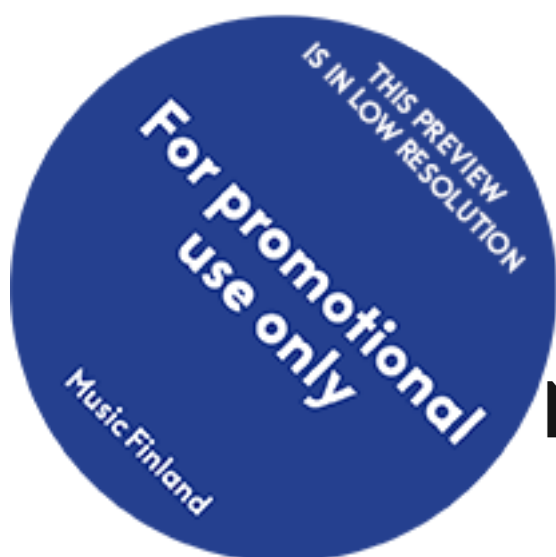


Jukka Tiensuu

FanTango

for any keyboard instrument

1984



Music Finland

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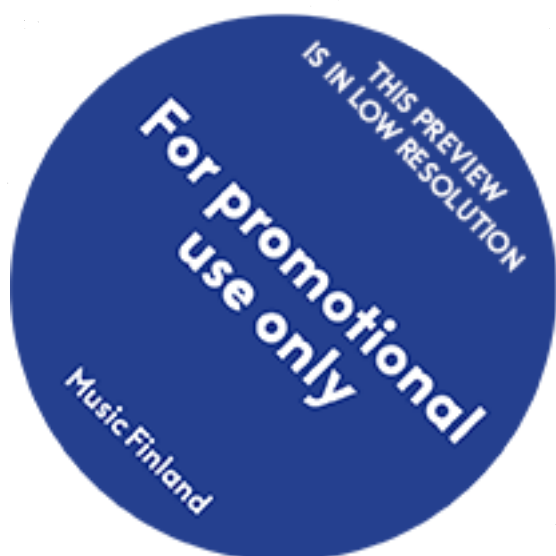
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Fantango

for
any keyboard instrument

jukka tiensuu 1984



Fantango

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Performance notes:

Fantango can be played on any keyboard instrument, such as piano, harpsichord, organ, clavichord, accordion, synthesizer etc.

Whenever possible (e.g. instruments with two keyboards) the use of microtonal tuning is recommended. One of the keyboards should then be tuned at least 1/5-tone (small diesis) and not more than a quarter-tone lower than the other one. All notes with a diamond head would then be played on that keyboard, all other (i.e. oval head) notes on the other keyboard.

It is possible to use equal temperament, especially on piano, but any traditional non-equal temperaments (mean-tone, Kirnberger, Werckmeister, Rameau...) are also possible, even preferable. When microtonal tuning is not used, the player should bring forth the difference between the diamond-shaped notes and oval notes through different dynamics, articulation, color or other characterisation.

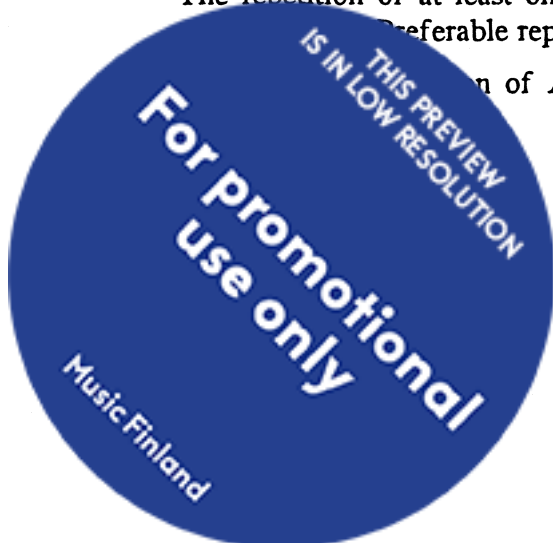
The composer has indicated no dynamics and has given only suggestions for articulation and agogics hoping this way to encourage the interpreters to use their full fantasy. Exaggeration is by no means to be avoided but even expected. Feel free to play *con euforia*, *molto doloroso*, *sinistrissimo*, *scherzando*, *con violenza*, *languidissimo*... to create an exciting mixture of "appassionango", "violentango", "donquijotango", "fantango", "esitandango", "fanfarango", "czardango", "patetango"...



