## **WALK THIS WAY**

Words and Music by Steven Tyler and Joe Perry

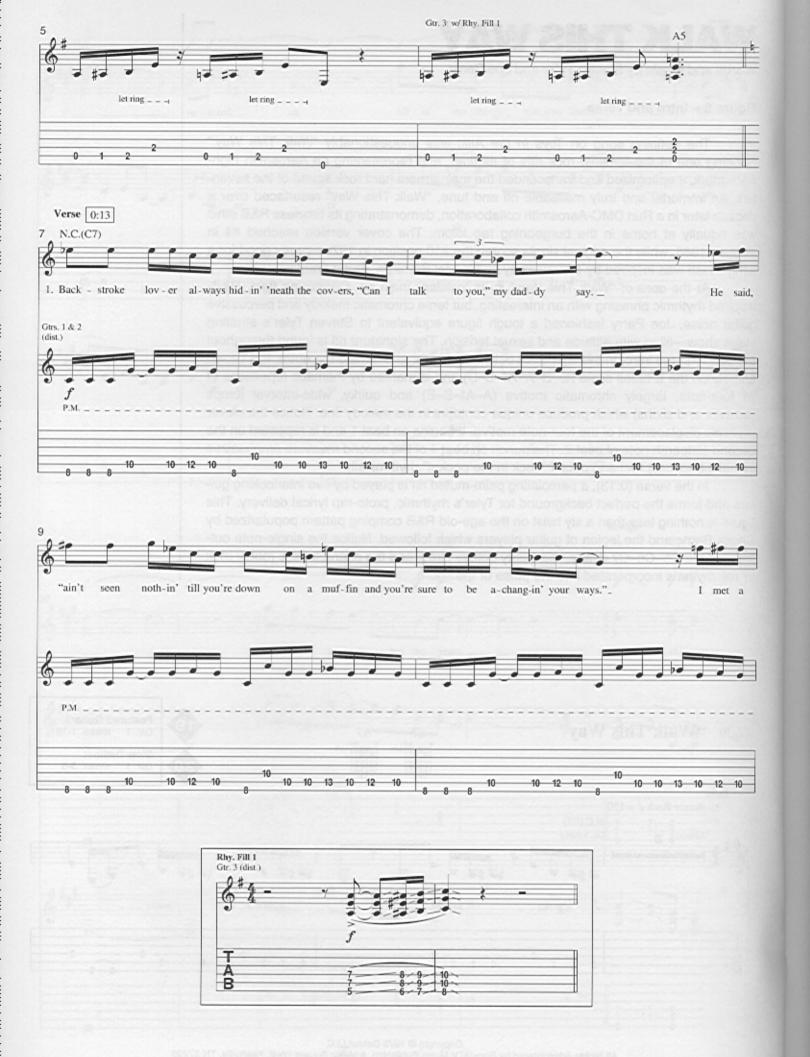
## Figure 9 - Intro and Verse

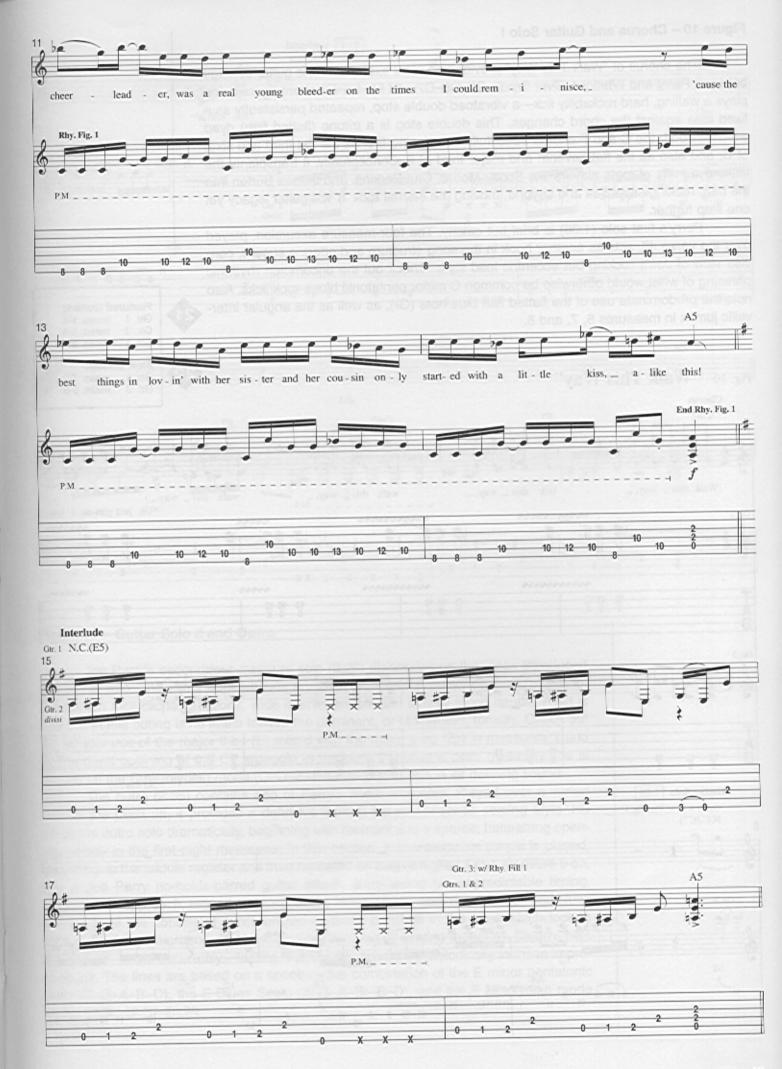
The defining song on *Toys in the Attic* was unquestionably "Walk This Way." Sporting one of the funkiest rock riffs of all time, and representing an Aerosmith highwatermark, it epitomized and transcended the mainstream hard rock sound of the seventies. An immortal and truly malleable riff and tune, "Walk This Way" resurfaced over a decade later in a Run DMC-Aerosmith collaboration, demonstrating its timeless R&B ethic was equally at home in the burgeoning rap idiom. The cover version reached #4 in August, 1986, while the original single scored the #10 position in 1976—pretty good for a song which was inspired by a throwaway line in Mel Brooks's *Young Frankenstein*.

At the core of "Walk This Way" is its insistent main riff. Combining tight, R&B-inspired rhythmic phrasing with an interesting, but terse chromatic melody and percussive guitar noise, Joe Perry fashioned a tough figure equivalent to Steven Tyler's strutting stage show—filled with attitude and sexual tension. The signature riff is found throughout the song—in the intro, in the interludes between verses, and behind the outro. It is based entirely on the E blues scale (E-G-A-A‡-B-D) and is marked by thematic repetitions of its four-note, largely chromatic motive (A-A‡-B-E) and quirky, wide-interval jumps (octaves and sixths) which produce unique contours in the melody line. Notice the clever rhythmic displacement of the four-note motive. It begins on beat 1 and is repeated on the second sixteenth note of beat 2. The punch on beat 4 of the second measure emphasizes the riff's backbeat feel and puts it "back in the pocket" rhythmically.

In the verse (0:13), a percolating palm-muted riff is played by two interlocking guitars and forms the perfect background for Tyler's rhythmic, proto-rap lyrical delivery. This figure is nothing less than a sly twist on the age-old R&B comping pattern popularized by Chuck Berry, and the legion of guitar players which followed. Notice the single-note outlining of the C5–C6–C7 dyads, the quirky octave jump, and the characteristic rootsy rock 'n' roll rhythms incorporated into the pulse of the figure.







