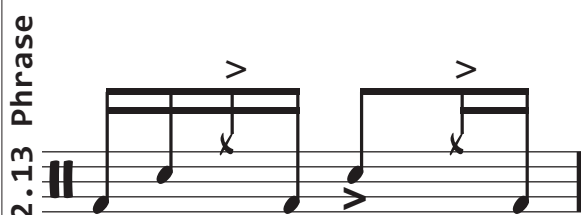
2.11 Phrase

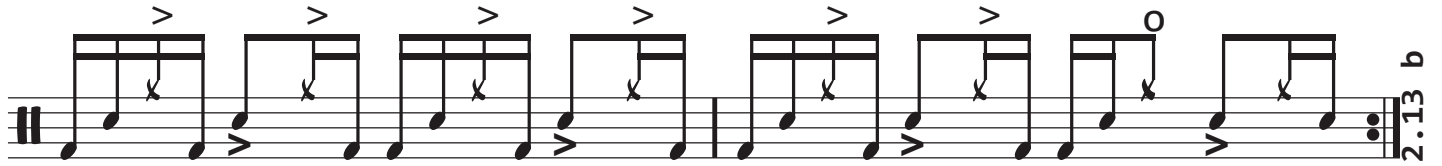
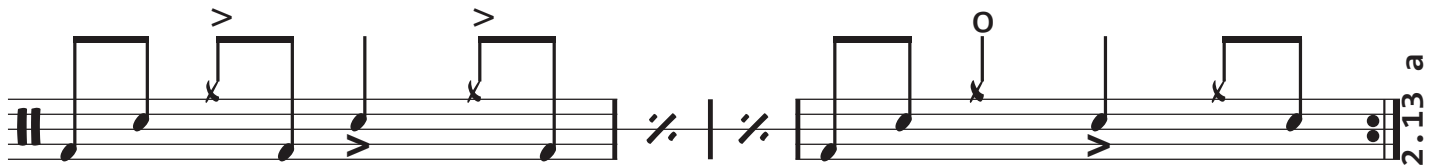


Phrase 2.12

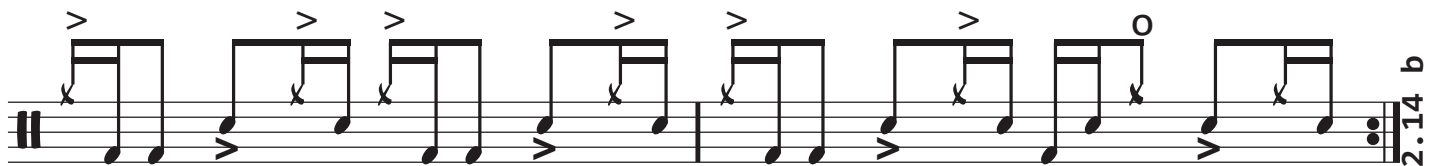
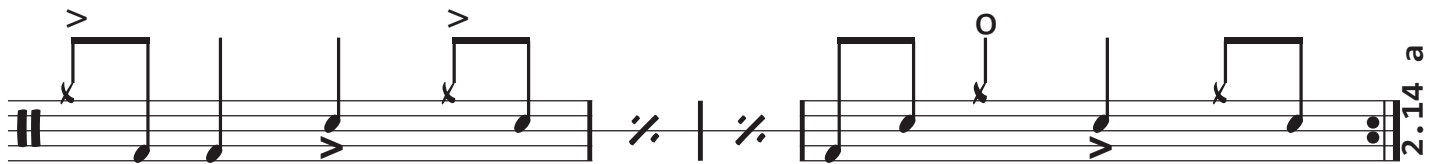


Phrase 2.13



**Phrase 2.14**

2.14 Phrase

**Phrase 2.15**

2.15 Phrase

Section 2 Using BD Doubles



Section 3

8th note HH Openings and Introducing the 1-Bar Phrase

Using Singles and Doubles to Make a 1-Bar Phrase

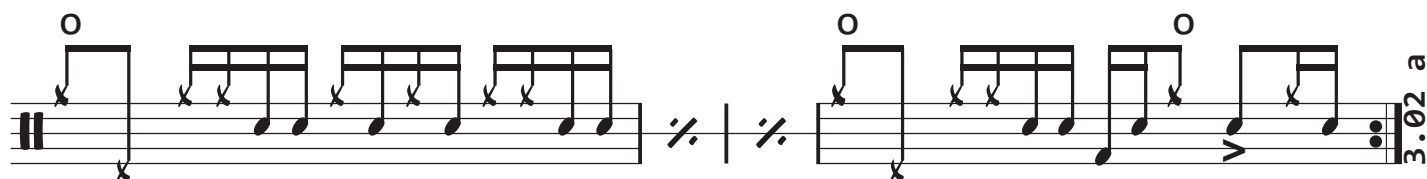


Exercise 3.01 a: A 4/4 drum pattern on a single staff. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the half note. The second measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The third measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The fourth measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The pattern is repeated in the second measure of the second bar. The exercise is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. A play button icon and a hand icon are in the top right corner.

Add the BD on the HH opening



Exercise 3.01 b: A 4/4 drum pattern on a single staff. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the half note. The second measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The third measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The fourth measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The pattern is repeated in the second measure of the second bar. The exercise is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



Exercise 3.02 a: A 4/4 drum pattern on a single staff. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the half note. The second measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The third measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The fourth measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The pattern is repeated in the second measure of the second bar. The exercise is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

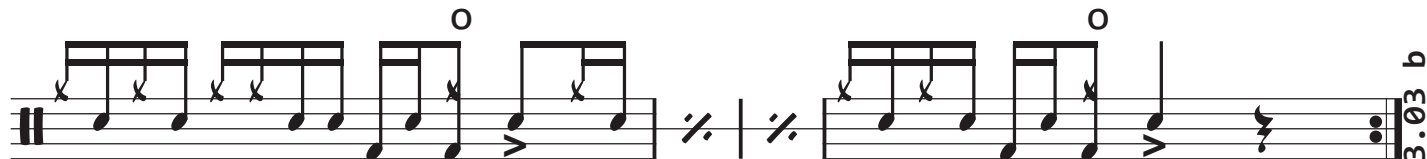


Exercise 3.02 b: A 4/4 drum pattern on a single staff. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the half note. The second measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The third measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The fourth measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The pattern is repeated in the second measure of the second bar. The exercise is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

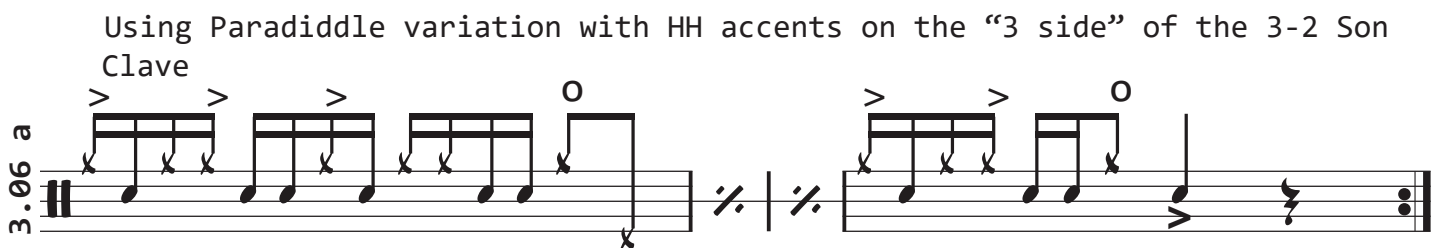
Starting with Singles and Doubles



Exercise 3.03 a: A 4/4 drum pattern on a single staff. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the half note. The second measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The third measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The fourth measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The pattern is repeated in the second measure of the second bar. The exercise is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



Exercise 3.03 b: A 4/4 drum pattern on a single staff. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the half note. The second measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The third measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The fourth measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter note, with a '0' above the first quarter note. The pattern is repeated in the second measure of the second bar. The exercise is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff in 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with accents (>) and a breath mark (O) placed above certain notes. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs (two vertical lines with dots).

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of two measures. The first measure contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, all marked with an accent (>). The second measure contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4, also marked with an accent (>). The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The first line contains four measures, followed by a double bar line with repeat dots. The second line contains three measures, ending with a double bar line. Above the staff, there are several performance markings: a 'v' (accents) above the first measure of the first line, a 'v' above the second measure of the first line, an 'O' (ornament) above the third measure of the first line, and a 'v' above the fourth measure of the first line. There are also 'x' marks below the staff, likely indicating fingerings or breath marks. The score is labeled '3.08 a' at the bottom right.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of two phrases separated by a repeat sign. The first phrase has a duration of 3.08 seconds. The second phrase is a variation of the first, ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'v' (forte) and 'o' (piano).

The first system of the musical score for 'The Little Boat' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the time signature is '3/8'. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. There are two measures of rests, each marked with a '0' above the staff. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The musical notation for the 'O' section is shown on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. There are two measures of music, each followed by a repeat sign (double bar line with two dots). The first measure of the first phrase has a '3' above it, indicating a triplet. The second measure of the first phrase has a '3' above it, indicating a triplet. The second measure of the second phrase has a '3' above it, indicating a triplet. The notation ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Section 3 8th note HH Openings and Introducing the 1-Bar Phrase

In this groove the RH comes off the HH to play (3) 16ths on the SD, with an accent on 2. Much more on this technique later



3.10 a

L R L L R L

3.10 b

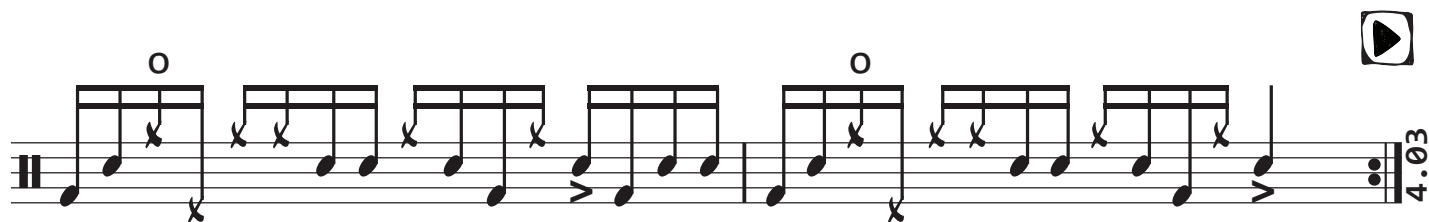
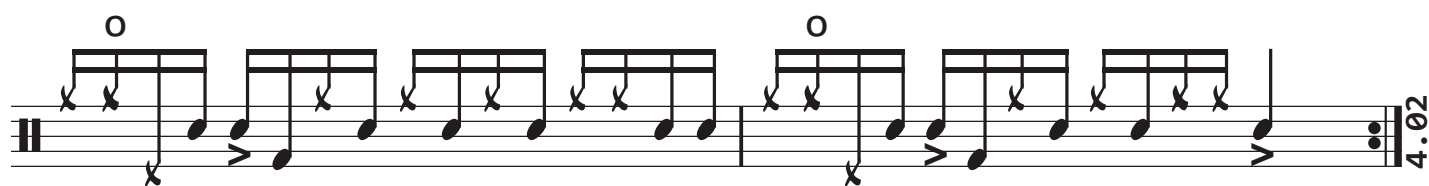
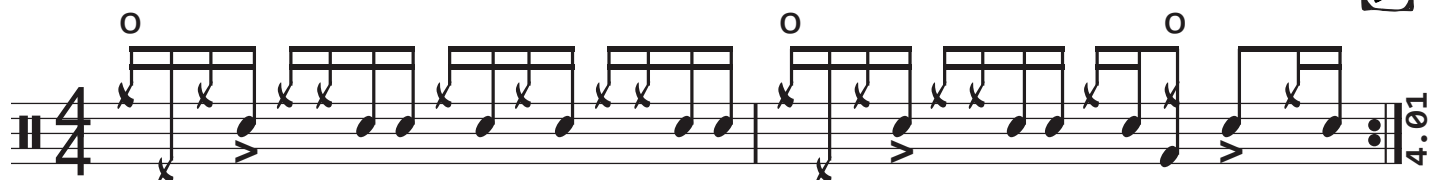
R L R R L R

