

# Tango

Samuele Broseghini

**Tango**

B $\flat$  Clarinet  
Alto Saxophone  
B $\flat$  Trumpet  
Accordion  
Violin  
Violins 1-2  
Violoncello  
Piano  
Guitar

*p*  
*mp*  
*mp*  
*mp*  
*mp*

**To Coda**

B $\flat$  Cl.  
A. Sax.  
B $\flat$  Tpt.  
Acc.  
Vln.  
Vlns. 1-2  
Vlc.  
Pno.  
Guit.

*p*  
*f*

B♭ Cl.

A. Sax.

B♭ Tpt.

Acc.

Vln.

Vlins. 1-2

Vlc.

Pno.

Guit.

The first system of the musical score consists of eight staves. The B♭ Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, and B♭ Trumpet parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Accordion part provides harmonic support with chords. The Violin part has a melodic line with some rests. The Violins 1-2 part plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The Viola part follows a similar eighth-note pattern. The Piano part plays chords, and the Guitar part plays a rhythmic accompaniment.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sax.

B♭ Tpt.

Acc.

Vln.

Vlins. 1-2

Vlc.

Pno.

Guit.

The second system continues the musical score. The B♭ Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, and B♭ Trumpet parts continue their rhythmic patterns. The Accordion part has a more active role with some melodic movement. The Violin part has a melodic line that becomes more prominent. The Violins 1-2 part continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. The Viola part follows a similar pattern. The Piano part plays chords, and the Guitar part plays a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in the B♭ Trumpet part.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sax.

B♭ Tpt.

Acc.

Vln.

Vlns. 1-2

Vlc.

Pno.

Guit.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sax.

B♭ Tpt.

Acc.

Vln.

Vlns. 1-2

Vlc.

Pno.

Guit.

D.C. al Coda

Bb Cl. A. Sax. Bb Tpt. Acc. Vln. Vlns. 1-2 Vlc. Pno. Guit.

Bb Cl. A. Sax. Bb Tpt. Acc. Vln. Vlns. 1-2 Vlc. Pno. Guit.

B♭ Cl.    
A. Sax.    
B♭ Tpt.    
Acc.    
Vln.    
Vlns. 1-2    
Vlc.    
Pno.    
Guit. 

B♭ Cl.    
A. Sax.    
B♭ Tpt.    
Acc.    
Vln.    
Vlns. 1-2    
Vlc.    
Pno.    
Guit. 

B $\flat$  Cl.  
A. Sax.  
B $\flat$  Tpt.  
Acc.  
Vln.  
Vlns. 1-2  
Vlc.  
Pno.  
Guit.