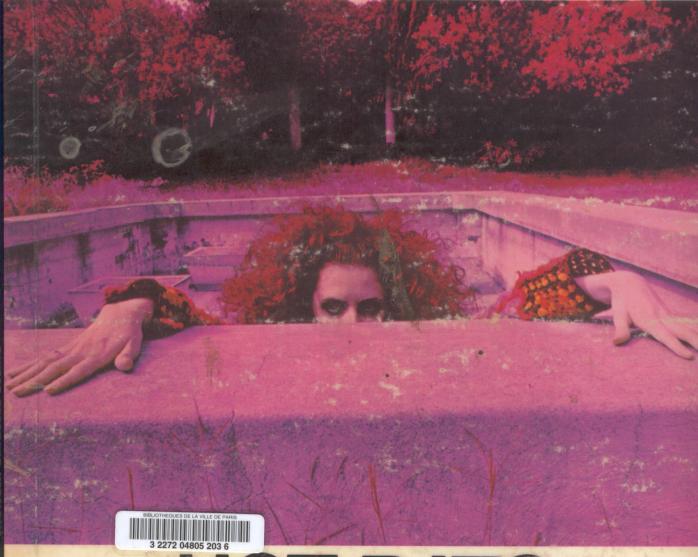


FRANK ZAPPA - HOT RATS

FRANK ZAPPA



HOT RATS



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Music transcriptions by Andy Aledort

Album cover courtesy of Matt Groening

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When <u>Hot Rats</u> first dropped onto my sick little teenage record player back in 1969, I planted myself on the floor and sandwiched my head between the two speakers, expecting yet another masterpiece from Frank Zappa.

But what another masterpiece!

Even by Frank's brilliant standards, <u>Hot Rats</u> is in a class by itself. With its angular melodies, quick-change rhythms, and eccentric arrangements, <u>Hot Rats</u> basically invented that peculiar musical genre known as fusion. I think it also remains the finest jazz-rock album of all time. Everything about <u>Hot Rats</u>, from Sugarcane Harris's screeching violin to Ian Underwood's exuberant saxes (not to mention Don Van Vliet at his growly Beefheartiest) continues to amaze me. I've been listening to it for more than three decades now, and I keep hearing new things in Frank's extended guitar solos, which play like sneaky little compositions within the bigger pieces. (And does anyone else hear a wee bit of Stravinsky's <u>Petrouchka</u> in "Willie the Pimp"?)

One little confession: the cover of <u>Love Is Hell</u>, my first cartoon book, was inspired by the graphic starkness of the <u>Hot Rats</u> cover. I admitted this to Frank and Gail several years ago, which led to Gail asking me to write this little piece. Gail also asked if I still had my original beat-up LP copy of <u>Hot Rats</u>, so here it is reproduced in all its mottled, stained, dog-eared glory, complete with candle-wax drippings.

HOT RATS ... HOT ROOTS ... HOT ZITS ... what another masterpiece!

Matt Groening Los Angeles December 21, 2000

Guitar Notation Legend

Guitar Music can be notated three different ways: on a musical staff, in tablature, and in rhythm slashes.

G 6 6 open 3fr

RHYTHM SLASHES are written above the staff. Strum chords in the rhythm indicated. Use the chord diagrams found at the top of the first page of the transcription for the appropriate chord voicings. Round noteheads indicate single notes.

THE MUSICAL STAFF shows pitches and rhythms and is divided by bar lines into measures. Pitches are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet.

TABLATURE graphically represents the guitar fingerboard. Each horizontal line represents a string, and each number represents a fret.

HALF-STEP BEND: Strike the note and bend up 1/2 step.



BEND AND RELEASE: Strike the note and bend up as indicated, then release back to the original note. Only the first note is struck.



HAMMER-ON: Strike the first (lower) note with one finger, then sound the higher note (on the same string) with another finger by fretting it without picking.



