

Funky Rumpus #2 Lead Sheet

Set the Stage Promotional Copy

Tenor Sax

Funk Horn Intro N.C.

G⁷ Rhythm Groove

G⁷

C⁷ D⁷

C⁷ D⁷ G⁷ Last x To Coda

Coda G⁷

Note: Play the head twice, then allow 4 bars rhythm section groove before soloing.

IMPROVISATION SUGGESTIONS:

Funky Rumpus #2 is an example of a 16 bar blues, so just as in *The Blue Cat*, you may wish to start out using the blues scale. Eighth notes in funk are played straight, so be sure to maintain an even eighth note feel in your improvisation.

G Blues Scale

(I) G⁷ Mixolydian (IV) C⁷ Mixolydian (V) D⁷ Mixolydian

G⁷

Some very soulful sounds can be created by combining tones from the blues and mixolydian scale of the (I) chord. Play the appropriate mixolydian scales on the (IV) and (V) chords.

Funky Rumpus #2 Optional Solo Set the Stage Promotional Copy

Play through this solo example several times in preparation to improvise on *Funky Rumpus #2*. Be sure to maintain a straight eighth note feel.

Experiment with the articulation. Place staccato-type tongues on some of the upbeat eighth notes, while placing emphasis (accenting) some of the downbeat eighth notes. This is not an absolute pattern, so try mixing up the articulation as you go. A few examples have been written into the solo.

Examine the harmonic content after becoming stylistically comfortable with the study. You should notice a number of lines using a combination of the blues and mixolydian scales on the (I) chords. Tones from mixolydian scales form the basis for the lines on the (IV) and (V) chords, bringing each chorus to a fulfilling conclusion.

*Note: Solo from 3rd part performed on CD

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Funk By the Step

Step 1

Musical notation for Step 1, consisting of four staves of music in G major. The first staff starts with a G7 chord and a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff introduces C7 and D7 chords. The fourth staff continues with C7, D7, and G7 chords.

You can use the entire mixolydian scale on any of these chords. The tones listed, however, are preferred for emphasis. Note that the tones from the F concert mixolydian scale are not shown in root position. Refer to the improvisation suggestions on page 1 for root position scales.

Step 2

Musical notation for Step 2, consisting of four staves. The first staff shows a G7 chord and a mixolydian scale. The second and third staves show slash notation for improvisation. The fourth staff shows C7, D7, and G7 chords with mixolydian scale runs.

Experiment using blues scale tones mixed with the mixolydian scale on the (I) chord. Examples are shown below.

Step 3

Musical notation for Step 3, consisting of two staves. The first staff shows a G7 chord and a blues scale. The second staff shows a mix of blues and mixolydian scales.

Articulation, the use of inflections (bends, growls, alternate and false fingerings, etc.) and tonal tambre are all elements you should experiment with while working to develop a personal funk style. Syncopated staccato and marcato (short, LOUD and tongued) rhythms mixed with legato tones work well in creating the proper funk attitude.

Once you are comfortable with basic mixolydian harmony and stylistic presentation, you may wish to expand harmonically and rhythmically. Chromaticism, altered scales, quartal and outside playing are all open fields for exploration.