

# "The Lick"

## Transposition Inquisition, No. 24a

Unknown

arr. Guytano Martorano III

"The Lick" is the most famous jazz cliché to date and can be found in nearly all genres (at least once).

Make sure to feel a great ease at all tempos and styles before moving between keys.

Remember: **THERE ARE NO HARD KEYS, ONLY UNFAMILIAR ONES!!!**

Caution: Careful about practicing this around other musicians, as to avoid judgmental gazes.

Gm7(b5) C7 Fm7 G#m7(b5) C#7 F#m7

Am7(b5) D7 Gm7 Bbm7(b5) Eb7 Abm7

Bm7(b5) E7 Am7 Cm7(b5) F7 Bbm7

C#m7(b5) F#7 Bm7 Dm7(b5) G7 Cm7

D#m7(b5) G#7 C#m7 Em7(b5) A7 Dm7

Fm7(b5) Bb7 Ebm7 F#m7(b5) B7 Em7

# The Firebird

## Transposition Inquisition, No. 24b

Igor Stravinsky

arr. Guytano Martorano

*In the 1919 version of The Firebird Suite, in the movement "Khorovod"/"Round Dance of the Princesses", we find one of the earliest appearances of The Lick (The oboe solo at rehearsal 76 and 81). Fun fact, this somber melody is based on the Russian folk-tune of "In the Garden". For more information, go to <https://www.sandiegosymphony.org/>*

*From line to line, you might experience small difficulties in note connection as you jump partials in new and interesting places. Overcoming these difficulties and creating an even sound in all lines is a great way to advance your fluidity/flexibility in the mid register.*

*Technique is the lens through which your musicality is viewed. Polish the technique, but make sure the musical idea is worth looking at.*

"Protect your cash register!" - Mr. P

Do re mi — re Do ti la re ti Sol la Sol la ti Do — re ti Sol la ti la Sol

1 2 3 — 2 1 7 6 2 7 5 6 5 6 7 1 — 2 7 5 6 7 6 —

① **Moderato** ♩ = 72

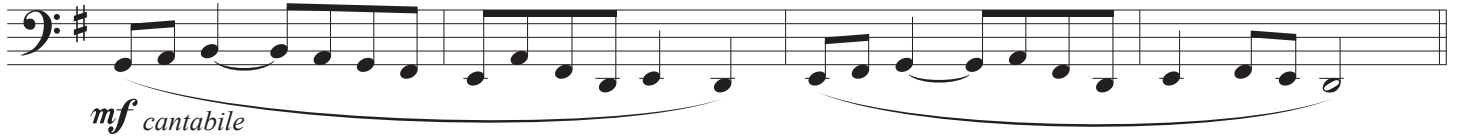
*mf cantabile*

②

③

④

5

Moderato  $\text{♩} = 72$ 

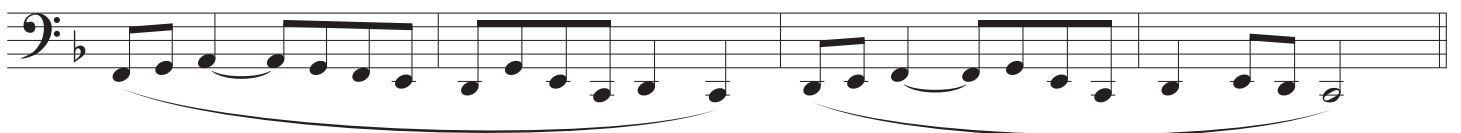
Musical notation for measure 5, bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a half note G2. The dynamic marking is *mf cantabile*. A slur covers the first two measures.

6



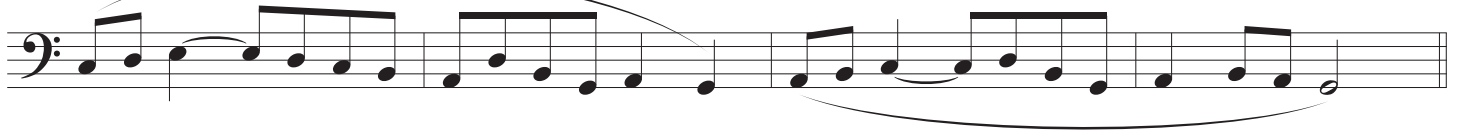
Musical notation for measure 6, bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a half note G2. A slur covers the first two measures.

7



Musical notation for measure 7, bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a half note G2. A slur covers the first two measures.

8



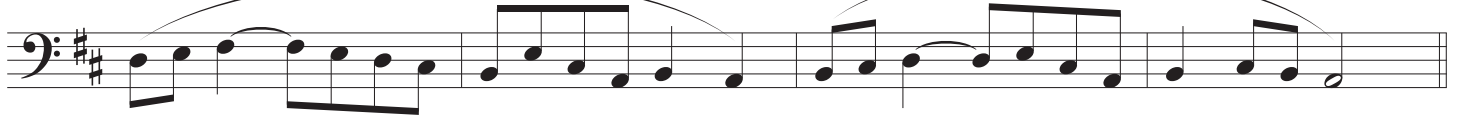
Musical notation for measure 8, bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a half note G2. A slur covers the first two measures.

9



Musical notation for measure 9, bass clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The notation shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a half note G2. A slur covers the first two measures.

10



Musical notation for measure 10, bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a half note G2. A slur covers the first two measures.

11



Musical notation for measure 11, bass clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The notation shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a half note G2. A slur covers the first two measures.

12



Musical notation for measure 12, bass clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a half note G2. A slur covers the first two measures.