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Last Updated on Aug 15, 2022 | 14:21 by Tommy After a long period off the music scene Joe El return with this Zlatan and Davido joint – “Epo”. Kennis Music act, Joe El linked up with Nigieria’s Music Heavyweights, Zlatan and Davido to bless his fans with a new music which he titles “EPO”. Joel Amadi popularly known as Joe El, is a Nigerian afrobeats singer, songwriter and performer, signed with Kennis Music. In 2006, he participated in the Star Quest singing competition in Jos and later on in the annual Kennis Music Easter fiesta. He then became focus and was seen as the next 2face (A Tuface replacement at Kennis Music) Joe El dropped the hits song, Love Song, Happy, Bakololo, Do Good and Hold On featuring 2face (2Baba) which all took him to the next level of his career and gave him a chance to perform on big stages and music festivals. “EPO” is his new song and to drop this jam, he teamed up with Zanku act, Zlatan and Afropop biggest star, Davido. Produced by Soshine, this record shares that life is a pot of soup. Filled with different spice. The singer says Enjoy the good side of life, Hustle, Pray, Do Good and always be positive. Listen and Enjoy! DOWNLOAD MP3 Kennis Music releases the Official Music Video for Epo... Watch!!! [youtube] /youtube] STREAM Tout 6 831 878 Référence 1 171 009 Principale Artiste Label Rechercher sur la Marketplace Hector Berlioz - Berliner Philharmoniker - Karajan* Star Dust / Meine Liebe Zu Dir / Noch Schöner Als Glutrote Rosen / Poeme Pat Todd & The Rankoutsiders Noël Avec Fernand Lapierre À L'orgue Hammond P. Atmosoenarto & Keluarga Karawitan Studio RRI Surakarta Ludwig / La Sorgue / Ta Source Alas The Madonna Does Not Function Heinrich Heine, Attila Zoller The William Loveday Intention The William Loveday Intention Tight Connection To My Heart (Has Anybody Seen My Love) Claude Debussy, Ilja Hurnik Huntsmans Chorus / German Clap Physical Education Department Of Victoria Danze Ungheresi / Danze Slave Ruger à€” Girlfriend SEE MORE HOT SONGS HERE Music genre This article is about the music genre. For the record label, see Acid Jazz Records. For the wrestler, see Da Soul Touchaz. This article may contain indiscriminate, excessive, or irrelevant examples. Please improve the article by adding more descriptive text and removing less pertinent examples. See Wikipedia’s guide to writing better articles for further suggestions. (September 2018) Acid jazzThe logo of Acid Jazz Records, where the name was coinedStylistic originsFunksouljazzfusionhip hopacid houseCultural origins1990s, United KingdomDerivative formsNu jazzneo-funktrip hop Acid jazz (also known as club jazz, psychedelic jazz, or groove jazz) is a music genre that combines elements of funk, soul, and hip hop, as well as jazz and disco.[1][2] Acid jazz originated in clubs in London during the 1980s with the rare groove movement and spread to the United States, Japan, Eastern Europe, and Brazil. Acts included The Brand New Heavies, D’Influence, Incognito, Us3, and Jamiroquai from the UK and Buckshot LeFonque and Digable Planets from the U.S. The rise of electronic club music in the middle to late 1990s led to a decline in interest, and in the twenty-first century, the movement became indistinct as a genre. Many acts that might have been defined as acid jazz are seen as jazz-funk, neo soul, or jazz rap. Characteristics French disc jockey Gilles Peterson invented the term “acid jazz”. The genre’s name was coined by Gilles Peterson, and the label was started by Bangs, Eddie Piller, and Gilles.[3][4] The name refers to the acid house genre, which was popular in UK clubs in the 1980s.[5] Acid jazz consisted of two related movements. The first was based on records by disc jockeys and music producers who added percussion and electronic dance beats to jazz tracks from the 1960s and 1970s.[6] The second movement included groups who were influenced by these recordings and who emphasized a groove.[5] Acid jazz borrowed from jazz, funk, and hip-hop. Because it relies heavily on percussion and live performance, it is sometimes associated with jazz, but its emphasis on groove aligns it more with funk, hip hop, and dance music.[7] The style is characterized by danceable grooves and long, repetitive compositions. Acid jazz bands usually include horns, a rhythm section (drum set and additional percussion), a vocalist who may sing or rap, and a DJ.