

Sonata for Violin and Piano in E minor, Op. 108

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I

Allegro non troppo. $\text{♩} = 96$

Piano

vivo

f

cresc.

poco

a

poco

cresc.

f

2

1

f avec expansion

sempre f

3

3^e Corde

p dolce tranquillo

2^e Corde

3^e Corde

poco

a

poco

cresc.

A page of musical notation for a string instrument, likely violin or cello, consisting of six staves of music. The music is written in common time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various dynamics such as *f*, *p*, *molto cresc.*, *dim.*, *2^o Corde*, and *p legato*. Articulations include accents and slurs. Performance instructions like *sempre f* and *espressivo* are also present. Measure numbers 4, 2, 1, 5, and 6 are indicated in boxes.

1

2

4

molto cresc.

5

sempre f

dim.

2^o Corde

p dolce tranquillo

espressivo

6

p legato

A page of musical notation for a solo instrument, likely flute or oboe, featuring ten staves of music with various dynamics and markings.

The music is in common time and consists of ten staves of music. The key signature changes frequently, including sections in G major, F# major, E major, D major, C major, B major, A major, G major, F# major, and E major.

Key dynamics and markings include:

- mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning of the first staff.
- un poco più f* (a little more forte) in the first staff.
- mf* in the second staff.
- cresc.* (crescendo) in the third staff.
- molto* (very much) in the third staff.
- 7** (boxed measure number) in the fourth staff.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the fourth staff.
- dim.* (diminuendo) in the fourth staff.
- p* (pianissimo) in the fourth staff.
- cresc.* in the fifth staff.
- f* (forte) in the fifth staff.
- dolce* (dolcissimo) in the fifth staff.
- 8** (boxed measure number) in the sixth staff.
- mf* (mezzo-forte) in the sixth staff.
- Slurs and grace notes are used throughout the piece.

f espressivo

9 2^o Corde 2 2 1

2^o Corde

p subito

cresc.

f *mf*

10

cresc. *f sempre*

sempre espressivo

11

f *ff*

sempressf

II

Andante. ♩ = 52

Piano

von

dolce



A page of musical notation for a solo instrument, likely flute or oboe, featuring ten staves of music. The music is in common time and consists of measures 1 through 10. The key signature changes from G major (two sharps) to F# major (one sharp) and back to G major. Various dynamics are indicated, including *p*, *f*, *cresc.*, *molto*, *sempre dolce*, and *sempre f*. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic *p*. Measures 2 and 3 show a transition with *p* and *f*. Measure 4 is marked *poco f*. Measures 5 and 6 are marked *cresc.* and *molto* respectively, with measure 6 containing a dynamic *f*. Measures 7 and 8 show a crescendo with *f* at the end of measure 8. Measure 9 starts with a dynamic *p*. Measure 10 concludes with a dynamic *f*.

III

Allegro non troppo. $\text{♩} = 92$ *p con grazia**cresc.*

1 Piano von

*p**poco a poco**cresc.**f avec expansion**espressivo**meno f**cresc.*

2

*f**sempre f*

3 Piano

3

b. von

*p**cantando*

poco a poco cresc.

f p

4

poco a poco cresc. f

dim.

p

5

p subito

p subito

poco a poco cresc. f espressivo

6

sempre f

p 3

Piano

7 von

cantando

cresc.

f

dim.

8

p

cresc.

f

9

sempref

sempref

espressivo

10

Musical score page 10, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff starts with a quarter note followed by a half note. The bottom staff starts with a half note. Both staves continue with eighth-note patterns, including grace notes and slurs.

A musical score for piano, page 10, showing measures 11 and 12. The key signature is A major (three sharps). Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and a sharp sign. Measure 12 begins with a dynamic of "meno f" (soft) and a sharp sign.

A horizontal musical staff in G major (two sharps) and common time. The melody consists of eighth-note patterns. At the end of the first measure, there is a dynamic marking 'cresc.'. At the end of the third measure, there is another dynamic marking 'molto cresc.'.

4

A musical score for piano, page 10, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is A major (three sharps). Measure 11 starts with a half note in the bass, followed by eighth-note pairs in the treble. Measure 12 begins with a dynamic 'f' (fortissimo), followed by eighth-note pairs in the treble, a bass note, and then eighth-note pairs again.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time and A major (three sharps). Measure 11 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern in the treble staff, followed by eighth-note pairs in the bass staff. Measure 12 begins with a forte dynamic, indicated by a large 'f' below the staff, and consists of eighth-note pairs in both staves.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time and A major (indicated by a key signature of one sharp). The music consists of sixteenth-note patterns, with the right hand playing mostly on the treble staff and the left hand on the bass staff. Measure 10 begins with a dynamic of forte (f). Measure 11 begins with a dynamic of piano (p).

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 11-12. The score is in G major (two sharps) and common time. Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic (f) on the first note. Measure 12 begins with a piano dynamic (p), indicated by a crescendo arrow pointing to the first note.

A musical score in G major (two sharps) and common time. The melody begins with eighth-note pairs, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern labeled 'cresc.'. This leads into a section of eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. A dynamic marking 'ff' (fortissimo) is placed under a bracket covering the end of the previous section and the beginning of the next. The melody concludes with eighth-note pairs.