

Music IQ Songs

A new dimension in music for young people

presents

Jesus Loves Me

**an easy and fun
song for young people**

**includes
easy piano accompaniment
and
chord and fretboard symbols for guitar**

**by
Brent Hugh**

Jesus Loves Me

Moderately moving, ♩ = 52-63

a song by Brent Hugh
dorian mode, triple meter

Introduction

Piano

1

Dmin C F/A F/C G/D Dmin

9

Dmin C F/A F/C G/D Dmin

Je - sus loves me, I love Je - sus, Je - sus loves me, I love Je - sus, Je - sus loves me. Je - sus.

17

Dmin C F/A F/C G/D Dmin

Je - sus loves me, I love Je - sus, Je - sus loves me, I love Je - sus, Je - sus loves me. Je - sus.

More sample verses:

Mommy loves me,
Mommy loves me,
Mommy loves me.

I love Mommy,
I love Mommy,
I love Mommy.

I love Daddy,
I love Daddy,
I love Daddy.

Daddy loves me,
Daddy loves me,
Daddy loves me.

*(Grandma, Grandpa, Sister, Brother, Uncle, etc.
love me, and I love them.)*

I like Jenny,
I like Jenny,
I like Jenny.

Jenny likes me,
Jenny likes me,
Jenny likes me.

*(Various friends, schoolmates, etc. like me and I
like them.)*

*This song works really well as a lullaby, partly
because when you sing it you feel secure and
surrounded by love in just about every possible
direction. Here are some lyrics you can use when
singing as a lullaby:*

I feel sleepy,
I feel sleepy,
I feel sleepy.

I feel tired,
I feel tired,
I feel tired.

I'll close my eyes,
I'll close my eyes,
I'll close my eyes.

I'll have some dreams,
I'll have some dreams,
I'll have some dreams.

I'll lie in my bed,
I'll lie in my bed,
I'll lie in my bed.

I'll go to sleep,
I'll go to sleep,
I'll go to sleep.

*As in all the Music IQ Songs, the verses given are
examples only and singers are encouraged to alter
verses or make their own.*

You Are Not A Dog, page 3

The Theory

These camp songs came about as a result of my doctoral research at the University of Missouri-Kansas City Conservatory of Music into music preferences of different age listeners. This research had some very surprising and interesting conclusions about how to help young people become more natural and spontaneous musicians. Briefly, the research showed that:

- Music preferences become more set with age; for the general population of school children, music preferences seem to become quite set by the age of 15 or so. However, students younger than this age are amazingly open to many different kinds of music. In general, the younger the student, the more open the student is to new kinds of music.

- This hardening of musical taste with age is (surprisingly!) an important part of the learning process. Without this development of definite musical preferences, refined taste and discrimination cannot develop.

- In some groups (i.e., trained musicians) the hardening of musical preference happens at a much slower rate. Musicians may be quite open to new musical styles, even into their twenties and thirties.

- There are surprising benefits to developing an interest in a broad range of musical styles. (1) Musical prejudice is strongly associated with social prejudice; breaking down musical prejudices is a powerful way to start breaking down cultural prejudices such as racism and sexism. (2) The musically cultured person in the U.S. (and, apparently, most Western/European countries) is no longer a classical music snob, but a musical omnivore who appreciates quality in any kind of music from bluegrass to bebop to Baroque opera.

- Although hardening of musical taste with age is inevitable, it is advantageous to slow down the hardening of preference as much as possible. This is the way that the broadest, deepest, most profound, and most detailed knowledge develops (in music and in other areas of knowledge, as well).

- The reason for this is rather simple: knowledge is a "play of differences". The person with a broad musical taste has a wide field of differences in which to place any new piece of knowledge; new knowledge is seen in comparison and contrast with many, many previous areas of knowledge. Because of this broad range of similar but contrasting knowledge, the new knowledge is understood both in greater depth and in greater detail.

For instance, a school of first grade were divided into three groups.

Group 1: Trained to sing in major keys

Group 2: Trained to sing in major & minor

Group 3: Trained to sing in major, minor, modal scales.

After a year of this training, students in Group 3 sang songs in major keys better than students in both Groups 1 and 2--despite the fact that Group 3 had spent less total time singing songs in major keys. Group 3 understood major keys better because they had several similar but slightly different things (minor scales, modal scales) as a basis for comparison and understanding.

A similar study involved students learning songs using different rhythms.

Group 1: Sang in 2/4, 4/4

Group 2: Sang in 2/4, 4/4, 3/4, 6/8

Group 3: Sang in 2/4, 4/4, 3/4, 6/8, 5/8, 7/8, changing meters

Again, Group 3 outperformed both Groups 1 and 2, even in singing songs in 2/4 and 4/4. Group 1 was the worst of the three groups at singing songs in 2/4 and 4/4, despite the fact that they had been "specializing" in singing these songs for an entire year.

- Research shows that children learn music exactly as they learn language. That is to say, learning starts with listening--for many hours and years. Learning then progresses during a long stage of listening, imitating, and experimenting, during which skills are progressively refined. In language development, this begins with "baby talk", progresses to simple sentences, more complex sentences, and ends with fluent speech. In musical development, the imitating and experimenting stage of learning is best approached through singing--lots of singing, in many different scales, modes, and meters.

