

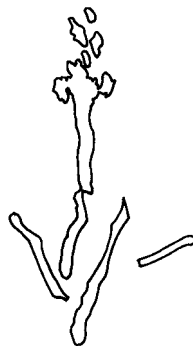
LE TIC-TOC-CHOC

François Couperin



arranged for recorder and two guitars by

Theo Radić



Syukhtun Editions

François Couperin was born in Paris in 1668, the son of Charles Couperin (1638-79), the organist for St. Gervais in Paris. On his 18th birthday he officially inherited his father's previous position. In 1700-17 he acquired position as harpsichordist at Versailles. Couperin divided his time between Paris and Versailles. He soon acquired heavy commitments to teach the harpsichord and organ which made it difficult to find time for the publication of his vocal and instrumental chamber music.

After the appearance in 1690 of his *Pièces d'orgue* (in manuscript copies with engraved title pages), he wrote no further works for organ. Instead he turned his attention to the import of the Italian sonatas and cantatas being performed in private concerts during the 1690s; his own trio and quartet *sonades* in the Corellian style – some of which were absorbed into his 1726 collection *Les nations* – were initially circulated in manuscripts under an anagram of his name. Couperin's interest in the Italian style, as represented by Carissimi and distilled by Charpentier, influenced his sacred vocal music, particularly his motets, *versets* and *leçons de ténèbres*.

Concerned that, in spite of the careful annotations made in the editions, his *pièces* might not be properly performed, Couperin published *L'art de toucher le clavecin* (1716) to elucidate the fingering, his use of ornaments (whose notation he standardized) and dotted rhythms or *notes inégales*, he also included eight preludes that could serve as introductions to the eight *ordres* of the first and second books.

Couperin died in Paris in 1733.

Courtesy of Michael Sartorius

<http://www.baroquemusic.org/bqxcoup.html>

François Couperin's *Le Tic-Toc-Choc ou Les Maillotins* for harpsichord was published in his *Troisième Livre* of 1722. The Maillot were a famous family of rope-dancers. "Tic-toc" is an undefinable term expressing a beating, a reiterated movement, a pulse that beats, a horse that walks, the pendulum of a clock, a hammer that knocks. (Furetière's *Dictionnaire universel*)

Courtesy of Carey Beebe harpsichords,

Sydney Australia

<http://www.hpschd.nu>

(Note: Listening to another beloved piece by another beloved French composer, the duet of tenors in the *Les Pêcheurs de Perles* of Bizet, I hear an echo of Couperin's *Le Tic-Toc-Choc*. T.R.)

LE TIC-TOC-CHOC

for recorder and two guitars

(originally for harpsichord)

arranged and fingered
by Theo Radić

François Couperin
(1668-1733)

1

Recorder

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

mf

mf

4

mf

7

$\frac{1}{2}$ XIII

$\frac{1}{2}$ XIII

$\frac{1}{2}$ I

$\frac{1}{2}$ III

$\frac{1}{2}$ V

III

I

10

III

LE TIC-TIC-CHOC

13

16

19

22

LE TIC-TIC-CHOC

25

$\frac{1}{2}$ VIII

2

8

8

2 1 3 4

p i m i p i m p

28

[illegible]

34

LE TIC-TIC-CHOC

37

Musical score for three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle and bottom staves use a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps (D# and F#). The score consists of six measures across three systems. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. Dynamic markings include $\frac{1}{2}X$ and $\frac{1}{2}VIII$.

40

43

The musical score for Exercise 43 consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a dotted quarter note and a half note. The middle staff is a complex line with many sixteenth notes, featuring numerous fingerings (1-4) and articulation marks (accents and slurs). It also includes circled numbers 2, 3, and 4. The bottom staff provides a harmonic or bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes and a half note. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 8/8.

46

The musical score for measures 46-48 consists of three staves. The top staff features a melody with dotted rhythms and eighth notes. The middle staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff has a bass line with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 47, marked with a '1' and a dashed line. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 4/8.

LE TIC-TIC-CHOC

49

52

55

58

LE TIC-TIC-CHOC

61

1/2 V

④

⑥ III

64

②

67

70

LE TIC-TIC-CHOC

73

Measures 73-75 of the musical score. Measure 73 features a treble clef with a whole note rest, a bass clef with a continuous eighth-note pattern, and a lower staff with a whole note. Measure 74 includes fingerings (3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3) and a circled 3 in the bass clef. Measure 75 includes a $\frac{1}{2}V$ marking and fingerings (4, 2, 4) in the bass clef.

76

Measures 76-78 of the musical score. Measure 76 includes fingerings (1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1, 0, 3, 4, 1) and a circled 3 in the bass clef. Measure 77 includes a trill (tr) and fingerings (3, 1, 2) in the bass clef. Measure 78 is a whole rest in the treble clef and a whole note in the bass clef.

