混声合唱組曲「季節のしおり」より

from a choral suite "Kisetsu-no Shiori (Bookmarks of Four Seasons)"

Aki-no Kangee

秋の影絵

AUTUMN'S SHADOW PICTURES

for S.A.T.B. divisi voices, a cappella

Text and Music by Kentaro Sato



www.wisemanproject.com









秋の影絵 Aki-no Kangee

赤と黒の出会い Aka-to kuro-no deai

夕日が世界を染めながら Yuhi-nga sekai-wo somenangara 空の彼方へしずむ時 Sora-no kanata-e shizumutoki 秋に吹かれて音もなく Aki-ni hukare-te otomonaku 燃える木の葉が舞いあがる Moeru konoha-nga maiangaru

そして Soshite

赤く染まった銀幕に Akaku somatta ginmaku-ni 過ぎた記憶の情景が Sungita kioku-no jyokei-nga 影絵となって揺らめきながら Kangee-to natte yuramekinangara 落ち葉とともに大地にかえる Ochiba-to tomo-ni daichi-ni kaeru 夕日とともに大地にかえる Yuhi-to tomo-ni daichi-ni kaeru

赤、黒、赤、黒、赤、黒・・・ Aka Kuro Aka Kuro Aka Kuro...

Autumn's Shadow Pictures

Marriage of Red and Black...

When the sun sets dyeing the world red, Autumn quietly blows the red leaves into the air.

Then...

Autumn's Shadow Pictures of past memories move on the silver screen of the earth in red, And they return to the soil with the fallen leaves. They return to the soil with the sun.

Red, black, red, black, red, black....

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Ken-P's Japanese Pronunciation Guide with IPA for Singers by Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)

1. Vowels

There are 5 vowels in the Japanese language and they are alphabetized as "A" "E" "T" "O" and "U." In addition, "N" is treated as if it is a vowel. There is virtually no diphthong to consider when it comes to music. Consecutive vowels are belong to separate syllables, and each vowel is heard distinctly.

- Singing Japanese "A" is always [a] (Open A) as in "father."
- Singing Japanese "E" is always [ɛ] (Open E) as in "fetch."
- Singing Japanese "I" is always [i] (Close I) as in "feet." However, it can be modified into [1] (Open I), when it provide more unified vowel sounds.
- Singing Japanese "O" is always [o] (Close O) as in "foe." However, it can be modified into [o] (Open O) as in "awe," if it provides ease of pronunciation for singers in upper resister and/or *forte* passages.
- Singing Japanese "U" is always [u] (Close U) as in "food." However, it can be modified into [υ] (Open U) as in "foot," if it provides ease of pronunciation for singers in upper resister and/or *forte* passages.
- Japanese "N" often treated as if it is a vowel, and [n] (Open humming) is used for it.

2. Consonants

Here are Japanese consonants. Unlike English, there is no ending consonant in the Japanese language except "n."

В	b	(boy/sob)	Ν	n	(n od/lea n)
BY	bj		NG	ŋ	(so ng /ri ng)
СН	t∫	(choice/chop)	NGY	ŋj	
D	d	(dot/red)	NY	nj	(new/newt)
\mathbf{F}	f	(f ood/lea f)	Р	р	(p ot/li p)
\mathbf{FY}	fj	$(\mathbf{f}_{ew/re}\mathbf{f}_{uge})$	РҮ	pj	(p uma/ p uke)
G	g	(g uitar/le g)	R	ſ	Japanese R is "flipped R"
GY	gj	(g as/ g ang)	RY	ſj	
Н	h	(hike/hit)	\mathbf{S}	S	(sing/toss)
HY	hj	(human/Huston)	\mathbf{SH}	ſ	$(\mathbf{sh} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{d} / \mathrm{tra} \mathbf{sh})$
\mathbf{J}	dʒ	(Jack/jet)	Т	t	(tea/meet)
Κ	k	(king/sick)	TS	ts	(Mets/let's)
KY	kj	(catch/cat)	V	v	(victory/save)
L	1	(leap/seal)	W	w	(water/worry)
Μ	m	(mall/team)	Y	j	(you/yacht)
MY	mj	(music/mute)	Ζ	Z	(z ebra/po se)

"F" "L" and "V" are only used for foreign-origin words.

If "NG [n]" is difficult to produce, it is acceptable to use "G [g]" for NG.

If "J [dʒ]" is difficult to produce, it is acceptable to use "J [ʒ] (juice/joke)" for J.

One **cannot** use "American R [r]" nor "Rolled R [R]" for "Japanese flipped R," but **can** use "L [l]" for "Japanese flipped R."