- Unfortunately, our popular and mass media musical culture favors a quite narrow range of music. Over 80% of music on radio, television, and the movies is in major keys and in 2/4 or 4/4 meter. Over 90% of music in elementary school music books surveyed was in major and 2/4 or 4/4. Over 90% of song topics on radio involve romantic love and/or sex (not only is this topic of little interest to young children, but even worse, the fixation on this one area of life--admittedly a very interesting one to older age groups--locks out expression of the dozens of human feelings and emotions that young children should have the opportunity to feel through music).

The Practical Application

What are the practical results of these ideas for parents and teachers?

- Young people need to be exposed to a wide variety of music, first by listening and then by singing. They should listen to and sing music in a wide variety of scales, modes, meters, rhythms, and tempos. They should listen to and sing music expressing a wide variety of feelings and emotions and from a wide variety of musical styles.

- Children should start listening to this variety of music at a very young age; the older the child the more set the preferences.

- Parents and teachers--who determine the listening agenda for young children--are older and, so, almost always set in their musical opinions. Adults should realize that much music their children should be listening to is going to sound strange, bizarre, off-beat, weird, or just not interesting to the adult. (Although adults who keep an open mind can develop new music preferences, too, and doing so is good for the adult for the same reason it is good for the child.)

- World musics, jazz, classical music, musicals, religious music, folk music, popular music from different eras (1940s, 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s, 90s) are all quite easily available and can help to round out your child's listening. If you start when your child is young, you will find them surprisingly open to a variety of musical styles.

- You may find that it is easy to work a variety of music into your daily routine if you make music a functional part of your activities. For instance, whenever you're cleaning up the front room, put on that "Classical Music of India" CD. When you're doing dishes, listen to a Big Band CD and while taking a bath, a Beethoven Symphony. Have certain songs you sing while you're getting ready for bed, combing hair, or getting dressed. "Music to help with an activity" is the way most every culture throughout the ages has used music, and you will find that using music in this way helps your child (and you!) keep on task, regulate emotions, and enjoy routine or boring activities.

- Music in different modes and meters suitable for singing by children is quite difficult to find. Most children's songs are in major keys and 2/4 or 4/4 meters. There is nothing wrong with these songs, but it would be ideal to have children sing and hear a wider spectrum of tonalities and rhythms.

My study on changeability of music preference involved 682 adults and public school students. Edwin Gordon has spearheaded innovative research (some of which is mentioned above) on the language model of music learning and the benefits of teaching young students to sing in a variety of scales, modes, rhythms, and meters. See www.unm.edu/~audiate/home.html. My conclusions, summarized above, rely on the work of many, many researchers--far too many to be cited on this brief page. A complete list of studies cited can be found at oz.sunflower.org/~bhugh/musiciq.spm.

This Song

With these ideas in mind, I began making a series of songs for my four-year-old son Jonathan. They are designed to be in a variety of scales, modes, rhythms, and meters--the ones found less often in the usual children's songs. They were made to fit specific interests of Jonathan, and in fact he helped choose the topics and words for many of them.

At the same time, the songs are designed to be flexible and adaptable, so that teachers, parents, and children in other situations can use the tunes and adapt the words to their interests. In particular, I have tried to give enough options to make the songs useful at home, at school, and at camps. In addition, I have tried to give options to make the songs simple enough to be singable by younger children, yet fun and engaging for older children as well.

Jonathan thinks he is a dog. Everyone he knows has proven conclusively, using razor-sharp logic, that in truth he isn't a dog. But (as every parent knows) four-year-olds are rarely swayed by logic, and so he still thinks he is a dog. That is how this song came about.

Teaching this song

Children really enjoy singing about topics they are interested in, so ask them to suggest relatives, friends, and other things they love or like, and instantly make new verses about them. This is easy to do and a lot of fun. Jonathan loves to sing, "I love my pink clock, I love my pink clock, . . ."

Recordings of this and other Music IQ Songs can be found at mp3.com/MusicIQ. Listening to the recording can be the best and easiest way for both older and younger people to learn the song.

The Accompaniment

The accompaniment give is only a sample. Feel free to improvise your own accompaniment on the chord progression given or on other chord progression you might work out.

The Free Music Philosophy

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Basically this means that this music is reproducible for any normal home, school, or camp use. You may make copies and give them to friends. You may post copies of the music on the internet, as long as you do not charge for downloads. You can make arrangements of the music, record it, change or alter the words, and so on, as long as it is on a non-commercial basis. For instance, schools, camps, or day-care centers can copy the music, or just the words, and give a copy to each student.

If you wish to support the composer of this music, the best and easiest way to do so is to visit one of the internet sites listed below and listen to some music or purchase a CD.

Internet Sites

- mp3.com/MusicIQ - free downloadalbe Music IQ recordings, CDs, free Music IQ sheet music, and information.
- mp3.com/brent_d_hugh - classical piano recordings by Brent Hugh
- mp3.com/VictorianChristmas - Victorian-era Christmas Carols
- oz.sunflower.org/~bhugh/pathetic.spm - various sheet music, recordings, and other music-related items--many free for the download--by Brent Hugh

--Brent Hugh

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5916 Arlington Ave, Raytown, Missouri USA 64133
bhugh@oz.sunflower.org
mp3.com/MusicIQ