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I'VE GOT YOU UNDER MY SKIN

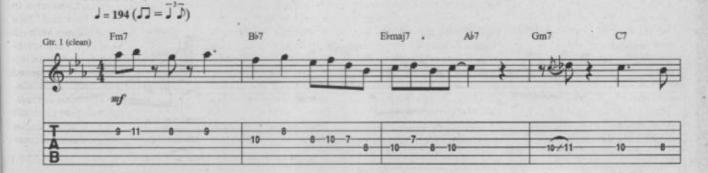
As Recorded by Jim Hall

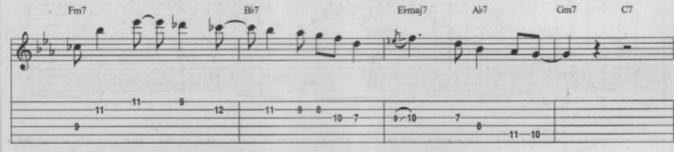
(From the Legacy Recording PROGRESSIONS: 100 YEARS OF JAZZ GUITAR)

Transcribed by Adam Perlmutter

Guitar Solo

Music and Lyrics by Cole Porter



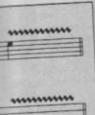




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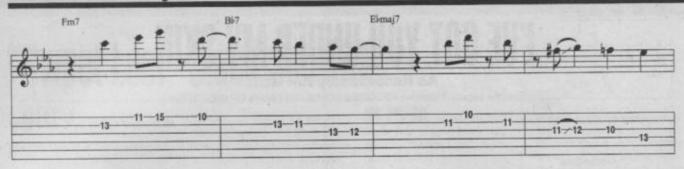


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The Wind Cries Mary, is Be Love," and "Angel, ular) to hear where SR' cks and chordal embel

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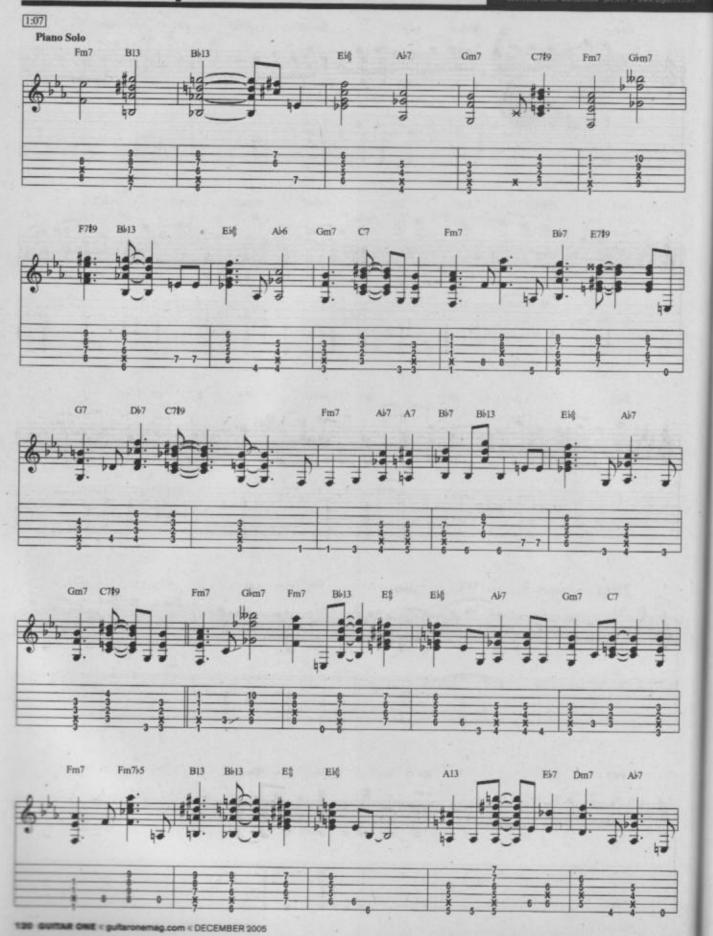


