

miles davis so what analysis

Miles Davis' "So What": An In-Depth Analysis

Miles Davis' "So What," from the iconic 1959 album *Kind of Blue*, stands as a hallmark of modern jazz, showcasing a shift in musical paradigms and an evolution of the genre. This composition not only highlights Davis' innovative approach to improvisation and modal jazz but also reflects a transformative period in American music. In this article, we will explore the significance of "So What," its musical structure, improvisational techniques, and its enduring impact on jazz and beyond.

Understanding Modal Jazz

To fully appreciate "So What," it is essential to understand the concept of modal jazz, which diverges from traditional chord-based improvisation.

The Shift from Bebop

- **Bebop Characteristics:** Bebop, the predominant jazz style of the 1940s, relied heavily on complex chord progressions and rapid tempos.
- **Modal Jazz Introduction:** Modal jazz, however, utilizes scales or modes as the basis for improvisation, allowing for greater freedom and exploration of melody over harmony.

Miles Davis, along with pianist Bill Evans, was instrumental in this transition. "So What" exemplifies these principles, presenting a new language in jazz that prioritizes mood and texture over intricate chord changes.

Musical Structure of "So What"

"So What" is structured around a simple yet effective framework that consists of two primary sections: the A section and the B section.

AABA Form

- **A Section:** The piece opens with a 16-bar introduction featuring a modal Dorian scale. The main theme is established here, characterized by its distinctive two-note motif.
- **B Section:** The transition to the B section shifts to the Eb Dorian mode, offering a contrast that highlights the improvisational elements of the

piece.

This structural simplicity is deceptive; it creates a platform for profound exploration and expression during the solos.

Instrumentation and Arrangement

The ensemble for "So What" features a stellar lineup:

- Miles Davis: Trumpet
- John Coltrane: Tenor Saxophone
- Cannonball Adderley: Alto Saxophone
- Bill Evans: Piano
- Paul Chambers: Bass
- Jimmy Cobb: Drums

The arrangement showcases a conversational interplay among the musicians, where each soloist contributes to the narrative of the piece. The use of space and dynamics is pivotal; silence becomes as integral as sound.

Improvisation Techniques

Improvisation in "So What" is a crucial element that defines its character. The modal framework provides soloists with a canvas on which they can paint their musical ideas.

The Role of the Dorian Mode

The Dorian mode is a minor scale with a raised sixth degree, which gives "So What" its unique sound. This mode allows for a blend of melancholy and hopefulness, offering soloists a rich ground for emotional expression.

- Coltrane's Approach: John Coltrane brings an intense and passionate style of improvisation, often employing sheets of sound and rapid runs to create a sense of urgency.
- Adderley's Style: In contrast, Cannonball Adderley's playing is characterized by its warmth and lyrical quality, often using call-and-response techniques that engage with the other musicians.

The Use of Space

One of the most striking aspects of "So What" is the use of space within the improvisation. Musicians deliberately leave gaps in their phrases, allowing

the music to breathe and creating anticipation for what comes next.

- Rhythmic Play: Jimmy Cobb's drumming is subtle yet impactful, providing a steady pulse that allows the soloists to explore their ideas without feeling rushed.
- Dynamics: The shifts in dynamics throughout the piece create a sense of drama, enhancing the emotional weight of each solo.

Impact and Legacy

"So What" has left an indelible mark on the world of music. Its significance extends beyond jazz, influencing various genres and musicians.

Influence on Jazz Musicians

Many jazz musicians have cited "So What" as a pivotal moment in their development.

- Post-Bop Evolution: The modal approach encouraged subsequent generations of jazz musicians to explore harmonic structures beyond traditional norms.
- Fusion and Beyond: Artists like Herbie Hancock and Chick Corea took inspiration from the modal concepts introduced by Davis, leading to the development of jazz fusion in the 1970s.

Cultural Significance

The release of Kind of Blue, featuring "So What," coincided with a period of significant cultural change in America. The album became synonymous with the civil rights movement, serving as a soundtrack for an era marked by social upheaval and a quest for identity.

- Widespread Appeal: The universal themes of "So What" have resonated with audiences across generations, making it a staple in both jazz and popular music.
- Use in Media: The piece has been featured in numerous films, television shows, and commercials, further cementing its place in the cultural zeitgeist.

Conclusion

Miles Davis' "So What" is not merely a composition; it is a transformative experience that encapsulates the essence of modal jazz and its revolutionary impact on music. Through its innovative use of structure, improvisation, and

emotional depth, "So What" stands as a testament to the genius of Davis and his contemporaries. Its legacy continues to inspire musicians and listeners alike, ensuring that the spirit of jazz remains vibrant and ever-evolving. As we listen to "So What," we are invited to reflect on the beauty of simplicity and the power of expression, making it an enduring masterpiece in the annals of music history.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main theme of Miles Davis's 'So What'?

'So What' is characterized by its modal jazz style, emphasizing improvisation over a simple two-chord structure, allowing musicians to explore melodic ideas freely.

How does 'So What' reflect the principles of modal jazz?

'So What' uses modes rather than traditional chord progressions, allowing for greater creative expression and longer improvisational sections, which was innovative for its time.

What instrumentation is featured in 'So What'?

'So What' features a classic jazz ensemble including trumpet, alto saxophone, piano, bass, and drums, creating a rich tapestry of sound that supports the improvisation.

What impact did 'So What' have on the jazz genre?

'So What' played a pivotal role in the evolution of jazz, popularizing modal jazz and influencing countless musicians and genres, solidifying Miles Davis's status as a revolutionary artist.

How does the structure of 'So What' contribute to its overall feel?

The piece has a simple AABA structure, where the 'A' sections present the main theme and the 'B' section allows for contrasting improvisation, creating a dynamic and engaging listening experience.

What improvisational techniques are showcased in 'So What'?

'So What' showcases techniques like call and response, motivic development, and the use of space, allowing musicians to interact and build tension

throughout the performance.

Who were the key musicians featured in the original recording of 'So What'?

The original recording featured Miles Davis on trumpet, John Coltrane on tenor saxophone, Cannonball Adderley on alto saxophone, Bill Evans on piano, and a rhythm section of Paul Chambers and Jimmy Cobb.

What role does silence play in 'So What'?

Silence is a crucial element in 'So What', as it emphasizes the notes played and creates a sense of space, enhancing the overall emotional impact of the improvisations.

How does 'So What' challenge traditional jazz norms?

'So What' challenges traditional jazz by moving away from complex chord changes, allowing musicians to focus on melody and rhythm, thus redefining the parameters of jazz improvisation.

What cultural significance does 'So What' hold in music history?

'So What' is often regarded as a landmark piece in jazz history, representing the shift towards modern jazz and the breaking of boundaries that would influence future genres such as rock and hip-hop.

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