

The Beach Boys



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Why The Beach Boys?

- Influential band of the 1960's and beyond
- Famous for their surf music
- Geographic center of Southern California
- Highly accredited for their experimentation of music "Good Vibrations"
- Renowned for their progressive style, but still keeping the Beach Boy sound



Members

Current Members:

Brian Douglas Wilson

- Leader, Lead vocalist, Songwriter
- Born June 20 1942

Michael Edward Love

- Vocalist, Songwriter
- Born March 15 1941

Alan Charles Jardine

- Guitarist
- Born September 3 1942

David Lee Marks

- Guitarist, Vocalist
- Born August 22 1948

Bruce Arthur Johnston

- Vocalist
- Born June 27 1942



Members cont.

Past Members:

Dennis Wilson

- Drummer
- Born December 4 1944

Carl Dean Wilson

- Lead Guitarist
- Born December 21 1946

Ricky Fataar

- Drummer
- Born September 5 1952

Terence William Chaplin

- Born July 7 1951



THE BEACH BOYS.



The Band

- An American Rock band formed in Hawthorne, CA in 1961
- Original members include Brian, Carl, and Dennis Wilson, Cousin Mike Love, and friend Al Jardine
- Signed with Capitol Records, eventually creating many hit songs



Chart Toppers

- "Surfin' Safari" #14 1962
- "Surfin' U.S.A." #3 1963
- "Surfer Girl"
- "Little Deuce Coupe" #15 1963
- "Be True to Your School" #6 1963
- "Fun, Fun, Fun" #5 1964
- "I Get Around" #1 1964
- "Help ME Rhonda" #1 1965
- "California Girls" #3 1965

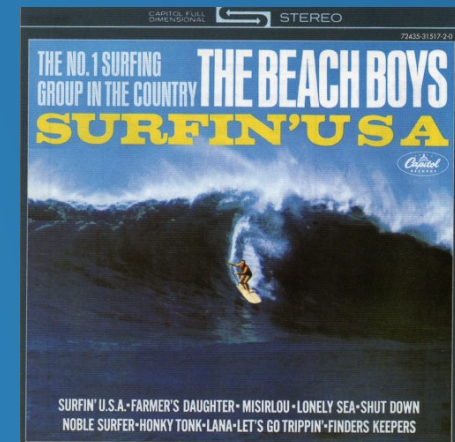


Chart Toppers Cont.

- "Barbara Ann" #2 1966
- "Sloop John" #3 1966
- "Good Vibrations" #1 1966



Musical Style



- The Beach Boys' musical style is surf rock
- They were also popular for experimenting with the different sounds and making their music unique
- There were multiple other surf rock artists like Dick Dale and Duane Eddy that were popular before the Beach Boys

Musical Style

The Beach Boys' musical style of surf rock fits into the evolution of rock and roll because they were one of the first groups that sang surf rock to experiment with different sounds, tempo, beats, keys, harmonies, texture, and echo chambers.



L-R) Bruce Johnston, Brian Wilson, Al Jardine, Dennis Wilson

Unique Musical Style

- Beach Boys were known for an experimental group
 - Used empty water jugs as drums
 - Included multiple unusual harmonic progressions and unexpected disruptions in a few songs
- Brian Wilson would have the Beach Boys go into the studio without knowing what they were going to sing
 - Wilson would bring series of chords and experiment with different instruments

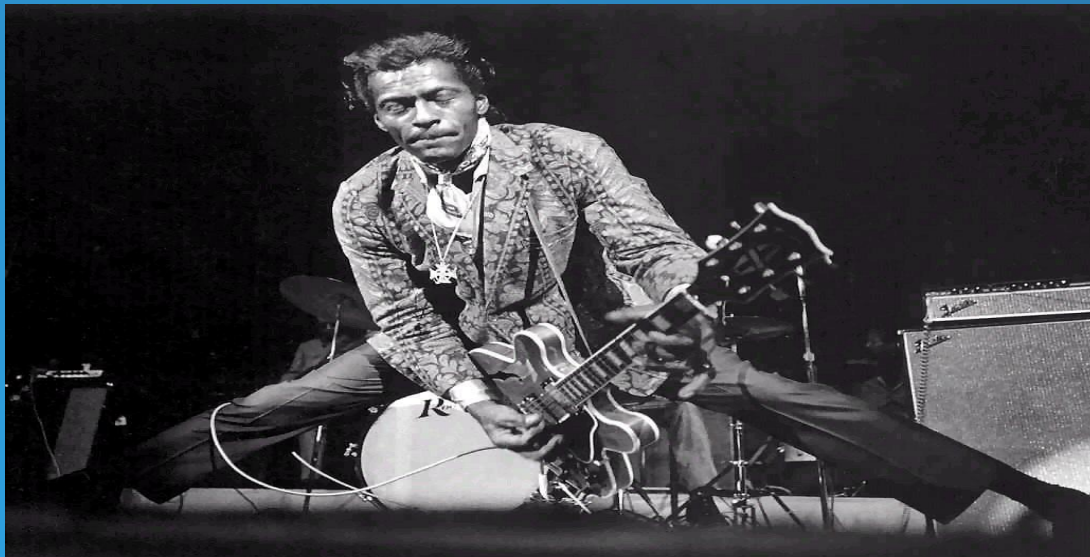
Musical Style Compared to Others

- British invasion by bands like the Beatles and the Rolling Stones
- British blues
- Folk Music
- Folk Rock
- Psychedelic rock
- Garage rock
- Blues-rock
- Pop



