

**BEST  
OF GERSHWIN**

15 EVERGREENS  
IN JAZZ PIANO  
ARRANGEMENTS

BY CHRISTIAN WEGSCHEIDER

**medium level**

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# VORWORT

George Gershwin (1898–1937) war einer der erfolgreichsten Jazz-Komponisten im New York der 1920er und 1930er Jahre. Er schrieb die Musik zu Filmen wie „Lady, Be Good!“ (1924) oder „Funny Face“ (1927) und natürlich zur weltberühmten Oper des amerikanischen „Volksopern“ „Porgy and Bess“ (1935). Darüber hinaus hat Gershwin mit seinen Songs auch – unabsichtlich – einen großen Teil des Jazz-Repertoires seiner Zeit. Inzwischen gehören Gershwins Evergreens auf der ganzen Welt zu der allgemeinen musikalischen „Universalsprache“, sie sind zu echten Jazz-Standards geworden.

Zehn dieser Standards habe ich im Sinne eines – mehr oder minder persönlichen – Best Of ausgewählt und auf einem mittleren Arrangementsniveau eingerichtet. Als Jazzmusiker war es mir ein Anliegen, den Arrangements eine individuelle Jazzfärbung zu geben und dabei gleichzeitig die musikalische Grundlage der Songs zu respektieren. Ferner habe ich mich bemüht, die vorliegenden Gershwin-Hits in verschiedenen Jazz-Idiomen zu arrangieren (Ballade, Swing, Stride Piano, Bebop) zumal für möglichst viel Abwechslung und Erkenntnisgewinn bei den Ausführungen zu sorgen.

In diesem Sinne werden auch zu speziellen Spieltechniken (z. B. „Shake It Easy!“), rhythmischen Besonderheiten (z. B. „Drei gegen zwei“) und Improvisationsübungen (z. B. „Make It Bluesy!“) didaktische Impulse für die Lernenden angeboten. Diese sechs Mini-Workshops leisten einerseits praktische „Soforthilfe“ beim Erlernen des zugehörigen Arrangements, benötigen für ein grundsätzliches Verinnerlichen jedoch auch Zeit und Übung.

Als zusätzliche Hilfestellung beim Einstudieren empfiehle ich die von mir eingespielten Gesamtaufnahmen aller zehn Stücke (insbesondere beim rhythmisch etwas kniffligen Titel „I Got Rhythm“). Diese können bei der eigenen Interpretation eine große Motivation bzw. Inspiration sein. Mithilfe des Codes auf der vorderen Umschlagsinnenseite und der kostenlosen HELBLING Media App können sie bequem abgerufen und auf Smartphone oder Tablet abgespielt werden.

Die praktische Umsetzung der Arrangements ist – ganz im Sinne der Jazz-Philosophie – grundsätzlich frei. Die letzte Entscheidungsinstanz ist immer die ausführende Person selbst, abhängig vom individuellen Geschmack und ihrer momentanen Stimmung. Deshalb wurde die musikalischen Angaben auf das wirklich Notwendige reduziert. Dynamische Anweisungen gibt es keine, Anhören zu Phrasierung, Agogik und Artikulation beschränken sich auf ein Minimum. Die Punktierungszeichen sind ebenso wie die Fingersätze und Tempi als Hinweise einzufassen.

Harmonienakkorde sind dagegen durchgängig notiert. Der Übersicht halber beschränken sich die jeweils auf den grundlegenden Akkord, Tensions wurden ausgespart. Ebenfalls bei den Akkorden finden sich, im Sinne einer ausnotierten kleinen Improvisation, Solo-Passagen („... ist ein A-Teil“). Selbstverständlich kann an diesen Stellen alternativ bzw. zusätzlich „auf Faust“ improvisiert werden.

Ich hoffe, dass ich mit diesem Heft einen kleinen positiven Beitrag zum Klavierspiel, zum Jazz und zur Musik George Gershwins liefern konnte.

Christian Wegscheider

# **PREFACE**

George Gershwin (1898–1937) was one of the most successful composers of musicals in New York during the 1920s and 1930s. He wrote the music to classics such as Lady, Be Good! (1924) and Funny Face (1927), as well as the world-famous “folk opera” Porgy and Bess (1935). In his songs Gershwin also—unconsciously—made significant contributions to the jazz repertoire of his times. Since then Gershwin’s songs have truly become jazz standards, part of the conventional musical “universe” worldwide.

I have selected ten of these standard pieces according to my—more or less personal—“best of” criteria and arranged them for medium level learners. As being a jazz musician myself, it was important for me to give the arrangements their own specific jazz flavor, while respectfully preserving the basic musical message of each of the songs. In addition, I have attempted to arrange the Gershwin hits in various authentic jazz forms (ballad, swing, stride piano, bebop, etc.), in order to provide students with as much variety and insightful learning as possible.

While making use of these directed practical impulses learners are also introduced to special playing techniques (e.g., Shake It Easy), rhythmic characteristics (e.g., Three against Two), and improvisation patterns (e.g., Major Blues). The six Mini Workshops offer a kind of practical “emergency aid” for learning the corresponding arrangements; however, they do require time and practice to be fully properly internalized.

To round off your practical studies I recommend listening carefully to the complete recordings I have made of all ten pieces (especially the rhythmically somewhat tricky piece I Got Rhythm). These can be highly motivating and provide inspiration while the student is working on his/her own interpretations. Using the code on the front inside cover and the free HELBLING Media App the recordings can conveniently be accessed and played on a mobile device at any time.