Indicate chromatic clusters (approximate pitches). These should always be played with arms, never with palms.

The repetition of at least one section (beginnings of sections are marked A, B, C and D) is preferable. Preferable repetition schemes are ABBCD, ABCBCD or ABCABCD.

Version of *Fantango* for oboe or flute, clarinet, violin, cello and keyboard,



FANTANGO

for any keyboard instrument

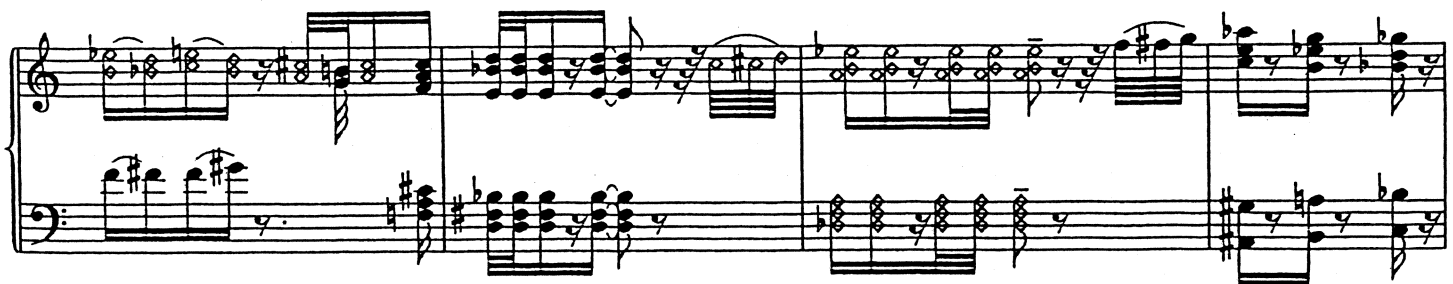
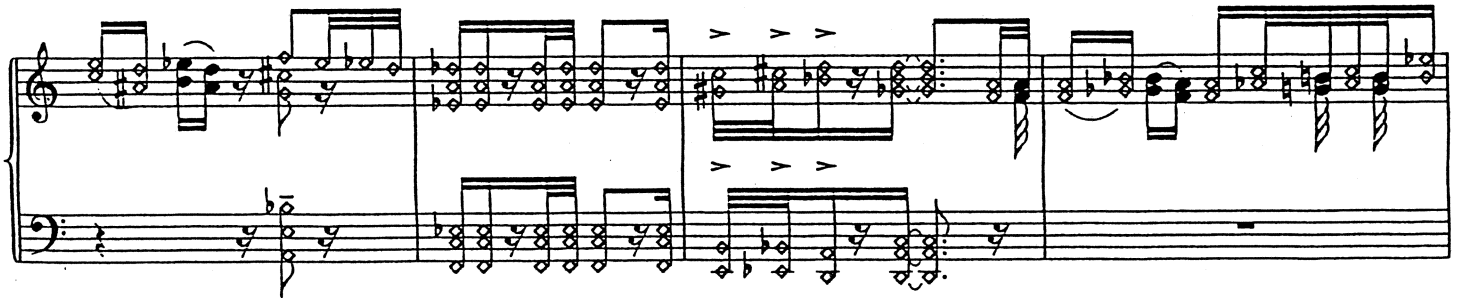
Tempo di tango

