

Sonatine Bureaucratique

Allegro

*Off he sets
Le voilà parti*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C). The music begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The melody in the upper staff is characterized by eighth-note patterns, while the bass line provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

*He makes his way merrily to the
Il va gaiement à son*

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves with treble and bass clefs. The melody in the upper staff shows a more varied rhythmic pattern, including some sixteenth notes. The bass line continues with a consistent accompaniment.

*office,
bureau*

*"stuffling" as he goes.
en se "gavillant"*

The third system of musical notation shows the continuation of the melody and accompaniment. The upper staff has a more active melodic line with some slurs, while the bass line remains steady. The overall mood is light and rhythmic.

*He is pleased, and wags his head.
Content, il hoche la tête*

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff features a melody with a final flourish, while the bass line provides a simple accompaniment. The piece ends with a clear cadence.

He is in love with a fair and most elegant lady,
 Il aime une jolie dame très élégante

and also with
 Il aime aussi sou porte -

pp

his penholder, his green lustrine
 plume, ses manches en lustrine

cuffs and his
 verte et

p

chinese skull-cap
 sa calotte chinoise

He takes long
 Il fait de

f

strides;
 grandes enjambées;

rushes at the stairs and mounts them upon
 se precipite dans l'escalier qu'il monte sur

What a wind!
 Quel coup de vent!

his back.
 son dos

Once in his armchair he is happy, and shows it.
 Assis dans son fauteuil il est heureux, et le fait voir.

Andante He reflects upon his promotion.
Il réfléchit à son avancement.

Maybe he will have an increase
Peut-être aura-t-il de l'augmentation sans

without needing promotion.
avoir besoin d'avancer.

He hopes to move next quarter He has a flat
Il compte déménager au prochain terme. Il a un appartement

in view.
en vue.

Provided the rise or promotion comes off!
Pourvu qu'il avance ou augmente!

Très ralenti

More day-dreams of promotion.
Nouveau songe sur l'avancement.

a Tempo

Ralentir

He hums an old Peruvian air which he collected
Il chantonne un vieil air péruvien qu'il a recueilli

Vivache

from a deaf-mute in Lorient Brittany.
en Basse-Bretagne chez un sourd-muet.

A nearby piano plays
Un piano voisin joue du

Clementi.
 Clementi

How sad it is.
Combien cela est triste.

He dares to waltz! (He, not the piano)
Il ose valser! (Lui, pas le piano)

It is all very sad. The piano resumes its work.
Tout cela est bien triste. Le piano reprend son travail.

Our friend benevolently questions himself.
Notre ami s'interroge avec bienveillance.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The first four measures feature a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with a grace note, followed by a half note. The fifth measure is marked *p* and features a half note with a grace note. The sixth measure is a half note with a grace note.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and a half note. The lower staff provides harmonic support with eighth notes and a half note. A piano (*pp*) dynamic marking is present in the middle of the system.

The cold Peruvian air goes to his head again.
L'air froid péruvien lui remonte à la tête.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and a half note. The lower staff features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with a grace note. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of the system.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and a half note. The lower staff features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with a grace note. A piano (*pp*) dynamic marking is present in the middle of the system.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and a half note. The lower staff features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with a grace note. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of the system. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans the first four measures. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the fifth measure. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

The piano continues.
Le piano continue.

The sixth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and a half note. The lower staff features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with a grace note. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the middle of the system.

The first system of the piano accompaniment consists of two staves. The right hand starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic. The left hand starts with a bass clef and the same key signature, playing a steady accompaniment of chords and single notes.

The second system continues the piano accompaniment. It features a *pp* dynamic in the right hand and a *f* dynamic in the left hand. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes, while the left hand provides harmonic support with chords.

Alas! he must leave his office - his dear
Hélas! il faut quitter son bureau, - son bon

The third system of the piano accompaniment shows a *p* dynamic in the right hand and a *f* dynamic in the left hand. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes, while the left hand provides harmonic support with chords.

office.
bureau.

Courage: let's be off, he says.
Du courage: partons dit-il.

The fourth system of the piano accompaniment features a *p* dynamic in the right hand. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes, while the left hand provides harmonic support with chords.

The fifth system of the piano accompaniment shows a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. There is a first ending bracket with an 8-measure repeat sign in the right hand.

The sixth system of the piano accompaniment features a *ff* dynamic in the right hand. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes, while the left hand provides harmonic support with chords.