The practical usage of the arrangement is—in the true sense of the philosophy of jazz—basically free. A final interpretative decision is always up to the learner and is dependent on personal tastes and momentary moods. For this reason, performance details have been reduced to minimum. There are no dynamic instructions; specifics concerning phrasing, agogic, and articulation are kept to a minimum. The pedal marks, the fingerings and the tempi are merely suggestions.

Musical harmonic chords, however, have been notated throughout. For the sake of clarity, they have all been limited to the basic chord; tensions have been left out. Likewise, in each piece, alternative changes (mostly an A part) can be found as small notated improvisations. Of course, in these sections alternative or additional individual improvisations can be made as desired.

In this booklet I hope I have been able to make a small positive contribution to piano playing, to jazz, and to the music of George Gershwin.

Christian Wegscheider



# IT AIN'T NECESSARILY SO

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Cool swing  $\frac{4}{4}$  ca. 124

Em<sup>7</sup>      A<sup>7</sup>      Em<sup>7</sup>      A<sup>7</sup>

legato, senza Ped.

6      Em<sup>7</sup>      A<sup>7</sup>      B<sup>b7</sup>      A<sup>7</sup>

Ped.      Ped.      Ped.      Ped.

11      C<sup>7</sup>      B<sup>7</sup>      Em<sup>7</sup>      A<sup>7</sup>      E<sup>7</sup>      A<sup>7</sup>

Ped.      senza Ped.      Ped.      Ped.

16      Em<sup>7</sup>      A<sup>7</sup>      Em<sup>7</sup>      A<sup>7</sup>      Em<sup>7</sup>      A<sup>7</sup>

Ped.      Ped.      Ped.      Ped.

21      B<sup>7</sup>      C<sup>7</sup>      B<sup>7</sup>      Em<sup>7</sup>

Ped.      Ped.      Ped.      Ped.



25 Gm<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> F<sup>6</sup> F#m<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> E<sup>6</sup>  
 Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

29 Em<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup> D<sup>6</sup> F#<sup>7</sup> B<sup>7</sup>  
 Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

33 Em<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> B<sup>7</sup>  
 senza Ped.

37 Em<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b</sup> A<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> B<sup>7</sup>  
 Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

40 Em<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup> Em<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup>  
 senza Ped.

**Solo**

44 Em<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup> Em<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup>

48 Em<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup> Em<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup>

52 Em<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup> 5<sup>3</sup> Em<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup>

56 Em<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup> Em<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup> D.S. al Ø - Ø

60 A<sup>7</sup> Em<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup> Em<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup>

## Mini-Workshop 1: Drei gegen zwei | Three against Two

Melodie und Begleitung in *It Ain't Necessarily So* stehen vielfach in dem ungewohnten rhythmischen Verhältnis „Vierteltriolen gegen gerade Viertel“. Aber eben dadurch wirkt das rhythmische Gefüge insgesamt sehr fließend. Im Grunde laufen zwei Rhythmen gleichzeitig ab. Ziel der folgenden (Sprech-)Übungen ist es also, die rhythmische Unabhängigkeit der beiden Hände zu trainieren.

*The melody and accompaniment in It Ain't Necessarily So often occur in the unusual rhythmic relationship "quarter triplets against quarter notes." But it's precisely this feature which ensures that the rhythmic pattern continues to flow smoothly. Basically, the two rhythms run simultaneously. The following (spoken) exercises are meant to train the rhythmic independence of both hands.*

- 1 Wir finden zu den Zweier- und Dreiergruppen geeignete Sprechsilben bzw. Wörter, z. B. TIGER und BUTTERFLY.

*Choose spoken syllables in suitable groups of two or three, for example, "TIGER" and "BUTTERFLY".*

- 2 Wir stellen das Metronom auf unser Tempo 124 bpm ein und spielen in halben Noten mit dem Fuß dazu. Nun spielen und sprechen wir die Zweier- und Dreiergruppen in einem zweitaktig. Wir wiederholen so lange, bis die Übung automatisch abläuft: Minimum eine Minute!

*Set the metronome tempo to 124 bpm and play along in half notes. Now play and speak each of the groups of two and three in a two-beat rhythm. Repeat this exercise long enough (for a minimum of one minute!) until it becomes automatic.*

- 3 Jetzt spielen wir die Gruppen einzeltig: erst einzeln, dann zusammen und weiterhin zum Metronom (124 bpm). Wir wiederholen wiederum so lange, bis die Übung automatisch abläuft!

*Now play the groups individually—one-beat rhythm, first individually, then together—always following the metronome (124 bpm). Again, repeat the exercise until it becomes automatic!*

**Hinweis:** Das Automatisieren der Bewegungsabläufe und die rhythmische Unabhängigkeit der Hände braucht ihre Zeit. Hier sind viele Wiederholungen über einen längeren Zeitraum notwendig.

**Note:** Automizing movement patterns and creating rhythmic independence in the hands takes time. Many repetitions over a longer period of time are therefore necessary.



2

# SUMMERTIME

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Moody, but straight ♩ ca. 86

Gm

5 1 2

8. Gm

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

5

Cm 1 3

Ped.

9 D

am

3

13 Cm

F7

B♭6

E♭maj7

Ped. Ped.

