



# Francois-Xavier JEAN

France

## L'oiseau marcheur sur l'eau (opus 90, No.18 )

**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:** L'oiseau marcheur sur l'eau [opus 90, No.18 ]  
**Composer:** JEAN, Francois-Xavier  
**Copyright:** Copyright © Francois-Xavier JEAN  
**Instrumentation:** Piano solo  
**Style:** Early 20th century

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



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François-Xavier Jean



L'oiseau marcheur sur l'eau,  
le Jacana de Botswana

opus 90, No 18



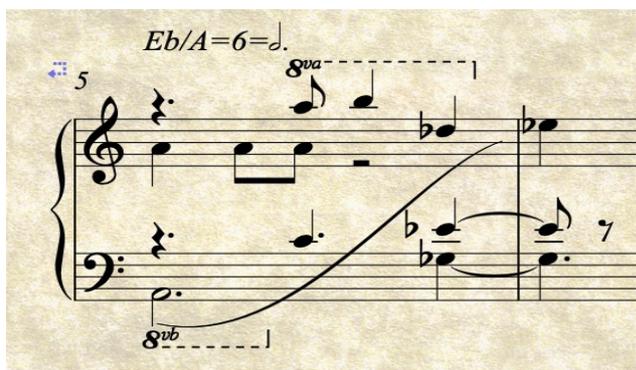


fig 1

### relation vectorielle

La fig 1 représente des notes liées entre elles par une relation vectorielle. La relation Eb/A lisible A\Eb, Eb\A ou encore A/Eb (la 5te dim/4te augm divisant les 12 demi-tons de la gamme en 2 parties égales. Les ♪♪ répondent à A 8va. B Db ♪♪ à cause de la 2de maj. Db/Gb ♪♪. 5 demi-tons expliquent le rythme.

Figure 2 is a musical score for piano accompaniment in C major. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble clef staff begins with a blue square containing the number 8 and a white square containing the letter C. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note F4, then a half note E4, and finally a quarter note D4. The bass clef staff starts with a quarter note C3, followed by a quarter note D3, then a quarter note E3, and finally a quarter note F3. The piece concludes with a final chord consisting of G4, F4, E4, and D4 in the treble clef, and C3, D3, E3, and F3 in the bass clef.

fig 2

### analyse de la fig 2

La fig 2 déroule ses notes comme suit: D/F/Bb\G/Bb/C dont les intervalles [3m/ 4J/2m\2m/2m/2m/décrivent le vecteur V (+3,+5,-3,+2,+1,+2). Il est possible par effacement, cad en omettant une étape de trouver des vecteurs absents dans l'énoncé (-4) (+4) (-5) ... Pour le comprendre, prenons la suite D/F/Bb\G/Bb/C, en omettant F et les derniers intervalles on obtient : Db = (-4). De la même manière, en partant de F et en omettant Bb\G/Bb on obtient F\C = (-5). Avec d'autres effacements ET en procédant à l'écrevisse on obtient Bb/D on obtient = (+4).

### conclusion

Le vecteur initial  $V (+3,+5,-3,+2,+1,+2)$  est devenu  $(+3, +5, -3, +2, +1, +2, -4, +4, -5)$ . Si l'on remet les éléments dans l'ordre on obtient le vecteur  $(+1, +2, +3, -3, +4, -4, +5, -5)$ . Somme toute hormis 1 & 2 qui sont uniquement positifs, 3,4,&5 sont relatifs (cad de signe +,-).

# l'oiseau marcheur

le Jacana de Botswana

opus 90, No. 18

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♩ = 50

**A**

15<sup>mb</sup>

8<sup>vb</sup>

*mf*

**B**

8<sup>va</sup>

15<sup>mb</sup>

15<sup>mb</sup>

8<sup>vb</sup>

8<sup>vb</sup>

**A**

15<sup>mb</sup>

8<sup>vb</sup>

*mf*

10

15<sup>mb</sup>-----|

The image shows a musical score for piano, consisting of two staves. The first staff is in bass clef and the second is in treble clef. Measure 10 starts with a bass clef and contains several notes. Measure 11 has a treble clef and contains a series of notes. Measure 12 has a treble clef and contains a series of notes. Measure 13 has a treble clef and contains a series of notes. Measure 14 has a bass clef and contains a series of notes. Measure 15 has a bass clef and contains a series of notes. The score ends with a double bar line. The number '10' is written above the first staff. The number '15<sup>mb</sup>' is written below the second staff, followed by a dashed line and a vertical bar.