# Sing, Sing, Sing

LOUIS PRIMA Arranged by VICTOR LÓPEZ

#### **INSTRUMENTATION**

Conductor

1st El- Alto Saxophone

2nd El- Alto Saxophone

1st Bl- Tenor Saxophone

2nd Bl- Tenor Saxophone

El- Baritone Saxophone (Optional)

1st Bl- Trumpet

2nd Bl- Trumpet

3rd Bl- Trumpet

4th Bb Trumpet (Optional)

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

### **Optional/Alternate Parts**

C Flute

Tuba

Horn in F (Doubles 1st Trombone)

1st Baritone Horn T.C./Bb Tenor Saxophone (Doubles 1st Trombone)
2nd Baritone Horn T.C./Bb Tenor Saxophone (Doubles 2nd Trombone)





#### NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

Sing, Sing, Sing is a classic swing tune. Notated in cut time, the tempo is = 100, but could go a little slower if needed.

In general, this chart has quite a bit of syncopation—not complex rhythms but typical jazz rhythms. This chart has plenty of energy but to maintain this energy, the band cannot lay back. Without rushing, play the figures that occur on the "and of" beat 1, so they snap right off the beat. These rhythms are throughout all the horn parts and if not played with accuracy can bog down the time quickly. Regarding concept and the swing feel, always keep in mind that the faster the tempo, the less swing feel is needed.

Articulation is always important, and this arrangement is no exception. Tight, consistent and accurate are terms to remind the players of their approach to the articulation. From my own performing and conducting experience, everyone must focus to make the articulations effective. I suggest reminding all the players that although the basic pulse is in two, the underlying pulse is in four and it is important for the players to feel the underlying pulse or groove.

The tenor sax solo begins with a short solo break. Make sure the soloist keeps the time solid during this short break and that the rhythm section and the rest of the band listens to the rhythm section—not necessarily to the soloist—during said break. The solo chords are repetitive and based on the melody of the tune. I suggest the soloist learn the melody and utilize the melody in the improvised solo. The drum solo can be extended if desired—just be clear to count down and cue the ensemble back in at measure 77. Another thought, keep the tempo steady and driving right up to the last note.

The rhythm section should practice with a metronome! I suggest the rhythm section rehearse as a unit to get comfortable playing this tempo. The guitar player has a few written notes, but primarily comping. In general, the guitar should comp with a two feel because to comp quarter notes might bog down the time, however, as he or she becomes more comfortable with this chart, experiment comping in four in a few sections, for variety.

Please enjoy!

—Victor López





## Victor López

Victor López is a highly acclaimed educator, composer, arranger, and adjudicator. He holds music degrees from the University of Florida and Florida International University, with an Ed.D. in Educational Administration and Supervision. He has served as director of bands at the middle and senior high school levels and as an administrator in the Miami-Dade County Public Schools. He has recorded and performed with various artists and has appeared in numerous music videos. He has over 450 compositions/arrangements published as an exclusive composer, arranger and clinician for Alfred Music.























