The Kentaro Sato Choral Series

僕の記憶のどこかに

Boku-no Kioku-no Dokoka-ni

SOMEWHERE IN MY MEMORY

for SA/SAB/SATB, with Piano

1. 春の小川
   Haru-no O'ngawa (A Rivulet of Spring)
2. 我は海の子
   Ware-wa Uminoko (A Child of the Ocean)
3. 虫の声
   Mu'shi-no Koe (A Chorus of Autumn Bugs)
4. 雪の思い出
   Yuki-no Omoide (Memory of Snow)

Text and Music by
Kentaro Sato

Wiseman Project

www.wisemanproject.com

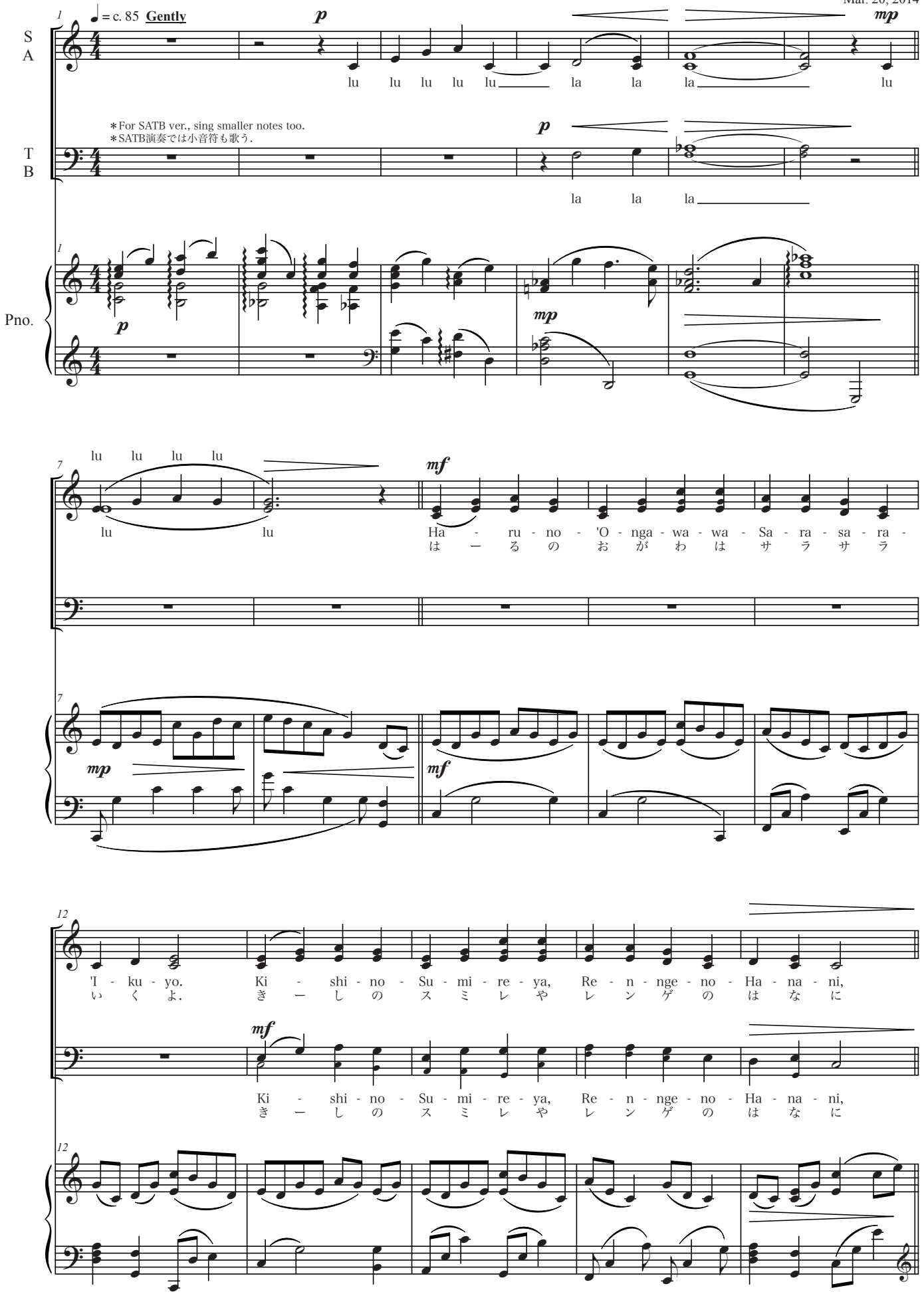
Haru-no O'ngawa

- 1. 春の小川 -

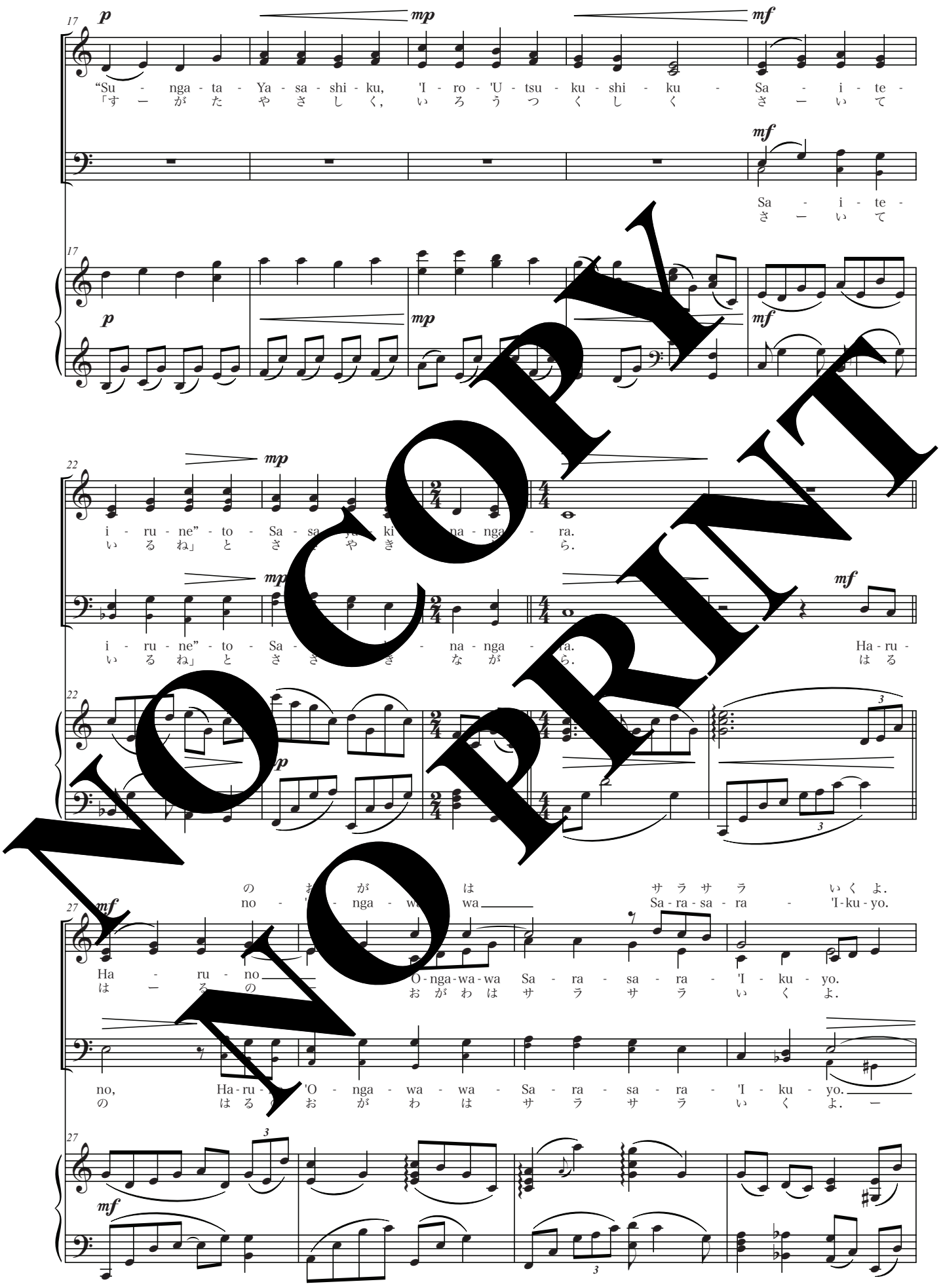
A Rivulet of Spring

SA/SAB/SATB
同声二部・混声三＆四部

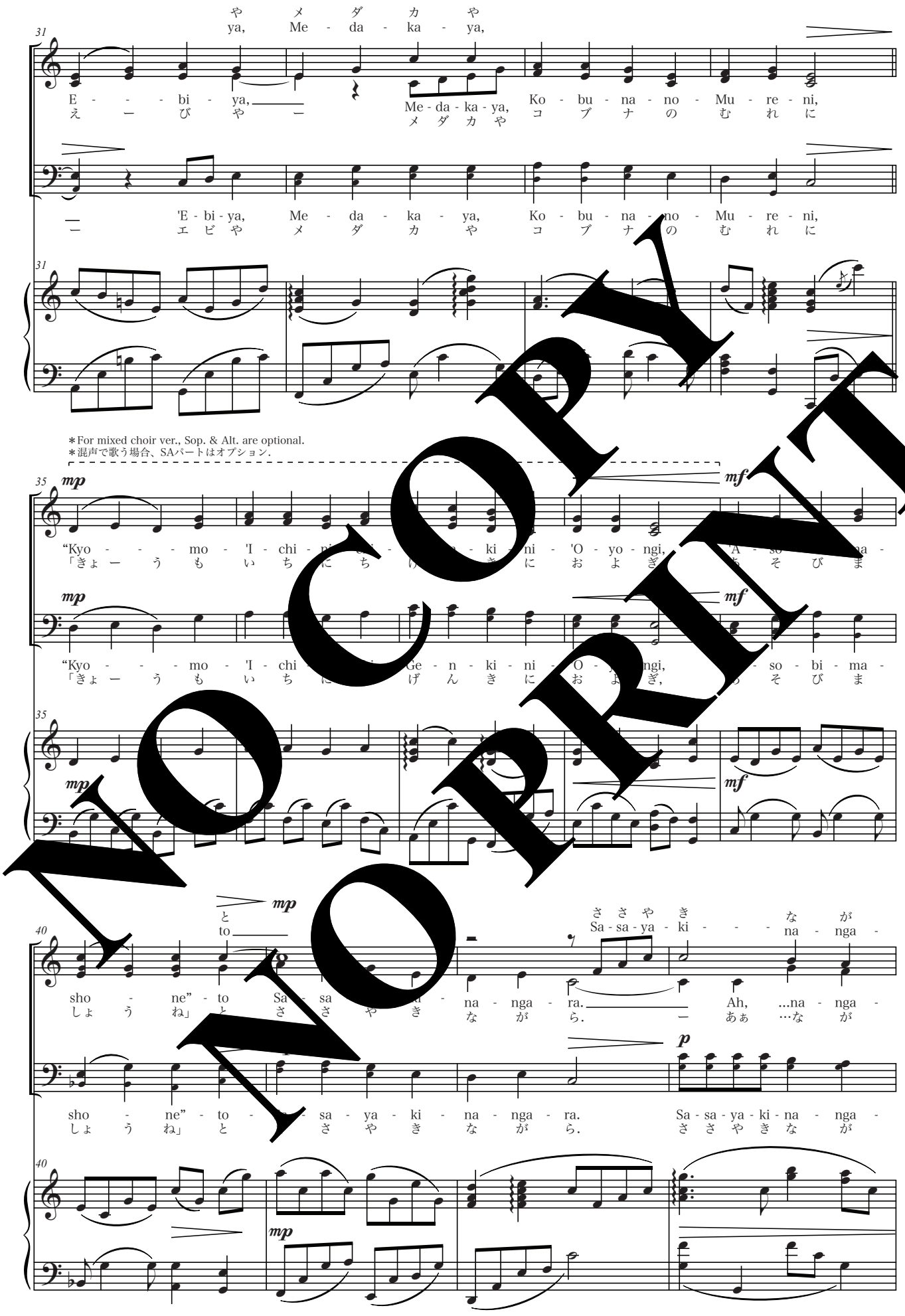
Based on a Japanese Kids Song 文部省唱歌
Additional Text and Music by Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)
Mar. 20, 2014



©2014 Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)