Section 4

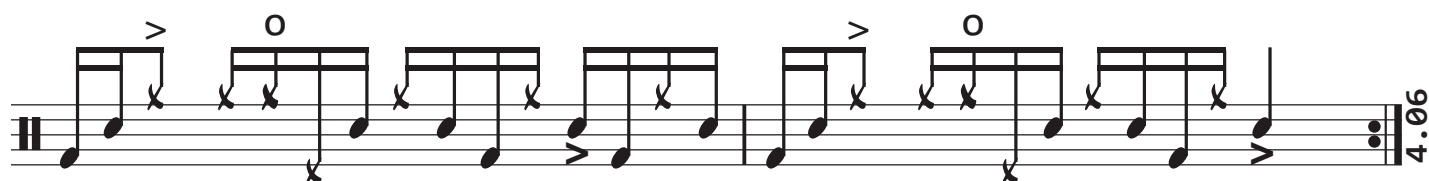
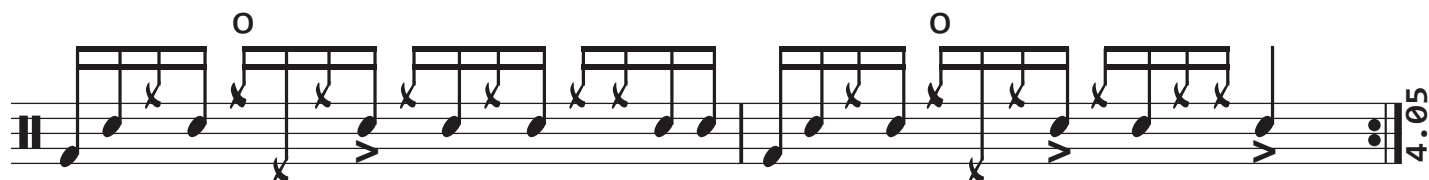
16th Note HH Openings

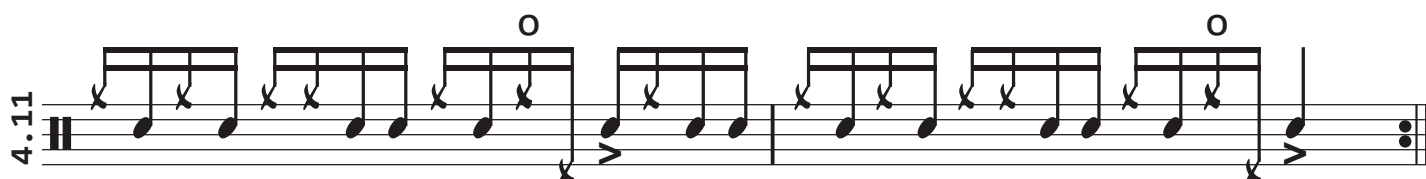
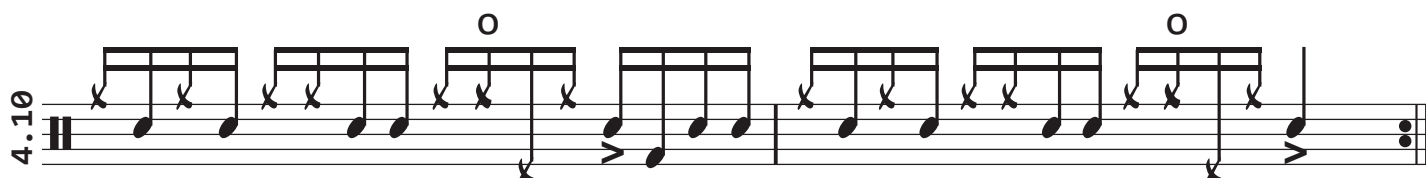
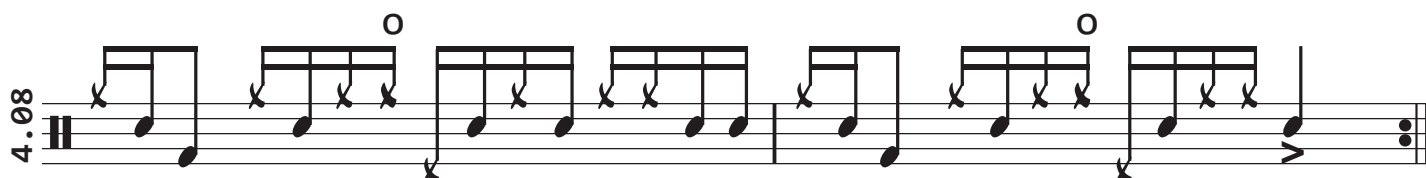
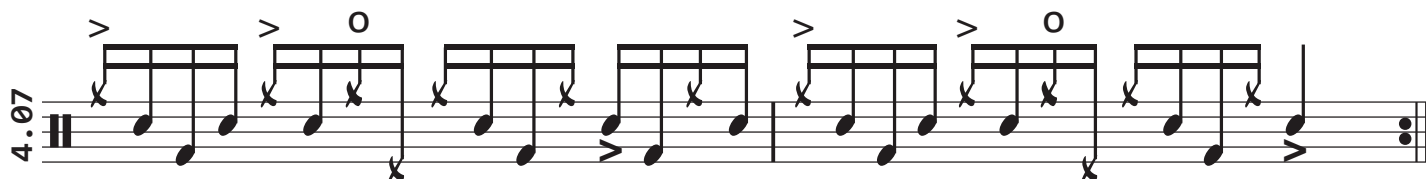
In this section the 2nd bar repeats the 1st two beats of the 1st bar with an ending, usually on 4, followed by a space to relax.

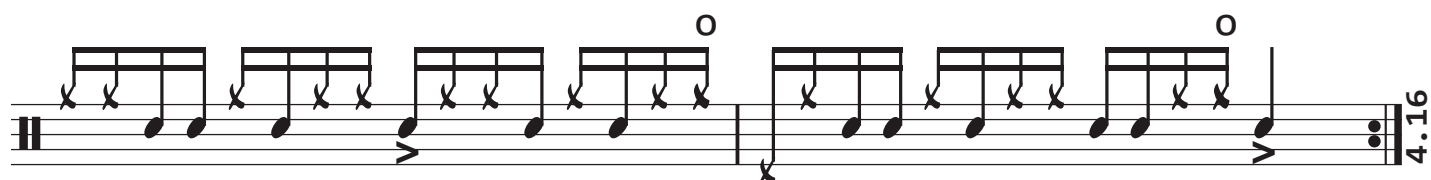
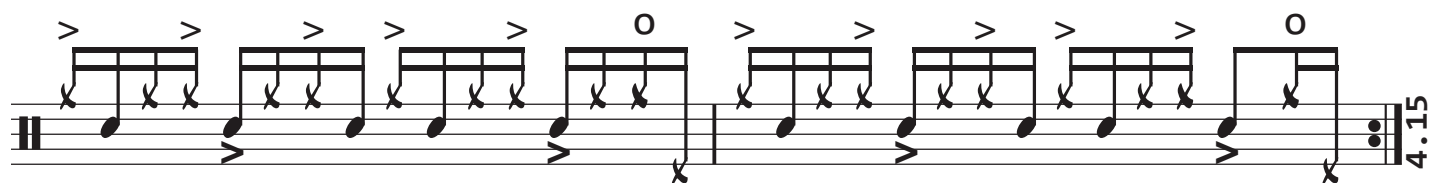
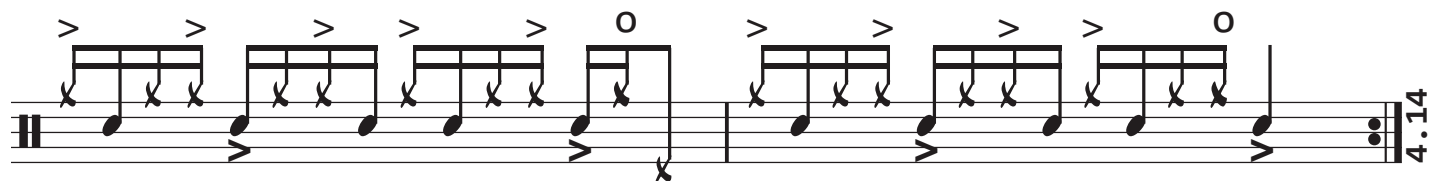
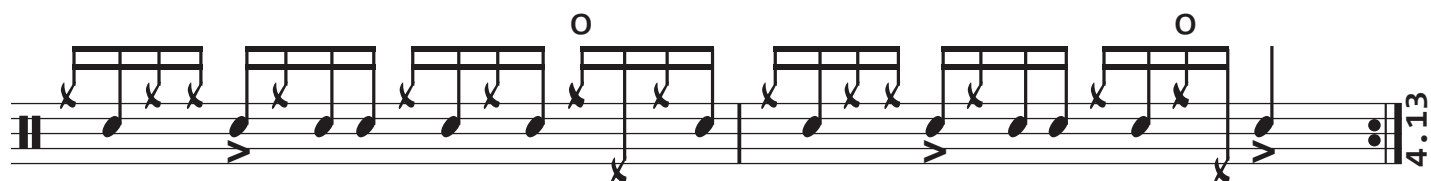
1. Play all the grooves as written
2. Add the BD on all HH openings



Experiment by adding the SD on any HH



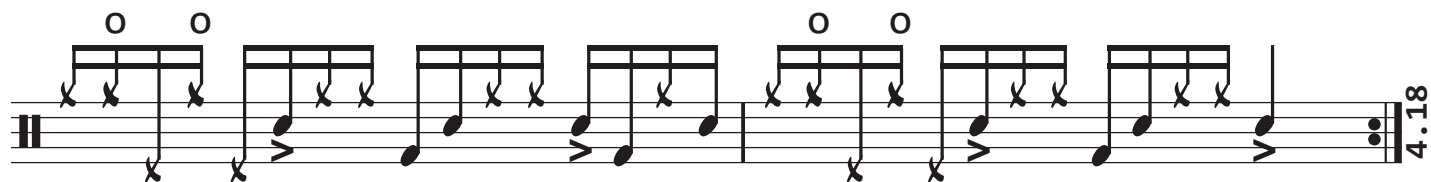
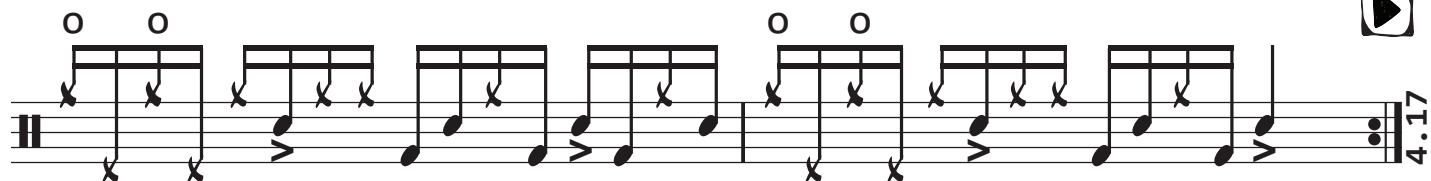




