

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 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 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 quarter-note accompaniment.

*office,  
bureau*

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

The third system of musical notation shows the continuation of the piece. The upper staff features a melody with some triplet-like rhythms. The bass line remains accompanimental with quarter notes. There are some dynamic markings like accents and hairpins.

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

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff has a more rhythmic melody with eighth notes. The bass line continues with quarter notes. The piece ends with a final cadence in both staves.

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 (*p*) and pianissimo (*pp*) dynamics.

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

cuffs and his  
verte et his

Musical notation for the second system, including piano (*p*) dynamic.

chinese skull-cap  
sa calotte chinoise

He takes long  
Il fait de

Musical notation for the third system, including 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.

What a wind!  
Quel coup de vent!

his back.  
son dos

Musical notation for the fifth system.

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.

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

*p*

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**

*p*

**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 marking. The right hand plays chords with eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

The second system continues the piano accompaniment. It features a *pp* dynamic marking. The right hand has a melodic line with some slurs, and the left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

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

The third system of musical notation features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand plays eighth-note accompaniment.

The fourth system continues the piano accompaniment with a *pp* dynamic marking. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand plays eighth-note accompaniment.

The fifth system of musical notation features piano accompaniment with dynamic markings of *p*, *f*, and *p*. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans the first four measures. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand plays eighth-note accompaniment.

The piano continues.  
Le piano continue.

The sixth system of musical notation features piano accompaniment with a *f* dynamic marking. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand plays eighth-note accompaniment.

pp p

pp f

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