jukka tiensuu 1984

A



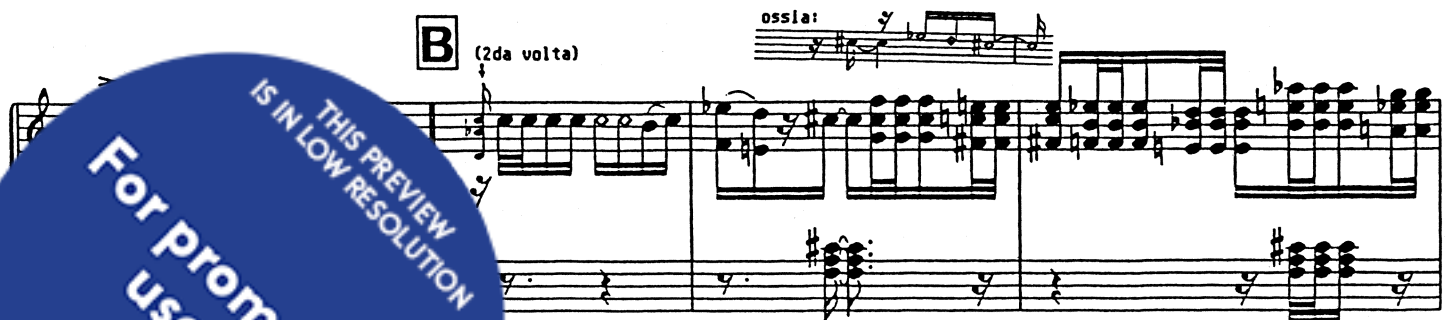
3



B

(2da volta)

ossia:

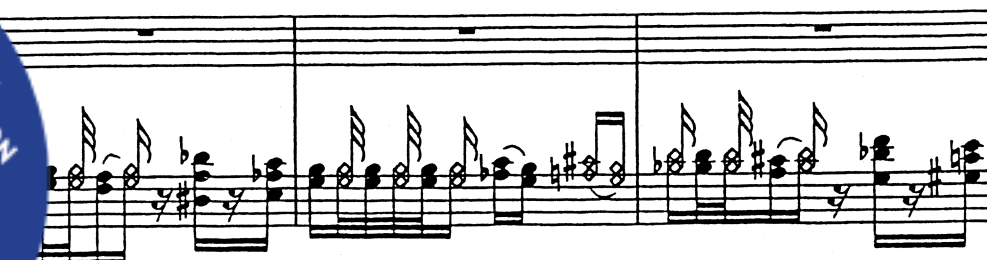
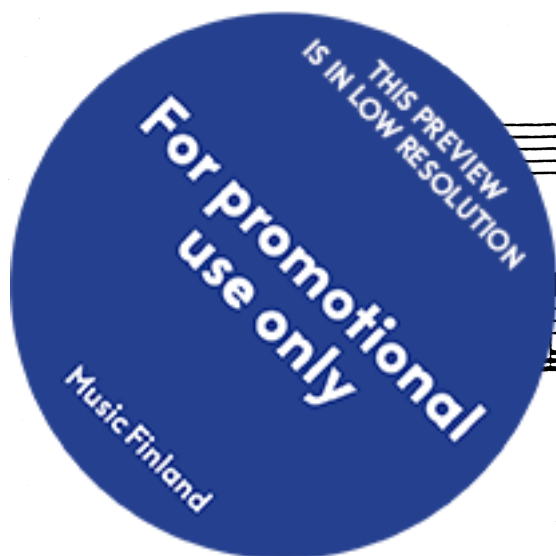
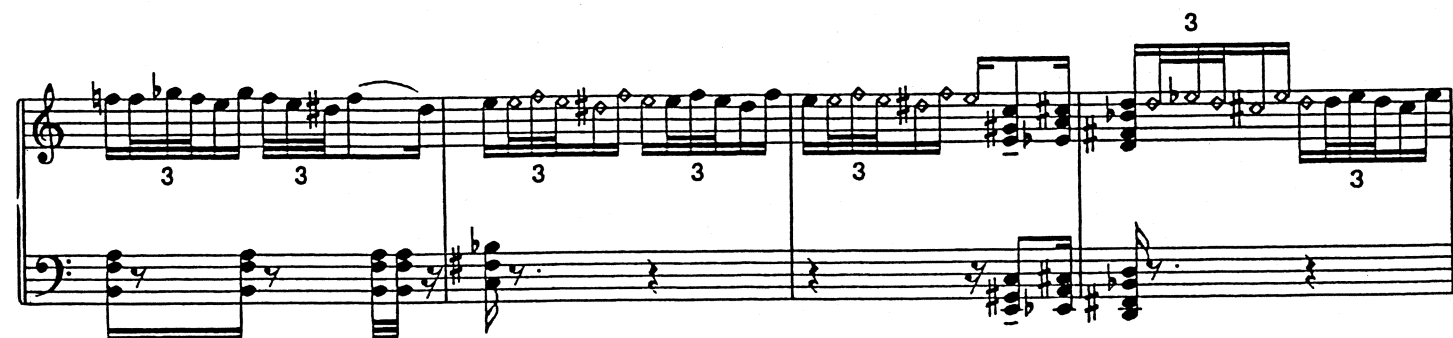
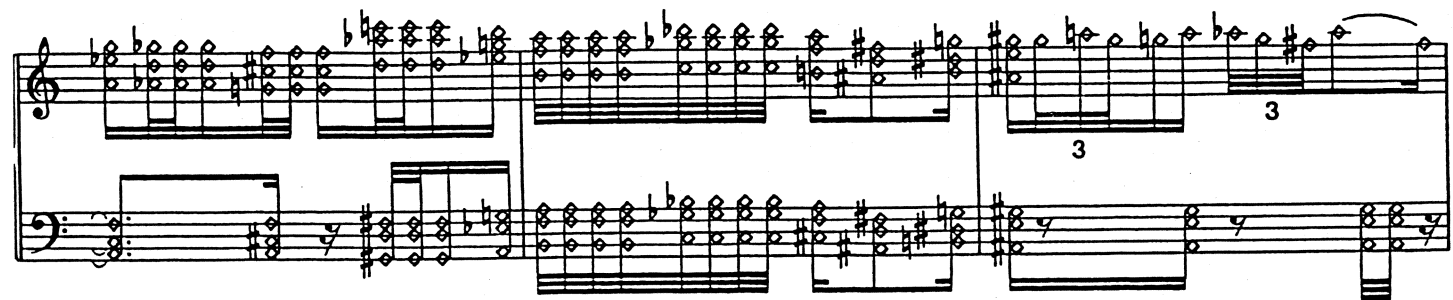