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Recorder

1 8

11

16

21

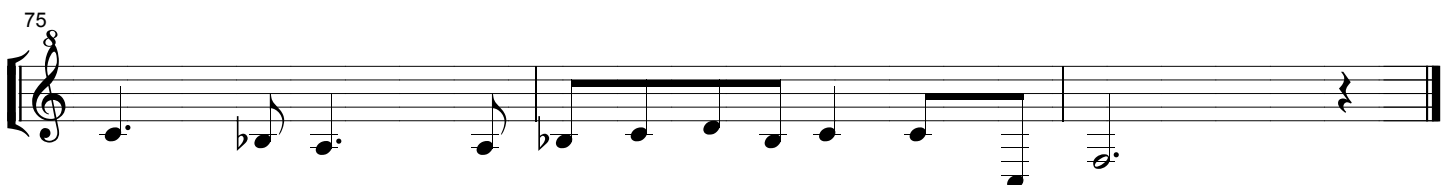
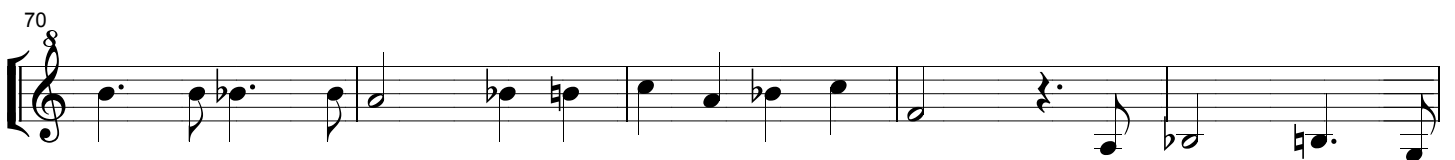
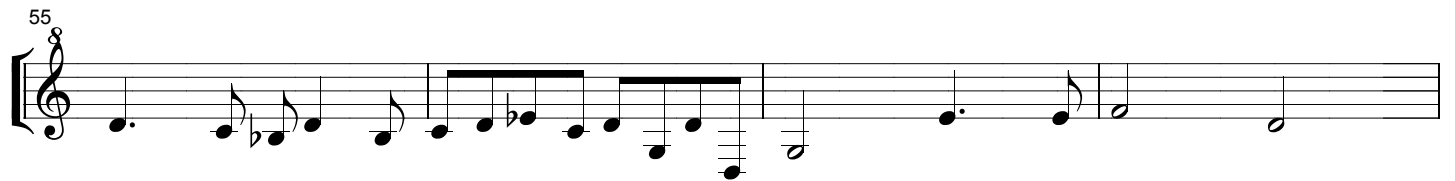
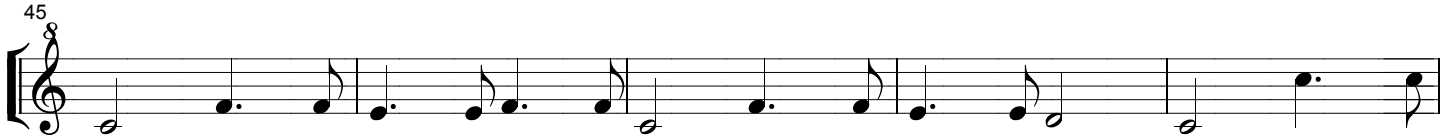
25

30

35

40

LE TIC-TIC-CHOC



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Guitar 1

1 *mf* i m

4 i m a m

7

10

13

16 $\frac{1}{2}X$

19

22 $\frac{1}{2}X$ $\frac{1}{2}VIII$

LE TIC-TIC-CHOC

25 $\frac{1}{2}$ VIII

28

31

34 $\frac{1}{2}$ X $\frac{1}{2}$ V $\frac{1}{2}$ VIII

37

40

43

46

49

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 8/8. The piece consists of nine staves of music, each containing a series of eighth-note patterns. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. There are also circled numbers (2, 3, 4) below the staff, likely indicating measure numbers or specific rhythmic points. The score is divided into sections by Roman numerals: $\frac{1}{2}$ VIII, $\frac{1}{2}$ X, $\frac{1}{2}$ V, and $\frac{1}{2}$ VIII. The piece ends with a final measure on the ninth staff.

