

JAZZ FOR YOUNG PEOPLE SERIES



JUMP

WYNTON MARSALIS
Arranged by **DAVID BERGER**

INSTRUMENTATION

Conductor

1st E_b Alto Saxophone
2nd E_b Alto Saxophone
1st B_b Tenor Saxophone
2nd B_b Tenor Saxophone
E_b Baritone Saxophone
1st B_b Trumpet
2nd B_b Trumpet
3rd B_b Trumpet
4th B_b Trumpet

1st Trombone
2nd Trombone
3rd Trombone
4th Trombone
Guitar Chords
Guitar
Piano
Bass
Drums

Optional Alternate Parts

C Flute
Tuba
Horn in F
(Doubles 1st Trombone)
1st Baritone T.C.
(Doubles 1st Trombone)
2nd Baritone T.C.
(Doubles 2nd Trombone)
3rd Baritone T.C.
(Doubles 3rd Trombone)



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JUMP

WYNTON MARSALIS
Arranged by DAVID BERGER

Wynton Marsalis composed this tune with Lindyhoppers in mind. The sole purpose of the piece is to generate that wild and silly swing that makes everyone want to jump onto the dance floor and do all those wild moves with couples throwing each other all over the place and pulling them back. This is forward motion in the music but it does not mean rushing. Duke Ellington's definition of swing was when the music feels like it's getting faster, but it's not. Forward motion.

My arrangement is constructed basically in chorus form. Following the 8-measure introduction, which sets the time in a manner reminiscent of the great Jimmy Lunceford band, there is a 32-bar chorus consisting of the standard AABA structure. The next chorus is split between the alto and tenor soloists. The third chorus utilizes call-and-response between the trumpets in harmony and the saxes/trombones in unison on the A sections. The bridge is given to solo guitar. The shout chorus has a call-and-response between the brass and saxes on the first 2 A sections, a sax soli on the bridge and 6 measures of a tutti riff leading to the 9-measure coda (3 measures of the intro and a hemiola tag ending with a Charleston syncopation.)

The groove in this piece is relentless, driving swing. The drummer needs to play the ride pattern as much as possible. Keep it simple. Don't interrupt the groove with chatter, hits and fills. Listen to Louis Jordan and the Tympani Five, Tiny Bradshaw's band, Sam Woodyard with Ellington, Sonny Payne with Basie as references. It is important for the director and the students to know the history of this jazz style.

The bass part is written to be simple and not impede the flow. The repetitive nature of the bass and drums is essential to building up the head of steam we need to propel the band. The piano comping should answer the horns and soloists. Use the written part as a model. Once the pianist understands his or her function as musical commentator, he or she should be free to react and communicate in ways that are more specific to the performance at hand.

I recommend using an acoustic bass with no amplifier and having the drummer adjust to the bassist's volume. The volume level will permit the horns and piano to play at a comfortable volume and have room for inflections. A common misconception in our rock and roll-dominated world is that the bass should be as loud or louder than the first trumpet. In jazz music, the rhythm section's function is to accompany the horns who generally play the melody. Similarly, an acoustic piano with no amplification is preferable.

Acoustic **rhythm** guitar can work nicely on this piece. If an electric guitar is used in a comping capacity, the **volume** should be kept to a minimum. When the guitar solos, he or she should turn up the **volume** for the solo and then down afterwards.

Wynton's compositional style owes much in general to Duke Ellington. I have chosen to arrange this chart in a similar style, so all of the ensemble practices for Ellington's music apply. All quarter notes are short unless marked otherwise. Tied eighth notes are long. I haven't marked many accents because nearly every note in the entire chart should be played with an accent: first and last notes of phrases, high note of phrases, short quarters and **syncopations**. Crescendo as you ascend and diminuendo as you descend. No vibrato on unisons, marking sure to keep the volume down. Use vibrato on longer harmonized notes, don't start it too soon. Trombones should refrain from using slide vibrato. Use lip vibrato, or if that is not possible, no vibrato.

Play with authority. The excitement is made from the accents, not from cranking up the volume. Strive for a fat warm sound. Keep the feel light with standard swing phrasing with the exceptions of the brass in measures 15-16 and 33-34 where just the brass need to play even eighths on their off-beats in order to keep their distance from the sax downbeats. This is a great effect when executed with precision.