Double 16th Note HH Openings

Variations: a) Add BD on all the HH Openings

b) Try adding the BD on the 1st of the Double HH Openings



Section 4 16th Note HH Openings

4.19 

4.20

4.21 

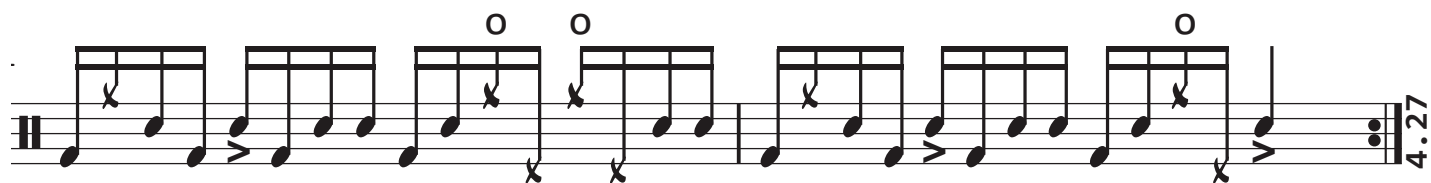
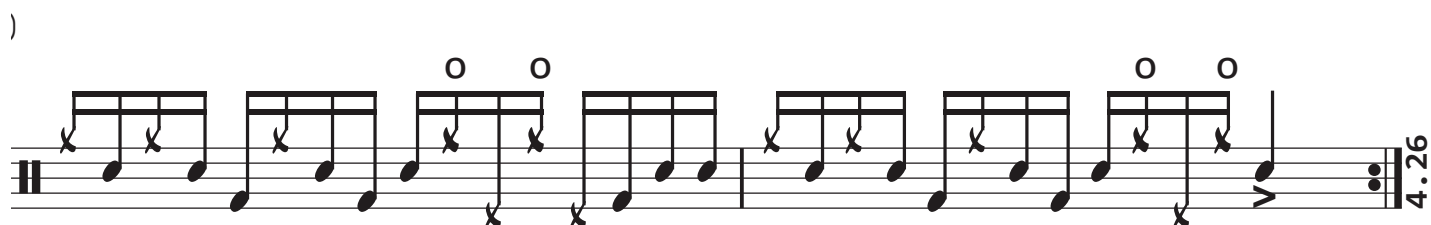
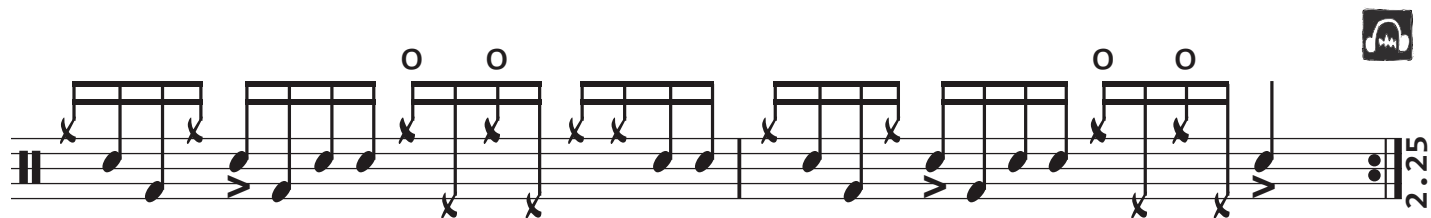
Try adding BD on the “& of 2” with the closed HH

4.22

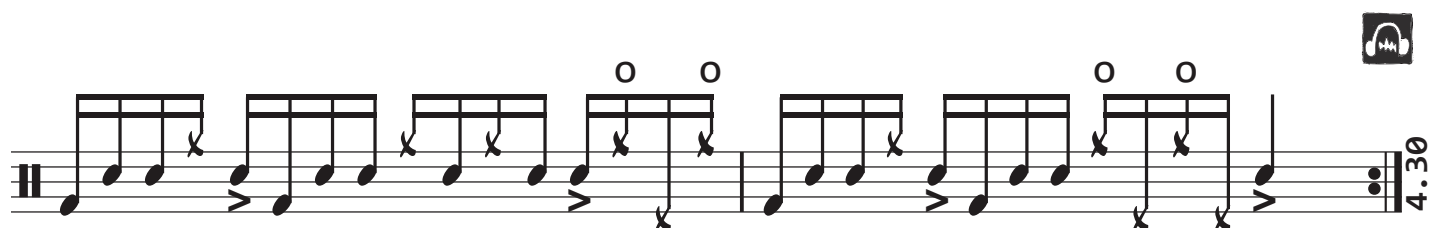
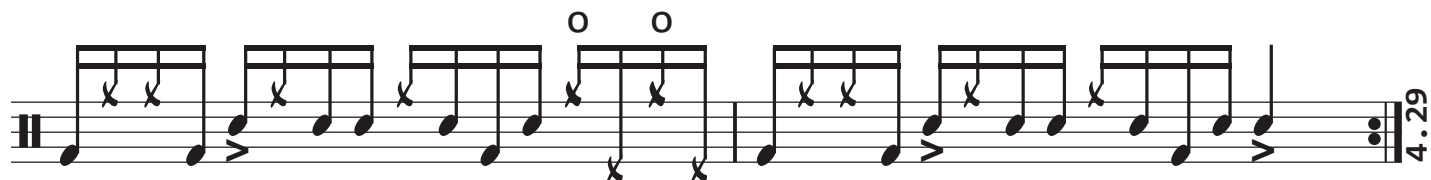
4.23

Add SD along with the open HH on the “a of 2” and the “e of 3”

4.24



Add 8th note HH openings on the “&s” of 2 & 4. BD by itself on the “a of 2” and the “a of 4” then both feet come down on 3 and the following 1



2-Bar Phrases



4.31

Exercise 4.31 is a 2-bar phrase in 4/4 time. The first bar contains four groups of eighth notes, each with an 'x' above it, followed by a half note. The second bar contains two groups of eighth notes with 'x' marks, followed by a half note, and ends with a double bar line.

4.32

Exercise 4.32 is a 2-bar phrase in 4/4 time. The first bar contains four groups of eighth notes, each with an 'x' above it, followed by a half note. The second bar contains two groups of eighth notes with 'x' marks, followed by a half note, and ends with a double bar line.

4.33

Exercise 4.33 is a 2-bar phrase in 4/4 time. The first bar contains four groups of eighth notes, each with an 'x' above it, followed by a half note. The second bar contains two groups of eighth notes with 'x' marks, followed by a half note, and ends with a double bar line.

Section 5

Constructing 1-Bar Phrases

In many of these grooves the first group of four 16ths is repeated on the 3rd beat of the 1st bar and possibly also again on the beginning of the second bar.

The second group of four 16ths can also be repeated in the second bar.

Recognizing these patterns can make playing the phrases easier.

Add a fill in the last half of the 2nd bar

A B A C A

5.01

A B A C A

5.02

A B A C A

5.03

A B A C A

5.04

A B A C A B A

5.05

Section 5 Constructing 1-Bar Phrases

5.06

5.07

5.08

You can choose not to play the HH with the RH on 2

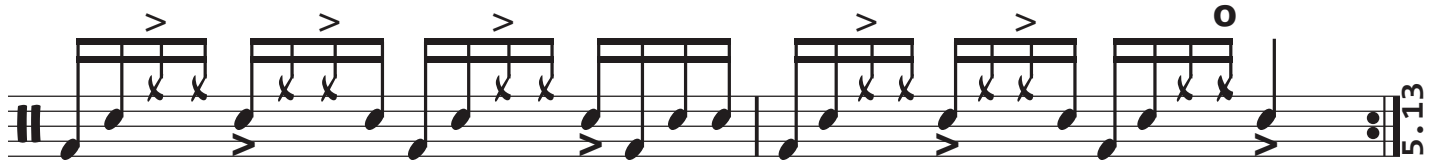
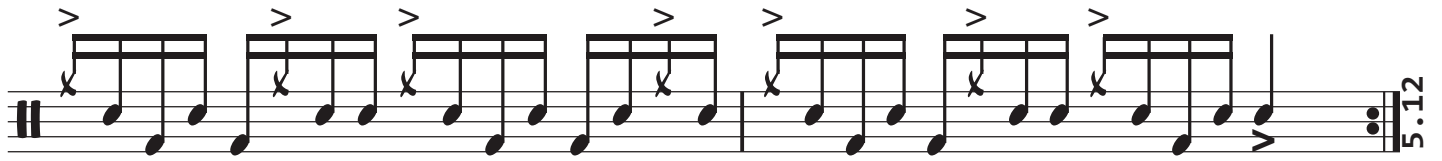
5.09

“Control Stroke” on 2. A “control stroke” is an accent or rim shot before a ghost note

5.10

“Pull Out” on the “a of 1”, A “pull out” is a ghost note followed by an accent or a rim shot

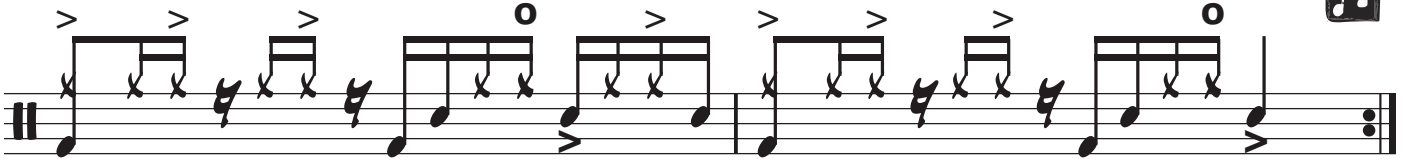
5.11



“Pull Out” on the “a of 1” and the “a of 3”



Section 5 Constructing 1-Bar Phrases

5.18  

Exercise 5.18: A 16-measure drum pattern on a single staff. It features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accents (>) and a half note (O). The pattern is divided into two 8-measure phrases by a bar line.

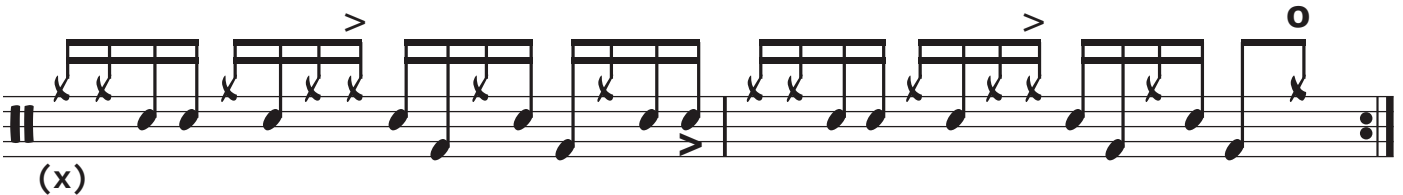
5.19 

Exercise 5.19: A 16-measure drum pattern on a single staff. It features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accents (>) and a half note (O). The pattern is divided into two 8-measure phrases by a bar line.

5.20 

Exercise 5.20: A 16-measure drum pattern on a single staff. It features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accents (>) and a half note (O). The pattern is divided into two 8-measure phrases by a bar line.

Some of what Mike Clark calls his “Linear Madness” 

5.21  (x)

Exercise 5.21: A 16-measure drum pattern on a single staff. It features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accents (>) and a half note (O). The pattern is divided into two 8-measure phrases by a bar line. A circled 'x' is placed below the first measure.

Pull out on 4

5.22 

Exercise 5.22: A 16-measure drum pattern on a single staff. It features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accents (>) and a half note (O). The pattern is divided into two 8-measure phrases by a bar line.

5.23 

Exercise 5.23: A 16-measure drum pattern on a single staff. It features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accents (>) and a half note (O). The pattern is divided into two 8-measure phrases by a bar line.

