

AoS5: The Conventions of Pop			
Key ingredients of a pop song		Key terms	
1. Layers: melody, chords, bassline and beat	The melody is the main tune, usually sung by the lead singer . The lead guitar may also play melodies. Chords are played by the rhythm guitar , or perhaps added on a piano or synthesiser, or even sung by backing singers. The bassline is usually played by a bass guitar . The beat is usually played on a drum kit .	1. A cappella	Voices, without instrumental accompaniment.
		2. Backbeat	Emphasis on second and fourth beats of the bar.
		3. Bridge	A section that links the verse and chorus. Sometimes called a pre-chorus .
2. Optional layers	There may be countermelodies played by the lead guitar, sung by backing singers, or put in on extra instruments such as synth, strings or anything else.	4. Broken chord	Each note played separately. On guitar, usually done with finger-picking .
3. Structure	Verse-chorus structure is the most common. There is likely to be an intro , a coda , and a middle eight or instrumental break .	5. Call and response	Often used between the lead vocalist and the backing singers, who repeat or answer what the lead singer has sung.
4. Other ingredients	The bassline or guitar part might feature riffs . There may be a particularly catchy part: this is the hook . Some songs also have a	6. Coda	The end section of a song.
Instruments/voices and what they might do		7. Distortion	An effect used on guitars: a dirty, fuzzy sound.
		8. Fill	At the end of a phrase, the drummer plays a more complex part to fill in.
		9. Flanger	A guitar effect that makes a whooshing sound.
1. Singers	1. Vibrato , where the note wobbles in pitch slightly. Makes the note sound warmer and more expressive.	10. Glissando	A slide between two notes, where separate, quick, individual notes can be heard, e.g. on piano.
	2. Portamento is a slide between notes.	11. Harmonic pace	How often the chords change, i.e. one chord per bar, two chords per bar, etc.
	3. Falsetto is when a man sings very high. Michael Jackson, Sam Smith and Freddie Mercury all sing falsetto some of the time.	12. Hook	The catchy part of the song, often in the chorus.
	4. Rubato , expressive speeding up and slowing down.	13. Instrumental break	A section where the singing stops and there is a solo on an instrument.
	5. A cappella - singing with no instrumental accompaniment.	14. Looping	Technology-based method of repeating a short musical idea.
	6. Scat is when singers sing nonsense syllables such as 'doo'.		
	7. Riffing is when a singer ornaments the melody with a lot of extra notes, usually at the end of a phrase. Mariah Carey does this, for example.	15. Melisma (melismatic)	Lots of notes sung to a single syllable.
	8. Vocals may be multi-tracked , or may have effects such as autotune or vocoder applied to them.	16. Middle eight	The section of a song where there is a new, different tune.
2. Guitars	1. The lead guitar plays melodies. These might be solos or riffs , or perhaps countermelodies over the singer's tune. Sometimes effects such as distortion , chorus or flanger are used.	17. Modulation	A key change.
	2. Rhythm guitar can be acoustic or electric, and plays chords . These might be strummed or picked (to make broken chords).	18. Multitracking	Nearly all pop songs are recorded like this: each part is recorded separately and then put together.
	3. Bass guitar plays the bassline - the lowest notes. Bass guitar does not play chords. Sometimes adds glissandos .	19. Panning	Putting more or less sound through each speaker, so that a sound comes from the left or right.
3. Drum kit	1. A drum kit is made up of snare , hi-hat , bass (or kick) drum , tom-toms and ride and crash cymbals.	20. Picking (fingerpicking)	On guitar, playing one note at a time (as opposed to strumming).
	2. Often the snare emphasises the backbeat .	21. Portamento	When a singer slides between notes.
	3. At the end of the phrase, the kit may play fills .	22. Reverb	Adds a sense of space to a sound.
	4. Drum pads or drum machines are digital alternatives to an acoustic kit.	23. Riff	A repeating melodic or rhythmic idea.
4. Keyboards	1. Piano or synthesisers are the main kinds of keyboards and found in pop, although electric organs may be used too.	24. Riffing	Highly decorated singing.
		25. Rubato	Expressive slight changes of tempo.
	2. Piano is often used in ballads . It can play chords , basslines and melodies . Some artists, e.g. Elton John, make a real feature of the piano part.	26. Sampling	When a short extract of another recording (a sample) is used in a song.
		27. Strumming	Playing all the strings of a guitar at once to play chords.
	3. Synthesisers (synths) are electronic keyboards capable of playing any kind of sound. Because of this they are very adaptable, and can imitate the sound of anything else or make unique timbres.	28. Syllabic	Each syllable is sung with one single note.
		29. Unison	Everyone singing/playing the same notes.