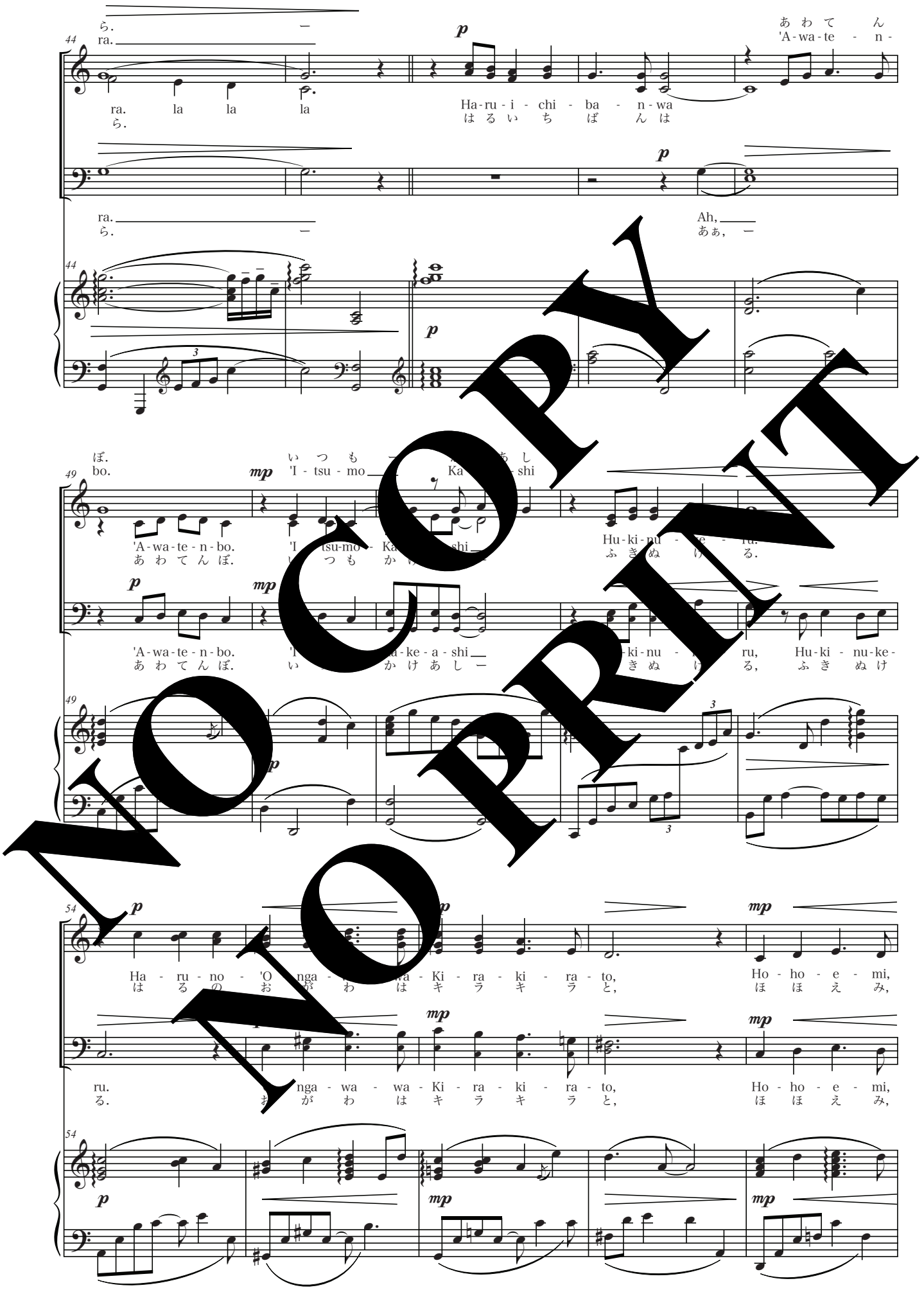


NO COPY
NO PRINT

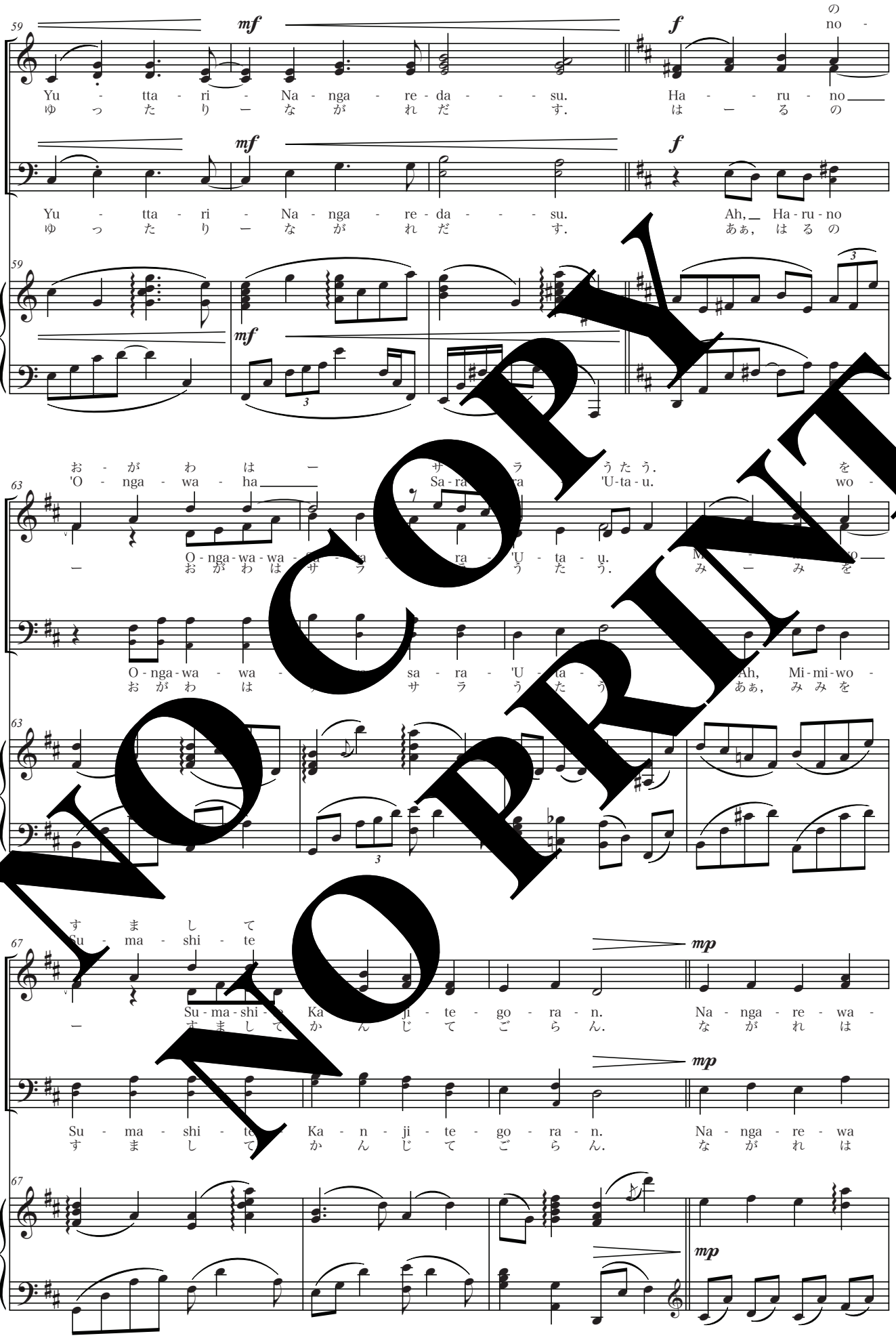


NO COPY
NO PRINT

©2014 Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)

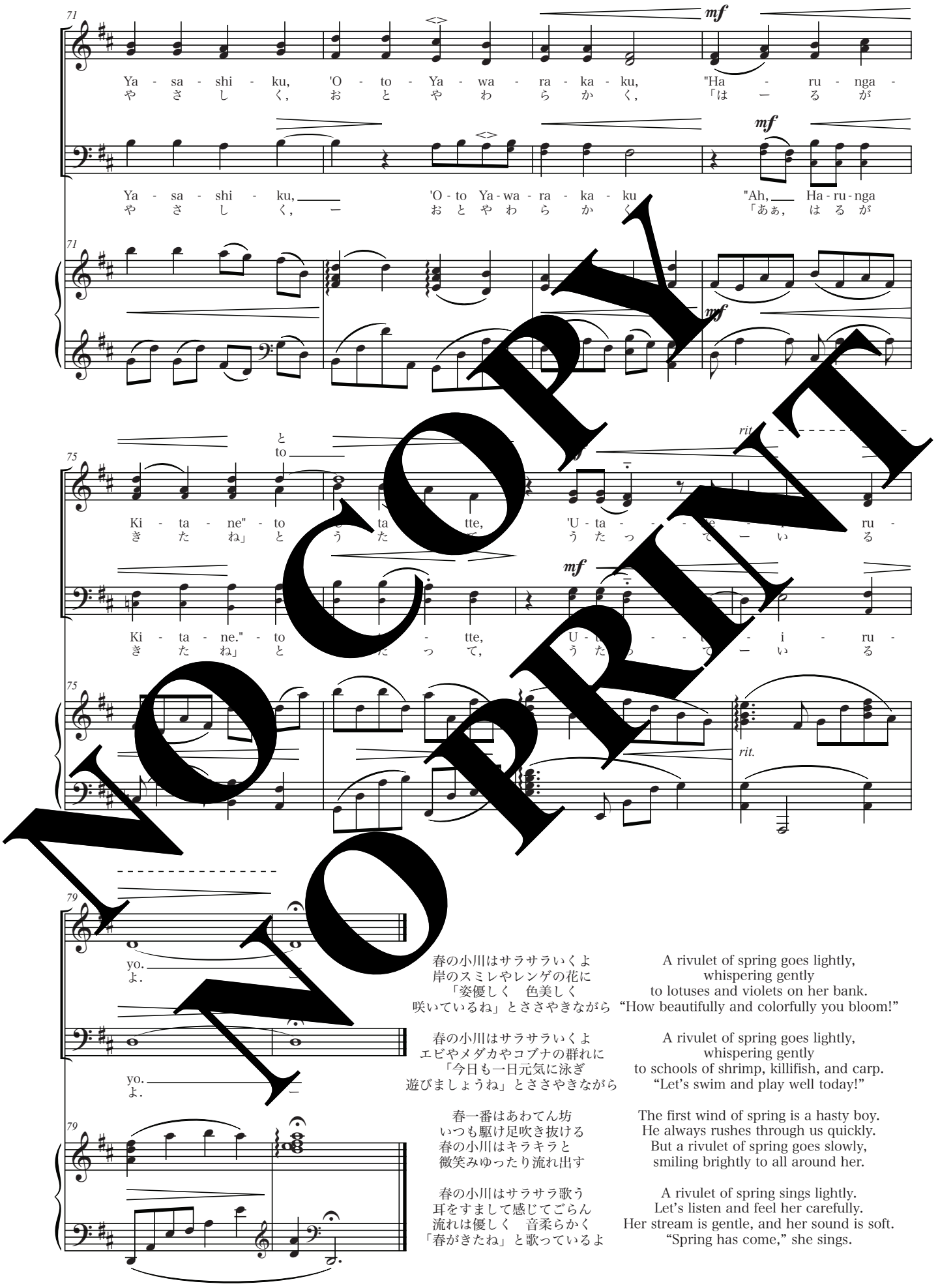


NO COPY
NO PRINT



NO COPY
NO PRINT

©2014 Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)



春の小川はサラサラいくよ
岸のスミレやレンゲの花に
「姿優しく　色美しく
咲いているね」とささやきながら

A rivulet of spring goes lightly,
whispering gently
to lotuses and violets on her bank.
“How beautifully and colorfully you bloom!”

春の小川はサラサラいくよ
エビやメダカやコブナの群れに
「今日も一日元気に泳ぎ
遊びましょうね」とささやきながら

A rivulet of spring goes lightly,
whispering gently
to schools of shrimp, killifish, and carp.
“Let’s swim and play well today!”

春一番はあわてん坊
いつも駆け足吹き抜ける
春の小川はキラキラと
微笑みゆったり流れ出す

The first wind of spring is a hasty boy.
He always rushes through us quickly.
But a rivulet of spring goes slowly,
smiling brightly to all around her.