## Figure 10 - Chorus and Guitar Solo I

The chorus of "Walk This Way" provides an ideal example of the guitar synergy between Perry and Whitford. Over Brad's C5–C6–C7 and F5–F6–F7 chord figures, Joe plays a wailing, hard rockabilly lick—a vibratoed double stop, repeated persistently as a fixed idea against the chord changes. This double stop is a tritone (flatted fifth) dyad which fits both the C and F chords beautifully, functioning first as the flat third and sixth of C, and also as the flat seventh and major third of F. Conceptually, it transplants the fifties dyad riffs of roots players like Scotty Moore, Carl Perkins, and James Burton into the hard rocking seventies and beyond, moving the eternal rock 'n' roll guitar legacy yet one step further.

Perry's first solo (1:06) is brief but catchy. The four-measure excursion, played over the verse riff, acts as another hook in the song structure and offers a superb, concise view of Joe's rocking but eccentric lead style. Check out the uncommon rhythmic phrasing of what would otherwise be common C minor pentatonic blues-rock licks. Also note the predominate use of the flatted fifth blue note (Gb), as well as the angular intervallic jumps in measures 6, 7, and 8.



Featured Guitars:

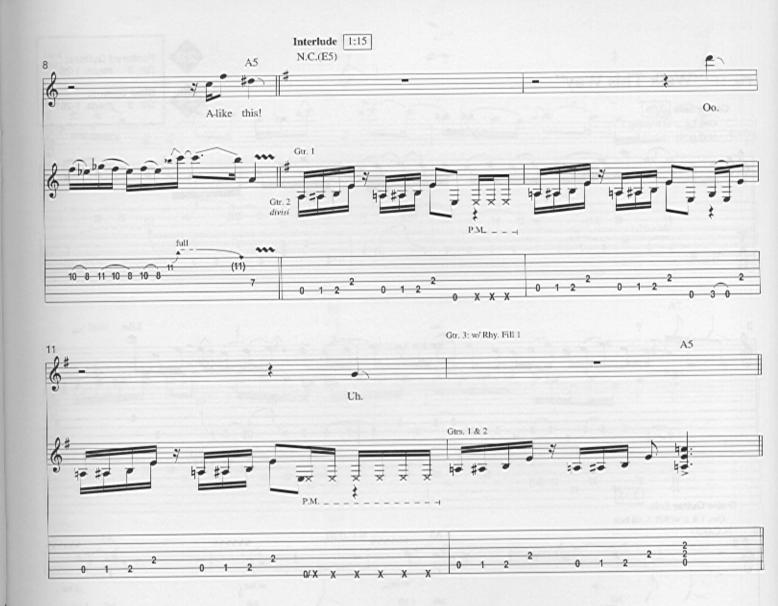


Figure 11 - Guitar Solo II and Outro

Joe Perry's second four-measure solo (2:26) elaborates on the ideas introduced in the first solo. The same edgy attitude prevails, as does the quirky rhythmic phrasing, uncommon rock cliché variations, wide interval jumps, and sinewy string bends. What is different in this outing is he leans toward the dominant, or Mixolydian, tonality. Check out the tell-tale use of the major third (E) mixed with the minor third (E) in measures 1 and 3. The overt outlining of the C7 arpeggio in measure 2 is also a dead giveaway Joe is playing off the C Mixolydian mode (C-D-E-F-G-A-B), as this is its defining sound.

The outro (2:35) contains one of Perry's finest moments. Played over a varied form of the main riff, it provides a definitive look at his no-nonsense soloing style. He builds the outro solo dramatically, beginning with restraint and a sparse, bent-string opening melody in the first eight measures. In this section, a four-measure theme is played, beginning in the middle register and then repeated an octave higher. From measure 9 on, it is a Joe Perry no-holds-barred guitar attack, showcasing his unpredictable timing, unique linear approach, jagged phrasing, angry string bends, and mutated rock and blues clichés. Note the consistent synchronized rhythmic punches in the lines which lock in tightly with the background A7 chord on beat 4 of every second measure. Clearly, he's thinking, or—more accurately—feeling rhythmically as well as melodically in these improvisations. The lines are based on a spontaneous combination of the E minor pentatonic scale (E-G-A-B-D), the E Blues Scale (E-G-A-B-D), and the E Mixolydian mode (E-F‡-G‡-A-B-C‡-D).

