

CHANSON DE LA FLEUR

from CARMEN

G. Bizet

Arr. Chang Su KOH

Andante ♩ = 63

Flutes I&II

Oboe

Bassoon

E♭ Clarinet

B♭ Clarinet I

B♭ Clarinet II

B♭ Clarinet III

Bass Clarinet

Alto Saxophones I&II
al solo
p express.

Tenor Saxophone

Baritone Saxophone

Horns I&II

Horns III&IV

Euphonium (a1)

Contrabass

Vibraphone

Harp

Andante ♩ = 63

1 Andantino ♩= 69

9

Fls. I&II *pp*

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Cl.

B♭ Cl. I *pp* div. *pp*

B♭ Cl. II

B♭ Cl. III

B. Cl. *ppp*

A. Sxs. I&II

T. Sx. *p* *con amore*

B. Sx.

Hns. I&II

Hns. III&IV

Euph.

Cb.

Vib.

Hp.

The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff (Flutes I & II) has a dynamic of *pp*. The second staff (Oboe) and third staff (Bassoon) are silent. The fourth staff (Eb Clarinet) and fifth staff (Bb Clarinet I) have dynamics of *pp* and *pp* respectively. The sixth staff (Bb Clarinet II) has a dynamic of *pp*. The seventh staff (Bb Clarinet III) and eighth staff (Bass Clarinet) are silent. The ninth staff (Alto Saxophone I & II) has a dynamic of *ppp*. The tenth staff (Tenor Saxophone) has a dynamic of *p* and the instruction *con amore*. The eleventh staff (Bass Saxophone) and twelfth staff (Horns I & II) are silent. The thirteenth staff (Horns III & IV) and fourteenth staff (Euphonium) are silent. The fifteenth staff (Cello) and sixteenth staff (Double Bass) are silent. The十七th staff (Double Bass) has a dynamic of *pp*.

17

Fls. I&II

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Cl.

B♭ Cl. I

B♭ Cl. II

B♭ Cl. III

B. Cl.

A. Sxs. I&II

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Hns. I&II

Hns. III&IV

Euph.

Cb.

Vib.

Hp.

I.

sol.

2 Animate un poco

25

Fls. I&II *pp* <> *p* <> *mf* <> *p* <>

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Cl.

B♭ Cl. I *pp*

B♭ Cl. II *pp*

B♭ Cl. III *p* <>

B. Cl. *p* *cresc.* *p* *p*

A. Sxs. I&II

T. Sx. *cresc.* - - - - - *dim.*

B. Sx.

25

Hns. I&II

Hns. III&IV

Euph.

Cb.

Vib.

Hp.

a tempo

a tempo

32

crescendo e stringendo

Fls. I&II *p dim.* *pp*

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Cl.

B♭ Cl. I *div.* *p dim.* *pp*

B♭ Cl. II *pp* *pp* *div.*

B♭ Cl. III *pp*

B. Cl. *pp*

A. Sxs. I&II *I.* *p*

T. Sx. *pp*

B. Sx.

Hns. I&II

Hns. III&IV *p dim.* *pp*

Euph.

Cb. *pizz.* *pp*

Vib. *pp*

Hp. *p*

37

molto

Tempo I

rit.

Fls. I&II

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Cl.

B♭ Cl. I

B♭ Cl. II

B♭ Cl. III

B. Cl.

A. Sxs. I&II

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Hns. I&II

Hns. III&IV

Euph.

Cb.

Vib.

Hp.

37

molto

Tempo I

rit.

Fls. I&II

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Cl.

B♭ Cl. I

B♭ Cl. II

B♭ Cl. III

B. Cl.

A. Sxs. I&II

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Hns. I&II

Hns. III&IV

Euph.

Cb.

Vib.

Hp.

42

3*a tempo*

Fls. I&II

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Cl.

B♭ Cl. I

B♭ Cl. II

B♭ Cl. III

B. Cl.

A. Sxs. I&II

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Hns. I&II

Hns. III&IV

Euph.

Cb. pizz.

Vib.

Hp. *p*

The score consists of multiple staves, each representing a different instrument or group of instruments. The instruments listed include Flutes I & II, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Bb Clarinet I, Bb Clarinet II, Bb Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophones I & II, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Horns I & II, Horns III & IV, Euphonium, Cello, and Double Bass. The music is written in a 3/4 time signature, indicated by the number '3' in a box. The dynamic 'a tempo' is placed above the measure number. Various musical markings are present, such as 'p' (piano), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'pizz.' (pizzicato), and 'dim.' (diminuendo). The notation uses standard musical symbols like quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, along with rests and various slurs and beams to indicate rhythm and articulation.

47

Fls. I&II

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Cl.

B♭ Cl. I

B♭ Cl. II

B♭ Cl. III

B. Cl.

A. Sxs. I&II

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Hns. I&II

Hns. III&IV

Euph.

Cb.

Vib.

Hp.

a tempo

8

ppp

molto

all

ppp

a2

ppp

molto

dim.

pp dim.

47

52

Fls. I&II Ob. Bsn.

E♭ Cl. B♭ Cl. I B♭ Cl. II B♭ Cl. III B. Cl.

A. Sxs. I&II T. Sx. B. Sx.

Hns. I&II Hns. III&IV Euph. Cb. Vib.

Hp.

8

ppp

ppp

ppp

ppp

ppp

I.