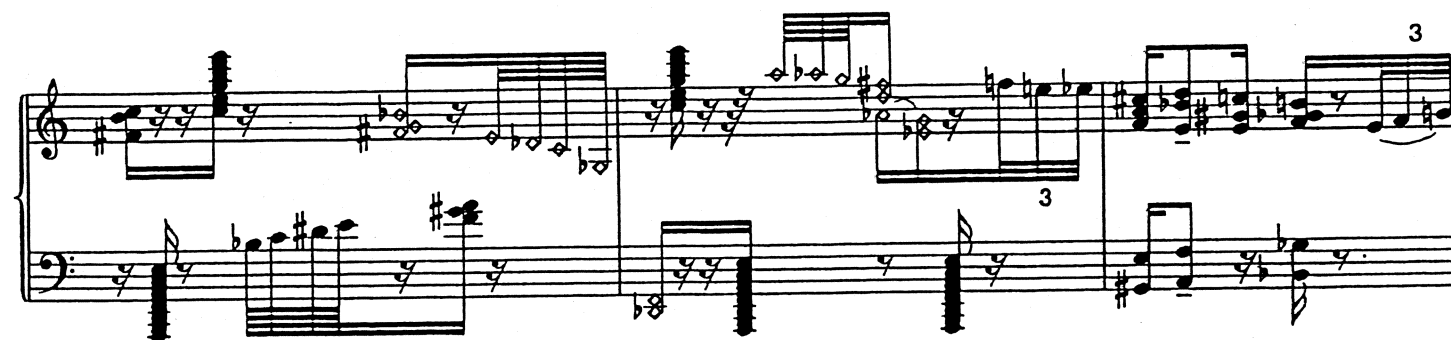
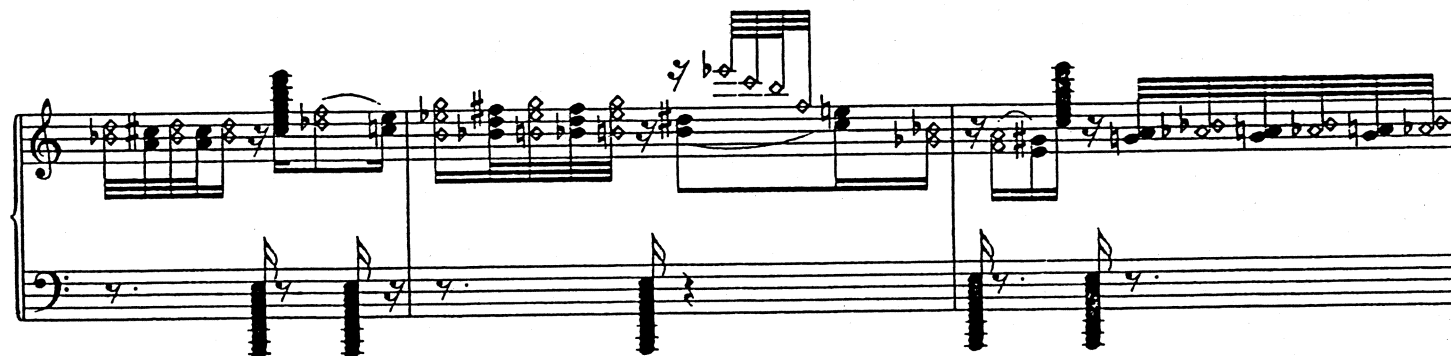
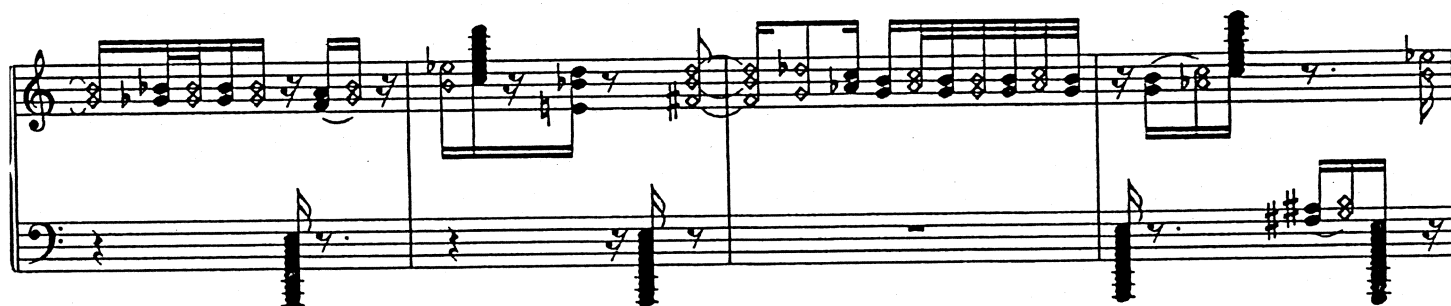
