



Raul Romo Soto

Espagne, Vitoria

SAX QUARTET - Staccato esta legato - Raul Romo

A propos de l'artiste

Raúl Romo If you want more write to me, romoromix@hotmail.com Spanish saxophonist, composer and producer Rauls electrifying performances can be seen around the globe where he plays alongside DJs in night clubs riffing over popular dance tracks with his Laser adorned Sax Raúl Romo graduated Summa Cum Laude in Jazz Composition at Berklee College of Music in Boston USA He has performed across the globe at many International Music Festivals including Regensburg Germany, Palermo Italy, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Niteroi Brazil, Bruges Belgium, Madrid and performed and recorded with artists such as Winton Marsalis, Dr. John, Prince Phillip Mitchell, Fred Wesley, Dario Nuez and Barbara

Mason.-----Saxofonista, compositor y productor. Ha colaborado en la Grabación de bandas sonoras de películas como Air Bag, Torapia, Dí que sí , 20cm y Reinas .Ha tocado en prestigiosos Festivales de música como el de Regensburg Alemania, Ni... (la suite en ligne)

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A propos de la pièce



Titre : SAX QUARTET - Staccato esta legato - Raul Romo
Compositeur : Romo Soto, Raul
Arrangeur : Romo Soto, Raul
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Editeur : Romo Soto, Raul
Instrumentation : Quatuor de saxophones
Style : Pop

Raul Romo Soto sur [free-scores.com](https://www.free-scores.com)



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"Stacatto, está legato"

The musical score is written for four vocal parts: Alto 1/Soprano, Alto 2, Tenor, and Baritone. It begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 110. The Alto 1/Soprano part starts with a *mf* dynamic and features a melodic line with some slurs. The Alto 2 part starts with a *f* dynamic. The Tenor part starts with a *f* dynamic. The Baritone part starts with a *f* dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings (*mf*, *f*). There are also some guitar-specific markings like "Gliss." in the lower parts. The piece concludes with a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#) and a final *f* dynamic marking.

Rock

Alto 1/ Soprano
Alto 2
Tenor
Baritono

Alto 1/ Soprano
Alto 2
Tenor
Baritono

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"Stacatto, está legato"

Rock

Raul Romo

$\text{♩} = 110$

Soprano

The musical score is written for Soprano voice in 4/4 time, with a tempo of 110. It consists of ten staves of music. The key signature starts with one flat (B-flat major) and changes to three sharps (F# major) in the fifth staff. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). Articulations include accents (^) and a glissando (Gliss..). The score includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

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"Stacatto, está legato"

Rock

Raul Romo

$\text{♩} = 110$

Alto 1

The musical score for Alto 1 is written in 4/4 time with a tempo of 110 beats per minute. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The piece is characterized by a mix of staccato and legato passages. It begins with a *mf* dynamic and a staccato eighth-note pattern. The score includes various dynamics such as *f* and *mf*, and features techniques like glissandos and accents. The piece concludes with a final staccato eighth-note pattern.

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"Stacatto, está legato"

Rock

Raul Romo

$\text{♩} = 110$

Alto 2

The musical score for Alto 2 is written in 4/4 time with a tempo of 110 beats per minute. The key signature consists of four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#). The score is divided into several systems of music. The first system begins with a rest for four measures, followed by a series of eighth notes starting on G4, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system continues with eighth notes, marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third system features eighth notes with accents (^) and staccato markings (v), marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth system includes a glissando (Gliss..) over a series of notes, marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fifth system continues with eighth notes, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixth system features eighth notes with a crescendo hairpin leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventh system continues with eighth notes, marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The eighth system concludes with eighth notes, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

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Rock

$\text{♩} = 110$

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Barítono

The musical score is written for Baritone in 4/4 time. It consists of 12 staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the tempo is marked as 110 beats per minute. The score includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Articulations include accents (^) and staccato (stacc.) markings. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#).

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"Stacatto, está legato"

Rock

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$\text{♩} = 110$

Tenor

The musical score is written for Tenor saxophone in 4/4 time, with a tempo of 110 bpm. The key signature starts with one flat (B-flat major) and changes to three sharps (F# major) in the fifth measure. The score consists of ten staves of music. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *Gliss.* (glissando). The piece concludes with a fermata over the final note.

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Concert C

$\text{♩} = 110$

The musical score is written in Concert C (C major) and consists of ten staves of music. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 110. The piece begins with a staccato passage in the first staff, marked *mf*, with chords Fm^7 and B^b7 . The second staff continues with a legato passage, marked *f*, with chords Fm^7 , B^b7 , and Fm^7 . The third staff features a staccato passage, marked *mf*, with chords B^b7 , Fm^7 , B^b7 , Fm^7 , B^b7 , Fm^7 , and B^b7 . The fourth staff continues with a legato passage, marked *f*, with chords Fm^7 , B^b7 , Fm^7 , B^b7 , Bm^7 , and E^7 . The fifth staff features a staccato passage, marked *f*, with chords Bm^7 , E^7 , Bm^7 , E^7 , and Bm^7 . The sixth staff continues with a legato passage, marked *mf*, with a *Gliss..* marking and chords E^7 , Fm^7 , B^b7 , Fm^7 , B^b7 , and Fm^7 . The seventh staff features a staccato passage, marked *f*, with chords B^b7 , Fm^7 , B^b7 , Fm , E^b , Fm , and Fm . The eighth staff continues with a legato passage, marked *f*, with chords E^b , Fm , E^b , Fm , and C^7 . The ninth staff features a staccato passage, marked *mf*, with chords Fm^7 , B^b7 , Fm^7 , B^b7 , Fm^7 , and B^b7 . The tenth staff concludes with a staccato passage, marked *f*, with chords Fm^7 , B^b7 , and Fm^7 .

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