

## SLIDES

In the slide, the duration of the beat is a dotted crotchet, as in the jig. However the note pattern for each beat is mainly crotchet and quaver (♩ ♪), and to a lesser extent, three quavers (♫), whereas in the jig, as we have already seen, the reverse is very much the case. This gives the slide a very different and distinctive feeling: it has a great 'swing', which can be heard in **Mick Duggan's Slide**. The time-signature is  $\frac{12}{8}$ , with four beats in the bar.

### Mick Duggan's Slide

12

The musical score for 'Mick Duggan's Slide' is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a time signature of 12/8. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 12/8 time signature. The music features a mix of crotchets and quavers, with some slurs and accents. The second and fourth staves end with double bar lines and repeat dots. The third staff begins with a repeat sign.

Before playing this tune, there are some points to be made about the bowing. Short bow-strokes should be used for detached quavers (in other words, quavers which are not slurred), for example, those at the beginning of bar 2. This has the effect of giving the correct emphasis to the rhythm. Note also that the last quaver of one beat is, at times, slurred with the next beat, giving bowing patterns of

The diagram shows three musical examples illustrating bowing patterns for quavers. The first example shows a crotchet followed by a quaver, with a slur under the quaver. The second example shows a crotchet followed by a quaver, with a slur under both. The third example shows a crotchet followed by a quaver, with a slur under the quaver. The examples are separated by commas and the word 'and'.

To illustrate these points, and help with the rhythm, practise the following exercises:-