

Explaining the Joke

Tenor Saxophone

Roelof Ruis

The musical score is written for piano and guitar. It begins with a tempo of 65 and a key signature of one flat (B-flat major / D-flat minor). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 7, 17, 25, 33, 40, 46, 53, 60, 67, and 75 marked. The piano part is written in a treble clef, and the guitar part is written in a bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Chord progressions are indicated by letters and symbols above the notes, including F#7b9, F9, E7b9, Eb9, A7b9, B9, F#7b9, F9, E7b9, Eb9, A7b9, D7, EbΔ, D7, EbΔ, D7, Cm7, D7, EbΔ, D7, EbΔ, D7, Cm7, D7, EbΔ, D7, EbΔ, D7, Cm7, D, D, Eb, D, Eb, D, A7, D, D, Eb, D, Eb, E, A7, D, Eb, D, Eb, E, A7, C, BbΔ, A7b9, A7b9, BbΔ, A7b9, BbΔ, A7b9, D, D7, EbΔ, D7, EbΔ, D7, EbΔ, D7, and EbΔ, D7. The score also includes dynamic markings such as *mf* and *rit.* (ritardando).

85 *mp* Cm⁷ D⁷ Eb^Δ D⁷ Eb^Δ D⁷ Eb^Δ b² D⁷ Eb^Δ b²

92 *f* D⁷ Cm⁷ ^ED Eb D Eb

99 D A⁷ D Eb

105 D Eb D A⁷ D⁷ F Bb F

112 A⁷ D Bb F A⁷ D Bb

119 F Ab Eb G⁷ G C F *mp*

125 C F C G⁷ D⁷ b⁹ C^{#7} b⁹ C

132 C F C F C F

138 F E A⁷ b⁹ A⁷ *Improvise, small notes as indication*

145 ^HBb^Δ A⁷ b⁹ Bb^Δ

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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 $F^{\#7}$ B E B

189 E B E B $D^{\#7}$ $G^{\#}$

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 2 $A\flat$ $E\flat$ 2 $F^{\#7} \flat 9$ F^9 *mf* *ritenuto*

236 $E^7 \flat 9$ $E\flat^9$ $A^7 \flat 9$ B^7 $F^{\#7} \flat 9$ F^9 $E^7 \flat 9$ $E\flat^9$ $A^7 \flat 9$