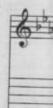


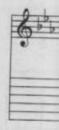










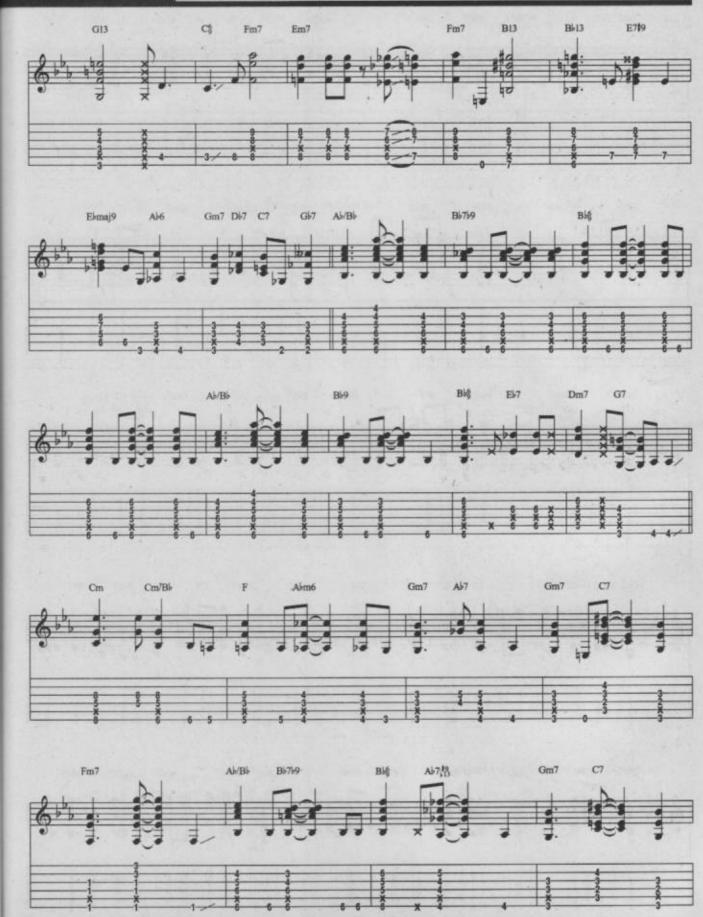


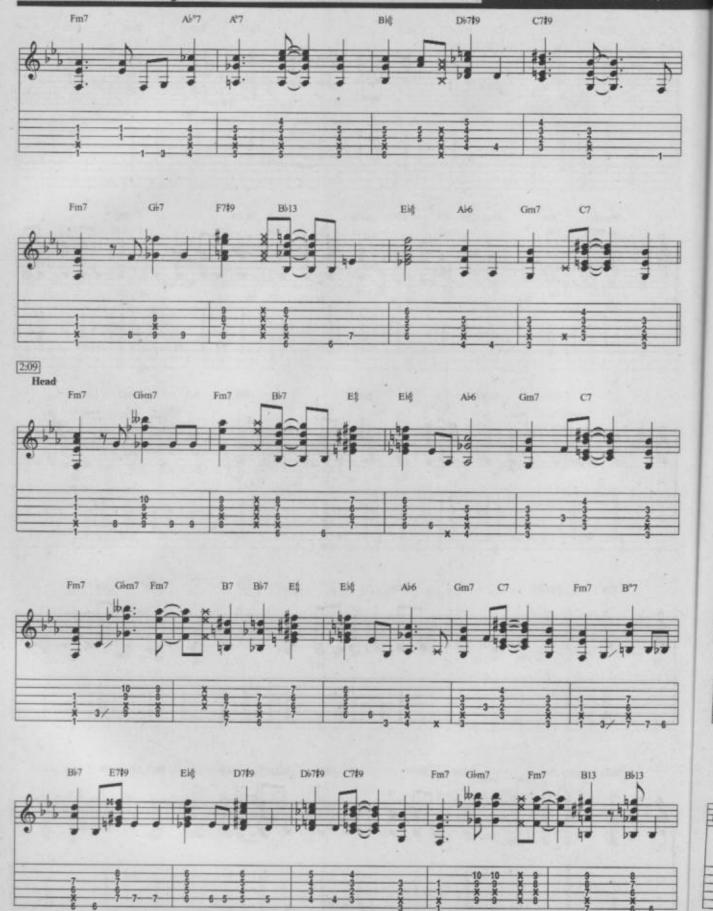