TRILL: Very rapidly alternate between the notes indicated by continuously hammering on and pulling off

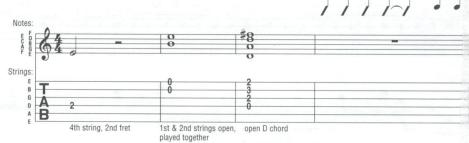


PICK SCRAPE: The edge of the pick is rubbed down (or up) the string, producing a scratchy sound



TREMOLO PICKING: The note is picked as rapidly and continuously as possible.





WHOLE-STEP BEND: Strike the note and bend up one step



PRE-BEND: Bend the note as indicated, then



PULL-OFF: Place both fingers on the notes to be sounded. Strike the first note and without picking, pull the finger off to sound the second (lower) note



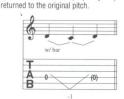
TAPPING: Hammer ("tap") the fret indicated with the pick-hand index or middle finger and pull off to the note fretted by the fret hand.



MUFFLED STRINGS: A percussive sound is produced by laying the fret hand across the string(s) without depressing, and striking them with the pick hand.



VIBRATO BAR DIVE AND RETURN: The pitch of the note or chord is dropped a specified number of steps (in rhythm) then



indicated. The first note does not take up any time.

VIBRATO: The string is vibrated by rapidly bending and releasing the note with the



LEGATO SLIDE: Strike the first note and then slide the same fret-hand finger up or down to the second note. The second note is not struck



NATURAL HARMONIC: Strike the note while the fret-hand lightly touches the string directly over the fret indicated.



PALM MUTING: The note is partially muted by the pick hand lightly touching the string(s) just before the bridge



VIBRATO BAR SCOOP: Depress the bar just before striking the note, then quickly release the bar.



GRACE NOTE BEND: Strike the note and bend up as SLIGHT (MICROTONE) BEND: Strike the note and bend up 1/4 step

D

A



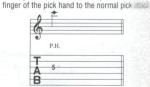
WIDE VIBRATO: The pitch is varied to a greater degree by vibrating with the fretting hand



SHIFT SLIDE: Same as legato slide, except the second note is struck



PINCH HARMONIC: The note is fretted normally and a harmonic is produced by the edge of the thumb or the tip of the in

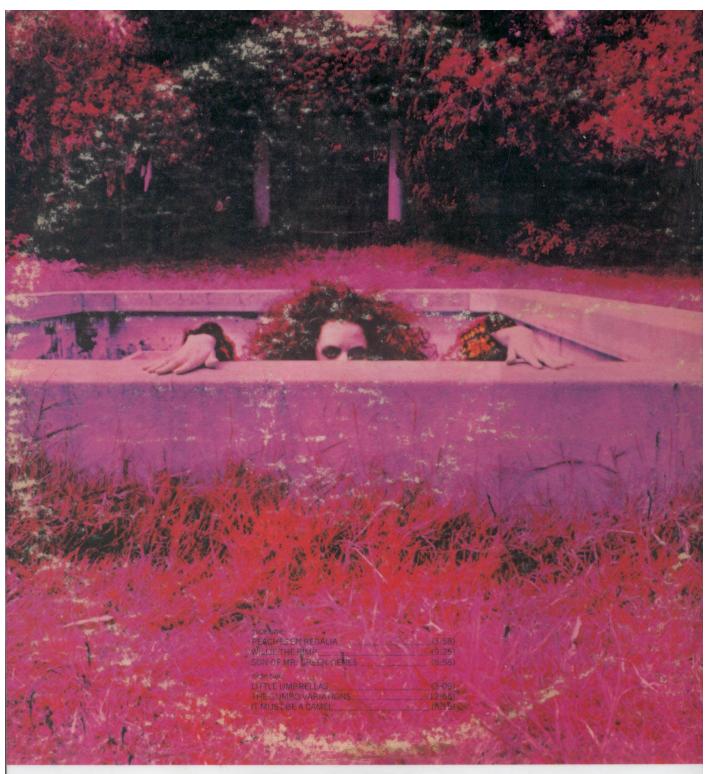


RAKE: Drag the pick across the strings indicated with a single motion.



VIBRATO BAR DIP: Strike the note and immediately drop a specified number of steps, then release back to the original plant





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