

# 8. Lucky Leprechaun

Building Blocks

① MELODY

② ACCOMPANIMENT

③ EMBELLISHMENTS

④ EMBELLISHED MELODY

A jig is a form of lively folk music, usually in 6/8 or 12/8 time. Jigs are most commonly found in Irish and Scottish country dance music, although they originally developed in England in the 16th century. The term *jig*, most likely comes from the French word *giguer*, which means to jump.

Irish Jig: ♩.=84

## Concert Piece

Optional Repeat for *Virtuoso* Soloists.

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This musical score is for the second page of 'Lucky Leprechaun - Concert Piece'. It is written for a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The piece is divided into seven sections, labeled B through G, each with a unique starting measure number. Section B (measures 25-40) begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. Section C (measures 41-56) starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Section D (measures 57-72) continues with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Section E (measures 73-88) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Section F (measures 89-104) starts with a forte-mezzo-piano (*f-mp*) dynamic. Section G (measures 105-128) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a *decrescendo* instruction. The score features various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, often with slurs and accents. Dynamic markings such as *mp*, *mf*, *f*, *f-mp*, *p*, and *ff* are used throughout. Section G concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking.