

# The Ultimate Drum Grooves Collection

80

Ritmi

Contemporanei



[www.ConfidentDrummer.it](http://www.ConfidentDrummer.it)



# **Confident Drummer**

Free Resources

## **The Ultimate Drum Grooves Collection 80 Ritmi Contemporanei**

Confident Drummer Series

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## Advanced Drum Education Portal

Diventa Un Musicista Che Suona La Batteria.

Tutti Gli Argomenti Meno Discussi, Affrontati In Profondità  
Per Aiutarti A Comprendere Pienamente L'Arte Di Suonare La  
Batteria.

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# The Ultimate Drum Grooves Collection

## 80 Ritmi Contemporanei

Ti è mai capitato di non riuscire a trovare ritmi interessanti che coprano tutti i modi principali di tenere il tempo?

Allora sei nel posto giusto.

Siccome l'idea dietro tutto il materiale di Confident Drummer è di fornire conoscenza condensata e scorciatoie per aiutare i batteristi a migliorare, ho deciso di mettere insieme una raccolta di un po' di groove moderni, organizzati per tipo e suddivisione.

Studiare queste pagine può dare molti benefici: intanto che ti diverti a imparare nuove ritmiche diventi più versatile e migliori anche il groove.

Essere un buon batterista significa molte cose, e tra queste troviamo sicuramente la comprensione di tutte le tipologie principali di beat.

Le categorie che ho pensato di includere sono:

- Ritmi completamente a ottavi.
- Ritmi con piatto a ottavi ma con figure a sedicesimi tra Cassa e Rullante.
- Ritmi a sedicesimi con piatto suonato con una mano sola.
- Ritmi a sedicesimi con piatto suonato a mani alternate.
- Ritmi in 3/4 col piatto a ottavi.
- Ritmi a terzine.
- Ritmi in 6/8.
- Ritmi shuffle.
- Ritmi half shuffle.
- Ritmi lineari, binari e ternari.

Per ciascuno di questi raggruppamenti troviamo 8 ritmiche su cui lavorare (puoi accendere al video dimostrativo su YouTube cliccando [QUI](#)).

In questo modo avremo coperto quasi tutto quello che può capitarci di suonare in un contesto di musica contemporanea.

Come sempre, una volta che abbiamo interiorizzato questi ritmi nella loro versione di base, possiamo aggiungere livelli e parametri per rendere le cose più interessanti, musicali e uniche.

Se ti va dai un'occhiata ai post dedicati, e scopri come lavorare su diverse velocità, dinamiche, orchestrazioni, permutazioni e abbellimenti.

Torna a queste pagine ogni volta che senti il bisogno di approfondire una tipologia di groove con cui hai poca familiarità, e aumenta in un attimo la tua versatilità.

Risorse correlate:

'Groove Workout & Tools' - Altitude Drumming - Volume 7

'Groove Mastery & Formulas' - Altitude Drumming - Volume 8

# Grooves - 8ths - Basic

♩ = 60-180 bpm

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

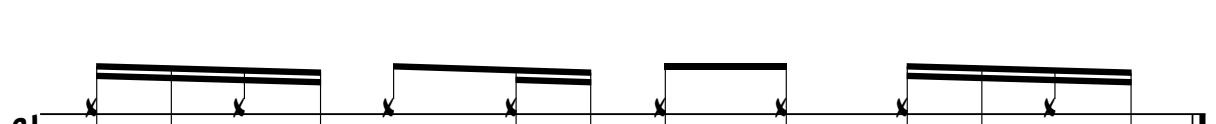
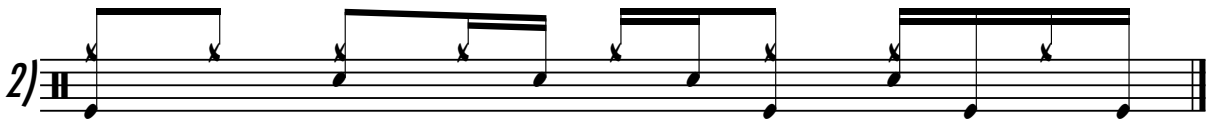
6)

7)

8)

# Grooves - 8ths - Advanced

♩ = 60-140 bpm



# Grooves - 16ths

♩ = 60-120 bpm

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)



# Grooves - 16ths RLRL

♩ = 60-120 bpm

1) *R L R L*

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)