LE TIC-TIC-CHOC

52 $\frac{1}{2}$ VIII. ③

55 ④

58 ④

61 $\frac{1}{2}$ V. ②

64 ②

67

70

73 $\frac{1}{2}$ V. ③

76 ③

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 8/8. The piece consists of nine staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values (eighth and sixteenth notes), rests, and fingerings (numbers 1-4). There are several trills (tr) and triplets (3) indicated. The score is divided into sections by repeat signs and section markers: $\frac{1}{2}$ VIII. at measure 52, $\frac{1}{2}$ V. at measure 61, and $\frac{1}{2}$ V. at measure 73. Circled numbers 2, 3, and 4 are placed below the staff at measures 61, 52, and 76 respectively. The piece ends with a double bar line at the end of the ninth staff.

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1

Guitar2

mf

i m a p i m a p III

4 (12)

i a m i p i m p i m a p 1/2 III

7 (15)

1/2 I 1/2 III 1/2 V III I

18

21

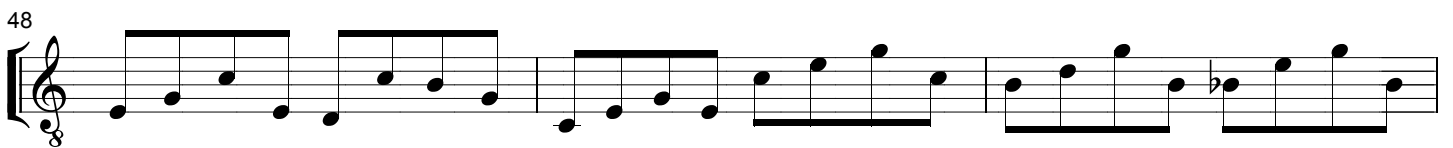
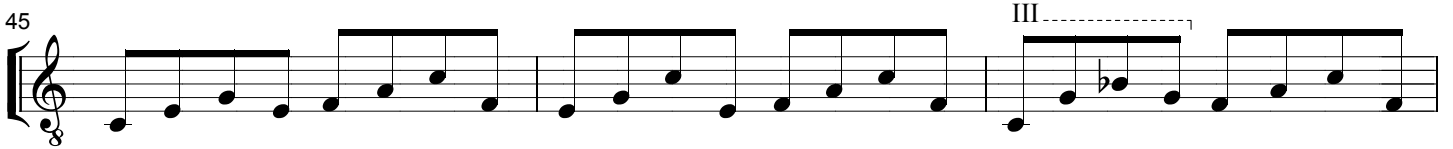
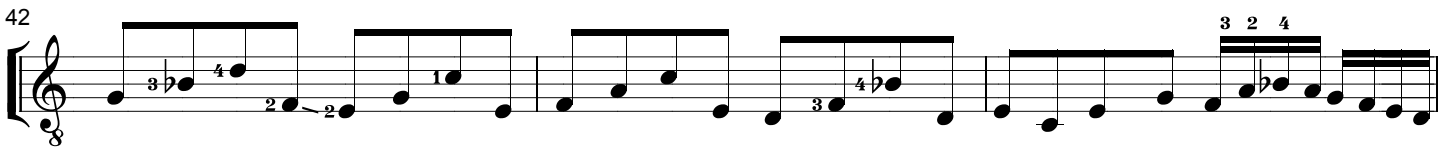
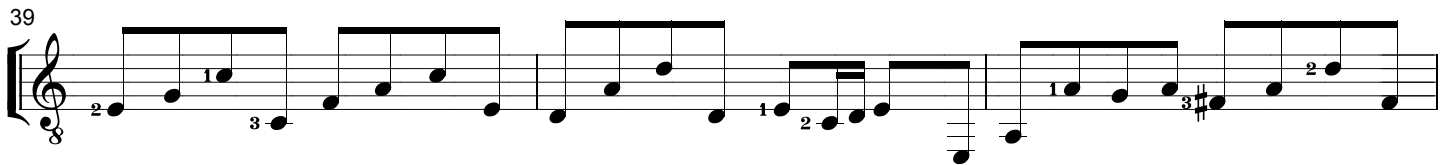
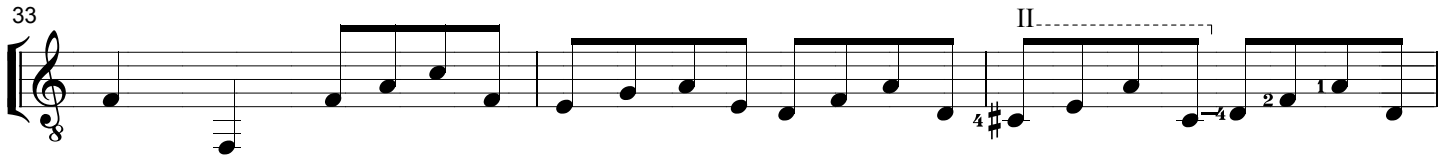
24

p i m i p i m p

27

30

LE TIC-TIC-CHOC



LE TIC-TIC-CHOC