春の小川はサラサラ歌う
耳をすまして感じてごらん
流れは優しく　音柔らかく
「春がきたね」と歌っているよ

A rivulet of spring sings lightly.
Let’s listen and feel her carefully.
Her stream is gentle, and her sound is soft.
“Spring has come,” she sings.

NO COPY
NO PRINT

Ware-wa Uminoko

- 2. 我は海の子 -

A Child of the Ocean

SA/SAB/SATB
同声二部・混声三＆四部

Based on a Japanese Kids Song 文部省唱歌
Additional Text and Music by Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)
Feb. 10, 2007

♩= c. 85-90 **Energetically**

S
A

Zzzz(aaah)
＊Imitate the sound of waves and be creative about it.
＊合唱団で波の音をまねる。

＊For SATB ver., sing smaller notes too.
＊SATB演奏では小音符も歌う.

T
B

Zzzz(aaah)

Pno.

p

＊For mixed choir ver., Sop. & Alt. are optional.
＊混声で歌う場合、SAパートはオプション.

mf

Wa - re - wa - 'U - mi - no - ko, Shi - ra - na - mi no - Sa - wa - ngu - 'I - so - be - no - Ma - tsu - ba - ra - ni
わ れ は う み の こ, し ら な み の さ ー わ ぐ い そ べ の つ ば ら に,

mf

Wa - re - wa - 'U - mi - no - ko, no - Sa - wa - ngu - 'I - so - be - no - Ma - tsu - ba - ra - ni
わ れ は う み の こ, し ら な み の さ ー わ ぐ い そ べ の つ ば ら に,

mf

mp *mf*

Ke - mu - ri - Ta - na - bi - ku - To - ma - ya - ko - so, Wa - nga - Na - tsu - ka - shi - ki - Su - mi - ka - na - re.
け む り た な び く と ま や こ そ, わ が な つ か し き す み か な れ.

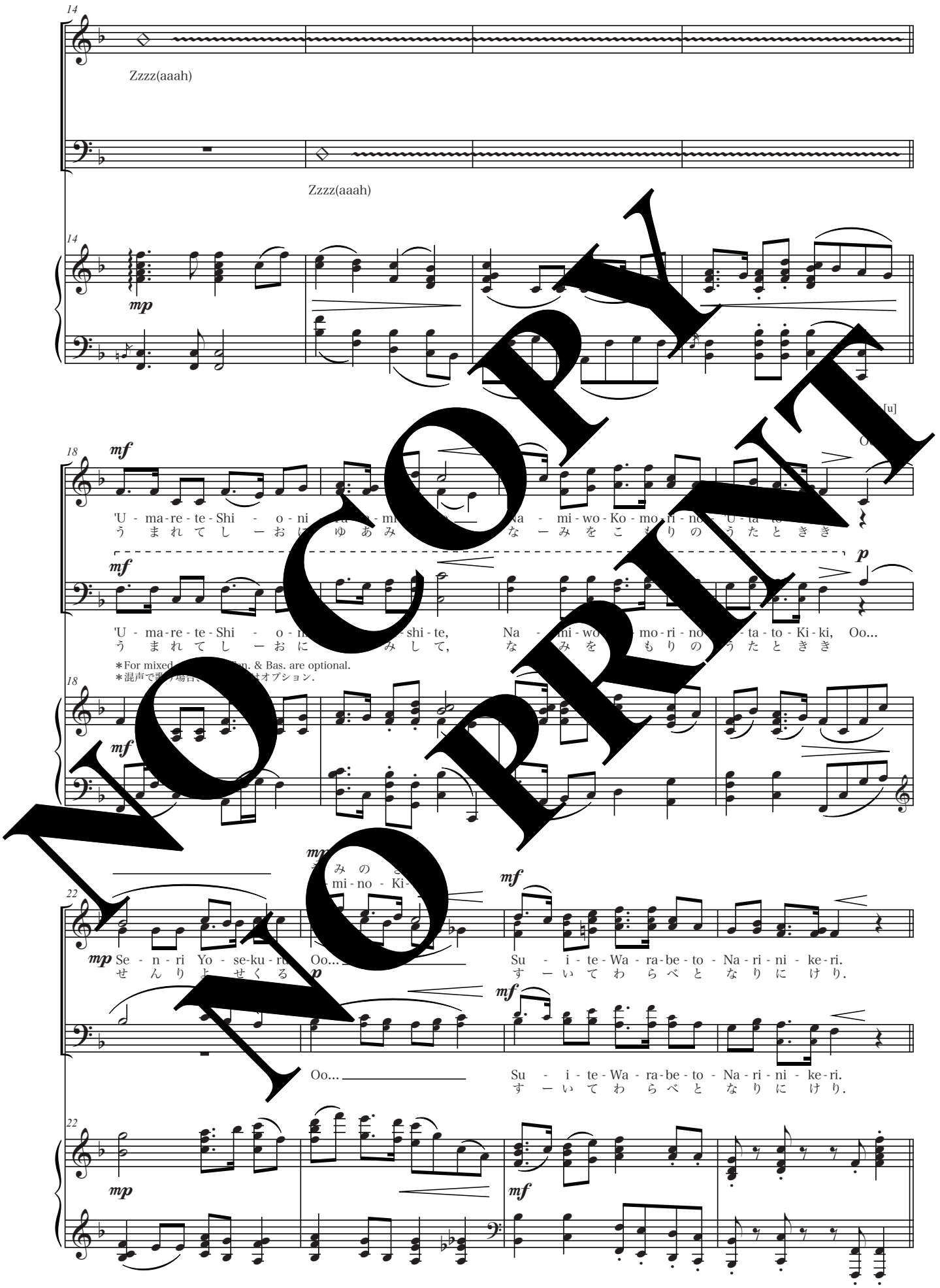
mp *mf*

Ke - mu - ri - Ta - na - bi - ku - To - ma - ya - ko - so, Wa - nga - Na - tsu - ka - shi - ki - Su - mi - ka - na - re.
け む り た な び く と ま や こ そ, わ が な つ か し き す み か な れ.

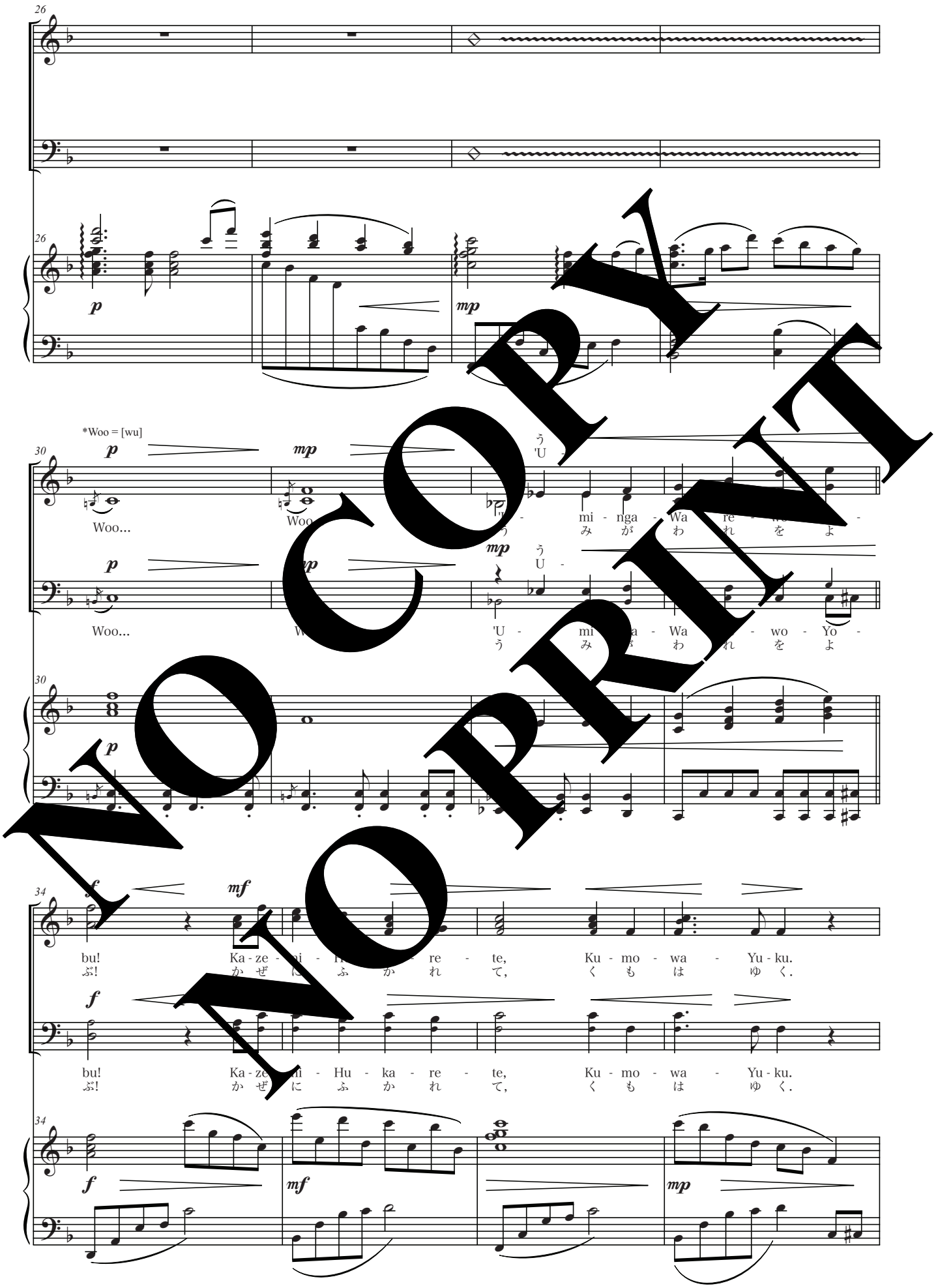
mp *p* *mf*

NO COPY
NO PRINT

©2014 Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)

