



François-Xavier JEAN

Composer, Teacher

France

Associate:

SACEM - IPI code of the artist : 00483 46 92 21

Artist page :

<https://www.free-scores.com/Download-PDF-Sheet-Music-francoisxavierjean.htm>

About the piece



Title: Corne de brume [opus 81, No.31]
Composer: JEAN, François-Xavier
Copyright: Copyright © François-Xavier JEAN
Instrumentation: voice, string quartet, piano
Style: Early 20th century

François-Xavier JEAN on [free-scores.com](https://www.free-scores.com)



- listen to the audio
- share your interpretation
- comment
- contact the artist

François-Xavier Jean

Corne de Brume

opus 81, No.31

The musical score consists of five staves in 3/4 time. The top staff is in bass clef, the second in treble clef, the third in alto clef, the fourth in bass clef, and the fifth in treble clef. Dynamics include *pp*, *p*, *mp/f*, and *fff*. The word *trémolo* is written above the second staff. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' and a bracket in the third and fourth staves. Red dots are placed under the final notes of the second and fourth staves.

L'harmonie à la 2de min & à la 4J.

Règle, tout intervalle non conforme à l'harmonie "2m - 4J" doit être justifié par un de ces deux intervalles. Ce titre semble étrange; d'habitude on parle d'empilement classique de 3ces ou d'empilement de 4te pour certains compositeurs contemporains, mais harmonie à la 2de mineure et à la 4te, c'est du jamais vu, et pourtant !

The musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is in Bass clef, 3/4 time, with dynamics *pp*, *p*, and *mp/f*. The second staff is in Treble clef, 3/4 time, with a *trémolo* marking. The third staff is in Bass clef, 3/4 time, with a *pp* marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff is in Treble clef, 3/4 time, with a *fff* marking. A dashed blue line is drawn across the first two staves.

L'harmonie à la 2de min & à la 4J.

Examinons la progression harmonique du fragment présenté ici : à la mes. 1, "la la la", plénitude en la. A la mes.2, "la mi sol do"; à la mes. 3, enfin: "do la ré sol". L'exemple de la mes. 2 est intéressant; il présente un intervalle de 4J: "la mi" puis une note étrangère à l'harmonie 2m 4J, à savoir "sol". Il a donc été comme on dit justifié/résolu avec "do" (sol do = 4J).

The musical score consists of five staves in 3/4 time. The first staff (bass clef) has dynamics *pp*, *p*, and *mp*. The second staff (treble clef) has a *trémolo* marking. The third staff (alto clef) has a *pp* marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a *pp* marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a *fff* marking. A dashed blue line is drawn across the first two staves.

L'harmonie à la 2de min & à la 4J.

Examinons à présent la progression harmonique de la mes. 3: "do la ré sol do fa". Si l'on prend comme note principale, la note du Vlc. "do", les notes "la & ré" sont respectivement note étrangère & résolution de la note étrangère par 4J. Les notes suivantes "sol & fa" peuvent quant à elles être analysées ainsi: [sol justification à la 4J de ré] et [fa justification à la 4te de do].

The musical score consists of five staves in 3/4 time. The top staff (bass clef) has dynamics *pp*, *p*, and *mp/f*. The second staff (treble clef) has a *trémolo* marking. The third staff (alto clef) has a *pp* dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes marked '3'. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a *pp* dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes marked '3'. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a *fff* dynamic. Red dots are placed on the final notes of the third and fifth staves.

L'harmonie à la 2de min & à la 4J.

Dans cet ex. nous avons réussi à n'écrire un accord 5 qu'avec des intervalle de 5te. Les notes étrangères ayant été résolues avec leur 5te. La prochaine démarche sera de savoir s'il est possible d'écrire un accord de 5te avec des résolutions à la 2de min.

6

contrainte:
2m & 4J

Corne de Brume

François-Xavier Jean

♩ = 60

The musical score is written for five instruments: Basse (Bass), Violon (Violin), Alto (Alto), Violoncello (Cello), and Cloches tubulaires (Tubular Bells). The piece is in 3/4 time and has a tempo of 60 beats per minute. The Basse part starts with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. The Violon part has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F4. The Alto part starts with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note E3. The Violoncello part starts with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. The Cloches tubulaires part starts with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. The Alto part includes a *trémolo* marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The Violoncello part includes a triplet of eighth notes.

4

B. *n.e.*

Vln.

Alt. *3*

Vc. *3*
résol. à la 4J

Cloch. T.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for five instruments: Bassoon (B.), Violin (Vln.), Alto (Alt.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Trombone (Cloch. T.). The score is written in a single system with five staves. The Bassoon part starts with a measure rest, followed by a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The Violin part has a measure rest, followed by a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The Alto part has a measure rest, followed by a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The Violoncello part has a measure rest, followed by a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The Trombone part has a measure rest, followed by a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The score includes various musical notations such as rests, notes, beams, and slurs. There are two annotations: 'n.e.' above the Alto staff and 'résol. à la 4J' below the Vc. staff. The number '4' is written above the first measure of the Bassoon staff.

8

B.

Vln.

Alt.

Vc.

Cloch. T.

11 $\text{♩} = 70$

B. 
 Vln. 
 Alt. 
 Vc. 
 Cloch. T 

15

B.

Musical notation for the Bassoon (B.) part. It begins with a half note G2, followed by a whole rest. The melody continues with quarter notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, and ends with a half note G2.

Vln.

Musical notation for the Violin (Vln.) part. It starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4 with a sharp sign, and a half note C5. The melody continues with quarter notes B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, and ends with a half note C4.

Alt.

Musical notation for the Alto Saxophone (Alt.) part. It begins with a half note G2, followed by a whole rest. The melody continues with quarter notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, and ends with a half note G2.

Vc.

Musical notation for the Violoncello (Vc.) part. It starts with a half note G2, followed by a whole rest. The melody continues with quarter notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, and ends with a half note G2.

Cloch. T

Musical notation for the Cymbal (Cloch. T) part. It begins with a half note G4, followed by three whole rests.

D.C. al Fine

19

B.

Vln.

Alt.

D.C. al Fine

Vc.

Cloch. T