

# Dialogue de deux Amours

46

Cha - cun est ob - li - gé d'ay - mer A son tour, Et plus on a de quoy char -  
Cha - cun est ob - li - gé d'ay - mer A son tour, Et plus on a de quoy char -

The musical score for measures 46-52 consists of three staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef, and the bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef. The music is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measure 46 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The lyrics are: "Cha - cun est ob - li - gé d'ay - mer A son tour, Et plus on a de quoy char -". The melody is simple and conversational. There are some performance markings: a '+' above the first measure and a 'b' below the eighth measure.

53

[Premier Amour]

mer, Plus on — doit à l'A - mour. Un — coeur jeu - ne et ten - dre Est fait pour se  
mer, Plus on — doit à l'A - mour.

The musical score for measures 53-58 consists of three staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef, and the bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef. The music is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measure 53 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The lyrics are: "mer, Plus on — doit à l'A - mour. Un — coeur jeu - ne et ten - dre Est fait pour se". The melody is more expressive and includes a fermata over the word "Un". There are some performance markings: a fermata over the word "Un" and a sharp sign (#) above the first measure of the second vocal line.

59

ren - dre, Il n'a point à pren - dre de — fâ - cheux dé - tour. Cha - cun est ob - li - gé d'ay -  
Cha - cun est ob - li - gé d'ay -

The musical score for measures 59-64 consists of three staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef, and the bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef. The music is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measure 59 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The lyrics are: "ren - dre, Il n'a point à pren - dre de — fâ - cheux dé - tour. Cha - cun est ob - li - gé d'ay -". The melody is more expressive and includes a fermata over the word "de".

66

mer A son tour, Et plus on a de quoy char - mer, Plus on—— doit à l'A -

mer A son tour, Et plus on a de quoy char - mer, Plus on—— doit à l'A -

72

mour.

[Second Amour]

mour. Pour - quoy se dé - fen - dre? Que sert - il d'at - ten - dre? Quand on perd un jour, On le

79

Cha - cun est ob - li - gé d'ay - mer A son tour, Et

perd sans re - tour. Cha - cun est ob - li - gé - d'ay - mer A son tour, Et

plus on a de quoy char - mer, Plus on ——— doit à l'A mour. -

plus on a de quoy char - mer, Plus on ——— doit à l'A mour. -

The musical score consists of three staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The bottom staff is in bass clef. The lyrics are written below the notes. The first staff has a long horizontal line under the word 'on' in the second phrase. The second staff has a sharp sign (#) under the word 'quoy' in the first phrase and another sharp sign (#) under the word 'quoy' in the second phrase. The third staff contains a bass line with a thick horizontal line above it in the second measure.