

Satie

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 is 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 and slurs. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment with quarter and eighth 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 in the same key and time signature. The melody in the upper staff shows a more varied rhythmic pattern, including some sixteenth notes. The bass line continues with a consistent accompaniment. The music maintains a light, rhythmic character.

*office,
bureau*

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

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in the same key and time signature. The melody in the upper staff includes some triplet-like figures and slurs. The bass line continues with a consistent accompaniment. The music maintains a light, rhythmic character.

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

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. It features two staves in the same key and time signature. The melody in the upper staff is simpler, with some rests and slurs. The bass line continues with a consistent accompaniment. The music maintains a light, rhythmic character.

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 -

Musical notation for the first system, including piano and grand staff notation. The piano part features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many beamed notes.

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

cuffs and his
 verte et his

Musical notation for the second system, including piano and grand staff notation. The piano part continues with its intricate accompaniment.

chinese skull-cap
 sa calotte chinoise

He takes long
 Il fait de

Musical notation for the third system, including piano and grand staff notation. The piano part features a more active melodic line in the right hand.

strides;
 grandes enjambées;

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

Musical notation for the fourth system, including piano and grand staff notation. The piano part has a more rhythmic and percussive quality.

What a wind!
 Quel coup de vent!

his back.
 son dos

Musical notation for the fifth system, including piano and grand staff notation. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand.

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

Musical notation for the sixth system, including piano and grand staff notation. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand.

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

Ralenti

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

Vivache

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

8. 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 right hand plays a series of chords with eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A *p* dynamic marking appears in the fifth measure.

The second system continues the piece. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. A *pp* dynamic marking is present in the third measure.

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

The third system shows the continuation of the piece. The right hand has a melodic line with accents and slurs. The left hand continues with eighth notes. A *p* dynamic marking is in the first measure.

The fourth system continues. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues with eighth notes. A *pp* dynamic marking is in the third measure.

The piano continues.
Le piano continue.

The fifth system continues. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans the first four measures. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues with eighth notes. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, and *p*.

The sixth system continues. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues with eighth notes. A *f* dynamic marking is in the third measure.

pp p

pp

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

p f

office.
bureau.

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

p

8

ff