16 Gm

Gm/F

Gm/E♭

D7

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

**Solo**

19 Gm Gmaj7 Gm<sup>7</sup> Gm<sup>6</sup> Cm

Ped. Ped. Ped. simile

24 Am<sup>7(b5)</sup> D<sup>7</sup> Gmaj7

29 Gm<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> E<sup>b6</sup> E<sup>b7</sup> Cm<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7</sup>

Ped. Ped. Ped.

33 Gm D.S. al  $\emptyset$  -  $\emptyset$

Ped. Ped. simile

37 C E<sup>b</sup>/F B<sup>b</sup> D<sup>b</sup>/E<sup>b</sup> D<sup>7</sup> Gm<sup>6</sup>

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

## Mini-Workshop 2: Melodie in der linken Hand | Melody in the Left Hand

- 1 Zunächst klopfen wir mit der rechten Hand im Loop gleichmäßige Viertelnoten und mit der linken Hand den Rhythmus der Melodie von *Summertime*.

*To begin with, we tap uniform quarter notes in a loop with the right hand, and with the left hand we tap the rhythm of the melody from Summertime.*

- 2 Nun wird die Klopfübung auf das Klavier übertragen. | Now the tapping exercise is transferred to the piano.

## Mini-Workshop 3: Rhythmisches Tastenspiel | Tapping Rhythm

- 1 Zunächst tippen wir mit dem linken Fuß gleichmäßige Viertel zum Drei-Achtel-Fluss der rechten Hand.  
*First, with the left foot we tap uniform quarter notes in a three-eighth-note sequence with the right hand.*

- 2 Nun klopfen wir mit der linken Hand zusätzlich zu jedem „1“ im 4/4-Takt.  
*Now with the left hand we tap in addition to each "1" of the 4/4 beat.*

Schließlich setzt die linke Hand die Melodie dazu. | Finally, the left hand adds the accompanying melody.



# FASCINATING RHYTHM

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Lively ♩ ca. 142

*legato, senza Ped.*

4

Fm<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b7</sup> Em<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b7</sup> Fm<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b7</sup> Em<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b7</sup>

7

B<sup>b</sup>m<sup>7</sup> E<sup>b</sup>6 E<sup>b</sup> E<sup>b</sup>m<sup>7</sup> E<sup>b</sup>7 A<sup>b</sup>ma<sup>j</sup>7

11

A<sup>b</sup> G<sup>b</sup>7 F<sup>b</sup>m<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b</sup>7 E<sup>b</sup>ma<sup>j</sup>7

senza Ped.

Sheet music for piano, page 2, featuring six staves of musical notation. The music is in 4/4 time and consists of measures 15 through 31. The chords and measures are as follows:

- Measure 15: Cm<sup>7</sup>, F<sup>7 sus4</sup>, F<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>, A<sup>b7</sup>, G<sup>7</sup>, C<sup>7</sup>. Ped.
- Measure 16: F<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>, A<sup>b7</sup>, G<sup>7</sup>, C<sup>7</sup>. Ped.
- Measure 17: Fm<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>, Fm<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>, Fm<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>, Fm<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>. Ped.
- Measure 18: Fm<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>, Fm<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>, Fm<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>, Fm<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>. senza Ped.
- Measure 19: B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, E<sup>b6</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, A<sup>b</sup> maj<sup>7</sup>.
- Measure 20: B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, E<sup>b6</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, A<sup>b</sup> maj<sup>7</sup>.
- Measure 21: B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, E<sup>b6</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, A<sup>b</sup> maj<sup>7</sup>.
- Measure 22: B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, E<sup>b6</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, A<sup>b</sup> maj<sup>7</sup>.
- Measure 23: B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, E<sup>b6</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, A<sup>b</sup> maj<sup>7</sup>.
- Measure 24: B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, E<sup>b6</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, A<sup>b</sup> maj<sup>7</sup>.
- Measure 25: B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, E<sup>b6</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, A<sup>b</sup> maj<sup>7</sup>.
- Measure 26: B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, E<sup>b6</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>m<sup>7</sup>, A<sup>b</sup> maj<sup>7</sup>.
- Measure 27: A<sup>b</sup>, G<sup>7</sup>, G<sup>b7</sup>, F, G<sup>7sus4</sup>, G<sup>7</sup>, Cm<sup>7</sup>, F<sup>7</sup>. Ped.
- Measure 28: A<sup>b</sup>, G<sup>7</sup>, G<sup>b7</sup>, F, G<sup>7sus4</sup>, G<sup>7</sup>, Cm<sup>7</sup>, F<sup>7</sup>. Ped.
- Measure 29: A<sup>b</sup>, G<sup>7</sup>, G<sup>b7</sup>, F, G<sup>7sus4</sup>, G<sup>7</sup>, Cm<sup>7</sup>, F<sup>7</sup>. Ped.
- Measure 30: A<sup>b</sup>, G<sup>7</sup>, G<sup>b7</sup>, F, G<sup>7sus4</sup>, G<sup>7</sup>, Cm<sup>7</sup>, F<sup>7</sup>. Ped.
- Measure 31: Fm<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>, Fm<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>, E maj<sup>7</sup>, E maj<sup>7</sup>. Ped.