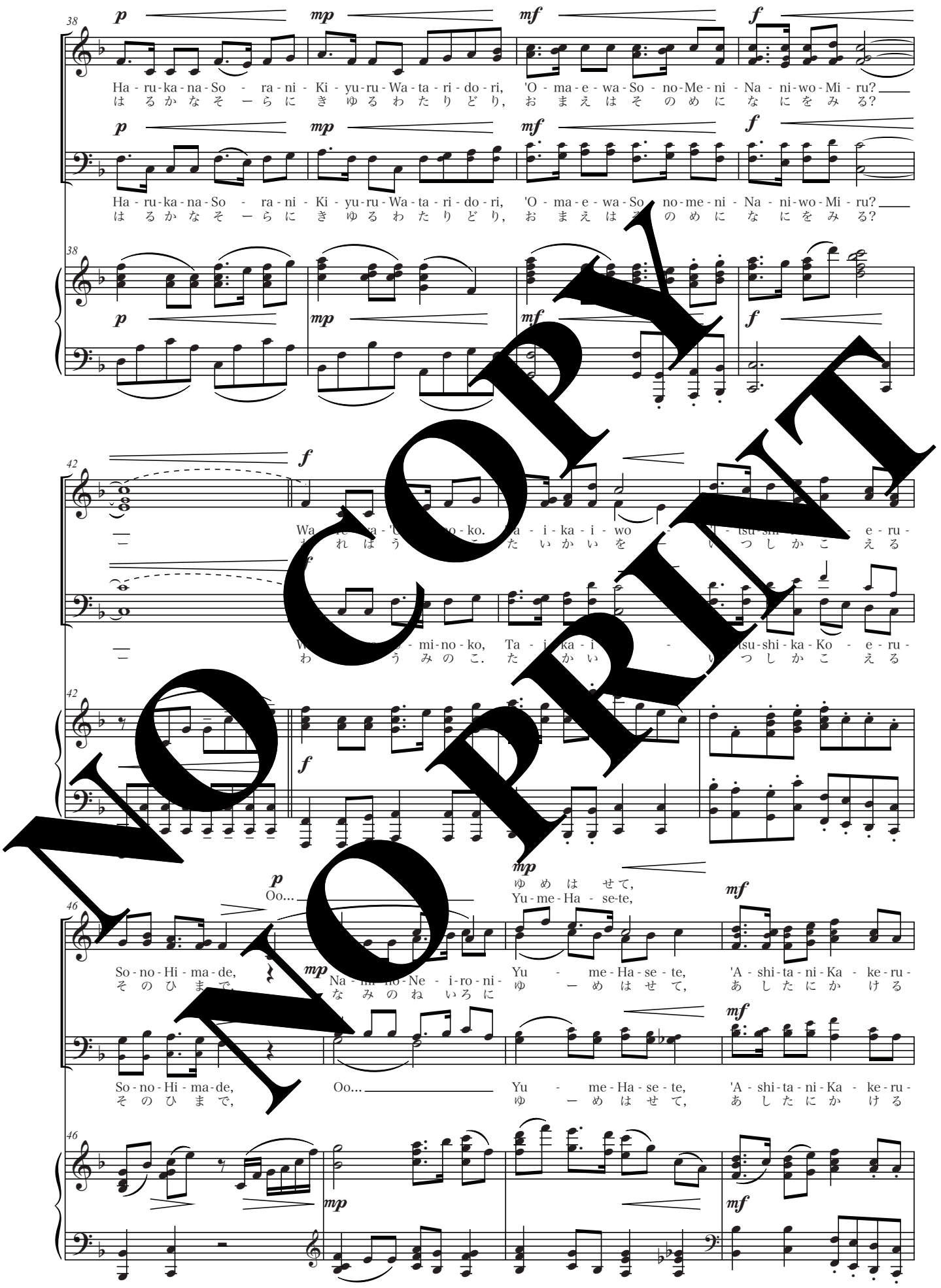


NO COPY
NO PRINT

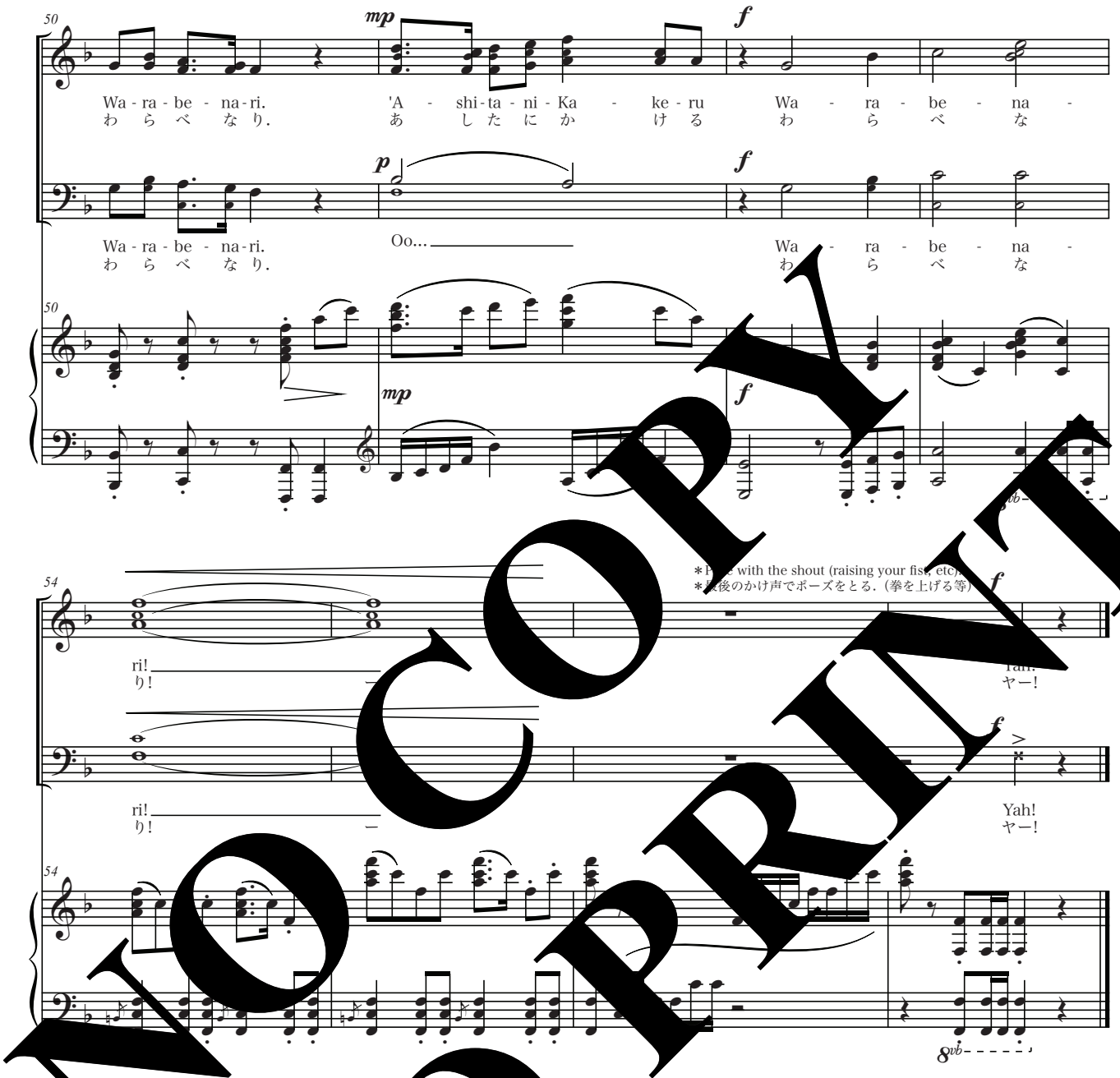


NO COPY
NO PRINT

©2014 Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)



NO COPY
NO PRINT



NO COPY
NO PRINT

我は海の子
白浪の騒ぐ磯辺の松
煙たなびく苫屋こそ
我がなつかしき住家なり

[illegible]潮に浴して
[illegible]
吸いて童となりにけり

あぁ　海が我を呼ぶ
風に吹かれて雲は行く
遥かな空に消ゆる渡り鳥
お前はその目に何を見る？

我は海の子
大海を何時しか越えるその日まで
波の音色に夢馳せて
明日に翔ける童なり

I am a child of the ocean,
[illegible]sed seaside, where the breaking waves lap the shore.
See tha[illegible]hut with the smoke rising from it, there amidst the pine grove.
That's my dear home: that's where I always belong.

I was bathed in the ocean soon after I was born.
I grew up listening to the sound of waves as a lullaby
and breathing in the fresh air
that the ocean brought from afar.

Ah, the ocean calls me.
The clouds go as the winds blow,
and birds of passage are fading away into the horizon.
I wonder what they are seeing over the ocean.

I am a child of the ocean,
dreaming about going across the ocean someday.
Waves, mark my word!
I will run to the future until my dreams come true.

©2014 Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)

NO COPY
NO PRINT

- 3. 虫の声 -

A Chorus of Autumn Bugs

SA/SAB/SATB
同声二部・混声三＆四部

♩= c. 100 **Delightedly**

Based on a Japanese Kids Song 文部省唱歌
Additional Text and Music by Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)
Mar. 23, 2014

S
A

Oo... Ah... A - re, Ma - tsu -
あ れ, マ ツ

*Oo = [u]

＊For SATB ver., sing smaller notes too.
＊SATB演奏では小音符も歌う.

T
B

Oo... Oo... Oo...

Pno.

mu - shi - nga - Na - i - ru. Chin - chi - lo Chin - chi - lo
ム シ が な い て い る. チン チ ロ チン チ ロ

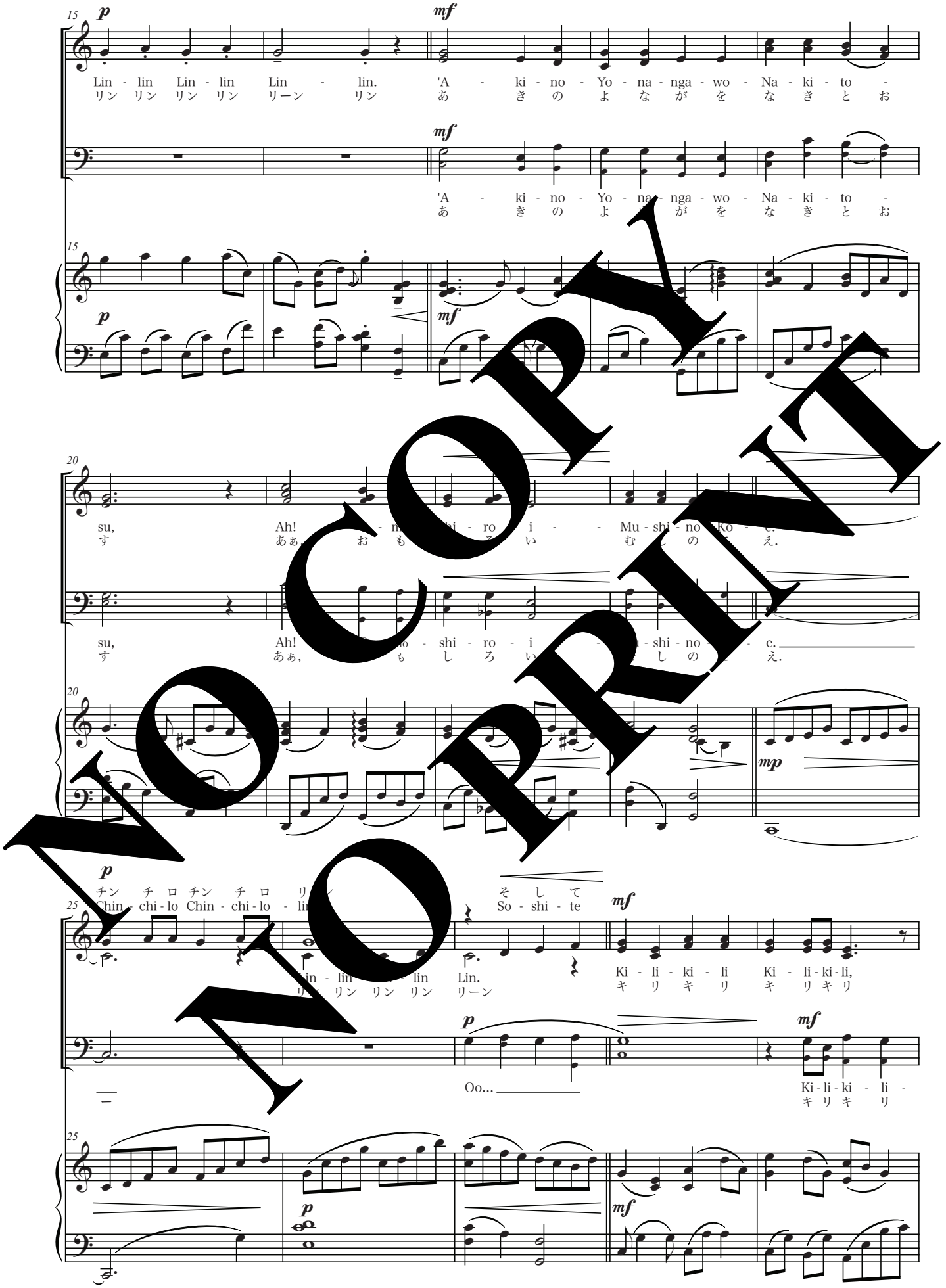
Na - i - ru.
な い い る.

Chin - chi - lo - lin. A - re, Su - zu - mu - shi - mo - Na - ki - da - shi - ta.
チン チ ロ リン あ れ, ス ズ ム シ も な き だ し た.

