

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. Both are in the key of D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The first measure is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The melody in the upper staff begins with a quarter note D, followed by eighth notes E, F, G, A, B, C, D, and ends with a quarter rest. The bass line consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment: D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D.

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

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a more active melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill on the note G. The bass line continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line.

*office,
bureau*

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

The third system of musical notation shows the piano accompaniment. The upper staff has a series of chords and some melodic fragments, while the lower staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piano accompaniment. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the lower staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.

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

The fifth and final system of musical notation on this page. The upper staff features a simple melody of quarter notes: D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D. The lower staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line.

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 accompaniment and vocal line. The piano part features a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands. The vocal line is in the treble clef, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

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

cuffs and his
 verte et his

Musical notation for the second system, including piano accompaniment and vocal line. The piano part continues with a similar rhythmic pattern. The vocal line is in the treble clef, with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

chinese skull-cap
 sa calotte chinoise

He takes long
 Il fait de

Musical notation for the third system, including piano accompaniment and vocal line. The piano part features a more active accompaniment. The vocal line is in the treble clef, with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

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 accompaniment and vocal line. The piano part features a more active accompaniment. The vocal line is in the treble clef, with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

What a wind!
 Quel coup de vent!

his back.
 son dos

Musical notation for the fifth system, including piano accompaniment and vocal line. The piano part features a more active accompaniment. The vocal line is in the treble clef, with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

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 accompaniment and vocal line. The piano part features a more active accompaniment. The vocal line is in the treble clef, with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

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.

à Tempo

Ralentir

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 musical piece. It features a *pp* dynamic marking in the middle. The right hand has a melodic line with some slurs, and the left hand continues with its accompaniment. The system ends with a treble clef on the right.

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

The third system of musical notation shows a change in dynamics to *p*. The right hand has a more active melodic line with accents, while the left hand maintains a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

The fourth system features a *pp* dynamic marking. The right hand has a melodic line with some slurs, and the left hand continues with its accompaniment.

The piano continues.
Le piano continue.

The fifth system includes a first ending bracket marked with an '8' above it. The dynamics vary, with *p* in the first measure, *f* in the fourth measure, and *p* in the sixth measure. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment.

The sixth system features a *f* dynamic marking. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand continues with its accompaniment.

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