35 Fm<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b7</sup> Fm<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b7</sup> Fm<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b7</sup> Fm<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b7</sup>  
*senza Ped.*

39 B<sup>b</sup>m<sup>7</sup> E<sup>b7</sup> B<sup>b</sup>m<sup>7</sup> E<sup>b7</sup> B<sup>b</sup>m<sup>7</sup> E<sup>b7</sup> B<sup>b</sup>m<sup>7</sup> E<sup>b7</sup>

43 Fm<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b7</sup> Fm<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b7</sup> Fm<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b7</sup> Fm<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b7</sup>

D.S. al  $\odot - \odot$

47 B<sup>b</sup>m<sup>7</sup> E<sup>b7</sup> B<sup>b</sup>E<sup>b7</sup> B<sup>b</sup>m<sup>7</sup> E<sup>b7</sup> B<sup>b</sup>m<sup>7</sup> E<sup>b7</sup>

51 E mai<sup>7</sup> *Ped.* *8vb*



# OH, LADY BE GOOD!

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Shuffle feel ♩ ca. 120

senza Ped.

6 Am<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7/F#</sup> G<sup>6</sup> Am<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7</sup>

10 G<sup>6</sup> Gm<sup>6</sup> G<sup>6</sup> G<sup>6</sup> G<sup>#o</sup>

14 Am<sup>7</sup> G<sup>6</sup> Fadd9 G<sup>6</sup>

18 C<sup>6</sup> G/D G<sup>6</sup> G<sup>b+</sup> F<sup>6</sup>

22 Em Em<sup>maj7</sup> Em<sup>7</sup> E<sup>7</sup> Am<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7</sup>

26 G<sup>6</sup> Gm<sup>6</sup> G<sup>6</sup> G<sup>6</sup> G<sup>#o</sup>

30 Am<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7/F#</sup> G<sup>6</sup> F<sup>6</sup> G<sup>6</sup>

**Solo**

34 G<sup>6</sup> Gm<sup>6</sup> G<sup>6</sup> G<sup>6</sup> G<sup>7</sup>

38 C<sup>7</sup> G<sup>6</sup>

Sheet music for piano, featuring five staves of musical notation. The music is by George Gershwin and includes the following measures:
 

- Staff 1 (Measures 42-43):** Treble clef. Key signature changes from D major (D7) to C major (C7). Fingerings: 5, 1; 3, 5, 4; 3.
- Staff 2 (Measures 42-43):** Bass clef. Fingerings: 3, 1.
- Staff 3 (Measures 44-45):** Treble clef. Key signature changes from D major (G6) to G minor (Gm6) to G major (G6). Fingerings: 1, 4; 3.
- Staff 4 (Measures 44-45):** Bass clef. Fingerings: 3, 1.
- Staff 5 (Measures 46-47):** Treble clef. Key signature changes from D major (G6) to G major (G7). Fingerings: 3, 1; 3.
- Staff 6 (Measures 46-47):** Bass clef. Fingerings: 3, 1.
- Staff 7 (Measures 48-49):** Treble clef. Key signature changes from D major (C7) to F major (G6). Fingerings: 4, 2; 3, 1; 3, 2.
- Staff 8 (Measures 48-49):** Bass clef. Fingerings: 3, 1.
- Staff 9 (Measures 50-51):** Treble clef. Key signature changes from D major (G6) to E major (G6). Fingerings: 3, 1; 4, 2.
- Staff 10 (Measures 50-51):** Bass clef. Fingerings: 3, 1.
- Staff 11 (Measures 52-53):** Treble clef. Key signature changes from D major (D7) to E major (G6). Fingerings: 3, 1; 4, 2.
- Staff 12 (Measures 52-53):** Bass clef. Fingerings: 3, 1.
- Staff 13 (Measures 54-55):** Treble clef. Key signature changes from D major (G6) to E major (G6). Fingerings: 3, 1; 4, 2.
- Staff 14 (Measures 54-55):** Bass clef. Fingerings: 3, 1.
- Staff 15 (Measures 56-57):** Treble clef. Key signature changes from D major (G6) to E major (G6). Fingerings: 3, 1; 4, 2.
- Staff 16 (Measures 56-57):** Bass clef. Fingerings: 3, 1.
- Staff 17 (Measures 58-59):** Treble clef. Key signature changes from D major (G6) to E major (G6). Fingerings: 5, 2.
- Staff 18 (Measures 58-59):** Bass clef. Fingerings: 3, 1.
- Staff 19 (Measures 60-61):** Treble clef. Key signature changes from D major (F6) to G major (G6).
- Staff 20 (Measures 60-61):** Bass clef. Fingerings: 3, 1.
- Staff 21 (Measures 62-63):** Treble clef. Key signature changes from D major (G6) to E major (G6).
- Staff 22 (Measures 62-63):** Bass clef. Fingerings: 3, 1.

## Mini-Workshop 4: Shake It Easy!

- 1 „Sliding Notes“ (Vorschläge), Tremoli bzw. „Shaker“ sind typische Effekte im Jazz-Blues. Der Shaker verhindert sozusagen das schnelle Verklingen langer Töne und hat zudem eine coole bunte Farukur. Dafür benötigen wir (mindestens) zwei Töne, häufig sind es Terzen oder Sexten. Betrachten wir die Melodie von „Lady, Be Good!“.