[8] History Brand New Heavies in 2013 Acid jazz has its origins in the 1960s, when psychedelic styles were being incorporated into other musical genres, jazz being one of these. Some cite Six Pack and Soul Fiesta by The Apostles (1969) as acid jazz records during the 1960s. Acid jazz became popular in London clubs during the 1980s when disc jockeys associated with the rare groove movement played obscure jazz records. Their interests were in the fringe of jazz fusion, jazz funk, and the soul jazz of the 1950s and 1960s. Particularly significant were records from the Blue Note catalogue.[4] These DJs included Gilles Peterson, who had residencies at several London clubs in the 1980s. Peterson began in a small pirate radio station and then moved to the larger Kiss-FM. In 1988 with producer Eddie Piller he formed the label Acid Jazz Records. The first release from the company was the compilation Totally Wired, which contained obscure jazz funk tracks from the 1970s with updated new tracks.[4] In 1990 Peterson left to start the label Talkin’ Loud at Phonogram.[9] The company signed Galliano, Young Disciples, and Urban Species.[4] Another British record label, Fourth and Broadway Records, was formed in 1990 and began a compilation series with the title “The Rebirth of Cool”. The label’s roster included Pharoah Sanders, Stereo MCs, MC Solaar, and Courtney Pine.[4] In 1991 acid jazz broke into the mainstream with the success of Brand New Heavies. After one self-titled album (1990) with Acid Jazz Records, the group signed with FRRR Records and had the hit singles “Never Stop” and “Dream Come True”. [4] Other bands included Incognito and Us3, whose “Cantaloup (Flip Fantasia)” (1993) was the biggest hit in the genre.[10] Also successful was Jamiroquai, an early act for Acid Jazz Records that signed with Sony, which released Travelling Without Moving (1996) and the hit single “Virtual Insanity”. [5] Other live acts included Stereo MCs and the James Taylor Quartet.[7] The mainstream success of acid jazz was followed by many compilations which left the public confused about the genre.[4] Acid jazz in USA Guru, who recorded with Jazzmatazz Acid jazz spread to the United States in the early 1990s.[4] It reached New York City in 1990 when British promoter Maurice Bernstein and his South African partner Jonathan Rudnick opened Groove Academy as a party at the Giant Step club in the basement of the Metropolis Café in Union Square. Groove Academy turned into a record label and media company.[11] Acid jazz musicians in New York City included Brooklyn Funk Essentials, DJ Smash, and Jerome Van Rossum. In San Francisco acid jazz was released by Ubiquity Records,[4] by Solsonics in Los Angeles, and The Greyboy Allstars in San Diego.[12] A Tribe Called Quest borrowed from jazz for their album The Low End Theory (1991).[6] Under the name Buckshot LeFonque, Branford Marsalis and Digable Planets won a Grammy Award for the 1993 single “Rebirth of Slick (Cool Like Dat)” [10] Formed in New York in 1990, Groove Collective produced their self-titled debut in 1993.[5] The rapper Guru released a series of albums recorded with jazz musicians as the Jazzmatazz series.[6] Stemming from Chicago in 1993, Liquid Soul achieved a national profile in 1996 when their self-titled debut LP was re-released by Ark21.[13] In 2000 their album Here’s the Deal was nominated in the Grammy Award for Best Contemporary Jazz Album category.[14] Around the world Acid jazz soon gained an international following, including in Japan, Germany, Brazil and Eastern Europe.[6] From Japan, United Future Organization gained an international reputation, signing an American record deal in 1994.[15] Other acts from Japan included Mondo Grosso,[7] and Gota Yashiki[16] Skape! came from Poland.[17] Decline The rise of electronic club music in the mid- to late-1990s led to a decline in interest in acid jazz among the record buying public, although the genre continued to have a reduced worldwide following.[4] In the twenty-first century the movement became so intertwined with other forms that it became indistinct as a genre and many acts that might have been defined as acid jazz are now seen as jazz funk, neo soul or jazz rap.[5] Q magazine stated “Acid jazz was the most significant jazz form to emerge out of the British music scene”.[18] One major legacy of the genre is its influence on the jam band movement, with acid jazz proving a suitable medium for extended improvisation for acts such as Medeski, Martin and Wood[5] and The Greyboy Allstars.[19] See also Broken beat Deep funk Groovera Jazz-funk List of electronic music genres Ninja Tune Trip hop References ^ Cook, Richard (2005). 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