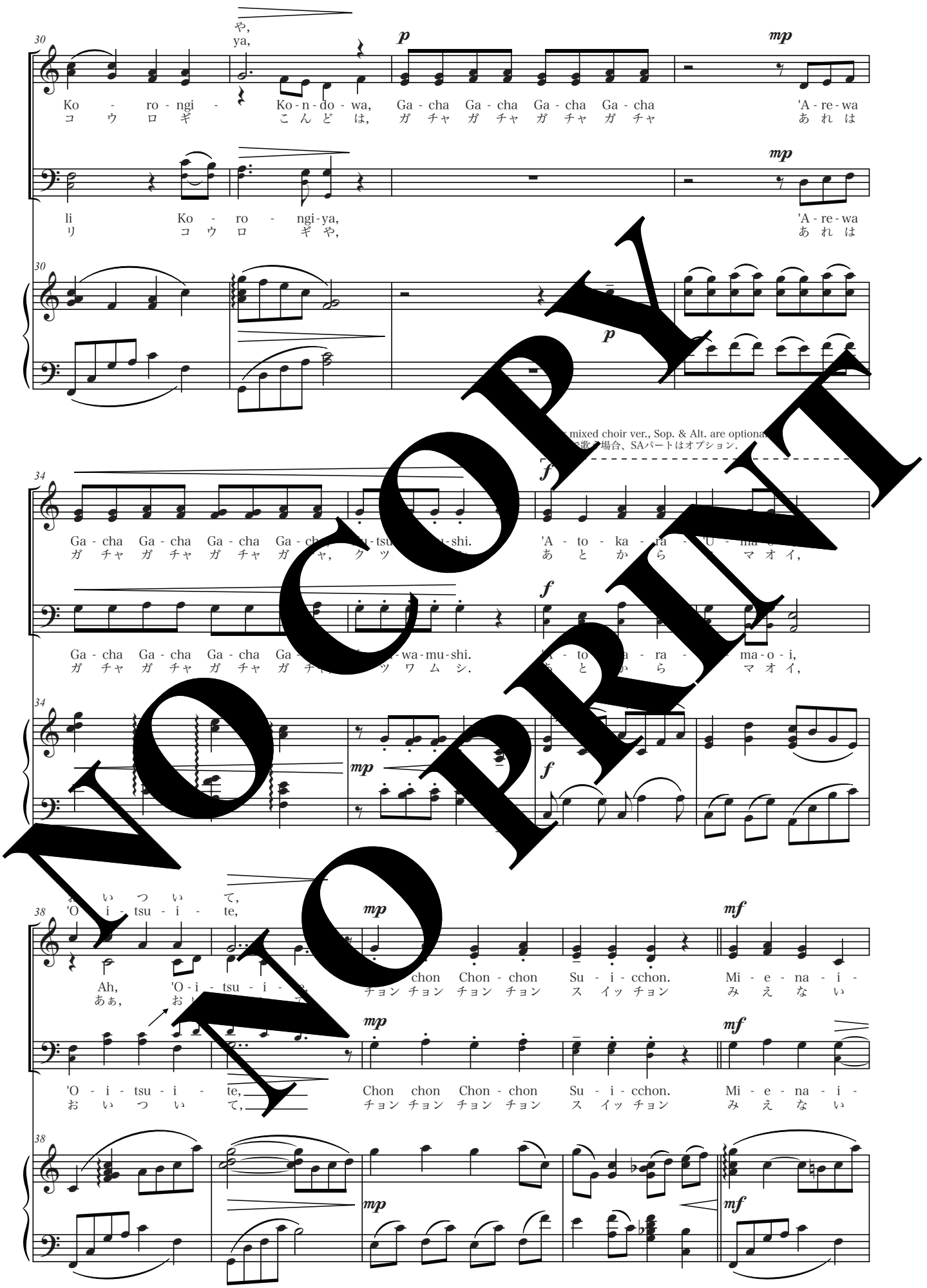
A - re, Su - zu - mu - shi - mo - Na - ki - da - shi - ta.
あ れ, ス ズ ム シ も な き だ し た.

NO COPY
NO PRINT

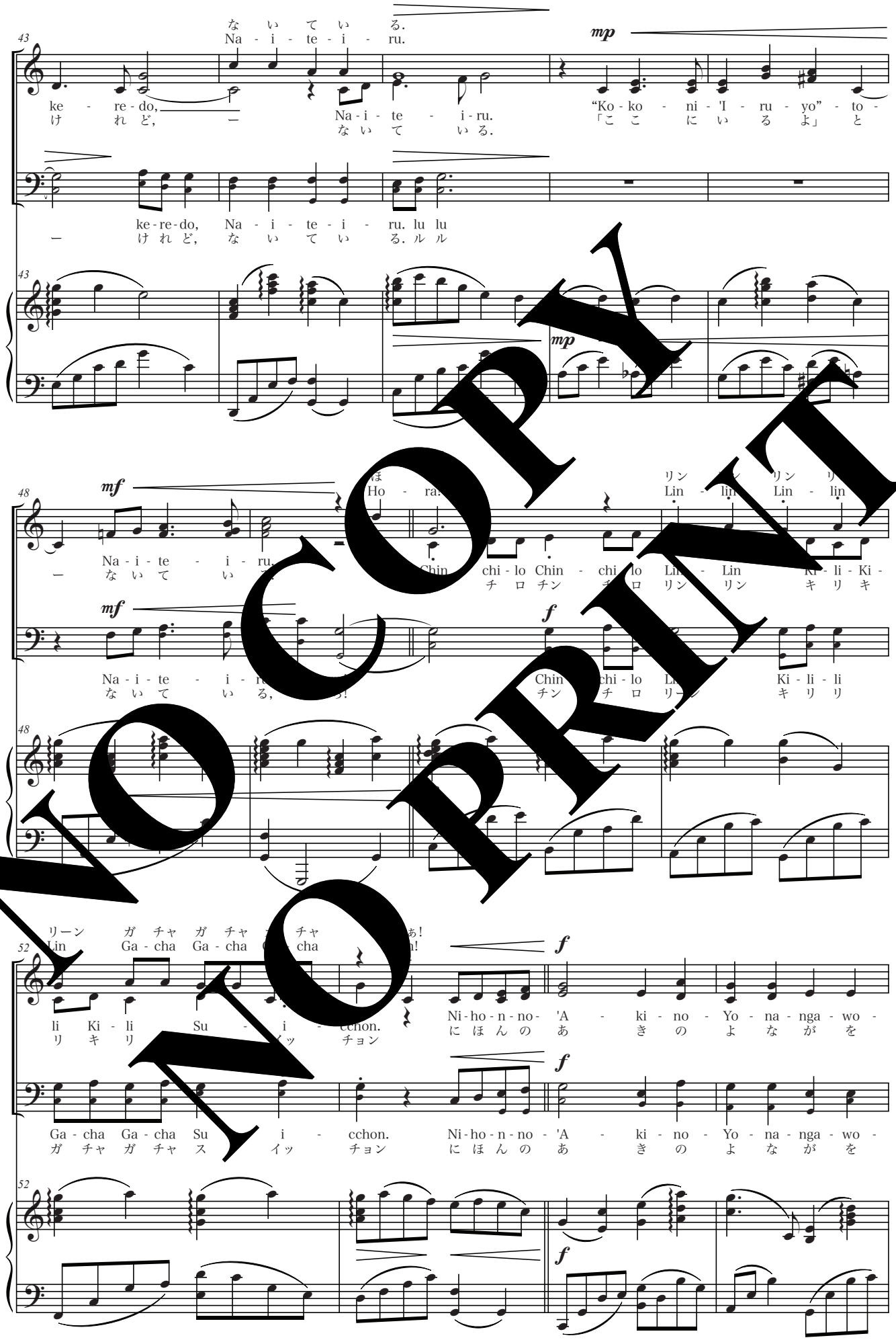
©2014 Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)



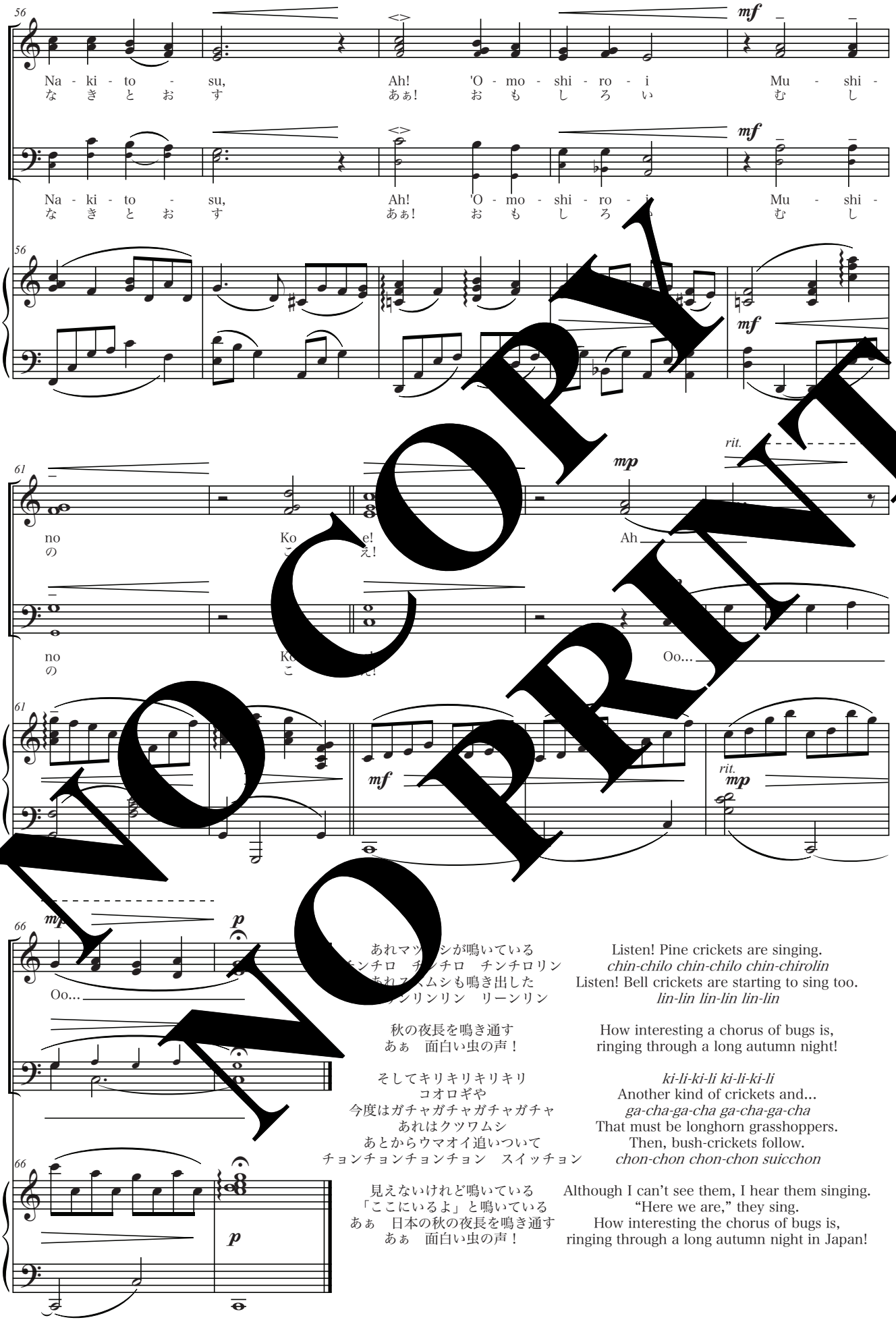
NO COPY
NO PRINT



NO COPY
NO PRINT



NO COPY
NO PRINT



あれマツムシが鳴いている
チンチロ　チンチロ　チンチロリン
あれスズムシも鳴き出した
リンリンリン　リーンリン

秋の夜長を鳴き通す
あぁ　面白い虫の声！

そしてキリキリキリキリ
コオロギや
今度はガチャガチャガチャガチャ
あれはクツワムシ
あとからウマオイ追いついて
チョンチョンチョンチョン　スイッチョン

見えないけれど鳴いている
「ここにいるよ」と鳴いている
あぁ　日本の秋の夜長を鳴き通す
あぁ　面白い虫の声！

Listen! Pine crickets are singing.
chin-chilo chin-chilo chin-chirolin
Listen! Bell crickets are starting to sing too.
lin-lin lin-lin lin-lin

How interesting a chorus of bugs is,
ringing through a long autumn night!

ki-li-ki-li ki-li-ki-li
Another kind of crickets and...
ga-cha-ga-cha ga-cha-ga-cha
That must be longhorn grasshoppers.
Then, bush-crickets follow.
chon-chon chon-chon suicchon

Although I can't see them, I hear them singing.
"Here we are," they sing.
How interesting the chorus of bugs is,
ringing through a long autumn night in Japan!