[illegible]

HH accents on the 3-2 Son Clave



5.26

The first staff of music begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. It features several accents (>) and breath marks (v) above the notes. The staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

5.28

5.29

5.30

The musical notation is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The time signature is 5/32, indicated by the number '5.30' at the beginning. The notation consists of two measures. The first measure contains a half note (beamed eighth notes), a quarter note, and a half note. The second measure contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Above the staff, there are two 'O' symbols, one above the first measure and one above the second measure. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests, with some notes marked with an 'x' and others with an accent (>).

RH comes off the HH to play the SD

[illegible]

6.07

A B C B A B C O

(x) L L R R L L L L L R R L L

Drum notation for Section 6.07: A single staff with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with 'x' marks indicating cymbal hits. Above the staff are labels A, B, C, B, A, B, C, and O. Below the staff are the corresponding limb patterns: (x), L L R R L L, L L, L L R R L L, and O.

6.08

A B A C O A B O

L R L L

Drum notation for Section 6.08: A single staff with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with 'x' marks indicating cymbal hits. Above the staff are labels A, B, A, C, O, A, B, and O. Below the staff is the limb pattern L R L L.

From Mike Clark's intro to "Stingers" from his album *Actual Proof*. Mike Clark, drums; Ted Trimble, bass; Charlie Hunter, guitar; Tim Ouimette, trumpet, wind driver; Bennie Maupin, saxophones, bass clarinet; Jed Levy, tenor saxophone.

6.09

A B C D A B C

L R L L R

Drum notation for Section 6.09: A single staff with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with 'x' marks indicating cymbal hits. Above the staff are labels A, B, C, D, A, B, and C. Below the staff are the corresponding limb patterns: L R L, L R, and L R.

6.10

A B C D A B O

R R L R R L

Drum notation for Section 6.10: A single staff with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with 'x' marks indicating cymbal hits. Above the staff are labels A, B, C, D, A, B, and O. Below the staff are the corresponding limb patterns: R R L and R R L.

6.11

A B C D A B O

R L R L R L

Drum notation for Section 6.11: A single staff with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with 'x' marks indicating cymbal hits. Above the staff are labels A, B, C, D, A, B, and O. Below the staff are the corresponding limb patterns: R L, R L, and R L.



6.12

A B C O D A O

L L L L R R L L L L L L L R L L L L

6.12

A B C O D A B C O

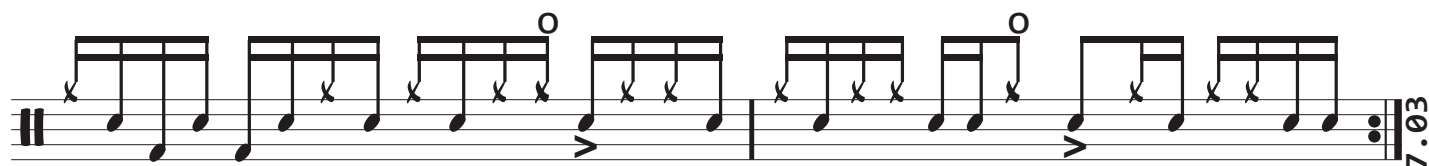
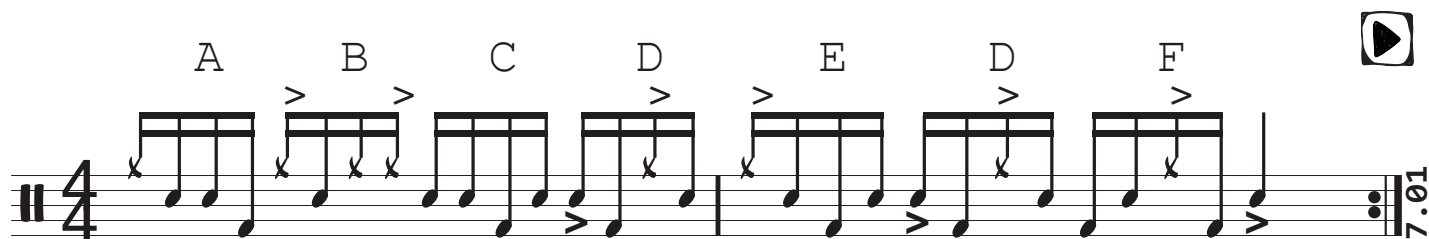
L L R R L L L L R R L L L L

6.13



Section 7

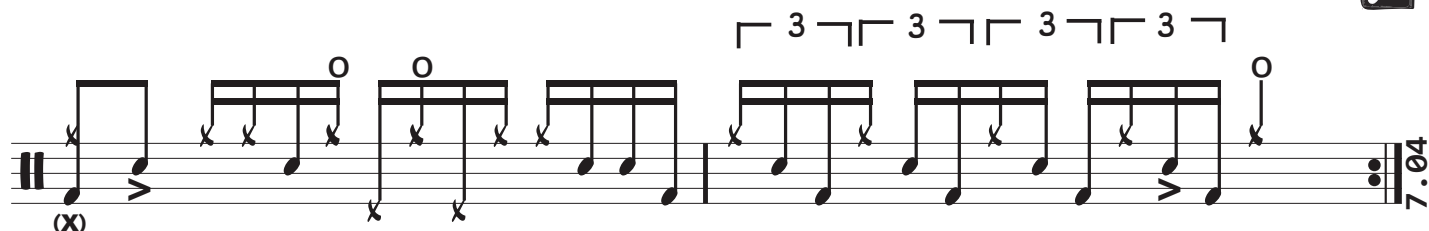
2-Bar Phrases



3-Note Groupings

**The 3's do not indicate 16th note triplets. They are groupings of (3) 16th notes

The 2nd bar has 16th notes grouped in 3's. This is a common technique used in Funk and Jazz. Grouping notes in 3's sets up a pulse against or counter to the normal pulse in groups of 2 or 4 notes. It's important to come back to the 2 or 4 - note groupings somewhere in a 2-bar phrase. For example, the 2nd bar of this phrase ends with a quarter note HH opening on 4, which re-establishes the even 16th note pulse.



Section 7 2-Bar Phrases

The 3's over the 16ths in the 2nd bar indicate groupings of 3, 16 notes.

7.06

(x)



7.07

A B C D C D A B

7.08

A B C D A D



7.09

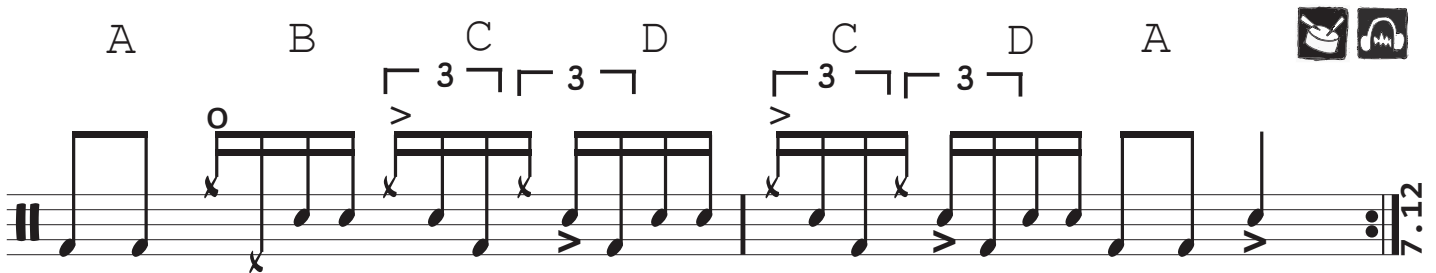
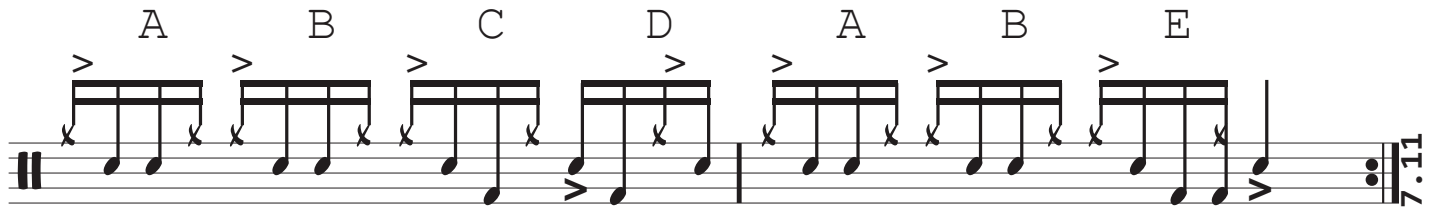
A B C D A B

In the 1st bar also practice accenting the 1st of the 2 doubles on the SD.

7.10

A B B C

Use of shifted 16th note doubles in the 1st 2 beats. This is done by starting a double stroke roll with a single RH followed by 2 LHs and then playing RR, LL, etc.





Section 8

Creative HH Openings

The BD can be added with any HH Openings



8.01

A B C D A B C

8.02

A B C D A B C D

8.03

A B C D A B C

8.04

A B C D A B C

8.05

A B C D A B C

Section 8 Creative HH Openings

8.06

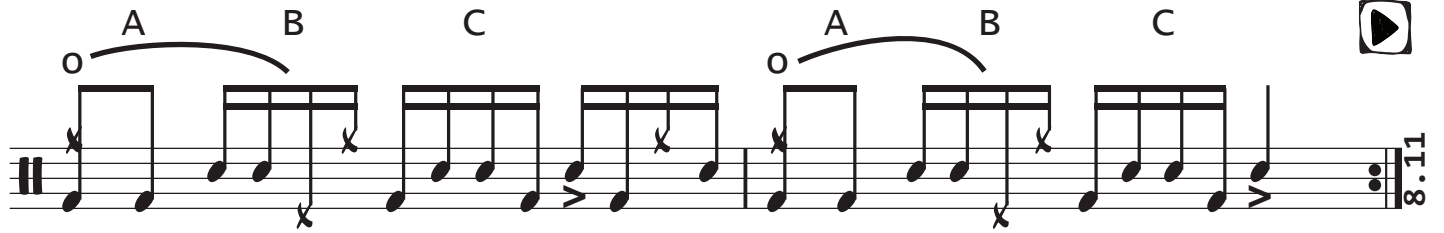
8.07

À la Mike Clark. HH comes down with a ghost note in the LH on 3 and the “a of 3”