“Sliding notes” (grace notes), tremolos, or “shakers” are typical effects in jazz blues. A shaker helps to prevent the longer tones from fading away too quickly. It also creates a cool blues feeling. To make this work we need (at least) two tones, usually thirds or sixths. Let’s have a look at the beginning of Lady, Be Good!.

Melodie/melody

G<sup>6</sup>                    Gm<sup>6</sup>

G<sup>6</sup>                    Gm<sup>6</sup>

melodie in Terzen/mais auch in sixths

- 2 Nun versehen wir die langen Notenwerte mit einem Tremolo. „Shaking“ wir zunächst in Sechzehntelnoten. Now we add a tremolo to the long note values by shaking them into sixteenth notes.

Shaker notiert/notated as a shaker

G<sup>6</sup>                    Gm<sup>6</sup>

Shaker gespielt/played as a shaker

G<sup>6</sup>                    Gm<sup>6</sup>

- 3 Die Ausführung des Shakers ist grundsätzlich frei. Er kann von oben oder unten begonnen werden, aus Sechzehnteln oder anderen (schnelleren) Notenwerten bestehen. Hauptsache, er „rollt“ ohne zu stocken. Hier zwei Ausführungsvarianten:

Executing a shaker is basically an open secret. It can be started from above or below and consists of sixteenth notes or other (quicker) notes. The main thing is that it „rolls“, without halting or slowing down. Here are two variants:

G<sup>6</sup>                    Gm<sup>6</sup>                    G<sup>6</sup>                    Gm<sup>6</sup>

2 4                    5                            3

- 4 Sehr gebräuchlich sind auch Shaker mit drei Tönen. Wir verdoppeln hier einfach die Melodie eine Oktave tiefer (“double lead”). Wie der Name Shaker nahelegt, schüttelt man diesen Effekt mit einer Drehbewegung „aus der Hand“.

Shakers with three tones are quite common. We simply double the melody one octave lower (“double lead”). As the name suggests, this effect is “shaken out of the hand” with a rotating movement.

G<sup>6</sup>                    Gm<sup>6</sup>                    G<sup>6</sup>                    Gm<sup>6</sup>

5 3                    1 2                            1 2

- 5 Natürlich gibt es wieder verschiedene Ausführungsvarianten, z. B.:  
Of course, there are various ways of accomplishing this, for example:

G<sup>6</sup>                    Gm<sup>6</sup>                    G<sup>6</sup>                    Gm<sup>6</sup>

5 3                    1 2                            1 2



# EMBRACEABLE YOU

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Straight ballad  $\text{♩}$  ca. 88

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

I'm gonna make you feel like you're in my arms again  
I'm gonna make you feel like you're in my arms again  
I'm gonna make you feel like you're in my arms again  
I'm gonna make you feel like you're in my arms again

Gm Gm/F# Gm/F Gm/E Gm7 B<sup>b</sup>6 D<sup>bb</sup> F<sup>7</sup>sus4 G7 Cm7 Ebm7 B<sup>b</sup>7 Cm7 B<sup>b</sup>6 D7 Gm Em7/b5 Eb7 Dm Dm/C G7/B B<sup>b</sup>m6

simile simile

17 Am<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7</sup> Gm F<sup>#o</sup> Gm/F C/E F<sup>7sus4</sup> B<sup>7</sup>  
 Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

21 ~~8.~~ B<sup>b6</sup> D<sup>bo</sup> Cm<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7sus4</sup> G<sup>7</sup>  
 Ped. simile

25 Cm<sup>7</sup> E<sup>b m<sup>6</sup></sup> B<sup>b</sup> Cm<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b6</sup> B<sup>b7</sup>  
 Ped.

29 E<sup>b maj7</sup> Am<sup>7(b5)</sup> A<sup>b7</sup> Gm Gm/F Gm/E E<sup>b m<sup>6</sup></sup>  
 Ped.

33 Dm<sup>7</sup> Cm<sup>7(b5)</sup> B<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b/F</sup> Cm<sup>7/F</sup> E<sup>b m<sup>7</sup>/F</sup>  
 Ped.



**Solo**

37 B<sub>b</sub>maj7 D<sub>bb</sub> Cm<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup>

41 Cm<sup>7</sup> E<sub>b</sub>m<sup>6</sup> B<sub>b</sub>maj7/D D<sup>7</sup>

45 Gm Gm/F E<sub>m</sub>7(♭5) E<sub>b</sub>7 Dm Dm/C G<sup>7</sup>/B B<sub>b</sub>m<sup>6</sup>

49 Am<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7</sup> Gm Gm/F C<sup>7</sup> rit. F7 sus4 B<sup>7</sup> D.S. al ♦ - ♦

53 Gm rit. Gm/E E<sub>b</sub>m<sup>6</sup> B<sub>b</sub>add9



# I GOT RHYTHM

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**Bebop** ♩ ca. 166

1 ♩ B♭maj7 G<sup>7</sup> Cm<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> B♭maj7 F<sup>7</sup>

2 Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

5 B♭maj7 B♭<sup>7</sup> E♭<sup>6</sup> E♭m<sup>6</sup> B♭/F B♭maj7 B<sup>6</sup>

6 Ped. Ped. Ped. senza Ped. Ped. Ped.

9 B♭maj7 G<sup>7</sup> Cm<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> B♭maj7 D♭<sup>6</sup> Cm<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup>

10 Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

13 B♭maj7 B♭<sup>7</sup> E♭<sup>6</sup> E♭m<sup>6</sup> B♭/F F<sup>7</sup>

14 Ped. Ped. Ped. senza Ped. Ped.

17 D♭ G<sup>7</sup>

18 Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. simile Ped.