# Grooves - 3/4

♩ = 60-140 bpm

1)  $\text{H}$   $\frac{3}{4}$

2)  $\text{H}$

3)  $\text{H}$

4)  $\text{H}$

5)  $\text{H}$

6)  $\text{H}$

7)  $\text{H}$

8)  $\text{H}$

# Grooves - Triplets

♩ = 60-130 bpm

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

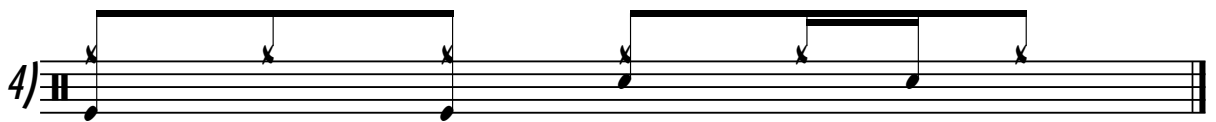
6)

7)

8)

# Grooves - 6/8

♩ = 60-240 bpm



# Grooves - Shuffle

♩ = 60-150 bpm

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)

# Grooves - Half Shuffle

♩ = 60-180 bpm

The image displays eight numbered musical staves (1) through (8), each representing a different drum groove in 4/4 time. Each staff is marked with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The grooves are characterized by a half shuffle rhythm, where the eighth notes are beamed together in groups of three, indicated by a bracket with a '3' above it. The patterns vary in the placement of accents and the specific notes used on the snare and tom-toms. For example, groove 1) features a consistent pattern of eighth notes on the snare and tom-toms, while groove 2) introduces a different rhythmic variation. The eighth notes are consistently beamed in groups of three, creating a characteristic 'chugging' or 'shuffle' feel. The grooves are presented on a single-line staff, with the drum set components (snare, tom-toms, and bass drum) represented by 'x' marks and note heads.

# Grooves - Linear

♩ = 60-150 bpm

R = Hi-Hat  
L = Snare

The image displays eight numbered drum groove patterns (1-8) for Hi-Hat (R) and Snare (L). Each pattern is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The patterns are as follows:

- 1)** Hi-Hat: Four groups of eighth notes. Each group starts with a snare hit followed by two eighth notes. The first group has a hi-hat on the first eighth note. The second group has a hi-hat on the second eighth note. The third group has a hi-hat on the first eighth note. The fourth group has a hi-hat on the second eighth note. Each group is marked with an accent (>).
- 2)** Hi-Hat: Four groups of eighth notes. Each group starts with a snare hit followed by two eighth notes. The first group has a hi-hat on the first eighth note. The second group has a hi-hat on the second eighth note. The third group has a hi-hat on the first eighth note. The fourth group has a hi-hat on the second eighth note. Each group is marked with an accent (>).
- 3)** Hi-Hat: Four groups of eighth notes. Each group starts with a snare hit followed by two eighth notes. The first group has a hi-hat on the first eighth note. The second group has a hi-hat on the second eighth note. The third group has a hi-hat on the first eighth note. The fourth group has a hi-hat on the second eighth note. Each group is marked with an accent (>).
- 4)** Hi-Hat: Four groups of eighth notes. Each group starts with a snare hit followed by two eighth notes. The first group has a hi-hat on the first eighth note. The second group has a hi-hat on the second eighth note. The third group has a hi-hat on the first eighth note. The fourth group has a hi-hat on the second eighth note. Each group is marked with an accent (>).
- 5)** Hi-Hat: Four groups of eighth notes. Each group starts with a snare hit followed by two eighth notes. The first group has a hi-hat on the first eighth note. The second group has a hi-hat on the second eighth note. The third group has a hi-hat on the first eighth note. The fourth group has a hi-hat on the second eighth note. Each group is marked with an accent (>).
- 6)** Hi-Hat: Four groups of eighth notes. Each group starts with a snare hit followed by two eighth notes. The first group has a hi-hat on the first eighth note. The second group has a hi-hat on the second eighth note. The third group has a hi-hat on the first eighth note. The fourth group has a hi-hat on the second eighth note. Each group is marked with an accent (>).
- 7)** Hi-Hat: Four groups of eighth notes. Each group starts with a snare hit followed by two eighth notes. The first group has a hi-hat on the first eighth note. The second group has a hi-hat on the second eighth note. The third group has a hi-hat on the first eighth note. The fourth group has a hi-hat on the second eighth note. Each group is marked with an accent (>).
- 8)** Hi-Hat: Four groups of eighth notes. Each group starts with a snare hit followed by two eighth notes. The first group has a hi-hat on the first eighth note. The second group has a hi-hat on the second eighth note. The third group has a hi-hat on the first eighth note. The fourth group has a hi-hat on the second eighth note. Each group is marked with an accent (>).