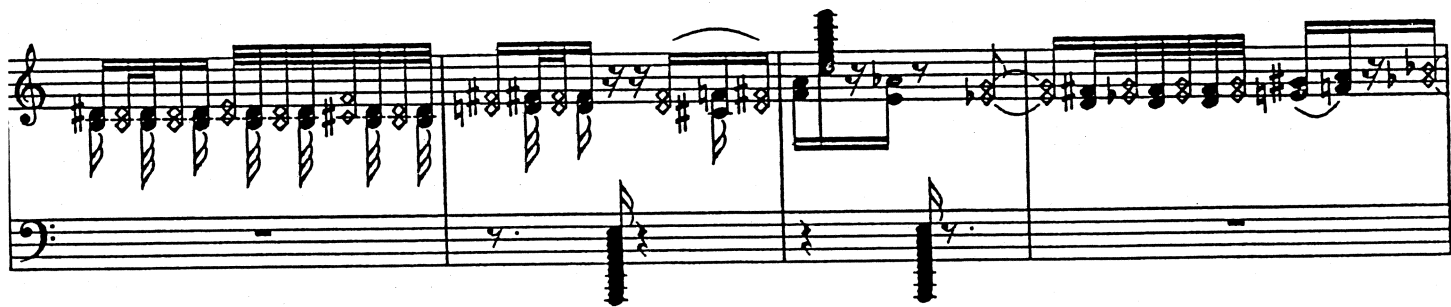
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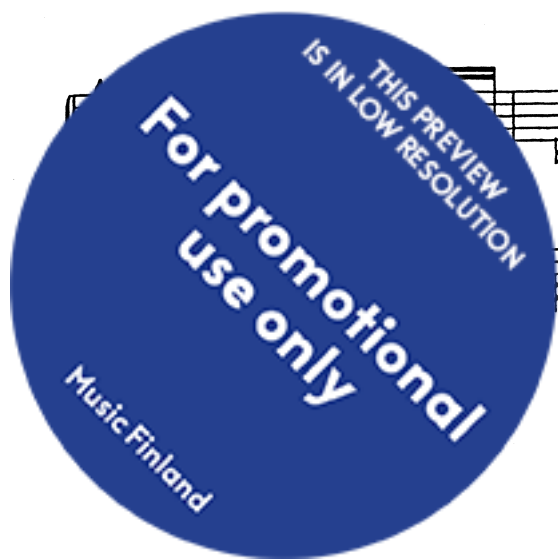
ossia: 