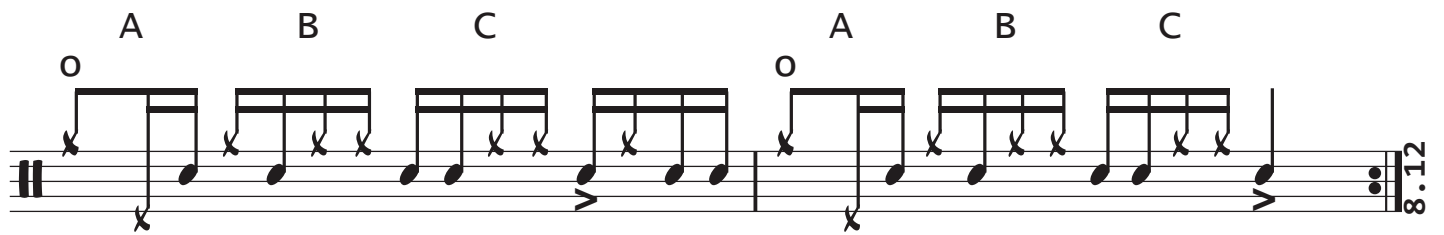
8.08

8.09

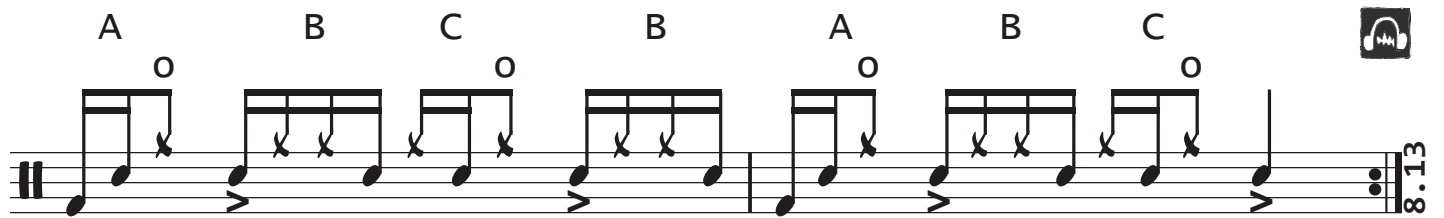
8.10



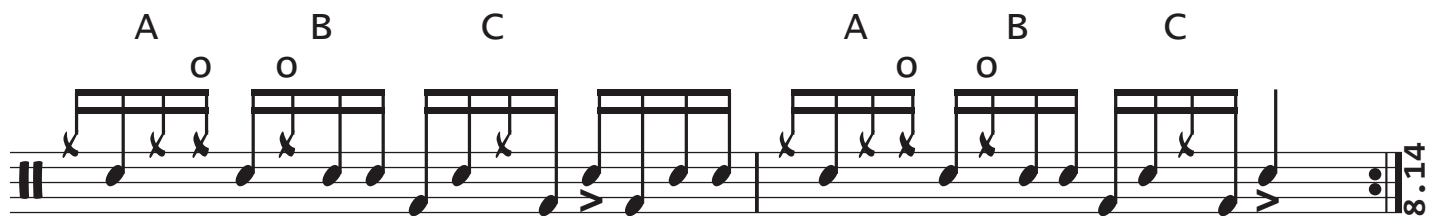
Exercise 8.11: A musical notation for a drum exercise on a single staff. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains three groups of notes labeled A, B, and C. Group A is a half note with an 'O' above it. Group B is a quarter note. Group C is a quarter note. The second measure contains three groups of notes labeled A, B, and C. Group A is a half note with an 'O' above it. Group B is a quarter note. Group C is a quarter note. The exercise ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. A play button icon is in the top right corner.



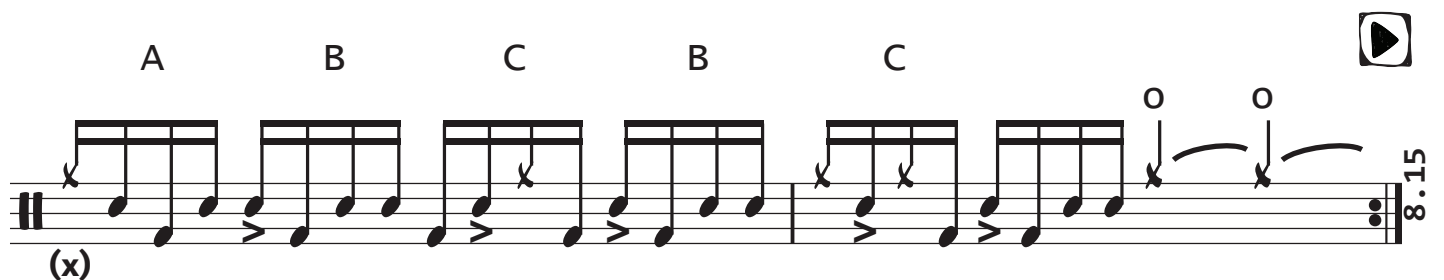
Exercise 8.12: A musical notation for a drum exercise on a single staff. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains three groups of notes labeled A, B, and C. Group A is a half note with an 'O' above it. Group B is a quarter note. Group C is a quarter note. The second measure contains three groups of notes labeled A, B, and C. Group A is a half note with an 'O' above it. Group B is a quarter note. Group C is a quarter note. The exercise ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



Exercise 8.13: A musical notation for a drum exercise on a single staff. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains three groups of notes labeled A, B, and C. Group A is a half note with an 'O' above it. Group B is a quarter note. Group C is a quarter note. The second measure contains three groups of notes labeled A, B, and C. Group A is a half note with an 'O' above it. Group B is a quarter note. Group C is a quarter note. The exercise ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. A headphones icon is in the top right corner.



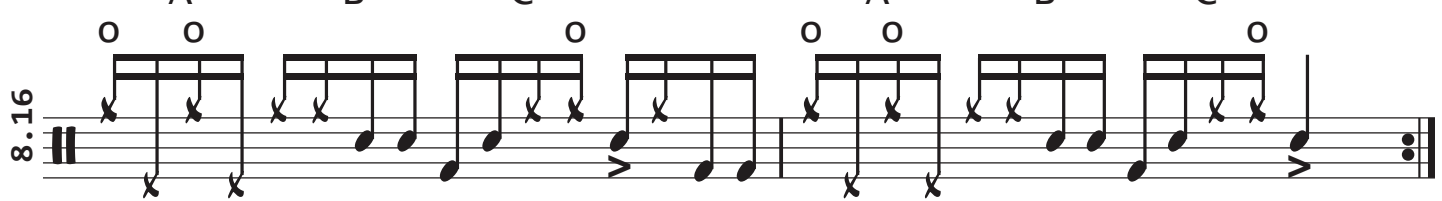
Exercise 8.14: A musical notation for a drum exercise on a single staff. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains three groups of notes labeled A, B, and C. Group A is a half note with an 'O' above it. Group B is a quarter note. Group C is a quarter note. The second measure contains three groups of notes labeled A, B, and C. Group A is a half note with an 'O' above it. Group B is a quarter note. Group C is a quarter note. The exercise ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



Exercise 8.15: A musical notation for a drum exercise on a single staff. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains three groups of notes labeled A, B, and C. Group A is a half note with an 'O' above it. Group B is a quarter note. Group C is a quarter note. The second measure contains three groups of notes labeled A, B, and C. Group A is a half note with an 'O' above it. Group B is a quarter note. Group C is a quarter note. The exercise ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. A play button icon is in the top right corner.

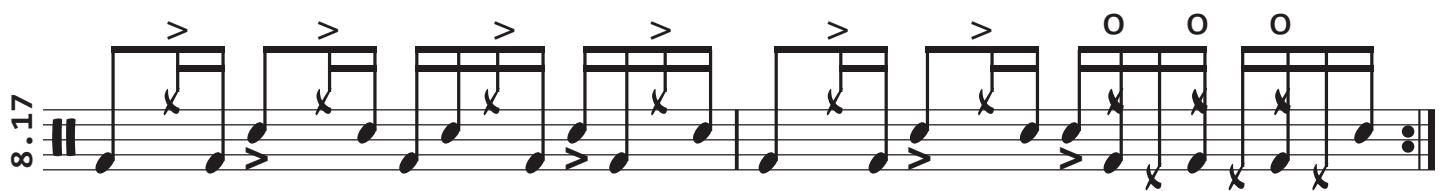
8.16 

A B C A B C



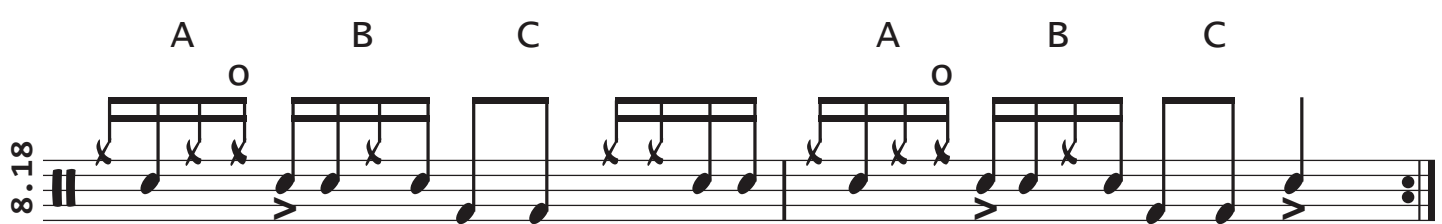
8.17  

Bernard Purdie's Lick



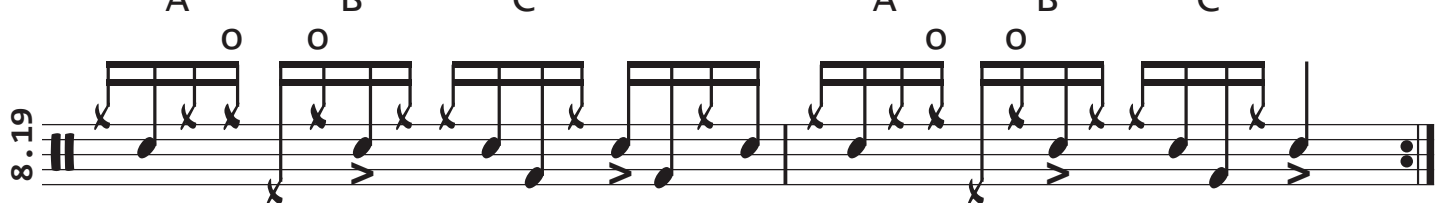
8.18

A B C A B C



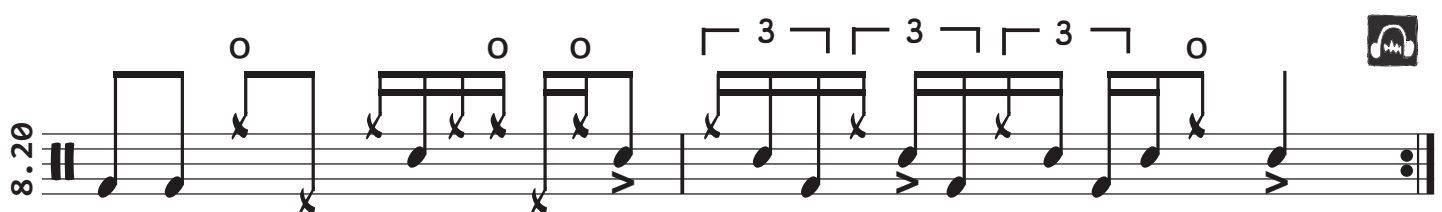
8.19

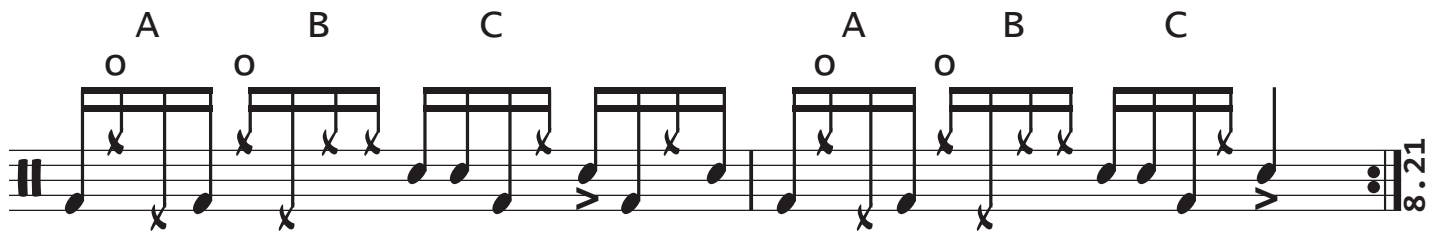
A B C A B C



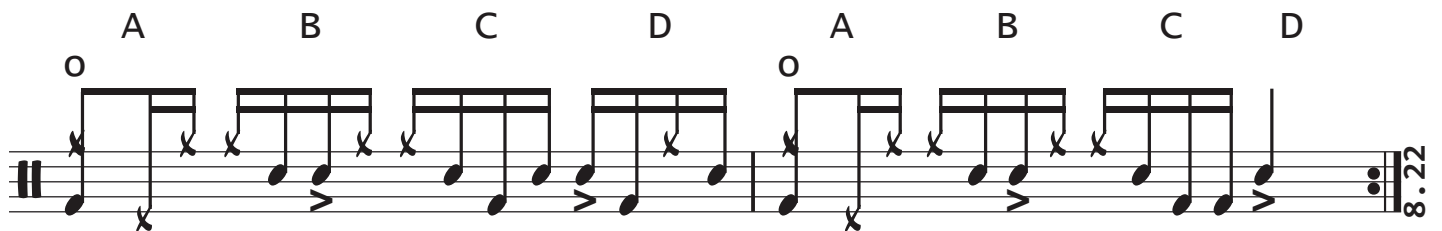
8.20 

2 - bar phrase with groupings of 3 [3's are groupings, not 16 note triplets]





Use of shifted 16th note doubles from the “a of 1” to 3.

