

Explaining the Joke

Tenor Saxophone

Roelof Ruis

The musical score is written for piano and guitar. It begins with a tempo of 65 BPM and a key signature of one flat (B-flat major / D minor). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 7, 17, 25, 33, 40, 46, 53, 60, 67, and 75 marked at the start of their respective staves. The piano part (left hand) features a complex harmonic structure with many chords, including F#7b9, F9, E7b9, Eb9, A7b9, B9, F#7b9, F9, E7b9, Eb9, A7b9, D7, EbΔ, D7, EbΔ, D7, EbΔ, D7, Cm7, D7, EbΔ, D7, EbΔ, D7, EbΔ, D7, Cm7, D, D, Eb, D, Eb, D, A7, D, D, Eb, D, Eb, E, A7, D, Eb, E, A7, C, BbΔ, A7b9, A7b9, BbΔ, A7b9, BbΔ, A7b9, D, D7, EbΔ, D7, EbΔ, D7, EbΔ, D7, and A7b9. The guitar part (right hand) is more melodic, with many notes and rests. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf* and *rit.* (ritardando). The key signature changes to two flats (B-flat major / D minor) at measure 40. The score ends at measure 75.

85 *mp*

Chords: Cm7, D7, Eb Δ , D7, Eb Δ , D7, Eb Δ

92 *f*

Chords: D7, Cm7, E, D, Eb, D, Eb

99

Chords: D, A7, D, Eb

105

Chords: D, Eb, D, A7, D7, F, Bb, F

112

Chords: A7, D, Bb, F, A7, D, Bb

119 *mp*

Chords: F, Ab, Eb, G7, G, C, F

125

Chords: C, F, C, G7, D7 b9, C#7 b9, C

132

Chords: C, F, C, F, C, F

138

Chords: F, E, A7 b9, A7

Improvise, small notes as indication

145

Chords: H, Bb Δ , A7 b9, Bb Δ

Tenor Saxophone

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156 $A^7 \flat 9$ $B\flat^\Delta$ $A^7 \flat 9$

167 $B\flat^\Delta$ $A^7 \flat 9$ **J** D

179 G D G D G D $F\sharp^7$ B E B

189 E B E B $D\sharp^7$ $G\sharp$

197 **K** $B\flat$ F A^7 D $B\flat$ F *f*

205 A^7 D $B\flat$ F $B\flat/E$ A^7 **L** D

212 D $E\flat$ D $E\flat$ D A D

219 D $E\flat$ D $E\flat$ E

225 $A^7 \flat 9$ **M** $B\flat$ F N.C. $A\flat$ $E\flat$ N.C. $F\sharp^7 \flat 9$ F^9 *mf* *ritenuto*

236 $E^7 \flat 9$ $E\flat^9$ $A^7 \flat 9$ B^7 $F\sharp^7 \flat 9$ F^9 $E^7 \flat 9$ $E\flat^9$ $A^7 \flat 9$