

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)”

Haru-no Ashioto

春の足音

SPRING'S FOOTSTEPS

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

Text and Music by
Kentaro Sato

WP

Wiseman Project

www.wisemanproject.com

- 1. Haru-no Ashioto (春の足音) -

*IPA [ha ru no a shi o to]

1. Spring's Footsteps

Text and Music by
Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)
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♩ = 65-70 **Warmly**

Sop. *p* Mi-mi-wo su-ma-shi-te - go-ra-n.

Alt. *pp* Oo...

Ten. *pp* Oo...

Bas. *pp* Oo...

5 S *mp* Hu-yu-wo__ ko-e-ta ta-ne-ta-chi - nga, Ho - ra! Yu-ki-do - ke-to to-mo-ni

A *mp* ta-ne-ta-chi - nga, Ho - ra! Yu-ki-do - ke-to to-mo-ni

T *mp* ta-ne-ta-chi - nga, Ho - ra! Yu-ki-do - ke-to to-mo-ni

B *mp* Oo... ta-ne-ta-chi - nga, Ho - ra! Yu-ki-do - ke-to to-mo-ni

9 S *p* so - tto me-wo sa-ma-su. (Oo...)

A *p* so - tto me-wo sa-ma-su. (Oo...) *p* nn...

T *p* so - tto me-wo sa-ma-su. *mp* Ji - tto mi-tsu-me-te - go-ra-n.

B *p* so - tto me-wo sa-ma-su. *mp* Ji - tto mi-tsu-me-te - go-ra-n.

- 1. Haru-no Ahioto (Spring's Footsteps) -

14 *mp*

S E-da-sa - ki-no tsu - bo-mi-ta-chi - mo, Ho - ra! ze - ni chi -

A *mp* tsu - bo-mi-ta-chi - mo, Ho ze - ni chi -

T (nn...) tsu - bo-mi-ta-chi - mo, ze - ni chi -

B (nn...) tsu - bo-mi-ta-chi - mo, Ho-ra! ze - ni chi -

18 *mp*

S sa - ku ho-ho-e - n - de, Ya-wa-ra-ka - ku ha - na - hi - ra -

A sa - ku ho-ho-e - n - de, Ya-wa-ra-ka - ku ha - na - hi - ra -

T sa - ku ho-ho-e - n - de, Ho-ho-e - n - de, Ha - na - hi - ra -

B sa - ku ho-ho-e - n - de, ho-ho-e - n - de, Ha - na - hi - ra -

23

S ku. ru-no o - mo-i-wo, Sa-ku-ra-wa so-me - te - yu - ku.

A ku. ru-no o - mo-i-wo, Sa-ku-ra-wa so-me - te - yu - ku.

T ku. O-mo-i - wo, so-me - te - yu - ku.

B ku. O-mo-i - wo, so-me - te - yu - ku.

28

S Ma-ta - me - ngu - ri, i - tsu - mo de - a - i - to, wa o, mi - o -

A Ma-ta - me - ngu - ri, wa o,

T To-ki-wa ma - ta me - ngu - ri, wa o,

B To-ki-wa ma - ta me - ngu - ri, nn... wa

32

S ku - ri - na - nga - ra, shi-zu-ku chi tte - yu - ku,

A *p* Oo... Oo... *mp*

T *p* Oo... *mp* Sa-ku-ra - fu - bu - ki - no

B *p* Oo... *mp* Sa-ku-ra - fu - bu - ki - no

37

S *mp* Ki wo da - ki - shi - me - te.

A *p* Oo... Oo... Oo... *mp* Mi-mi-wo su-ma-shi-te - go-ra-n.

T *mp* na-ka-de Oo... Oo... nn...

B *mp* na-ka-de Oo... Oo...

- 1. Haru-no Ahioto (Spring's Footsteps) -

42 *mp*

S So-ra-wo mi-tsu-me-ru to-ri-ta-chi - nga, Ho - ra! su - da se-tsu-wo

A (nn...) to-ri-ta-chi - nga, Ho - ra! su - da se-tsu-wo

T to-ri-ta-chi - nga, Ho - ra! su - da se-tsu-wo

B nn... to-ri-ta-chi - nga, ra! su - da wo

46 *mf* *f*

S i - ma u - ta - da - su! Ki - no no ne - nga -

A i - ma u - ta da - su! Ki no ne - nga -

T i - ma U - ta - da - su! Ki - no - no ne - nga -

B i - ma U - ta - da - su! Ki - no - no ne - nga -

50 *mp* *mf* *mp*

S i - wo no yu - me - ni ka - e - te, Wa - ta - shi -

A i - wo no yu - me - ni ka - e - te, Wa - ta - shi -

T i - wo no yu - me - ni ka - e - te, bo - ku - wa u - ta - u.

B i - wo no yu - me - ni ka - e - te, bo - ku - wa u - ta - u.

55

S
mo u - ta - i - da - su. I - ma - wo ka - n - ji - te - go - ra - n. u - zu - ku

A
mo u - ta - i - da - su. (Oo...) Oo...