21

25

29

**Solo**

33

37

42 Cm<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> Dm<sup>7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> Cm<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> B♭maj7 B♭7

46 E♭6 A♭7 F<sup>7</sup>

51 G<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup>

57 B♭maj7 B° Cm<sup>7</sup> Dm<sup>7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> Cm<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup>

61 B♭maj7 B♭7 E<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> D.S. al Ø - Ø

65 B♭/F F<sup>7</sup>/E A<sup>7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> Cm<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup>



7

# THE MAN I LOVE

Music and Lyrics by George Gershwin and Leo Gershwin (from STRIKE UP THE BAND!)  
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Swing, 12/8 Feel    ca. 82

The musical score consists of five staves of music for piano, arranged in two systems. The first system starts at measure 1 and ends at measure 12. The second system starts at measure 13 and ends at measure 21. The music is in 12/8 time, with a swing feel indicated by the tempo of ca. 82 BPM. The key signature is one flat. The piano part includes bass and treble clef staves, with various chords and rhythmic patterns. Measure numbers are placed above the staves, and dynamic markings like 'legato, senza Ped.' are included. A large watermark 'www.helbling.com' is diagonally across the page.

1 F<sup>6</sup> 5 3 1 Fm<sup>7</sup> 5 2 1 F<sup>6</sup> 4 3

2 legato, senza Ped.

5 F<sup>6</sup> 3 4 Fm<sup>7</sup> 3 E<sup>b6</sup> 3 D<sup>7</sup> 3

9 D<sup>b6</sup> 3 C Am<sup>7</sup> 5 2 4 1 G<sup>7</sup> 5 2 C<sup>7</sup>

13 F<sup>6</sup> 3 Fm<sup>7</sup> 3 E<sup>b6</sup> 3 D<sup>7</sup> 3

17 D<sup>b</sup>6 3 C<sup>7</sup> F<sup>6</sup> B<sup>b7</sup> F<sup>6</sup> A<sup>7(#5)</sup>

21 8. Dm Bm<sup>7(♭5)</sup> E<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup> Dm A<sup>7</sup>  
legato, senza Ped.

25 Dm Bm<sup>7(♭5)</sup> E<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup> Dm D<sup>7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> 5 4  
2 3 4 3 5 1 4 1  
Ped. Ped. Ped.

30 F<sup>6</sup> 3 4 F 3 E<sup>7</sup> 3 D<sup>7</sup> 3  
2 3 4 3 5 1 4 1  
legato, senza Ped.

34 D<sup>b</sup>6 C<sup>7</sup> F<sup>6</sup> B<sup>b7</sup> F<sup>6</sup> D<sup>b7</sup> 0  
3 4 5 2 4 1 2 1  
Ped. Ped.

**Solo**

38 F<sup>6</sup> Fm<sup>7</sup> E<sup>b6</sup> D<sup>7</sup>

*legato, senza Ped.*

42 D<sup>b6</sup> C<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7</sup> D<sup>b7</sup> C<sup>7</sup>

46 F<sup>6</sup> Fm<sup>7</sup> E<sup>b6</sup> D<sup>7</sup>

50 D<sup>b6</sup> C<sup>7</sup> F<sup>6</sup> B<sup>b7</sup> F<sup>6</sup> A<sup>7</sup>

D.S. al  $\emptyset$  -  $\emptyset$

54 C<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup>

**Musette** www.helbling.com

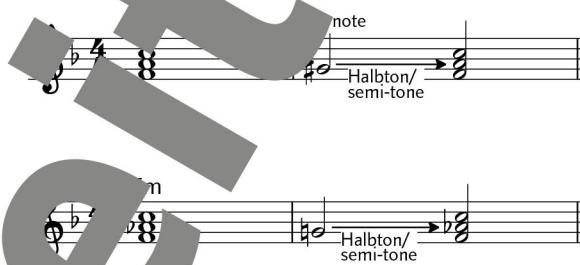
## Mini-Workshop 5: Make It Bluesy!

Mit ein paar einfachen Mitteln kann man jedem geeigneten Song eine Blues-Färbung geben. Dabei helfen vor allem die „blue notes“, stiltypische Spannungstöne. Die häufigste blue note findet sich in einem Halbton unter der (großen) Terz des Dur-Akkordes.

*With a few simple tricks any suitable song can be given a touch of blues. This can be done by using “blue notes,” creating characteristic tension notes. The most frequent blue note can be found in a semi-tone below the (major) third of a major chord.*

In *The Man I Love* kommen nicht nur Durdreiklänge vor, aber auch bei Mollakkorden verwenden wir den Halbton unter der (kleinen) Terz. Diesen Ton bezeichnet man zwar nicht als blue note, als spannender Vorhalt sorgt aber auch er für eine „bluesige“ Wirkung.

