

# DJ-sanastoa

## Ja työskentelytekniikkaa (lyhyt versio) sivu 1

### **BPM = TEMPO**

Beats Per Minute: this represents the rhythm, the number of audible beats in a piece of music per minute. The greater the number of BPM, the faster the tempo of the music is for dancers.

A slow song is often between 70 and 90 BPM, while dance songs average around 120 BPM, and Trance songs can approach 160 BPM.

The tempo is the number of BPM.

### **SYNCHRONIZATION**

Synchronizing two pieces consists of setting them at the same rhythm (giving them the same number of beats per minute) and adjusting the beats to line up at the same time (by slowing down or stopping the second piece to restart it at the precise moment when the device plays the beat of the first piece).

### **CROSS FADER**

The cross fader is a horizontal slider moved to the right or left, whose position determines the mix between an audio track played on the right deck and an audio track played on the left deck.

For example: when the cross fader is completely to the right, we hear 0% of the audio track on the left deck + 100% of the audio track on the right deck = we only hear the sound on the right deck.

When the cross fader is completely to the left, we hear 100% of the audio track on the left deck + 0% of the audio track on the right deck = we only hear the sound on the left deck.

When the cross fader is in the center, we hear 50% of the left audio track + 50% of the right audio track = we hear the left and right tracks at equal volume.

### **JOG WHEEL**

In DJing, a jog wheel is a wheel simulating the function of a turntable (also called a vinyl deck), and can be used to control playback of a CD, DVD, MP3 player or computer.

A jog wheel is used to navigate within a piece, to speed up or slow down to the music or to produce sound effects such as scratching (the sound made by a microgroove record on a turntable when the record is quickly pushed forward or pulled back by hand).

### **TRANSITION**

For a DJ, a transition means switching from one piece to another.

In general, a DJ tries to synchronize the music on the second deck with the rhythm of the first, and moves the cross fader from the first deck towards the second deck (possibly while modifying EQs at the same time), allowing dancers to continue to dance at the same speed, as if to a single piece of music, without having to skip a beat to switch from one rhythm to another.



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## Ja työskentelytekniikkaa (lyhyt versio) sivu 2

### **DJ**

Abbreviation of Disc Jockey: a person who selects and plays music at a party.

### **EQUALIZATION / EQ**

Equalization is the adjustment of sound split up into frequency bands, often in the form of bass, medium and treble frequencies.

Equalization consists of increasing or decreasing the volume of a frequency range: for example, increasing bass (frequencies from 20Hz to 150Hz) by 12dB and decreasing treble and mediums by -12dB.

Equalization helps to make music more danceable: as bass frequencies provide the main rhythm, increasing the bass can make dancing easier.

Equalization can also help to mix 2 pieces of music: by cutting the bass from track A to mix it with track B (where the mediums and treble have been cut), a hybrid of the rhythm of track B is superimposed over the melody of track A.

A piece's tonality is affected by the equalization adjustment.

### **PHONO INPUT**

Record players have long had an output level much lower than line level (line level is the output level of most sound playback devices: CD player, MP3 player, TV tuner or radio): this output level for record players, referred to as phono level, requires a specific pre-amplification.

The most popular vinyl DJing turntables, such as the mythical Technics SL 1200 MK2, still provide a phono level output, even though many vinyl turntables now output a line level audio signal.

A phono connector can be recognized not only because it has "Phono" written above it, but also because of the fact that a grounding cable is added to the stereo phono outputs: as phono level is lower than line level, a grounding cable is required to protect it from electrical disturbances.

A phono input is sometimes referred to as an RIAA input.

### **MONITORING**

For a DJ, monitoring consists of listening to another piece of music other than the one being played for the audience: normally, a DJ listens to the next piece of music to be played.