MUSICAL INFLUENCES

- One of the Beach Boys most significant musical influences is that of Chuck Berry.
- Berry's trademark guitar song entrances are very much a stylistic mimic by the Beach Boys in songs like "Surf City" and "Fun, Fun, Fun"



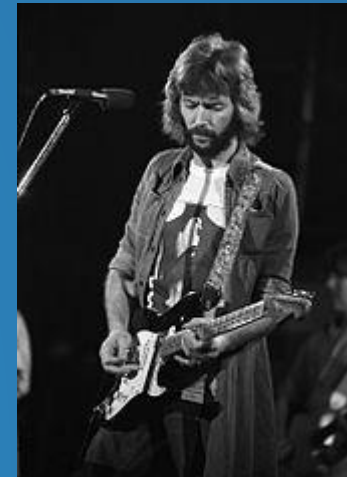
MUSICAL INFLUENCES

- Brian Wilson was personally influenced by R&B and its vocals and simple structure.
- Barbershop style quartets with nice harmonies are apparent in Beach Boy styled music, especially during their recent commercial years.
- The Four Freshmen and the Hi-Los have also been noted as some of their biggest influences.



Musically Influenced by the Beach Boys

- Animal Collective, Grizzly Bear, Gorkys Zygotic, Mynci, Super Furry Animals , Fleet Foxes , Dan Deacon , Apples In Stereo , The Shins , Beulah , Flaming Lips , Granddaddy ,Ganglians , The Polyphonic Spree, the Beatles, George Martin, Neutral Milk Hotel, Radiohead, the Flaming Lips, MGMT Bruce Springsteen Sonic Youth, Elton John, Beck, Eric Clapton, Weezer



Other Music of the 1960's-70's

- Surf Rock: Dick Dale, The Chantays
- Psychedelic Rock: Pink Floyd, The Doors
- Folk Rock: Woody Guthrie, Bob Dylan
- Soul: The Supremes, The Jackson 5
- Hard Rock: Alice Cooper, Led Zeppelin
- Disco: Diana Ross, The Bee Gees



Other Music: Surf

- Surf Music (1961 - 1965)
- Focus on four part harmonies
- Deviated from instrumental surf music, opting for vocal surf music. (Emami, 2013)
- Other surf artists include Dick Dale, Jan & Dean, and The Trashmen.



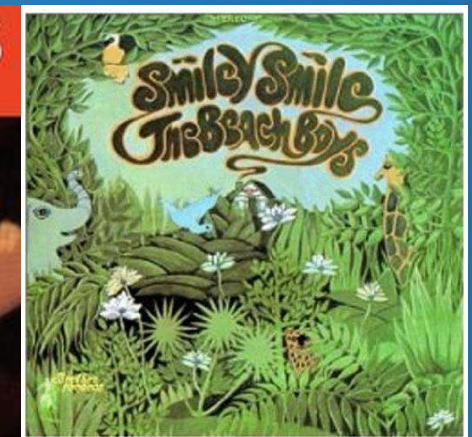
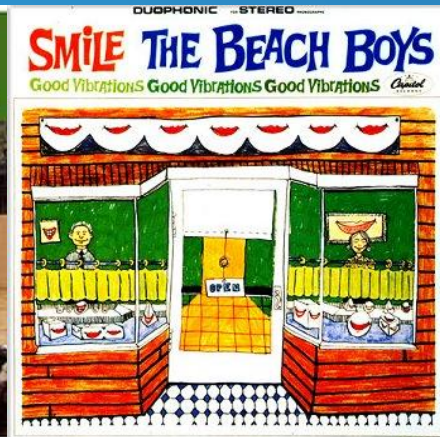
Other Music: Surf

- Surf declined in 1964
- Replaced by the British Invasion
- The Beach Boys had to evolve with popular music (Bogdanov, 2002)



Other Music: Psychedelic

- Influenced by emergence of psychedelic culture in mid 1960's.
- Followed in the footsteps of The Byrds and The Yardbirds. (Palmer, 1995)
- Began experimenting with vocal harmonies and odd instruments in *Pet Sounds*.



Other Music: Psychedelic

- *Pet Sounds* was inspired greatly by The Beatles' album, *Rubber Soul*.
- Brian Wilson wanted to follow *Rubber Soul's* example of a continuous artistic message through the album. (Carlin, 2006)



- The varied, experimental form of "Heroes and Villains" is reminiscent of other psychedelics, such as The Beatles' "A Day in the Life", released only a couple of months earlier.