Measures 35-67 are the solo section. If more solos are needed, repeat this chorus omitting the brass backgrounds (except when accompanying saxophone solos). When the brass plungers are marked "+," make sure they are tightly closed. Strive for a pinched sound. "+o" means to snap the plunger open so that it sounds like Whopp!

The ensemble chorus at 67 is soft. The drummer can really help by playing time on the completely closed hi hat. The bridge opens up on the ride and then back to the closed hi hat for the last A section. The 2-measure break needs to be *subito forte* and dramatically set up the brass figure at 99. I recommended that the drummer play rim knocks on beats 2 and 4 for both 8-measure sections at 99. This will lock in the time for the band time because everyone can focus on the knocks.

There are some crunchy harmonies here and there throughout this chart. Don't shy away from the dissonances. Lean into them. They may seem a bit strange at first, but after a while, you may even come to like them.

—David Berger

CONDUCTOR
24869S

JUMP

By WYNTON MARSALIS
Arranged by DAVID BERGER

FAST SWING $\text{d} = 156-210$

1ST EB ALTO SAXOPHONE

2ND EB ALTO SAXOPHONE

1ST BB TENOR SAXOPHONE

2ND BB TENOR SAXOPHONE

EB BARITONE SAXOPHONE

1ST BB TRUMPET

2ND BB TRUMPET

3RD BB TRUMPET

4TH BB TRUMPET

1ST TROMBONE

2ND TROMBONE

3RD TROMBONE

4TH TROMBONE (OPTIONAL)

GUITAR

PIANO

BASS

DRUMS

Hi-HAT

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

CONDUCTOR

-2-

JUMP

⑨

1.

PLUNGER +o

HALF OPEN b°

+o

OPEN

F B♭ F A♭7 D♭ G♭7 C7 B♭ F A♭ G♭7 C7 F

BASS DRUMS

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CONDUCTOR

JUMP

- 3 -

2.

19

OPEN

F C⁹ F A⁹ B⁷ A⁷ B⁷ E⁷ F D^{7/G} G⁹ F#^{6/G} G⁹

RIDE CYM.

17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

BASS

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TPT. 3

TPT. 4

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

TBN. 3

TBN. 4

GTR.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

CONDUCTOR

- 4 -

JUMP

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

BASS.

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TPT. 3

TPT. 4

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

TBN. 3

TBN. 4

GTR.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

PLUNGER +

PLUNGER +

PLUNGER +

PLUNGER +

HALF OPEN b

HALF OPEN b

HALF OPEN b

HALF OPEN b

Gm7 C7 F Bb7 F Ab7 D7 Gm7 C7 Bb7 F Ab7 Gm7 C7

Hi-HAT

CONDUCTOR

JUMP

(33) SOLO O - 6 - (35) G7 F#m7 Fm7 B7 E7(b9) A7(#5)

ALTO 1 ALTO 2 TENOR 1 TENOR 2 BARI.

TPT. 1 TPT. 2 TPT. 3 TPT. 4

TBN. 1 TBN. 2 TBN. 3 TBN. 4

GTR. PNO.

BASS DRUMS

RIDE CYM.

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33 34 m 35 36 37 38 39 40

CONDUCTOR

- 6 -

JUMP

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

BARI.

TPT. 1 PLUNGER +o +o +o STAY CLOSED

TPT. 2 PLUNGER +o +o +o STAY CLOSED

TPT. 3 PLUNGER +o +o +o STAY CLOSED

TPT. 4 PLUNGER +o +o +o STAY CLOSED

TBN. 1 +b STAY CLOSED

TBN. 2 +b STAY CLOSED

TBN. 3 +b STAY CLOSED

TBN. 4 +b STAY CLOSED

GTR. f G7 A7 Ab7 D7 G7(b9) C7(#5)

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48

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CONDUCTOR

- 7 -

JUMP

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

BASS.

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TPT. 3

TPT. 4

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

TBN. 3

TBN. 4

GTR.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

A9(5)

D7

G7

CUE: TENOR 2, SOLO

C7 SOLO

G

A7

JUMP

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CONDUCTOR

- 8 -

JUMP

59

The musical score consists of 12 staves, each representing a different instrument or voice part. The instruments listed from top to bottom are: ALTO 1, ALTO 2, TENOR 1, TENOR 2, BARI., TPT. 1, TPT. 2, TPT. 3, TPT. 4, TBN. 1, TBN. 2, TBN. 3, TBN. 4, GTR., PNO., BASS, and DRUMS. The score is set in common time and includes a key signature of one sharp. Measure 59 begins with a rest followed by a melodic line in the Alto 1 and Tenor 1 parts. Measures 60 through 64 feature various chords and rhythmic patterns across the ensemble, including a prominent piano part in measure 60. The score concludes with a final measure of rests.