(molto rall.)

(poco meno mosso)



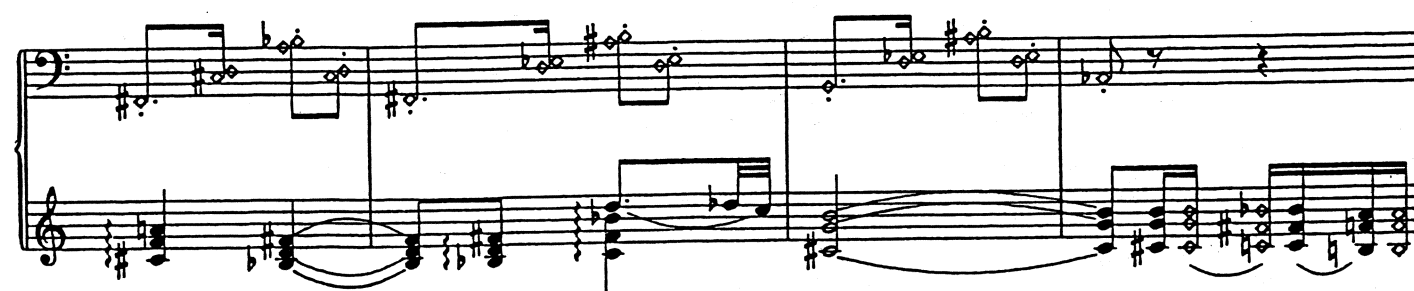
(fanfarone)



The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#). The lower staff is in bass clef and features a complex accompaniment with triplets and sustained chords.



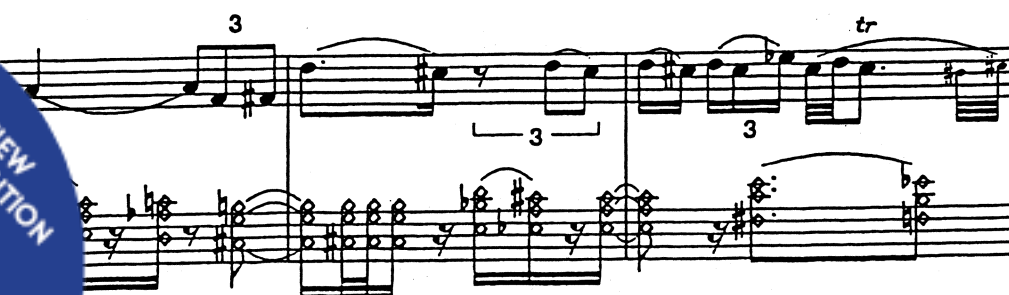
The second system continues the musical piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and some rests. The lower staff features a dense accompaniment with triplets and sustained chords, maintaining the two-sharp key signature.



The third system shows the continuation of the fanfare. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The lower staff features a dense accompaniment with triplets and sustained chords, maintaining the two-sharp key signature.



The fourth system includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#), indicated by a 'C' in a box above the staff. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The lower staff features a dense accompaniment with triplets and sustained chords.



The fifth system continues the musical piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The lower staff features a dense accompaniment with triplets and sustained chords, maintaining the one-sharp key signature.