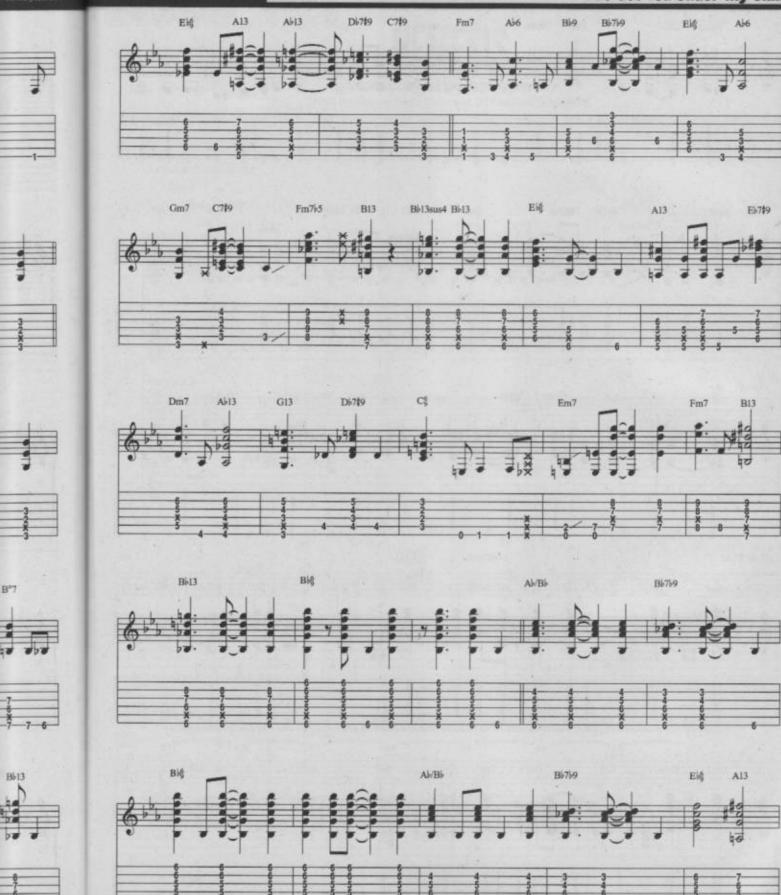






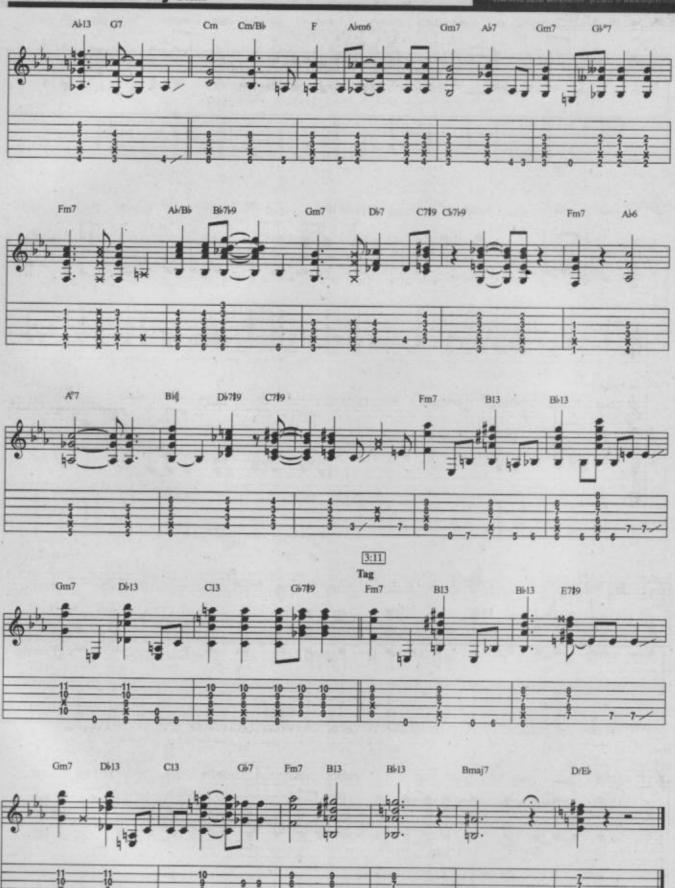
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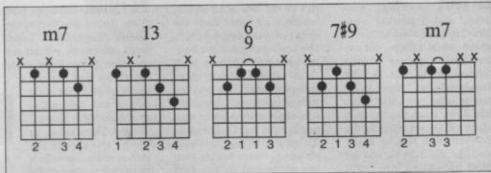