CONDUCTOR

- 9 -

JUMP

(67)

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

BARI.

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TPT. 3

TPT. 4

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

TBN. 3

TBN. 4

GTR.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

HI-HAT

PLAY

TUTTI

STRAIGHT MUTE

OPEN

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The score consists of ten staves of music. The first five staves are vocal parts: Alto 1, Alto 2, Tenor 1, Tenor 2, and Bassoon. The next four staves are brass: Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, and Trombone 4. The last one is a bassoon. The piano part is on the eleventh staff. The bassoon part is on the twelfth staff. The bassoon part has a dynamic instruction 'Legal Use Requires Purchase Only' written across it. The score is numbered 67 at the top left. Along the bottom, there are measure numbers 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, and 72. Various performance instructions like 'STRAIGHT MUTE' and dynamics like 'm2' and 'OPEN' are scattered throughout the music.

CONDUCTOR

- 10 -

JUMP

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

BASS.

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TPT. 3

TPT. 4

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

TBN. 3

TBN. 4

GTR.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

75

76

77

78

79

80

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CONDUCTOR

- 11 -

JUMP

ALTO 1
ALTO 2
TENOR 1
TENOR 2
BASS.
TPT. 1
TPT. 2
TPT. 3
TPT. 4
TBN. 1
TBN. 2
TBN. 3
TBN. 4
GTR.
PNO.
BASS
DRUMS

(83)

81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88

f *b7* *G7*

SOLO *CUE: GTR. SOLO* *B7* *PLAY* *CUE: GTR. SOLO* *G7* *PLAY* *B7*

RIDE CYM.

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CONDUCTOR

- 12 -

JUMP

51

ALTO 1
ALTO 2
TENOR 1
TENOR 2
BARI.
TPT. 1
TPT. 2
TPT. 3
TPT. 4
TBN. 1
TBN. 2
TBN. 3
TBN. 4
Gtr.
Pno.
BASS
DRUMS

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Gu7 C7(5) F END SOLO B7 B7 B7 C7(5) F A7 D7 Gu7 F B7(5) B7 Mi F A7 Gu1

Gu7 C7(5) F PLAY A7 D7 Gu7 F B7(5) B7 Mi F A7 Gu1

Hi-HAT

89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96

ALTO 1
ALTO 2
TENOR 1
TENOR 2
BARI.
TPT. 1
TPT. 2
TPT. 3
TPT. 4
TBN. 1
TBN. 2
TBN. 3
TBN. 4
Gtr.
Pno.
BASS
DRUMS

Gu7 C7(5) F END SOLO B7 B7 B7 C7(5) F A7 D7 Gu7 F B7(5) B7 Mi F A7 Gu1

Gu7 C7(5) F PLAY A7 D7 Gu7 F B7(5) B7 Mi F A7 Gu1

Hi-HAT

89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96

CONDUCTOR

- 13 -

JUMP

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

BASS.

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TPT. 3

TPT. 4

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

TBN. 3

TBN. 4

GTR.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

OPEN

OPEN

OPEN

OPEN

SOLO

97 98 99 100 101 102 103

CONDUCTOR

- 14 -

JUMP

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

BASS.

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TPT. 3

TPT. 4

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

TBN. 3

TBN. 4

GTR.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

(109)

CONDUCTOR

- 15 -

JUMP

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

BASS.

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TPT. 3

TPT. 4

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

TBN. 3

TBN. 4

GTR.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

F G^b F D^b F G⁷ G⁹ D⁷ G⁹ Gu⁷ C⁷ F⁷

FILL

(117)

CONDUCTOR

- 16 -

JUMP

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

BASS.

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TPT. 3

TPT. 4

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

TBN. 3

TBN. 4

GTR.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

118 119 120 121 122 123 124

123

CONDUCTOR

- 17 -

JUMP

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

BASS.

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TPT. 3

TPT. 4

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

TBN. 3

TBN. 4

GTR.

PNO.

(8th).

BASS

DRUMS

125 126 127 128 129 FILL 130 131

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