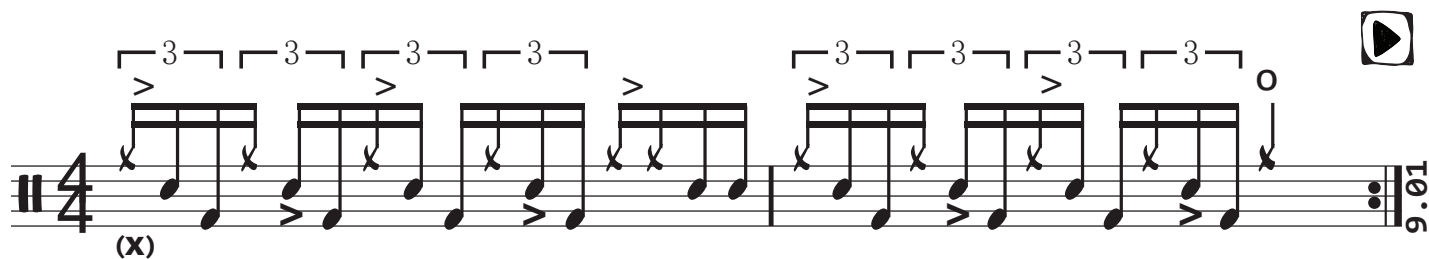




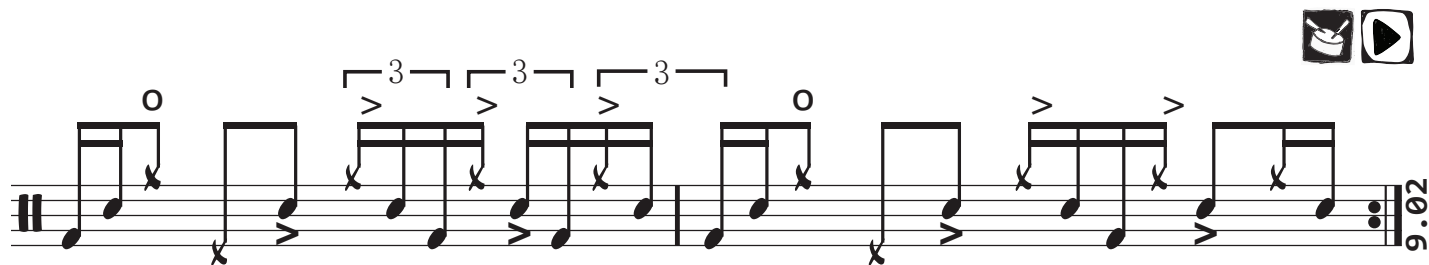
Section 9

3- and 6-Note Phrases

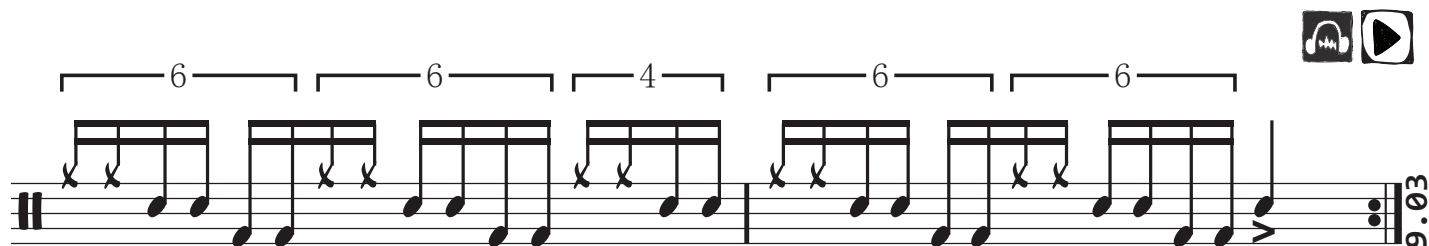
** Brackets with numbers above the 16th notes refer to groupings



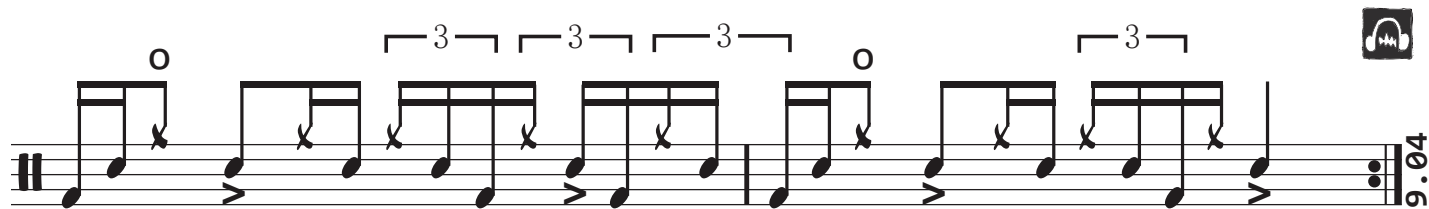
Exercise 9.01: A 4-measure drum pattern in 4/4 time. The first measure contains four groups of three eighth notes, each with an accent (>) and a bracket above it labeled '3'. The second measure contains four groups of three eighth notes, each with an accent (>) and a bracket above it labeled '3'. The third measure contains four groups of three eighth notes, each with an accent (>) and a bracket above it labeled '3'. The fourth measure contains four groups of three eighth notes, each with an accent (>) and a bracket above it labeled '3'. The pattern ends with a double bar line and a final eighth note. A small 'x' is written below the first eighth note of the first measure. A play button icon is in the top right corner.



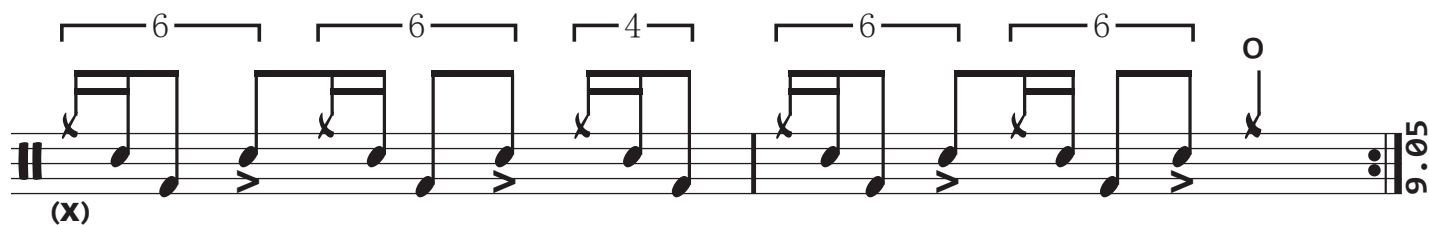
Exercise 9.02: A 4-measure drum pattern in 4/4 time. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a bracket above the quarter note labeled '3'. The second measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a bracket above the quarter note labeled '3'. The third measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a bracket above the quarter note labeled '3'. The fourth measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a bracket above the quarter note labeled '3'. The pattern ends with a double bar line and a final eighth note. A small 'x' is written below the first eighth note of the first measure. A play button icon is in the top right corner.



Exercise 9.03: A 4-measure drum pattern in 4/4 time. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a bracket above the quarter note labeled '6'. The second measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a bracket above the quarter note labeled '6'. The third measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a bracket above the quarter note labeled '4'. The fourth measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a bracket above the quarter note labeled '6'. The pattern ends with a double bar line and a final eighth note. A small 'x' is written below the first eighth note of the first measure. A play button icon is in the top right corner.



Exercise 9.04: A 4-measure drum pattern in 4/4 time. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a bracket above the quarter note labeled '3'. The second measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a bracket above the quarter note labeled '3'. The third measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a bracket above the quarter note labeled '3'. The fourth measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a bracket above the quarter note labeled '3'. The pattern ends with a double bar line and a final eighth note. A small 'x' is written below the first eighth note of the first measure. A play button icon is in the top right corner.



Exercise 9.05: A 4-measure drum pattern in 4/4 time. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a bracket above the quarter note labeled '6'. The second measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a bracket above the quarter note labeled '6'. The third measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a bracket above the quarter note labeled '4'. The fourth measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, with a bracket above the quarter note labeled '6'. The pattern ends with a double bar line and a final eighth note. A small 'x' is written below the first eighth note of the first measure. A play button icon is in the top right corner.

9.06

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3



9.07

A B C D C D A

3 3 3 3



9.08

6 6

9.09

6 6

9.10

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Groups of 7, 16th notes. Can be counted 3 + 4



(x)

9.11



Section 10

16th Note Triplets & 32nd Note DidDles in the Linear Style

**3's over notes indicate 16th note triplets

16th notes and 16th note triplets, using singles + RLL sticking

Exercise 10.01 a: A single staff in 4/4 time showing 16th notes and 16th note triplets. Above the staff, three bracketed '3's indicate the triplet groups. The sticking pattern R L R L R L L R L L R L R L R L L is written below the staff. A play button icon is in the top right corner.

RH on the HH, LH on SD; singles + RLL sticking.

Exercise 10.01 b: A single staff in 4/4 time showing 16th notes and 16th note triplets. Above the staff, three bracketed '3's indicate the triplet groups. The sticking pattern RLL is used for the triplets. A play button icon is in the top right corner.

Change sticking: RH on HH, LH on SD; singles + RRL sticking.

Exercise 10.01 c: A single staff in 4/4 time showing 16th notes and 16th note triplets. Above the staff, three bracketed '3's indicate the triplet groups. The sticking pattern RRL is used for the triplets. A play button icon is in the top right corner.

4, 16ths + 16th note triplets played RLL + 2, 16ths.

Exercise 10.01 d: A single staff in 4/4 time showing 16th notes and 16th note triplets. Above the staff, two bracketed '3's indicate the triplet groups. The sticking pattern RLL is used for the triplets. A play button icon is in the top right corner.

RH on HH, LH on SD; singles + 16th note triplets, RLL sticking, + 16ths

Exercise 10.01 e: A single staff in 4/4 time showing 16th notes and 16th note triplets. Above the staff, three bracketed '3's indicate the triplet groups. The sticking pattern RLL is used for the triplets. A play button icon is in the top right corner.

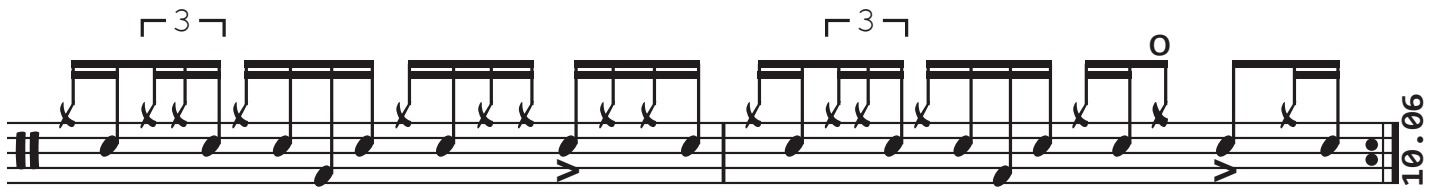
RH on HH, LH on SD; singles + 16th note triplets, RRL sticking + 16ths

Exercise 10.01 f: A single staff in 4/4 time showing 16th notes and 16th note triplets. Above the staff, three bracketed '3's indicate the triplet groups. The sticking pattern RRL is used for the triplets. A play button icon is in the top right corner.