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"I've Got You Under My Skin" Jim Hall

KEY NOTES This interpretation of "I've Got You Under My Skin" was originally released on Intermodulation (Verve, 1966), a duo record by guitarist Jim Hall and pianist Bill Evans that stands as one of the most beautiful in the jazz canon. Whereas most standards have a 32-bar AABA form, in which each section is eight bars long, "I've Got You Under

My Skin" has a 56-bar AABC form, in which the A and C sections are 16 bars each and the B section is eight bars. And while the typical jazz interpretation follows a head-solo-head arrangement, Hall and Evans's version is guitar solo-piano solo-head. Before you delve into the transcription, make





Progressions 100 Years Of

sure you've internalized this structure. Also, it'd be beneficial to learn the melody as composed by Cole Portercheck out a fakebook and compare it to the lines in Hall's solo.

BIG PICTURE For this transcription, we've included Hall's comping, as it provides an excellent lesson in rhythm guitar. Aspiring jazzers often get too harmonically ambitious and reach for complex voicings that are beyond their grasp, sacrificing rhythm in the process. But in "I've Got You Under My Skin," Hall uses only a few basic grips, the bulk of which are shown in Fig. 1,

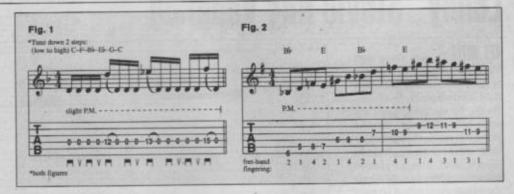
and still swings like mad. Note that he often approaches a chord by playing just its root, or a muted scratch; or, to make things sound hip, he'll target a chord from a half step above or below, as with the B13-B-13 move in bars 1-2 of the piano solo and the Ab7-A7 move in bar 13.

-ADAM PERLMUTTER

Nemesis" Arch Enemy

KEY NOTES To play Riff A's furious stream of 16th notes, you might need to hit the woodshed. Take things slowly, and use the pickstrokes shown in Fig. 1. Also, make sure that the picked notes sound at a volume equal to that of the slurred notes. At the verse, Rhy. Fig. 1 will sound chunkiest if played entirely with downstrokes; this part shouldn't be too much of a problem once you've mastered Riff A. A looser strumming motion will work for the octaves in the chorus, as no

palm muting is required there. If you pay attention to these points, the rhythm parts should fall into place relatively quickly. In the breakdown, the crawl up the neck at the end of Riff C might seem a bit thorny (Century Media)



at first. So don't be afraid to slow it down and learn each

three-note arpeggio as its own lick, shifting position to begin each sequence, as seen in the fret-hand fingerings of Fig. 2.

Modal experimentation is a great way to find new sounds when writing and improvising. In the intro and verse of "Nemesis," a dark mood is created by the use of the D Phrygian mode (D-E>-F-G-A-B>-C), which can be thought of as the D natural minor scale (D-E-F-G-A-Bi-C) with a flatted 2nd. While Riff A continues during the first two guitar solos, the leads are built from the D Phrygian dominant mode, which is derived from the notes of G harmonic minor and has a major 3rd rather than a minor 3rd (D-E-F#-G-A-Bb-C). The augmented 2nd between Eb and F# gives an exotic sound and proves that it's OK to break the rules and blend different modes in the same piece. - JORDAN BAKER

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