NO COPY
NO PRINT

©2014 Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)

NO COPY
NO PRINT

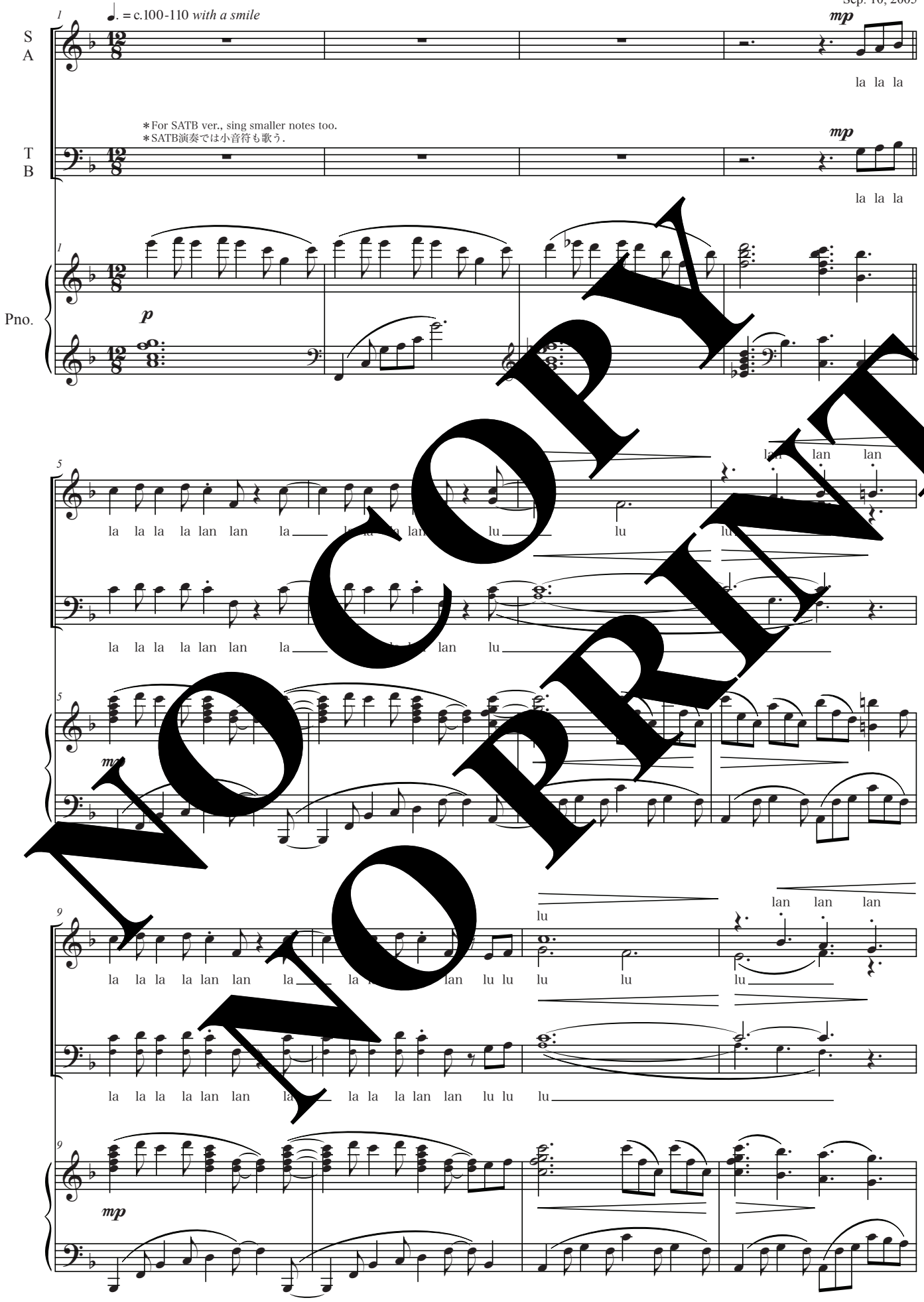
Yuki-no Omoide

- 4. 雪の思い出 -

Memory of Snow

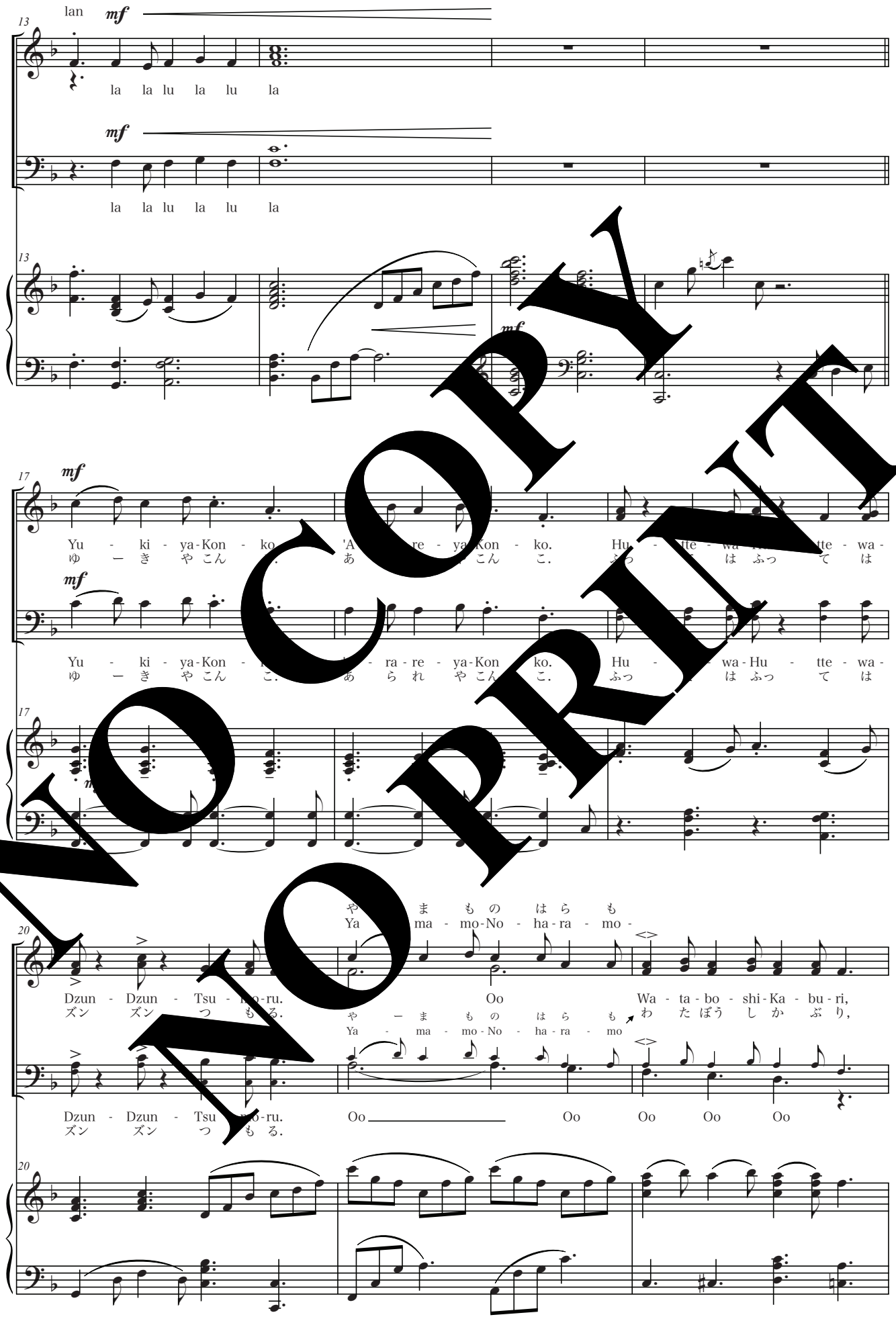
SA/SAB/SATB
同声二部・混声三＆四部

Based on a Japanese Kids Song 文部省唱歌
Additional Text and Music by Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)
Sep. 10, 2005



NO COPY
NO PRINT

©2014 Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)



NO COPY
NO PRINT

＊For mixed choir ver., Soprano is optional.
＊混声で歌う場合、ソプラノはオプション.

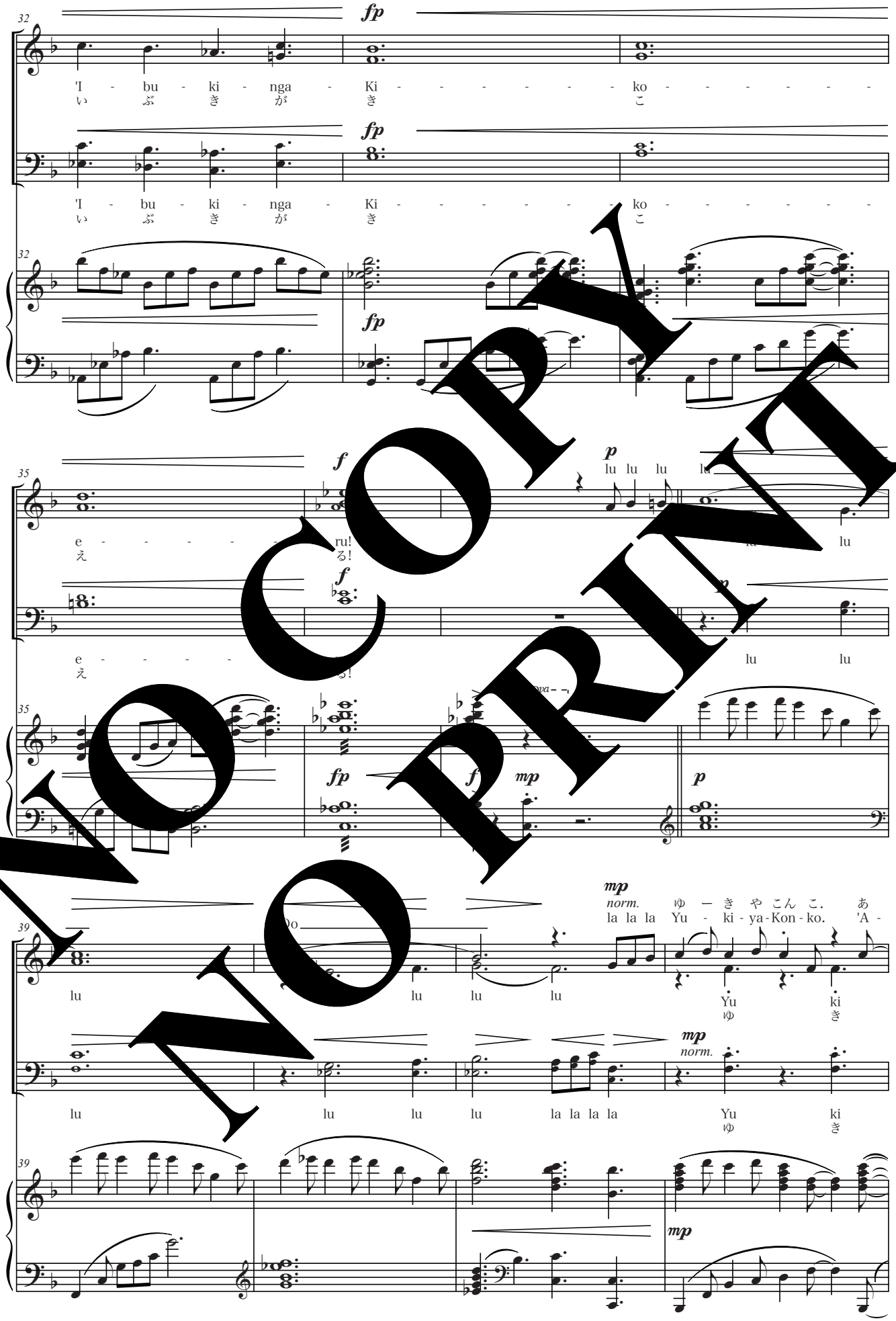
23
legato
mp
こ の ま
Ko - no - Ma -
Ka - re - ki - No - ko - ra - zu - Ha - na - nga - sa - ku.
か れ き の こ ら ず は な が さ く.
legato
mp
Ko - no - Ma -
こ の ま
Ka - re - ki - No - ko - ra - zu - Ha - na - nga - sa - ku.
か れ き の こ ら ず は な が さ く.
p

26
ち に, ー
chi - ni,
mp
Ko - no - Ma - chi - ni, - ki - nga - Hu - ru - yo. ー
こ の ま に, が ふ る よ. ー
mp
chi - ni Yu - ki - nga - Hu - ru - yo. ー
ち に ー ゆ き が ふ る よ. ー