10.02 Phrase 1 Using RRL sticking + 2 singles and 2 doubles

10.02 Phrase 2

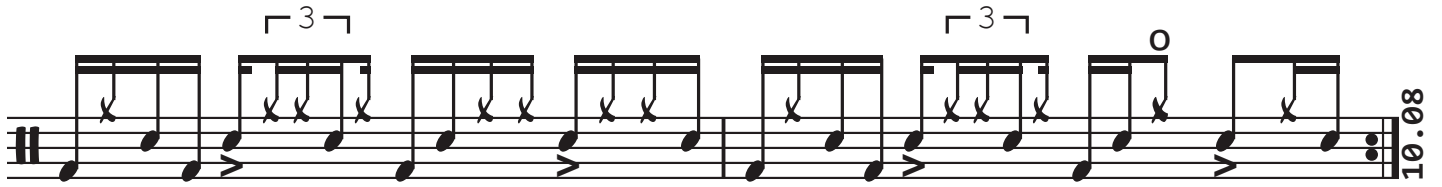
Substituting the BD on the "& of 1" and the "& of 3"



10.06



10.07



10.08



10.09



10.10



10.11

10.12

(X)

3

3

0

The first staff of music for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. There are three triplets marked with a '3' and a bracket. The first triplet is on the first measure, the second on the third measure, and the third on the sixth measure. The melody ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the staff, aligned with the notes.

10.13

(x)

3

3

0



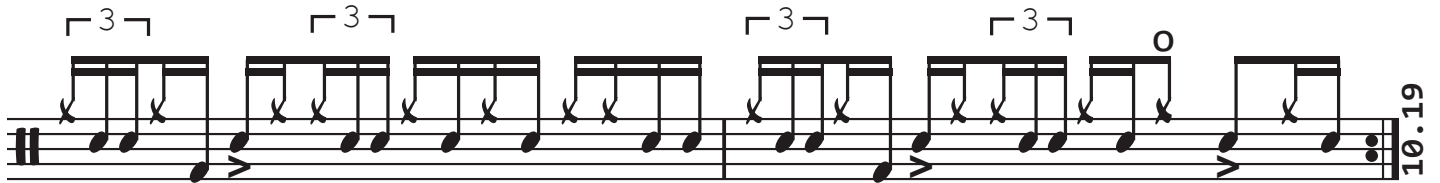
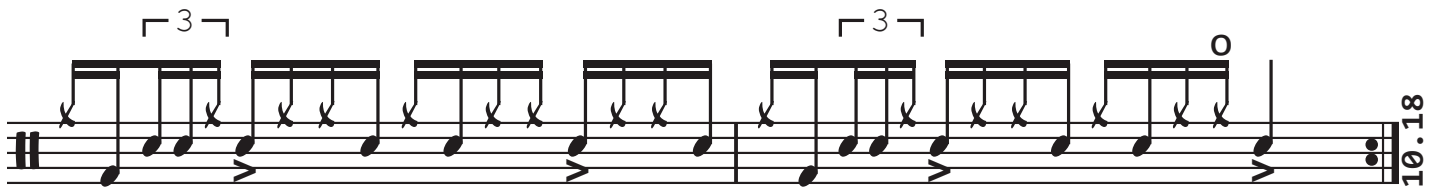
10. 15



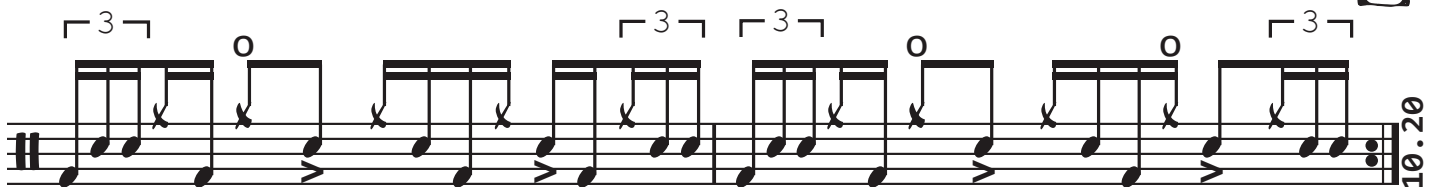
10.16

The first staff of music begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 10.16. The notation includes a sequence of notes and rests, with some notes marked with 'x' and others with '0'. There are also some notes with a 'V' below them. The staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

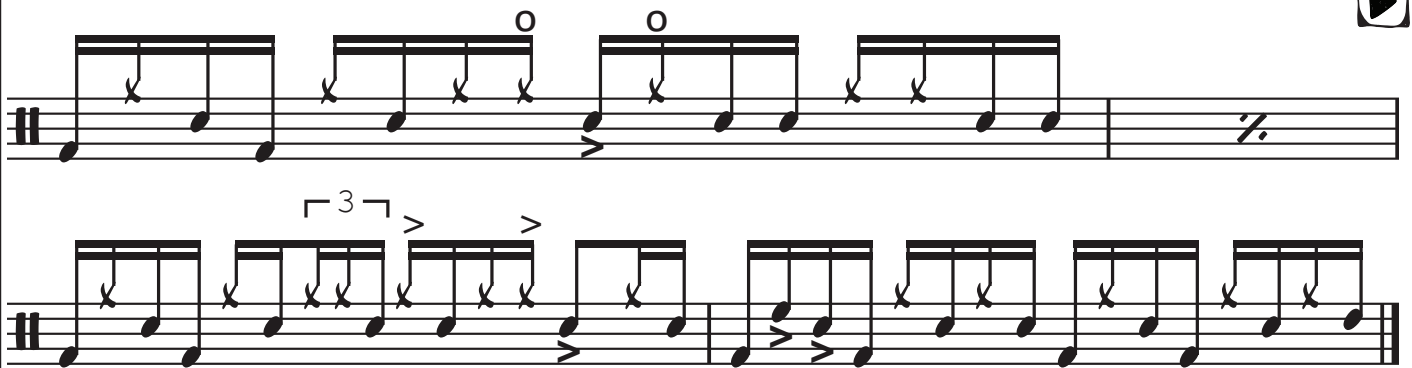
10.17



RH accents the 2-3 Son Clave on the HH



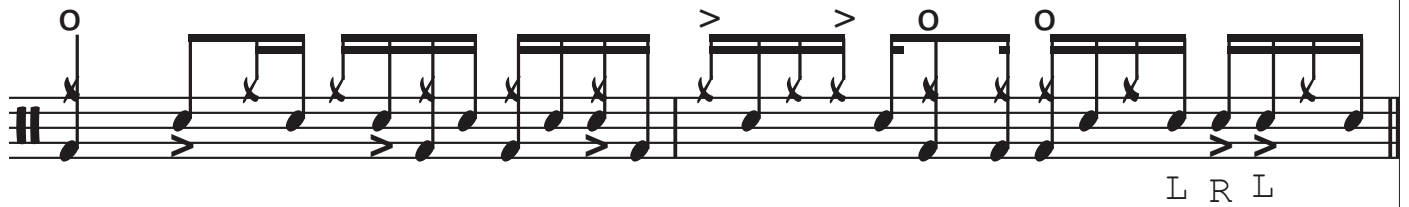
Mike Clark's drum introduction to "Slinky," from the album *The Funk Stops Here*, Mike Clark with Paul Jackson, bass; Kenny Garrett, sax; and Jeff Pittson, keys. Produced by Jim Payne.
See Section 12 for more transcriptions.



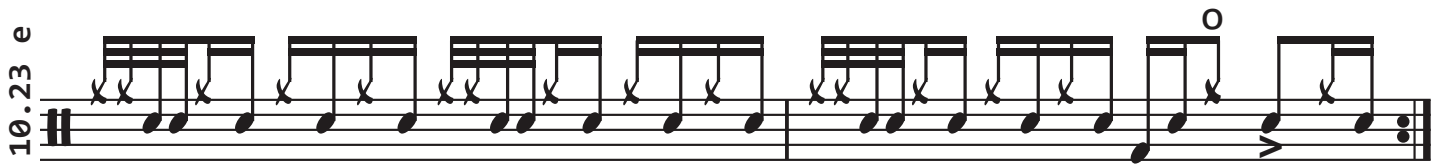
Intro to "Stingers," written by Jed Levy, from Mike Clark's album, *Actual Proof*. Mike Clark, drums; Bennie Maupin, alto sax, bass clarinet; Jed Levy, sax; Charlie Hunter, guitar, congas; Tim Ouimette, trumpet; Ted Trimble, bass. See Section 12 for more transcriptions.



Section 10 16th Note Triplets & 32nd Note Diddles



32nd Note Diddles



Groove Example 1



10.23 GE#1



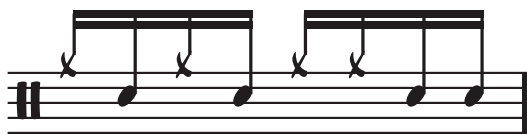
10.23 f

Groove Example 2



10.23 GE#2

10.24 Phrase 1 1



10.24 Phrase 1

Adding 32nd Notes

10.24 Phrase 2 2



10.24 Phrase 2



10.24 a

Section 10 16th Note Triplets & 32nd Note Diddles



10.24 b

Exercise 10.24 b: A single staff of music in 2/4 time. It features a series of 16th note triplets and 32nd note diddles. The pattern starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a pair of 32nd notes, and continues with alternating triplet and diddle groups. The exercise concludes with a triplet of eighth notes and a final 32nd note pair.

10.24 c

Exercise 10.24 c: A single staff of music in 2/4 time. It features a series of 16th note triplets and 32nd note diddles. The pattern starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a pair of 32nd notes, and continues with alternating triplet and diddle groups. The exercise concludes with a triplet of eighth notes and a final 32nd note pair.

10.24 d

Exercise 10.24 d: A single staff of music in 2/4 time. It features a series of 16th note triplets and 32nd note diddles. The pattern starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a pair of 32nd notes, and continues with alternating triplet and diddle groups. The exercise concludes with a triplet of eighth notes and a final 32nd note pair.

10.24 e

Exercise 10.24 e: A single staff of music in 2/4 time. It features a series of 16th note triplets and 32nd note diddles. The pattern starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a pair of 32nd notes, and continues with alternating triplet and diddle groups. The exercise concludes with a triplet of eighth notes and a final 32nd note pair.

10.24 f

Exercise 10.24 f: A single staff of music in 2/4 time. It features a series of 16th note triplets and 32nd note diddles. The pattern starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a pair of 32nd notes, and continues with alternating triplet and diddle groups. The exercise concludes with a triplet of eighth notes and a final 32nd note pair.



10.24 g

Exercise 10.24 g: A single staff of music in 2/4 time. It features a series of 16th note triplets and 32nd note diddles. The pattern starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a pair of 32nd notes, and continues with alternating triplet and diddle groups. The exercise concludes with a triplet of eighth notes and a final 32nd note pair.