T
mp
U - ta - i - da - su. (Oo...) Oo.

B
mp
U - ta - i - da - su. (Oo...) Oo...

60

S
ta - shi - ka - na a - shi - o to - nga Ho - ra! Ha - ru - ni ko - da - ma - su -

A
ta - shi - ka - na a - shi - o to - nga, Ho - ra! Ha - ru - ni ko - da - ma - su -

T
8 ta - ka - na ni - o to - nga, Ho - ra! Ha - ru - ni ko - da - ma - su -

B
ta - shi - ka - na a - shi - o to - nga, Ho - ra! Ha - ru - ni ko - da - ma - su -

mf *rit.* *f*

64

S
ru. Ko - da - ma - su - ru.

A
ru. Ko - da - ma - su - ru.

T
8 ru. da - ma - su - ru.

B
ru. Ko - da - ma - su - ru.

p

春の足音 Haru-no Ashioto

耳を澄ましてごらん Mimi-wo shumashitegoran
冬を越えた種たちが ほら！ Huyu-wo koeta tanetachi-nga Hora!
雪解けとともに そっと目を覚ます Yukidoke-to tomoni Sotto mewosamasu

じっと見つめてごらん Jitto mitsumetegeran
枝先のつぼみたちも ほら！ Edasaki-no tubomitachi-mo Hora!
春風に小さく微笑んで 柔らかく花開く Harukaze-ni chiisaku hohoend Yawarakaku hana hiraku

春の想いを 桜は染めてゆく Haru-no omoi-wo Sakura-wa someteyuku
時はまた廻り Toki-wa mata mawari
いつも出会いと別れを見送りながら Itsumo deai-to wakare-wo okurinagara
静かに散ってゆく桜吹雪の中で Shizuka-ni chitteyuku sakurafuyu no nakade
消えゆく今を抱きしめて Kieyuku ima-wo dakishimete

耳を澄ましてごらん Mimi-wo shumashitegoran
空を見つめる鳥たちが ほら！ Sora-wo mitsumeru toritachi-nga Hora!
巣立ちの季節が 今歌いだす Uchidashi-no toki-ga ima utaidasu

昨日の願いを明日の夢に託して Kinoo-no negai-wo ahita-no yume-ni kote
僕は歌う 君も歌おう Boku-wa utau Watashi-mo utaido

今を感じてこころ Ima-wo kanjitegoran
未来へ続く確かな足音が ほら！ Mirai-e tsuzuku tashikana Ashioto-nga Hora!
春にこだまする Haru-ni kodamasuru

Spring's Footsteps

Listen carefully...
Seeds that endured winter have awoken as snow melts.

Look closely...
Buds on branches smile to feel spring wind and begin to flower.

Cherry blossoms color my memories.
Spring is here, and it brings beginnings and endings.
I embrace fading time, cherry petals falling like snowflakes.

Listen carefully...
I look at sky and sing a song of departure.

I sing,
I sing for yesterday's wish, and tomorrow's dream.

Feel this moment...
Sounds of footsteps lead to the future, echoing in spring.

1. Vowels

There are 5 vowels in the Japanese language and they are alphabetized as “A” “E” “I” “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 [e] (Open E) as in “fetch.”
- Singing Japanese “I” is always [i] (Close I) as in “feet.” However, it can be modified into [ɪ] (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 [ɔ] (Open O) as in “awe,” if it provides ease of pronunciation for singers in upper register and/or *forte* passages.
- Singing Japanese “U” is always [u] (Close U) as in “two.” However, it can be modified into [ʊ] (Open U) as in “foot,” if it provides ease of pronunciation for singers in upper register and/or *forte* passages.
- Japanese “N” often treated as if it is a vowel, and [ɔ] (Open O) is used for it.

2. Consonants

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

B	b	(boy/sob)	N	n	(nod/lean)
BY	bj		NG	ŋ	(ring)
CH	tʃ	(choice/chop)	NGY	ŋj	
D	d	(dot/red)	NY	j	(new/ne)
F	f	(food/leaf)	P	p	(pot/lip)
FY	fj	(fever/fore)	PY	pj	(puke)
G	g	(guitar)	R	r	Japanese R is “flipped R”
GY	gj	(gas/gang)	RY	rj	
H	h	(hike/hin)	S	s	(sing/toss)
HY	hj	(human/Huston)	SH	ʃ	(shed/trash)
J	dʒ	(Jack/jet)	T	t	(tea/meet)
K	k	(king/sick)	TS	ts	(Mets/let’s)
KY	kj	(catch/cat)	V	v	(victory/save)
L	l	(leap/seal)	W	w	(water/worry)
M	m	(mall/team)	Y	j	(you/yacht)
MY	mj		Z	z	(zebra/pose)

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

If “NG [ŋ]” 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 [ʀ]” for “Japanese flipped R,” but **can** use “L [l]” for “Japanese flipped R.”