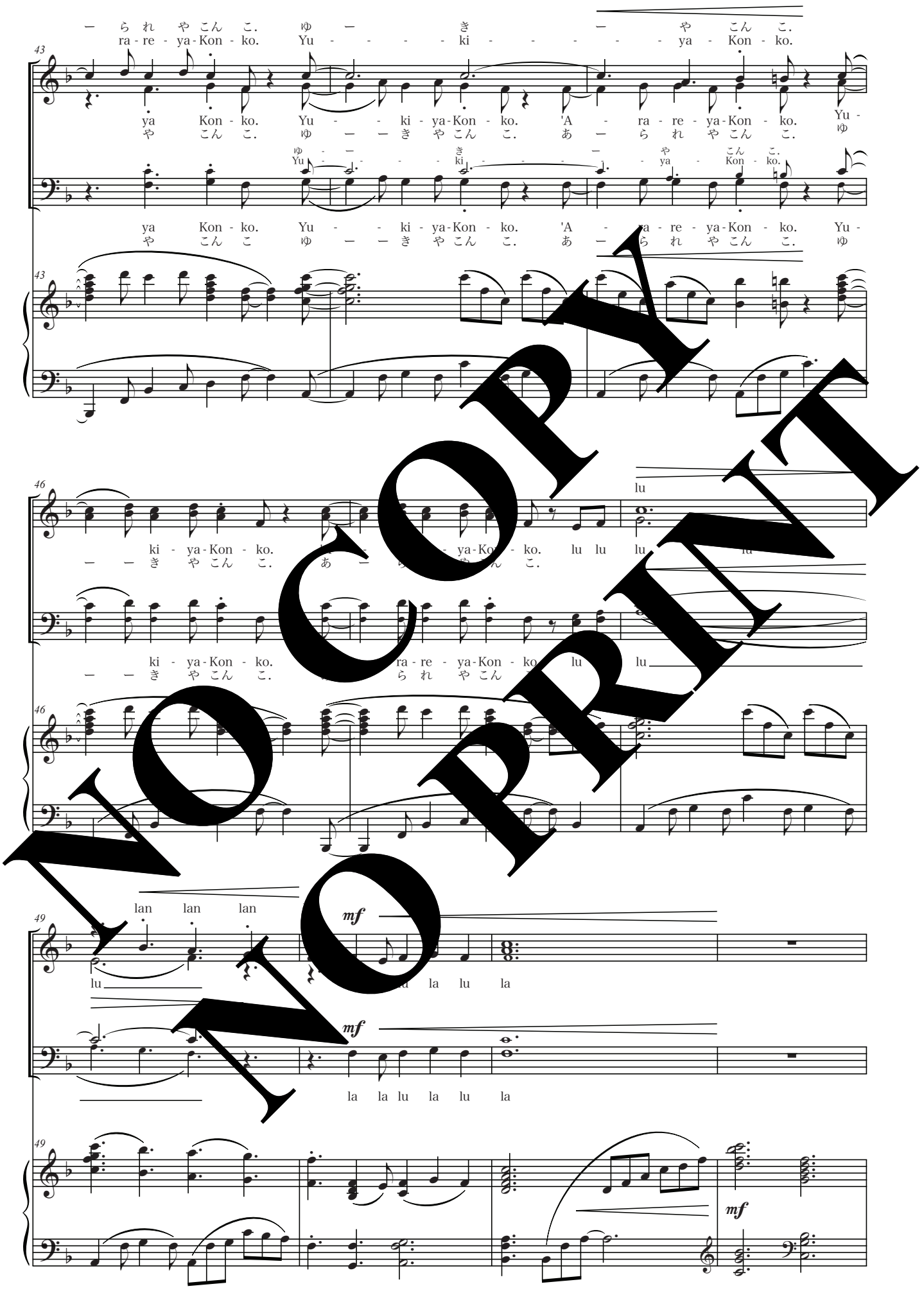
29
mp
Gi - n - no - se - ka - i. Hu - yu - no -
ぎ ん の せ か い. ー ふ ゆ の
p
mp
Oo... Gi - n - no - Se - ka - i.
ぎ ん の せ か い
mp

NO COPY
NO PRINT

©2014 Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)

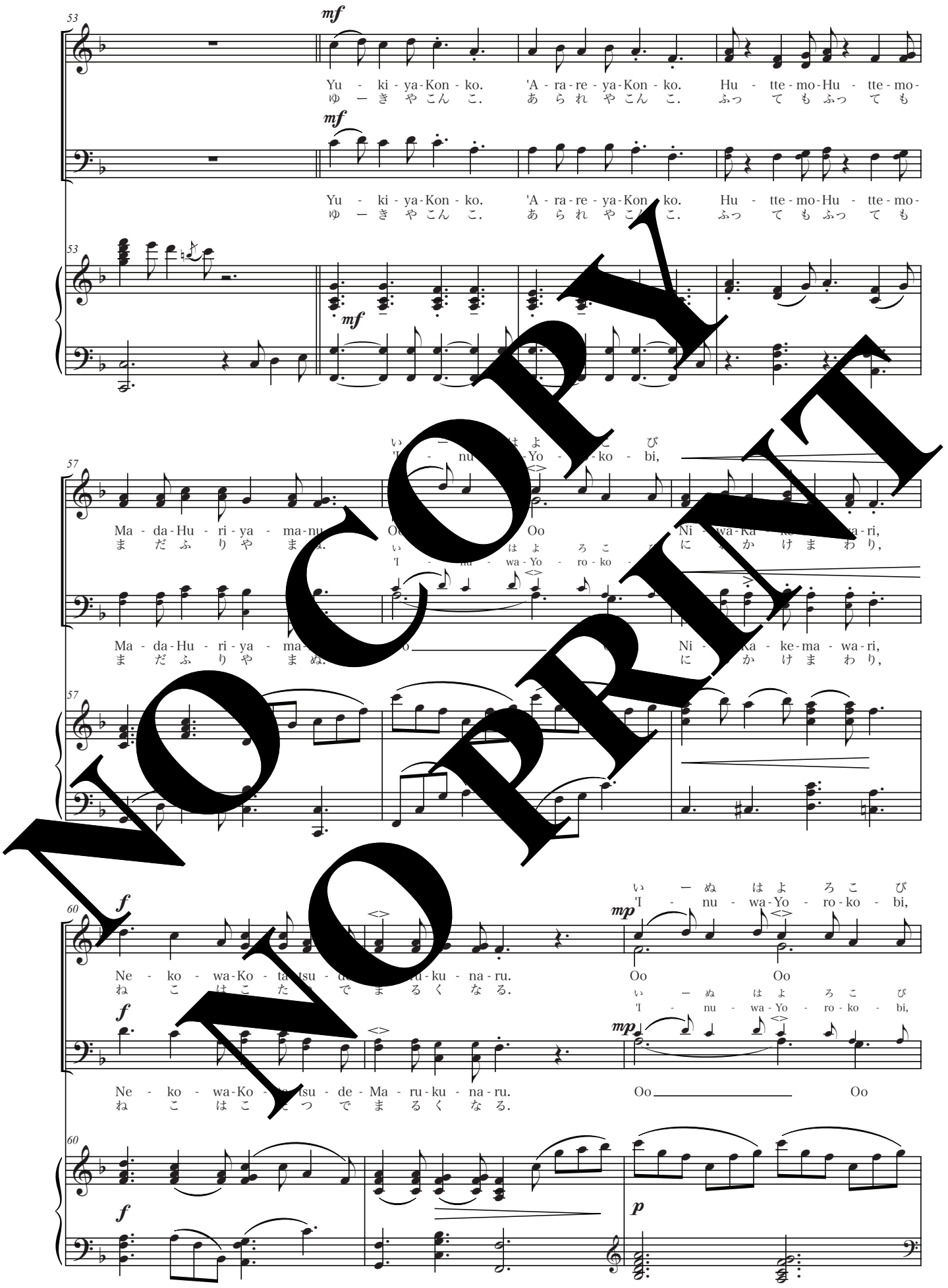


NO COPY
NO PRINT

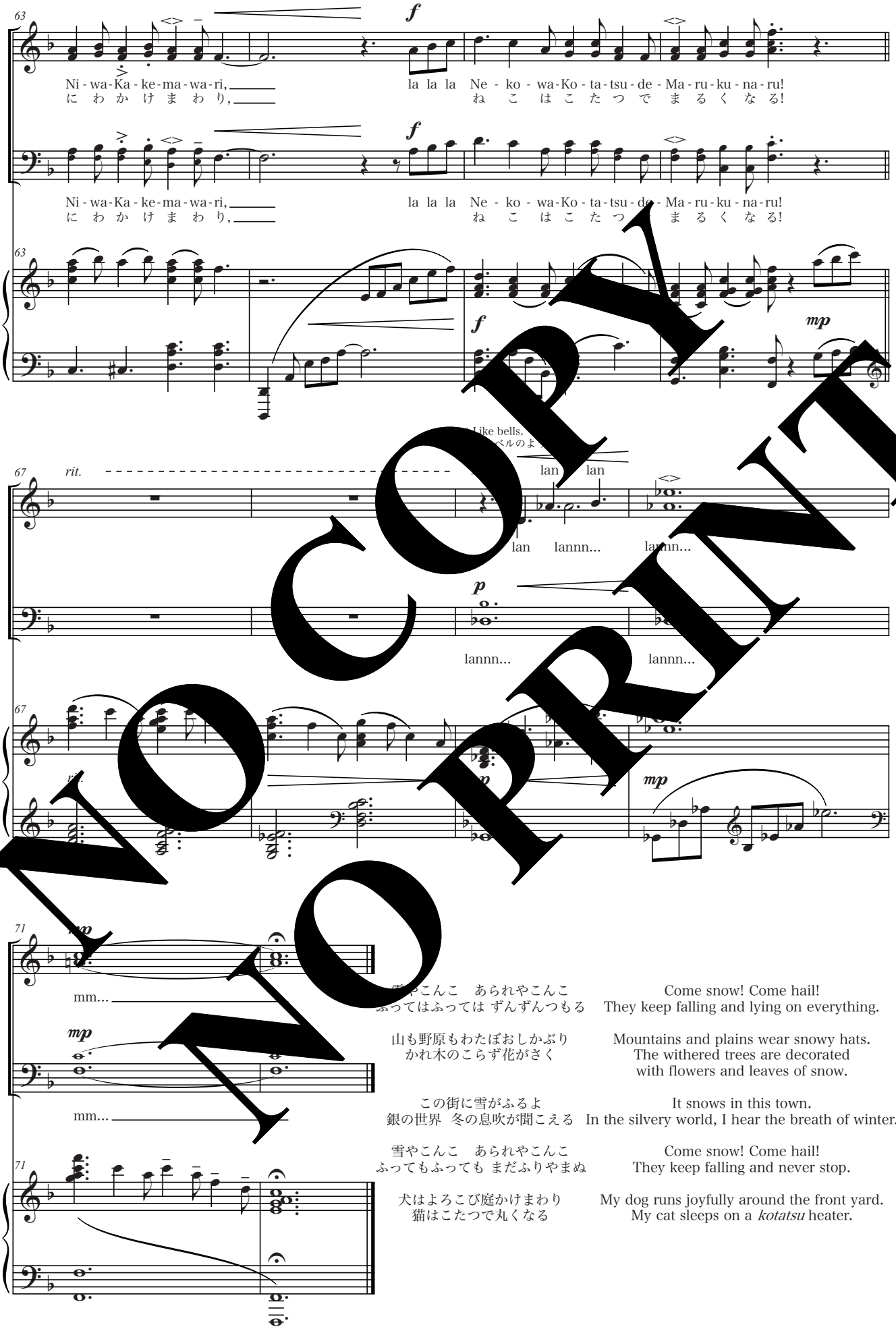


NO COPY
NO PRINT

©2014 Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)



NO COPY
NO PRINT



雪やこんこ　あられやこんこ
ふってはふっては ずんずんつもる

山も野原もわたぼおしかぶり
かれ木のこらず花がさく

この街に雪がふるよ
銀の世界　冬の息吹が聞こえる

雪やこんこ　あられやこんこ
ふってもふっても まだふりやまぬ

犬はよろこび庭かけまわり
猫はこたつで丸くなる

Come snow! Come hail!
They keep falling and lying on everything.

Mountains and plains wear snowy hats.
The withered trees are decorated
with flowers and leaves of snow.

It snows in this town.
In the silvery world, I hear the breath of winter.

Come snow! Come hail!
They keep falling and never stop.

My dog runs joyfully around the front yard.
My cat sleeps on a *kotatsu* heater.