10.25 Phrase

10.25 Phrase



Section 10 16th Note Triplets & 32nd Note Diddles

10.25 f

10.25 g

10.26 a

RRL L

RRL L

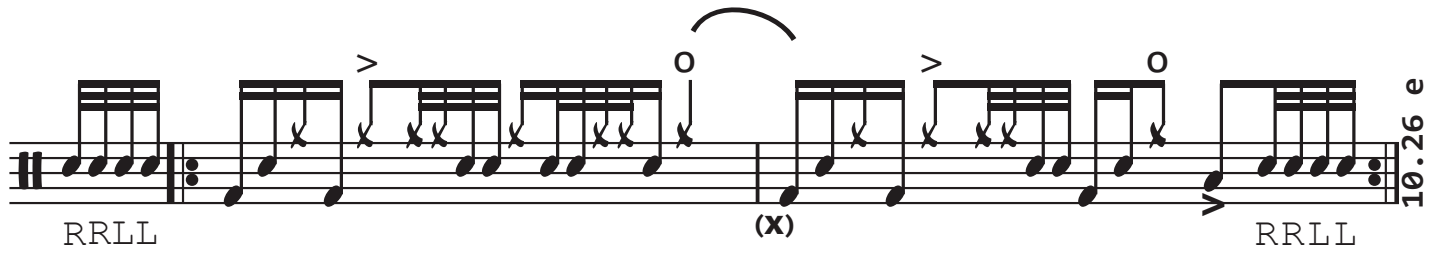
10.26 b

10.26 c

L R L

L L R L

10.26 d



Drum notation for Section 10. The notation is written on a single staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The second measure contains a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The third measure contains a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The fourth measure contains a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The fifth measure contains a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The sixth measure contains a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The seventh measure contains a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The eighth measure contains a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The notation includes various drum symbols: a snare drum (represented by a vertical line with a cross), a hi-hat (represented by a vertical line with a cross), and a bass drum (represented by a vertical line with a cross). The notation also includes various drum techniques: a triplet (indicated by a bracket and the number 3), a 32nd note (indicated by a bracket and the number 32), and a diddle (indicated by a bracket and the word 'diddle'). The notation is labeled with 'RRLl' at the beginning and end, and '(x)' in the middle. The tempo is marked as 10.26 e.

RRLl

(x)

RRLl

10.26 e



Section 11

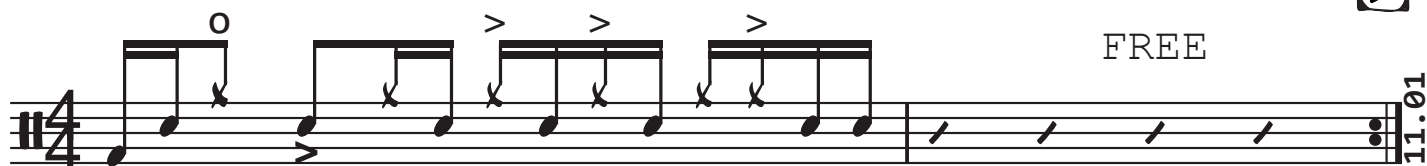
Putting It All Together

Free Improvisation in the Linear Style

This the *Libre* Section. Libre in French means *free*

2 - Bar Examples

In the following exercises, the last 2 beats of the last bar can also become a fill. And: Use any of your 1-bar grooves for the 1st bar.



Exercise 11.01: A 2-bar musical exercise in 4/4 time. The first bar contains a series of eighth notes with accents, starting with a half note 'O'. The second bar is labeled 'FREE' and contains a series of eighth notes. A play button icon is in the top right corner.



Exercise 11.02: A 2-bar musical exercise in 4/4 time. The first bar contains a series of eighth notes with accents. The second bar is labeled 'FREE' and contains a series of eighth notes. A play button icon is in the top right corner.



Exercise 11.03: A 2-bar musical exercise in 4/4 time. The first bar contains a series of eighth notes with accents. The second bar is labeled 'FREE' and contains a series of eighth notes. A play button icon is in the top right corner.



Exercise 11.04: A 2-bar musical exercise in 4/4 time. The first bar contains a series of eighth notes with accents. The second bar is labeled 'FREE' and contains a series of eighth notes. A play button icon is in the top right corner.



Exercise 11.05: A 2-bar musical exercise in 4/4 time. The first bar contains a series of eighth notes with accents. The second bar is labeled 'FREE' and contains a series of eighth notes. A play button icon is in the top right corner.

Section 11 Putting It All Together

4 - Bar Examples



11.06

Drum notation for example 11.06. The notation is on a five-line staff with a double bar line at the beginning. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains a quarter note on the first line (labeled 'O'), a quarter note on the second line, and a quarter note on the third line. The second measure contains a quarter note on the first line, a quarter note on the second line, and a quarter note on the third line. The word 'FREE' is written above the second measure. The notation ends with a double bar line.

Drum notation for example 11.06 continuation. The notation is on a five-line staff with a double bar line at the beginning. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains a quarter note on the first line (labeled 'O'), a quarter note on the second line, and a quarter note on the third line. The second measure contains a quarter note on the first line, a quarter note on the second line, and a quarter note on the third line. The word 'FREE' is written above the second measure. The notation ends with a double bar line.

4 - Bar Examples



11.07

Drum notation for example 11.07. The notation is on a five-line staff with a double bar line at the beginning. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains a quarter note on the first line (labeled '>'), a quarter note on the second line, and a quarter note on the third line. The second measure contains a quarter note on the first line, a quarter note on the second line, and a quarter note on the third line. The word 'FREE' is written above the second measure. The notation ends with a double bar line.

Drum notation for example 11.07 continuation. The notation is on a five-line staff with a double bar line at the beginning. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains a quarter note on the first line (labeled '>'), a quarter note on the second line, and a quarter note on the third line. The second measure contains a quarter note on the first line, a quarter note on the second line, and a quarter note on the third line. The word 'FREE' is written above the second measure. The notation ends with a double bar line.

Orchestrating a repeating opening phrase

Make up the 1st two beats of the 1st bar, improvise until the end of the 2nd bar and then play the same 1st two beats in the beginning of the 3rd bar. Continue to improvise until the end of the 4th bar and repeat. See the Videos.

opening phrase



FREE FREE

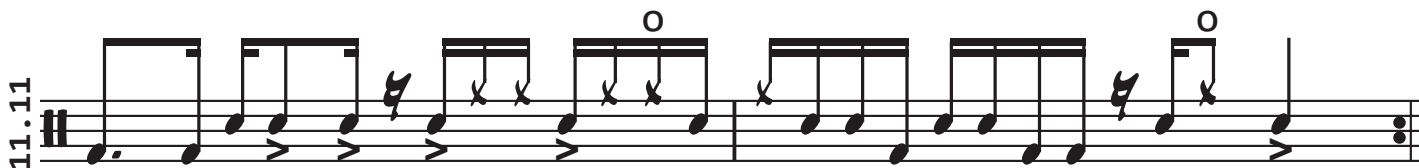
opening phrase

FREE

FREE




(x)



More Free Improvisation Practice

Experiment with different opening phrases.

Try playing with an 8-bar phrase in mind. 8-bar phrases are used in many Jazz and Funk tunes.

Take any of the 2-Bar grooves in Sections 5, 6 and 7. Take the form used in grooves 11.03, 11.04, or 11.05 - play the 1st two quarter notes as written, and then add improvisational ideas until the end of the 2nd bar and repeat.

Additional Play-Alongs for Free Improvisation



There are many additional Play-Alongs for Section 11. Check in the Media Files.

Section 12

Transcriptions

1. Actual Proof
2. Monk's Dream
3. Slinky
4. Stingers

Actual Proof

In my interview with Mike Clark, he said his linear style really started when a singer, who also played tambourine, left the group he was playing in. The musicians missed the continual 16th note flow of the tambourine's shakers that she played. Mike decided to emulate this sound. This developed into the linear style Mike uses extensively on *"Actual Proof."*

When Herbie Hancock's band set up to record in the studio, producer David Robinson wasn't happy. He wanted a more commercial, straight-forward song.

The band had a meeting in the backroom and decided to insist that they do it in the style they had been playing it on their recent road tour.

Robinson said, "Ok, you can have

one take, but if that doesn't work, I want you to do it my way."

They did one take and that's all they needed. "Actual Proof" became a classic and Mike Clark's drumming on the song marked the start of his international career in jazz and funk and it also influenced generations of drummers.

"Actual Proof" is also a Nichiren Buddhist term meaning that if you work hard to achieve your goals and also help others to do the same, you will get actual proof in your life...you will get results.

ACTUAL PROOF + MIKE CLARK

Handwritten musical notation for a drum solo, featuring 16 measures of music on a single staff. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, rests, and dynamic markings. The measures are numbered 1 through 16. The notation is written in a stylized, handwritten style. The first measure starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, rests, and dynamic markings. The measures are numbered 1 through 16. The notation is written in a stylized, handwritten style. The first measure starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

ACTUAL PROOF - MIKE CLARK P.2

17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

Actual Proof

Thrust

Recorded August 1974. Wally Heider

Studios and Different Fur Music,

San Francisco, California.

Herbie Hancock: keyboards

Bennie Maupin: saxophones

Paul Jackson: electric bass

Mike Clark: drums

Bill Summers: percussion

Transcription: Jim Payne & Mike

Shannon

♩ = 92

Monk's Dream

Handwritten musical notation for the piece "Monk's Dream". The notation is written on a single staff in 4/4 time, with a tempo marking of ♩ = 92. The piece is characterized by a complex, syncopated drum pattern. The notation includes numerous eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and various rests. There are several markings above the notes, including accents (ˆ) and circles (o). The pattern is highly rhythmic and syncopated, typical of the "Monk's Dream" drum solo. The notation is written in a clear, legible style, with some additional markings like "RRLL" and "x" indicating specific rhythmic elements or techniques. The piece concludes with a final measure marked "RRLL".

Monks Dream p.2



Monk's Dream

Wolff/Clark, Expedition II

Recorded 2015, NYC.

Mike Wolff: piano

Christian McBride: bass

Mike Clark: drums

Mike uses his linear funk style to play the classic Thelonius Monk song "Monk's Dream."

Transcription: Mike Shannon

Slinky

Drum notation for 'Slinky' on two staves. The first staff is marked 10.21 and features a series of eighth notes with 'x' marks above them, indicating cymbal work. The second staff continues the pattern with triplet markings and accents. A play button icon is located in the top right corner.

Slinky

The Funk Stops Here

Kenny Garrett: saxophones

Credits

Jeff Pittson: keyboards

Paul Jackson: electric bass and Vocals
(Hotel Domingo)

Mike Clark: drums

Produced by Jim Payn

Transcribed by Mike Shannon

Stingers

Drum notation for 'Stingers' on two staves. The first staff is marked 10.22 and includes triplet markings and accents. The second staff continues the pattern with various note values and accents. The notation ends with the letters 'L R L'.

Stingers

Actual Proof

written by Jed Levy

Mike Clark, drums

Credits

Bennie Maupin, alto sax, bass clarinet

Jed Levy: sax

Charlie Hunter: guitar + congas

Tim Ouimette: trumpet

Ted Trimble: bass

Transcription: Mike Shannon

- **Jim Payne's Linear Funk Drumming** is a method book that will enable all drummers to understand, create and apply linear grooves to their playing.
- Linear drumming is changing the feel of funk, jazz/funk, hip-hop and other modern styles.
- This book is thorough study, for all levels.

Jim Payne has a long career as a drummer, educator, producer, and collaborator with the best musicians in jazz and funk.

Drawing on his many years of playing and teaching, and his fascination with the linear style, he **has produced a book** that will enable drummers to understand, create and apply linear grooves to any style of music.



In The book



- 67 demonstration videos
- 12 play-along tracks
- 32 live studio-recorded drum grooves
- 30 produced beats with MIDI

I've known brother Jim Payne for many years. He's one of America's funkiest drummers and a great teacher. Hanging out with Jim Payne is one of the finest things you can do for your career.

— Clyde Stubblefield (1943-2017) "The Funky Drummer," James Brown

Endorsement #

Endorsement #

Endorsement #

Endorsement #