Musical Analysis: "Surfin' Safari" Form

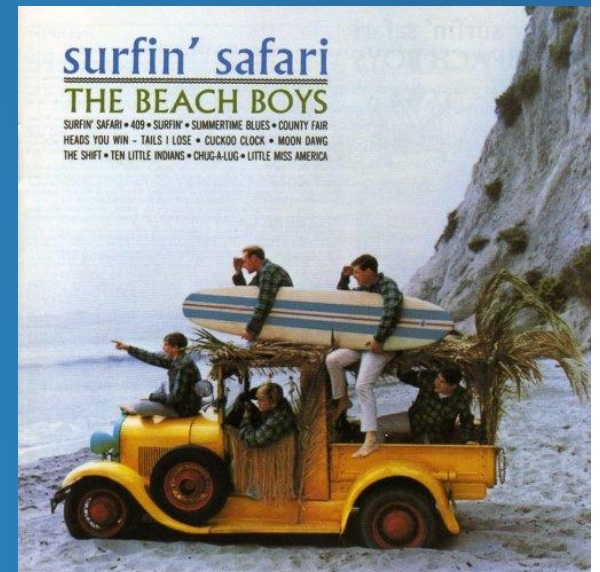
1. 0:00 - 0:08 Intro ("Let's go surfin now")
2. 0:08 - 0:20 A (Verse 1)
3. 0:20 - 0:32 B (Chorus)
4. 0:32 - 0:40 Intro'
5. 0:40 - 0:51 A (Verse 2)
6. 0:51 - 1:04 B (Chorus)
7. 1:04 - 1:11 Intro"
8. 1:11 - 1:24 C (Instrumental Section)
9. 1:24 - 1:36 A (Verse 3)
10. 1:36 - 1:48 B (Chorus)
11. 1:48 -1:56 Intro'''
12. 1:56 -2:02 B (Fadeout chorus)

The image displays a musical score for the song "Surfin' Safari". It consists of three staves: a guitar staff in treble clef, a bass staff in bass clef, and a drum staff in bass clef. The guitar staff features a series of chords and a melodic line. The bass staff shows a simple bass line with chords. The drum staff shows a basic drum pattern. The score is written in 4/4 time and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical Analysis: "Surfin' Safari"

Rhythm

- Duple meter with simple, mainly duple subdivisions fit with the shallow style of early rock and roll.
- Meter does not change, making the song easy to dance to.



Safari"

Melody

- Range- small
 - The range is small because of the limitation of pitch range.
- Conjunct vs. Disjunct- Conjunct
 - The Melody smoothly goes to each beat
- Repetition vs. Variety- Repetition
 - The melody of the song repeats itself over and over sound

The image shows three musical staves illustrating different melodic styles:

- Conjunct:** A staff in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody consists of a sequence of eighth and quarter notes that move smoothly from one pitch to the next, staying within a narrow range.
- Disjunct:** A staff in 6/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody features large intervals between notes, with some notes separated by rests, creating a non-smooth, jumping quality.
- Mixed:** A staff in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The melody combines both conjunct and disjunct elements, with smooth runs interspersed with larger intervals.

Musical Analysis. "Surfin Safari"

Tonality

-The hierarchical relationship, The order of overpowering notes

- Consonance vs. Dissonance
 - Consonance- Chords that sound at rest
 - Dissonance- Chords that sound tense; needing resolution

"Surfin Safari" is considered consonance because the chords that are used are triads

The image displays two musical staves. The top staff is labeled "Consonant harmonies" and shows four chords: a C major triad (C-E-G), an F major triad (F-A-C), a G major triad (G-B-D), and a C major triad (C-E-G). The bottom staff is labeled "Dissonant harmonies" and shows four chords: a C major triad (C-E-G), a D minor triad (D-F-A), an E minor triad (E-G-B), and a C major triad (C-E-G).

Musical Analysis. Sumin Safari"

Timbre

- Lead vocalist
 - Main sound in the song
- Backup vocalists
 - Harmonizes with the lead vocalist
- Electric Guitar
 - Strong solo towards the end
- Bass Guitar
 - Harmonizes with the drums
- Drums
 - Overpowers most instruments and creates a strong beat



Safari"

Texture by Section

- Intro: Melody and accompaniment homophony. The melody is carried by the vocalists, who are accompanied, originally, by guitar, and then by drums.
- A: Melody and accompaniment homophony. The lead vocalist performs the melody, and is accompanied by the other vocalists, guitars, and drums.
- B: Melody and accompaniment homophony. The lead vocalist performs the melody, accompanied by the other vocalists, guitars, and drums.
- C: Melody and accompaniment homophony. A guitar leads the melody, accompanied by the bass guitar and drums.

Musical Analysis. Summ Safari"

Loudness

- Slight decrescendo between Intro sections and A sections, and crescendo between B sections and Intro.
- Gradual decrescendo as the song fades out.
- Otherwise, mostly uniform dynamics.



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