*In The Man I Love we find not only major triads, but with minor chords we also use the semi-tone below the (minor) third. This tone is actually not called a blue note, but being a suspended note it also creates a kind of “bluesy” effect.*



- 1 Wir betrachten alle zugrundeliegenden Akkorde in den Takt 1 bis 6 mit blue notes bzw. Vorhaltstönen.  
*Here we see all underlying chords in bars 1 to 6 with blue notes as well as suspended notes.*

- 2 Wir lösen alle blue notes/Vorhalte in die Terz des jeweiligen Akkordes auf. Dazu verwenden wir eine einfache Rhythmisierung und das originale Bass-Motiv in einem Loop.  
*We then resolve all blue notes/suspending tones into the third of each of the chords. This is done by using a simple rhythmization of the original bass pattern in a loop.*

- 3 Nun ergänzen wir die Fünfte oder den Grundton. | Now we add the fifth or root note of the chord.

Schließlich variieren wir den Rhythmus. | Finally, we vary the rhythm.



# 'S WONDERFUL

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**Swing** ♩ ca. 152

B♭7sus4                      G♭7

1                      2                      3                      4                      5

5                      6                      7                      8                      9

9                      10                      11                      12                      13

*legg.*      *legg.*      *simile*

*legato, senza Ped.*

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17 Dm<sup>7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7sus4</sup> B<sup>7sus4</sup>

21 E maj<sup>7</sup>/B A/B E<sup>6</sup>/B A/B

25 E<sup>7sus4</sup> E<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7sus4</sup> A<sup>7</sup> G<sup>7</sup>

29 C maj<sup>7</sup> Dm<sup>7</sup>

34 G<sup>7sus4</sup> G<sup>7</sup> Fm/G B<sup>b</sup>/G G<sup>7</sup>

*Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

*legato, senza*

**Solo**

39 C maj7

legato, senza Ped.

43 Dm<sup>7</sup> G7(<sup>#</sup>5) C<sup>6</sup> Fm<sup>7</sup> G7sus4

47 C maj7

51 Dm<sup>7</sup> C7sus4 B<sup>7</sup>sus4 D.S. al Ø - Ø

55 Em<sup>7</sup> E<sup>b</sup>m<sup>7</sup> G7sus4 C<sup>6</sup>

senza Ped. Ped. Ped. senza Ped.



# HOW LONG HAS THIS BEEN GOING ON?

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Freely ♩ ca. 76

Sheet music for piano, four-hand performance. The music consists of four staves of musical notation with corresponding chords indicated above each staff. The tempo is marked as 'Freely ♩ ca. 76'. The piece includes lyrics and pedaling instructions. The chords and lyrics are as follows:

1. Gm, F♯o, Gm⁷, C⁷, Cm⁷, F, Fmaj⁷, B♭m⁷

2. Ped., Ped., simile

3. F/C, B°, B♭maj⁷, A°, D♭⁷, C⁷, Am⁷, D⁷

4. Ped., Ped., Ped., Ped., Ped., Ped.

5. Gm, F♯o, Gm⁷, C⁷, F⁷, B♭maj⁷, B♭m⁷

6. Ped., Ped.

7. F/C, B♭maj⁷, A°, Gm⁷, D♭⁷, C⁷, Fadd⁹, B⁷

8. Ped., Ped., Ped., Ped.

8.

17 B<sup>b</sup>maj7 E<sup>b7</sup>/B<sup>b</sup> B<sup>b</sup>maj7 E<sup>b7</sup>/B<sup>b</sup> B<sup>b</sup>maj7 A<sup>7</sup> Dm<sup>7</sup> E<sup>7</sup>

*Ped.* *Ped.* *simile* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

21 Am Dm<sup>6</sup>/A Am<sup>6</sup> Dm<sup>6</sup>/A Am/G rit. E<sup>b7</sup> D<sup>7sus4</sup>

*Ped.* *Ped.* *simile* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

a tempo

25 Gm F<sup>#o</sup> Gm<sup>7</sup> C Cm<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b</sup>maj7 B<sup>b</sup>m<sup>7</sup>

*Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

29 F/C B<sup>o</sup> B<sup>b</sup>maj7 A<sup>o</sup> Gm<sup>7</sup> D<sup>b7</sup> C<sup>7</sup>

*Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

**Solo**

33 Gm F<sup>#</sup>o Gm<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> Cm<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b</sup>maj<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b</sup>m<sup>7</sup>

*Ped. ad libitum*

37 F/C B<sup>o</sup> B<sup>b</sup>maj<sup>7</sup> A<sup>o</sup> Gm<sup>7</sup> D<sup>b</sup>7 C<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7</sup>

41 Gm F<sup>#</sup>o Gm<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C F<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b</sup>maj<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b</sup>m<sup>7</sup>

45 F/C B<sup>o</sup> maj<sup>7</sup> A<sup>o</sup> Gm<sup>7</sup> D<sup>b</sup>7 C<sup>7</sup> F<sup>maj</sup><sup>7</sup> B<sup>7</sup>

D.S. al  $\bigcirc - \bigcirc$

49 Gm<sup>7</sup> C Cm<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7</sup> Gm<sup>7</sup> D<sup>b</sup>7 C<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b</sup>m<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b</sup>m<sup>6</sup> Fadd<sup>9</sup>

*Ted. Ted. Ted. Ted. Ted. Ted. Ted. Ted.*



# NICE WORK IF YOU CAN GET IT

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Fast  $\text{d}$  ca. 86

F<sup>#</sup>o  
G  
A<sup>#</sup>o  
5  
staccato sempre  
9  
13  
Am<sup>7</sup>      A<sup>b7</sup>      G<sup>7</sup>      Gm<sup>7</sup>      E<sup>b</sup>      E      F  
staccato sempre

17 Am<sup>7</sup> A<sup>b7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> A<sup>b7</sup> Gm<sup>7</sup> E<sup>b</sup> E F

21 8. Dm<sup>7</sup> Dm<sup>6</sup> B<sup>b7</sup> Dm<sup>7</sup> 4 G<sup>7</sup>

legato sempre

25 Cm<sup>7</sup> Cm<sup>6</sup> Dm<sup>7(b5)</sup> G<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7sus4</sup> C<sup>+</sup>

29 A<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7</sup> G C F B<sup>b7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> G<sup>#o</sup>

staccato s

33 Am<sup>7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> A<sup>b7</sup> Gm<sup>7</sup> E<sup>b</sup> E F

1 2 1

Re.