NO COPY
NO PRINT

©2014 Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)

Practical Japanese Singing Pronunciation with IPA by Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)

1. Japanese Singing Vowels

There are five vowels in the Japanese language, and they are transcribed as “I/i,” E/e,” “A/a,” “O/o,” and “U/u.”

i = [i], same as English “long e [pronounced ‘ee’],” as in “f**ee**t [fiːt]” & “m**e** [miː].”
You may slightly modify [i] toward [ɪ] to achieve unified vowel production. Do not make it [j] even if another vowel follows.

e = [ɛ], same as English “short e [pronounced ‘eh’],” as in “f**e**d [fɛd]” & “m**e**t [mɛt].”
Do not use either [e] or [æ] for this sound.

a = [ɑ], same as English “open a [pronounced ‘ah’],” as in “f**a**r [fɑː / fɑɚ]” & “M**a**rs [mɑːz / mɑɚz].”
You may use [a] or [ʌ] to achieve unified vowel production in some cases. Do not use neither [æ] nor [ɔ] for this sound.

o = [o], same as English “long or closed o [pronounced ‘oh’],” as in “h**o**le [hoʊl] ” & “p**o**le [poʊl].” *(not UK [həʊl] / [pəʊl])
You may slightly modify [o] toward [ɔ] for louder/higher passages. Do not make it the English diphthong [oʊ].

u = [u], same as English “long u [pronounced ‘oo’],” as in “f**oo**d [fuːd]” & “m**oo**n [muːn]”
Although the Japanese spoken “u” is closer to [ɯ] or [ɨ], do not use this spoken “u” for singing.
Do not make it [w], even if another vowel follows.

2. Japanese Singing Consonants

Transcription	IPA	English Example	Transcription	IPA	English Example
b	[b]	boss [**b**ɔs]	m	[m]	map [**m**æp]
by	[bj]	Bjorn [**bj**ɔːn / **bj**ɔɚn]	my	[mj]	mute [**m**juːt]
ch	[tɕ]	(alternative [ʧ]), chess [**tʃ**ɛs]	n	[n]	nod [**n**ɔd])
d	[d]	dot [**d**ɔt]	ny	[nj]	lanyard [læ.**nj**ɔd / læ.**nj**ɚd]
dy	[dj]	due [**dj**uː] *some speakers pronounce it [duː].	ng	[ŋ]	song [sɔ**ŋ**]
dz	[dʑ]	odds [ɔ**dz**]	ngy	[ɲj]	
f	[f]	food [**f**uːd] *foreign or foreign-origin words only.	p	[p]	pot [**p**ɔt])
g	[g]	gut [**g**ʌt]	py	[pj]	pure [**pj**ʊə /**pj**ʊɚ]
gy	[gj]	Magyar [mæ.**gj**ɑː / mæ.**gj**ɑɚ]	r	[ɾ]	(alternative [l], look [**l**ʊk])
h	[h]	hat [**h**æt] *before transcribed “e” “a” & “o”	ry	[ɾj]	(alternative [lj], Liu [**lj**u])
h	[ç]	(alternative [h], he [**h**iː]) *before transcribed “i”	s	[s]	sing [**s**ɪŋ]
h	[ɸ]	(alternative [h], who [**h**uː]) *before transcribed “u”	sh	[ɕ]	(alternative [ʃ], she [**ʃ**iː])
hy	[ç]	(alternative [hj], hue [**hj**uː])	t	[t]	tall [**t**ɔːl]
hw	[ɸ]	(alternative [f], fee [**f**iː])	ts	[ʦ]	pets [pɛ**ts**]
j	[dʑ]	(alternative [dʒ], jet [**dʒ**ɛt])	v	[v]	veal [**v**iːl] *foreign or foreign-origin words only.
k	[k]	king [**k**ɪŋ]	w	[β̞]	(alternative [w], wall [**w**ɔːl])
ky	[kj]	cute [**kj**uːt]	y	[j̞]	you [**j**uː]
l	[l]	leap [**l**iːp] *foreign or foreign-origin words only.	z	[z]	zebra [**z**ɛ.brə /**z**iː.brə]

i.) Japanese sh [ɕ], j [dʑ], and ch [tɕ] are different from their English counterparts, sh [ʃ], j [dʒ / ʒ], ch [ʧ]. Japanese sh, j, and ch should be produced with an “i-ish” mouth shape with no lip pursing, and they contain higher overtones than their English counterparts.
ii.) Japanese “r” is a one-tapped/flapped/flipped r. Do not use an Italian rolled r [r], an English r [ɹ], a French uvular r [ʀ], or a Chinese r [ɻ]. If this is difficult, you may substitute “l” [l] for it.
iii.) Although the Japanese spoken “w [β̞]” has less roundness of the lips than the English “w [w]” (or even no roundness), singers may use [w].
iv.) Although the Japanese spoken “n” may change its sound to [n], [ŋ], [ɲ] or [ɴ] according to what follows it, [n] will suffice in singing.
v.) A sound of “ng [ŋ]” or “ngy [ɲj]” is called “びたくおん bidakuon” in Japanese. Do not use [g] or [gj] as a substitution.

3. Structure of Japanese Syllables

Unlike English syllables, Japanese syllables are almost always open (i.e., they end with a vowel sound) with no liaison. In addition, they are monophthongs (i.e., they contain only one vowel in a syllable, with no glide). Therefore, most Japanese syllables are either: 1) [one vowel]; or 2) [one consonant/ consonant cluster] + [one vowel]. However, some exceptions might occur with the consonants “n” and “m.” Both “n” and “m” might appear at the end of a syllable, as in “pen” and “beam,” but they are not as strong as their English counterparts, which sound “pe**n-**uh” and “bea**m-**uh.” There may also appear either an open “n” [as in ‘rock ‘n’ roll’] or closed “m” humming, which makes them pseudo-independent syllables. There may also be an exception to the voiceless consonants becoming pseudo-independent syllables: when they are followed by a vowel in parentheses or a small circle (e.g., “*light* 光/ひかり h(i)kari / h̥ikari [ɸ.ka.ɾi]”), this indicates that the vowel may drop, thereby becoming non-pitched, because it is too short. The score will indicate such exceptions and how to execute them vocally.

Capital letters indicate the first letter of a word. A hyphen indicates that the connected syllables belong to a word or a meaningful chunk of a sentence; therefore, it is best to avoid taking a noticeable breath at any hyphenated part. Both a macron (a straight bar placed above a letter) and consecutive same vowels indicate that the vowel is long (e.g., “*pass* 通る/とおる tōru/tooru [toː.ɾu]” *vs* “*get* 取る/とる toru [to.ɾu]”). A macron is preferred. In speech, Japanese syllables maintain a steady and constant duration, although this rule might not be apparent in music; therefore, a macron or consecutive same vowels may not appear in the score, since the duration of the vowel is determined by the given note value.

In order to make the syllabic separation clearer, an apostrophe may appear: 1) to indicate a clear separation with a possible glottal attack before a vowel [e.g., *a big man* おおおとこ Ō'otoko = Ō-'o-to-ko [oː.o.to.ko],]; and 2) to designate pseudo-independent syllabic consonants (e.g., “*easy* 安易/あんい an'i = a-n-'i [ɑ.n.i]” *vs* “*brother* 兄/あに ani = a-ni [a.ni]”); and 3) to indicate the beginning of a consonant sound that is represented by multiple letters including a double consonant (e.g., *task* 作業/さぎょう sangyō → sa'ngyō = sa-ngyō [sɑ.n.ɲjoː]). Since the syllabic division is shown clearly in music by hyphenation, both 2) and 3) might not appear in the score.

A double consonant (e.g., “*same* いっち i-'**cch**i, [i.tɕːi]” *vs* “*one* いち i-'**ch**i [i.tɕi],”) indicates that the preceding vowel will be shortened or that there is a short stop or rest between the syllables, as in the Italian word “*tutti*.” This is called “そくおん sokuon” in Japanese, and is known as gemination or consonant elongation. In the music, singers must clearly execute the indicated rest between the syllables or *staccatos* on the first syllable of such words.

©2008 Kentaro Sato (Ken-P) www.wisemanproject.com
Special Thanks to Dr. Robert Zaslavsky updated on 12/3, 2014

Boku-no Kioku-no Dokokani

僕の記憶のどこかに

Somewhere in My Memory

1. 春の小川

春の小川はサラサラいくよ
岸のスミレやレンゲの花に
「姿優しく　色美しく
咲いているね」とささやきながら

春の小川はササラいくよ
エビやメダカやコブナの群れに
「今日も一日元気に泳ぎ
遊びましょうね」とささやきながら

春一番はあわてん坊
いつも駆け足吹き抜ける
春の小川はキラキラと
微笑みゆったり流れ出す

春の小川はサラサラ歌う
耳をすまして感じてごらん
流れは優しく　音柔らかく
「春がきたね」と歌っているよ

1. A Rivulet of Spring

A rivulet of spring goes lightly,
whispering gently
to lotuses and violets on her bank.
“How beautifully and colorfully you bloom!”

A rivulet of spring goes lightly,
whispering gently
to schools of shrimp, killifish, and carp.
“Let’s swim and play well today!”

The first wind of spring is a hasty boy.
He always rushes through us quickly.
But a rivulet of spring goes slowly,
smiling brightly to all around her.

A rivulet of spring sings lightly.
Let’s listen and feel her carefully.
Her stream is gentle, and her sound is soft.
“Spring has come,” she sings.

2. 我は海の子

我は海の子
白浪の騒ぐ磯辺の松原に
煙たなびく苫屋こそ
我がなつかしき住家なれ

生まれて潮に浴して
浪を子守の歌と聞き
千里寄せくる海の気を
吸いて童となりにけり

あぁ　海が我を呼ぶ
風に吹かれて雲は行く
遥かな空に消ゆる渡り鳥
お前はその目に何を見る？

我は海の子
大海を何時しか越えるその日まで
波の音色に夢馳せて
明日に翔ける童なり

2. A Child of the Ocean

I am a child of the ocean,
raised seaside, where the breaking waves lap the shore.
See that hut with the smoke rising from it, there amidst the pine grove.
That's my dear home: that’s where I always belong.

I was bathed in the ocean soon after I was born.
I grew up listening to the sound of waves as a lullaby
and breathing in the fresh air
that the ocean brought from afar.

Ah, the ocean calls me.
The clouds go as the winds blow,
and birds of passage are fading away into the horizon.
I wonder what they are seeing over the ocean.

I am a child of the ocean,
dreaming about going across the ocean someday.
Waves, mark my word!
I will run to the future until my dreams come true.

©2014 Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)

3. 虫の声

あれマツムシが鳴いている
チンチロ　チンチロ　チンチロリン
あれスズムシも鳴き出した
リンリンリンリン　リーンリン

秋の夜長を鳴き通す
あぁ　面白い虫の声！

そしてキリキリキリキリ
コオロギや
今度はガチャガチャガチャガチャ
あれはクツワムシ
あとからウマオイ追いついて
チョンチョンチョンチョン　スイッチョン

見えないけれど鳴いている
「ここにいるよ」と鳴いている
あぁ　日本の秋の夜長を鳴き通す
あぁ　面白い虫の声！

3. A Chorus of Autumn Bugs

Listen! Pine crickets are singing.
chin-chilo chin-chilo chin-chirolin
Listen! Bell crickets are starting to sing too.
lin-lin lin-lin lin-lin

How interesting a chorus of bugs is,
ringing through a long autumn night!

ki-li-ki-li ki-li-ki-li
Another kind of crickets and...
ga-cha-ga-cha ga-cha-ga-cha
That must be longhorn grasshoppers.
Then, bush-crickets follow.
chon-chon chon-chon suicchon

Although I can't see them, I hear them singing.
"Here we are," they sing.
How interesting the chorus of bugs is,
ringing through a long autumn night in Japan!

4. 雪の思い出

雪やこんこ　あられやこんこ
ふってはふっては ずんずんつもる

山も野原もわたぼおしかぶり
かれ木のこらず花がさく

この街に雪がふるよ
銀の世界 冬の息吹が聞こえる

雪やこんこ　あられやこんこ
ふってもふっても まだふりやまぬ

犬はよろこび庭かけまわり
猫はこたつで丸くなる

4. Memory of Snow

Come snow! Come hail!
They keep falling and lying on everything.

Mountains and plains wear snowy hats.
The withered trees are decorated
with flowers and leaves of snow.

It snows in this town.
In the silvery world, I hear the breath of winter.

Come snow! Come hail!
They keep falling and never stop.

My dog runs joyfully around the front yard.
My cat sleeps on a *kotatsu*[1] heater.

Special Thanks to Dr. Robert Zaslavsky

[1] *Kotasu* is a Japanese traditional heater.

©2014 Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)