37 A<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> G<sup>#o</sup>  
*staccato sempre*

41 Am<sup>7</sup> A<sup>b7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> A<sup>b7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> F<sup>6</sup>

45 A<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> B<sup>b7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> G<sup>#o</sup>

49 Am<sup>7</sup> A<sup>b7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> F D.S. al ♪ - ♪

53 Gm<sup>7</sup> E<sup>b</sup> E F

## Mini-Workshop 6: Stride Piano

Das „Stride Piano“ kombiniert Begleitmodelle des Ragtime mit virtuosen Passagen der rechten Hand. Dabei wechselt die linke Hand zwischen Grundtönen (Bass) und Akkorden.

The “stride piano” style combines ragtime accompaniment patterns with virtuoso right-hand passages. The left hand switches between root notes (bass) and chords.

- 1 „Trampolin-Übung“: Wir „springen“ mit der linken Hand von den Tasten „wieder weg“, wählen die Töne in Gedanken „nach oben“. Die Wahl der Töne ist zunächst frei, es geht nur um die schnelle Armbewegung und ein „knackiges“ Staccato.

“Trampoline Exercise”: We “jump away” from the keys with the left hand and choose the tones “upward” in our thoughts. The choice of notes is left open—most important is a quick arm movement and a “snappy” staccato.

- 2 Wir spielen nun T. 5–8 von *Nice Work...* im Loop mit dieser Technik und betonen wiederum die Zählzeiten 2 und 4. Play bars 5 to 8 of *Nice Work...* in a loop, using this technique, always slightly emphasizing beats 2 and 4.

Musical notation for bars 5-8 of *Nice Work...* in 4/4 time. The bass line consists of quarter notes on A, D, G, C, F, G, and G<sup>#</sup>. Above it, a harmonic progression is shown with chords A<sup>7</sup>, D<sup>7</sup>, G<sup>7</sup>, C<sup>7</sup>, F<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>, G<sup>7</sup>, and G<sup>#0</sup>.

- 3 Nun spielt die rechte Hand Grundtöne in halben Noten durch, während die linke Hand weiterhin die Töne in Gedanken „nach oben“ wählt.

Musical notation for bars 5-8 showing the right hand playing root notes in half notes (A, D, G, C, F, G, G<sup>#</sup>) while the left hand continues its upward motion. The bass line remains the same as in the previous example.

- 4 Durch Einfügen chromatischer Nebennoten (CN) in die Melodie und sonstige rhythmische Variationen erhalten wir eine interessante Improvisationslinie:

*Adding in chromatic nonchord tones (CN) and some rhythmic variations we create an interesting line of improvisation:*

Musical notation for bars 5-8 showing chromatic nonchord tones (CN) added to the melody. The right hand now includes additional notes such as B, E, and G# along with the root notes, while the left hand continues its upward motion.

- 5 Mit dieser Technik lassen sich weitere Improvisationslinien finden. Wir starten z. B. mit der Terz (3) des ersten Akkordes und folgen ihr absteigend (absteigend) den nächstgelegenen Akkordton:

*Using this approach we can create further improvisation lines. For example, we can start with the third (3) of the first chord and find the closest (descending) the nearest chord tone:*

Musical notation for bars 5-8 showing a descending line starting from the third (3) of the first chord (A). The right hand starts on A and moves down to D, G, C, F, B<sup>b</sup>, G, and G<sup>#</sup>, while the left hand continues its upward motion.

Wenn wir eine ähnliche Verzierungstechnik anwenden wie unter 4, erhalten wir diese Improvisationslinie:

*When we use an ornamental technique similar to the one in 4, we obtain this line of improvisation:*

Musical notation for bars 5-8 showing an ornamental technique applied to the melody. The right hand uses eighth-note patterns (e.g., A-C, D-G, G-C, C-F, F-B, B-G, G-G<sup>#</sup>) while the left hand continues its upward motion.



## MEDIA APP INHALTE (GESAMTAUFGNAHMEN) | MEDIA APP CONTENTS (COMPLETE RECORDINGS)



1

IT AIN'T NECESSARILY SO (6)

2:54



2

SUMMERTIME (10)

2:36



3

FASCINATING RHYTHM (13)

2:10



4

OH, LADY BE GOOD! (16)

2:37



5

EMBRACEABLE YOU (20)

3:23



6

I GOT RHYTHM (23)

2:22



7

THE MAN I LOVE (25)

3:38



8

'S WONDERFUL (26)

1:58



9

HOW LONG HAS THIS BEEN GOING ON? (33)

3:58



10

NICE WORK IF YOU CAN GET IT (36)

1:40